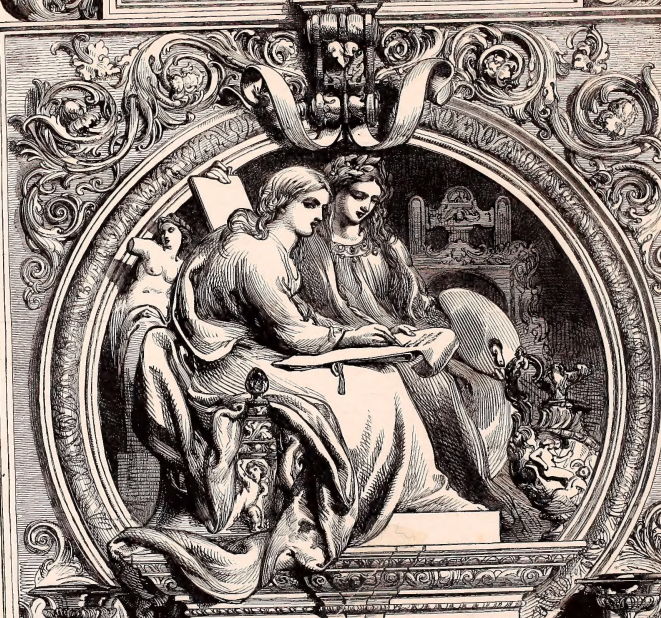
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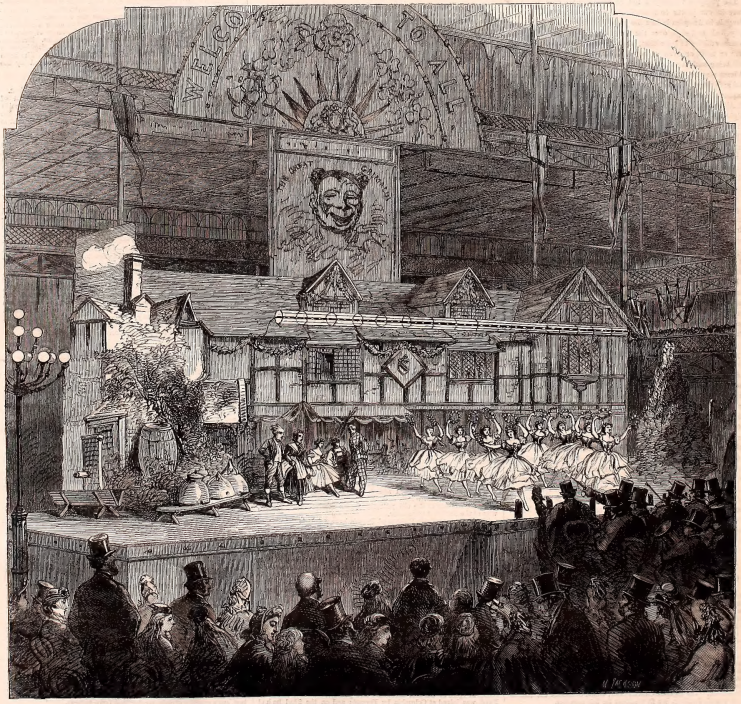
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE YEAR BEFORE US.

Who is not wistful to peer into the year before us beyond even the possibilities of human prescience? Who, if he were endowed with the power of seeing to the end of the twelvemonth next to come as distinctly as he can look back upon the beginning of the year just past, would not tremble to interrogate so distant a future? We have just enough prevision to enable prudence to advance—not enough to gratify idle curiosity; light enough to guide our footsteps—not enough to paralyze our will. To the extent that we can see into the future, there are good practical reasons for our taking pains to see—beyond that very short distance foreknowledge would kill our best motives. Why, then, do we propose to take the bearings of the year before us? Not to prophesy, as some compilers of almanacks prescribe the weather; but simply to note the ten-



CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

dency of things that new are, as Admiral Fitzroy notes existing meteorological conditions, and to draw from them, as he does, such deductions of probability as may serve our immediate need.

The year 1865 opens auspiciously for Europe. Undoubtedly, there still remain unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to tempt a breach of the peace, if other considerations of precedent and regulation did not forbid the yielding to temptation. The case, however, stands thus:—The Powers between which there is ground of quarrel suffer too seriously from financial exhaustion to desire a precipitation of the struggle; and nevertheless, each regards as inevitable, and both of them are fain to recruit themselves by means of an informal and indefinite truce; while the Powers which are in a position to go to war crave neither more nor less than the maintenance and consolidation of peace. The horizon, looking hence easterly, is clear. Not a presage of armed collision between nation and nation is to be seen in Europe. There is no "little cloud, not bigger than a man's hand," rising to out of the sea, which portends a coming storm within the present year. England will be but too happy to be allowed, in consistency with her plighted honour, to set on the principle of non-intervention. France declares by the mouth of her Emperor that she will always endeavour, in her relations with foreign nations, to be guided by respect for right and a love of peace and justice. Russia, having subdued and annexed Poland, requires rest to put in order her internal affairs. Prussia has sheathed the sword, content, for the present, with her military glory, and wary lest in seeking more she should invite Germany. The minor Powers desire nothing better than to be let alone. Even "the party of action" discern the wisdom of biding their time. All is quiet, and, if existing appearances are not wholly delusive, promises to remain so for some time to come. The rumours that fill the air speak not of war, but of a reduction of armaments. The thoughts and hopes of the nations take that direction. Can we commence the year with a happier omen?

The prospect westerly is not so auspicious. Would that it were in our power to foretell the certain termination of the struggle in America before the year 1865 has closed! We can only look and sigh over the rein that is there running its course, and try to hope that, when the curb comes another day, year or next, or even at some point of time beyond them, it will bring with it some compensation, which future generations at least may regard as commensurate with immediate sacrifices and sufferings. It is to be trusted that with most assigns the respect of our own international relations. The discharge of the St. Albans raiders by Judge Coursal, upon a mere technical flaw, might easily open the way to war between us and our transatlantic kinsmen if the two Governments were not animated by a spirit of self-restraint towards each other. Happily, as on the part of Canada the judgment of its legal officer has been spontaneously repudiated, so on the part of the United States the weak order of its military officer has been promptly countermanded; and where there is a frank recognition of each other's good faith, and an evident desire on both sides to clear up accidental misunderstandings, we need not allow our anxiety to deepen into apprehension. Hitherto the war has been carried on almost without compromise, and, with it, amicable relations with Mr. Lincoln's Government. There is ground enough in the facts of which we have present information for regarding a rupture between the two great English-speaking nations as not so a calamity which is equally and earnestly deprecated by both, and is therefore improbable.

Home prospects, assuredly, are not of an exciting order. If her Majesty's subjects could infer from the occasional and partial emergence of their Sovereign from the seclusion of her great grief that, without too intolerable a strain upon her feelings, the Queen would graciously resume before the opening year her public position at their head, they would hail the promise with rapturous delight; but if this cannot yet be, their loyalty is true to suffer any abatement of its warmth, while they eagerly watch for any symptomatology of the healing of that wound the depth of which their appreciation of the wisdom and worth of her deceased consort enables them to understand. In other respects the present is too flattering to be much troubled by anticipations of the future. The Budget, the estimates of which even an approaching general election scarcely raises into a ripple. No grand Ministerial questions are looked for during the remaining lifetime of the present Parliament, unless another Budget of taxation may be required. There are indications, also, that our monetary condition is subsiding into normal ease and quietude. The bullion in the Bank of England stands not far below the average of the last twenty years, and the Bank of France holds what it never has this last year. Recklessness of speculation has been severely checked. Healthy trade is getting increased elbow-room. Brand is cheap. Stocks of colonial and foreign produce are large, the cotton difficulty, if not at an end, is nearing one and more manageable. On the whole, the domestic outlook is prevailingly bright; and we start this year with cheerful anticipations and in good spirits.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE CRYSTAL

THE Illustration on our front page represents a scene in the Christmas entertainments which have been going on for the last week at the noble transept of the Crystal Palace. The platform in front of Shakspeare's House has been converted into a stage for the gambols of Harlequins with Columbines and Clowns, or for the dangerous feats of lightning gymnasts on the trapeze; the graceful evolutions of Mr. Jackson Haines, the American Skater; the grotesque contortions of Herr Willie, "the Flexible Gnome;" the rope trick, performed in a closed cupboard or watch-box, by the Brothers Nemo, without any diabolical aid; or the intelligent dog whom Jean Bont has taught to behave like a thinking animal. A pantomimic ballet, composed by Mr. Nelson Lee, was the concluding spectacle on the evening of Boxing Day: and it is this which has formed the subject of our illustration. The gigantic Clown's head, which overlooks the roof of Shakspeare's dwelling, is a fit president for this occasion.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, according to custom on New-Year's Day, received the Corps Diplomatique on Sunday at the Tuileries. The Papal Nuncio presented to the Emperor the congratulations of the body, and his Majesty, in reply, said a few words which, while they touched upon no political question, were in a remarkable degree full of assurances of good relations between the European States. He declared that, for his own part, he should always endeavour to keep up the most friendly States to be guided by respect for right and a love of peace and justice. His Majesty afterwards conversed with several of the Ambassadors.

Last Sunday the Emperor received the new Spanish Ambassador, M. Mon, and expressed to him his hope that the relations between France and Spain would continue upon the most satisfactory footing.

The usual New-Year's Eve srenade, by the bands of the army of Paris and of the National Guards, took place in the Tuileries Gardens. Their Majesties and the Imperial Prince frequently appeared on the balcony and bowed their thanks.

Prince Napoleon has been appointed a member and vice-president of the Privy Council, which the *Moniteur* points out as a fresh proof of the confidence which the Emperor has in the Prince. On Monday the Emperor presided over a Privy Council, at which Prince Napoleon took his place for the first time.

The Empress has transmitted to the French Ambassador at Madrid a sum of 40,000 reals, to be distributed in her name among the sufferers by the inundations at Valencia.

The *Moniteur* publishes decrees making one promotion to the rank of Commander in the Legion of Honour; one to that of officer, two nominations of knights, and granting 112 military medals.

M. Baroche, the Minister of Justice, has addressed a circular to the archbishops and bishops, advising them that certain portions of the projected Municipal Law of Paris contain expressions contrary to the principles on which the Constitution is founded, and therefore their publication ought not to be authorised. They are however recommended their clergy to abstain from observations on the document which might give rise to any unpleasantness.

Several decrees favourable to commerce have appeared in the *Moniteur*.

The Emperor, it is said, is about to cause the Imperial Guard to take their turn with the Line in doing duty in the provinces instead of enjoying the monopoly of garrisoning the capital.

M. Yvon, the historical painter, has been appointed by Marshal Vaillant sole Director of the Imperial Museum of Arms and Fine Arts, which were hitherto confided to the care of a new professor every month.

Several workmen have left Paris for Egypt, to set up machinery for sugar-refining on the banks of the Nile.

ITALY.

On New-Year's Day the King of Italy received a deputation from the Parliament, congratulating his Majesty on the new year. Victor Emmanuel, in reply, recommended them to hasten their labours, and expressed a hope that the discussion of Lord Palmerston's note would be concluded. In the evening his Majesty visited the Royal Theatre in Turin. He was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Signor Sella has drawn up a report upon the results of the demand made by Government for the payment of the land tax in advance. Five sixths of the amount, or nearly already been paid, and the Minister states that the success of the measure is certain.

The Admiralty Court has decided that a circular cautioning merchants in their transactions with the "United States" against the contraband articles in the cargo of the American paper money.

On the day following Christmas Day the Pope received the members of the Sacred College, Bishops and abbots, to whom he addressed a speech in which he said that in the present day robbery was committed under the pretext of nationality, and that the Church was despoiled under the guise of that triumph being uncertain. His Holiness added that, after witnessing the destruction of the enemies of the Holy See and the triumph of truth and justice, he would sing his canticle, "Nunc dimittis," and letter Thou Thy servant depart in peace!" All the foreign Ambassadors, including the Count de Sartiges, were present at the solemn audience of the Pope.

On New-Year's Day the Pope, in receiving the homage, the congratulations, and sentiments of devotion presented by General de Montebello, in the name of the French army, in a touching speech, said: "Similar sentiments of the French army were manifested to me at Easter by a general who is now a cardinal, and, unfortunately, as in the other generals who have commanded the French army, and who generously hastened to defend Rome, I could not observe any regret for this army, for him who directs the destinies of France, for his good clergy, and for all French Catholics. At the present time I shall not cease to pray for them, and bless the Emperor, the Empress, the Empress, and the Imperial family, that God may accord them all necessary aids and graces."

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree, issued on Tuesday, convokes the Servian National Congress and the synods of the Eastern Greek Servian Bishops, the synods of the Archiepiscopal Metropolitan Eastern Greek Roman Catholics in Transylvania and Hungary is also ordered.

It is stated that the new Austrian Commissioner in Schleswig has been instructed to maintain the provisional possession of Holstein and Schleswig proclaimed in 1848.

The *Neue Freie Presse* asserts that the object of Prince Charles of Prussia's visit to Vienna is to strengthen the ties of alliance between Austria and Prussia, which have unfortunately become loosened.

PRUSSIA.

Prince Alfred arrived at Berlin on Tuesday morning from Gotha, and was received by the King immediately after his arrival.

On New-Year's Day the King and Queen, according to custom, received the congratulations of the members of the Royal family, of the general and other officers, and of the officials of the Court, and Ministers and Ambassadors, and at the appointed hour, 12 o'clock. At reception of the general officers his Majesty warmly expressed the thanks which the army merited for what it had done during the past year. At the reception of the Ministers, Count Bismarck, Prince Frederick Charles Wedel, and Manstein for the conduct of the army, and the Prince of Prussia, Admiral Von Arnim, and Count Von Itzenplitz, Field Marshal Count Wrangel replied on the part of the army, and concluded with a cheer for the King. Each time the King

By an order of the King directed to the Ministry of State, and dated on the 24th ult., a certain class of officers receive the benefit of an annuity on occasion of the conclusion of peace.

A Royal decree has been issued convoking the two houses of Parliament for the 14th inst.

On the last day of the old year the Queen received Lady Napier, wife of the British Ambassador.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Prussia have united in sending an address to the King, in which they express their loyalty and devotion. The event which has given occasion to this address is the case of the three Queen's Councillors, who, as was reported in the papers, have been dismissed from the army immediately after an examination to which they were subjected by their superior officers in regard to their views about duelling, in which they declared that, as members of the Roman Catholic Church, they had conscientious objections to the practice. There obtains, it seems, in the Prussian army a barbarous "law of honour," which compels every officer to make the most inexcusable affront a matter of life and death.

DENMARK.

The project of the new Constitution, arranged to meet the altered circumstances of the State, has been published. In its principal portions it is the same as the fundamental law of June 5th, 1849. It adopts the principal of universal suffrage for the elections to the Representative Chamber, and maintains that of full liberty for all citizens.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Hibernia we have news from New York to the afternoon of Dec. 24.

General Hood's defeated army succeeded in crossing the Duet's river, in spite of General Thomas's hot pursuit. On the 26th ult. Hood was joined at Columbia by Forrest; and on the 22nd he had reached Pulaski, seventy-five miles south of Nashville, still closely pressed by the Federal cavalry. The Federal accounts estimate Hood's losses at 12,000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; and represent Thomas's losses not to have exceeded 3000 men.

General Sherman's reports on the 15th ult., from Ossiaan Sound, that he had captured Fort M'Allister, opened communication with the fleet, destroyed the railroads leading to Savannah, and invested the city. He had rested on the Savannah River, three miles above the city, and his right on the Ogeechee River, at King's Bridge. He had taken many guns and immense stocks. His army was in splendid order, and amply supplied with provisions. During his march of 300 miles he had encountered only four slight cavalry, and he arrived in front of Savannah with more stores, provisions, and horses than when he started. Also, 700 negroes joined him on the route. He destroyed 200 miles of railroad. He estimates the garrison of Savannah, under Hardee, at 13,000, with about 25,000 inhabitants. According to Confederate despatches, Sherman was still at Savannah on the 20th ult.; and there was no further intelligence respecting the progress of General Sherman's operations. A letter from Admiral Dahlgren states that he is burying the Savannah River for an absolute blockade, to the bewilderment of the rebels.

The Southern journals allegad that General Breckenridge had defeated the Federal forces at Dandridge, in the north-east portion of Saltville, in Western Virginia.

Admiral Porter's fleet at Beaufort was reported by a Confederate telegram to have been in sight from Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, on the 21st ult.; and the Confederate commander, General Bragg, added in his despatch a confident declaration that he could hold Wilmington. It was said also that Porter's fleet had been repulsed by a storm, and no immediate attack on Wilmington was expected.

Advices received at New York state that the exchange of prisoners at Charleston had been resumed, the husbandmen of the city will be immediately recommenced.

The Federal Government at Natchitoss has been blown up by a torpedo at Mobile.

Mr. Lincoln has cancelled General Dix's order as to the pursuit of raiders across the frontier into Canada. Some of the New York papers consider that the Government in so doing has failed to express an armed force for the Lakes.

A daring attempt to burn has been ordered. All steamers are also ordered to retain their regiments immediately.

Secretary Fessenden is about to contract a new loan of 100,000,000 dollars.

Mr. Seward has ordered that persons coming to the United States, except immigrants, shall have passports. The immigrants, however, specially to persons coming from the British provinces.

Both Houses of the Federal Congress had adjourned to the 9th inst.

Gold was quoted at New York, on the afternoon of the 24th ult., at 209.

In the Southern Congress there have been some noteworthy movements. First, a resolution has been introduced to send commissioners to treat with Federal Government upon the question of peace. Mr. Foote, a member of the Confederate Senate, made a speech, in which he declared the Confederacy to be on the verge of ruin, and blamed Jefferson Davis for the military disasters. Mr. Foote afterwards withdrew from the Senate. The *Richmond Examiner* says that General Lee has been forced to the front. The same paper declares that if independence can only be attained by the sacrifice of slavery that sacrifice must be made.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Parliament is summoned to meet on the 19th inst.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor-General of Canada calling out a large force of volunteer militia to prevent raids from Canada into the United States, and to maintain order on the frontier. Thirty companies of Canadian volunteers have been sent to the frontier.

Three of the St. Albans raiders have been recaptured. The discharge of all of them by the Canadian Circuit is considered by both the Government and rebel newspaper organs in Canada, and the majority of the people, to be a flagrant violation of the critical condition in which the relations between the American States and Great Britain have been placed by it. Mr. Lumoine, the chief of the Montreal police, had resigned, it was believed, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of merchants of Montreal had addressed a memorial to the Governor-General setting forth that the discharge of the raiders practically should be maintained between the belligerent States of America.

The Halifax papers publish the official despatch from Lord Monck to the Governor-General of Canada, dated the 3rd ult., expressing satisfaction that the Canadian authorities had promptly arrested the recent international conference. A reconsideration of two points, however—the question of the acceptance of pardon and the constitution of the Legislative Council—is recommended. It is suggested that the colonies should send a deputation to London, to be present during the preparation of the Bill, and to carry out the measures proposed, that they may give the Government the benefit of their counsel upon any questions of difficulty.

A fatal collision happened on the Detroit and Port Huron Railway, a short line in the State of Michigan, worked by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, on the 15th ult., by which, according to one account, 15 persons were killed and a considerable number injured. The secretary of the company, however, declares that the published statements of the accident are gross exaggerations, and that only one man was killed and a few persons received bruises.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Fine specimens of iron ore have been recently discovered near Lanchester.

The Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway was opened on Monday, without ceremony.

The Dublin *Morning News*, the organ of the Ultramontane party in Ireland, died with the old year. It had been in existence six years.

Mr. John Hargreave, of Manchester, the founder of Rishworth, has resigned his appointment, owing to failing health. Mr. Hargreave was elected to the magistracy in 1838.

The births registered in Dublin during the weeks ending Dec. 3rd and 10 were 340 and 341, and the deaths were 344 and 179 for the same period. The population of Dublin is estimated at 264,894 in the middle of 1864.

The election of Coroner for the western district of Glamorganshire, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Alexander Nicholson, took place at the Townhall, Neath, last week. The only candidate was Mr. Howell Gwyn, who was accordingly elected Coroner without opposition.

An association, under the guidance of Ladies Emma Talbot, Lucia Mostyn, and others, is about to commence in the manufacturing districts of the workhouse orphan girls, with a view to service, at the West Derby Union, with the view of training the gentlemen.

Mr. Filkington, M.P., in the course of a speech at Blackburn, on Monday evening, said that, although he could not take a very hopeful view of the cotton trade for the present year, he felt certain there would be more employment than there had been in the past two years.

On Tuesday night Dr. Cheadle read before the members of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society a paper descriptive of an expedition the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia, accomplished by himself and Viscount Milton.

The ordinary income of the Liverpool Corporation last year amounted to £645,749, of which £12,491 was contributed by the markets, £10,000 by the corporation property, £30,000 by rates, and the rest, £593,257. The extraordinary expenditure included £200,000 received as compensation for the loss of the Mersey Docks.

The Leeds Working Men's Conservative Association gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. C. S. Bentinck, the Conservative member for Leeds, on Monday evening last. The repast was served in the new Corn Exchange, and was presided over by Mr. Maddonne, the president of the association. Upwards of 600 persons were present at dinner, and many more were afterwards admitted.

The Queen's customary New-Year's gifts to the poor of Windsor were distributed on Monday. Her Majesty devised for the charitable purpose £200, which was given away as follows:—Forty-nine persons were recompensed at the rate of 2s. per week during the year, they receiving poor widows they conducted the best-kitchen residents. To these £50 of these the Queen's tickets, which entitled to a gift of four, five, or six pounds of beef, and a quantity of coals, varying from 1 cwt. to 2 cwt.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Oscar Steveni as Vice-Consul at Great Grimsby for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Blackburn Infirmary, which has been erected at a cost of £25,000, was on Monday formally opened. It has been built from designs furnished by the late Mr. Turnbull, of Manchester. The founder is Mr. William Pilkington, of Wilpshire Grange, near Blackburn, and brother of Mr. J. Pilkington, M.P., who gave £2000 as a donation for that purpose, and £100 a year perpetuity for its support, during his mayoralty, in 1856-7. The infirmary stands on an elevated site three-quarters of a mile from the town, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.

The annual meeting of the Exeter School of Art was held on Monday, in the Market House, Exeter. Sir S. Northcote, the president, was in the chair, and among those present were Sir John Bowring and the High Sheriff of Exeter (Mr. Cooper). Sir Stafford Northcote explained the proceedings of the Committee on art-education which sat last Session; and, while he admitted that the central school of South Kensington required to be stirred up, he insisted that the interests of the schools in the provinces were not neglected.

A meeting for the purpose of forming an association for the reform of the law of landlord and tenant and the abolition of the Church establishment took place on Thursday week, in the Rotundo, Dublin. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. There was a very large attendance, particularly of the Roman Catholic clergy. Dr. Cullen; Mr. Maguire, M.P.; Dr. Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel; and Dr. Keane, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, were present. With some slight exceptions, the proceedings were quiet and orderly.

The "inauguration" of Mr. John Barrington as Lord Mayor of Dublin took place on Monday. There was a violent debate on the proposition to award a vote of thanks to the ex-Lord Mayor, Mr. M'Swiney, several of the Conservative members urging that they could not assent to such a vote in consequence of the part taken by Mr. M'Swiney at the meeting recently held in Dublin for the purpose of organising a movement aiming, amongst other things, at the abolition of the Irish Church. His conduct in heading the procession on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the O'Connel monument was also censured. The vote was, however, carried by thirty-one to ten votes.

In a speech at Oxford, on Monday, Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, briefly referred to the case of the St. Albans raiders, which has assumed such grave importance. He said that no men were more sensible than the Governor-General of Canada and his advisers of that which was due to the honour of the British Crown and to the inviolate neutrality of British territory; and it was certain that, if the present law in Canada were adequate, they would carry it into execution with promptitude and vigour; and that if, on the other hand, the present law were found inadequate, it would not long be suffered to remain so.

The Exhibition of Irish Products and Manufactures, in connection with the Royal Dublin Society, was brought to a close on Saturday evening with a grand concert. The exhibition was inaugurated on the 25th of May last, and has consequently been open for rather more than seven months. The articles exhibited were, it is said, so various and excellent as to give general satisfaction, besides creating the cheering suggestion that, with energy and enterprise to develop the national capabilities of the country and the industry and skill of the people, Ireland may yet attain eminence for the amount and value of her manufactures. As regards the financial results of the exhibition, the receipts will leave a small balance in hand.

The Equitable Co-operative Society of Manchester and Salford, which was established five years ago, has just built and opened a large central store, and a meeting to commemorate this extension of its operations was held on Saturday last. It was stated, during the proceedings, that the society began with a capital of £100, which was now £9300; that business had been done to the extent of £150,000, bearing a net profit, after the payment of working expenses, of more than £8000; and that £5870 had been divided among the members and customers who are not members. The residue of the profits had been variously applied—part to the formation of a reserve fund, part to the payment of interest on capital deposited by the members, and other amounts to educational and benevolent purposes. The new central store and hall cost rather over £3000. The Mayor of Manchester presided.——The Wellington Co-operative Mill, Elton, near Bury, was opened on Monday. It is a spacious and handsome structure, the property of the Bury Co-operative Manufacturing Company. A collection of working people and their friends assembled upon the upper floor in the afternoon, and, after tea, the chair was taken by Mr. R. N. Phillips. Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, High Bailiff of Lancashire, was the chief speaker.

A fine iron sailing-ship was launched last Saturday at the Birkenhead Ironworks (Messrs. Laird Brothers), and named after one of the celebrities of India—Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. The ship has been built to register at Lloyd's A A 1 grade of classification. She will be fitted with iron masts and steel lower yards, and has a topgallant forecastle for the crew, a deckhouse amidships for petty officers, and a poop containing captain's and officers' cabins. Her dimensions are:—Length, 200 ft.; beam, 35 ft.; depth of hold, 23 ft.; register, about 1200 tons.——The new steam-ram Abdul Aziz was launched yesterday week from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, Govan, amidst a large concourse of spectators. This vessel is the second of the three rams which the Messrs. Napier and Sons were appointed to build for the Turkish Government, and is in all respects similar to the Osman Ghazy, which was launched on the 2nd of September last from the same yard. The dimensions are—length over all, 300 ft.; extreme breadth, 56 ft.; depth, moulded, 37 ft.; tonnage, O.M., about 4200; load draught, nearly 25 ft. The vessel is plated from stem to stern, projects in ram style at the prow, and carries twenty-four guns of heavy calibre, including four 110-pounders.——On Saturday last a paddle-wheel steamer of 1000 tons burden, called the Mazeppa, was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Mr. Mackern, on the Marsh, at Preston. The Mazeppa is the largest vessel ever launched in the Ribble. She has been built in order to run the blockade.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—An exhibition of gymnastic performances was to have taken place at Dundee on Monday night, in a hall to which entrance is gained by a descending staircase of thirteen steps. A large crowd had assembled outside to obtain admittance, and pressed against the door. One half of it was opened; the other half was forced in by the crowd, and those who stood in front were thrown headlong to the bottom of the stairs, where they fell over each other. Those further back continued to pour in, only to increase the mass of prostrated bodies within the building. Above half an hour elapsed before the space could be cleared, and then ten men and nine women were taken out dead. A great many others were seriously injured.

A steam-boat collision took place, on Thursday week, in the Clyde, near Gourock, by which the Earl of Carlisle ran down the Guy Fawkes in mid-channel, and four men were drowned.

At Preston a mill belonging to Messrs. Birley was burnt down last Saturday. The fire, which was confined to one building, has thrown 250 hands out of work, or about one third of the number employed, who were working full time.

As Major Duff and party were roe-hunting in a wood near Drummuir, the body of a woman was found covered with snow. She is supposed to have been an inmate of the Glasgow workhouse, and to have perished in the heavy snowstorm about three weeks ago.

A child of two years and a half old has been shot at Coclhester by its brother, aged only six, who was handling a gun that had been left loaded.

The master and mate of a Russian ship have been suffocated at Grimsby through having a charcoal fire in the cabin.

As Lieutenant Langworthy, of the 7th Fusiliers, was driving into Yeovil, from his father's house, his horse took fright at a volunteer band, and, plunging into the crowd, killed a man named Lear on the spot.

At Little Common, Wilts, some men were felling a large elm, when a sudden change of the wind carried it in an unexpected direction, and it fell upon a Mrs. Barnard and her little boy, who were looking on, killing them both.

At Leeds Mr. Alexander Blaxland a teadealer, destroyed himself last week by an overdose of chloroform for the purpose of easing pain and obtaining sleep. A medical man warned him several times against the danger of doing so, and he was found dead, with a bottle containing chloroform by his side.

There was a heavy fall of snow on Dartmoor on Saturday night. The roads were blocked up. A young man, a schoolmaster belonging to the convict prisons, lost his life in attempting to walk from Tavistock to the prisons at Princetown, a distance of seven miles. His body was found in a snowdrift on Sunday night by the prison officers. Another man had a narrow escape; he was found insensible.

The recent poisoning of a mother and four children, near Wrexham, is still a mystery, the Coroner's jury having returned an open verdict. The father, who is the sole survivor of the family, is still suffering from the arsenic.

A most impudent robbery took place last week at Shrewsbury. A person who gave the name of Morgan, and said he was a constable from Carmarthen, visited that town, and, putting himself in communication with the police, stated that he held a warrant for the apprehension of a thief, who he had reason to believe was then staying at an hotel in the town. He obtained the assistance of one of the Shrewsbury constables and proceeded to the hotel, where they found a young gentleman, who Morgan declared to be the person he "wanted." The prisoner was searched, and his gold watch and a considerable sum of money were taken from him. He stated that his name was Charles Ashworth, and when he was brought before the magistrates he asked in vain that he should be allowed to telegraph to his friends at Manchester, Morgan representing that it would be advisable not to allow him to communicate with anyone, as there was an accomplice at large. It was ascertained, after the unfortunate young gentleman had been remanded, that no such robbery as Morgan had described had been committed, that Morgan himself was not a constable but a swindler, and that he had made off with the property he had taken from his victim.

For some time past the manufacturers exhibiting their goods in the Cloth Hall at Huddersfield have missed portions of their goods, and so skilfully contrived was the theft that all efforts to detect the thief proved fruitless. A slight suspicion was at last excited against one of the exhibiting manufacturers, and, this clue being patiently followed up, the suspected individual was detected with stolen goods in his possession. His father, father-in-law, and a friend of his, are all implicated in the charge. The case is under investigation.

The premises of Mr. Critchley, pawnbroker, London-road, Liverpool, were entered by thieves on Monday night, and property valued at about £2000 was stolen.

While eight sinkers were being lowered down a pit shaft at Wigan, on Wednesday morning, a portion of the brickwork, which seem to have been loosened by a blast that had just taken place, fell in, completely burying the poor fellows. Five of them, who were hurled from the skip in which they were descending, were killed; the other three, after being extombed for several hours, were brought out alive.

The Home Secretary has respited Ellis Green, who was convicted of murder at the late Liverpool Assizes. John Butler, who was convicted of the murder of his housekeeper, near Worcester, has also been respited.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Partridge, of King's College, has consented to deliver the oration in honour of John Hunter, at the Royal College of Surgeons, on the 14th of February next.

The Midland Railway Company's extensive merchandise station, in King's-road, St. Pancras, occupying a considerable portion of Agar Town, was opened on Monday to the public for goods traffic. The new station is furnished with twelve lines of rails for the inward and outward traffic.

The winter conversazione of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, took place on Tuesday evening. The classes recommenced on Thursday; a lecture on the Study of Geology was given yesterday by Mr. Ralph Tait, F.G.S.; and to-day (Saturday) M. Louis Blanc will read a play of Molière.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Burder, in his eighty-second year, is announced. Dr. Burder was, for a long series of years, a conspicuous member of the Nonconformist body. He was the oldest member of the Congregational Board, having joined that association in 1811.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, at Burlington House—Sir R. I. Murchison K.C.B., president, in the chair—the following papers are to be read:—"Visit to the Sources of the Tigris and Euphrates," by J. G. Taylor, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Diarbekr; "Lake Nor Tzai-san and its Neighbourhood," by M. A. Abramof.

The Royal Horticultural Society has announced the intention of having a show of flowers and a promenade every Saturday throughout the year, which will be continued till the Wednesday following. The band of the Life Guards will attend on Saturdays and Mondays. The first weekly show is to-day. The special flower selected is the Chinese primrose; but other flowers may be sent.

The munificent donation of £1000 has just been forwarded to the Newport-market Refuge by Messrs. Albert and D. Sassoon, the sons of the late distinguished merchant and philanthropist, Mr. David Sassoon, of Bombay. The letter inclosing the donation says that the donors wish the sum to be invested in the form best calculated to give permanence to the institution and extend its benevolent influences.

The following was the Christmas fare delivered at the London station of the Great Eastern Railway from the 19th to the 25th ult.:—Number of oxen, 2203; sheep, 7094; calves, 163; pigs, 578; turkeys, 12,117; geese, 16,768; ducks, 922; hares and pheasants, 1289; flour, sacks of, 13,920; beer, kilderkins, hogsheads, and barrels of, 9090; oranges, boxes of, 1160; dried fruit, boxes of, 3413; nuts, bags of, 720; oysters, barrels of, 3011; do., in bags, 72 tons; almonds, boxes of, 163; potatoes, sacks of, 10,926; meat, packed in hampers, 418 tons; poultry, 348 tons; fish, 340 tons; milk, 76,896 quarts; Stilton and other choice cheeses, 1421.

The new Dover and Calais steam-packet La France, a sister ship to the Prince Imperial, built by Messrs. James Ash and Co., of Cubitt Town, Poplar, for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, made her trial-trip on Tuesday down the Thames, and her performance was most satisfactory. She ran the measured mile in 4 min. 40 sec. against the tide, but in 3 min. 28 sec. going with the tide on her return; being at the rate of 12·85 knots an hour in the former case, and 17·308 in the latter. Her dimensions are the same as those of the Prince Imperial, some account of which appeared, with an Engraving, in our Paper of Nov. 19.

A letter has been addressed by Mr. Farnall, Metropolitan Inspector of Poor Laws, to the President of the Poor-Law Board, respecting the working of the Houseless Poor Act, passed last Session. He states that all the parishes have acted upon it, the only union which has not provided separate accommodation being the West London, whose workhouse is required by a railway. In only one of these vagrant wards was admission refused in consequence of its being full. There is now accommodation for 1400 persons. The largest number accommodated in one night, in the first week of this month, was 712; the lowest, 607. Mr. Farnall recommends that the vagrants should be required to do a task of work in return for the accommodation.

The Mansion-House Committee for the Relief of the Distress in Lancashire, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Hale), held a meeting at the Mansion House on Tuesday and made grants to the amount of £2000 to several local relief committees in the distressed cotton districts, to some for general relief, to others specially for clothing. From the 1st of November the committee has met once a fortnight instead of once a month, and during the inclement season will continue so to do, for the purpose of attending to all applications made to them by any of the relief committees in the distressed districts of Lancashire, &c. Since March, 1862, upwards of £526,000 has been received at the Mansion House, and more than £497,000 has been expended in relief and towards the purchase of clothing.

Last week the births of 1956 children—1000 boys and 956 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1824.——In the last week of the year the deaths in London rose to 1697. They had been in the previous week 1523. There was no increase in the mortality of young persons, but a considerable increase occurred amongst those of advanced age. The deaths at sixty years and upwards rose from 323 in the previous week to 417 last week. The average number of deaths in the last week of the ten years 1854-63 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1520. The actual result is in excess of the estimated number by 177. The mortality from bronchitis increased considerably. In the last three weeks the deaths from this complaint were successively 189, 223, and 282. The corrected average for last week is only 184. Pneumonia was fatal in 107 cases, against an average of 108; heart disease, in 77 cases, the average being 61. Typhus predominated amongst zymotic diseases; it caused 90 deaths; measles caused 42; scarlatina, 53—both the latter complaints having declined in the week. Eight nonagenarians died in the week. The oldest were two widows, aged ninety-five and ninety-six years.

LAW AND POLICE.—A case of some interest was heard in the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday. Mr. Coleman appeared on his own petition, and it appeared that among his creditors was the celebrated Blondin (Jean François Gravelet), to whom he had acted as treasurer, and whose money he had spent to the extent of £12,000. An attempt was made by some of the other creditors to prove that Blondin was really a partner with Coleman, but the proof failed, and the rope-dancer was admitted as a creditor on the estate.

The Strahan, Paul, and Bates case came before the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday for a dividend meeting. The total debts proved were £496,778, and a further dividend of 6d. in the pound was ordered to be paid, making a total of 4s. 8d. There remains in the hand of the assignee £3203, and £15,000 more is expected very shortly from the French Government, upon receipt of which a further dividend will be declared.

The sitting Alderman at the Guildhall Police Court received on Monday a pair of white kid gloves, there being no cases for him—a state of things which is very rare before a London magistrate.

At the Wandsworth Court a coach-painter named Charles James has been mulcted in two fines of 40s. and costs for hiding behind furze on Clapham-common, rushing out, and forcibly kissing young servant-girls, under the excuse of the season and under the influence of liquor.

An habitual drunkard, named Jones, having committed suicide in the Borough because he had "no money to spend at Christmas," the jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se," and the warrant for his interment by torchlight in Woking Cemetery was made out by the Coroner.

The case against the manager and secretary of the Unity Bank was completed on Thursday week, so far as the preliminary investigation before the Lord Mayor was concerned. Mr. Deputy Bower and one or two others of the directors declared their ignorance of the use to which dishonoured cheques and past-due bills were put, and in other respects their evidence differed little from that of their brother directors who had been previously examined. The Lord Mayor sent the prisoners for trial, and their counsel, who said they had a perfect defence to the charges, reserved it to the trial.

At the Hammersmith Police Court, on Tuesday, a young man named William Perkins was charged with hawking without a license. He is in the employment of Mr. Nodes, bootmaker, of Southwark, and his business is to go round to Mr. Nodes's customers for orders. In the cart in which he makes his journeys he carries samples of boots, and if any of the customers like these they are sold at once. A discharged servant of Mr. Nodes watched Perkins while engaged in this work and gave him into custody. The magistrate held that there had been a breach of the law, and fined Perkins £2 10s. and costs, which Mr. Nodes paid.

Another death has taken place from the use of paraffin. A little girl named Hanks was carrying a penny lamp filled with paraffin, when the lamp became so hot that she dropped it. The flames ignited her dress, and she was so fearfully burnt that she died in Holborn Union. At an inquest on her body, Dr. Lancaster commented on the danger arising from the imprudent use of paraffin. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Captain Corbett, who commanded the Sea King from the time of her departure from the Thames until her arrival at Madeira, where she was renamed the Shenandoah and taken charge of by a Confederate officer, was on Wednesday apprehended in Liverpool on a charge of infringing the Foreign Enlistment Act by engaging a British subject, or causing him to be engaged, for service in the Southern navy. In this case the Government prosecutes, and the prisoner was examined at Bow-street Police Office on Thursday. Some evidence was adduced, and the case was remanded until the 19th inst., Sir T. Henry, the magistrate, taking bail, the prisoner in £500, and two sureties of £250 each.

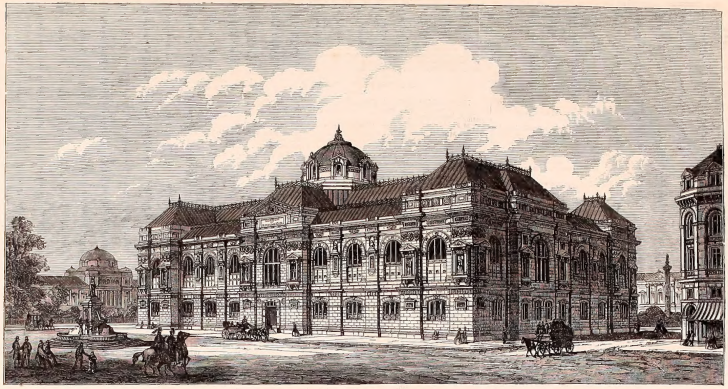
MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

WE believe that after it had become detestably proverbial as typical of a certain routine, red-tape was abolished in our public offices, and narrow green ribbon substituted for it; so that it may be allowed us to say that there are some of our younger public men who seem, as soon as they were born, to have been invested with the green ribbon. They probably lisped in official language; the best part of their play may have been imaginary writing of despatches, and their earliest ideas of chronology may have been an accurate conception of quarter-day. There are persons for whom those places of £1200 a year were created, which Mr. Disraeli has somewhere jestingly defined. There is a regular training for this species of office-bearing, and its main object is to enable the rising young man to accept and adequately to do the duty of any office, and to be qualified to shift from one place to another in any exigency of patronage. Very useful, as a class, to a Ministry of course are such men, and some of them really develop qualities which fit them for better things, although, as a rule, their highest official rank is the nominal one of a Privy Councillor when they are fifty. There is a remote borough in Cornwall which, by the blending of two towns, comprises some 800 electors, which has the honour to be represented, and well represented too, by a public man of the description to which allusion has been made. The history of the training in this case is highly illustrative of the system, and bespeaks merit in the man—at least, so far as industry and assiduity are concerned—for he has been successively private secretary to a President of the Board of Trade, to a Home Secretary, to a Minister for India, and to a First Lord of the Admiralty. As soon as he had ripened into a member of Parliament, his regular official career commenced, and he became a Lord of the Admiralty, Under Secretary for India, Under Secretary for War, and now holds the office of Under Secretary for the War Department. In those positions, which gave him opportunity, he has shown considerable capacity, while his readiness of adaptation to the duties of each department in which he has served has been conspicuous. As Under Secretary for India, his chief being in the House of Commons, his part was, of course, that of a squire; but his duty was watchfully performed, and if it had been necessary to get the knight he served safe out of a dangerous melée, he could have done it. It was, however, when he represented the War Department in the Commons that he proved his mettle; for, in a very brief space, he was master of the technicalities as well as of the broad principles of his office, the former being very important in the presence of the military critics in the house. He was never found mistaking battalions for squadrons, or giving the command of a division to a Brigadier-General; while he could "move" the Army Estimates so that they were generally intelligible; and he was ever prompt at the explanation of items. Fluent in speech and almost sprightly in manner, he presented a certain perfection of official readiness. Of him it may certainly be said that he was to the manner born, for he is the son of a Baring and the nephew of a Grey, who have held office, off and on, from the time when the power of the Whigs culminated in 1830. With so much of what we will venture to call sub-distinction about him, Mr. T. G. Baring can offer himself to the notice of his constituents at Penryn and Falmouth with confidence. The pretensions of such a borough are more than met by his representation of it; and as he has, when he intercommunicates with the electors, to go through a double action—that is, has to make two speeches, one in each town—he thus tests his qualification as a speaker; and those who have read his recent extra-utterances will, we think, admit that he was quite equal to the occasion.

The circumstances which brought the members for Birmingham into public a day or two ago were not favourable to sensational speech-making. Indeed, Mr. Bright intimated that on a festive occasion like that of opening a great public building, when everybody was supposed to be congratulating everybody and fraternisation was the order of the day, that he was denied that stimulus of antagonism which is the mainspring of his oratory. Nevertheless, in the result there were symptoms that Mr. Bright does not absolutely reign in Birmingham. A town one of the chief trades of which is the manufacture of fire-arms can hardly accept in their integrity the principles of peace at any price. It may be as the representative of a latent opposition to those tenets that Mr. Scholefield invariably hints that there are points of dissonance between him and his pronounced and pronouncing colleague; and it must be unpleasantly new to Mr. Bright to have a gentleman—of course a constituent—getting up, as Mr. Sampson Lloyd did the other day at Birmingham, and controverting his assertions, questioning his authorities, and negativing his deductions. To this Mr. Bright has become accustomed in the House; but it may yet be a shock to his sense of his influence to meet with a bold critic on a platform. Oddly enough, his cue on that day was to agree with Mr. Adderley, who stands in the political account-book as a Conservative, but who realises more of the character of that old Toryism which it was said was more *en rapport* with the people, certainly, than Whiggery, and even than Radicalism. In truth, at this festival Mr. Adderley made an excellent speech, well inspired and well composed, and which drew on him a shower of "right hon. friends" from Mr. Bright. The impression which the proceedings seem likely to produce is, that, notwithstanding the manifest desire to keep in the background, although specially summoned to the front, which Mr. Scholefield exhibited, somehow Mr. Bright was not so much the idol of the hour as usual. Was there a touch of sarcasm in his opening sentence when he spoke of "Birmingham people being very pleasant people"? At any rate, the phrase could hardly have been used in the sense in which it would have been addressed to a Manchester audience. It was evident that, though the Birmingham people may respect, may admire, may be satisfied with the reflected honour they receive by having Mr. Bright as their representative, they do not invest him with political infallibility.

The annual meeting of that mysterious association at Oxford which is known as the "Druids," has brought Mr. Cardwell on to a very different platform in the town to that on which he listened to, if he did not endorse, Mr. Disraeli's great comico-political oration on Church and State. Whether the Druids have any ceremonies which include chanting we do not know; but, if they have, we would recommend them to appoint Mr. Cardwell one of their high priests, for no one possesses in greater perfection that deep monotone and that vocal sing-song which are essential to that art. Although in other respects his appointment to the post of Secretary of the Colonies seems to have developed Mr. Cardwell's energies, to have quickened his impulses, and to have roused him out of a certain languid negativeness of opinion and action which used to characterise him, the inspiration to which he has been subjected does not appear to have influenced his manner of speaking. At Oxford he palpably tried to be easy, and, if possible, lively; but, after all, it was but "heavy lightness, serious vanity;" and still, no doubt, his countenance betokened him to be one of that numerous body of horsemen behind whom black care sits in perpetuity. If he is an apt illustration of that political caution which is always looking back over its shoulder as well as looking forward, his colleague, Mr. Neate, exemplifies a class of public men who take to memberdom and politics without a specific object beyond an idea of being titillated out of inaction. Mr. Neate is a lay fellow of a college, unmarried, middle-aged, and something more; and so much of public life as he enters into must be an agreeable diversion in a life which, on the face of it, is monotonous. His mode of dealing with most questions gives colour to this idea; for, though he is a frequent speaker in the house, he talks as if he did not particularly care what results followed the discussion in hand, seeming to be influenced by much the same individuality of feeling as the man who, being told that the ship in which he was embarked was sinking, replied that it was no business of his, as he was only a passenger. So far as we may be permitted to judge, in some such spirit his speech to the "Druids" was conceived and delivered; for, as regarded Parliamentary reform, he blamed everybody—statesmen for the way in which they had dealt with the question; constituencies for not having it if they wanted it; but intimated that he did not much care about the matter, but that he should be glad, on the whole, if it came about somehow.

It would seem that certain of the leaders of parties who are, in a manner, in a position of candidature, are desirous of keeping their names as much as possible before the public at this time, when an appeal to the country is imminent; and therefore we can account for Mr. Gladstone having condescended to discuss coals, Mr. Disraeli highways, and Sir Stafford Northcote's straining his identity in lecturing upon art.



PRIZE DESIGN OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY FOR A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, BY MR. R. P. SPIERS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE DESIGN FOR A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE travelling studentship of the Royal Academy, for one year, with an allowance of £100, has been awarded to Mr. R. Phené Spiers, for an architectural design which is represented in our Engraving. Mr. Spiers, it may be remembered, in the previous year obtained the silver medal and prize in books for his measured drawings of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, as well as the gold medal, scholarship, and prize in books for his designs of a vestibule and staircase of a Royal palace—the perspective of which latter was engraved in our Number of Jan. 23, 1864. The subject given this year was a "Museum of Natural History," which was to comprise provision for the separate exhibition of objects in zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology, and comparative anatomy, with a library of reference, the curator's rooms, and a lecture-room. The drawings, consisting of plan, elevation, and perspective view, were to be executed in thirty days, within the walls of the Royal Academy. The chief principle of Mr. Spiers's plan has been the disposition of the rooms in one continued suite, so that a stranger visiting the museum would have no difficulty in finding his way to each room, and would not miss any important portion. The rooms are arranged on two floors, and the plan of having side lights at a considerable height has been preferred to that of skylights. In the architecture of the edifice, Mr. Spiers has endeavoured to give it a style and character in harmony with the serious studies for the accommodation of which it is destined; and he has employed such decoration in sculpture and ornament as would help to indicate its purpose—the statues and busts of the most eminent men who have contributed to the study of natural history or to discoveries in science being the chief features of the exterior decoration. The president, Sir Charles Eastlake, in awarding the prize to Mr. Spiers, mentioned his successes of last year, and remarked on the general excellence of his drawings.

ERECTION OF THE NEW IRON SHEERS IN THE DOCKYARD AT MALTA.

THE operation of setting up a very large pair of iron sheers, which have been constructed by Maltese workmen in the steam factory of her Majesty's dockyard at Malta, has just been successfully performed. Our Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. James Kiddie, master of H.M.S. Royal Oak, will give an idea of this huge piece of mechanism. The use of these sheers, as most of our readers know, is to enable heavy weights to be raised and put on board ship, or to be lifted from the ship and put on shore. The new sheers at Malta are built of plate iron ½ to ⅝ in. in thickness; the legs have an average thickness of 2 ft. 6 in. square, and are 25 ft. apart, their length being 113 ft. The weight of the whole is twenty-five tons, and they are capable of lifting forty tons. They have replaced the wooden ones erected in 1840, which showed symptoms of decay, and were not considered safe



ERECTION OF THE NEW IRON SHEERS IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD AT MALTA.

to lift heavy weights. The deterioration of the iron cones can at any time be tested, and the weakest part strengthened. We may justly consider this another triumph of iron over wood. After giving the manufacturers all credit for this excellent specimen of their workmanship, we must commend the skilful and seaman-like manner in which the Master Attendant's department effected the task of shipping and raising them into their place. They were built in a shed near the factory on blocks of wood 2 ft. in height. When completed, planks were placed on the space they were intended to travel, two skids, made of pine logs, 40 ft. in length, were placed under the sheers; and, the blocks on which they were built having been removed by the use of tackle and a capstan from a lighter, they were easily transported across three lighters, floated under the old sheers, and along with chains to the centre connection. The capstans were hove round, and the new sheers were gradually raised into their intended position, where for many years they will remain as a monument to the memory of the gallant and energetic Admiral who now superintends the dockyard at Malta.

"AN EPISODE OF THE RETREAT FROM RUSSIA."

M. HIPPOLYTE BELLANGÉ, the veteran painter of the veterans of *la grande armée*, contributed to the Paris Exposition of Fine Arts in 1863 two pictures, both of considerable interest. His "Review in the Place du Carrousel under the First Empire," and his "Episode of the Retreat from Russia," were equally marked by that careful study of the style and costumes of the period which has always characterised his historical works. The former picture, too, is one of much local interest; but we have selected the latter for an Engraving in our Journal, because it recalls to mind that great disaster which was the immediate occasion of Napoleon's ruin. The array to which the fortunes of his Russian campaign were confided entered the territory of that empire 450,000 strong, and recrossed the Vistula a mere wreck of 15,000 half-famished and demoralised soldiers. Such was the summary result of that great misfortune, of which M. Bellangé gives us an "Episode." In this distressing scene we behold the weather-beaten and discouraged soldier endeavouring to protect those who are still more helpless by reason of womanhood and infancy. The subject itself is ideal; but similar incidents were only too frequent and too real in the retreat from Russia during that fatal winter of 1812, which saved the Czar, but led to the destruction of the First Napoleonic Empire.



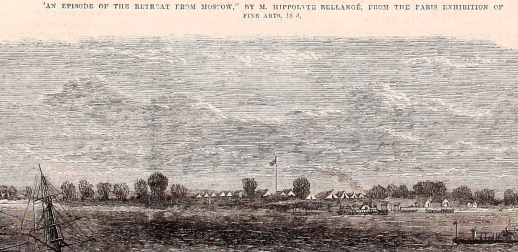
"AN EPISODE OF THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW," BY M. HIPPOLYTE BELLANGÉ, FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS, 1864.

THE SINKING OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER FLORIDA, IN THE JAMES RIVER.

IT would have been disagreeable to the national pride of the Americans if the Federal Government at Washington, unable to answer the diplomatic remonstrances provoked by the late violation of a neutral harbour of Brazil, had been obliged to send back the Confederate steamer Florida, captured illegally by the Wachusetts at Bahia on the 7th of October, and to replace their prize where she was taken, beneath the sheltering jurisdiction of the Brazilian sovereignty. From this mortification they have been saved, as already reported, by the happy accident or expedient of sinking the Florida ten fathoms under water in Hampton Roads, at the mouth of the James River, where she was unaccountably run down by a Federal transport-steamer, the Alliance, on the 19th of November, going to the bottom a few hours afterwards.

The Illustration we now publish is from a sketch by Mr. Edward L. Henry, of New York, who witnessed the event. The Florida is shown as she appeared, having lost her mizenmast in the conflict with the Wachusetts at Bahia. The ship seen to the right hand is an ironclad or Monitor, named the Atlanta, which was stationed as a guardship at the mouth of the river. In the distance is Newport News, with a military camp on shore. The following account of the destruction of the Florida is given by the correspondent of a New York paper:—

"On the 19th the Florida went to Norfolk to coal, and just before starting was run into by the transport-steamer Alliance. She was in very bad condition when captured, and all the time since her arrival here she has leaked so badly as to keep the steam-pump engaged continually. The collision with the Alliance greatly increased the volume of the water which was constantly poured into her. About nine o'clock on Sunday evening one of the pumps on board suddenly gave out. Before more assistance arrived the water had risen considerably above the fire-room floor, so that it was found necessary to put the fires out. The pump-engine was then stopped, and the water came pouring in at a fearful rate. It was impossible at any time, after it was found the disabled ship was sinking, to move her toward the shore, as there was but 7 lb. pressure of steam—just sufficient to work the pumps. Neither were there means at hand for towing her ashore. In a few minutes after sending the two boats to the Florida, Captain Woodward, of the Atlanta, came himself on



THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER FLORIDA SUNK IN THE JAMES RIVER.

bound to see what could be done to keep her afloat. But it was agreed that she must assist us, and the men were ordered to save their effects and prepare to leave her to her fate. The Florida kept rapidly filling, so that at seven o'clock the water was a foot above the lamb-deck. At the same time that Mr. Baker signalled the Atlanta he sent a telegraphic message to Admiral Porter at this place that the Florida was sinking. The Admiral immediately ordered the tug Page to steam up to the Florida and tow her into shoal water towards the shore. The tug came alongside at 7.15, but the Florida was by this time so near sinking that it was deemed dangerous to attach it, as in going they must would take the tug along with her. A few minutes after, with eight feet of water in her, she careened over, and disappeared stern foremost. Mr. Ricker and Captain Woodward remained alongside in the tug until the vessel went under. The Florida had a valuable cargo, a thing on board just as when she was captured. There is a feeling of general satisfaction among naval officers that she is lost, for it is considered much preferable to have her disposed of here, and then indemnity be refused by the French Government than suffer the humiliation of taking her back, and seeing her saluted as she would under the banner of Rio Janeiro in triumph, with the rebel flag flying. This would have been a sad blot to be put to the American officers who would have had to accompany her."

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at 53, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the wife of Oscar Mercadier, Esq., of a son.

At Queen Anne-street, the Hon. Mrs. J. Bridgeman, of a son.

At Adderley Park, Lady Calthorpe, prematurely, of a daughter, who survived a birth a few hours.

At Ashley Lodge, Lady Suffield, of a daughter.

At Inverturret-house, Lady J. Hershage, of a daughter.

At Long Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Sir W. Parker, Bart., of a daughter.

At Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Louisa Cosbergrove, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. stanley Monteith, Mr. William Collins, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service, son of the late widow of the late J. G. Hamilton Brown, Esq., of Bombay.

On the 4th inst., at Holy Trinity, Bath, by the Rev. J. J. Wade, incumbent, William Berry, Esq., Captain 30th Cameronians, only son of William Berry, Esq., of Fairlie, Ayrshire, to Mary Anne, only child of Captain Wade, late of the 13th Light Dragoons, and Deputy Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

At Maringley, the Bishop of Colombia, to Miss King, daughter of Lady King and the late admiral Sir R. King, Bart.

At Aberdeen, L. W. Stock, Esq., of London's Inn, to Barbara Forbes Leith, daughter of Sir J. M. Innes, Bart., of Edinburgh, Bandf.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at the Vicars' Court, Lincoln, the Rev. George Davenport Whitehead, Prebendary and Minor Canon, and Rector of Bracebridge, in the 74th year of his age.

On Oct. 31st, at Toronto, Canada West, of consumption, at the residence of his brother (the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson), Mr. Andrew Wilson, eldest son of the late Andrew Wilson, Esq., Wilton Grove, Hampshire.

At Cumberland-street, Eccleston-square, Sir A. Bannerman, late Governor of Newfoundland, aged 80.

At Ulcombe-cottage, Berkeley-square, Isabella Lady De Dunstanville, in her 80th year.

Drowned in Tenis Bay, the Hon. B. Stratford, son of the late M. Gerard, Earl of Aldborough, aged 26.

At Richmond, Berkeley-square, the Hon. C. H. Maynard, son of Viscount Maynard, in his 81st year.

On the 30th ult., at Thornton Lodge, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, Francis Philip Bedingfield, formerly Captain Royal Artillery, in his 81st year, deeply and deservedly lamented.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 14.

SUNDAY, Jan. 8.—First Sunday after Epiphany. Lection, prophecy and morning lesson, Isaiah xxxv. Death of the painter Gainsborough, 1788. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, 1841.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.—The Cape of Good Hope surrenders to Sir David Baird, 1805. Death of Caroline Lucretia Herschel, astronomer, 1848.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.—Battle of Alexandria, Egypt, 1801. Death, 1845. The Marquis Wellesley. Underground Railway opened, 1863.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—Charing-cross Railway opened, 1864. Hilary Term begins. Full moon, 11h. 59m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 12.—St. Hilarius, bishop (architect, &c.), about 430. Victory of Cortenova over 10,000 Swiss at the Admirable Crichton, 1513.

FRIDAY, 13.—Hilary, Bishop and Confessor (died about 367). The Royal Institution, London, founded, 1800. Cambridge Long Vacation begins.

SATURDAY, 14.—Death of Edmund Halley, the astronomer, 1742. Napoleon III. escapes assassination by Orsini and others, 1858. Oxford Lent Term begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
10 16	10 46	11 16	11 46	0 16	0 46	1 16

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETERS.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours to 10 A.M.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Thermometer Dry Bulb.	Thermometer Wet Bulb.	Humidity.	Attached to Barometer.	Radiation.	Terrestrial.	General Direction.	Force in lbs. on a square foot.	
	Inches.	°	°		°	°	°			Inches.
23	29·941	38·1	34·9	·87	7	23·8	42·0	SW. W.	194	·330
24	29·797	40·8	35·3	·76	10	28·5	46·0	SSW. SW.	108	·000
25	29·911	39·0	36·5	·86	10	30·5	49·0	SSW. SW.	118	·230
26	29·749	43·1	37·5	·79	10	28·5	46·0	SW.	190	·190
27	29·742	36·7	32·7	·74	10	21·4	36·2		253	·130
28	29·648	32·9	29·2	·92	9	23·9	34·8	N. NW.	150	·000

The following are the readings of the same instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (the reduction corrected)	29·931	29·811	29·911	29·765	29·805	...	29·654 / 29·628
Temperature of Air	39·0°	40·1°	39·7°	35·5°	...	...	31·1° / 31·4°
Temperature of Evaporation	35·0°	36·0°	36·0°	32·0°	...	...	29·0° / 29·0°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.	...	...	CALM / S.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY.—Only Saturday Afternoon and Children's Amusements.—Open Daily at Half-past Nine.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Luxuriously Warm and Dry. Brilliant sunshine at the Palace. Lighted at dusk, a night alone worth a journey.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open from ten till six.—LAST FIVE DAYS of present successful Holiday Amusements.—Arrangements from morning till night.—Special Notice to Advertisers.—Intending Exhibitors of Novelties, Inventions, &c., are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E. The Illusion Brothers, the Classical Gymnasts, the Christian Vendors, the Sisters Marshall, the Celebrated Quadrille Band, the Original Christy Minstrels, the Great German Conjuror—J. H. Stead, the Cure—Most amusing Clowns—Grand Fireworks—Monster Balloon Ascents. Mr. Stead on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Leicester-square.

At 3.30, Grand Performance by Mr. James Cowell.

At 4.30, Mr. Stead's Lecture on "Spirit Manifestations" and hourly repetition of the Illusions of the Palace, with the Ghost Scene, Mr. Stead as Mephistopheles.—The Great Fete and Dejeuner, the best opportunity for Christmas Presents—Shakespeare Museum—Monument Models—Groups, Roundabouts, Gymnastic Feats, and Entertainments—Galleries of Models and Ships—Aeronautics, last by official authority—The Nile—Pictures of Sebastopol—Model Fortress—Model Railway—Fountains—Gardens—Palace the only place for holiday pleasure.

Intending visitors should consult Cassell's Great Guide. Monograph to exhibitors, Illustrated Catalogue, and Guide to the Palace, Monday to Friday, 6d.; Saturday, 1s. Guide to the Palace, Monday to Friday, 6d.; Saturday, 1s. Children under twelve, half price. Palace lighted up at dusk. Wonderfully beautiful effect.

NOTE.—On Saturday, the Wizard of the North. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—THREE GRAND LEVEES DAILY, at Eleven, Three, and Eight o'clock, when the Commodore and Miss Warren will receive all their friends and holders of stalls, and longer than ever before. At Eleven o'clock Two appear in the Original Wedding Costume worn by them at the Marriage at Grace's Tea Tonic. They also perform Songs, Duets, Dances, with Changes of Costume at each time. Stalls secured for them by Bell and Nephew; Keith, Prowse & Co.; Cramer, Beale, and Chappell, 201, Regent-street. Admission to hall 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; and to orchestra stalls, 5s.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The new Operetta, entitled LES DEUX REINES, will be performed on MONDAY NEXT, being Her Majesty's Fifty-second Performance consecutive at Seven. Morning Performances, Tuesdays and Saturdays, commence at Two.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—The Theatre entirely remodelled and decorated. Every Evening, at Seven, the Grand Comic Ballet, FROM THE COUNTRY. Principal characters by Messrs. D. Johnson, G. F. Saville, Fitzjames, G. Scarsez, Miss Helen Howard, and Miss Rose Leclercq. Doors open at Six. Commence at Seven. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets for the Pit Tier may be secured every Wednesday and Saturday at the Box Office. Delivery and Schools of Instruction to the following parts of the Theatre:—Dress Circle, First Circle, and Stalls, 2s. Pit Tier, Amphitheatre, and Gallery, 1s. The Refreshments of the Theatre by CONTRACT. MESS. written by F. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled ROP O' MY THUMB. The supremely successful Pantomime, produced on Boxing Night, 1854, with unbounded success. The Grand Harlequin and Columbine Transformation Scene by Mr. Beverley. Doors will be open entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley. The Music by Mr. Frederick Godfrey, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Rimmer. The Ballets and Dances arranged by Mr. Lauri. The Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. Robert Roxby. Characters by the following Artists:—Mr. Paul Herring, Mr. Conquest, Mr. Bland, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Lauri, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Fitzjames, Miss Fanny Reeves, &c. The Harlequinade will include the services of those popular favourites, Mr. Paul Herring, as Doctor Squaretoes; Harry Boleno and Mr. Lauri, Clowns; Mr. W. A. Rogers and Mr. J. Harris, Pantaloons; Mr. Conquest and Mr. S. Saville, Harlequins; Misses Boleno and Lauri, Columbines. The Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. Robert Roxby. The Scenery entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley, assisted by Messrs. Pitt, Gates, Morris, and Assistants. Dresses by Mr. and Mrs. Lauri. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Immense Success of the New Comedy by Charles Selby, entitled MARRIED AND MARRIED, every evening, at Seven o'clock. Mr. Buckstone will sustain the principal character, Mr. Bedford will appear in his celebrated character of Mr. Muddle, and Mr. Compton will appear as Mr. Lovegrove. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Reynolds will appear in the other principal characters. Preceded by, at Seven, a New Farce, called COUSIN JOHN. To conclude with, at Nine, the Farce, called CUPID AND PSYCHE. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—Every Evening, at Seven, the Drama, in Two Acts, called THREE FRANCS.—Mr. J. L. Toole. At Eight, LOAN.—Miss Robinson and Mr. Toole. At Nine, the Farce, called THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.—Mr. Toole. Commence each Night at Seven. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets for the Pit Tier may be secured every Wednesday and Saturday at the Box Office, 10, Regent-street. Upper Circle, 2s. Centre, 3s. The SOLDIER'S LEGACY and TOO MUCH COOK, every Tuesday and Thursday at Seven.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—MONDAY, JAN. 9, and during the Week, THE TRADESMAN'S SON.—Mr. Rowebotham. Miss Wilmot. Mr. Shepherd. After which, at Seven, the Grand Comic Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE FOUNTAIN. Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, on which occasions the Pantomime will be played first.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. JOSEPH W. HOWELL. THIS EVENING, at Eight, the Oratorio of MESSIAH. Overture at Eight. Miss Lascelles Prust, Mr. Stan Hoxton. Band and Chorus, Full Details in Programmes, price 1d., to be had at the Hall, and of the Singers.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, and MR. JOHN PARRY (without trouble or fatigue) will open the Letter Bag of the Rev. ARTHUR GRIMBLE, on Monday, Jan. 15, at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s. Morning Performances every Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MISS. FANNY KEMBLE will READ "KING LEAR" on JAN. 11, and "MACBETH" on the 18th, at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY INSTITUTION, Edward-street, Portman-square. Tickets, 5s. each. Further particulars, &c., at the Institution.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS.—LAST MORNING SEANCE, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at Three, PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE CONTINENT. The Brothers will repeat their Wonderful and Mysterious SPIRIT SEANCE, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 2s. Doors open half an hour previously. Carriages to be at the door at Four. Delivery and Schools of Instruction to the following parts of the Theatre:—Dress Circle, First Circle, and Stalls, 2s. Pit Tier, Amphitheatre, and Gallery, 1s. The Refreshments of the Theatre by CONTRACT. MESS. written by F. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled ROP O' MY THUMB. The supremely successful Pantomime, produced on Boxing Night, 1854, with unbounded success. The Grand Harlequin and Columbine Transformation Scene by Mr. Beverley. Doors will be open entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley. The Music by Mr. Frederick Godfrey, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Rimmer. The Ballets and Dances arranged by Mr. Lauri. The Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. Robert Roxby. Characters by the following Artists:—Mr. Paul Herring, Mr. Conquest, Mr. Bland, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Lauri, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Fitzjames, Miss Fanny Reeves, &c. The Harlequinade will include the services of those popular favourites, Mr. Paul Herring, as Doctor Squaretoes; Harry Boleno and Mr. Lauri, Clowns; Mr. W. A. Rogers and Mr. J. Harris, Pantaloons; Mr. Conquest and Mr. S. Saville, Harlequins; Misses Boleno and Lauri, Columbines. The Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. Robert Roxby. The Scenery entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley, assisted by Messrs. Pitt, Gates, Morris, and Assistants. Dresses by Mr. and Mrs. Lauri. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

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ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. HORACE WIGAN.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE HIDDEN HAND.—Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. Addison, and Miss Wyndham. After which, at Seven, a Farce, called CUPID AND PSYCHE. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

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THE PHOCA! THE MUSICAL PHOCA! THE Wonderful Performing Phoca! Is exhibited Daily at the BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. It has attracted the attention of Nobility and Gentry during the entire season, and is pronounced by the Press to be the Lion of the Year. God Shilling; Five to Nine, Sixpence. Lectures and Performances every half hour.

FOX FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, 4, Chancery-lane).—Fox Family Arms, Crest, and Motto, painted on vellum, in emblazonment, and tinted in proper colours, 5s. Book Plate of Arms, for Collectors of Families, 5s.—FOX BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn. Search by Heraldry.

CORPORATE and OFFICIAL SEALS and PRESSES, by Hancharge, Monumental Brasses, &c.; Initials, Crests, and Value of Plate, Diesinking, Wedding and other Cards.—CHARLES BUCKLAND, Artist, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

To CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, is the Special Agent for Germany for this Journal.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published in the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1853, it has been re-engraved, and will be

REPUBLISHED EARLY IN FEBRUARY NEXT. PRICE 6d.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given during this month.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1855.

It is late in the day to compliment the Premier of England upon the sound good sense which marks all his extra-Parliamentary utterances; but it would be ungracious not to recognise with thankfulness the exceedingly wise counsel which he has just delivered in a speech at Romsey. The subject is one which is interesting, not to say important, to every man, woman, and child in her Majesty's dominions. Lord Palmerston has not been flying, like his great opponent, on "angels' wings," but has addressed himself to the question how to use the single pen-feather which makes us, if we use it properly, to do the "angelic" work of conveying knowledge. In these classic days of course we need not remind anybody of the meaning of the Greek word. It has remained to Lord Palmerston to establish a connection between the two examples in Lindley Murray which used to be considered the perfection of dissimilarity, "Os angels' wings—the grocers' company." He has shown that a grocer may write angelically.

"Writing," says Lord Palmerston, "should answer the purpose of being easily read, and there never mind whether it looks beautiful or not." We can understand some of the experiences which must have drawn this energetic and admirable dogma from him. It is understood that he has no time to read print. What acres of manuscript must his eyes have traversed, and what impatient exclamations must have broken from him when the mental process of following out an important argument has been hindered by the physical difficulty of deciphering some elegant scrawl. Many of our readers may know the Premier's own handwriting, large, round, and easier to read than print itself. His instructions to the people at Romsey are exactly (literally would be the fitter word) carried out in his writing. He has written so that every man can read well." If men, women, and children only knew how many chances in life they throw away by the neglect of this advice, a Palmerston copy-book would be the most successful speculation of the day. We can tell them another thing, which especially can we tell those of what Mr. Carlyle calls the "writing sort" something. We can inform them that thousands of manuscripts—nay, many of them doubtless valuable, have never been read through by those who were asked to procure publicity for them. Writers who would be ashamed of the ill-breeding of delivering a clumsy message, or speaking in a low, unaccustomed, confused voice, have the impudence to expect editors and other officials to go through an hour's guggle with an abominable scribble in order to oblige the author by testing his abilities. A man must know whether he can write a decent hand, or cannot, and if he can, it is unfortunate as not to be able to do so, it is his business to learn, or to employ a copyist. It may as well be known, especially by the ambitious and eagwing young gentlemen who have just doubled the Cape of Good Hope, that no editor takes that it is now almost a rule with those who sit in judgment never to read a badly written paper. No doubt many gems may be lost to the world by this, but much valuable eyesight and many valuable temper are preserved by it, and, on the whole, the practice is a wholesome one. The most distinguished poet of the age never sends a line to the press until his work has been copied in a beautiful hand; and I do not know that every press in the world would be honoured by his valuable labour if trouble, it is not too much to expect something like it from "small deer." However, it is their business—they chosen between a fair reading and the waste-basket.

We have written from a professional point of view. But in private life Lord Palmerston's lecture will be found equally valuable. He says that we ought to be able to read writing without trouble or fatigue. Let the letter fails of illegible or "disgusting" the person to whom it is addressed. The word is not too strong. It may be remarked that the illegibility of writing mainly increases with the importance of the request conveyed, or at least with the momentousness of the writer. He will not "take time that he may write shortly," nor will he write slowly that he may write clearly. He, in a rage, or in a fever of impatience, scrawls and scribbles, and repeats himself, hinks indecipherable hieroglyphics, and "vulgar fractions" asks you to bring all your energy to the discovery of his meaning, and all your calmness to separate his what from his chaff. Now, there are very few people in the world who have a right to demand this sort of service from their friends, and as for the public cause we should study as if they were ancient inscriptions, concealing mysteries. But they are very few, and it will be well for most people to make up their minds, once for all, that they are not of the number. Nothing can assure themselves of this a notice of more than two sides must be very legibly written to insure its being thoroughly mastered, as regards meaning and spirit, by any reader who has something to hope or to fear from the writer. We have no doubt that a great many persons who read these statements will smile indignantly, and say that what they take the trouble to write others might take the trouble to read. But we beg leave, in the name of common sense, to recall the reply of the Yankee to the querist, who asked, "What might your name be?" "It might be Nebuchadnezzar—but it aint." People might take the trouble to read a bad scrawl—but they don't.

Some unwise folk may think the question of handwriting a trifle. To them let us quote Paley, who declares that nothing is a trifle which affects the comfort of many. Life is made up of trifles, and nothing can be more true. In one person's case any station pass a day without having to read a letter, most persons have to read many. Why is this business to be made a bore? Lord Palmerston is one of the most practical men in the world, with a mind which no danger subject escapes, and any other man in the world, and he does not think it beneath him, the Prime Minister of England, to tell people to write a large hand, and form all their letters well. He has his smart criticism upon writing-masters' writing, "which looks like an army railing, a little lying on one side." Too lesson which the Premier has condescended to teach, we, for our parts, are by no means too proud to reiterate and to enforce. We hope that it will be taken to heart—and to hand. That atrocious invention called "a commercial hand writing" ought to be an affair for the police; but it is not much worse than the delicate scribble of certain of the upper classes, who, like Hamlet, before he saved his life by caligraphy, "hold it a baseness to write fair." We incline to offer a suggestion. Let Lord Palmerston give the Educational Council a short despatch of his own, in his own writing, and let it be engraved and sent to all the schools in the country as a "copy." Sensible people may, with advantage, imitate his Lordship in many respects—in few more sensibly than in his admirable habit of "writing a letter that can be easily read." We have cheerfully allowed him to guide our councils—we are as ready to let him guide our hands.

An Admiralty order has been issued by command of her Majesty, directing that all ships of war passing Gravesend or their way to Southend, during the Queen's stay at her marine residence in the Isle of Wight, shall in future fire the usual salutes which, since the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, have been discontinued.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, drove out. Princess Louisa also took a drive.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, walked in the grounds adjacent to Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold walked out.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated. The Prince of Leiningen arrived at Osborne.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold walked out. The Prince of Leiningen left Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, walked in the grounds of Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out.

The Queen will hold a Council to-day (Saturday) at Osborne.

Colonel Ponsonby has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Monday week the Prince of Wales gave a dinner, at Sandringham, to the whole of the labourers upon his estate, 120 in number; and to the children belonging to the Sandringham, West Newton, Wolferton, and Dersingham schools, numbering 150. A substantial dinner of roast beef, plum-pudding, and ale was provided, by the Prince's direction, in the spacious coachhouse connected with the Royal stables. Mr. J. Carmichael, his Royal Highness's steward, presided; the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. P. Overton, the head keeper. During dinner, the Prince and Princess and Prince Albert Victor visited the rural party. The following toasts were proposed by Mr. Carmichael and enthusiastically received:—"The Queen," "The Prince of Wales," "The Princess of Wales," "Prince Albert Victor." After dinner, the children left and the labourers spent the remainder of the evening very convivially. The Prince of Leiningen, the Marquis of Bowmont, Earl Cowper, Sir Frederick Johnstone, and the Hon. Charles Carington arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

On Tuesday week the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, the Marquis of Bowmont, Earl Cowper, Sir Frederick Johnstone, the Hon. W. Grey, and the Hon. Charles Carington, and attended by Captain Grey, went cover-shooting.

On Wednesday week the Prince, accompanied by his guests, passed the day shooting.

On Thursday week the Prince, accompanied by his visitors, finished cover-shooting at Sandringham for the season. The Duchess d'Aumale arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, the Marquis of Bowmont, Earl Cowper, Sir Frederick Johnstone, the Hon. W. Grey, and the Hon. Charles Carington, attended the "meet" of the West Norfolk at Congham House. The Princess, accompanied by the Duchess d'Aumale and the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey and attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, drove to the "meet." Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Master of the Hunt (Mr. H. Villebois). The field numbered between three and four hundred equestrians. The plantation near the house was drawn, and in a few minutes the hounds "found," and Reynard soon broke. The Prince, with his visitors, joined the hunt. The Princess returned to Sandringham. The fox went away for Massingham-common, which he skirted, and, describing a circle, he brought the field back to where they started and succeeded in getting to earth in the wood whence he was started, after affording half an hour's run. He was dug out and killed. Another fox was started and afforded a short run over nearly the same ground, getting back to the wood. A third run was subsequently obtained. The Prince of Leiningen left Sandringham House.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess drove out. The Marquis of Bowmont, Earl Cowper, Sir Frederick Johnstone, and the Hon. Charles Carington left Sandringham House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Hon. William and Mrs. Grey attended Divine service in Sandringham Church.

On Monday the Prince and Princess left Sandringham House, at half-past two o'clock, en route for Holkham Hall, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Leicester. Their Royal Highnesses travelled the entire distance, twenty-five miles, in an open phaeton and pair, the Prince driving. In a second phaeton followed the Marchioness of Carmarthen and Captain Grey, in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses. The Earl of Leicester sent relays of horses to Docking for the Prince and his suite. Throughout the journey groups of people had assembled to catch a glimpse of the Prince and Princess; but those assembled in the vicinity of the triumphal arch erected at the south entrance of the park were disappointed, as darkness had set in before the arrival of the Royal travellers. The Prince and Princess arrived at Holkham Hall at five o'clock, and were received at the entrance of the Egyptian Hall by the Earl of Leicester, who conducted their Royal Highnesses to the saloon, where they were received by the Countess of Leicester, with whom were the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marchioness of Huntly and Lady Mary Gordon, the Earl of Gosford, Viscount Hamilton, Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, Lord Suffield, Lord and Lady Dacre, Lady Laura Phipps, Mr. Grey, Mr. Baring, and the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. E. Coke, invited to meet the Prince and Princess. From the saloon their Royal Highnesses were conducted to their apartments situated in the north and east portions of the mansion. The suite consists of four apartments, and adjoins a landscape-room from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained. The sleeping apartments of the Prince and Princess were each hung with tapestry. The Princess's sitting-room was handsomely decorated with white and gold. A large circle of the élite of society was invited to meet their Royal Highnesses at dinner.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the Earl of Leicester and a party of fifteen guns, proceeded at ten o'clock to a well-stocked cover near the hall and passed several hours shooting, finding excellent sport.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the noble Earl, with his guests, passed the day shooting.

On Thursday the day was to be devoted to the inspection of the magnificent estate. In the evening a ball, on a scale of great grandeur, was to take place, for which 400 invitations had been issued.

The Prince and Princess were expected to terminate their visit yesterday and return to Sandringham.

Prince Albert Victor remained at Sandringham during the visit of the Prince and Princess to Holkham Hall.

The *Times* publishes the following upon official authority:—"We are authorised to state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that her Royal Highness Princess Mary has recently contracted a matrimonial alliance. So long as a similar report was circulated as a mere rumour we thought it too absurd to require notice; but now that it has been confidently asserted as a fact, we feel it our duty to meet it with an explicit contradiction."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee on Wednesday at the Horse Guards. Above 150 officers attended.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff returned to the Prussian Embassy on Saturday last, from visiting Frances Countess Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Paris from Nice.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish have left Chatsworth for Holkar Hall, near Milnthorp.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Grafton has arrived in town from Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Countess of Jersey and Lady Caroline Villiers have arrived in Wilton-place from visiting the Right Hon. Frederick and Mrs. Peel at their seat in Warwickshire.

Earl St. Maur arrived at the Admiralty on Wednesday from Stover, the Duke of Somerset's seat in Devonshire.

Earl De Grey left Carlton-gardens on Wednesday, on a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

The Earl of Hardwicke has left town for Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire.

Viscount Courtenay, M.P., has left town for Powderham Castle, Exeter.

The Right. Hon. Sir George Grey left town on Wednesday for Heckfield Place, Hants.

The Right. Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have returned to Hughenden Manor from Hatfield House.

His Excellency the Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, the newly-appointed Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Mexico, left London on Monday to enter on his duties.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Count de Jaucourt with Miss Steiner, daughter of Mr. Steiner, of Hyndburn, Lancashire, took place on the 27th ult., at Saltram House, the seat of the Earl of Morley, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann, a sister of the bride.

The marriage of the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam and Miss Anson, daughter of General the Hon. George and Mrs. Anson, and sister of the Marchioness of Bristol, will take place shortly.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. William Arbuthnot, eldest son of Mr. John Alves Arbuthnot, of Coworth Park, Berks, and Miss Cordelia Hughes, eldest daughter of Captain W. Marjoribanks Hughes, and granddaughter of the late General Sir Loftus Otway, C.B., Colonel of the 84th Regiment.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Denton Church, Huntingdonshire, was reopened on New-Year's Day, after being closed for some weeks, for renovation.

The Rev. Dr. Noad has been appointed Head Master of Wye College, Kent; and the Rev. Mr. Prendered, Curate of St. Paul's, Alnwick, Head Master of the Haydon-bridge Grammar School, Northumberland.

At the Special Sunday Evening Services, which were begun in St. Paul's on New-Year's Day, there was a surpliced choir of two hundred.

An iron church, in connection with the free and open seats movement, was opened on Sunday week in Wavertree, Liverpool, by the Rev. A. Ledge, Incumbent of Trinity Church, with some of whose congregation the building originated.

The proposal to hold the Church Congress for 1865 at Norwich has been favourably received in the diocese. A second preliminary meeting will be held on the subject to-day (Saturday).

The Archbishop of York has appointed the Convocation of the Northern Province to meet, for dispatch of business, on Tuesday, the 21st of February. His Grace has named the following subjects for discussion:—Subscription; the Burial Service; the Position of Lay Helpers; the Table of Lessons from Holy Scripture.

The restoration of the Church of St. Sampson, Cricklade, having been brought to a successful completion under Mr. Christian, architect, the edifice was reopened, on the 23rd ult., by the Bishop of Salisbury, who preached, the Rev. F. Dyson, the Vicar, saying prayers. The cost of the work has been little short of £4000, of which the parish voted £100 per annum for ten years on the rates.

Works of restoration at the west front of Lincoln Cathedral are about to be proceeded with, under the advice of Mr. Buckler, of Oxford, who has been employed for many years by the Dean and Chapter. What is now being done is to collect the remains of old columns, removed long since, and copy them in the minutest detail in Lincoln stone, the original material, in order to replace the columns of Yorkshire grit; and at the same time to put fresh pieces in those parts of the Norman doorway which are perishing from age, these parts being also copied with the most minute accuracy. It is a peculiarity of the Lincoln oolite to become coated with a hard surface which preserves it, and all that is done at Lincoln is to remove the black sooty matter by which this surface is overlaid. This is done by first wetting the stone with water from a brush, and then taking off the black with a small tool, without either mallet or hammer, the toolmarks of the old Norman workmen being left. Not even this process has been or will be applied to curious Norman carvings.

A testimonial from the Dean, Canons, and Minor Canons of Rochester Cathedral, and the clergy of the surrounding parishes, has been presented to the Rev. J. W. Sherringham, M.A., on the occasion of his quitting that parish for the vicarage of Strood, to which he has been presented by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. It consists of a silver claret-jug and two goblets.——The domestics and others connected with the household of Earl Brownlow have given a testimonial to the Rev. Alfred Gott Woolward, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, as a token of the esteem in which they held his services during a period of fourteen years on relinquishing the chaplaincy at Ashridge. Lord Brownlow has recently presented Mr. Woolward to the rectory of Belton, near Grantham.——The Rev. W. Hudson and the Rev. F. Binyon, of Blackburn, were presented with testimonials of silver plate, value £80, on Monday evening, in recognition of their services during the period of distress.

The Church of All Saints, Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, was discovered to be on fire on Thursday night, the 29th ult., but, providentially, it was confined to the organ and the woodwork near it, both which were wholly destroyed. The damage to the church is estimated at from £200 to £300; and the organ, which had undergone a thorough renovation last summer, was then valued by the organ-builder at £280. Donations towards repairing the loss will be received by the Rev. D. Winstone, the Rector.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. H. Hill, Head Master of Magdalen College School, Oxford, to be Precentor and Honorary Canon of Bangor. Rev. E. Parker, Rector of Oxendon Magna, to be Rural Dean of Rothwell. Rev. W. Best to be Rector of Campton-cum-Shefford, Beds. Rev. F. Warre to be Vicar of Bere Regis-with-Kingston, Dorset; Rev. T. Waters to be Perpetual Curate of Maiden Bradley, Wilts. Rev. W. Baird to be Curate of the new School-Church of St. Gabriel, Bromley, Middlesex; Rev. H. Fawcett to be Curate of St. Mark's, Whitechapel; Rev. J. W. Irvine to be Curate of Chelmsford; Rev. J. Nunn to be Curate of St. Thomas's, Ardwick. Rev. G. T. B. Kingdon to be Domestic Chaplain to P. R. Hoare, Esq., Luscombe, Dawlish.—*Guardian.*

THE REVENUE.

—	The YEAR ended Dec. 31, 1864.			QUARTER ended Dec. 31, 1864.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,535,000	..	880,000	5,932,000	..	38,000
Excise	19,343,000	1,598,000	..	5,000,000	247,000	—
Stamps	9,468,000	216,000	..	2,223,000	..	70,000
Taxes	3,261,000	53,000	..	1,294,000	9,000	—
Property Tax	7,999,000	..	1,807,000	1,530,000	..	552,000
Post Office ..	4,060,000	260,000	..	1,090,000	100,000	—
Crown Lands	307,500	5,000	..	88,000	1,000	—
Miscellaneous	3,151,874	252,754	..	862,596	54,430	—
Totals ..	70,125,374	2,384,754	2,693,000	18,069,596	411,430	660,000
		£308,246 Net Decrease.			£248,570. Net Decrease.	

Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, a leading Chartist about twenty-five years since, has recently died in London.

Cider has been selling in the apple districts as low as £1 per hogshead of 100 gallons.

A new process of weaving, by means of compressed air, is being privately exhibited in London and is well thought of.

The *New Gazette* of Verona of the 29th ult. states that on the previous day there fell into the hands of the police authorities thirteen Orsini bombs, which, with those before seized, make the number seventy.

The new Exchange at Birmingham was opened on Monday by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., the senior member for the town, in the presence of the Mayor; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Davenport Bromley, M.P.; Mr. Adderley, M.P.; and a large number of the principal magistrates and citizens of the town. The Rev. Dr. Miller, the Rector, offered up a prayer at the commencement of the proceedings. Mr. Scholefield then, in a few words, declared the Exchange open, and Mr. Bright also spoke briefly. The principal speaking was done after a luncheon, which took place in the Assembly Rooms at two o'clock. Mr. Adderley replied for the House of Commons; and Mr. Bright, in reply to his health as one of the members of the borough, spoke at some length. He dwelt on the increasing power of commerce on the world's affairs, and eloquently urged upon merchants to use their influence in the promotion of peace, freedom, and civilisation.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

AND so the pretty little romance, first delicately whispered abroad by our friend *Punch*, then tossed upon a thousand tongues by London gossips and club quidnuncs, then gravely asserted to be an accomplished fact by the orthodox *Churchman*, and commented upon in a florid leading article by the equally orthodox *Standard*, is reduced to the complexion of an "absurd rumour," and directly contradicted, on the authority of a virtual *communiqué*, by the *Times*. Lady Sneerwell, we hear, is in despair; Mrs. Candour vows she will never believe the newspapers again; Sir Benjamin Backbite has gone out of town in dudgeon: and Mrs. Malaprop, wishing to stand well with all parties, has left her card at Cambridge House, forgetting—the dear blundering dame!—that Viscount Palmerston lives there now, and not a scion of Royalty. The bonny Royal lady, whose portrait in the cavalier hat and the many flounces is so familiar to us in photographs, and who is so generally esteemed and beloved, has not "contracted a matrimonial alliance" with anybody.

"Contracted a matrimonial alliance." Dean Alford will scarcely deny that to be the "Queen's English," for Royal personages are never married. They always "contract," and are "allied." What a disappointment this direct negative to an unauthorised statement will be to the great tribe of tattlers! What a cold *douche* to the ingenious scribe who classicised the name of a noble officer in the Guards into Viscount "Cucullus"! However, the nice little rose and orange tinted bubble has been pierced, and melts away in thin air. As loyal people, who would wish all our princes and princesses to be as happy as the day is long, we may paraphrase the Italian proverb, and say of this charming but baseless hymeneal figment, *Se non era vero, era ben trovato.*

But they are saying at the clubs, too, that Lord Lyons will not return to Washington. His Lordship has but recently returned to this country on leave of absence; but, if the sages of Pall-mall are to be believed, he will not resume his arduous and thankless mission. He is said to be suffering from an affection of the eyes; and, certainly, the climate of Washington—scorching in summer and scarifyingly cold in winter—is not favourable to the cure of affections of any kind. But who is to replace an amiable and discreet diplomatist, who, all things considered, has been the very best Minister we have ever accredited to the United States? Washington might be an agreeable change from Madrid to Sir John Crampton; but, alas! Sir John knows the District of Columbia but too well. Did not our cousins turn him out of it, and out of the country to boot, ten years ago? Lord Napier, too, has been promoted; but were it possible to take him from St. Petersburg, his return to America would eminently please the Northerners, among whom his frank and cordial manners have made him exceedingly popular.

One more diplomatic mem. The Hon. Mr. Scarlett goes out as Minister Plenipotentiary to the new empire of Mexico. Nobody knows much about Mr. Scarlett, but to the majority of Mexicans any Minister we chose to send would be preferable to the last one, Sir Charles Wyke, a very well-meaning gentleman, but whom we have heard accused of having done much towards bringing about that undesirable consummation known in Transatlantic parlance as "knocking a country into a cocked hat." Mr. Scarlett has no easy task before him. The Mexicans are perhaps the most difficult people in the world to understand or to manage; the which we have no doubt his Imperial Majesty Maximilian I. has by this time discovered. We hear that the coronation of the Emperor will be deferred until matters are a little more settled. That they are still very far off from settlement may be gathered from the fact that the son of General Alvarez has quietly stepped (vice his papa, deceased) into the dictatorship of the State of Guerrero, where Maximilian or the French have no more authority than we have at Cayenne or San Domingo.

Old General Alvarez (of whom probably not one of our readers has ever heard) was a tremendous ruffian, but he kept the State of Guerrero in capital order. "My people are very good," he once remarked to an English traveller. "We have no highway robberies here. *This is a State where people are hanged for stealing pocket-handkerchiefs.*"

We saw lately in a review of the new and beautiful edition of the "Ingoldsby Legends," issued by Mr. Bentley, a surmise that the illustration facing the titlepage (the Spectre of Tappington) was by a "new hand." We thought, however, that the droll picture of the skeleton donning the pantaloons of the Indian officer, while the officer, from under the bedclothes, contemplates the act with amazement as blank as that of Henry IV., in Mr. Callcott's picture, when he sees his son trying on the crown, was an old and familiar acquaintance. It turns out that the "new hand" is a son of the late Mr. Barham (Tom Ingoldsby), and that he has made a very graphic and accurate copy of the etching by Hablot K. Browne, which originally illustrated the Spectre of Tappington in *Bentley's Miscellany*. This new edition of a work whose popularity will never fade is, throughout, superbly embellished. Mr. John Tenniel's cartoons to "The Brothers of Birchington" are really marvellous. They are the quaintest caricatures of mediævalism it is possible to conceive. And to think that Mr. Tenniel should have gained a prize for a real, bonâ-fide cartoon in the Westminster Hall competition, more than twenty years ago!

A newspaper-critical friend of ours once had sent him for "review"—whatever do you think?—a *scythe*. It was carefully wrapped up in straw; but it looked such a very murderous implement that the recipient was afraid of it, and kept it for months in a cupboard till it grew quite rusty. We have ourself received at various times within our journalistic experience, a filter, a set of harness, and two dozen bottles of a patent washing fluid, all accompanied by modest requests for "review." We distributed the washing fluid among our lady friends, and had subsequently the pleasure of hearing that it had burnt innumerable holes in their body linen. The other day we found at our club a very long mahogany box, of which the porter evidently could not make anything. We jumped at first to the conclusion that it was a new patent coffin sent us by some friend in the United States; then we imagined it might be a theodolite; then we fancied it to contain an eight-day clock. We found on examination that it was one of Mr. W. H. Cremer, junior's "little games" of croquet—a parlour arrangement which could be played in the back drawing-room or on the billiard-room table. We don't play croquet ourselves, but to those who approve of that merry recreation Mr. Cremer must be a great benefactor. Unconsciously, too, this meritorious toyseller is increasing to a great extent the sale of those most interesting articles of merchandise, marriage licenses. We hear that the Registrar-General is prepared to prove from statistics that, in the year 1864, 19,302 weddings were brought about mainly through the agency of croquet.

Bella! horrida bella! Wars and rumours of war! Such a row as there is in the buildings. The air is full of dreadful echoes. All the newspapers and their editors are said to have gone or to be going to law. When we came back, a month since, from a far country we heard (on the authority of "our own correspondent" in the country press) that we were in for a lawsuit; but, as it turned out, we didn't want to go to law with anybody and nobody wanted to go to law with us. But the reports which are current of the legal squabbles, actual or imminent, in the world of journalism are absolutely astounding. The *Superfine Review* has become a powder-magazine, and a "blow-up" is confidently expected. The *acropolis* and Albemarle-street—Joannes de Moravia, junior—have had a set to; another quasi-literary journal is at loggerheads with its contributors; and even the great Gog-Magog of Journalism is ankle deep in a Chancery suit with some of its shareholders. Let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwrung. Let us be thankful for peace at home.

Advices from Calcutta announce that, on the 22nd of November, the Government issued a notification, authorising the sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the coinage of Australia, as well as of England, to be received at all the treasuries, as the equivalent respectively of ten and five rupees. The various agencies of issues of the several circles of Government paper currency in British India were at the same time authorised to issue notes against these coins to the extent of one-fourth of the amount of their issues on bullion generally.

A considerable legacy has lately been bequeathed to the city of Lyons by M. Pleney, a native of that place, and the founder of a large house of business there. The sum amounts to about two millions of francs. M. Pleney has made the city of Lyons his universal legatee on the following condition, that immediately after the death of his wife the whole of his property shall be converted into Three per Cent Rentes, and the interest accruing therefrom shall be every year employed in the purchase of livrets of 500f. each in the savings' bank to be distributed to such persons, male or female, as shall by their labour have supported their poor parents. Rewards will next be offered, we suppose, to those parents who maintain their children.

SCENES FROM THE PANTOMIMES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS



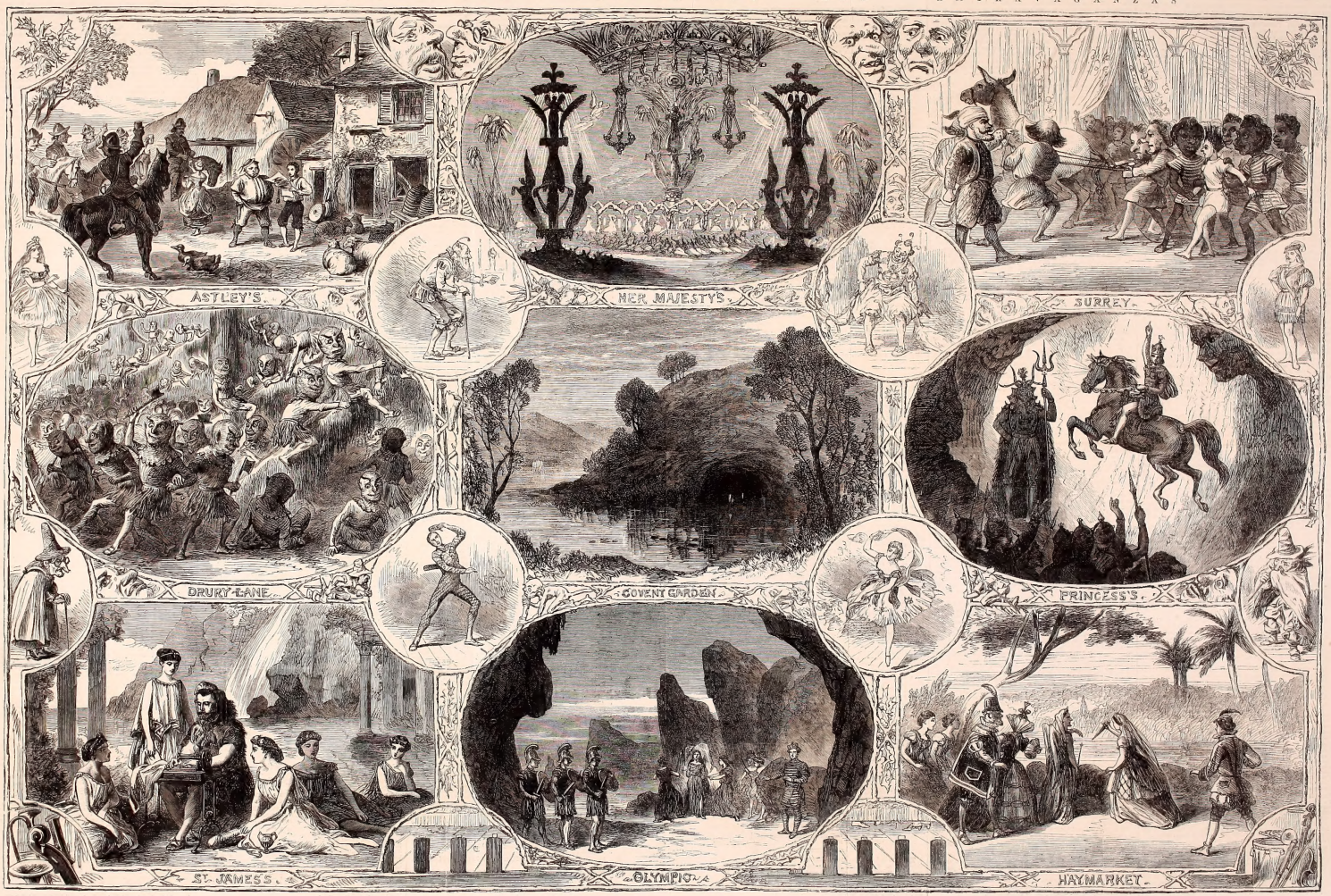
SCENES FROM THE PANTOMIMES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS



D EXTRAVAGANZAS



SCENES FROM THE PANTOMIMES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS



ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PANTOMIMES AND ENTRAVAGANZAS.

THE season has not only been worthily represented by the Christmas pieces, but these fantastic dramas have been warmly received by the festive crowds of spectators who have thronged the theatres to witness their performance. According to our usual custom, we have presented our readers with a scene from each of the principal theatres as a sample of each minor entertainment, by which they may the more readily judge of the attraction offered by the several managements.

We begin with Her Majesty's Theatre, which, although one of the last to adopt pantomime, is not the least in the scale of excellence. We have already stated that the chief attraction relates to the contention between the Lion and the Unicorn for the Crown, so celebrated in nursery lore and so thoroughly known to every well-nurtured juvenile. The scene of the Resplendent Gentle, which, by the combination of the graceful movements of Mdlle. Adelina Theodore, is one of the most effective, though followed by two others well calculated to excite surprise and admiration. The scene of the Enchanted Forest, in which the glades appear and disappear on rapidly changing principles, forms the pictorial page; but that of the Shower of Golden Rain, which introduces the Transformation, is less imaginative, though it is carried throughout is ambitious in its aim and gorgeous in effect.

At Drury Lane, as we have already mentioned, the subject, being Scandinavian, gives the author the advantages of introducing a comparative novelty, in substitution of the fairy lore of our nursery tales, that of the Trolls who do duty for them in northern mythology. Here they are seen in full vigour, as they do in any Thorsh, as we have already told, had endeavoured to save himself and his brethren, when designedly lost in the forest, by dropping crumbs of bread on the path by which they came; but the birds ate up the crumbs, and so the young hero is defeated in his benevolent purpose. For awhile they are abandoned to despair; but the King and Queen of the Trolls, seen set things to right; for they arrive in large numbers, and proceed to clear the road to the castle of the King, whose children in daughter and the twelve brothers a could welcome. The rest of the tale we have already recorded, and enough is here indicated to show the picture.

The pantomime at Covent Garden is incomparably rich in its appointments, and great justice is done to the beautiful tale of "Cinderella." There are in the drama some departures from the nursery tale; and thus the plot might be said to be somewhat in the discontented hobgoblin who thought that the supernatural fraternity had grown much too familiar with mortals, and was determined to put a to a sort of hermitage. But he is not long permitted to enjoy his solitude, for the spot he has chosen is the favourite haunt of fairies; his contemplations are disturbed by the Butterfly Fairy, who successfully restores him to return to the world of love and joy. Under the Butterfly Haunt, with its calm, unruffled lake, its lovely island, its fire-work banks, its overhanging cliffs, and orchid scenes, caused the to advance the fame of Mr. Grieve, the artist. It is, indeed, a "haunt" ful exceedingly."

The next theatre entitled to take rank for its efforts in the cause of pantomime is undoubtedly the Surrey. The piece of this year is especially mountain, and deals grandly with the ironbound into the scene—cave, bounds, sheep, and donkeys. Here, or hereabouts, the black-faced Celt with the mild-horned cow and the Welsh mountain goat are observers. The work is in all respects magnificently produced.

We now proceed to the extravaganzas, which, though less known subjects, and therefore require much less description.

First, to take the Haymarket, for the "Bronze Horse" yet maintains a kind of precedence which merits respect. The "Princess Seringa time" is in excellent fairy dress. Our minister, Prince Pompolino, after her elopement, she is tempted by the malignant fairy to kill her husband on the beautiful island where they were living in a fogitive, and uncomfortable state of existence. She is dissuaded of her object, and the arrival of the lady's father, and the reveal of the lady's husband that he is of noble birth, and the whole ends happily as to a happy conclusion.

At the Pavilion, "The Bronze Horse" is the object of interest. Our Illustration shows the hero of the piece seated on his back, and progressing through the air by means of it. In this manner he performs wonders, and, as suspended in his flight, is a mystery with which we do not pretend to be acquainted. But the contrivance, be it what it may, is cleverly managed.

The St. James's presents as with "Hercules and Omphale." Here we have the strong god subdued to the will of a female, and working himself with the sewing-machine. This modern piece of drawing-room furniture has furnished a joke to nearly all the burlesques and pantomimes.

The drama at the Olympic, if treated rightly, should be regarded as a poetic production. Its theme is the tale of "Cupid and Psyche." We need only allude to the story. In this piece the name of Psyche is pronounced by the Anthropoglossus. She is tied to a rock by her sisters, but is liberated by Cupid and Zephyr. The artist represents the former operation, the rest is left to the reader's imagination. Psyche, by his actual inspection, when "assisting," as the French say, at the performance himself.

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By permission of the War Department, Mr. Caswell, accompanied by Mr. Gaultier, made another interesting experiment with Arnold yesterday week for scientific purposes, the object being to ascertain the condition of the atmosphere at various altitudes. The balloon ascended to the height of 29,000 feet, after ascending to a considerable altitude, preceded over the Chelsea Barracks, following the course of the river in the direction of Gravesend.

The news brought by the Pacific mails which arrived last Saturday is important. A congress of the South American Republics had held a meeting under the presidency of the representative of Peru, and resolved that immediate steps should be taken to wrest the Chincha Islands from Spain, and that Peru should not be an hereby to pay the debt due to the Madrid Government until the islands had been given up. The Peruvian fleet is to be increased to twenty vessels, and the army to 30,000 men. The Peruvian fleet is to proceed to the Chinchas, destroy the other vessels, and take possession of the islands.

The officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, like other gentlemen of the service in India, keep up the English sports of the field, as we are informed from Lieutenant Fane Sewell, of the Madras Staff Corps, Secretary to the Hyderabad Hunt Club, who has sent us a photograph of a group of Sowarsin with the residency of the Hingolee district, and the kennel in the field of action. Accompanied was an easy winner, making 72 runs in the first innings and 100 in the second; while Hingolee made 54 and 52 in the return match, Hingolee made 34 in the first innings and 53 in the second; while Aurangabad, in a single innings, made 128.

A retired officer has just died at Vienna, after making a will by which he leaves the greater part of his property to a woman respecting that he shall never read a newspaper. To secure the exact accomplishment of his wishes the testator has left considerable legacies to three of his friends, whom he charges to keep strict watch over his nephew in future. In case of infringing the prohibition the nephew will be immediately deprived of the enjoyment of his uncle's estate, and the executors will dispose of it as directed by the will. The nephew is employed in a public office, of the utmost zeal shown by the prohibition may be conceived.

FINE ARTS.

THE Art-Workmanship Exhibition now open in the Great Room of the Society of Arts is a great improvement on its predecessors, though still far from what might be expected in response to offers of a series of prizes amounting to nearly £900. Yet the scheme is a very excellent one, and doubtless will fructify, while even in the specimens sent in there is evidence of a wonderful advance in the arts of ornament. We offer a few notes on the principal contributions, conceiving that the more freely their merits or demerits are discussed the more satisfactory are the awards likely to be. Of the ninety-eight articles sent in sixty-four are from the fine old city of Limoges, celebrated of old for its enamels between the Lion and the Unicorn for the Crown, so celebrated in nursery lore and so thoroughly known to every well-nurtured juvenile. The scene of the Resplendent Gentle, which, by the combination of the graceful movements of Mdlle. Adelina Theodore, is one of the most effective, though followed by two others well calculated to excite surprise and admiration. The scene of the Enchanted Forest, in which the glades appear and disappear on rapidly changing principles, forms the pictorial page; but that of the Shower of Golden Rain, which introduces the Transformation, is less imaginative, though it is carried throughout is ambitious in its aim and gorgeous in effect.

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SPORTS OF THE MONTH.—JANUARY.

SKATING.

They sweep
On bounding skates, a thousand different ways,
In circling pose, swift as the wind along.
The three fey band is mobbed all at by.

SKATING is a most healthy exercise, bringing the body into action by a variety of motions, and circulating the blood during the period King Frost holds his glacial reign. Klopstock, the celebrated German poet, was so strong an admirer of skating as an exercise, and, among other remarks, says "it is an exercise in which man, like a bird, seems to move with his own wings; and, as it were, transported into solid ground." His dithyrambic countryman Gleim, the classical disciple of Anacreon, and other Germans of note, have also celebrated skating. It is likewise referred to in that ancient Icelandic work "The Edda," written more than 600 years ago on the mythology of the gods and heroes of the north of Europe, in which work Uller is represented as distinguished by his beauty, arrows, and skates. The best skates are found in Holland, on account of the frozen dykes, and where men and women often skate to market—Russia, and Germany. The Russian skates are of a rude construction, being usually fastened to thongs of bullock hide, the soles of which are cut in various forms. The Dutch skates are more scientifically made, and are generally of steel, with a high curved point in front, and a projecting piece of wood behind, which is fastened to the foot by straps. The Germans, however, are the most scientific skaters. One has been known to go at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Another, a Dutchman, is said to have performed the journey from Amsterdam to Leyden, a distance of fifty miles, in three hours. It is, indeed, recorded that a Dutch lady that an officer of her acquaintance skated from Rotterdam to the Hague in one day; and when we consider the state of the ice, such as it is on very large rivers, this performance is not impossible. It is related that, in 1806, two young women, in a prize-skating at Copenhagen, performed the distance of a German mile (four miles) for a wager of a hundred guineas, a said to have skated a mile within two seconds of the time. The Swiss, it is not unlikely, are fond of such of the above facts, and are perfectly willing to believe that the Germans have performed the above-mentioned wonderful feats of skating tasks; but we are rather sceptical as to the Canadian exploit. The Canadian journey was performed in 1838 by an officer in the navy parts of the River St. Lawrence the ice is so uneven that it would be impossible to skate a mile without a fall. Large blocks of the glacial element, with here and there a frozen raft of timber, are scattered over the solid mass and grass, would impede his progress; and, even with a fine day and a bright moonlight, the journey from Kingston to Montreal would be next to impossible. We remember perfectly well leaving Quebec on a beautiful morning, and, after a pleasant sail of about 100 miles, arriving at night, having previously ordered relays at different places, and it took us about the time mentioned, though usually the journey is more variable impassable, and, even where passable, was not at all adapted for skating. Perhaps, however, we are underrating the feat, as in the late lady whose authority is quoted must have been imposed upon by some impostor. Mary Queen of Scots

Skating in England, however ancient the practice may have been, is first noticed by Fitzstephen in his description of London. This writer says, "When the great lake in the fields which bounds the wall on the city on the north side is frozen, many young men play upon the ice. Some striding a wide step, they, moving their legs with agility, slide swiftly; others make themselves seats as large as curling stones, sit down upon them, and, being drawn by each other's hands, run forward by turns. Sometimes, by mutual agreement, two take a birch fruth in the air, or an arrow out of a crossbow," which, Fitzstephen says, "seems to be preferable to the common sport." Shoes with iron, and were probably introduced into this country from Holland.

Those who wish to become first-rate figure-skaters, so as grace-fully to perform the outside edge, the inside edge forward, the inside edge backward and forward, the figure three and eight, and the counter as at an early period, so as not only to conquer fear but to become master of the art, must practise assiduously. As the head of the skate should correspond as nearly as possible with that of the foot, the wood should be cut to the shape of the foot, and, as to the respect to the iron, it should pass beyond the screw at the heel, nearly as far as the ball of the great toe, and the iron should be kept beyond the wood. As to the weather in our "light little island" is proverbially variable, and a thaw often comes and passes away without the ponds and lakes being sufficiently frozen for skating. We think that artificial skating might be practised with great effect by skates with the iron fixed to the sole of the boot, as in the case of the Bradshaw. For tyros we think double irons would be advantageous with which they could walk with ease, and, when accustomed to the exercise, proceeding to be drawn over the ice in their gaudy vehicles, be said, summarily, "Lucrezia Borgia" and the fine old "Yule log" with the wide toe."

The Hollanders made the art subservient to the necessities of war; for we hear from William Carr, in his "Remarks of the Government of revenal Parts of Europe," published in 1689, that the people of the Dutch skaters in the following passages, alluding to a sudden thaw by which the French army were mainly put to rout:—"In less than ten hours the ice broke up, and such floods of snow came down from the high lands that the French were fain to make a very decorderly retreat, leaving all their artillery behind them, and the banks there could not march above four men abreast, so they were constrained to leave behind them a great part of the plunder they had robbed from the innocent country people; and the nimble Dutchmen, on their skates, pursued the flying army with arms. All about down the French like ducks diving under water, so that it cost Leuxembourg many a thousand men before he could preserve to them the poor people, of which the French afterwards wickedly made their advantage."

In conclusion, how beautifully Wordsworth describes the sports on the ice in the following lines:—

So through the darkness and the cold we flew,
And not a voice was idle: with the din
Smitten, the precipices rang aloud;
The leafless trees and every icy crag
Tinkled like iron; while far distant hills
Into the tumult sent an alien sound
Of melancholy not unnoticed, while the stars
Eastward were sparkling clear, and in the west
The orange sky of evening died away.
Not seldom from the uproar I retired
Into a silent bay, or sportively
Glanced sideway, leaving the tumultuous throng,
To cut across the reflex of a star
That fled, and, flying still before me, gleamed
Upon the glassy plain.

The *Journal de Rio* states that the Mayor of that town and three members of the Bureau de Bienfaisance went last week to the Villa Isabel, and presented the Emperor Pedro a gold medal, as a testimonial of the gratitude of the poor and of the respect of the municipal administration. On the obverse of the medal, in relief, are the words:—"S. Pedro Secundo, Imperator Virgro, the bust of Nero and the Bureau de Beneficiencia, 1864." On the reverse, also in relief, are the arms of Brazil.

JAN. 7, 1865

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat drove to Prince Leiningen's residence.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, walked in the grounds of Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the grounds of Osborne.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham Church, Osborne.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louise, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

Prince Arthur, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

Princess Louise, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, left Osborne, accompanied by Princess Louise, for the residence of Lord Canterbury, Addington Park, Croydon.

Lord Canterbury was succeeded Lieutenant-General Du Plat, Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Wednesday week the Prince of Wales gave a dinner at Sandringham, to the whole of the labourers employed on the farm, 150 in number, and in the afternoon went to the Sandringham, Wolferton, and Dersingham schools, where he distributed 300 suits of clothing to the poor. The Princess of Wales was present at the distribution. Mr. Hanbury Tracy, the Rector, in the speech he addressed to the children, said the labourers spent the evening in the Riding House, where Mr. Earl Cowper, Sir Frederick Arrott, and Mr. Bignold delivered addresses. Mr. Tracy said the Prince of Wales had given a dinner to the labourers on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess.

On Thursday week the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, the Hon. W. Grey, and the Hon. Charles Carington, shot the greater part of the day in Sandringham Park. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duchess of Cleveland and the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, visited the Rev. Mr. Hanbury-Tracy at Sandringham Rectory.

On Friday week the Prince, accompanied by the Hon. Charles Carington, left Sandringham House.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess drove out. The Marquis of Hertford, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Suffield, and Lord Carington left Sandringham House.

On Sunday last the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, attended Divine service in Sandringham Church.

On Monday the Prince, accompanied by Lord Suffield, Lord Carington left Sandringham House.

On Tuesday last the Prince, accompanied by the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, left Sandringham House.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Earl of Dunmore with Miss Louisa Murray, daughter of Mr. Sidney Herbert, took place on the 29th ult., at Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Earl of Rutland. The ceremony was performed by Mr. and Miss Murray, brother and sister of the bride.

The marriage of the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam and Miss Anson, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Anson, and niece of the Earl of Lichfield, took place on the 29th ult., at Tixall.

A marriage has been arranged between Wilfrid Arkwright, eldest son of Mr. Arkwright, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, and Gertrude Ann Peel, eldest daughter of Colonel Peel, of Knypersley, Staffordshire, and niece of the late Sir Robert Peel. The marriage will take place on Thursday next at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness, eldest son of Mr. Arthur Guinness, M.P., of Ashford, county Wicklow, with Miss Lee, daughter of Mr. Lee, of Dublin, took place on the 29th ult., at Kilmore Church, county Wicklow.

The marriage of the Hon. Grosvenor Charles Bellingham, second son of Lord Bellingham, with Miss Alice Mary Meynell, daughter of Mr. Meynell, of Yarlington, Somersetshire, took place on the 29th ult., at Kilmore Church, county Wicklow.

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The Right Hon. Sir George Grey left town on Wednesday for Howick Hall, Alnwick.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote and Mrs. Disraeli have returned to Hatherden Manor House, Whitchurch, Hants.

Her Excellency the Hon. I. Campbell Scarlett, the newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Mexico, left London on Monday to enter on his duties.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Dunton Church, Huntingdonshire, was reopened on Novem-ber 22nd, after being closed for seven weeks, for restoration.

The Rev. R. Scott, Fellow and Tutor, and Master of Wye College, Kent, and the Rev. Dr. Dornford, Curate of St. Paul's, Alnwick, have been appointed Inspectors of Schools under the Revised Code.

At the special Sunday Evening Services, which were begun very recently in the Parish Church of Leeds, the number of persons present on the first occasion was estimated at 2,000, and on the next return to Weddington. His Lordship preached in the afternoon, and it is believed, he will not remain long in the diocese. He is a decided opponent of the climate of Weddington, and has declared his intention to send a medical certificate to the Bishop of Lincoln. Bishop Wilberforce is also about to be removed from the Bishopric of Oxford, and has been offered the Deanery of Westminster, which he is expected to accept.

The Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University for the ensuing year.

At the Special Sunday Evening Services, which were begun very recently in the Parish Church of Leeds, the number of persons present on the first occasion was estimated at 2,000, and on the next occasion there were 1,500 persons present.

An iron church, in connection with the free and open seats movement, has been erected at Wednesbury, and was opened for the use of Lodge, incumbent of Trinity Church, with some of whose congregation it is connected.

The proposal to hold the Church Congress for 1865 at Norwich has received the sanction of the Bishop of that diocese, and the Congress will be held on the subject to-day (Saturday).

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury to meet, for dispatch of business, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January next, when the Prolocutor of the Lower House will be presented for confirmation; the Bishop of Lincoln will preach the Latin sermon; and the Faculties of Lay Helpers; the Tables of Fees; and the Revised Code will be laid before the Convocation.

The reinstatement of the Church of St. Sampson, Cricklade, Wiltshire, has been completed, and the church, which has been closed for some time, was reopened for use on the 23rd ult., by the Bishop of Salisbury, who preached in the morning. The church has been restored at a cost of £1,000, of which the parish raised £100 per annum for 10 years.

Works of restoration at the west front of Lincoln Cathedral, which have been in progress for some time, are now completed. The work has been executed for many years by the Dean and Chapter. What is called the "Galilee" porch, at the west end of the north aisle, is a beautiful and easy door in the ancient detail of Roman date, the original material, in order to repeat the extreme of Yorkshire grit; and at the same time to preserve the ancient work, the whole has been carefully underpinned, step by step, these parts being also copied with the most minute accuracy. It is believed that the restoration of this portion of the work is the first in which attempts to the old date is done so. Lincoln is to restore the date, and the Dean and Chapter have determined to restore the whole of the Norman work, which is of the most beautiful character, and is unique in Norman design.

A memorial from the Dean, Canons, and Minor Canons of Durham Cathedral, and the clergy of the surrounding parishes, has been presented to the Bishop of Durham, praying his Lordship to take steps for getting that portion of the vicarage of Bishop, to which he has been appointed, and which is now occupied by the Rev. Archdeacon Thorp, separated from the benefice, and annexed to the Archdeaconry of Durham. Bishop Auckland is a large place, with a population of 8,000 souls, and the duties of the vicar are very heavy. The Archdeacon of Durham has, in addition to his other duties, the charge of the Bishop Auckland district, and the memorialists think it is impossible for him to perform the duties of both offices. The Bishop has promised to consider the matter.

The Church of Ashton-under-Lyne, which was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th ult., has been rebuilt, and was reopened for Divine service on Sunday last. The church is entirely destroyed. The damage to the church is estimated at from £400 to £500, but the insurance is only £200. The organ, which was valued at £1,000, was also ruined by the organ-builder at £500. Messrs. Gray and Davison, of Great Portland-street, London, are the builders.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. H. Hill, Head Master of Bedford Grammar School, has been appointed one of the Rev. Dr. Rev. R. Wynne-Jones, Vicar of Bere Regis, Dorsetshire, to be Rural Dean of Bere Regis. The Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, Rector of Hanbury, Worcestershire, has been appointed Rural Dean of Droitwich. The Rev. H. Bennett to be Canon of St. Asaph. Whitchurch; Rev. J. W. Ireland, Rector of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, to be Rural Dean of Aston. The Rev. Archdeacon Bickersteth has been appointed Rural Dean of Bishop Auckland. The Rev. D. T. E. Kingdon to be Domestic Chaplain to C. B. Hanbury-Tracy, Esq., M.P., Sandringham.

THE REVENUE.

THE Revenue returns for the week ending Dec. 31, 1864, and the corresponding week in 1863, and for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1864, and the corresponding quarter in 1863, are as follows:—

	THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 31, 1864.			QUARTER ENDED DEC. 31, 1864.		
	Net Receipt.	Increase	Decrease	Net Receipt.	Increase	Decrease
Customs	£ 337,000	£ 6,000	£ —	£ 8,265,000	£ 82,000	£ —
Excise	1,100,000	50,000	—	14,000,000	1,000,000	—
Stamps	250,000	17,000	—	2,225,000	—	72,319
Taxes	8,000	—	2,000	1,000,000	9,000	—
Property Tax	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Post Office	207,000	20,000	—	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Crown Lands	7,000	1,000	—	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Miscellaneous	1,000	—	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Totals	£2,911,000	£1,094,000	£3,000	£ 28,500,000	£ 4,091,000	£ 72,319
				£4,018,681		
				Net Decrease		

Mr. Beresford Osborne, a leading Charlist almost twenty-five years ago, has recently died in London.

Cider has been selling in the apple districts as low as £1 per hogshead.

A new process of weaving, by means of compressed air, is being introduced into some of the mills of Lyons.

The *New Gazette* of Verona of the 29th ult. states that the Austrian Government has ordered the expulsion of all Italian refugees.

The new Exchange at Birmingham was opened on Monday. Mr. Brindley, M.P., the senior member for the town, in the presence of Mr. Hardy, M.P., Mr. Beaumont Bromley, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., and a large number of the principal magistrates and citizens of the town, declared the Exchange open for the transaction of business. The Rev. Mr. Miller, Independent Minister, in a few words, declared the meeting dissolved. The Bright Alley also spoke briefly. The principal speaking was then by a luncheon, which took place in the Assembly Rooms at the Exchange, where Sir Adderley replied for the House of Commons; and Mr. Bright, in a few words, on the success of the movement of the borough, spoke at some length on the increasing power of commerce on the world's affairs, and eloquently urged upon merchants to use their influence in the promotion of peace, freedom, and civilisation.

The Countess of Jersey and Lady Caroline Villiers have arrived in Wilton-place from visiting the Right Hon. Frederick Stanley, at his seat, Alderley.

Earl St. Maur arrived at the Admiralty on Wednesday from Scotland.

Earl De Grey left Carlton-gardens on Wednesday, on a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

The Earl of Rosslyn has left town for Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire.

Viscount Courtenay, M.P., has left town for Powderham Castle, Devon.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey left town on Wednesday for Howick Hall, Alnwick.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote and Mrs. Disraeli have returned to Hatherden Manor House, Whitchurch, Hants.

Her Excellency the Hon. I. Campbell Scarlett, the newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Mexico, left London on Monday to enter on his duties.

ECHOES.

AND as the pretty little poem we find *Punch*, then tossed about from one to another, designs and club appliances, published fact by the orthodox facial leading article by the the complexion of an "absurd the authority of a virtual secret we hear, is in despair; Mrs. Gamp's patronage, Mrs. Brigdudgeon; and Miss Malaprop has left her cast at Cambridge—that Vincenzo Pallavicini has been in London, and the canny Scotsman is so delighted with the "Auld Alliance" with anybody.

"Contemporaneously" is the discovery that to be the "Queen of Hearts" is not all a bed of roses. The disappointment this direct result of the Queen's visit to the Prince of Wales has been so severe that she has cancelled the engagement she had made to sing at Mr. Gye's Opera-house. Miss Isabella has been pierced, and is in consequence unable to sing. Her only hope is, that by the time she is to be married she may be able to sing.

Morning but baseless fabric of a vision,
Cloud-capped towers, gorgeous palaces, solemn temples, great globe itself, yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

Advices from Calcutta state that the Bengal Government has received half-a-million of the money which it has been compelled to refund to the ryots. The various agencies of the Government are now busily engaged in the work of distributing the money to the rightful owners.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE snow and frost have cleared away very suddenly in some hunting countries, but still there has not been half enough of the former to supply the terrible want of rain, which has made riding nearly as dangerous as in frost. In the midlands they may be said to have had no rain to speak of for fully ten months, and farmers are being put to an immense expense both in artificial food for their sheep and cattle and in carrying water. The state of the country has operated a good deal against Melton Mowbray, but still sixteen or seventeen scarlets may be seen leaving it on a hunting morning. The Six Hills country has been unusually short of foxes, and Old Hills, John O'Gaunt, Thorpe Trussells, and several other covers have been remarkably full. On one day, during cub-hunting, they found thirteen and a half brace in three covers. We hear that in the great run from Coston cover with The Duke's the horse of Cooper, the huntsman, died in the field. Sir J. Trollope's had a splendid run from Stapleford shortly before the frost set in. It so happened that Lord Wilton, who scarcely ever hunts on a Thursday, was out that day, and his Lordship led from end to end in a run of upwards of ten miles, with hardly a dozen ploughed fields in it. Mr. Gilmour, who strained the muscles of his neck very severely by a fall from Comeaway, who put his foot in a rabbit-hole during the great Bunny race, has never been out with the hounds since, but is getting better.

Seven hunters and four harness horses belonging to the Duke of Grafton, who is going, for her Grace's health, to Nice, will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday. General Hesse, a very good stamp for a hunter sire, and famous for his victories in the hands of Captain Little and Sam Rogers, will be put up on the same day; Atherstone on the 16th; and Gem of the Sea, Union Jack, &c., on the 23rd. The Lawyer has gone to Mr. Eyke's, and Claret to Rawcliffe. Liddington came sailing into the new year four points ahead in the Derby betting; but Breadalbane was in good force at 9 to 1, and people are determined to be safe by backing "the second string," Broomielaw, at 30 to 1. Friday and Congress were also intrusted with £10,000 to 150 each; Brother to Minie is at 25 to 1; but a "tight-un by Barbatus," as the stock of that sire, one of the worst behind the saddle and the sweetest in front of it that we ever saw at a starting-post, is a dangerous piece of horseflesh to confide in. At Middleham, Malton, Newmarket, and, in fact, at all the training head-quarters, the weather has kept the horses to their straw beds; but still we have the usual *on dits*:—"Zambezi is a greatly improved horse," "Chattanooga is well and wonderfully thickened," "Wild Agnes begins to thicken," "Scarcely any amount of reasonable work has any effect on Longdown," "A 1 cannot be called a Derby horse," "Nothing but Breadalbane goes down at Malton," "The Oppressor will make a Derby nag of the first class;" and so on, *quantum valeat*.

The Sundorne meeting has been revived after an interval of eight years. Riot and Seagull were among the cracks at the last, and now the blood of Riot ran up with Jessica and Rupert in two out of the three stakes, and Crabcatcher and En Route (brother and sister) by the latter won the Haughmond Abbey and the Uffington. The feature of the meeting was the appearance of Lord Uffington's £200 Waterloo crack Calabaroono, who fought a very decisive "battle of Shrewsbury," and won the £100 and the Silver Cup, after a "no go" with Jessica by Roger. Mr. John Jardine, whose kennel has been in good form so far, had Owersby, Innocence, and Jessica (by Regan) in the Cup; but two of them were beaten in their first courses, and his Harker suffered defeat in the Haughmond Abbey. The crusade against crinoline in *Punch* and elsewhere seems to have failed of its object, as at Coquetdale there is now a Crinoline Stakes, the greyhounds for which are to be "named by ladies."

THE FARM.

THE new year opened auspiciously, with an advance of 1s. to 2s. on old wheat at Mark-lane; and 1864, that remarkable era of high wool, low grain, and consistent drought, can only be summarised and dismissed, from a wheat point of view, as having begun at 39s. 10d., having ended at 37s. 10d., and having only reached as high as 44s. 1d. throughout the whole of its course.

The Board of Trade returns for the eleven months ending Nov. 30 present some remarkable results. The amount of stock entered during that period is 667,702, against 531,018 in the preceding year. In swine and hogs the increase is most marked; and that in cattle, which is nearly two thirds, is due in some measure to the Dutch cows, which seem to have pushed their conquests everywhere. We found a herd of these picturesque black-and-whites near the foot of the Cheviots last summer, and many of the London milk-dealers are growing very partial to them. The imports of guano have fallen off more than a half, and so have potatoes, bacon, ham, and lard; while salt pork and beef, butter, cheese, eggs, and wool have increased. Corn and flour stuffs, on the other hand, show a decrease of about 466,000 cwt. The exports of bacon and hams, butter, and cheese, amount to about £625,000, of horses to £221,380, and of wool to £653,227.

An Elgin paper states that the carcase and tallow of one of the prize oxen at the last Forres fat show weighed 153 stone of 14 lb. There was a time, quite within living memory, when an ox of 100 stone was thought a perfect prodigy in this now famous feeding district. If there was one, it was dressed out in ribbons and marched, with a piper playing before it (or seated, as some say, on its back), in a triumphal procession, through the streets, before it was led to the shambles. We understand that Sir W. de Capel Brooke's shorthorn steer, the winner of a first prize both at Birmingham and London, was sold to a butcher, at Salisbury, for £58, which gives, inclusive of his four or five prizes, £135 on the credit side. Mr. T. B. Marshall's Lincoln ewe, which was equally successful at the two great Christmas shows, is said to have weighed 67 lb. per quarter when she was killed at Deptford.

Naturalists seem as little likely to agree about the properties of wood-pigeons, against which the Marquis of Tweeddale and the East Lothian Society have issued such a stern edict as doctors did about castor oil during the time of the cholera morbus. Their advocates say that these "interesting birds" can neither scratch nor dig with their feet, and that, in newly-sown bean-fields, they "merely remove the seeds which would otherwise be wasted by slovenly and careless farming." Even after harvest, when grain and pulse do certainly form a considerable part of their food, they merely pick up the seeds which, "if allowed to grow, would only become useless weeds in the different crops of the following season." It would thus seem that they are simply a sort of Alderman Mechi in blue feathers, sent specially to exhort and admonish the benighted farmer. In the autumn they destroy wild mustard and charlock, and in the ploughing season their crops may be found distended with the roots of the silver weed, or goose grass, to say nothing of their daily attentions to the roots of the tansy—a weed well known on limestone soils. So far so good.

Mr. Scott Skirving (to whose articles on the Scottish labourer in the *Cornhill* we recently alluded) takes the East Lothian view of the question, and is most anxious to dispense with such volunteer labourers in the grain districts. "The word 'pest,'" he says, "has ceased to be applicable; the thing has become a plague. The vast congregation darkens the air, and as far as the eye can reach into the misty distance the endless train extends. When they alight on a field it seems as if a blue cloud had bodily descended upon it." It is only since improved cultivation introduced its clovers and early spring crops that the wood-pigeon has been attracted in such numbers from more northern districts to the Lothians; and Mr. Skirving speaks from a pretty bitter experience, as they devoured twenty acres of his rapeseed, although he had a man perpetually on guard, who killed 1200 in one week. In summer, too, with crops crammed with grain like a cricket-ball, they destroy far more than they eat. "Fixing on a part of the field where the grain inclines to one side, they trample it flat and beat out the corn with their strong wings, and leave nothing but broken and blackened straw;" while their love for wild seeds, as compared with grain, is like Falstaff's ha'porth of bread to his flagon of sack. The destruction of magpies and sparrow-hawks by game-preservers has also tended to destroy the balance of power.

A lackadaisical advocate of them puts in a rejoinder, to the effect that they are so very ornamental in demesnes, and that their note is cheery, and does not create the melancholy sensation which many experience, when listening to the all but human voice of the cuckoo. He also, however, must have his own misgivings, in spite of their efforts against goose grass, as he treacherously intimates that the best way to shoot them is to conceal yourself under the trees before they perch, in a windy evening or on a moonlight night, and that, when you have shot them, they are most capital eating if kept for eight or ten days, and then dressed with a stuffing of red herring.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

THE following notices relating to the pattern and book posts have recently been issued from the General Post Office:—

PATTERN POST TO GERMANY.

Henceforward, patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted by post, viâ Belgium, between England and the undermentioned countries and places, constituting the German postal union—viz., Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. Places in the postal district of Tour and Taxis—viz., Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse Electoral, Hesse Homburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Nassau, Reuss, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Hohenzollern Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, and Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen; Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and Luxemburg. The rates of postage chargeable upon such packets of patterns or samples, which in all cases must be prepaid by means of postage-stamps, will be as follow—viz., Not exceeding four ounces, 4d.; above four ounces and not exceeding eight ounces, 8d.; above which weight no packet of patterns or samples can be sent.

PATTERN POST TO AUSTRALIAN COLONIES (EXCEPT QUEENSLAND) AND NEW ZEALAND.

Henceforward, patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted by post between England and the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, either viâ Southampton or viâ Marseilles. For the present, patterns cannot be sent to the colony of Queensland. The following will be the rates of postage, which must be prepaid by means of postage-stamps—viz., Viâ Southampton: For a packet not exceeding 4 oz., 4d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding ½ lb., 1s.; each additional ½ lb. up to 2 lb., 8d. Viâ Marseilles: For a packet not exceeding 4 oz., 6d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding ½ lb., 1s.; each additional ½ lb. up to 2 lb., 1s. No packet of patterns or samples exceeding the weight of three pounds can be sent to New South Wales; but on patterns or samples addressed to any of the other colonies above mentioned, the postage for heavier packets will increase by two rates of postage for every half pound or fraction of half a pound, without limit.

PATTERN POST TO LABUAN.

Henceforward, patterns of merchandise may be transmitted by post between England and Labuan, either viâ Southampton or viâ Marseilles, at the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid by means of postage-stamps—viz., Viâ Southampton: For a packet not exceeding 4 oz., 4d.; above 4 oz., and not exceeding ½ lb., 8d.; every additional ½ lb., 8d. Viâ Marseilles: For a packet not exceeding 4 oz., 6d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding ½ lb., 1s.; every additional ½ lb., 1s.

BOOK POST TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Government at the Cape of Good Hope having made provision for extending the book post to all parts of the colony, book packets addressed to any place at the Cape of Good Hope may, henceforward, be forwarded, subject to the same rules and regulations as those under which book packets may now be forwarded to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Mossel Bay. The following rates of postage, which must be prepaid by means of postage-stamps, will be chargeable upon such book packets—viz., For a packet not exceeding 4 oz., by packet or private ship, direct, 3d.; viâ Southampton and Mauritius, 4d.; viâ Marseilles and Mauritius, 6d. Above 4 oz., and not exceeding ½ lb., by packet or private ship, direct, 6d.; viâ Southampton and Mauritius, 8d.; viâ Marseilles and Mauritius, 1s. Every additional ½ lb., by packet or private ship, direct, 6d.; viâ Southampton and Mauritius, 8d.; viâ Marseilles and Mauritius, 1s.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED PRICES CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL LISTS FROM THE COLONIES OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Henceforward, printed prices current and printed commercial lists received in this country from the colonies and foreign countries will be classed, in all respects, with newspapers; and will not be charged on delivery with any postage above that usually charged upon newspapers from the same colonies and foreign countries.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the transactions in nearly all Home Securities have been on a very moderate scale, both for Money and Time, prices have been well supported, and firmness has characterised the more general operations. The quantity of stock in the hands of the jobbers is by no means extensive; but very little disposition is shown to operate largely for the Account.

There is an ample supply of money on offer in the discount market. The demand for accommodation is by no means active; nevertheless, the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are as under:—

Thirty days' bills	5¼ ⅜ per cent.	Four months' bills	6½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	6 "	Six months' bills	7½ "
Three months' bills	6¼ "		

In the Stock Exchange the value of money for short periods is 5½ per cent.

The directors of the Bank of Holland have reduced their quotation for money to 5½ per cent. On other parts of the Continent capital is unaltered in value. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4½	4¼	Turin	6	6
Vienna	6	5¾	Brussels	6	6
Berlin	7	7	Madrid	9	9
Frankfort	5	5	Hamburg	—	4½
Amsterdam	5½	5½	St. Petersburg	6½	9

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills. The applications within the limits amounted to £710,000.

The demand for bar silver is steady, at 61⅝d. per ounce.

A few parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England; but £90,000 has been withdrawn for Alexandria. During the present quarter £646,892 will be applied to the reduction of the National Debt.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Dec. 10, 1864:—

Bank of England	£19,896,134
Private Banks	3,058,541
Joint-stock Banks	2,751,143
Scotland	4,635,749
Ireland	5,872,795
Total	£36,178,323

Compared with the corresponding period in 1863, the above return shows a decrease in the circulation of £1,285,523.

The steamer for the East takes out only £38,302 in bullion.

The dividend of the Peel River Company is 1 per cent for the past six months; of the Colonial Bank 6 per cent, with an extraordinary dividend of 1 per cent.

On Monday Consols, for Money, were done at 89½ ⅝; Ditto, for the new Account, 90 to ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89⅜ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; Bank Stock was 238 to 240; India Stock, for Account, 212 to 214; India Five per Cents were 102¾ to 103; Ditto Four per Cents, 98¼; Ditto, Bonds, 8s. to 10s. prem. The transactions on Tuesday were very moderate, yet prices ruled firm. Consols closed at 89½ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅜; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; India Stock, 212 to 215; India Five per Cents, 102⅞ to 103¼; Ditto, Bonds, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On the following day Consols realised 89⅝ ¾; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; India Stock, 212 to 215; Ditto Five per Cents, 102⅞ to 103¼; India, Bonds, 7s. to 12s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem. On Thursday the market was firm. Consols, for Money, realised 89¾ ⅞; for Account, 89⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ 89; Bank Stock, 238 to 239; India Five per Cent Stock, 103¼ ½; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 5s. prem.

American Securities have been in very moderate request. Virginia Six per Cents have sold at 28; and Illinois Central, 52½.

The market for the Confederate Loan has ruled heavy, and prices have declined. The quotation has been as low as 52 to 54, and is now 54 to 55. Most other Foreign Securities have shown a fair amount of activity, and the quotations have somewhat improved. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 83½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 97; Greek, 23¾; Ditto Coupons, 10½; Mexican Three per Cents, 28 ex div.; Ditto, 1864, 26¾ ex div.; Moorish, 96; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 78½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47; Russian Five per Cents, 1822, 88⅞; Ditto, 1862, 89; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87 ex div.; Ditto Three per Cents, 54¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, Deferred, 40⅞ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 32¾; Ditto, Certificates, 14½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 89¼; Ditto, 1858, 70⅞; Ditto, 1862, 69¾; Venezuela Six per Cents, 49; Ditto, 1864, 42½; and Italian Five per Cents, 64 ex div. The Scrip of the new Egyptian Loan has marked 1½ prem; of the Danish, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; and of the new Danubian Loan, ½ dis. to par. English Mexican Scrip has sold at 11⅞ dis.; and French ditto, 12 dis.

In the market for Joint-stock Bank Shares, only a moderate business has been transacted. Prices, however, have had an upward tendency. Alliance have realised 32⅝; Ditto, New, 33½; Australasia, New, 66; Bank of Queensland, 17¾; City, 123½; Consolidated, 11½; European, 14; Imperial, 34; Ditto, New, 33; Imperial Ottoman, 17 ex div.; Land Mortgage of India, 5¾; London and County, 83; London and South African, 22½; London and South-Western, 22¾; London and Westminster, 99½; Oriental, 58½; Ditto, New, 54; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 11⅝; and Union of London, 58½.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent. Canada Six per Cents have realised 95½ ex div.; Ditto Five per Cents, 85; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 97 ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 93 ex div.; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 97½ ex div.; Queensland Six per Cents, 101¾ ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107¼.

The market for Miscellaneous Securities has been rather quiet. Berlin Waterworks have sold at 9; Continental Union Gas, 10⅝; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8¼; Ditto, New, 5½; Crystal Palace, 32¼; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 5¼; Electric Telegraph, 112; General Credit, 7⅞; International Financial, 7⅜; Joint-stock Discount, 9¾; London Financial Association, 23½; Ditto, New, 23¼; London General Omnibus, 3½; Millwall Ironworks, 4⅞; National Discount, 16¼; National Financial, 4½; North British Australasian, 60; Oriental Inland Steam, 2½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 25¼; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7½; Universal Marine, 5¾; Upper Assam Tea, 6½.

The Railway Share market has continued steady, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonia, 133; Great Eastern, 48¾; Great Northern, 137½; Ditto, A Stock, 158½; Great Western, 79½; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 59½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 116¾; London and Brighton, 105½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 38; London and North-Western, 122½; London and South-Western, 98¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 64¾; Metropolitan, 124¾; Ditto, New, 4; Midland, 141; North British, 55½; Ditto, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 27; North Eastern—Berwick, 115; Ditto, Leeds, 73½; Ditto, York, 105¾; South Eastern, 85¾; Vale of Neath, 112.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 58; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 100¾; Eastern Bengal, 100¾; East Indian, 101¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 29¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 101¼; Madras Five per Cent, 100¾; Scinde, 100; Punjaub, 100½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10; Great Luxembourg, 13½; Ottoman, 10¾ ex div.; Sambre and Meuse, 7½; Turin and Savona, 10.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 4 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£1,196,780	An increase of other securities of	£1,921,365
A decrease of public deposits of	100,856	A decrease of bullion of	167,341
An increase of other deposits of	831,331	An increase of rest of	27,181
An increase of Govt. securities of	199,855	A decrease of reserve of	1,339,737

The total circulation is £21,007,215. Public deposits amount to £3,530,253; and private deposits to £13,874,977. Securities are £32,832,991; and the stock of bullion is £13,913,593.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 2.—A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale here to-day, and the demand was active, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money. Fine foreign wheat was in request, and 1s. per quarter dearer. Other kinds commanded extreme rates. Malting and grinding barley sold freely, at full currencies. In distilling sorts very little was doing. Malt—the show of which was good—met a dull inquiry, at late rates. Good sound oats realised full prices; but heated samples were in favour of buyers. Beans were very dull, and 1s. per quarter lower. In the value of peas, no change took place. The flour trade was moderately active, at full quotations.

Jan. 4.—Wheat, both English and foreign, was in moderate request, at quite Monday's currency. All other kinds of produce were a slow inquiry.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s. to 40s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 21s. to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; chevalier, 62s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 34s.; grey peas, 31s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 35s. to 38s.; boilers, 36s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s. to 40s.; town households, 32s. to 33s.; country marks, 27s. to 33s. per 280 lb.; French, 31s. to 33s. per sack; American, 19s. to 21s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 270; barley, 530; malt, 420; oats, 13,150; flour, 250. Irish: Oats, 820. Foreign: Wheat, 530; barley, 3780; oats, 15,520; flour, 620 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in good request, and rather dearer. Most other seeds are a slow inquiry, at late rates. The demand for cakes is by no means active.

Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 50s. to 60s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 18s. to 22s. per cwt; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 10s.; white ditto, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; tares, 8s. 0d. to 9s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 11s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 44s. to 84s.; white, ditto, 50s. to 78s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 37s. 10d.; barley, 27s. 11d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 34s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 38s. 2d.; barley, 28s. 7d.; oats, 19s. 7d.; rye, 30s. 6d.; beans, 37s. 2d.; peas, 35s. 2d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 89,022; barley, 93,345; oats, 9340; beans, 3525; peas, 1729 quarters.

Tea.—There is only a moderate business doing in this market. Prices, however, are supported. The show of samples is extensive.

Sugar.—Dealers are operating somewhat freely in most kinds of raw sugar, at full quotations. The stock amounts to 110,181 tons. Refined goods are steady, at 41s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—The trade is steady, at fully late rates. Stock, 11,349 tons.

Rice.—There is a better feeling in the demand for this article, at extreme currencies. The stock amounts to 45,000 tons.

Provisions.—The transactions in all kinds of butter are not to say extensive; nevertheless, prices are firmly supported. Friesland, 126s.; Kiel, 125s.; Jersey, 112s. to 130s.; Irish, 112s. to 122s. per cwt. Bacon is rather dearer. The best Waterford is worth 62s. per cwt. Most other provisions sell steadily, at extreme rates.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 41s. 3d. per cwt for P.Y.C., on the spot. Stock, 57,850 casks, against 70,062 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in improved request, at 33s. 3d. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; rape is firm, at £43 to £47; cocoanut, £35 10s. to £36 10s.; and fine palm, £35. French turpentine, 63s. to 64s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum moves off steadily, at full quotations. Brandy, however, is a dull inquiry. English spirit, 11s. 8d.; malt spirit, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 7s. 6d.; clover, £5 5s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Hetton, 23s.; Hartlepool, 22s.; Hough Hall, 22s. 6d.; Gosforth, 21s. 6d.; Kelloe, 22s.; Tanfield, 17s.; and Belmont, 21s. per ton.

Hops.—Very little business is doing in any kind. Prices, however, are well supported. They range from 110s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—Most qualities are a slow inquiry, at about previous rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate and the trade is steady, at from 55s. to 115s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Jan. 5).—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, but their general quality was good. Prime Scots, &c., moved off steadily, at full prices, the top figure being 5s. 6d. per 8 lb.; otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The show of sheep was rather limited, and all breeds were in request, at fully previous rates. The best Downs and half-breds realised 6s. per 8 lb. The few calves on offer were readily disposed of, at quite Monday's currency. Prime small pigs moved off freely, at late quotations; but large hogs were very dull. In milch cows next to nothing was doing.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 16s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 970; cows, 105; sheep, 2981; calves, 120; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 200; sheep, 460; calves, 97.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

BANKRUPTS.

H. GROVE, Rowledge, Frensham.—J. BYFORD, Mistley, cattle-dealer.—J. WILLCOCK, Arundel-street, Strand, patent agent.—T. B. COMPERE, Norwich, cardboard-maker.—T. CUNNINGHAM, Acton, licensed victualler.—W. HILL, Shoreditch, cabinetmaker.—J. WINTER, Upper Norwood, house agent.—A. POWELL, Bermondsey, engineer.—H. W. GALE, Curdridge, farmer.—J. CHACK, Frith-street, commission merchant.—J. BAGLEY, Camberwell, tie and collar manufacturer.—W. GOODLAD, St. Leonards, beerseller.—G. BECKLEY, Oxford-street, saddler.—T. JOHNSON, Leicester-square, jeweller.—J. BOX, Blackheath, pianoforte-maker.—H. GROVE, Frensham, Surrey, grocer.—J. BYFORD, Mistley, Essex, cattle-dealer.—J. BUCKLEY, Old Brompton, Kent, shipwright.—S. HALES, Chatham, general dealer.—F. FUSSELL, Chatham, tobacconist.—T. B. COMPERE, Norwich, cardboard-maker.—H. W. GALE, Curdridge, Hampshire.—W. GOODLAD, St. Leonards, beerseller.—D. RAMSDEN, Ullingswick, Herefordshire, publican.—T. M. WIGLEY, Birmingham, butler.—E. BARFOOT, Coventry, tallow-chandler.—J. BROOM, Stourport, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—J. WALTERS, Rhymney, Monmouthshire, seedsman.—C. H. L. MULLER, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, timber merchant.—S. WALTON, Pudsey, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—C. BURGIN, Sheffield, steel manufacturer.—J. M. HARRISON, Chesterfield, commercial traveller.—J. LAMBERT, Chesterfield, colliery owner.—T. S. BOWLING, Kingston-on-Hull, innkeeper.—J. WITHERS, Kingston-upon-Hull, bootmaker.—F. H. PATTISON, Manchester, commission agent.—J. HOLDEN, Manchester, auctioneer.—C. STANILAND, jun., Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, joiner.—H. BUNTING, Belper, Derbyshire, fishmonger.—G. HILL, Claycross, Derbyshire, miner.—J. ECKERSLEY, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, engineer.—R. METCALFE, Otley, Yorkshire, shoemaker.—G. JEFFERY, Bridport, Dorsetshire, innkeeper.—T. REDFERN, South Wingfield, Derbyshire, farmer.—E. WISE, Bloxham, Oxfordshire, maltman.—G. SCUDAMORE, Hereford, plasterer.—N. SHENTON, Cellerhead, Staffordshire, cratemaker.—J. SPRADBROW, Canterbury, shoemaker.—W. S. BURTON, Balsall-heath, Worcestershire.—E. JOHNSON, Birmingham, greengrocer.—F. G. BENT, Liverpool, tobacconist.—E. and O. BRIGGS, Halton, Yorkshire, masons.—E. M. JONES, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, painter.—T. PICKWORTH, Sheffield, builder.—J. HAIGH, Ordsall, Nottinghamshire, cattle-dealer.—J. SHEFFIELD, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, newsagent.—P. PARSONS, Peterborough, shoemaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. DUNNETT, Glasgow, merchant.—R. M. ROY, Alloa, Clackmannanshire, brewer.—J. YOUNG, sen., Glasgow, tallow-chandler.—A. LAUDER, Dunoon, Argyleshire, hotel-keeper.—H. M'INTYRE, Marybank, Ross-shire, merchant.—D. TURNBULL, Dalleagles, Ayrshire, joiner.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MAIDLOW, Bayswater, builder.—H. RICE, London-wall, builder.—C. MOODY, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger.—F. SCOTT, Commercial-road, engineer.—J. BROWN, Harrow-road, builder.—W. HAZLEWOOD, Islington, warehouseman.—W. S. BOULT, Bedford-square.—T. T. PEDE, St. George's-square, composer.—H. W. MALCHOLM, Maldon, stonemason.—H. H. SADLER, Heybridge, grocer.—D. SHEATH, Croydon.—J. V. WRIGHT, Tunbridge Wells.—J. TUPPENNY, Sedlescombe, butcher.—J. WILLCOX, Southampton, grocer.—T. GEARING, North Stoneham, farmer.—J. C. WOODWARD, Sandown.—S. WARD, Southsea, licensed victualler.—W. HOLT, Newark-on-Trent, watchmaker.—R. LEE, Bradford, surgeon.—J. PARSONS, Leeds, linendraper.—T. ROYSTON, Flint, doctor of medicine.—C. CHRISTISON, Liverpool.—W. BLAKE, Middlewich, inspector of police.—J. WOOLLEY, Salford, provision-dealer.—T. HUDDLESTON, Manchester, boot manufacturer.—W. GLOVER, West Hartlepool, chemist.—J. COOK, Hartlepool, confectioner.—J. S. BLOCKEY, Leeds, manufacturing chemist.—E. CARTER, Manchester.—T. CULLIP, Broseley, licensed victualler.—H. BOUGHTON, Abinghall, beerhouse-keeper.—T. ADAMSON, Poynton.—J. BOLTON, Wheatley Carr.—T. ASTLE, Draycott, farmer.—M. BINGHAM, jun., St. Neots, rag-merchant.—W. BRYANT, Needham, innkeeper.—J. HIBBERT, Dresden, butcher.—A. S. CROFT, Kingston-on-Hull, butcher.—M. WITTON, jun., Shelfanger, blacksmith.—T. G. DEAKIN, Birmingham, gold-beater.—W. DIX, Beeston, blacksmith.—H. TONER, Liverpool, marine-store dealer.—J. WADLEY, Bristol, hat manufacturer.—G. FULLER, Thurton, butcher.—R. ROSE, Salhouse, butcher.—J. BALL, Hillhampton, hallier.—W. TOMBLIN, Bisbrook, gardener.—P. F. DAVIS, North Bathourne, stonemason.—J. CRAVEN, Oakham, tallow-chandler.—T. BRIGGS, Middlesborough, grocer.—H. HOPE, Cardiff, publican.—C. WITNEY, Walsall, newsagent.—D. REES, Pontardawe.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. COCHRAN, Kilmarnock, tanner.—W. GRAY, Glasgow, glass merchant.—BAIRD, PATERSON, and BAIRD, Glasgow, sugar refiners.—J. REID, jun., and D. WALKER, Glasgow, merchants.—J. D. MURRAY, Edinburgh, dealer in fancy goods.—M. BAYNE, Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, innkeeper.—A. and W. GRAY, Aberdeen, merchants.

SCENES IN KOREA, EASTERN ASIA.

THE peninsula of Korea, situated in the easternmost parts of Asia, to the north-west of the Japanese islands, is inhabited by a nation of the Mongol race, whose Sovereign pays tribute to the Emperor of China, and sometimes to the Tycoon of Japan, but is otherwise independent. The country is rather larger than Great Britain, but very mountainous, and its climate is very cold. There are several large towns, of which Kin-Phu (more frequently named Kin-Ki-Tao) is the capital; and the manufactures of iron, cotton, silk, and paper supply a considerable trade with China. The shore of the promontory of Korea is fringed with a number of islands, both large and small. Port Hamilton, of which we give a View, is one of the southernmost groups, and, lying in the track of ships proceeding to the Sea of Tartary, is occasionally visited by them.

The dress of the Korean people, as shown in our second Illustration, is invariably white; for though their under garments may be scarcely clean, yet, as a rule, except in the case of poor fishermen and labourers, the outer robe is of a dazzling appearance, especially in the hot, sunshiny days of a Korean summer. As for the hat, which is intended to serve as a shade to the face, it is made of a transparent network of very fine strips of bamboo, stained black, and the crown is formed steeple-shaped in order to fit over the top-knot into which the hair of the Koreans is always tied. The distinguishing mark of a chief is a string of amber or yellow glass beads pendant from the inner edge of the hat. The women wear trousers à la Turque, and their headdress consists of

SKETCHES FROM KOREA, EASTERN ASIA.



PORT HAMILTON, KOREA.

a white wrapper tied round the head somewhat in the shape of a turban. Their dress consists of a robe confined by a girdle round the waist. In general the men are tall and well formed, and their features and expression are more pleasing than those of their neighbours the Chinese. The women when young are of a pleasing appearance, but when old decidedly repulsive, and the latter stand in no need of the jealous fears of their male protectors, who invariably endeavour to conceal both old and young from the admiring gaze of European visitors. Our Engravings are from the sketches of Mr. F. L. Bedwell,



NATIVES OF KOREA.

THE LAST SURVIVING ABORIGINES OF TASMANIA.

THE last Australian mail brought us from Hobart Town, the capital of Tasmania, or, as it used to be called, Van Diemen's Land, an interesting communication, the subject of which is shown in our Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. H. A. Frith, of that town. We refer to the portraits of four unhappy people, the last survivors of their race, who now alone represent the aborigines of that large and fertile island (about equal to Ireland) which has been a British colony for the last sixty years. The following observation, quoted from the *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 22nd of October, will throw some light upon the subject :—

"At the last ball at Government House, Hobart Town, there appeared the last male aboriginal inhabitant of Tasmania. He was accompanied by three aboriginal women, the sole living representatives of the race beside himself, but not of such an age as to justify the expectation of any future addition to their number. We may, therefore, look upon this individual not only as the last man of his race *ex esse*, but also *in posse*. The number of the aborigines in the first decade of the present century has been variously estimated—by some at 7000, by others at 4000 to 5000 only. At first the aboriginal inhabitants of Tasmania are said to have been harmless, but this did not protect them from maltreatment by the whites. So early as 1810, Governor Collins had to complain of this, and issued an order to the effect that any person detected in firing wantonly on the natives, or murdering them 'in cold blood,' should suffer the extreme penalties of the law. And yet lesser offences against them were very leniently dealt with during Governor Collins's time. One man, for instance, was merely flogged for exposing the ears of a boy he had mutilated, and another for cutting off the little finger of a native and using it as a tobacco-stopper. Colonel Davey and Colonel Sorell, Governor Colin's successors, after a brief interval—the former from 1813 to 1817, and the latter from 1817 to 1824—seem to have had the same ground of complaint against the whites for their maltreatment of the natives; and during their governorships we meet with many a sad and mournful tale. In Governor Davey's time the practice of firing on the natives was common, and, in Governor Sorell's, the children of the natives were stolen with impunity and their women treated most shamefully. One ruffian boasted of having captured a native woman, whose husband he had killed; of having strung the bleeding head to her neck, and driven her before him as his prize. On Colonel Arther's assumption of the office of Governor, in 1824, things were not much better. He, therefore, conceived the design of making war upon the natives. All the settlers were required to turn out on Oct. 1, 1830, and every part of the island was invested. The force on our side consisted of nearly 5000 men, well armed, and that of the natives of not more than 1500 to 2000, including their women and children, with no other arms than their spears and waddies. The natives were, if possible, to have been driven into Tasman's Peninsula en masse. But the thing turned out a complete failure. Hundreds of recruits crawled away home before the campaign was half over. It had to be given up, with two natives captured and one soldier wounded as its only results. Nothing dismayed, however, it was now determined to effect by strategy what could not be done in the open field, and a very fitting agent was found in the person of Mr. Robinson, who was afterwards appointed to the office of Protector of Aborigines. He was appointed in 1829 to take charge of some natives in Bruni Island, then captured, and from them he acquired a partial knowledge of the native language. His business, after the 'black war' was over, was to take them by guile—to capture them, as he expressed it, 'by the withdrawal of intimidation and the employment of persuasive only'; and he succeeded to admiration. At this work he continued for a number of years, and the last batch of natives were captured, after he had left the colony, at Circular Head, and were conveyed to Flinders' Island, the place that had been determined upon in the interim for the reception of the rest, and where they were already provided for by the Government. As to the policy of their being cooped up in a small island, serious doubts were entertained from the first, and it was confidently asserted by many, as the event has proved, that that island would shortly be their grave. The Tasmanian natives, as a race, are now virtually extinct. There is only one man left. As savages they were found, as savages they lived, and as savages they perished."

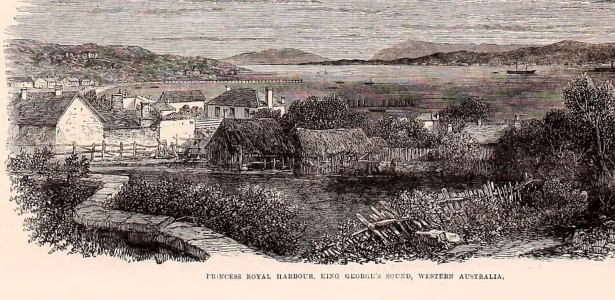


THE LAST SURVIVING NATIVES OF TASMANIA.

this place shown in our Engraving is one of the colonists, who is now in this country. It is taken from the north-west of Princess Royal Harbour, looking towards the entrance. Bald Head, seen in the distance to the south-east, is a bold and striking promontory, forming one side of the entrance to King George's Sound. On the other side is Break-Sea Island, about two miles and a half distant, on which is erected a lighthouse. King George's Sound is in lat. about 35 deg. south, long. about 118 deg. east, and is distant from Cape Levein, the south-west cape of New Holland, about 190 miles. The outer Harbour is easy of access at all times, capable of containing any number of ships to anchor in safety, of any draught of water, the Great Eastern not excepted. About six miles to the north-west of Bald Head is the entrance to the Princess Royal, or inner, Harbour, which is entirely landlocked and capable of receiving ships drawing thirty-two feet of water. It is marked by a lighthouse at the entrance.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE town and port of Albany, Princess Royal Harbour, in King George's Sound, Western Australia, has become a place of some importance in the last few years, since the establishment of a line of mail steam-packets to the Australian colonies from Point de Galle, Ceylon, where the outward Australian mails, after traversing the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean, are separated from those directed to Calcutta or to China. King George's Sound, being situated near the south-western corner of the Australian Continent, is the first place in Australia visited by these steamers on their outward passage, and the last place they touch at after leaving Melbourne when they return to the Indian Ocean. It has therefore been chosen by the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for their coaling station, and, as the store of coals is continually replenished by coaling vessels which bring it from England for the use of the steamers, the port is seldom free from bustle for more than a few days together. The climate of Albany is most salubrious and delightful, on which account it is often resorted to as a watering-place by families residing in the other provinces of Australia; it is exempt both from hot dry winds in summer and frosts in the winter season. The agricultural resources of this part of Western Australia are considerable, but their improvement has been much hindered by the existence of a plant which is poisonous to the sheep, though it has lately been proved that this nuisance does not extend so far as was at first imagined. The town of Albany, which stands between two lofty hills—Mount Clarence and Mount Melville—on the north side of Princess Royal Harbour, has a picturesque and thriving aspect. Its population is from eight hundred to one thousand souls. Its affairs are administered by a resident magistrate, Sir Alexander Campbell, with the assistance of a Town Council, subject to the provincial Government at Perth. There are barracks for a detachment of troops, a custom-house, a police-office, and an Episcopalian church, of which the Rev. W. B. Meade is the Chaplain, besides Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship. The view of Albany here furnished by Mr. Chassell,



PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOUR, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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APOLOGY from CAPTAIN DONALD (late Northamptonshire Militia).—JOHN QUICKE, Esq.—Sir,—I apologise for the unjustifiable attack I made upon you at the Gloucester Hotel, Weymouth, on the 24th of November, 1864. I admit that you have made no apology, and that I require none; and I consent to your publishing this in the newspapers, or in any other way you please. THOMAS DONALD.

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An exact compliance with the above-named requisites is essential, and no written application without personal attendance will be noticed in any way.
Jan. 4, 1865. RICHARD ONSLOW, Governor.

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may be so altered, by the introduction of different colours, that each change represents a new dress, and this at a nominal cost.
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may contain all the characteristic colours of autumn, winter, and spring to be developed, as taste suggests, by a simple readjustment of the folds and buttons.
Invented, Patented, and Sold by
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an improver and beautifier of the Hair beyond all precedent.
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for imparting a radiant bloom to the Complexion, and a softness and delicacy to the Hands, Arms, and Neck.
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LET on HIRE the following PIANOFORTES for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the instrument becomes the property of the hirer:—

28-guinea Pianette, in rosewood or walnut	10 guineas per annum.
40-guinea Drawing-room Model Cottage, rosewood or walnut	15 guineas per annum.
60-guinea Semi-oblique, rosewood or walnut	20 guineas per annum.

Every instrument is warranted of the very best manufacture, inferior Pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock.
Quarterly payments are required.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY
(the Largest in Europe),
207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER and CO. (Limited) Let on Hire the following Harmoniums for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer:—

24-guinea, 7-stop, in oak, rosewood, or Walnut	2 guineas per quarter.
36-guinea, 11-stop, oak, rosewood, or Walnut	3 guineas per quarter.
48-guinea, 13-stop, oak, rosewood, or Walnut	4 guineas per quarter.
60-guinea, 19-stop, oak, rosewood, or Walnut	5 guineas per quarter.

Every instrument is warranted, by Debain, of Paris, and of the very best manufacture.
Quarterly payments are required.

HARMONIUM GALLERY,
201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE. 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood or walnut, 26 and 28 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. were the original manufacturers.

BROADWOOD'S NEW DRAWING-ROOM GRAND, price 135 guineas in Rosewood, and 165 guineas in Walnut.—CRAMER and CO. (Limited) beg to direct attention to these extremely elegant and greatly admired new Pianofortes. Cramer and Co. have selected the very finest specimens, and they will be found to fulfil all the requirements of the most fastidious performer. The prices the same as those charged by the manufacturers themselves—the public having the advantage of the very choicest instruments. These Pianofortes may be had on Cramer and Co.'s system of hire, which after three years gives the instrument to the hirer without further payment.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

COLLARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND, price 135 guineas in Rosewood, and 150 guineas in Walnut.—CRAMER and CO. have now in their Gallery a large number of these very powerful and remarkably effective Pianofortes. The cases are of walnut and rosewood, and very elegant. The tone and touch are everything that can be wished for. These Pianofortes may be had on Cramer and Co.'s system of hire, which after three years gives the instrument to the hirer without further payment. Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

COLLARD'S NEW SEMI-GRAND, price 110 guineas.—CRAMER and CO. exhibit the largest selection to be seen in London. Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRANDS, in Rosewood, 135 guineas; in Walnut, 155 guineas.—CRAMER and CO. have selected from the manufactories of these celebrated makers the most perfect instruments, both as regards tone and touch, that have yet been produced. They are very greatly in advance of the older class of instruments, and come very near the power and fulness of the largest grand. These Pianofortes may be had on Cramer and Co.'s system of hire, which after three years gives the instrument to the hirer without further payment.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO. LET on HIRE new COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, at from 20 to 25 guineas per annum, and at the end of three years the instrument becomes the property of the hirer without further payment. Hire paid quarterly.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO. (in answer to numerous inquiries) beg to intimate that they extend their system of three year's hire to all parts of the United Kingdom, satisfactory references and a quarter's hire in advance being the only indispensable preliminaries.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

INDIAN PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER and CO. (Limited) manufacture for India a superior COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany, with metallic bracings, and all other appliances necessary to resist the effect of extreme climates. Unusual skill and attention are bestowed upon the manufacture of these instruments, which, for their excellent quality of tone and durability, have obtained the highest commendation. Cramer and Co. deliver these instruments, f. o. b., packed in cases lined with zinc, at any home port, for 50 guineas. Size:—Height, 3 ft. 11½ in.; width, 4 ft. 4½ in.; depth, 2 ft. 1¼ in.
Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street, London.

HARMONIUMS FOR HIRE at CHAPPELL'S.—ALEXANDRE'S best Instruments:—

	Per Month.
No. 1 and 2. One Stop	10s. 6d.
3. Three Stops	12s. 0d.
4. Five Stops	15s. 0d.
5. Ten Stops	21s. 0d.
6. Fourteen Stops	25s. 6d.
9. Ten Stops, Percussion Action	25s. 0d.
10. Fourteen Stops	31s. 6d.
11. Fourteen Stops	35s. 0d.
12. Fifteen Stops	42s. 0d.
13. Eight Stops, Two Keyboards	35s. 0d.
14. Twenty-two Stops	42s. 0d.
DRAWING-ROOM MODELS.	
No. 1. Three Stops, Percussion and Knee Swells	21s. 0d.
2. Eight Stops	31s. 6d.
3. Sixteen Stops	42s. 0d.

N.B. A considerable reduction from the above charges on Instruments taken by the year.
In the case of parties purchasing and paying for an Instrument within six months from the time of hiring, the amount due for hire will be given up in lieu of discount for ready money.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD and COLLARD, COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.
A number of these instruments, just returned from hire and nearly as good as new, at £35 each. Also, Erard's Oblique Cottages (90-guinea instruments), from £40 to £50, at
CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to Small Rooms, Yachts, Boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by those celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Show-rooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany or plain walnut, the best English manufacture, with perfect check action, the full compass, and all the latest improvements. Messrs. Chappell strongly recommend this instrument as superior to any other pianoforte at or about the same price, whether new or secondhand.
50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues and Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak cases, 32 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE, at
BOOSEY and CO.'S, 24, Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM (The Cottage) has a soft and agreeable tone, suitable for a small room.—Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S TEN-GUINEA HARMONIUM (The School) has a rich, full tone, suitable for class-singing or a school-room.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S HARMONIUMS at 20, 25, 30, and 40 guineas, are voiced either with a moderated tone for the chamber, or with great power for places of worship. Catalogues of all Harmoniums upon application.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S MINIATURE PIANO, price 17 guineas, in a walnut case, full compass. This instrument is confidently recommended as the best cheap piano before the public. The touch and tone are alike excellent, and the workmanship is of the best description.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S 25-GUINEA PIANO has the Check Action, and is in a highly-finished elegant walnut case, with every modern improvement. The touch is elastic, and the tone of that rich pure quality that especially distinguishes first-class English pianos,
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S 35-GUINEA PIANO is a model Cottage English Piano, and no better can be desired. It is in a richly ornamented case, has the registered keyboard, as well as the new grand compass of seven octaves.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

CASE'S ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, which still maintain their unrivalled reputation, possess a rapid speech, good quality of tone, and remain longer in tune than other Concertinas. Prices, 4 to 12 guineas.—BOOSEY and CO., Holles-st.

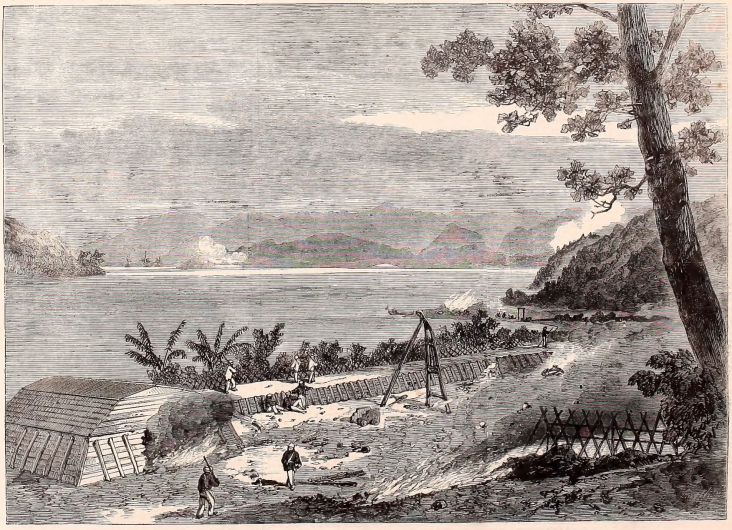
PRATTEN'S SEVEN-GUINEA PERFECTED CYLINDER FLUTE, old system of fingering. This instrument, the result of many years' experiments, possesses all the advantages of the cylinder flute on Boehm's and other principles, without changing the familiar fingering of the old eight-keyed flute; in addition to which, through Mr. Pratten's ingenious improvements in its construction, the manufacturers are enabled to produce this instrument at one third of the expense of any cylinder flute hitherto sold. An illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the manufacturers,
BOOSEY and CO., 24, Holles-street, W.

MUSICAL BOXES for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—BOOSEY and CO. beg to announce the arrival of a large supply of MUSICAL BOXES from the celebrated Nicole, of Geneva, made expressly to their order, and containing all the newest and most popular music of the day, including selections from "Faust," &c. Lists upon application.—24, Holles-street, W.

SKETCHES FROM JAPAN.



A JAPANESE LITTER.



VIEW FROM THE UPPER BATTERY, SIMONOSAKI.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM JAPAN.

On page 20 we have engraved a review of British and Japanese troops at Yokohama, respecting which our Special Artist writes as follows:—

"October 20 will be long remembered at Yokohama as the first day on which Japanese troops were brigaded with the British; and it was certainly a magnificent sight. A few days before this, indeed, the Ministers and Admirals had been invited to see a Japanese review, in which the Japanese infantry went through various evolutions in conjunction with the armour-clad warriors; but on this occasion the review was held on the European parade-ground, and in the presence of almost the whole population of Yokohama, native and foreign. The British troops, first and second battalions of the 20th regiment, and after which the Japanese drum and conch-shells were heard in the distance, presently the banners appeared, and then the blowers of the conchshells, followed by the drums; after which came the troops, about three splendidly dressed officers on horseback. These spearmen all were samurai, which was of course a guarantee for the quality of the officers, instead of shooting the word of command, directed all their movements by waving a stick with long strips of paper at the end, as shown in the hands of the first man in the foreground of my sketch. Besides the dress of the officers, the most striking feature was their helmet insignia, which were stuck upright on their backs. The appearance of all was to me extremely novel and interesting, especially when they formed a phalanx, with the three mounted officers in the centre, and spearmen in the rear. Then followed the troops, in close order, with their red coats, and the Belochees, in dark green, forming a most picturesque array. The men looked brilliantly all the time, and the sky was cloudless. The Japanese went through various exercises and manœuvres, in one of which they spouted down and bowed, beginning at the front rank and finishing with the rear rank kneeling. The performances of the drum and conch-shells were, at the same time, very curious; there being a drum and conch-shell played by three blasts of the conch-shells, making a noise most delectable to hear. They then advanced in line, with the rear rank presented their spears, after which they ran across the ground, when the British line opened to allow them to pass through a short time. Saksi Sana Takenaca, Awadsi-no-Kami, and other high officials, came on the ground and were presented to the generals and staff. Rutherford Alcock and his Staff. The soldiers then marched off; the British going the same way and the Japanese in the opposite direction, bearing very quickly, their banners flying, and their spears aloft."

We present two other Japanese illustrations to accompany the Engraving of this grand military review. One of these (p. 20) is an example of the kind of litter, or sedan-chair, in which persons who do not like the trouble of riding on horseback are accustomed to travel. The other is a view taken from the hill of the upper battery at Simonoseki, a day or two after the late conflict there.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Hussars: Lieut. J. Kennedy to be Captain, vice Curzon. 7th Fusiliers: Lieut. and Capt. W. H. D. Llewellyn to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lloyd, who retires. 14th: Staff Surg. D. Armstrong, M.D., to be Surgeon. 16th: Lieut. the Hon. F. W. Ashley to be Lieutenant. 18th: Lieut. the Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain, vice Hall, who retires. 19th: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain. 19th Lancers: Surg.-Major J. Macbeth, M.D., to be Surgeon.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. and Capt. C. Hall to be Captain, vice Ashley. 1st Life Guards: Lieut. A. C. Abbott and R. H. Dashwood to be Cornets. Royal Horse Guards: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain, vice Hall. Royal Engineers: Lieut. and Capt. J. J. Osborne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. G. H. C. Dyer to be Captain. 38th: Lieut. R. H. Hutton to be Captain, vice Hall, who retires. 39th: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain. 40th: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain. 42nd Highlanders: Lieut. and Capt. H. T. Curtis to be Captain. 46th: Under A. S. Davies to be Ensign. 51st: Staff Surg. J. Hall, M.D., to be Surgeon. 60th Rifles: Lieut. and Capt. H. W. Mostyn to be Captain. 63rd: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain. Brigade of Guards: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain. Staff: Lieut.-Col. C. Bruce to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain. Lieut. and Capt. H. W. Mostyn to be Captain. Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain. Lieut. and Capt. W. Mount, M.D., to be Surgeon. Lieut. and Capt. H. T. Curtis to be Captain. Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Ashley to be Captain.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut.-Col. W. Bruce to be Lieutenant; Staff Surg. J. D. C. Boyle to be Surgeon.

Royal West India Regiment.—Lieut. and Capt. J. Hall to be Major.

ENSIGNCIES.—Capts. G. B. Pitt and J. C. Addison to be Majors.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Nepean to be Colonel.

STAFF COLLEGE.—Brevet Col. T. E. Lyall to be Commandant.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. F. Ashley, Capt. and T. P. Abbott to be Lieutenant-Colonels, dated Nov. 24, 1864.

BREVET.—Brevet Col. W. C. E. Napier to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a brigade.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. F. Ashley to be Colonel. Brevet Major F. G. Christie to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel F. H. F. Pocklington is appointed to succeed the late Colonel Addison as a member of the Council of Military Education. The latter officer having succeeded Colonel T. E. Lyall as the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Mr. James P. Fraser, Chief Clerk in the Admiralty Record Office, Somerset-yard, was last week superannuated, with an allowance of £370 per annum. In order to obtain this expenditure of a public servant's time, one hundred men have been discharged.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before the Vice-President of the Council and the Council of Military Education, began on Monday, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. As usual, on the first day, the number of candidates was small. The examination will last out the week. There are above 130 candidates for the thirty-two vacancies.

Mr. James Mackay states, in a letter to the *Times*, that he tested his new 7-inch gun on the shores of Loch Ryan, on Friday last, by firing 15-lb. shell, were loaded with 4-lb. of powder. The first shot, at 10 deg. elevation, made its first graze at 1,600 yards, and the last shot, at 20 deg. elevation, made its first graze at 2,600 yards, with 10 shots, compare favourably with the achievements of any other weapon of equal calibre.

An improvement is about to be made in the Long Valley at Aldershott, which, if successful, will be the means of saving a large sum of money. The present construction of the common, near Brew's Plain and the Long Valley, is composed of sand and gravel, which, during the dry season, rapidly shifting a number of people into a cloud of dust. The trees will be so placed as to shelter the camp and town from the drifting sand, the cost of which alone at present discomforts all in the vicinity.

Her Majesty's ship Raccoon, a screw-vessel of 695 tons and 300-horse power, and carrying four guns, struck on a rock in the China Seas on the night of Nov. 1, and became a wreck. The crew were all saved on land and safely arranged. A few days after they were moved from the rock, and an attempt was made to steam at full speed to the shore, but the vessel sank in deep water. Some days after were made divers to see if the wreck was a complete wreck. The Captain (Bevor) states that during that dreadful night the officers and men were cool and collected, and worked with the greatest zeal and energetically. But the cold and the force of the sea proved too much for the brave fellows, and out of a company of 120 men, 70 perished. The gunner master, the boatswain, a boatswain's mate, two able seamen, a stoker, a marine, and a private of the 99th regiment were landed by the Japanese steamer (Tartar) at Kobe, Hiogo, and were sent on board the Japanese steamer, the naval gunnery officer, the surgeon, the chief engineer, the first and second masters, and the engineer's assistant, were sent on board the Japanese gun-boat Kasuga, and were landed at Kobe.

From the official return of the number, name, tonnage, armament, and horse-power of each vessel, both steamers and sailing-ships, possessed by the Royal Navy, published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, it appears that the Admiralty, we find that the total strength of the Navy of England, including vessels of all descriptions, whether afloat or not, now amounts to 588 ships, the various kinds of ships and private firms twenty-eight others, which will mount from one to four guns each, and are intended for the protection of harbours, and not of a character to go to sea. Of the total number of ships, 588, only twenty-eight are iron-plated ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, &c., the latter being to put to sea at any moment, and are known as "first-class" boats. The number at present in commission and doing duty in various parts of the world amounts to 224, leaving 364 in ordinary, and there are also in the steamers 46 coastguard cruisers and 16 watch-vessels. The above total may be classified as follows:—Ships of the line, 5; frigates, 31; corvettes, 14; sloops, &c., including those from 14 to 6 guns each, 114; screw gun-boats, from 200 to 370 tons each; 103 sailing-ships and brigs, 19 troop-ships, 4 hospital ships employed in harbour service as receiving-ships, 3 hospital ships, powder depots, coal depots, &c.; 48 coastguard cruisers, and 16 coastguard vessels.

OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

The changes in our military establishments are likely to be made with the view of effecting a reduction in the Army Estimates of next year have been, to a great extent settled upon by the Commander-in-Chief and those comprising the depôts of regiments serving in the United Kingdom, are to be abolished, and the Inspector-General, to be styled a Lieutenant-General's, and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, to command.

The office of Inspector-General of Fortifications will be done away with, and the Inspector-General together with his sub-department, and Assistant Adjutant-General will disappear from the Estimates of 1865-6. The name will be changed, as might be inferred from the title of the office, with the duty of inspecting the infantry generally; it was only intrusted with the supervision of the depôt battalions, and our fourth of these are to be abolished. The remainder—the depôts of regiments abroad—will now be under the charge of general officers in whose districts they are stationed, and we cannot in fairness say that any diminution of efficiency is likely to take place in consequence. Six of these battalions are under the direct supervision of officers of rank—the three at Chatham are under a Major-General, and the three at Colchester under a Colonel on the Staff.

The post of Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry is to be abolished, and a Brigade Major will probably undertake the duties hitherto discharged by the Assistant Adjutant-General.

The cavalry depot at Maidstone is to be abolished, and one depôt at Canterbury will include all the depôts of regiments on the Indian establishment. The depôt of the 17th Lancers will proceed to join the head-quarters of the regiment at Canterbury. A royal horse artillery depôt will be formed in place of the 4th Dragoons, 7th Hussars, and 21st Hussars, will go to Canterbury.

The depôt of the three artillery will be removed from Canterbury to Woolwich, and the artillery barracks at the former place will be sufficient for the accommodation of the depôts of the Guards' regiments. The establishment at Maidstone will not, we believe, be interfered with, and that place will be made a first-class artillery station.

The consolidation of the two depôt battalions will involve no hardship or loss to the officers supplanting officers now commanding depôts. The Commandant at Maidstone, being very near his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

The consolidation will take place in consequence of the extinction of the two depôt companies of the battalions abroad, which will be reduced to the establishment of the service companies, but only they are absorbed by death vacancies or voluntary retirements in the rank and file.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The members of the London Scottish (Highgate) assembled yesterday week at Child's-hall for their Christmas festivities. The company, chiefly private volunteers, presented a very picturesque appearance, a variety of tartan, kilts, plaids, and other costumes being worn. Dancing was commenced at 8 o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until a late hour. Among those present were Colonel Holder, Mr. Dighton, Messrs. Lewis, Cooke, and Mr. Lockhart. At eight o'clock in the supper-room, at head-quarters, when the prizes were presented to the winners by Lieutenant-Colonel Holder. The ceremony took place in the presence of a crowded audience, in observing the vigorous condition of the corps.

The Christmas-day competitions in the 40th Middlesex received their prizes at the hands of Sir John Shelley, their Lieutenant-Colonel. The ceremony took place yesterday week in the presence of a numerous audience. Sir John Shelley addressed the members at some length on general matters connected with the corps. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson delivered the prizes in the following order:—Battalion prizes, 20s, 10s, and 5s.; Class A, 20s, 10s, and 5s.; Class B, 20s, 10s, and 5s.; Class C, 20s, 10s, and 5s.; Rifles, 10s. Prizes, Eagle Series: 5th, Private Robinson. Prizes for the highest scores at four times firing: 1st, Private Hall, 24 points; 2nd, Private Adjutant Bridgman, 22 points; 3rd, Private Gardner; 4th, Private E. Lane; 2nd, Private New; 3rd, Private Wells. 2nd Series: 1st, Private Hall; 2nd, Private Bridgman; 3rd, Private Gardner; 4th, Private Lane; 5th, Private Crance; 3rd, Private Malone. 150 yards—1st, Corporal Skinner; 2nd, Sergeant Taylor, 3rd, Sergeant Bridgman; 4th, Sergeant Hall; Private Twanginer; 2nd, Private Grumsaar; 3rd, Lieutenant Bagster; 4th, Private Gollin; 5th, Private Lane; 6th, Private Wells. Prizes, Private Robertson; 8th, Sergeant Shirres; 9th, Lieutenant Combes; 10th, Private Cooper; 11th, Private Wells.

The second competition for the gold champion badge of the West Middlesex took place at Wormwood-scrubbs last week. The badge, which is due for months, was again won by Private C. Hall.

Captain Hyde Rifles Jackson (Abingdon), on Tuesday last week offered for competition to the officers of the corps he commands, the Oxford Guards, a gold cup, to be held for the ensuing twelve months by that gentleman in the neighbourhood some fortnight since. The cup, which is massive, and of elegant design, is valued at 50 guineas. The inscription, in lieu of beer, hampers of spirits, turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks, roasting-pigs, beef a-la-mode, barrel of oysters, &c., presented to competitors at a shoot, other pastry-cook, Parian bust of Lord Clyde, gold seal-gilt, and a five-years' pulley in the Volunteer Service Gazette. There were 30 entries for the handsome competition, and each had a prize.

The 2nd Middlesex, Major Robinson, of the 2nd Lancashire, stationed at Blackburn, distributed the prizes won by the members of the 4th Administrative Brigade at the rifle competition in Blackburn, last September. The presentation took place, in front of the Townhall, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, on Friday. The Mayor remarked that the scores which they had made were a credit to any corps, and on that account he was very glad to see so many of the gentlemen of the town present this way. The prizes consisted of the challenge and Major's silver cups, three of which fell to the lot of the 2nd Lancashire, which regiment has won upwards of 200 years successively by Private Yates (or became his own property—The Corporation Challenge Cup, which was competed for on Monday last, on the Corporation Rifle Range, at Barton Moss. The competitors competing were No. 9 and No. 12. The result was as follows:—

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON.

The accompanying Illustration shows the design of the permanent badge worn by the members of the English "twenty" who were victors in the International Match at the last meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. The contest was then instituted under the auspices, more especially, of Captain Williams (19th Middlesex) and Lieutenant Mackenzie (1st Sussex), who had been elected captains of the two countries, and the men whom they devoted the difficult and responsible task of selecting the champions to uphold the honour of their respective countries. The following were the twenty selected by Captain Williams:—Captain Williams, 19th Middlesex; captain Chatterton, 1st Norfolk Artillery Company; Lieutenant Bent, 1st Warwickshire; Captain Robinson, 8th Middlesex; Lieutenant Marrivew, West Middlesex; Lieutenant Wilson, West Middlesex; Sergeant Winser, 2nd Kent; Sergeant Wood, 1st Kent; Sergeant Thornbury, 1st Middlesex; Private Hall, 1st Gloucester; Captain Dear, West Middlesex; Private Sanders, 1st Newcastle; Sergeant Brook-Pratt, Inns of Court; Private Lindley, 1st Gloucester; Sergeant Robinson, 16th Middlesex; Sergeant Cater, 1st Kent; Private Wood, York; Corporal Gould, 57th Middlesex; Corporal Rumbull, 1st Herts; Private Parker, 2nd Kent.

The terms of the contest, which is now established as an annual event, and will always be one of the most interesting matches at Wimbledon, are the same as those instituted by the Queen's commission for the first stage of her Majesty's prize; but, in order to be eligible for the "twenty," the candidate must have made the score of "thirty efficient." In connection with the above match a committee has been formed, with the chairmanship of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, Lieutenant-Colonel of the St. George's Rifles, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the purchase of a challenge cup, called the Elcho Shield, to be held by the successful country in each year. The badge is designed from the shield, and bears the representation of St. James's street. It is made of silver, the wreath and scroll being richly gilt. The letter is engraved "International Volunteer Match," while the date is in carved letters above. It is worn on the left sleeve, attached to a short piece of the Stuart-plaid ribbon—the Royal ribbon of Scotland. The prize of the "twenty" should Scotland be victorious, the Scotch "twenty" would wear the St. George.

According to an account published at Vienna, there are 105 political journals in the Austrian possessions, of which 16 are in German, 22 in Italian, 19 in Polish, 9 in Hungarian, 7 Bohemian, 1 each Slovenian, Croatian, Illyrian, Wallachian, and Armenian. There are also 163 non-political, one—in German, 2 Italian, 2 Polish, 2 Bohemian, 2 Hungarian, 1 Slovenian, and 1 each Croatian and Illyrian.

An Atlas of America, illustrating the physical and political geography of North and South America and the West India Islands, has been published by Messrs. Longman, Mr. Colton, of New York, and Messrs. Bell and Co., of Philadelphia. The maps and city plans, sixty-five in number, admirably executed by George Philip and Son, accompanied by descriptive, geographical, statistical, and historical, by Richard Swainson Fisher, M.D. At the eventful period in the history of the States of Canada, of Mexico, and of parts of the southern continent, this elaborate work supplies a great want.

MUSIC.

A Musical Festival took place last week at Swansea, the most remarkable music-meeting, probably, that has ever been held in the Principality. It was patronised by a large body of the most distinguished individuals of the neighbourhood, and was highly successful. The arrangements were carried out on a large and liberal scale. The band, led by Mr. Blagrove, consisted of the most able members of the London orchestras; there was a chorus of harps (the national instrument of Wales), which included Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Mr. John Thomas, Mr. Wright, Mr. Price, Mr. Cheshire, and other first-rate performers; and a numerous chorus, selected from the local choirs of the district. The performances took place in the new and spacious and elegant building. The festival began on Tuesday morning, with a full rehearsal of the choristers, the band, and harps. Mr. Henry Leslie, who expressed astonishment at the ability displayed by the chorus, then took his place, composed of hard-working men, belonging to the neighbouring collieries. The first concert in the same evening consisted of a selection of national and miscellaneous music. Among the most remarkable pieces were Palmer, and Mr. Morton Smith; Rodney was sung by Mr. Weiss, and "The Eyelchen" (the Bluebird), sung by Miss Edith Gwynne; "Llwyn Onn" (the Ash Grove), by Miss Lascelles; and several other Welsh melodies, sung by the same performers and Miss Lascelles. Some of the finest Welsh choruses, and among them the famous "March of the Men of Harlech," were given with great effect. All the Welsh airs, in which the harps were employed in the band, by Mr. John Thomas, and all the choruses by the band of harps. Mr. John Thomas performed, on the harp, a Fantasia on Welsh airs, composed by himself, and arranged for the occasion. The vocal portion included Barnett's trio from "The Mountain Sylph," "The Mariners of England," by Miss Edmonds, Mr. Monteith Smith, and Mr. Lewis Thomas; Mr. Brinley Richards's fine song, "The Pilgrim's Vale," sung by Mrs. Wynne and encored. The whole selection was highly classical, and the performances excellent. The festival terminated on Thursday evening, with a very grand performance of "The Messiah." The solos were sung by the performers above mentioned. The general direction of the festival was assigned to Dr. Evan Davies, a gentleman who has done much to promote the cultivation of sacred music in Wales; and its success is a fresh proof that the inhabitants of the Principality have a decided taste for musical pursuits, and a talent attached to the ancient strains of their own land, but capable of appreciating and executing the music of the highest forms.

A great innovation has taken place in the Cathedral city of Scotland. Instrumental accompaniment to the psalmody has been introduced—a thing unheard of in Presbyterian Scotland. The organ in the Tron Church of Glasgow, where the psalms are regularly accompanied on the harmonious instrument, is the first towards the use of the organ. A few years ago a similar attempt was made in Edinburgh, but quickly relinquished.

The "Huguenots" has been performed at Rome; the title being changed to "Renato di Grenwald," and the drama much mutilated, like all operas performed with ecclesiastical sanction.

A letter from Florence, in the *Daily News*, gives an account of a performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," at the Palazzo Municipale, in aid of the poor who suffered by the recent inundations. It was a performance of great importance. The Marchesa Maria Piccolomini, a lady of rank and accomplishments, the daughter of Sir Joseph Hawkins Whitehead, and Madme. Alberton Bascarini, an English lady, also well known in the musical world, sang the solos. Their voices were received with deserved warmth. But the highest vocal praise was due to the Italian tenor attained by young English tenor, who lately left the Civil Service to seek his fortune on the lyric stage, and who, in Florence, "has been handsomely endowed by Nature; he has good looks, a fine figure, beautiful features, and very bearing; and he has also a pure tenor voice, of a rich and rare quality, that reminds you of Mario in his prime, even sometimes in the timbre of a voice at once virile and tender, sweet, resonant, full. It is not a "robusto" voice, but happy is the ear that receives the first impression of its music from amateurs on Tottenham-court-road, rather than from the professional training, to fill the largest theatre; but a graceful, flexible, suave, expressive voice, for which a master of the art of singing might have written before the present "robust" generation of tenors had usurped the stage, and ruined audiences, morals and vocal art. Mr. Hohler has, it seems, been studying uninterruptedly for several months past with Signor Lamperti, the best method of delivering the voice from the chest, of taking breath, of graduating the transition from the lower to the higher parts of the register, the exquisite *portamento*, the perfect subtlety of the discipline of that celebrated master. His success was complete. The Sala Filarmonica, crowded, fairly surprised an audience by no means uncritical or facile; it was encored in every piece, and the duet was twice called for and vociferously applauded. In the duet "Sulla riva" (Bellini), the first part of the concerted, which he sang with an American lady, he had already created a sensation. But in the "Cujus animam" (Rossini) he triumph was complete; and the young English tenor was all the more to be added that Mr. Hohler was to make his début at Venice this Christmas.

MUSICAL WORKS.

ENGLISH is far from being as rich in musical literature as Germany or France; but it is gradually obtaining additions to our hitherto scanty stores; and one of the most valuable additions is that to the historical work of M. Carl Engel, entitled "The Music of the Most Ancient Nations," which has been published by Messrs. Longman and Co. Germans, but his book is written for the British public, and there is nothing of the pedantry of the German about it. It is in good, idiomatic English; it is English in tone and manner as well as in style; though we could wish that the author had followed Professor Ruskin's example, and covenant with the practice of music as he shows himself to be. The work is one which has been accomplished by patient research. Besides our own Bunsey and Hawkins, other historians have treated of the subject, but they have done so in a more slender manner, and as such a subject; and their treatment of it—save in relation to the Egyptians—has been very meagre. Bunsey has hardly said to have examined—has been slight and unsatisfactory. On the music of the Egyptians he has written at length, and elaborately; but, indeed, they have been able to throw but little light; and on that which he has found to be but imperfectly acquainted with the branch of the subject—the music of the Assyrians—they have thrown no light at all. The Assyrians are going over the ground already explored by musical historians. He takes it for granted that the readers are acquainted with their history, and enters upon the new field of interesting inquiry which has been opened by modern travellers in the East. He has examined the antiquities discovered by Layard, Rawlinson, and other Oriental explorers among the ruins of Nineveh and elsewhere, and treasured up in the British Museum and other similar repositories, and has found that they furnish information as to the music of the Assyrians and other Eastern nations of remote antiquity, the importance and value of which had never before been dreamt of. The sculptures and paintings dug by Layard from the ruins of Nineveh alone are sufficient of themselves to give a lively idea of the Assyrian music as it existed three thousand years ago—say, as it existed at a period still more distant, for it is evident that music, at the time to which these relics belong,

was in so advanced a state that it must then have been cultivated for ages. They show what were the various Assyrian instruments; what were their forms and powers; what were the musical scales which they were capable of producing; what were the ways they were played on, either singly or by bands of performers on public occasions, whether religious, warlike, or festive; how they were used in combination with the human voice, and what feelings and emotions these performances were calculated to excite in the minds of the people. But it is not to everyone that the Assyrian pictures and sculptures show these things. Even the discoverers themselves (as is apparent from the baldness of their descriptions) learned only that the Assyrians had instruments more or less similar to our own. It is only the practical and experienced musician that can draw from an examination of them, and from a comparison between them and the instruments of other nations and ages, inferences and conclusions as to the music of the people among whom those relics were found. Such is the purpose of M. Engel's work. Hitherto the music of the Egyptians has been the extreme point from which the history of the art has started; but M. Engel has shown that there was a music more ancient still, from which that of the Egyptians themselves was derived, and which has left traces in the music of subsequent times, in all parts of the world, even down to the present day. He has proved his propositions by an array of facts full of interest to every musical inquirer; and few readers will doubt that he has dug deeper than any preceding writer into the foundations of the history of Music.

The multiplicity of collections of metrical psalmody and works connected with that subject has often been complained of as an evil. And so, in some respects, it is. When the musical press, both in the metropolis and in provincial towns, is constantly producing heaps of such books, most of which are mere concoctions of old materials—*crambe recocta*—mixed up with modern rubbish from the incompetent pens of parish clerks and country organists, much mischief is done; for works of real merit and utility are lost to the public, who are unable to pick the grains of wheat from the bushels of chaff, and thus the popular taste is vitiated and degraded. But the increasing amount of evil shows, at all events, the growing attention that is paid to psalmody as a branch of the services of religion. Dr. Burney, among other prejudices, had, in common with many people of his day, a prejudice against psalmody. "Why," he said, "is the whole congregation to sing, any more than to preach or read prayers?" Such a question would not be asked nowadays. It is felt and acknowledged that an act of devotion in which the whole congregation is able to join has a sympathetic influence on the feelings of the people; and hence the singing of psalms and hymns has become an essential portion of public worship among all denominations of Christians. The enlarged demand thus created for musical manuals of devotion has led to a corresponding enlargement of the supply; and it is gratifying to observe, among the most recent contributions, works by eminent persons, both divines and musicians, which are worthy of their important object. Of these, the most valuable that we have found is "A Selection of Psalms and Hymns, arranged for the Public Services of the Church of England, by the Rev. Charles Kemble, M.A., Rector of Bath; the Music selected, arranged, and partly composed by Samuel Sebastian Wesley." (Shaw and Co., Paternoster-row.) Of this book the names of its joint authors—the one an eminent clergyman of the Church, the other the greatest living master of the English ecclesiastical school—would of themselves be a sufficient recommendation; but an attentive examination of its contents will show that a still stronger recommendation will be found in its intrinsic merits. It contains a copious collection of devotional poetry, consisting of one or more of the most approved versions of each of the Psalms of David and above six hundred hymns, selected with the judgment of a sound divine and the taste of an accomplished man of letters. The musical portion of the work is worthy of Dr. Wesley's high reputation. There are nearly two hundred tunes, among which we find all the fine old German chorales which have been introduced into the service of the English Church since the Reformation; the best tunes composed from that period to the present time; and, where the occurrence of unusual metres in the poetry rendered new tunes necessary, a number of these have been composed by Dr. Wesley himself. Unlike most of the new tunes to be found in modern collections, those of this great musician are fine specimens of sacred music. The melodies are beautiful, expressive, and clothed in the grand but simple harmony of the old German school. In regard to the music, we may add that the selection of tunes is derived from a much larger work of Dr. Wesley, "The European Psalmist," the greatest and most complete collection of this class of music in existence. That however, is a costly work, designed for the use of church choirs, organists, and members of the musical profession; while the volume before us, though sufficiently ample for every devotional purpose, is, in size and price, within the reach of every lover of metrical psalmody.

Another valuable work of this class is "A Book of Common Praise, being an incorporation and enlargement of the Rev. W. H. Havergal's 'Old Church Psalmody;' selected, harmonised, and arranged by S. G. Hatherley, Mus. B." (Shepherd, Newgate-street.) "The intention of the present work (we are told in the preface) is to supply a desideratum; for the editor is not aware of any volume which contains only such tunes and such harmonies as strictly accord with the style of those times when psalmody appears to have been best understood. The date of Thomas Ravenscroft's Psalter, 1621, may be reckoned the zenith of those times." "In compiling the present volume," he adds, "anxious attention has been paid to the rules and taste of the times alluded to. No composition of any living author is introduced, nor any of a later date which does not accord with the style of an earlier age." This design has been strictly adhered to: though the collection is ample and drawn from a variety of sources, almost all of the tunes are ancient—belonging to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and they are given in their original purity, both of melody and harmony. The preface, to which we have referred, is an able essay on psalmody, containing a great deal of interesting matter. Connected with this book there is another bearing the same title, "A Book of Common Praise," but published by another house (Novello and Co.). It is a selection of hymns for parochial use, to be sung with the tunes contained in the other collection. These hymns are uniformly excellent, being selected from the works of the most distinguished sacred poets.

"Haslam's Supplement to the Tune-books in General Use" (Nisbet and Co.) is a praiseworthy work. It consists of fifty sublime melodies from the ancient Temple services, the modern Jewish synagogue, and the Greek, Latin, Russian, Moravian, and other rituals, arranged, with simple harmonies, as metrical psalm-tunes for the use of the Anglican Church, with accompanying hymns. The poetry of this book has been revised by the Rev. Charles Day, LL.B.; and the music by Mr. Turle, the eminent organist of Westminster Abbey. It will be found to be, as it professes to be, a most interesting supplement to the tune-books in general use; for the tunes are not only in a great measure unknown but are beautiful, expressive, and admirably harmonised.

There is another work which may be included in the same category as the above:—"Hymns, Sacred Part-Songs, and other Pieces, for Two, Three, and Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte or Organ. Edited by F. Weslake, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music." (Lambert and Co.) This work—a series of ten numbers now issued in a handsome volume—consists of original music written expressly for it by eminent living composers, English and foreign. Its object is stated by the editor to be "the union of good religious poetry with good music;" an object which has been accomplished, for the poetry includes many fine English sacred lyrics, and the music is from the pens of Benedict, Molique, Leslie, Silas, Macfarren, Lutz, Weslake, and other eminent living composers, and includes some pieces of the great old masters, Marcello, Glück, Michael Haydn, and others. The work is intended for public and private use. Many of the pieces may be advantageously introduced into churches and places of worship, and all of them are well fitted for domestic devotion and recreation.

The fourteenth and fifteenth numbers of Messrs. Cock, Hutchings, and Co.'s excellent serial, "Chamber Anthems, arranged for Three Equal Voices," consist of two anthems by Mendelssohn; the one, "How long wilt thou forget me, O Lord!" in G minor; the other, "O hear, thou Shepherd of Israel!" in A flat major. They may be sung by three female, or three male, voices, and have an accompaniment for the pianoforte. They are short, simple, and so easy of execution as to be quite within the reach of amateurs; while they are full of that pathetic solemnity which characterises the sacred music of Mendelssohn.

Among the most recent publications of secular music, we may specify an edition of Hatton's opera, "Love's Ransom," published by Boosey and Co., to whom the copyright of the work belongs. The opinion of the merits of this opera given by us on its production at Covent Garden by the Royal English Opera Company has been fully confirmed by its success, which has been greater than that of any other new piece that they have yet brought forward; and its popularity will be extended by its publication. The entire work forms an elegant volume, and the most favourite pieces are likewise issued separately, several of the airs being transposed from the original keys into others more convenient for the voices of amateurs. The charming soprano ballad "Gentle Flower" (the gem of the opera) is lowered from A flat to F; the mezzo-soprano air, "My own native vale," from E natural to E flat; the tenor song, "Free as the mountain air," from D to B flat; and the tenor ballad, "Farewell, my mountain home," from A flat to F. These transpositions will be found very useful.

Gounod's new opera, "Le Médecin Malgré lui," of which an English version under the title of "The Mock Doctor," is about to be produced at Covent Garden, has just been published by the proprietor of the copyright, Messrs. Chappell and Co. This opera has not yet been performed even at Paris, and our knowledge of it is derived wholly from the perusal of this English edition, which has enabled us to form a very high opinion of the work. We can perceive from Mr. Kenny's version that Molière's dialogue, so rich in wit and humour, is rendered with fidelity and spirit, and that the plot, though a little simplified, is closely adhered to. We have no doubt that when this opera comes upon the stage it will turn out to be one of Gounod's happiest productions if it receive justice in the performance; for the principal character (the medical woodcutter) demands, as a representative, another Lablache or Ronconi—a buffo of the highest powers, comic and vocal; and, we are told, it is the difficulty in finding such a performer that has hitherto delayed the production of the opera at Paris.

A song composed by J. M'Murdie Mus. Bac., Oxon, "As the Wild Flower to the Mountain," the poetry by Jessica Ranken, is one of the most elegant vocal pieces we have lately met with. The verses are beautiful, and have already attracted the attention of composers, but have never been so happily united to music as they have been by Mr. M'Murdie. We have often spoken with admiration of his vocal compositions, and consider this song as calculated to do honour to his name. The music is extremely simple in form (the melody lying within the compass of an octave), has the simplicity of genius, is full of feeling, and marked with the stamp of individuality. The expression given to the words, "Lonely and weary," will strike every listener. The pianoforte accompaniment is remarkable for the total absence of *remplissage*. There is not a superfluous note, nor is there a note wanting: any attempt, either to fill up the harmony on the one hand, or to thin it on the other, would only impair its clearness and effect—a precious quality at a time when it is the fashion to load vocal music with as many notes as the accompanyist has fingers for.

Two pieces for the piano, by the young and gifted composer, Mr. Harold Thomas, will add to his rising reputation. The one is a Fantasia on themes from Nicolai's Opera, "Falstaff; or, the Merry Wives of Windsor" (Cramer and Co.); the other is a Fantasia on themes from Flotow's "Stradella" (Chappel and Co.) They are admirable specimens of writing for the instrument—brilliant, graceful, and, though sufficiently difficult to require a good performer, free from the passages of mere display and feats of musical gymnastics with which modern music for the piano is so often deformed. A new edition, moreover, of Mr. Thomas's already popular piece entitled, "Across Country" has been published (Ollivier and Co.) It is one of the best things of this class that we are acquainted with—gay, animated, and full of the rapid, impetuous movement of the hunting-field.

Mr. Brinley Richards, one of our most successful and indefatigable pianoforte composers, has not lately been neglecting his vocation. Two pieces from his pen have just been published simultaneously in London and Paris. The one is "Alexandra, a Nocturne;" the other is a "Pastorale, andante con moto." Mr. Richards's merits as a writer for the piano are so well known to our musical readers that it is sufficient for us to direct their attention to these his most recent productions, and to add that they are in every way worthy of him.

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

Modern amusements of a theatrical character extend nowadays beyond the walls of theatres, and present themselves, in semi-dramatic forms, in halls, chambers, and galleries for the entertainment of fastidious people who prefer the drawing-room style of performance to the strictly professional. This free-and-easy mode of doing the thing makes much less demand on the attention and better suits the nerves of those who wish not to be strongly stimulated by any performance, but simply to be gently diverted and moderately excited by the series of objects not altogether familiar, by which they are willing, for a time, that their senses should be delicately addressed. A new class of entertainment has accordingly been created for polite audiences, and adroitly adapted in various shapes to the tastes of cultivated persons who seek for their families a perfectly innocent representation, such as might form the subject of a clever charade in their own parlour. In this direction considerable talent has lately been shown, and profit derived from its exertion, in favour of those fashionable circles by which it can be best appreciated.

The institution in which this tendency is gratified in the highest possible form, and where, indeed, a scientific value is given to it, is the Polytechnic. Here may holiday folk not only be thoroughly well amused, but profitably instructed. Professor Pepper is the genius of the place, and a more competent conductor of such an entertainment is not to be found. He has already rendered himself famous by his manufacture of ghosts, and is now proceeding in a manner likely to be still more famous in his application of the ingeniously-invented method of producing apparitions, and demolishing the whole fabric of superstition in regard to ghosts by which the vulgar in all ages have been deluded. The application to which we allude is given in the shape of a lecture delivered by Mr. Pepper, illustrated by some curious optical effects and ocular illusions, and associated with an Oriental romance touching the love of a beautiful Hindoo maiden, and the ceremony of the suttee, all of which is performed by a company of ghosts. He likewise reads the story of "Snowy White and Rosy Red," from the repertory of the Brothers Grimm, accompanied with a series of fine views of the most romantic description. Mr. Cheshire, also, has introduced many improvements into the shadow-pantomime; and Mr. Coote gives a ludicrous exposition of Bruce's travels in Egypt and Abyssinia, and the fabulous adventures of Baron Munchausen. The comic pictures by which the narrative is accompanied, are designed by Mr. Brunton, and executed on glass by Messrs. Child and Hill. Herr Whautkins, the king of jugglers, likewise amuses the juveniles with his feats of legerdemain; and Signor Blitz rivals him with artifices which are really surprising. Other optical illusions, produced by refraction, together with the wonders of the opaque microscope and physioscope, and a long series of marvels too numerous to mention, compose an exhibition with which nothing similar in the metropolis can compete.

Next in importance is the Gallery of Illustration, where Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with Mr. John Parry, continue to give their admirable representations. "The Rival Composers," with the Sisters Pry, "The Bard and His Birthplace," and "Mrs. Roseleaf at the Seaside" are as amusing as ever. The entertainments are varied on Tuesdays and Thursday with the excellent opera di camera, entitled "The Soldier's Legacy" and "Too Many Cooks," productions well entitled to take their place with the best in the musical and dramatic world.

The Polygraphic Hall is now tenanted by the C. C. C. Christy Minstrels, and their merry doings, and sayings, and singings, cannot fail of adding to the festivities of the new year, and enabling multitudes to enter on a fresh career with cheerfulness and spirit.

The Agricultural Hall at Islington has become quite an institution, and is applicable to a variety of purposes. It was opened on Christmas Eve as a Hippodrome, under the direction of M. Price. This gentleman is the head of a foreign equestrian company, which has migrated through Continental cities, and especially in Spain and Portugal, where it has been patronised by the several Courts. They came direct to us from Madrid. The arrangements of the hall have been modified for the occasion. The hippodrome and the circus are enlarged, and skilfully-managed private boxes are added to the conveniences of the public, and chairs, provided with carpets, supplied for the reserved seats. The hall is, therefore, now a comfortable place, notwithstanding its size. A stud of a hundred horses gives immense resources to the management, and it must be added in justice that the animals are very beautiful. The quadrilles executed by them were performed in a manner which testified to their complete training. The entertainment is skilfully varied, and the riders are good. Mr. Nelson, in the nautical act, portrayed "The Life of a Sailor" with great pantomimic power. Mdlle. Lina Schwaz is an equestrienne of much grace and beauty. Herr Leonard Renz, M. Henri Herzog, and Mr. Frank Pastor, the well-known American rider, came off triumphantly; but all were eclipsed by the leaping of Mdme. Herzog, on her grey palfrey. The Clowns are amusing, particularly two Spanish Clowns, named Los Hermanos Dallot. There is also a singularly clever dog, who rolls a globe up and down a plane with precision and safety. The circus entertainments concluded with Mdlle. Christiana Renz, who performed some extraordinary feats of leaping through hoops and over flags. Then succeeded the spectacles in the hippodrome—a horse-race by four ladies, a Roman chariot-race by three drivers, and racing by other three artists on two bare-backed steeds. Three African lions and lioness, under the direction of Mr. George Newcome, were also exhibited. A maypole dance by ten couples on horseback, in bright glittering dresses, was not the least attractive feature in the performance. A steeplechase of the most daring kind followed. Altogether, the performances are distinguished by much novelty of detail and great beauty of execution.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Frankland, in his second lecture "On the Chemistry of a Coal," delivered on Thursday, Dec. 29, continued the description of its elements, especially those which exist in the form of water, which he decomposed into its constituents, oxygen and hydrogen, by means of the electric current of a voltaic battery. Oxygen was shown to be a colourless, transparent, inodorous gas, slightly heavier than air. It constitutes about one fifth of the bulk of the atmosphere, eight ninths of the weight of all water, and nearly three fourths of the weight of carbonic acid. It will not burn, but supports the combustion of ignited bodies with tremendous energy, and its presence in air renders it capable of supporting combustion and animal life. Hydrogen is also a colourless, transparent, and inodorous gas, fourteen times lighter than air. Its chemical properties were shown to be the reverse of those of oxygen. It is highly combustible, but extinguishes burning substances immersed in it. Violent explosions took place when it was intimately mixed with air or oxygen. When hydrogen was burnt in air or oxygen water was reproduced, and it was stated that one ninth of the weight of all water consists of hydrogen. Among the experiments were various methods of producing oxygen and hydrogen, the brilliant combustion of charcoal powder, phosphorus, iron, &c., in oxygen; the burning of specimens of the Japanese matches described in our last Number, page 683; the exhibition of the old firework "fur-fire," &c.

Professor Frankland's third lecture, delivered on Saturday last, was devoted to the consideration of the question, "How Coal was put together in Nature." It was shown what great force is required to separate the elements of carbonic acid and water, the constituents of coal, and that this force, which remains stored up in the separated elements, reappears as heat and light when they recombine; and the elements, which are comparatively powerless when united in water and carbonic acid, become very powerful matter when isolated. The sun is the agent which converts powerless carbonic acid and water into wood and coal, and in them are stored up the sunshine of past ages. It has been computed that the force given off when fifty-two grains of charcoal are burnt is equal to that of a ton weight falling thirty-five feet; and that a moderate-sized geranium in one summer's day acquires force sufficient to raise a weight of two tons one foot. Wood is composed of forty parts of powerful and sixty parts powerless matter. It loses some of the latter (as carbonic acid and water) when exposed to moisture, and becomes peat, which when dry, consists of forty-seven parts of powerful and fifty-three parts of powerless matter. Again, losing carbonic acid and water, peat becomes lignite (fifty-eight parts of powerful and forty-two parts of powerless matter); and, finally, after losing firedamp and more carbonic acid and water, lignite becomes coal (eighty-five parts of powerful and fifteen parts of powerless matter). The whole of the work of making coal was performed by the sun, with the apparatus of living plants, the power required to transform wood into coal being derived from the wood itself. Among the experimental illustrations were—the production of water by the combination of hydrogen and oxygen; the transformation of powerless into powerful matter, by chemical affinity; the production of heat by friction, &c. The formation of coal was illustrated by illuminated diagrams and specimens of various kinds of fossil fuel.

Professor Frankland, in his fourth lecture "On the Chemistry of a Coal," delivered on Tuesday last, especially dwelt on the combustion of coal and its results, heat and light. It was shown that the flame of coal is due to the escape of its hydrogen and oxygen, chiefly in the form of oxycarbon and hydrocarbon gases; and that smoke is produced when the temperature of these gases is not sufficiently high, or when the supply of air is insufficient. Black smoke contains fine particles of carbon, and coloured smoke consists chiefly of condensable vapours, the colour of blue and yellow smoke varying as they are seen by reflected or transmitted light. Pure flames contain no solid matter, and are always coloured; but mixed flames contain solid matter, and are generally white. After the gases are expelled from burning coal the remaining carbon burns without flame as glowing cinders. When this combustion is ended the mineral, or incombustible part, remains as ashes. When coal is completely burned it returns to the same forms of matter from which it sprang—water and carbonic acid. The numerous illustrative experiments concluded with examples of flames, white and coloured, and the exhibition of their spectra by means of the electric lamp and a large white screen.

It is understood that the Lord Chancellor intends to bring in a bill next Session to substitute stipendiary for ordinary borough and county magistrates

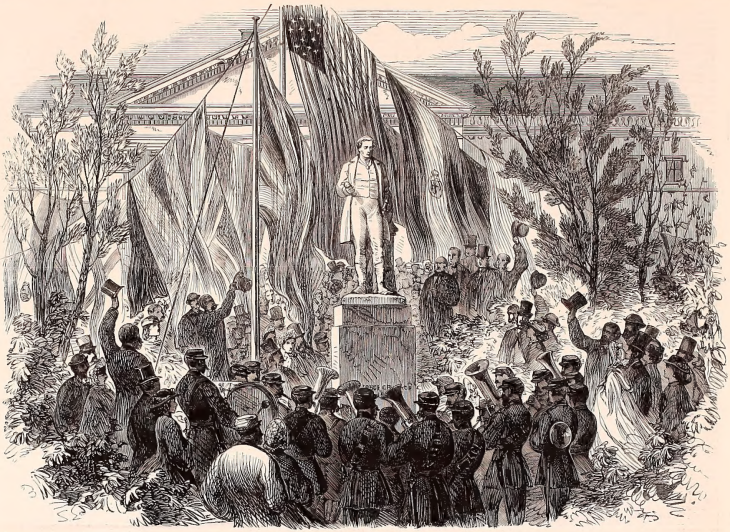
A building for the permanent exhibition of works of Art, Science, and Industry is to be erected at Laeken, for which purpose a company, with a capital of 3,000,000f., has been formed at Brussels.

The report recently issued by the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues shows that in the financial year 1863-4 the income amounted to £425,766—namely, £391,785 from estates, and £33,981 from Royal forests and woodlands. The expenditure out of income amounted to £123,206—namely, £18,123 for compulsory charges, including property tax and fixed charges; £26,565 in respect of the Royal forests and woodlands; and £78,518 in respect of the estates, for cost of collection of rents, management, and improvements, under which latter head two items appear to fall—viz., £21,561 for repairs and improvements, and £9906 for the reclamation and improvement of portions of the Delamere Estate. The balance of the account is £302,560, but in fact the sum of £305,000 was paid over to the Exchequer, leaving rather a smaller balance in hand than at the beginning of the year. But the salaries and expenses of the Office of Woods and Forests are not paid out of income, but voted annually by Parliament; this expenditure in the year in question is stated at £26,290, besides £1029 for the Landed Estates Record Offices.

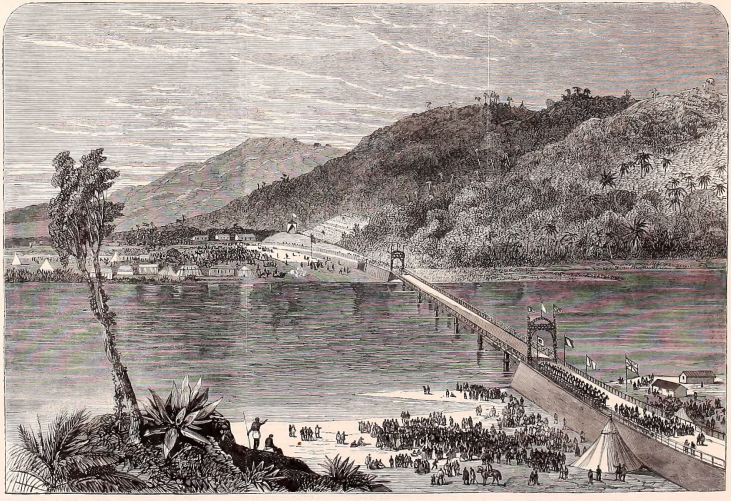
The Patent Laws are, it is understood, to be amended in the next Session of Parliament. As the time approaches for the opening of Parliament, the subjects to be brought forward are matured, and at the commencement several matters resolved upon by the Government, founded on reports of Royal Commissioners and Select Committees of the House of Commons, will be submitted for consideration. Among the number the patent laws will be introduced, but whether to the extent anticipated is another question. The patent laws are becoming of daily importance. The number of applications for provisional registration last year was 3309; and the number of patents passed thereon was 2068. In the year, as much as £110,313 14s. 4d. was received in stamp duties. On the 3309 petitions for letters patent, at £5 each, the sum was £16,545. The other charges were heavy, making the stamp duties in the year amount to the sum already stated. Some idea may be formed of the number of patents, when £114 15s. 6d. was actually paid for "wax" for sealing patents. The fees paid to the law officers of the Crown under the Patent Act form an important ingredient in the expenses of obtaining patents. To the Attorney General and to the Solicitor General and their respective clerks the "fees in the year amounted to no less a sum than £9901 14s. The clerks of the two law officers receive considerable fees, whilst the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General receive fees of two guineas on nearly every matter connected with patents. And the fact that nearly £10,000 was paid in one year to the law officers and their clerks is proof that the patent law is an expensive affair. It is understood that the amendments to be submitted will deal with the administration of the present law. A commission was appointed to inquire into the working of the law. It seems that the present mode of trying questions of patent right, as expressed in the recently-issued report of the Social Science Association, has not only been productive of protracted litigation and consequent expense, but is at once unsatisfactory to the suitor and obstructive to the general interests of justice. The association believe that one of the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners will be that the validity of patents should be tried by a Judge sitting without a jury, but with the aid of scientific assessors, occupying much the same position as the Masters of the Trinity House in trials by the Judge of the Admiralty Court. The suggestion, if carried out, would save much trouble and expense. One case recently occupied a Court for thirty days.—*Observer*.



REVIEW OF BRITISH AND JAPANESE TROOPS AT YOKOHAMA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 24.



INAUGURATION OF A STATUE OF GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GREY AT CAPE TOWN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



OPENING OF THE QUEEN'S BRIDGE, NATAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE STATUE OF GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GREY AT CAPE TOWN.

THE people of the Cape colony have erected a monument to their late Governor, Sir George Grey, now the Governor of New Zealand. A statue of him, by Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., has been placed in the Botanic Gardens, on a granite pedestal 18 ft. high, in front of the building which holds the public library and museum at Cape Town. The situation is a fine one facing the Table Mountain. The uncovering of this statue was performed, with some little ceremony, by Mr. Ebden, chairman of the "Grey Memorial Committee," on the 10th of November. There was a large company of spectators, and the band of the 10th Regiment and that of the volunteer corps were in attendance. The statue was covered with a flag (the Royal ensign), and the flags of other nations were hung around. The members of the committee stood on a platform, and Mr. Ebden, with a suitable speech, removed the veil from the statue, the band played the National Anthem, and the crowd gave three hearty cheers. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. T. W. Bowler, of Cape Town.

OPENING OF THE QUEEN'S BRIDGE, NATAL.

A MOST useful public work has just been accomplished in the prosperous colony of Natal, South Africa. Of late years the coast lands of that dependency have been steadily opened up for the cultivation of sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and other tropical products. The county of Victoria is separated from the seaport of Durban by the river Umgeni, which, though shallow enough during the dry winter months, is in the summer so deep and dangerous that it has been a formidable obstacle to traffic. While production and traffic were alike small, the inconveniences entailed by such a troublesome stream were not felt to any material extent. In ten years, however, a great change has come over the country. There are now thirty sugar-mills, driven by steam, at work in the county. This year about 4000 tons of sugar have been produced. Coffee and other plantations are springing up in all directions, and the Cotton Plantation Company alone has nearly a thousand acres under cultivation. Hence has arisen the necessity for a bridge over the Umgeni. During several years the subject was brought under the attention of the local Government by Mr. J. R. Saunders, representative of the county; and in 1861 the colonial engineer was instructed to arrange for the construction of the present work, which was opened with much ceremony on the 22nd of last September. The Queen's Bridge is an iron girder bridge, erected on cylinders, which rest on a bed of creosoted timber piling. There are seven spans of about a hundred feet wide each; and the bridge, with its approaches, is altogether about 1100 ft. long. The roadway is twenty feet wide, and paved with asphalte. No other bridge in South Africa can at all vie with this, as regards size and appearance; and it is creditable to the young colony that it should have accomplished, at a cost to itself of about £17,000, what the older provinces of the Cape have not yet contemplated.

The scene presented on the day of opening was singularly pleasing. Nature has favoured the locality. At this point the river, after having run a tortuous course of eighty miles from its source near the Drakenberg range of mountains, spreads out into a wide and somewhat sluggish stream. On each side bold bush-clad headlands form natural buttresses. The rich tropical vegetation clothing the overhanging cliffs is interspersed with numberless euphorbia and cacti, whose sombre and leafless shafts have a strange aspect to home-bred eyes. A mile distant the flashing Indian Ocean hems in the view, which, as it appeared on this occasion, was animated by the motley throng of Europeans, Africans, and Asiatics gathered round and enlivened by the masses of colour that met the eye at every accessible point about the bridge.

The bridge was opened at noon, by his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, who was accompanied by the Colonial Secretary, Major Erskine; and the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. Shepstone. Mr. Scott was received by the Mayor of Durban (distant four miles); Mr. Gillespie, the Town Clerk; Mr. Fisher, and the members of the Town Council. A procession was then formed, including the functionaries we have named, the representatives of the borough and county in the local Parliament—Mr. Millar, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Crompton—together with the Consuls, heads of departments, and all the other official personages able to attend. An address was presented to his Excellency by the Durban Corporation; and another address was presented at the other end of the bridge, where Dr. Blaine, R.N., accompanied by three representative men, received the party, and joined the procession. The Governor then returned to the centre of the bridge, and named it after the Sovereign of whom the colonists of Natal have ever been such true and loyal subjects. After these ceremonies were over, luncheon took place on both sides of the river, and the usual congratulatory speeches were delivered.

Our View is taken from the north or Victoria side of the river, and represents the procession halting under the arch to receive the Durban address. Two hundred and fifty volunteers belonging to mounted and infantry corps were on the ground, and may be seen on guard at the approaches. The Royal salute was fired by a volunteer artillery corps from Armstrong guns recently imported. Overlooking the bridge was a bank of ladies and children, for whose convenience the hillside had been scarped out into terraces. Here, too, were stationed the Sunday schools of the town, who admirably sung the National Anthem. Near the river edge will be seen the tents and pavilions where the day's festivities were held. In the foreground are sugar-plantations and banana-groves, suggestive of the natural wealth of the country. About 4000 people were present, and it is not often that such a mixture of white, black, and yellow faces—representatives of Europe, Asia, and Africa—can be met. There are about 4000 Indian coolies in Natal, and arrangements have been made for the introduction of two or three thousand yearly, if not more, so great are the demands of advancing enterprise. Eighty produce-laden waggons crossed the bridge immediately.

Natal at this moment is in a very prosperous state. In 1864, the revenue has been fully £150,000, and the exports have reached to about £225,000. Nearly 5000 tons of sugar, valued at £90,000, have been shipped. The other staple exports are wool, ivory, arrowroot, hides, and cotton. The local demand absorbs all the coffee produced. The shipping trade is rapidly growing, and for many months past there has been from 15 ft. to 20 ft. of water in the channel, which admits vessels to the secure waters of the lovely and almost landlocked bay.

We may add that the local Legislature has accepted, under certain conditions, the proposals made by the Central Railway Company and the Natal Coal Company. By this means it is expected that a line of railway, running 160 miles into the interior and connecting some inexhaustible coal-fields with the seaport, will be completed in eight years. Two weeks after the bridge was opened, the planters of Victoria County had resolved also upon having a coast line, which will finally go up to the northern boundary, sixty miles distant from Durban, though only a portion will be proceeded with at once. There is thus a noble future opening out for South-Eastern Africa, and it is easy to foresee that in course of time British dominion will extend as far as Delagoa Bay. The colonists of Natal have worked quietly; but they are now achieving larger results, in both a commercial and social sense, than are attained by some lands of larger pretensions, and towards which the stream of emigration flows more rapidly.

The bridge was contracted for by Mr. Arnold Taylor, acting for Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Cannon-street, London, and was erected by him, under the supervision of Mr. Paterson, the colonial engineer.

A letter from Vienna states that General Benedek has again applied to be removed from the command he holds in the Venetian provinces.

A general exhibition of the products of industry is to be held at Stettin in May and June next. The manufactures of all nations will be admitted.

Dr. Chapman, having devoted himself much to the treatment of sea-sickness, is said to have come to the conclusion that the remedy consists in lowering the temperature of the spinal region by the application of ice. An indiarubber bag has been invented by means of which the ice is kept in contact with each region of the spine.

Some of the German journals speak of a projected maritime convention between Austria and Hanover. Austria would agree, it is said, to maintain a fleet in the North Sea, for the protection of the coasts and of commerce in that part of Germany; and, with that view, the Hanoverian Government would place the port of Geestemunde at the disposal of Austria.

THE PRESENT EFFECT OF THE COTTON FAMINE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WE have not yet got rid from amongst us of Lancashire distress. The cotton famine may be considered at an end; not so the distress occasioned by it. Its dimensions from time to time are shown in the columns of our daily journals; and we are reminded that, although on the wane, it has not disappeared and become so entirely a matter of history as to be found only in Arnold's "Memoir of the Cotton Famine." In the unions of Glossop, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Preston, Haslingden, Stockport, Todmorden, and Wigan—towns almost exclusively depending on the cotton manufacture, and to a large extent engaged in the fabrication of American cotton—where an immense body of the operatives are yet unemployed, it is still to be seen and has still to be dealt with. Of the twenty-eight unions affected by the American struggle, Prestwich shows the lowest percentage of recipients of relief on population—lower, in fact, than it was in 1861—that is 1·9; but the unions I have just named show the proportions of pauperism to vary from 5·3 to 6·2 per cent on the population. Ashton last month showed an increase of 13·9 per cent over the year 1861, when mills were in full work; Bury of 13·1; Glossop of 14·4; Preston, of 7·6 per cent. In these places, on lifting the latch, it is possible to enter upon scenes of misery—great as compared with the competence and comfort which characterised those abodes in former years.

Notwithstanding the retirement of the calamitous wave which swept athwart the cotton-manufacturing district, and extinguished suddenly and at once the fire on the hearths and hope in the hearts of half a million of working men, it can hardly be expected that the dire effects of such an unparalleled ruin can be as suddenly effaced, the damage as speedily repaired, and all the busy operations interrupted by it at once recommenced. The dislocating effects of the Calcutta cyclone will be felt for years, and so will those of the Cotton Famine, the distress of the people being only one phase of them.

In my last communication I had reason to speak hopefully of the future. The cotton already received and "to arrive" was said to be sufficient to keep the mills of Lancashire running four days a week. The price, of course, remained an element of difficulty and distrust. Since that time the market has been affected by events in the States of America. The contest between Lincoln and M'Clellan for the presidential chair has produced mischief here. Both candidates promised to maintain the Union; but, while M'Clellan was ready to receive back the South with slavery, Lincoln would only receive it back without slavery. The chances of the soldier chief were exaggerated in this country; and, he being the acknowledged representative of a peace policy, the price of cotton fell 9d. a pound, and millowners who had commenced running early in the autumn closed their mills, disappointed and bitter. This act on their part pressed down the springs of the voluntary and compulsory funds levied for the relief of the destitute, and hence the considerable increase in the number of applicants for relief during the last two months.

In addition to the temporary inconvenience that must be suffered by the workpeople so ejected, I find that some 24,000 operatives have lost their ordinary employment in consequence of the suspension of payment of no less than 120 masters, their liabilities being estimated at about £750,000. The population of the twenty-eight unions alluded to is 2,060,000. Of this number, in November last, 153,295 were altogether without work—nearly as many as in January, 1864. The total number of persons relieved, from all sources, in November last was 161,990. The reduction is not great, as compared with 196,116 last January; but, when compared with the numbers of January, 1863 (468,610), we see how far the wave has receded. During the past month the guardians expended in relief £27,761, and the local committees £19,096; together this inoperative body cost for maintenance £42,230, against £258,357 in November, 1862, and £118,541 in November, 1863. Perhaps nothing will better show the present extent of the distress than to give in a few of the worst instances what proportion the numbers of unemployed bear to the total numbers of operatives. Ashton-under-Lyne, total operatives, 45,470: 21,065 entirely out of work; 11,629 full work; monthly loss of wages, £16,935. Bury, total operatives 35,654: entirely out of work, 14,964; full work, 9314; monthly loss of wages, £9311. Glossop, total operatives, 6567: unemployed, 4303; full work, 1932. Preston, 24,342 operatives: unemployed, 3739; full time, 15,115; loss of wages, £5612. Wigan, 7742 operatives: 5159 unemployed; 2084 full work; monthly loss of wages, £2616. The loss of wages per month over the whole area is still estimated at £104,339. In place of this the workpeople are fain to shift with £42,230—that is to say, the average weekly income per head, including relief and earnings, amounts to 1s. 11¾d.

I have again and again been asked whether a second subscription is advisable. I have invariably replied, it is not needed; but, were it needed, it would be inadvisable. Were the several parishes unable to brace themselves for a higher assessment, the present rates, with the funds in the hands of the various committees, would tide over another year; and, if the distress lasts so long, it will have gained so chronic a character as to render very doubtful the policy of offering any artificial impediment to the absorption of the cotton operatives into other branches of industry. I am assured, too, that Lancashire itself would be the last county in England to respond to any such appeal. It would be dangerous further to tamper with the self-reliance of the people. Considerable injury has undoubtedly been done. However much we may praise the readiness displayed during the last autumn of the "hands" to return to the mills when work set in, it were folly, for the sake of the time to come, to underrate the mischiefs of the period through which they have recently passed. I mention not the fact as a charge against those who were the very personification of independence; I simply state that rates and subscription funds are now resorted to on the slightest pretence by large numbers of persons who three years ago would have shrunk from a public avowal of indigence. It could scarcely be otherwise; and, were this enforced idleness to continue, together with the present method of subsidising the cotton operatives, it is clear that the whole district would be steeped in pauperism.

The subscribed fund now in hand amounts to about £200,000. This, with the poor rates at their present altitude, will bear the burden imposed upon it through another twelve months. It is most improbable that it will continue so long; but, if it do, thousands of the population will in the mean time have given themselves to other occupations, or found homes across seas, and those who remain unemployed, on discovering that public opinion is against their being maintained in idleness to await a probable emergency, will find some way of life for themselves. It is generally felt that, if the cotton trade does not revive in another year, the people who have been drawn together to work the mills must be disbanded, to be re-collected whenever it should revive.

This proceeding will, of course, involve an immense sacrifice to the millowners. We may trust them to do what they can to prevent it. Perhaps it would have been wise to allow this instinct to work more freely before we interposed with national subscriptions in 1862. Come when it will, the revival of the trade will find a great hindrance in the paucity of hands. Before the cotton famine every man, woman, and child was employed. Since that time, I am informed, that hundreds of new mills have been built and furnished, and many in positions absurdly destitute of accommodation for increased population. When the tide does turn, therefore, the demand for labour will be greater than ever, and the supply smaller. Then will be seen the sight of several masters seeking one workman, and wages will rise proportionately. This rise in wages will speedily bring back from the woollen and other districts all who had gone thither from the cotton districts.

As for the present, the confident tone of the Federals and their recent victories will give an upward tendency to cotton, and if confidence increases trade will commence again. Uncertainty about political events in America and the prospect of an accommodation of the existing state of things of course promotes a fear of a fall in the price of cotton, not on account of any large supply to be thrown upon us from Confederate warehouses of the South, but because the cotton-fields of America will once again stock the markets, and the holders of "Surats," deliverance from which is fervently prayed for by the zealous piety of Lancashire, will experience prodigious loss; for spinners will forego six or twelve months' work with Indian cotton, if there is reason to expect a sufficient and speedy supply of the American.

THE MAGAZINES.

"ARMADALE" continues to be worthy of the author's celebrity and the prominent position it occupies in the *Cornhill*. It might not be difficult to demonstrate its inferiority in most of the qualities of art to Mrs. Gaskell's elegant fiction, but it possesses a power of exciting interest and compelling attention to a degree to which the latter cannot pretend. Every reader will have turned to "Armadale" with impatience and genuine anxiety about the progress of the story, while he will have contentedly reserved "Wives and Daughters" for the amusement of a leisure hour. Incident certainly commands a more absorbing interest than character, though the faculty of contriving it as certainly belongs to a lower order of talent than the discriminating subtlety required for Mrs. Gaskell's dainty delineations. Comparatively speaking, the incidents of this instalment are sober and natural. We cannot, indeed, believe that young Armadale made himself an accomplished scholar while sweeping a bookseller's shop, which seems a somewhat clumsy invention to get rid of the incongruity between his situation and his antecedents; but neither are we inclined to be critical upon an autobiographic passage which rivals anything Mr. Collins has ever written for enthralling interest of incident and masculine vigour of style. The story breaks off at a very interesting point, bequeathing a rich legacy of expectation to the next number. "Wives and Daughters" displays a rare talent for observation, and is most effective in its quiet, delicate way. The interest is of a rather painful character, being chiefly derived from a minute delineation of the domestic misery wrought by a silly, selfish stepmother, whose character is sketched to the life. Mr. Lewes's paper on "Shakspeare in France" is very acute and readable, but is little more than a réchauffée of an article contributed by him to the *Edinburgh Review* some years since. He easily shows that the French taste is not to be pooh-poohed indiscriminately, but his representation of the classic drama of France as a form of art equally legitimate as that of England and other countries will find little assent out of France. The implied comparison of it to a "Greek temple," while the art of Shakspeare is a "Gothic cathedral," is singularly unfortunate. The laws of Greek and Gothic art are equally derived from nature, while those of the French drama are entirely conventional. The reminiscences of Thackeray, by his schoolfellow, amount to very little, but serve to introduce some curious specimens of his juvenile drawings. "My Escape from Futtehgurh" should have been published five years ago. "Politics in the Sandwich Islands" contains much curious and interesting information respecting the working of free institutions among Polynesians. "Oyster Farming" is also a valuable paper. The recent progress of this branch of industry in France can only be characterised as stupendous; and, as our own beds are becoming exhausted, it is high time for us to follow the example of our neighbours.

Macmillan offers an interesting and varied number, commencing with the brief, hasty, and animating chapters of Mr. Henry Kingsley's romance. The scene is this time laid entirely in Australia, which is a great advantage, for here Mr. Kingsley is upon ground not merely well known to him, but as yet almost peculiar to him. The clearness and vigour of observation at first hand are visible in everything he writes about Australia, while the English portion of his story often degenerates into extravagance. If the paper on Sturt's exploring expedition be also by him, it is evident that he is even better qualified to be the historian of Australia than the writer of fictions about it. The article presents nothing novel, being merely an abstract of the published accounts of the expedition; but the fire and spirit of the narrative are almost Homeric; it is a noble canto in the great and unfinished prose epic of English adventure. "A Son of the Soil" is full of delicate observation and suggestive thought. Lady Duff-Gordon contributes some agreeable pages about Cairo, and Professor Cairnes has a very valuable one on "Co-operation in the Slate Quarries of North Wales." "A Basque Pastorale" is a curious account of a rude form of drama still surviving among the Basque provinces of France. It is evidently a relic of the ancient mysteries, and, though not exclusively occupied with sacred subjects, has no little affinity with the Ammergan drama on the Passion, introduced in this magazine to the English public by the Dean of Westminster. There is a very pretty translation from Schiller, by Professor Anster.

The opening paper in *Fraser*, "President Lincoln," by an American Abolitionist (Mr. Conway, we imagine), is remarkable as a manifesto from that small but earnest band whose triumphant contest in the name of principle against oppression, supported by the entire strength of a mighty nation, forms as remarkable and as encouraging a chapter in the history of the world as the Reformation itself. We fear, however, that it is plain, on the writer's own showing, that the Abolitionist leaders were incompetent to carry out the movement they had so nobly inaugurated. An erroneous fallacy pervades his essay, he fancies that he and his friends represent the sense of the American people, and talks as though the chief magistrate of the nation were bound to make himself the mere instrument of a bare majority of the people of Massachusetts. Had Mr. Lincoln done so, he and Massachusetts and the negro would long ago have been swept away together in a tempest of popular wrath, and his caution has been the salvation of the very men by whom he is so fiercely denounced. He has been to Garrison and Phillips what Peel was to Cobden, or Cavour to Mazzini—a practical, worldly wise man, standing on a far lower moral level, but without whom lofty principles and ardent imaginations would never have appeared in the guise of substantial realities. "Spiritualism" is another remarkable paper, of no particular weight or novelty as respects the phenomenon with which it is professedly occupied, but evidently composed to introduce a train of thought on subjects of much greater importance. The interesting disquisition on "The Condition of the Navy" is also written with a purpose—that of advocating Captain Coles's system of ship-building, and inflaming the indignation with which the Admiralty's treatment of him is already very generally regarded. Personal feeling is also traceable in the essay on "The Drama in London," obviously written to lead up to the rough attack on Mr. Phelps and partial panegyric on Miss Faucit, with which it concludes. It has, however, many judicious passages, especially a denunciation of the silly practice of "calling" actors before the termination of the piece. "Gilbert Rugge" is very agreeable; and Miss Cobbe contributes the first of what bids fair to be a very acceptable series of papers on Art. The poetry is very poor.

This month's *Blackwood* witnesses the conclusion of "Tony Butler," which has not wholly redeemed the promise of its commencement, but is still entitled to the praise of an interesting, animated tale. "The Man and the Monkey" is a most amusing story, of a kind almost peculiar to *Blackwood*. "Cornelius O'Dowd" writes with sense and point, except when treating of America, when his remarks betray great flippancy and ignorance. The English officer's account of his visit to the Confederate States is more satisfactory, though it is impossible to repress a groan over the stupidity which could turn such splendid opportunities to such poor account. However, we must take him as he is, and be thankful. Charleston and the Chatanooga campaign are the subjects of his present instalment. With characteristic infelicity he managed to arrive at General Bragg's head-quarters just too late for the battle of Chicamauga, and to quit them just before that of Missionary Ridge. The article on the "Nile Basin" treats of a subject which can never be satisfactorily settled except by the personal investigation of some disinterested explorer. The writer is, of course, a champion of Speke, but his tone is commendably temperate, considering the bad blood imported into the question, and the provocation given by Captain Burton's attack. The political article is lively and sensible, the reverse, therefore, of the dismal screeds on such topics habitual with *Blackwood*.

"Broken to Harness" is concluded with undiminished ability, but to the regret of all readers of *Temple Bar*. We are glad to see that Mr. Yates is coming forward with a new story in March, while the indefatigable Miss Braddon is announced as ready for the next number. "David Chantrey" is very clever. If we have a fault to find, it is that there is too much dialogue and too little of that vivid description in which Mr. Wills excels. Mr. Sala's chapter on Venice is one of the best of his "Streets of the World" series, and the miscellaneous contents of the magazine are in general pleasant reading. The *St. James's* is also entertaining, but offers nothing calling for particular remark. *London Society* is as good as usual, and "The Mulready Envelope" deserves to be singled out as a most amusing and ingenious little story. *Bentley's Miscellany* and the *New Monthly* are better than usual. Of *Good Words* and the

Quarterly Journal of Science it is only necessary to say that they attain their usual mark. The *Churchman's Monthly* is uninteresting. The *Englishman's Magazine* is a new candidate for popular favour, and appears to be a High-Church imitation of *Good Words*. We wish it success, but must warn the conductors that this will not be attained unless they can contrive to impart a lighter and more popular character to the contents. They should take a lesson from the writer of their first article, and inform him, in return, that he must not talk about the Jew *Apelles*.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No. IX. (Chapman and Hall.) This is one of the very best numbers that have yet appeared. The first chapter is extremely clever, but, as too often the case in Mr. Dickens's later works, is occupied with persons and things incapable of exciting any deep interest. Far otherwise is it when we are conducted to the den of "Rogue Riderhood," and make the acquaintance of his "pleasant daughter." The Thames is to Mr. Dickens what the atmosphere was to Turner; his mastery over it and everything directly or indirectly connected with it is absolutely preternatural. We know not whether most to admire the poetry or the accuracy of his delineations, or his inexhaustible variety. Rokesmith's story is melodramatic to the highest degree, but so well told that we do not care to criticise it. The action is also materially advanced, and we seem to be on the verge of some eventful crisis.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A New Comet was discovered at Narten, near Berlin, by M. Bœker, a distinguished amateur astronomer, on Dec. 11, at six o'clock in the morning. It had then the splendour of a star of the seventh magnitude.

A Magnetic Needle, for showing rapid and minute alterations of declination, was exhibited at a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Manchester, by Dr. Joule. The following description is given in the report of the meeting by the *Chemical News*:—"It consisted of a piece of hardened and polished watch-spring, an inch long and one tenth of an inch broad, suspended vertically by a filament of silk. The steel was magnetised in the direction of its breadth. Dr. Joule remarked that Professor Thomson had long insisted upon the advantages which would attend the use of very small bars in most magnetical investigations, and had employed excessively minute needles in his galvanometers with great success. Dr. Joule stated his intention to fit up his needle so as to be observed by light reflected from its polished surface or otherwise, by viewing a glass pointer, attached to the bottom of the steel, through a microscope. He believed that, by the latter plan, he should be able to observe deflections as small as one second of an arc."

We extract a few particulars relative to the earthquake at Florence on Dec. 12 from a letter from M. de Tchihatchef, read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. After heavy rains and violent south winds during a greater part of November, at the end of the month the wind changed to the south-west. A succession of fine days with clear sky ensued till Dec. 11, when the south wind returned, but the sky still remained serene. On the 12th, at nine o'clock in the morning, a struggle between the winds from the south, south-west, and north-west began. At three o'clock p.m. the sky became cloudy; and at 4h. 49m. 32s. came an undulatory shock which lasted nearly ten seconds; at 5h. 58m. a slighter shock followed; and a third, at 6h. 50m., was scarcely felt. Immediately after this the sky darkened, the barometer fell, and at eight o'clock rain began, which lasted several days. According to observations collected by Professor Donati, the centre of the commotion appears to have been at Fierenzuola, about twenty-eight miles north of Florence. At that place the phenomenon was manifested with much more intensity than at Florence, which seems to have been the term of its activity; while in the villages of Mugello and Scarparia, and other places round Fierenzuola, no less than thirteen shocks were observed on Dec. 11, between five o'clock in the evening and midnight.

At a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, a paper was read by Dr. Julius Haast, on supposed causes which have led to the excavation of the deep lake-basins in the Southern Alps of New Zealand, in which he expresses his concurrence with Professor Ramsay's views on the glacier theories. Referring first to the submergence of New Zealand during the pliocene period, and to its subsequent elevation, Dr. Haast stated that the chief physical feature of the country after that elevation was a high mountain range, from which glaciers of enormous volume, owing to peculiar meteorological conditions, descended into the plain below, removing in their course the loose tertiary strata, and thus widening and enlarging the pre-existing depressions, the occurrence of which had at first determined the course of the glaciers. The country having acquired a temporary stability, the glaciers became comparatively stationary, and therefore formed moraines, the materials of which were cemented together by the mud deposited from the water issuing from the glaciers; new moraine matter would then raise the bed of the outlet and dam up the water below the glacier, and from this moment, he believes, the formation and scooping-out of the rock basin begins; for the ice being pressed downwards, and prevented by the moraine from descending, its force would be expended in excavating a basin in the rock below. Though opposed to the theory of the excavation of basins in hard rocks by the action of ice, Sir Roderick Murchison, who communicated Dr. Haast's paper, commended his researches, as showing the mutations of the surface in successive geological periods.

The increasing rarity of silver lately induced the French Government to form an alloy for monetary purposes consisting of 835 parts of silver and 165 parts of copper; and pieces of 50 centimes, with the figures 835 stamped upon them, are actually in circulation. The fabrication presents no difficulty; the malleability is nearly the same, and the slight yellowish tinge can only be detected by rigid comparison. M. Eugene Peligot (as we learn by his article in the *Annales de Chimie*) has been making experiments, with the view of substituting zinc for copper in the alloy. The process employed is very simple, and the results of combination in various proportions are said to be very satisfactory. The fusibility of the new alloys is greater than the alloys of silver and copper; and they are very sonorous, elastic, and malleable; and no verdigris is formed by contact with acids. The most economic method of restoring the coinage would be the employment of the old silver in the new alloy—1 per cent of zinc is already employed in the French copper coinage—and this small proportion suffices to give qualities to the coinage which copper does not possess. The small Swiss coins made at Paris contain zinc, associated with copper, nickel, and silver. M. Peligot has formed alloys in the following proportions:—Silver, 950; zinc, 50. Silver, 900; zinc, 100. Silver, 800; zinc, 200. Ternary alloys: Silver, 900; copper, 50; zinc, 50. Silver, 800; copper, 100; zinc, 100. Silver, 835; copper, 93; zinc, 72.

It is stated that the experiment of warming railway carriages by steam has been successfully made in Prussia.

During the year 1864 we paid, upon an average, from £60,000 to £70,000 a month for foreign eggs.

The Ottoman Government has granted a concession for the construction for a railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

A letter from Bagdad states that the British Consul-General, Colonel Kemball, C.B., had proceeded to the Montefik territory to inspect the route destined for the construction of the Indo-European telegraph.

A company has been formed in New York, styled "The American and British West India Cotton Company," which has leased for a term of years 2000 acres of land on Long Island, one of the group of Bahamas.

A Jewish merchant at Hamburg, Herr Heine, has presented 500,000 marks for the support of the "Betty Heine Hospital," which was built at the expense of his father, and takes its name from his mother.

Sun-dried beef, from South America, is beginning to be imported into our large manufacturing towns and seaports, where it sells for 3d. per pound.

About sixty tons of copper ore are now brought monthly to Southampton from the Cape of Good Hope by the Cape mail-packet. This ore a few years ago was worth nearly £20 a ton. It is now doubled in value.

The Queen has appointed George Brackenbury, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Charante, to be Consul in the Philippine Islands; and the Hon. Henry Prendergast Vercker, her Majesty's Consul at Rio Grande do Sul, to be Consul at Charante.

The Board of Trade returns for November have been issued. The declared value of the exports during the month were £12,065,213, against £12,758,323 in November, 1863. In the eleven months of the year the exports are returned at £148,340,865, against £132,135,368 in the corresponding period of last year. The imports of bullion and specie during the eleven months were £25,279,600, and the exports £20,706,913.

During the past year there have been dispatched by the Emigration Commissioners thirty ships with Government emigrants to Australia and four to Natal. Of the Australian ships, ten sailed for New South Wales, eight for South Australia, two for Victoria, seven for Queensland, and three for Western Australia. Seven ships were dispatched from London, three from Southampton, seventeen from Plymouth, and seven from Liverpool. The passage-money ranged from £12 10s. 6d. to £15 9s. 3d. per statute adult; and averaged £12 13s. 10d. for Natal, £13 1s. 4d. for Queensland, £13 3s. 4d. for New South Wales, £13 4s. for South Australia, £14 1s. 11d. for Victoria, and £14 5s. for Western Australia. The ships at present under charter for the conveyance of Government emigrants are the Burlington, which sails this week; and the Clara, on the 30th inst., from Plymouth to Adelaide; the Trebolgan, on the 20th of February, from Birkenhead to Sydney; and the Tartar, on the 28th of February, from Plymouth to Brisbane.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L., British Burmah.—Amazing! No check? What hinders White from checking and mating too by 2. Q to K R 8th? You seem to have quite overlooked the beauty of the position.

I. B., Birmingham.—The first of your problems has a blemish. Mate can be effected by playing 1. Kt to Q B 2nd as well as by the move you propose. The second is ineligible, on account of the number of moves required to accomplish the mate.

G. S.—As we supposed, they have all been published, and more than once. Three of them are admirable.

MR. MORPHY.—From the first outbreak of the war in what were formerly the United States it has been commonly reported that the American Chess champion's sympathies were all on the Confederates' side, some papers going the length of declaring that he held a commission in the Confederate army. A New York journal called *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* flatly denies all this, and prints the following circular to show that Mr. Morphy has loyally settled down in New Orleans to the practice of the law:—

"New Orleans (12, Exchange-place, up stairs), Nov. 4.

"The undersigned, having resumed the practice of his profession, will attend to the collection of claims in the United States' and State Courts.

"His connection with a leading member of the Bar affords him exceptional facilities for a satisfactory adjustment of business confided to his charge. PAUL MORPHY."

W. BOSBING.—1. The idea has occurred to us frequently; but you may be assured that there is nothing, after all, which is comparable to actually played games. What we want is a higher class of players in England. If we obtain that there will be no lack of fine games. 2. You must be good enough to send another copy of the position; the former was destroyed after examination.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1087 by Fiddle, Mavis, E. D. R. G. N., Ruy Blas, Derevon, P. T. L., M.P., Wee Pawn, Dr. Fould, Veritas; R. S., Malines; Atcheffen, Box and Cox, Lucy, D. C. L., Minnie, S. P.; Q. B., of Bruges; A Bath Archer, Julio, A. M., Nereus; H. W., of Oxford; A. Z., Felix, W. N. W., E. G. S., Carfax, T. V. D., I. Amboise, L. S., Cora, Ben Block, T. V. K., Rowland, E. W., F. C. S., W. Carmichael, Ernest, Dolly; H. W., Ipswich; Cosmos, D. L., Pip, Try-again, Juba, W. D., Willy, Cantab, Q. E. D., H. Fenton, Delta, Sissa, Aunt Sally, W. E. F.; G., of Croydon; A. T. E.; L., of Banbury; B. W. R., T. C., Knight, 1864, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1088, by Carlo, T. V. D., I. W., M. P., Sigma, A. Z. Felix, T. M., Conrad, W. P. S., I. O. F., Henry, W. W. D., Percy, H. W. O., Black and White, L. A. C., Argus, D. V., Iota, Presia, B. W., Manfred and Man Friday, D. C. L., Hyman, T, V. K., Theseus, R. R.. C. B., G. W. R.. Peterkin, A Clerk, Rook, F. C. N., Vigo, Fidele, Civis, W. A., T. M. W., Derevon, 1865, Dr. Fould, A. B. C., Nereus, Old Christmas, Ruy Blas, Eqnes, A Bath Archer, Millie, T. E. I., Petruchio, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1086.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 8th	R to Q Kt 2nd, or (a)
2. B to Q B 6th	Any move
3. Q to Q B 4th, or to Q B sq, or to Q 6th, according as Black plays. Mate.	
(a) 1.	P to Q Kt 6th (b)

(If he play 1. P to K B 4th, or R to Q Kt 3rd, or R to Q R 4th, White answers with 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), and mates next move.)

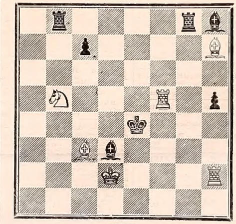
WHITE.	BLACK.
2. Q to Q B sq (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
3. Q to Q B 3rd. Mate.	
(b) 1.	B to K Kt 4th, or R to Q Kt sq
2. Q to K B 2nd, or Q takes R (ch), and mate next move.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1088.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to Q 4th
2. Q to K 6th (ch)	K takes Q
3. B to Q B 4th. Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1089.
By Mr. TURTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A smart little Game, played recently at the Grand Cigar Divan, between the Swedish amateur, Dr. LINDEHRN, and another amateur, Mr. S.—(*King's Bishop's Opening.*)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
4. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
8. Castles	B to K 3rd
9. B takes B	P takes B
10. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 3rd
11. P to K 5th	P takes P
12. P takes P	Q to K 2nd

(Taking the K Pawn would manifestly have been imprudent.)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
13. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
14. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 5th
15. Q to K Kt 4th	

(Threatening, evidently, to win the Queen.)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
15.	B to Q B 4th
16. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
17. K Kt takes B	Q takes K Kt
18. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd
19. B to K B 4th	Castles on Q's side
20. K R to Q B sq	Q to Q 5th
21. P to K Kt 3rd	

(This is rather tame, considering what a fine attack White has. We should have taken the K Kt, after which the following moves are probable:—

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
21. Q takes K Kt	Q takes B
22. R takes P (ch)	K takes R

If K to Kt sq, White may either play 23. R takes P (ch), or 23. R takes Kt, or 23. Q R to Q Kt sq, secure in every case to win the game.)

23. Q to Q 6th (ch), &c.)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
21.	K Kt to Q B 3rd
22. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 7th
23. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to K 7th
24. Kt to Q B 5th	

(Not nearly so strong as Kt to Q 5th; but the move in the text is productive of a very elegant end-game, so we need not cavil about it.)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
24.	Kt to Q 5th
25. Kt takes Q Kt P	

(Cleverly played.)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
25.	K to Q Kt sq

(Dreadful as this is, he really appears to have no move less so. If he take the Queen, mate follows next move; if he play Q R to K sq., he is mated in three moves; and so on, play as he may.)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
26. Kt takes R (dis. ch)	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
27. Q to Q 5th	Q to Q R 3rd
28. R takes Q B P	K takes R
29. P to K 6 (dis. ch)	K to Q B sq
30. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	Kt takes Q
31. R to Q Kt 8th. Mate.	

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

An instructive Game between Messrs. KING and STEINKÜHLER, of the Manchester Chess Club.—(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th
10. B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
11. B to K 3rd	B takes Kt
12. P takes B	P to Q B 3rd
13. K to R sq	Kt to K 2nd
14. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
15. R to K Kt sq	Q to Q 2nd
16. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
17. P to K 5th	Kt to K B 4th
18. B takes Kt	Q takes B
19. R to K Kt 5th	Q to K 3rd

(This obliging move may be said to cost the game, while by moving his Queen to Q 6th Black would have gone far towards winning it.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
20. P to K B 5th	Q to Q 2nd
21. P to K 6th	P takes P
22. P takes P	Q to K 2nd
23. Q to K Kt 4th	Castles on Q's side
24. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q B 5th
25. B to Q B sq	Kt to Q 3rd
26. B to Q R 3rd	K to Q Kt sq
27. Kt takes Q P	

(The prudence of this sacrifice is questionable.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
27.	P takes Kt
28. R takes Q P	B to Q B 2nd
29. R to Q Kt 5th	Q to K sq
30. R to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 4th

(He should rather have checked with his Queen at Q B 3rd.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
31. Q to K 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
32. P to Q 5th	B takes K B P

(Black has no good move left; but he might have found one somewhat less injurious to his interests than this, which enables his opponent to advance the centre Pawn without impediment of any kind.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
33. P to Q 6th	B to Q Kt 3rd
34. P to Q 7th	Q to K Kt sq
35. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to K Kt 2nd
36. R takes B	P takes R
37. R takes P	R takes Q P
38. P takes R	Q takes P
39. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to R 2nd
40. B to Q B 5th	

and, after a few checks, Black resigned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY DE DUNSTANVILLE.

The Right Hon. Harriet, Dowager Lady De Dunstanville and Basset, who died on the 30th ult., at her town house, 10, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in her eighty-ninth year, was the fourth daughter of Sir William Lemon, M.P., first Baronet of Carclew, in the county of Cornwall, by his wife, Jane, eldest daughter of James Buller, Esq., of Morval, in the same county, and was sister of Sir Charles Lemon, F.R.S., the second and present Baronet. Her Ladyship was married, on the 13th of July, 1824 (she was his second wife) to Sir Francis Basset, Bart., of Tehidy, in the county of Cornwall, who was created Baron De Dunstanville and Baron Basset, and who died on the 5th of February, 1835, leaving an only daughter by his first wife, when his baronetcy and barony of De Dunstanville became extinct, and his barony of Basset passed to his daughter, Frances, Baroness Basset, who died unmarried on the 22nd of January, 1855, when that barony became also extinct, but the great Basset estates passed to the male heir, the present John Basset, Esq., of Tehidy.

THE HON. C. H. MAYNARD.

The Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, whose death occurred on the 2nd inst., at his residence, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, was the only son and heir-apparent of Sir Henry Maynard, third Viscount Maynard, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Reginald Rabett, Esq., of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk. He was born in 1814, and was early in life a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards; and was, in 1854, appointed Colonel of the West Essex Militia. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Essex. He married, first, Jan. 16, 1840, Lady Frances Julia Murray, younger daughter of James, Baron Glenlyon, and sister of George, sixth and late Duke of Athole, by whom (who died Nov. 4, 1858), he had no issue. He married, secondly, Oct. 13, 1860, Blanche Adeliza, second daughter of Henry FitzRoy, Esq., of Salcey Lawn, Northamptonshire, cousin of the Duke of Grafton, and by her (who survives him) has had two daughters, Frances Evelyn and Blanche. This premature demise of the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard leaves the viscountcy of Maynard without an heir, either apparent or presumptive.

SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, who died on the 30th ult., at 1, Cumberland-street, Eccleston-square, was the son of Thomas Bannerman, Esq., a merchant of Aberdeen, by his wife, Jane, daughter of George Simpson, Esq., of Hazelhead, and was great-great-grandson of Sir Alexander Bannerman, first Baronet, of Elsick, in Kincardineshire, and cousin and heir-presumptive of Sir Alexander Bannerman, the ninth and present Baronet. He was born in 1783. He was for many years engaged in mercantile, shipping, and banking business in Aberdeen, and was Provost of that city. He was M.P. for Aberdeen from 1832 to 1847, in the Whig interest. He was successively a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Governor of the Bahamas, and Governor of Newfoundland. He was knighted in 1851. Sir Alexander married, in 1820, Mary, daughter of Guthrie Gordon, Esq.

SIR JOHN FRASER.

Sir John Fraser, of Balnain, in the county of Ross, K.C.M.G., who died on the 26th ult., at Bath, his natal town, was the third son of the late Dr. William Mackenzie Fraser, an eminent Scottish physician, by his wife, Miss Skinner, daughter of General Cortland Skinner. He was born in 1792, and was educated at Eton College. He, in 1810, entered the British Army and served in the 8th Light Dragoons, from which he retired in 1827. He was for many years Persian Interpreter and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and he was subsequently Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in 1853, in consideration of his official services. He married, in 1834, Mary Anne, daughter of William Baldwin, Esq., of Steele Hill, Harrietsham, Kent.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM AND BARON DE TUYLL, K.C.H.

This venerable and gallant soldier, who died on the 26th ult., at the Hague, was the head and representative of the very ancient and noble Dutch family of De Tuyll. He was first in the army of Holland, but left that for the British Army. He, in 1779, accompanied the Prince of Orange to the Helder, and served in the British Adjutant-General's department. He subsequently entered the 7th Light Dragoons, and became a Captain in 1804. He was Aide-de-Camp in Portugal, Spain, and the Walcheren, to the Marquis of Anglesey, then Lord Paget. He had the war-medal for his conduct at Sahagun and Benevento. He, in 1812, went with the 25th Light Dragoons to India, and there had command of Arcot. He was private secretary to the Marquis of Anglesey when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was knighted and made a K.C.H. in 1831, and was appointed Colonel of the 7th Regiment of Hussars in 1846. Tuyll became a Major-General in 1837, a Lieutenant-General in 1846, and a General June 20, 1854. He married, in 1846, Mdme. de Muilman.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Count de Vigney, of France, has just been proved in London, the testator having died possessed of property in England, the executrix, according to the tenor of the will, being his esteemed friend Mdme. Louise Lachand, wife of M. Charles Alexander Lachand, residing in Paris, whom he has appointed universal legatee, with directions to carry out his wishes. To this lady he has left his lands, capital, and all his real and personal estate. His literary property and works will revert, and are bequeathed, from father to son: his estate of Maine Giraud is to be divided between her son (the testator's godson) and her daughter.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, P.C., formerly of Fir Grove, Eversley, Hants, but late of Little Green, Sussex, was proved in the London Court, under £25,000 personalty in the United Kingdom. The executors appointed are the relict and the eldest son, Henry Trail Erskine, Esq. The testator has bequeathed to his wife the whole of his personal estate. He was formerly Chief Judge of the Court of Review, and afterwards transferred to the Court of Common Pleas, which he resigned in 1845, and died, in November last, at the age of seventy-six.

The will of Thomas Rammell, of Sturry Court, near Canterbury, was proved in London under £25,000 personalty, the executors being the relict; George Rammell, the son; and Robert Lake, the brother-in-law. The testator has left to his wife his real estate, land, farms, and personal estate, which at her decease is to be divided amongst their children as she by will may appoint.

The late Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. T. D. Hodgson, M.A., of East Woodhay, Hants, has bequeathed legacies of £500 to the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The late Mr. Ambrose Lanfear, of Hungerford, Berks, has bequeathed to the Religious Tract Society, the London City Missions, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the London Missionary Society, £50 each; and to the Sunday School Society, Dublin, and the Ragged School Union, £25 each.

The Vienna journals state that the King of Prussia has sent a splendid Christmas-tree to the children of the Emperor of Austria.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Stephen Tobin as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the King of Denmark.

A greater portion of the Havannah cigars imported to this country, and also large importations for the French Government, are brought to Southampton by the Royal Mail Company's steamers. The Seine, which arrived at that port on Saturday last, brought 882 cases of cigars from Havannah, of which number 530 cases were for the French Government. Most of the cases for France contain 10,000 cigars each.

On the 21st ult. the library of the cathedral church of Strongnaes, Sweden, was destroyed by fire. It contained a great number of Scandinavian antiquities, valuable manuscripts, and rare books, which came from the pillage of the convents of Bohemia and of Moldavia during the Thirty Years' War. The library was founded in the fifteenth century, and science and literature have by this catastrophe suffered an immense loss.

The trial of the persons charged with participation in the riots at Geneva last August has ended in the most satisfactory manner for the accused. All the prisoners on both sides—Radical and Conservative—were acquitted; and the Court decided that the expenses of the trial should be borne by the Federal Government.

The tracing out of the line of the canal between the North Sea and the Baltic is finished, and the engineers have returned to Berlin. According to *Voss's Gazette*, it will be eleven geographical miles in length; commencing at the mouth of the Elbe, traversing Holstein and a part of Schleswig, and terminating in the Bay of Eckernforde. The depth throughout will be 31 ft., and the tide of the Baltic will reach beyond Rendsburg.

The seal of the Confederate States of America, the composition of which is by J. H. Foley, R. A., contains as a centre a representation of that statue of Washington which was executed by the American sculptor, Crawford, and erected at Richmond. The figure is mounted and in uniform, as commanding in an engagement. It is surrounded by a wreath, beautifully composed of the most valuable vegetable products of the Southern soil, as tobacco, rice, maize, cotton, wheat, and sugar-cane. The rim bears the legend, "The Confederate States of America, 22nd February, 1862. Deo Vindice." The seal is of silver, and its diameter is from three to four inches.

There appears to be as large an amount of carelessness on the part of the letter-writing community in America as in the Old Country. The report of Postmaster Dennison shows that 3,580,325 dead letters were received during the past year—over 9000 a day. Many of these letters contained money, deeds, bills of exchange, draughts, cheques, jewellery, and other valuables. Some of them were misdirected, others not directed at all, others unstamped, and others only partially directed. Thousands of these dead letters were returned to the writers, but the great majority had to be destroyed.

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Silks,	Furs,	Made-up Dresses,
Velvets,	Hosiery,	French Merinoes,
Shawls,	Gloves,	Winceys,
Jackets,	Ribbons,	Fancy Dresses,
Mantles,	Trimmings,	Flannels, &c.

Ladies and the Public are respectfully invited to make an early inspection.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FORD'S NOTICE of REMOVAL. MANTLES and JACKETS.—Thomas Ford respectfully requests the particular attention of his customers and the public to this notice of the REMOVAL of his Business from 42, Oxford-street, to his New Premises, 76, OXFORD-STREET (opposite the Partheon), where his business will be conducted as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.—Thos. Ford, Habit-maker, 42, Oxford-street (near Newman-street), London, W.

FORD'S GREAT SALE of MANTLES and JACKETS previous to Removal, commencing JAN. 9 and following days, when the whole of his extensive Stock will be offered at greatly reduced prices in order to effect an entire clearance. Thos. Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY (now opened).
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.
SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.

NEW SILKS.
Dark Princess Royal Cord, very bright, £2 15s. 6d. for 14 yards.
New Dark Checked Glacés, £2 2s. for 14 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Striped Glacés, 14 Yards, £2 2s.
Patterns of New Ribbed Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 14 Yards, £1 15s. 6d.
Patterns of Rich Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW FABRICS.—PATTERNS FREE.
Aberdeen Linseys, Knickerbocker Linseys.
All mixtures. Best and medium qualities.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT,
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips.
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

SANSFLECTUM JUPONS, 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.
"Wear admirably well."—Court Journal.
"Like vulcanite or indiarubber."—Queen.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

ONDINA, or WAVED JUPONS, 18s. 6d. and 21s.
"The dress falls in graceful folds."—Morning Post.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

AMERICAN TRAIN JUPONS, 5s. 11d. and 7s. 6d.
Light and graceful for the ball-room.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS, very light and warm, and 4 yards round:—
Puffed and quilted, in Black Silk, 55s. and 70s.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

PATTERNS FREE OF NEW SILKS AND OTHER MATERIALS.

GRANT and GASK are selling an immense purchase of the Richest FRENCH SILKS of the very Latest Fashion, at 3½ to 5½ guineas the Dress, being from £2 to £3 under present value. Also rich French Plain, Figured, and Fancy SILKS, at 2½ guineas the Dress of 14 yards, full width. Rich MOIRE ANTIQUES, Plain and Figured, in all the New Colours, 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
The Best LYONS SILK VELVETS, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard.
MADE-UP SKIRTS, BALL and EVENING DRESSES, in great variety.
BEST SEALSKIN MANTLES, 6½ guineas; VELVET MANTLES, ASTRACAN and SNOWSTORM JACKETS, &c.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

GENERAL MOURNING.
GRANT and GASK
invite an inspection of their large and well-assorted Stock of Goods for Family and Complimentary Mourning.
The SICILIAN CLOTH, BALMORAL CRAPE, and other new textures suitable for the season.
Several new makes in plain and figured BLACK SILKS, DRAPS DE LYONS, RADZEMERES, GROS GRAINS, &c., which can be recommended to wear, particularly a large purchase, at 3s. 9d. per yard, wide width, greatly under present value.
A large selection of made-up MOURNING SKIRTS, always in stock.
Mourning orders in town or country carefully and quickly executed.
Patterns by post free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, 5, Wells-street, London.

IRISH LINENS.—JAMES LINDSAY and CO., Belfast, will forward, carriage-free, at manufacturers' prices, Damask Table Linens, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Diapers, Glass Cloths, Towellings, Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs &c. Patterns, with price-list, post-free.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, LACE, and EMBROIDERY, in every variety for the season, well selected, elegant, and moderate in price, at SCOTT and THOMSON'S (late Nunn's), 259, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

BABYLINEN, Cloaks, Robes, and Hoods, of the Newest and most Elegant Styles, with every requisite for the Infant, at SCOTT and THOMSON'S (late Nunn's), The Juvenile Dépôt, 259, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London. Price-lists free by post.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that their recent extensive purchases of French Fancy Silks and Cashmere Shawls will be included in their usual January Sale, which has just commenced.—Piccadilly and Regent-street.

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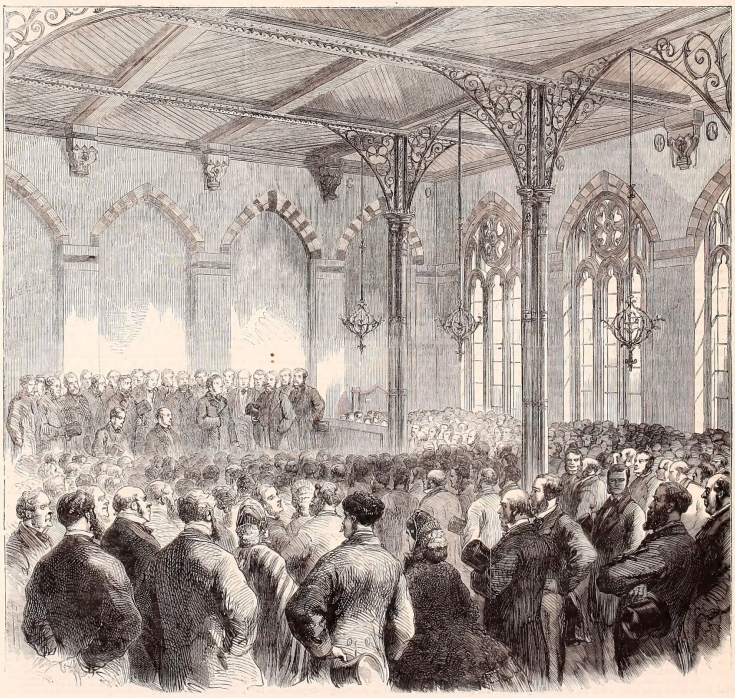
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1297.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SPAIN.

THERE was a time when the name of Spain commanded the deferential attention of the world quite as decidedly as that of England or of France does at the present moment. She was believed to hold in her hands the destinies of Europe and of the greater portion of what was then known as the New World. Her policy determined the policy of the Continent. From her proceeded the balmy breath of peace or the stern rigours of war for many peoples. She had acquired for herself a splendid inheritance, and, like the rich man in the parable, she said to herself, "Soul, take thine ease; eat, drink, and be merry." She understood not the great law, applicable to all human affairs, that where progress ends decay inevitably sets in. She lived upon herself and grew exhausted. As her internal vitality diminished, the extremities of her empire fell away from her. She slowly dwindled into a fourth or fifth rate Power; and, after having suffered the humiliation of conquest, and of subsequent deliverance, by foreign arms, passed through a term of



OPENING OF THE NEW EXCHANGE AT BIRMINGHAM.—SEE PAGE 42.

civil war, became a prey to military anarchy, and ceased to hold a recognised place in the family of European nations.

Spain, however, possesses immense resources which even improvidence could not wholly waste. Under the strong Government of Marshal O'Donnell, repose somewhat recruited her energies, and she became conscious of a new life tingling in her veins. She rose from her prostrate position, and, stretching her half-torpid muscles, looked round her for a suitable enterprise in which to try her newly-acquired strength. Unfortunately for her, national pride and ecclesiastical exclusiveness had shut up her spirit against all modern influences. She was still full of sixteenth-century ideas, and she believed in the existence of no other path to eminence than that which she had successfully climbed centuries ago. Else when she again stood erect, and shook from her raiment the dust in which she had ignominiously measured her length, she would have discovered a glorious opportunity of redeeming her name from contempt. Within a quarter of a century Spain might have made herself happy, powerful, and respected. By directing all her newly-awakened energies into the channel of self-improvement,—by opening up her rich domains by means of railway communication and good roads,—by turning to account her matchless water-power,—by unshackling industry and commerce from absurd restrictions,—by husbanding her revenue and rehabilitating her used-up credit,—and by liberalising to some slight extent such of her laws as paralyse intellectual vigour and put handcuffs upon conscience, she might speedily have recovered the position and influence of a great Power. She had nobody to fear. It was not likely that she would be molested. Her degradation did nobody any good, and she would have received not only a welcome back to her own place, but assistance.

She saw nothing of this. Spain has not been accustomed to recognise the importance of those reforms which begin at home. Misled by Old World notions, she aspired to set somebody else right instead of righting herself, and fell into the common mistake of identifying national glory, not with self-control and self-development, but with dictating the law to, and destroying the resources or the independence of, other States. Hence her needless war with the Emperor of Morocco, from which she gathered barren laurels; hence, also, her attempted resumption of authority over her old colony of San Domingo; hence the designs she had formed on Mexico; and hence her seizure of the Chincha Islands and her breach with the Republic of Peru.

Spain, however, as well as other nations, has to bow to "the inexorable logic of facts." Not the most invincible self-confidence can wholly protect her policy from the force brought to bear upon it by actual events. She may fight off innovating ideas. She may kill within her own bosom the seeds of the kindlier sentiments. She may shut both her ears to the teachings of reason. But she cannot dispose of events. When they hit her a staggering blow she has no choice but to reel before it. Even the most crystalline orthodoxy will not reverse the laws of Providence. Spain is beginning to find, what other nations have found, that the lust of extended dominion can only gratify itself in this age in the face of considerable danger and at ruinous pecuniary cost. International morality, moreover, cannot well be set at naught without waking up an angry and inexorable Nemesis. Spain has made light of financial credit, and, accordingly, has none. She has exhausted her treasury of cash in foolish expeditions; and, in the very midst of them, finds that she wants the "sinews of war." She cannot go forward without a sufficiency of means; she cannot retire without damage to her reputation. Let us not be too hard upon her. She made a grievous mistake, and she has discovered the blunder. That she should be reluctant to publish it to the world is but natural. One can easily pardon her effort to throw a veil over her shame when she has made it quite clear that she means to retrieve her error.

The Narvaez Ministry, as our readers will remember, suddenly resigned office about a month ago, and, on the failure of her Catholic Majesty to obtain a new Government, resumed it at the Queen's command. The Cortes had been previously summoned, and it was necessary, of course, that an Administration having some sort of claim to their confidence should be in a position to meet them. The Narvaez Cabinet—having become convinced that a policy of re-conquest promised but small success and demanded large immediate sacrifices; that San Domingo, of which Spain had ostentatiously taken possession on the treacherous invitation of Santana, and the Peruvian Republic, from which, under cover of a trumped-up quarrel, she had snatched the Chincha Islands, could give plenty of inglorious employment to her arms, drain her coffers, and yield her no profit—wisely concluded to bring to a close expeditions which were more troublesome than gainful. But the return from a pompous folly to simple good sense is sure to be rendered difficult, even to the repentant, by unexpected obstacles, as if to teach them that, although it is easy enough to transgress, it requires a strenuous effort to reform. Queen Isabella, speaking the mind to which her pride and superstition have made her a puppet, said "No" to the sensible advice of her Cabinet, and received the resignation of all its members. Her Majesty, however, could not delegate to her real advisers behind the throne, whether male or female, the official authority which the Cortes might be expected to recognise; and, to her chagrin, she found that no others would accept it on the terms proposed. Accordingly, she made a virtue of necessity. She commanded the Narvaez Cabinet to withdraw their resignations, and saved her Royal dignity by surrendering in substance the supremacy which she retained in form.

The Cortes met. The Queen's speech was skilfully framed to hide important political announcements behind vague phrases. Spain, under the teaching of an imperious necessity, is taking her place with those who

Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.

Marshal Narvaez has introduced a bill for abandoning San Domingo, on the ground, as stated in the preamble, that "Spain believed that the Dominicans were desirous of living under Spanish protection, but resistance has become too serious to render it possible any longer to maintain such an illusion—it would be a conquest, and the policy of Spain is not one of conquest." The bill, if carried, as there is little room for doubt that it will be, settles in principle the existing difference with Peru. For Spain's quarrel with the Peruvian Republic was even more indefensible than her resumption of authority in San Domingo. In the latter case, she could plead facts which seemed to warrant a pretence that she did but comply with the wishes of the inhabitants; in the former, she plainly attempted to override them. She sent to Peru a "Special Commissioner," in place of a Minister, with the scarcely-concealed purpose of signifying her non-recognition of Peruvian independence. As a matter of course, the Peruvians declined to receive him under a designation which implied that the Republic still belonged to Spain; whereupon, the Spanish Admiral seized the Chincha Islands, declaring that the forty years' peace had been but a truce, and that Spain intended to resume her sovereignty. The declaration, but not the act, has been disavowed; and the Queen's speech justifies public expectation that Spain is disposed to remove by friendly negotiation the cause of quarrel which she created by violence. Possibly, her political wisdom and sense of justice have been quickened by the determination of the whole group of South American republics to make common cause with Peru in resisting her reassertion of obsolete Transatlantic claims.

There is, in fact, some ground for hope that Spain is beginning to see the world as her neighbours see it, and that the illusions with which she woke up from her long sleep are being dispelled by the daylight of modern facts. It is even asserted that she meditates the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, and that, impressed by the conviction that "honesty is the best policy," she may restore her credit by satisfying the just claims of her bondholders. If so, she may rest assured that none will care to cast her former errors in her teeth. The best interests of Europe require that Spain should take and hold the high position which belongs to her, and it is a real pleasure to hail the commencement of her endeavours to qualify herself for it. To be great is the surest, if not the shortest, way to acquire greatness.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Fould's financial report to the Emperor was published on Tuesday. The Finance Minister thus summarises and concludes his report:—"The year 1863 will leave a deficit less by 15,000,000f. than had been anticipated; the budget of the year 1864 will probably balance itself; in 1865 our military expenditure will be reduced—for the army by 21,000,000f., for the navy by 23,000,000f.: together 44,000,000f.; and, lastly, we shall carry forward to the Budget of 1866 the sum of 18,000,000f. arising from the surplus of the resources of 1865. This sum may be notably increased at an early future, if, as is permitted to hope, the extraordinary expenses for the army and navy, which still figure in the anticipatory Budget for 1865 to the amount of 65,000,000f., shall successively decrease, and at last disappear. There will then be considerable resources, the employment of which will be ulteriorly determined. The situation, generally speaking, presents a favourable aspect. The monetary embarrassments have disappeared, a recovery of business seems near, and our revenues cannot fail to increase with the activity of commerce and industry. These happy results," adds the courtly financier, "are due to the confidence inspired by the Goverement of the Emperor, and to the pacific sentiments with which Europe knows your Majesty is animated."

The financial report of M. Fould is followed by a report of MM. Behic and Fould to the Emperor, including petitions addressed to his Majesty upon the rise in the rate of interest which has taken place in France as well as the rest of Europe, and has been maintained for nearly fifteen months. The petitions, signed by 300 commercial men in Paris, by manufacturers and commercial men in Lyons, precede a lengthy document, presented to the Emperor by the governing council of the Bank of France, praying an inquiry into the state of the establishment. The recommendation is approved by the Emperor.

Mdme. Bure, nurse of the Emperor, died recently at the age of eighty-four. Her son, the Emperor's foster-brother, has a situation in the household, under the title of Treasurer-General to the Crown.

A few days since an aged artist, Karl Christian Sparrmann, died suddenly at Dresden. In 1824 he was drawing master to Prince Napoleon (the present Emperor), and in that capacity resided with his pupil at Arenenberg during the summer, and at Rome in the winter. Under his guidance the Prince arrived at a remarkable degree of proficiency. Up to the last, Sparrmann treasured a collection of affectionate letters written to him by the Prince.

The two galleries of the Louvre which join the Pavillon Dénon are finished. They run to right and left of a spacious vestibule, decorated by a double row of columns, and contain a most interesting historic museum. The gallery to the right is devoted to Roman Iconography: a vast number of manuscripts illustrative of that science is to be found there. In the left-hand gallery are the casts, in copper, taken from Trajan's Pillar by the galvano-plastic process from plaster-moulds executed by Oudry. One of the ten sections has been sent by the Emperor to the Palais d'Industrie as one of the best specimens of Oudry's productions. Bullet marks on the bas-reliefs may be traced, telling tales of the many struggles that have taken place under the walls of old Rome, since the days of the siege by the traitor Connetable de Bourbon to the bloody scenes enacted in 1849.

The fashionable season at Paris shows signs of animation. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Count Walewski, and some of the Foreign Ambassadors gave dinners and held receptions last week.

A general visit to the Paris catacombs has taken place, under the direction of M. Lamé-Fleury, engineer of mines. A number of persons who had obtained tickets delivered by the Prefect of the Seine assembled in the courtyard of the octroi building at the old Barrière d'Enfer, and each, provided with torches or lanterns, descended into the catacombs, and remained there for more than an hour, coming out by the Tombe-Isoire, near the Orleans-road.

The French iron-clad frigate Invincible has just been taken into the dry dock at Castigneau, which has afforded an opportunity of judging of the efficacy of the system applied to that vessel for preserving her iron plates. A band of zinc, which, by isolating the electric currents, guarantees the plates from that green coating which causes injury, has transformed the nature of that vegetation, and, instead of a casing of marine herbs, there was found attached to the frigate's bottom a fine collection of corals.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* denies the report that a modification of the government of Algeria is contemplated, or that any dissensions on the subject exist between the War Minister and the Duke of Magenta. Another decree has been issued in reference to the alienation of the land in Algeria now belonging to the State, but which it is intended to allot for the purposes of colonisation.

SPAIN.

The Congress was definitively constituted on Thursday week, when Senor Alexandre Castro was elected President by 171 votes, against 36 obtained by the Opposition candidate.

The Government have resolved on abandoning their pretensions to San Domingo. Marshal Narvaez has submitted a bill to the Cortes for that purpose, the preamble of which says:—"Spain believed that the Dominicans were desirous of living under Spanish protection, but resistance has become too serious to render it possible any longer to maintain such an illusion. It would be a conquest, and the policy of Spain is not one of conquest." The preamble of the measure is an elaborate and a candid document. It frankly admits that the Spanish Government was deluded in supposing that any large proportion of the population of San Domingo desired annexation to Spain. The abandonment of San Domingo is being discussed in the Spanish Senate. Calderon Collantes attacked the Ministry for having resolved on such a policy. Marshal Narvaez contended that the interest of Spain demanded that an exhausting and futile struggle should be abandoned.

The *Epoca* of Madrid publishes a circular, dated the 8th of November last and addressed by the Foreign Minister to the Spanish representatives abroad, in reference to the dispute with Peru. The document is an elaborate recapitulation of the grievances which Spain alleges against Peru and a justification of the course taken by the former Power, which repudiates any intention whatever to realise a policy of conquest or aggrandisement. The Minister offers, if the terms tendered in June last are accepted by Peru, to give up the Chincha Islands and to establish by treaty peaceful and satisfactory relations between the two countries. If, however, Spain does not receive a favourable answer to this proposal within such interval as her Government may fix, then the offer is to be considered as withdrawn, and it is intimated in tolerably clear terms that Peru must take the consequences upon herself.

Admiral Pinzon has addressed a report, dated Nov. 26, to the Government announcing the loss of the frigate Triunfo by fire on the previous day, in consequence of the combustion of the turpentine deposited in the painter's store-room. No loss of life was to be regretted. The treasure, chronometers, and the greater part of the armament and fittings were saved.

Queen Christina has gone back to France. In passing through Logrono her Majesty received a visit from General Espartero.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened on the 2nd inst., by the King in person. His Majesty said, in the Speech from the Throne, that the Budget would show no deficit. He congratulated the representatives on the friendly relations of the country with foreign Powers. His Majesty stated also that the accession of the Emperor Maximilian to the Mexican throne was likely to lead to important commercial relations between Mexico and Portugal.

The Portuguese Minister in London, adds a telegram, was expected to amicably arrange the difficulty between England and Brazil.

DENMARK.

The Minister of Finance has submitted a bill to the Rigsraad throwing the coasting trade open to all nations who will grant a similar privilege to Danish shipping.

AUSTRIA.

The Government has announced that the Pope's Encyclical Letter and the list of errors appended may be promulgated by the bishops in the ordinary way.

The sittings of the Lower House of the Reichsrath were resumed on Monday. The Finance Committee presented its report on the Budget, in which it proposed that the Government should state to the House every detail of the public expenditure. The House rejected this proposal, and empowered the Government to apply, according to its own judgment, the funds granted for each department.

TURKEY.

A report of the Grand Vizier upon the Budget has been published. The necessity for the last home loan is explained by the non-receipt of revenues. A large proportion of the army is to be furloughed for six months, and the conscription stopped, as a measure of economy.

AMERICA.

By the Peruvian we have news from New York to the evening of Dec. 31.

Savannah has fallen into the hands of the Federals. General Sherman thus pithily notifies the welcome fact to President Lincoln:—

Savannah, Georgia, Dec. 22.

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton.

W. J. Sherman, Major-General.

General Sherman occupied the city on the morning of the 21st ult., and found the 20,000 inhabitants, he says, "quiet and well disposed." The Confederate General Hardee had previously rejected a summons to surrender; but during the 20th ult. he succeeded in transporting all his infantry and field artillery across the river from the city to a place called Union Causeway, and had thus escaped the assault which the Federals intended to make, and withdrawn his troops before the Federal works had advanced enough to impede his passage of the river. Savannah advices of the 26th ult. report that an effort was being made to intercept General Hardee's retreat before he could reach the Broad River; but the Richmond journals stated that General Hardee had arrived at Charleston.

As a set-off against the Federal success at Savannah, we have to record the failure of the Federal attack on Wilmington. General Butler had returned to Fort Monroe, and the transports with his troops on board were also arriving there. Admiral Porter, with his frigates and monitors, had proceeded to Beaufort, and was there awaiting further orders. Admiral Porter, in his report of the operations, stated that on the 24th ult., after a large powder-ship had been blown up under the walls of Fort Fisher, without doing any damage, his fleet bombarded the fort, and in an hour silenced the Confederate fire. On the afternoon of the 25th 3000 troops, under the command of General Weitzel, landed under cover of the fire from the fleet, captured two batteries, and advanced within fifty yards of Fort Fisher, some of the men even entering the outworks. General Weitzel, however, deemed a successful attack impracticable, and re-embarked on the same evening, though about 1000 men remained ashore during the following day, in consequence of the state of the weather. General Butler informed Admiral Porter, on the night of the 25th ult., that an assault was impracticable, as Fort Fisher was substantially uninjured as a defensive work by the navy fire, and could only be reduced by a regular siege; and he added that he should return to Fort Monroe as soon as the transports for his troops were ready. Admiral Porter vainly assured General Butler that the fire of his ships could keep the Confederates inside the fort from showing their heads until a storming column should be within twenty yards of the works, and that the capture of the fort by assault, if attempted, would have been easier than was supposed. An interesting feature in Admiral Porter's report is his condemnation of the 100-pounder Parrott guns, which he says were unfit for the service. Six of them burst, killing and wounding forty-five men.

The notion of the powder-ship which, as stated above, was blown up near Fort Fisher with such trivial result, was suggested by the effect of the explosion at Erith; and the method of fitting out and firing the vessel is thus described:—

The United States steam gun-boat Louisiana was taken to the Norfolk Navy yard about a month ago, and such changes made in her as would adapt her to receive the powder. She was also disguised as much as possible, so as to give her the appearance of a blockade-runner. After all the required changes had been made the Louisiana was towed to Craney Island, where she was loaded. The hold was left empty, as the powder at the explosion was desired to be as much as possible above water. The powder was contained in a bulkhead occupying a portion of the berth-deck and extending nearly to the boilers. The first tier of powder was placed in barrels with the heads taken out, and the remainder was in bags. For the purpose of exploding the powder, there were three clock-fuses placed in the vessel, one in each gangway and one aft, near the boilers. From each of these a patent Gomez fuse led completely round the vessel, and terminated one in the hold and the others in the centre of the berth-deck. Any one of the fuses ignited would fire all the others, because each one crossed one of the others, and wherever they crossed they were grafted. There were no absolute soundings of the shore in the vicinity of Fort Fisher, and it was only a matter of conjecture how near the Louisiana could go before she ran aground. When her bottom first grated the sand her furnace-doors were to be thrown open, the engines left running, and caps placed upon the fuses, the clocks set, and everybody hurriedly transferred to the picket launch, the tug, and the boats. The explosion was expected to take place in thirty or forty minutes, and by that time the party, with their steam-launch, would probably be five miles away. A provision was made, however, in case something should occur—some accident befall the launch. Under such circumstances they were to take the surf-boat and row for life till

just within the time for the explosion, when they were to jump overboard, go with ropes and buoys as far as possible from the boat, submerge to the head, and, with cotton in their ears, await the shock.

The Federals have been again repulsed in an attempt to land on Roanoke Island; and an expedition by Granger against Mobile had, according to Confederate accounts, been driven back.

There are contradictory reports as to Hood's movement. One account says that he had crossed the Tennessee. Another states that the Federal gun-boats had prevented him from crossing, and even adds that the remnant of his army had been captured.

Although it was declared that the Federal Generals Stoneman and Burbridge had been defeated in Western Virginia, it seems that they have captured Saltville, the great manufactory of salt for the South.

At Richmond there has been no new movement, but it was reported that Lee was preparing to attack the Federals. The Southern press urge Lee's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederacy.

President Lincoln has been made an LL.D. by the College of New Jersey.

The President has remitted the sentence of the court-martial upon Admiral Wilkes to a period of one year from its date. The sentence suspended him three years from the service.

The Brazilian demand for explanation and reparation for the seizure of the Florida has been replied to by a note from Mr. Seward. Regret is expressed for the proceeding at Bahia. Captain Collins is suspended and ordered to be tried by court-martial. The United States Consul at Bahia is dismissed, and the men captured in the Florida are to be set at liberty. Mr. Seward says the United States have a complaint against Brazil for recognising the Confederates as belligerents, but he adds that it is no part of the duty of an officer to take upon himself the redressing of his country's wrongs.

President Jefferson Davis has issued a declaration that B. G. Burley—who has been apprehended in Canada, and who headed the men who endeavoured to take the steamer Michigan on Lake Erie and then release the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's island—is a Confederate officer, and acted under the authority of the Confederate Government.

The esteemed veteran English actor, Mr. James William Wallack—a contemporary of Edmund Kean and Elliston—died at New York on Christmas Day, aged sixty-nine, having been born in London in 1795. He made his first appearance in America at the Park Theatre, New York, in 1818, and his great success and popularity with the play-going public of that city induced him to divide his time thenceforth between England and the United States. In 1836 he opened the National Theatre, New York, and remained manager of it until it was destroyed by fire, in 1839. He then returned to England, and played for some time at the Princess's Theatre. In 1851 he once more crossed the Atlantic, with the intention of residing permanently in America. The New York papers record his decease with strong expressions of sympathy and regret.

The steam-ship North America foundered while on her voyage from New Orleans to New York. She had on board 203 sick soldiers, twelve cabin passengers, and a crew of forty-four men. Of these only sixty-two persons were saved. Among the lost were Colonel Saunders and Lieutenant-Colonel Horn.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Governor of Canada issued a proclamation offering a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of each of the St. Albans raiders. More of the raiders have been re-apprehended in Canada, and sent for examination to Montreal. Their trial began on the 27th ult., in the Superior Court, before Mr. Justice Smith. It was stated that three of the raiders had made their way into the United States, and had enlisted into the Federal service in New Hampshire, but had been recognised and arrested.

The *Montreal Gazette* has the following statement relating to the ballot for the service militia, which took place on Dec. 30 :—

Sixty-one battalions are to be draughted in Upper Canada, and fifty-one in Lower Canada. As each battalion is to number 795 men, it follows that if the law is fully carried out 58,495 will be draughted in Upper Canada, and 40,545 in Lower Canada. The force, exclusive of the volunteers, would therefore amount to 89,040 men, or, with the officers, to more than 100,000. The battalions continue organised for three years, and are then succeeded by a new ballot. The Act provides that the Commander-in-Chief may call out the militia so draughted at any time in order to organise it for service, and that he may also call it out for six days' drill each year, when each non-commissioned officer and man will be paid at the rate of fifty cents a day, and for the time being be subject to the "Queen's regulations and orders for the Army." It may be well, in order to prevent misconception, to state that the Commander-in-Chief's order to organise these service battalions was not called for by the recent complications, but is simply a carrying out of that portion of the Act which provides "that at some period of the year 1861, to be fixed by the Commander-in-Chief, and in each third succeeding year," the registrars shall proceed to ballot as above stated for candidates. The ballot was put off to the very last moment.

INDIA.

The news from India by the Bombay mail is to the 14th ult., and is of a satisfactory character, the only exception to tranquillity being the warlike operations against the Bhootanese. Throughout British India (says the *Times of India*) dissatisfaction has ceased to show itself by any outward manifestations, and the increasing prosperity of the country, adding daily to the comfort and well being of the people, is reconciling them more and more to the dominion of England in Hindostan.

Sir Hugh Rose was recovering from the effects of his accident; his retirement, however, was expected, and Sir Hope Grant is named as his successor as Commander-in-Chief.

The affairs of Cabool were as complicated as ever. A large army had been collected by Ufzil Khan's uncle, with the intention of attacking the Ameer. The Russians, having captured the whole territory of Kokan, were reported to be preparing to march against Turkestan.

A Persian army was said to be moving against Herat.

AUSTRALIA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26.

The elections have terminated and the new Parliament will meet for the transaction of business on Monday next, the 28th inst. The result of the elections, I am sorry to say, is anything but encouraging; for, while some of our ablest politicians have been rejected, their places have been filled by men, some of them good enough in their way but totally untried and inexperienced. Protection to native industry has been the winning card at the different contests; and we have as motley a crew of Protectionists as were ever got together, such a gathering as would gladden the heart of the late Lord George Bentinck. The whole of Mr. O'Shanassy's followers—Mr. Wood, Mr. Haines, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Johnson, and Dr. Evans—have disappeared from political life for the nonce, Mr. O'Shanassy himself only escaping defeat by a narrow majority—a striking instance of the fickleness of the popular feeling in Victoria. The majority of the members have been returned as Ministerialists, one or two of the Cabinet having declared themselves in favour of a revision of the tariff, whatever that may mean; but, whilst Protectionist views have been encouraged by some of the Ministry, it is well known that the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice are out-and-out Free-traders. In such a state of things the probability is that the very strength of the Ministry will prove its weakness; for, whilst the bulk of its supporters will not be satisfied with anything short of Protection, the more experienced and intelligent members of the House and of the Cabinet will not stultify themselves or their convictions by acquiescing in the exploded doctrine.

The news brought by the last mail of the intentions of Russia as to the Australian colonies, in the event of a war with England on the Polish question, has caused no little alarm and anxiety. We shall certainly take it as a warning to set our house in order. What Russia deemed practicable and desirable may be deemed equally practicable and equally desirable by any other Power with which England may choose to have a quarrel. It is understood that the Treasurer has made, or is to make, provision in his estimates for such defensive works as will, at least, quiet the apprehensions of the more timid until such time as the mother country can be appealed to for the use of something in the shape of gun-boats, steamers, or block-ships. We have a large and efficient volunteer force, and our noble bay is almost land-locked; so that timely and wise precautions would render us safe against the attacks of any enemy. In South Australia active steps have already been taken, £20,000 having been recently voted for the purchase of guns.

I hope you will try and put your daily contemporaries right regarding the geographical position of the different Australian colonies. Errors in this respect may be a light matter to them, but to us such errors are annoying. Perhaps you will allow me to state that New Holland, or Australia, is a continent, and that its explored and inhabited portions are known as New South Wales, of which Sydney is the capital; Victoria, of which Melbourne is the capital; South Australia, of which Adelaide is the capital; Western Australia, of which Perth is the capital; and Queensland, of which Brisbane is the capital. The last-named colony is the youngest of the lot, and it feels excessively annoyed at being spoken of in London, as it has been, as that part of Australia to which British convicts are sent.

The weather has recently been somewhat remarkable, and we are without the usual allowance of dry, warm weather usually experienced at this season. Weather prophets are in great favour here. Saxby, as I mentioned before, is the chief. Mr. Ellery, our Astronomer-Royal, however, has recently stated that Saxby's theory has been here proved unsound. Nearly everyone believes in the Lieutènant, notwithstanding; and if he were to come out here he would probably be elevated to the rank of a Government prophet to protect native industry from foreign influences exerted against our poor world by the stars.

With reference to gold-mining, new discoveries are of frequent occurrence, and thus the known area of our auriferous deposits is gradually extending. As a matter of course, the time must come when the search for alluvial gold will be unprofitable; but the best-informed practical men here are of opinion that there is hardly a limit to the development of quartz mining. As regards this and all other enterprises there is great necessity and ample room for the introduction of additional capital. This colony can never make progress equal to the great resources of the territory until English capitalists can be induced to invest some of their wealth in at once aiding our productive enterprise and in adding largely to their own gains.

The annual meeting of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria was held on the 11th inst., his Excellency Sir Charles Darling presiding on the occasion. A highly satisfactory report was submitted and adopted. It was resolved to spend a further sum of £400 in co-operating with the authorities of Tasmania in introducing another supply of salmon ova. The Hon. Mr. Haines was elected president, in the room of Mr. Edward Wilson, who retired on account of his going to England.

By the outgoing mail petitions from every town of note against the transportation of convicts to any part of the Australian colonies will be transmitted for presentation to her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament. Upon no question is there such unanimity as upon this.

Politically and socially, things are about as disorganised in New South Wales as they well can be. Parliament was dissolved after the recent want-of-confidence debate, and the constituencies are now in the heat of a general election—at which, as in Victoria, the Protection cry predominates. With a deficiency in the revenue of something like £500,000, the opinion prevails that nothing but Protection will bring back to New South Wales that prosperity for which at one time it was so noted. Bushranging becomes more outrageous and frequent, gangs of desperadoes pursuing their avocations without any check being placed on their proceedings. The other day a mail-coach, although under the protection of a police escort, was stopped by three men, who, in the encounter that took place with the police, killed one of the latter, and took one prisoner—the remainder fled. The mail-bags were then rifled of their contents. Scarcely a day passes without the occurrence of something similar. The police, either from fear or indifference, seem utterly unable to prevent these deeds of blood and plunder; and the people stand aloof, evidently from a dread of bringing down upon their heads the vengeance of the outlaws, whose numbers are now and again recruited from the ranks of young squatterdom.

NEW ZEALAND.

The situation of affairs in New Zealand, as described in the advices brought by the present mail, although not satisfactory, was, at all events, simpler. The Maori prisoners, so strangely kept and so strangely allowed to escape, were still at large, and seated, armed and defiant, in a strong pah, built on a hill 1100 ft. above the sea level.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Elihu Burritt (generally known as the "learned blacksmith") has been appointed United States Consul at Birmingham.

The emigration from the Clyde last year shows an increase of fifty per cent compared with the preceding year.

Mr. William Nichols, Judge of the Birmingham County Court, died at Mentone, in Savoy, on the 29th ult.

The Marquis of Westminster has presented £500 to the Denbighshire Infirmary.

Mr. Robartes has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of East Cornwall.

The New Townhall, in Stretford-road, for the township of Hulme, was opened on Tuesday, and the occasion was celebrated by a dinner.

The memorial ward of the late Dr. Smyly, in connection with the Meath Hospital, at Dublin, was opened on Thursday week, in the presence of Lord Wodehouse.

On Monday the old Liverpool and New York packet-ship Dacotah arrived in the Mersey from Nassau, with a cargo consisting of 4000 bales of blockade-run cotton. At the present rates for fine American staple in Liverpool, this cargo is valued at £280,000.

In one of the processes of steel-pen making done by women, at Birmingham, a quick worker will cut out in one day of ten working hours 250 gross, or 36,000 pens, which involves 72,000 distinct motions of the arm, two in every second.

The death of Mrs. Eliza Hughes, of Wolverhampton, in her 102nd year, is announced. She had five children, the eldest now living being in her seventy-fourth year; thirty-four grandchildren, and seventy great-grandchildren. She retained her faculties to the day of her death.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Manchester Royal Exchange, held on Wednesday, the report of the committee of management respecting the proposed erection of a new building on the site bounded by Market-street, Cross-street, Bank-street, and Ducie-place, was received, and the resolutions proposed were unanimously passed.

In Liverpool, last week, the births were 321, the deaths 442; in Manchester and Salford the births 269, the deaths 275; in Birmingham the births 208, the deaths 213; in Leeds the births 117, the deaths 138; in Bristol the births 124, the deaths 81; in Edinburgh the births 109, the deaths 90; in Glasgow the births 357, the deaths 313.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alfred Lloyd Fox as Consul at Falmouth, Mr. Albert Hugo Adolf Zeden as Consul at Liverpool, and Mr. Peter Romyn as Consul at Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees, and Middlesborough, for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; and of Mr. William L. Raymond as Consul at Leeds for the United States of America.

A silver medal has been presented by the chairman of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, on behalf of the Swedish Government, to Captain Williams, of the Liverpool Ship Simla, the chief officer and crew of which saved the crew of the Swedish ship Vestfold, waterlogged and sinking, in a severe gale off Cape Finisterre.

The annual meeting of the Kidderminster School of Art was held on Wednesday week, Sir John Pakington, M.P., in the chair. There was a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the working of this important institution, and these, added to the successful students, nearly filled the body of the room.

The Mayor of Salford, Mr. Wright Turner, has received from the inhabitants of his native place—the village of Hayfield, in Derbyshire—an address of congratulation, very numerously and respectably signed, upon the occasion of his being elected to preside over the municipality of the borough in which he now resides.

The Hartlepool Hospital was opened for reception of patients, on Thursday week, by Mr. James Groves (Mayor), in the place of Mr. R. Burden, of Castle Eden, to whose liberality the building has been converted into an hospital. The alterations, by Mr. Burden, have cost £1000, and that gentleman has offered another £250 as an endowment fund.

A gathering took place at Brighton, on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the opening of a new Working Men's Union. Speeches were delivered by Mr. White, M.P., Professor Fawcett, who dwelt upon the usefulness of such institutions as that in preventing the spread of strikes—the stumbling-block to a good understanding between employers and employed, and other friends of the working men.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury entertained about 100 poor men and women from the various parishes in the city at the palace last week. A substantial dinner was provided, to which ample justice was done.

Mr. W. E. Forster addressed a meeting of his constituents, at Bradford, on Tuesday night. The hon. gentleman touched upon most of the leading questions of the day, and at the conclusion of his speech he received a vote of confidence.

The Marquis of Exeter, the principal proprietor of the Stamford and Essendine Railway, has taken the working of it into his own hands. He has purchased new rolling stock, and has commenced running the trains with officials of his own appointment, the agreement with the Great Northern for the working of the line having expired.

A disgraceful scene occurred on the first Sunday in the new year near Chacewater. A funeral procession was set upon by a gang of ruffians and snowballed, the hats of the followers being knocked off and their clothing covered with snow. The "fun" of the snowballers reached its height as the procession entered the churchyard.

A meeting was held yesterday week in the Athenæum, Bristol, presided over by the Mayor of the city, for the purpose of considering the question of constructing a tunnel under the bed of the River Severn, so as to improve the communication between the mining districts of South Wales and Bristol. The importance and practicability of the undertaking having been commented upon by the chairman, Mr. Willis, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Cossham, and others, resolutions were adopted approving the scheme.

The Government having withdrawn their annual grant of £40 to the School of Art at Birkenhead, a meeting was held on Monday—Mr. John Laird, M.P., presiding—at which a committee was formed to raise subscriptions and take other measures to carry on the school. The school was established in 1861, and since that time 4303 pupils, principally children and the working classes, have attended it. There have been 500 "art-students;" 226 students in the industrial school and 217 in the "poor school" had passed examinations successfully.

As a gratifying proof of the mutual good understanding between employers and employed in the Manchester trade, we observe that the sixty-third anniversary of the foundation of the business of Messrs. Potter and Taylor, formerly Potters and Norris, of George-street, Manchester, was celebrated by an entertainment to all their people on Monday week. The late member for Manchester, Sir John Potter, Bart.; and his father, Sir Thomas Potter, who was the first Parliamentary representative of that town, belonged to this commercial firm.

At the general meeting and soirée of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on Monday, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., addressed those present respecting the increased public taste for literature and science, as compared with a few years since. He thought everybody must admit that such an appetite was growing. There were many proofs of it patent to every one, and amongst those proofs were the establishment of libraries at railway stations and the increasing circulation of the penny newspapers, the latter being most healthy exponents of public opinion. Their enormous circulation showed that they must be in the hands of almost every reading man throughout the kingdom. In addition to these, there was the rapidly improving taste for music. He would appeal to the recollection of those who could look back twenty or thirty years, whether, even amongst the higher classes—amongst, for instance, the young men in public schools and universities—music was not looked upon rather as an effeminate accomplishment, and as that which a man could hardly apply himself to without some little discredit to his manliness. Now, there was hardly a large town in the country in which there were not concerts among the people, and choral societies performing some of the finest pieces of music, that have been produced in a manner which he had heard described by the best judges as equal to the highest-class performers. The hon. member, in concluding his remarks, expressed his opinion that such institutions as the one they were met to further were doing a real good in promoting this taste for reading.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—At the Preston Quarter Sessions, yesterday week, John Newton, a bankrupt cotton manufacturer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for secretly removing from his mill some property which had passed into the hands of his assignees.

A man, named Crawleigh, aged twenty-two, a printer, was yesterday week found guilty of a shop robbery at North Shields. Several previous convictions were proved against him; amongst others it was shown that he had undergone six years' penal servitude for robbery with violence. Crawleigh said he wished to speak to the Court ere they pronounced sentence. Addressing the Chairman as "Learned Sir," he said that, although he (Crawleigh) had been found guilty according to the evidence of the jury, yet his conscience acquitted him, for he was sure that he was not the first by hundreds who had been convicted on false evidence. As an instance of this he quoted the case of Mr. Bewick, who, he said, had been falsely condemned, and then afterwards was able to clear himself through the power of money. Then, if they turned their attention to the Bible, that best of books, they found that many false witnesses rose up against our blessed Lord himself, and if false evidence prevailed against that Spotless Lamb, how much more might it do so with him? He had already undergone all the horrors of penal servitude—horrors calculated to appal the soul of man—and he had not yet had sufficient time since then of producing fruits for either good or evil. Therefore, he asked them to let his punishment go with the smallness of the present offence; for to his inevitable grief he found that English dispensers of justice passed sentence, not according to the enormity or the contrary of their offence, but to the number of past offences. Whatever past offences he might have committed—and which were now exhibited before them—he hoped would not affect their judgment in passing sentence upon him, but that they would be looked upon more as the eccentricities and follies of youth, and not cause him to again pay the penalty for offences committed some time ago. He asked them, then, on that account to pity rather than condemn; and though the morning of his life had been stormy, yet he hoped the afternoon might be more tranquil, and that he might have the opportunity of showing that he had many germs of virtue and usefulness, which he trusted might be spared to him for many years to come. In conclusion, he quoted some verses from Burns. Crawleigh's harangue does not seem to have benefited him much, as he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. When sentence had been passed, he said, in a tone of injured innocence, "Well, Sir, an evil which cannot be cured must surely be endured. I will endeavour with fortitude"—— The prisoner was prevented from giving further vent to his proposed heroic intentions by being removed from the dock.

Last Saturday Henry Brown was hanged at Liverpool. He and a man named Lindon were convicted at the last assizes of the murder of a man whose name was M'Carthy. Lindon was respited.

The *Daily News* is warm in the praise of the jerked beef of South America, to which we referred last week as being sold at 3d. a pound. It is capable of being cooked as soup, mince, stew, &c.; but requires to be first steeped for three or four hours, or else washed in hot water, when it swells, and loses its dry, shrunken appearance.

All the posthumous papers, with the exception of the memoirs, of Heinrich Heine have been bought for the Austrian Government. Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, concluded the purchase of these important literary remains from the poet's widow, who is residing in Paris. Mrs. Heine is to receive an annuity of 3000f. for life as the price of her husband's papers.

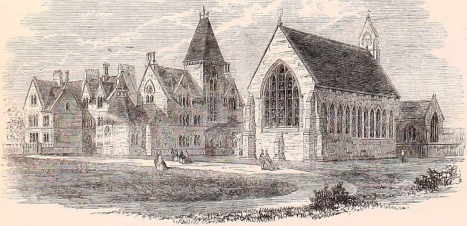
THE NEW CHURCH AT DEPTFORD.

CHRIST CHURCH, Deptford, which was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Tuesday, the 27th ult., has been erected to supply the wants of the populous parish of St. Paul, Deptford. The church will take the place of a temporary place of worship which, until destroyed by fire a few weeks since, existed over a building used as a sawmill, and more recently as a kamptulicon floorcloth manufactory. This place had been for two or three years well attended by the poor of the district, drawn together by the exertions of the Rev. J. P. Courtenay, who for five years has been labouring in the parish in connection with the London Diocesan Home Mission. The site was purchased for £700. The church is of a plain and substantial character, the style of the architecture being somewhat akin to the Lombard Romanesque. The exterior is of brick, with courses of coloured bricks introduced, with a little Bath stone in the windows; the tower, which is 85 ft. high, has a saddle-back roof. The interior of the church has a light effect, the roof being of one span carried by iron columns, which also serve to support the galleries on three sides, so that the view of the preacher is in no way obstructed. The galleries are approached by stone staircases at the east and west ends of the church. The chancel, which is lighted by a four-light window, has been ornamented by the munificent gifts of friends; for instance, the east window is filled with stained glass by Warrington, the subjects represented being scenes in our Saviour's life, the gift of a widow lady, who desired to place it there in memory of her husband. The reredos, which is of stone, sculptured with a representation of The Last Supper, together with the encaustic tiles on the walls of the chancel, was presented by another widow lady for the same purpose. The west window, by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, is the gift of Lady Anstruther, the widow of Sir Ralph Anstruther, who, when alive, took a deep interest in the mission work, and often visited from house to house amongst the poor of the district. The font, which is of Caen stone and hexagonal in form, has been paid for by the united contributions of the poor forming the congregation of the church. It has subjects from the Gospels carved in the panels of the sides. The



NEW EXCHANGE BUILDINGS AT BIRMINGHAM.—SEE PAGE 31.

pulpit, which is also of Caen stone, with columns of marble and alabaster, is the result of a collection made by Mr. Burnside, of Blackheath, among friends in that neighbourhood. The pulpit, reading-desk, font, and rerodos have all been executed by Mr. Seale, of Walworth, from the designs and under the superintendence of the architects. The lighting of the church is by gas coronæ, suspended from pendants in the roof between the columns which support the roof and galleries. The accommodation provided is for 1200 persons. The cost of the church, exclusive of the before-mentioned gifts, the lighting, and warming, has not exceeded £4000. The architects are Messrs. Newman and Billing, F.R.I.B.A., who have given their services gratuitously. Mr. Peake, of Horsleydown, was the contractor.



CHRIST'S COLLEGE, BRECON, SOUTH WALES.—SEE PAGE 33.



CHRIST CHURCH, DEPTFORD.

Leaves from a Sketch-book.

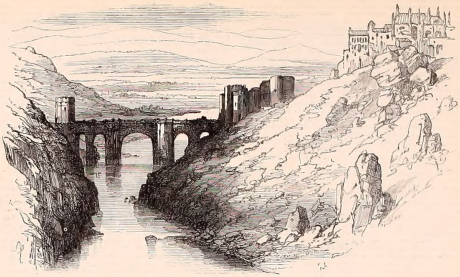
TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, like many other cities in Spain, is a place of such remote antiquity that nothing can be stated with certainty as to its origin. Hercules, however, is claimed as its founder; and, as this hero is said to have passed beyond the Strait of Gibraltar—called from him the "Pillars of Hercules"—and to have slain, at Cadiz, the three-bodied and three-headed monster, Geryon, this claim is at least as probable as the exploit attributed to him. There is nothing like going far enough back for the pedigree of cities or people, even though we should at length arrive at the last term of the series in the pair who "delved and span" when no one was a gentleman. Indeed, one whose ancestor is on the "Roll of Battle Abbey," or, with Christopher Sly, "came in with Richard Conqueror," is the merest *nouveau homo* and *parvenu* in



A STREET IN TOLEDO.

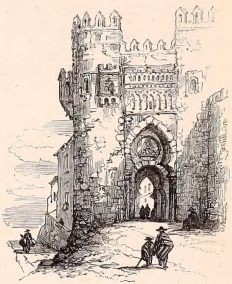
comparison with the fabulous antiquity which tinges the *sangre azul* of the highborn Spaniard. The blue ichor that courses through the veins and streaks the delicate organism of the Hidalgo is as the mould that marbles the genuine Stilton—a proof at once of age and quality, and, the profane might add, of decay. Still, without accepting all the pretensions of the old Spanish writers, who assert that Spain was first colonized by Tubal, the grandson of Noah, and that it was subsequently governed for twelve years by King Nebuchadnezzar after his conquest of Jerusalem, it is certain that the fertility of its soil, the beauty of its climate, and its mines of gold and silver, very early attracted to it the enterprise of the various tribes that fringed the shores of the Mediterranean. Some one of these founded Toledo, which is several times mentioned by LIVY under the name of Toletum, and was taken and retaken by Carthaginians and Romans during the second Punic War, in the third century before the Christian era. He calls it "urbs parva, sed loco munita," but, though small in extent, its strong situation made its possession a matter of considerable importance for "strategic reasons." It occupies one of those spots which seem to have offered a



THE TAGUS, AND THE CONVENT OF ST. JUAN DE LOS REYES.



BRIDGE OVER THE TAGUS.



THE PUERTA DEL SOL.



THE SWORD MANUFACTORY.

natural asylum for the defence of man as soon as he had begun to awaken to the material advantages arising from the desertion of the wigwam and the cave for the walled and moated town. Toledo is situated about forty miles to the south-west of Madrid, in the very centre of Spain, so that, like the Grecian Delphi, it acquired the appellation of "umbilicus terræ." Seen from a distance, it rises like a cone above the surrounding country, and has a most striking appearance. The Tagus, winding between two granite rocks, here assumes the form of a horseshoe, or Moorish arch, and surrounds, on all sides but the north, the steep and craggy eminence on which Toledo is built. Towards the land side the double wall and formidable towers of the city aided its natural defences, and rendered it almost impregnable against the imperfections of siege artillery. There are those who claim for it a Hebrew origin, and tell us that it was founded by a son of Japhet, who came into Spain after the Babylonish captivity, and called this city Toledoth, or generations, because they had been driven into so many nations, genealogies, and so to trim and prune their family trees. This derivation, being anything but probable, we may be content with still more improbable by the fact that the Jews are not a building people. They are a people to carry out and not to leave any trace behind, nor are they inclined to invest the fruits of their thrift in that which soon fades, crumbles, liberates, or upholders right and left, and so leaves, or blow up for the good of mankind. However this may be, on the decline of the Roman power it fell into the hands of the Visigoths, who, under their King Leovigildo, made it the Gothic capital the capital of their vast empire. The episode of violence and treachery which, in 711, sent Roderic, the last of the Visigoths, his throne and his life, is considered by Gibbon to be one of good authority, and the Arabian historians have adopted it as a sufficiently romantic subject for poetry. The main incidents, however, are authentic, as is insignificant enough to mention the Royal city of Toledo in the springtime of the year 711. King Roderic, the Visigoth, no barbarian, but a monarch of high culture and literary, is drowning in licentiousness his anxiety as to the approaching Saracen. His favourite, Count Julian, whose fair daughter Florinda he had basely deserted in the enemy's camp, has himself been the first to invite the dauntless Tarik to the conquest of Spain. The news is brought that Tarik has landed at the point opposite to Africa, which is still known as Gebel al Tarik, Tarik's Rock or Gibraltar. Day by day the messengers rode to the city with the tidings of the progress of the conquering Arabs. Roderic becomes half-sensible of his danger. An army is hastily prepared, and placed under the orders of Don Rodrigo, the Royal standard. The Archbishop of Toledo, soldier as well as priest, is intrusted with the sacred standard of Hercules and Pelayo, which he means to betray in the heat of the battle. The armies meet at Xeres, where a bloody contest takes place, and the Moors triumph from its grapes. Roderic, like Agag, comes forth delicately. He occupies the throne of Alaric, but the spirit of the Goth is departed. The command of the warrior race has passed away. The sons of Rome rides to the battle reclining on an ivory car drawn by two milk-white mules, and his head is adorned of pearls. The Gothic feminine form is luxuriously clad in a silken robe embroidered with gold. The trumpet sounds, and the gaudy sculptures of Rome are driven by their superior numbers, press upon the foe. But now treason begins its work. Sedition joins public strife, and the Moors, with their native cunnance cause with the Moslem. The tide of victory turns; Roderic rumours himself to a beat effort to rally his followers, is wounded and flees leadlong from the battle to find a grave in the waters of the Guadalquivir. Toledo speedily fell into the hands of the victorious Tarik, and became one of the most important cities in the new empire of the Saracens. The city remained in their possession for upwards of 300 years, till, in 1084, it was taken by Alfonso VI., King of Leon and Castile, who assumed the title of Emperor of Toledo, and made the cathedral Cut its first Christian church. Many changes occurred in the course of about four centuries, to Ferdinand and Isabella, who by the expulsion of the Moors from Granada in 1492 found their power reduced under one sway the previously-divided kingdom of Spain. Each ancient city, then, has its history, its memories, its vicissitudes, and has so often changed its masters, still bears the impress of its various conquerors. Near it one may see the ruins of Roman magnificence in the amphitheatre and aqueduct. Looking up at that old and crumbling gate, one may read an inscription that tells how the Visigoths built it, how the Arab left it and the inner wall of the city; or one may gaze upon the beautiful Puerta del Sol (see Engraving), and see the combination of Moorish fancy, and advanced civilisation were in those old Moslems, "who thus would build." Nor is Toledo behind many of Andalusia in such a monument of the boundless wealth and lavish expenditure of a past age. This is emphatically a city of the dead. Where once were was a population of 200,000, there are now not 12,000. The archbishop, formerly a prince for a king's son, and next to the see of Bologne, formerly a prince for a king's son, and next to the see of Rome the richest bishopric in the world, has now sunk to moderate dimensions; the treasury of the cathedral, which contained jewels and gifts of inestimable value, has been sold by the Jews. Indeed, Toledo, whose history is so interwoven with that of Spain, has no important event in the nineteenth century in which it has not played a prominent part, is now a mere city of the dead—the dead and the living—a monument of the lifeless symbol of decadence and ruin. The very streets, steep, narrow, and tortuous, give no idea of the place they lead to. Almost each once have swept merrily along them, but cheerlessly echo with the cry of the water-carriers as they drive their asses laden with skins up the ascent. And yet this sterility of the past possesses a charm of its own. The lover of the venerable and picturesque may here feed and revel to the full, or, if he prefer it, may find a more modern and merry city with the shadows of the things that were. At the extremities of the horseshoe-like enclosure which the Tagus forms for Toledo, there are two bridges, the one that of Alcantara, the other that of San Martin. It was on one of these bridges that Cervantes laid the scene of the plight of all egos and the glory of his own, only a few days before his death. Cervantes had his apprenticeship and his early servitude with the Moors as Socrates in the Athenian dungeon. Even then, though suffering from the most terrible malady, he had the courage to begin to be writing some humorous description of an eccentric student who was mounted on a sorry donkey and had just accosted him as "the dashing of Mancha!" He was at the time in the daily pursuit of his pulse he fiends that his life will have finished its course by the "Theodore Rock." Here he says, "I am going to die, and I hope to meet you again in the other world as happy as heart can wish." Then, as if to console himself, he says, "I may pass up from the Bridge of Alcantara into the city, and face southwest with Gil Blas and his companions. Here the archbishop's palace, whom, alas! of its former luxury, but still adequate to the wants of a bachelor ecclesiastic. The gate of the city of Bisagra, and so it has drawn an amusing picture of the hybrid Scipio snuffing at his fragrant steam which issued from the kitchen, and declaring in a little that remarks he was paying into practice a trick which was plagiarised in later days by "Mr. Terry, the player, and his friend Theodore Rock." Here, too, he has placed the scene of the Archbishop's private theatricals to surreptitiously nave the dukes and rulers of which he had been a spectator in the days of his youth. Here, too, at a little distance into the savoury odour of a ragout, which Gil Blas, the son of Antonia Mendez, and his companions are feasting in the gate, and one cat the less yawled that night from the homestep, and one rabbit the more nestled safely in the warren. Alcantara is a bridge, but still exist. Spanish Passives, no nearer extinction than when they were fort created. Here and there, in the narrow streets of Toledo, the eye will be directed to the by the remains of the Moorish style, in the grisana, or gipsy-woman, plying her vocation with the same marked individuality, the same features, and the same bravery in though she had made a wishing carpet of her red cloak, and had only just left Epsom Downs or Norwood-common. Strange people both Jews and Gipsies—each a people which has no continuing city, but is ever seeking, will, hope long delivered, one yet to come!

It is time to turn our gaze from the still living memorials of the past to the more than regal monuments of this once renowned city. Passing rapidly by the Alcazar, or Royal Palace, whose remains still look majestically down upon the Tagus and tell an imposing tale of the departed splendour of Toledo, let us make our way to the centre of the city, where its world-renowned cathedral stands. This noble pile, which, if Spain had no other attraction, would of itself draw hither the feet of the artist and the antiquary, bears evidence of having been built on the ruins of a temple. It is the work of the most ancient cathedral in the world, as it is said to have been founded by St. James the Apostle, the patron saint of Spain, who, if he did not give the metropolitan church of Toledo a local habitation, yet a name. Santiago has given a name to the numerous cities in the New World which owe their origin to the enterprise of the Spaniards. The cathedral, which was finished in the fifteenth century, is a work of great magnificence, and the whole of the Gothic beauties, or rather its terrific details of cruel superstition, is still fresh in our recollection. The cathedral, as it now is, certainly cannot trace back any portion of it to the time of the Arabs, nor even to the days of Ferdinand I. It was rebuilt in the thirteenth century by Ferdinand III. of Castile, and Alfonso X., surnamed the Wise, and the Moorish mosque which had stood upon the same spot, which was plundered by the Saracens in the year 1085, and converted into a mosque. Spain continued into a Christian temple by Alfonso VI., in 1084, when Toledo was made an archbishopric, and the cathedral consecrated to the Virgin Mary. However, looking upon it as a desecration that Christian worship should be performed in the place of the false prophet, and so built the first church down and the present fabric erected in its stead. Its dimensions are magnificent, and worthy of the great position it has played in the history of Spain. It is 404 ft. in length by 204 ft. in breadth, and contains five naves, supported by eighty-four stately columns, and a number of smaller ones, which form the aisles and the groups of chapels. In addition to the height of 325 ft., and is terminated by a spire which is encircled by seven crowns, each of 12 ft. in diameter. The interior presents, in the extreme, for although it suffered greatly from the French invasion, the spoliation which then took place was not nearly so great always bring in their train could not obliterate the surpassing richness of its decorations, the splendour of its ornaments, and all that time obscures offerings upon its shrine. Dark days have fallen upon Spain; but the Catholic religion, light as it may have fallen on the windows and flecks with rainbow hues the marble pavement and sculptured canopies of the gorgeous choir. But these are things rather for the hands and feet than for the eye. But the general effect is also of a description. It has been reserved, almost as a specialty, for modern Spain to produce the most magnificent of all the arts, the stained, the hazy light, the incandescence shade, and the primatic hues of the sculptured windows. Of these Cervantes says, in the "Don Quixote," that "the house not made with hands." An Engraving from Mr. S. Read's sketch, and a description of the cathedral, appeared in the Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society, appeared in our Journal for the year 1859, and to which we refer the reader. The portion which the central nave is divided are two bronze or gilt pulpits of the most exquisite workmanship, based upon columns of jasper, and said to be worth 1,000 ducats each. The choir is one of the finest that escaped "instauration" to Paris in 1808, with the pictures and other ornaments of the church, which were carried off by the spoil of the downfall of Napoleon. These, however, are only too among the treasures of the cathedral. The Sacristy contains a magnificent collection of the letters, with its admirable carvings; the candelabra, the real marble, ornamented with gilt bronze, and the sculptured marble panels, of the very earliest antiquity—was reintroduced, in the sixteenth century, by Cardinal Ximenes, the founder of the University of Alcala, connection to the Romish See. Several of the prayers in our English Prayer-book are taken from its ritual. The splendid gates, the cloisters, the chapter-house, the library, and the sacristy are all of the highest rank, combined with the other attractions of the cathedral, require as much as its time, so as to make a week too short for one to see it as it deserves. But with this we must quit the cathedral. And as we turn our backs upon this noble pile, and look for the last time on the Tagus, that still we so change and how to nothing new under the sun, rolls its waters as it has done for centuries, and will do for ages within a tomb. Its very bell,—next to that of Moscow the largest in the world—has tolled its last over the dead city, and, cracked and toneless, with

Its big, manly voice
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whimpers in its sounds.

We will pass out, as we entered, by the Puerta del Sol, and make our way to the shed opposite the Fonda de Lino, and thence to the city on a plan (as the Engraving shows) by the right bank of the Tagus. The memory of man runneth not to the century but that the Toledo sword-blades have enjoyed a high and well-deserved humanity, finding the fat too soft and the club not hard enough, and therefore the sword is the weapon of the true gentleman of "decreasing the surplus population. So the sword did duty, before the Christian era, as well as during the days of the spotless beauchos. First the nude Chalybes, then the Romans, and next the Goths, carried on their several conquests by the sword, and when the Arabs introduced the mode of tempering which made the Damascus blades famous, they were soon introduced into Toledo, and still give edge to the Indian *tolwar*. Borrow tells us that he once visited the factory here and was invited to try a rapier of Toledo steel against one of Damascus. The experiment did not thrust well all his might, expecting that the blade would sliver into a thousand fragments, but it bent double, and then sprung straight again, to the delight of the proprietor, who was a Christian, and not disgusted by the violence of the concussion and that the point was uninjured. Thus, however Toledo may have degenerated from the days when the proud Archbishops and Royal occupants of its Alcazar, the Spanish blades, of which Shakspeare speaks, were still famous in the days of the ancient's tempest," though Romeo, in those days of love and peasy which have no bones in them, "more apt to use his tongue than his sword." And perchance the Spanish youth who bids us a courteous adieu, as we finally leave our *posada*, thinks of the days of the Peninsular War, and glances upon him from beneath the mantilla of the senorita by his side.

Letters state that the cultivation of cotton in Sicily this year will be very extensive, the soil being particularly well suited to it.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy, and of other objects connected with fisheries will be held at Bergen, in Norway, from the 15th of August to the 16th of September next.

An almanack in the Polish language has hitherto been published annually in Prussian Silesia under the title of "Gorzel Mouswiell has now prohibited this publication, and replaced it by one in German.

The International Commission at Constantinople for the settlement of the Danubian question has had a number of meetings for two months, on the proposal of M. Negri, the diplomatic agent for the Principality of Roumania, who is charged with the duty of drawing up the conference of the protocols of the Greek monks.

The Russian Government has recently taken under disadvantages from the short notice given them and the difficulty of obtaining legislative grants at so late a period, that the Government of India is represented by small but interesting collections of products and manufactures at Dublin in May next. The Government of Bombay will have collections of raw wools, wines, fibres, silk, woods, oils, cotton, grain, arrowroot, minerals, and objects of natural history, and even some specimens of fine art, such as photographs and pictures. India will show a magnificent collection of raw products and manufactures. Captain Fenwick, Captain Wallace, Mr. John Marshall, Colonel Colvin sends carved wood tables; a fine collection of fibres and rapes, grain, oils, grain, and pharmaceutical products. Malta will show its carved stone-work, silver filigree, and the fine lace for which she has so long been famous. Ceylon will send a large collection of its products, and Australia is making some preparation to be represented. Several of the West Indian Islands send furniture, cotton, and other fibres; objects of natural history, starches, pimento, coffee, and walking-sticks, which have recently risen into a large and profitable trade; besides samples of those staple products which are the mainstay of their industry. Lagos, Sierra Leone, and other West African colonies will make a fine display of native fruits and basket-work, country cloths, native curiosities, carved calabashes, and articles of produce. Most of the African merchants and companies have promised their aid in contributions. Other colonies contribute produce and miscellaneous objects of various kinds.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult., at Berrycombe, Bolhaim, the wife of Captain Alure, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Ashtead, Surrey, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. O. Hastings, of a daughter.

At Chatticbrot Lodge, Dorchester, Lady Poltimore, of a son, still-born.

At Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. A. Ellis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Christ Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. William Cosham, the Rector, Mor; Ann S. Clark, eldest daughter of Samuel B. Clark, of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, to Edward Rennie, only son of R. R. Bullman, Esq., of Montpelier-square, Brompton, S.W.

On the 11th inst., at All Saints' Church, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. E. Claughton, M.A., Vicar of Kidderminster and Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. C. F. Bennett, M.A., Rural Dean and Vicar of Warfield, Joseph Doyle Smithe, Esq., F.G.S., &c., H.M. Indian Service, eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Parsons, Gloucester, to Beatrice Rose, only daughter of the Rev. R. A. Wellesley Cosmithe, M.A. Incumbent of Alverley, and grandson of the late Sir Thomas Cosmithe, of Dublin, and Lady Cosmithe, of Mount Cosmithe, Queen's County.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at St. John's Church, Torquay, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Parks-Smith, Crawford Logan, Esq., of Watten, Liverpool, to Wilmot, daughter of the late Rev. R. Wilmot, Rector of Sandiacre, Derby.

On the 10th inst., at Woodcote Church, Oxfordshire, by the Rev. Edward Bouverie Hall, M.A., Rector of Maplederwell, and Fellow of Balliol College, and by the Rev. R. Leslie Morris, M.A., of Poole, Dorsetshire, Richard Loveland Loveland, second son of the late Rev. Loveland Loveland, Rector of Tiffield, Brackley, and Guadalupe, Bandon, Isle of Wight, Esq., J.P. for the county of Cork, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Morris, Rector of Woodcote, and Vicar of Nuneham Courtney, Oxfordshire.

At Bodmin, Cornwall, on the 27th ult., Lieutenant Goodin, to the Hon. Ella Colbeck, daughter of Lord and Lady Colbeck, and granddaughter of Lord Erthalenlago.

On the 28th ult., at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven. Archdeacon Trotter, Henry George Prichard, Esq., solicitor, son of Henry Prichard, Esq., of Guy's Cliffe, Warwick, to Frances Emily, only child of Captain Hamilton, late Royal Artillery, and granddaughter of Charles Murray Duff, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major Madras Army.

On the 29th ult., at Christchurch, Lower Tooting, Surrey, by the Rev. Dr. Irving, assisted by the Rev. David Walker, brother of the bride, Captain Alexander Hamilton, of Madras Artillery, to Mary, only daughter of the late David Walker, Esq., Glasgow.

On the 3rd inst., at his residence, Aylmerd, Lockhampton, near Cheltenham, Thomas Gilbert, Esq., of Lanhydrock, Cornwall.

On the 10th ult., at Tarragona, Spain, Mary Jane, third daughter of Cowen Lambarth, Esq., engineer of the North Kent Railway, aged 28.

At Dublin, Lady Griffith, wife of Sir R. Griffith, Bart., in her 80th year.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, Jane Dundas, the Earl of Dalkeith, aged 63.

On the 11th inst., at Bath, safe surviving sister of the first Lord de Saumarez, in her 94th year.

At Ballyellis, Rinnalea, G. W. W. Wynn, son of the late Right Hon. Sir C. W. W. Wynn, Bart.

On Nov. 28, at Thorwood, London, Upper Canada, Sarah Brannon, wife of H. C. de Blaquiere, Esq., aged 58.

On the 10th inst., at Heywood, Queen's County, Ireland, Helen Maude, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Esq., aged two years.

** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 21.

Day.	Day of Month.	Day of Year.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.	Moon's Southing.
Sunday	15	349	8h 0m	4h 0m	26	10h 0m	10h 0m	0h 0m
Monday	16	350	8h 0m	4h 0m	27	10h 0m	10h 0m	0h 0m
Tuesday	17	351	8h 0m	4h 0m	28	10h 0m	10h 0m	0h 0m
Wednesday	18	352	8h 0m	4h 0m	29	10h 0m	10h 0m	0h 0m
Thursday	19	353	8h 0m	4h 0m	30	10h 0m	10h 0m	0h 0m
Friday	20	354	8h 0m	4h 0m	31	10h 0m	10h 0m	0h 0m
Saturday	21	355	8h 0m	4h 0m	32	10h 0m	10h 0m	0h 0m

On Sunday, 15.—Second Sunday after Epiphany. The Right Honourable Lord Brougham and Vaux, born 1779. Created by King George IV., 1830. The new crossing-room there opened, 1859.

Monday, 16.—Accession of Queen Anne and of Sir John Moore at Corunna, 1809.

Tuesday, 17.—St. Anthony, the patriarch of monks, 356. John Ray, the naturalist, died, 1705.

Wednesday, 18.—Prince, Roman virgin and martyr, about 87. British Museum opened to the public, 1759. Battle of Aztan occurred, 1876.

Thursday, 19.—Cuidad Rodrigo, taken by storm by Wellington, 1812. Battle of Maida, between the British and the French under Compère, 1806.

Friday, 20.—Fabian, bishop and martyr, 253. The Independence of the United States acknowledged by Great Britain, 1783. Moon's last quarter, 7h. 30m. a.m.

Saturday, 21.—St. Agnes, Roman virgin and martyr, 306. Wreck of the Taylors emigrant-ship off Langley Island, near Howth, about 380 lives lost, 1864.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 14, 1865.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 0 12 30	1 0 1 30	2 0 2 30	3 0 3 30	4 0 4 30	5 0 5 30	6 0 6 30

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
Lat. 51° 31′ N. Long. 0° 7′ 30″ W. Height above Sea level, 75 feet.

DAY.	BULB BEADS OF THERMOMETER.							THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Reading.	Mean Dew Point.	Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Reading.	General Direction.	Number of Hours.	
	°	°	°	°	in.	gr.		°	°	°			in.
Sunday	46·0	39·0	42·5	39·2	0·259	4·0·3	0·92	46·0	39·0	42·5	S.W.	24	0·10
9	39·7	34·0	36·8	33·2	0·227	3·6·2	0·91	39·7	34·0	36·8	W.S.W.	24	0·00
10	40·0	34·0	37·0	33·2	0·227	3·6·2	0·91	40·0	34·0	37·0	W.S.W.	24	0·00
11	42·0	37·0	39·5	37·2	0·249	3·9·2	0·94	42·0	37·0	39·5	S.W.	24	0·00
12	44·0	39·0	41·5	39·2	0·259	4·0·3	0·92	44·0	39·0	41·5	S.W.	24	0·00
13	45·0	40·0	42·5	40·2	0·269	4·1·3	0·92	45·0	40·0	42·5	S.W.	24	0·00
14	47·2	37·1	42·1	39·2	0·259	4·0·3	0·92	47·2	37·1	42·1	S.W.	24	0·10
15	47·0	47·0	47·0	45·0	0·307	4·7·3	0·93	47·0	47·0	47·0	S.W.	24	0·00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the week ending January 14, 1865:

Barometer (in inches) reduced to the Sea-level	29·835	29·974	30·071	30·247	30·168	29·970	29·770
Temperature of Evaporation	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	W.	W.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been re-engraved, and will be

REPUBLISHED EARLY IN FEBRUARY NEXT. PRICE 6d.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given during this month.

Office, 198, Strand.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume XLV. of the Illustrated London News—from *July* to December, 1864—will be given with next week's Number, which will consist of Two Whole Sheets.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865.

"From Erith to Wilmington." The quiet little village, on the right bank of the Thames, with its interesting old church and sandhill thereon, its yacht proclivities, and its water-side population, who seem to get their living by leaning, in a long row, against the wooden rails and shouting one another in some dialect of Kent, was awfully astonished on the morning when the powder blew up, by nobody's fault, and in a second converted a scene of orderly industry into a hideous ruin. But it must be almost as much astounded to learn that the story of that explosion, having found its way across the Atlantic, see

the Federal Admiral Porter upon a scheme for reducing a strong Confederate fortress. Such, it appears, was the case; and the ruin wrought by that Erith catastrophe would, it was hoped, be paralleled at Fort Fisher. Every clever precaution was taken to ensure success. A tremendous quantity of powder was stowed on board a ship, and the most ingenious system of clockwork was devised to fire the train at the right moment. A grand expedition sailed against Wilmington, bearing this floating mine with it, and in due course, and under favourable circumstances, the powder-vessel was moored at the spot which had been judged the best. Brave men fixed her at her moorings, set the terrible clocks going, and escaped. The expedition watched with bated breath for the eruption of the volcano. The clocks were faithful,

> The nitre fired, and, while the dreadful sound
> Responsive shook the yielding air around,

the assailants' hearts beat high; and, as the smoke cleared, the Federals hoped to see a ruin where Fort Fisher had been. The shock was nothing like so severe as was expected," writes the frank sailor: "it shook the vessel *some*, broke one or two glasses, but nothing more." Wilmington is luckier than Erith.

However, Admiral Porter, with a fine courage that not the man to be satisfied with one failure. The experiment had been fruitless: but he had his guns, and plenty of them, and he brought up his ironclads, and commenced a fierce bombardment, which he describes, in the language of that poet of the Sebastopol, as a *fen d'enfer*. It silenced several of the fort batteries, blew up two magazines, and set the place on fire. But there was delay in bringing on the troops for the assault; and when it was effected the magazines would not explode, and not succeed. When 3000 men had landed, the Admiral was informed that they were re-embarking. Some brave feats were performed, and General Butler did not land in the worst of storms. The Admiral was clearly disgusted. He uses the ordinary civil language towards a brother officer, and is certain that the latter had good reasons for his conduct, but the gallant Porter thinks that it "would have been worth while to make one more attempt after coming so far." But then he is only a smart sailor, while Butler, who has been an attorney, may have known better when to leave his *nolle prosequi*. Finally, the attack was given up, the expedition returned to head-quarters, and Wilmington is safe and defiant

This is an item which the Confederates are proud to set against the series of Federal successes that marked the close of the year. They have fairly beaten back the fleet of the most formidable squadrons ever sent against a fortress, and have been able to laugh at the failure of a new and terrific-seeming engine of war. They gain nothing, it is true; while Atlanta has been destroyed, and Savannah has been captured; but they have saved a far more important port than either, and may reasonably be exultant.

As regards the state of the war generally, the opening of 1865, we think, is as good a season to look at as stating that it impossible for people here to form a decided opinion, inasmuch as it is clear that neither North nor South has an exact knowledge of the case. Sherman's brilliant retreat, or march, has puzzled us. The American papers are very much puzzled also. No one in the Federal district would speak confidently of the probable success of Sherman; but those who did attempt to demonstrate that he must win all wrong. They thought that he was to pass through a poor and exhausted country, and that the responsibility for the hardships he was to undergo that the most compassionate articles were written upon the state of his army, and a painful contrast was drawn between the hungry Christmas fare of his troops and the ample comforts provided for the grand army of the Potomac. The truth turned out to be that Sherman's men were marching through a rich agricultural region, had the best food, ever wanted a meal, and arrived at Savannah in the highest health and strength. The Northern writers now admit that folk generally did not know the resources of Georgia. The truth is that the masses in America, with all their real sharpness and with their love of news-papers, are very ignorant about most things; and smart as is their talk, its chief cleverness is that it covers a singular absence of exact knowledge. But, on the other hand, the Confederates seem to have been equally surprised at the fact that Sherman could or could not do. His able feints at Macon and Augusta no doubt bewildered them; but they must have known, one might suppose, whether he could be encountered at all. Hence arose the most opposite statements on the subject proceeded from the Richmond papers. They know now that he marched all the way in triumph, his main body scarcely hearing a cannon, his detachments burning and laying waste, his whole force feeding on the fat of the land, and the negroes crowding to his ranks, and having to be sent away sometimes by force. But until the event had occurred neither South nor North could speak secure for its anticipations; it hardly is to be expected that English readers, even with the beautiful maps published under Federal authority, should know more; although we have some idea that our military men, with those clauses before them, are not at sender judgments than many folk in America, and that some of our journalists give far more complete and truthful details than we find in the Northern or the Southern press. But, so far as we can understand the decision, we must say that the enormous resources of the North are now telling distressingly upon its antagonist, and that the admitted want of men in the South, evidenced, too, by the renewed proposal to arm the negroes, seems to point towards a crisis. The splendid valour which the Confederates have displayed is unabated, and must not only command respect in Europe, but in the North, and, with a generous enemy, will certainly improve the terms on which the two parties will soon, we trust, confer. On our Foreign Secretary has said that, though we are strictly neutral, the subjugation of the South would be an injury to the cause of humanity, and we trust that both the word and the idea will be alike discarded. The moment it is not important for the discussion of an honourable peace, which must be obtained by mutual concessions; and it could be wished that some Nestor could step in between the Transatlantic Ajax and Ulysses, and say,

> Forbear, my son, your further might to prove.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, in good health.

On Wednesday (to-day) her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe and Colonel Phipps, will drive out. Thursday being a drive, Earl De Grey and Ripon arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Princess Louisa rode out.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Louisa took a drive. The Duke of Lexington arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, also arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen held a Council, at Osborne, which was attended by Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of the Council, was in attendance. At the Council it was ordered that Parliament should be further prorogued from the 15th inst. to Thursday, the 7th of February next, when it is to assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs.' Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Churchill, took a drive. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, walked, rode, and drove, on pony-chaise. The Right Royal Highness proceeded in her Majesty's yacht Elfin to Southampton, and thence by the Right Hon. Mr. Arthur Peel's yacht of the Turkish frigate Pakki Mourel played the National Anthem, and the English colours were dipped in compliment to her Highness. His Royal Highness continued his journey from Southampton by the South-Western Railway. Sir James Clark returned in the Elfin to Osborne, on a visit to Her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the Private Chapel at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday the Queen walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Emma Lascelles, rode out. Princess Louisa, attended by Mrs. Bruce, walked and drove. Prince Leopold, Duke de Nemours and Princess Margaret and Princess Blanche d'Orleans arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded from Southampton to Osborne in her Majesty's yacht Alberta.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, drove out. Princess Helena, accompanied by Princess Margaret d'Orleans, took a drive. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, walked and drove out. The Duke de Nemours left Osborne.

Lady Churchill, attended by the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Emma Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Thursday week the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Earl of Leicester and a large party of friends, arrived at Holkham Hall, passed the day shooting in Hibbard's Belt and the Common Beats (Coke's), and rode over Newmarket Heath. Pheasants were two thousand head of game. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Countess of Leicester and Lady Mary Coke, arrived at Holkham Hall, where the Prince and his companions were enjoying their sport. In the afternoon her Royal Highness and the Earl and Countess of Leicester at the hall in honour of the Prince and Princess, at which between three and four hundred persons sat down to dinner. Many of the county were present. We give an illustration of the hall, accompanied by some interesting particulars, in the supplement at page 61.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by the Earl of Leicester, passed a few hours duck-shooting on the lake at Holkham, and had capital sport. The Prince of Wales and his party took leave of the Earl and Countess and warmly expressed the pleasure the visit had afforded them. The Prince's carriage and four horses proceeded on their homeward journey in a phaeton and pair, the Prince driving. Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke of Manchester, Cumnathon and Captain Grey, in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses, rode on horses a second carriage. A number of persons had assembled near the park to witness the departure of the Prince and Princess. Holkham. The Royal Highnesses arrived at Sandringham at six o'clock.

The Prince and the Princess and Princess dove out. Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in Sandringham Church. This was the first anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert Victor. The Rev. Mr. Hervey preached a sermon in the forenoon.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

The Prince of Wales left Sandringham to proceed to Merton Hall, near Thetford, yesterday, on a visit to Lord and Lady Walsingham.

The Prince and Princess and Princess Albert Victor, proceeded to take their departure from Sandringham House at the end of next week.

It is stated that the Prince is likely to become the purchaser of the Rushton estate, near Kettering. The estate possesses an excellent mansion, and has advantageous shooting and hunting facilities.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred has been on a visit to the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at Berlin.

On Wednesday week a grand dinner-party was given at the Crown Prince's palace in honour of Prince Alfred's birthday.

On Thursday week his Royal Highness was present at a musical soirée given at the King's palace.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Albrecht and his son and various members of the Prussian Corps Diplomatique, proceeded to Wetzlar, where a grand entertainment was abundant sport on the island of that place.

The Royal visitor returned to Bonn. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the railway station by the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge is expected to arrive at the Royal residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's, next week, from visiting her sister, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in Germany.

His Excellency the French Ambassador entertained at dinner on Saturday last, at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and various members of the Corps Diplomatique.

The Duke of Somerset arrived at his official residence at the Admiralty on Saturday last, from Stoer Park, his Grace's seat in Devon. The Duchess and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur arrived at the Admiralty, on Wednesday, from Stoer Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Kimbolton Castle from Paris.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland has arrived in St. James's-square from Dorndean Hall.

The Earl of Dunmore arrived in town on Wednesday from his seat in Scotland.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Jocelyn have arrived at Stoer Park from Brocklesbank, on a visit to Lord and Lady Egerton.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, M.P., and Lady Grey arrived in town on Tuesday from visiting Viscount Ebrington at his Lordship's seat in Hants.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer left town yesterday week for Hatfield House, Herts.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage between Viscount Baillie, eldest son of the Countess of Arran, and the Hon. Edith Jocelyn, second daughter of Viscountess Jocelyn, will take place next month.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Rosehill, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and Miss Elliot, youngest daughter of Admiral George Elliot, Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Her Majesty has ordered that the Convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York be prorogued to the 8th of February next.

On Tuesday week the Rev. Dr. Hamilton was consecrated in the new manner which has been added to St. Mary's Church, Longhurst, near Dover.

Hopton parish church, midway between Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft, was re-opened for Divine service on Sunday week.

The congregation of St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, have presented testimonials to the Rev. Rev. J. Cobb, and to Mrs. Cobb.

Viscountess Downe, in compliance with the intentions of her deceased husband, has built a large iron church at Castleton, Yorkshire, which was opened on Sunday last.

The Duke of Argyll, who was recently elected President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh, has formally declined to accept that office.

A stained picture, by Cross, representing the murder of Archbishop Becket, has been placed by the Dean and Chapter in the north aisle-side of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Rev. F. Heppenstall has been appointed Head Master of the Grey School, Cambridge; and the Rev. W. H. Maddock, Fellow of St. John's College, Assistant Master. Both are Masters of Hitchen Grammar-School.

On Christmas Day St. Paul's Church, Heathall, was reopened after undergoing extensive repairs. The edifice was built in 1800, and was increased to 650, of which half are free, the best seats in the church being set apart for the working classes.

The archdeaconry of Westminster, which became vacant a few months ago by the death of Archdeacon William Bennett, D.D., has been conferred upon the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., one of the Canons Residentiary of Westminster.

Holywell Church, Caerby, Lincolnshire, has been restored under the superintendence of the architect, the Rev. J. R. Boucher, at a cost of the restoration, which will be about £600, is defrayed by Mr. C. C. B. Cracroft-Amcotts. The church was re-opened on Sunday week.

The new national schools in connection with St. Clement's Church, Sheppey-street, Liverpool, were opened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Chester. These schools have been enlarged at a cost of £4000, of which £750 was given by the Bishop of Chester. The land by a moderate rent-charge has not transpired. The remainder was subscribed by the congregation.

The new schools of St. John's, Weymouth, were formally opened on Wednesday, after an appropriate service in the parish church, service of the new building was last completed by the Bishop of Salisbury, and the cost, including the site, has been £2000, defrayed by Mr. Russell Sharpe. The land cost £1000.

A stained-glass memorial window has been placed in Bageley church to the memory of Assistant Viscount Curzon, of Bagley Hall, and his youngest son, Robert Edward Curzon, of Hopley, who died on the 10th of January, 1863, in his nineteenth year. The window is erected by Mr. Curzon's widow, Baroness Zouche, of Hartington.

The Queen has ratified a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, incorporating the Lady Margaret Professorship of Divinity for abolishing certain fellowships in the said University, and for appropriating the proceeds exclusively to the endowment of the said professorship, the endowment of the School of Theology, and of a proposed School of Physical Science in the University of Oxford, and for the augmentation of the stipends of certain other professorships and of canonries of the said commissioners.

A consecration of a new cemetery, chiefly of the London diocese, met at the Bishop Wilson's Memorial Hall, Islington, on Tuesday, when the Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Tait, presided, and a number of clergy attended. Addresses were delivered on various subjects. The chairman spoke of the necessity of the Church of England suffering her offices to be used in cemeteries; the Rev. C. D. Bayliss made an address in reference to the cost of burials in consecrated ground. Other addresses were delivered by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, the Rev. Dr. Jenkyns, and the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Cadoxa.

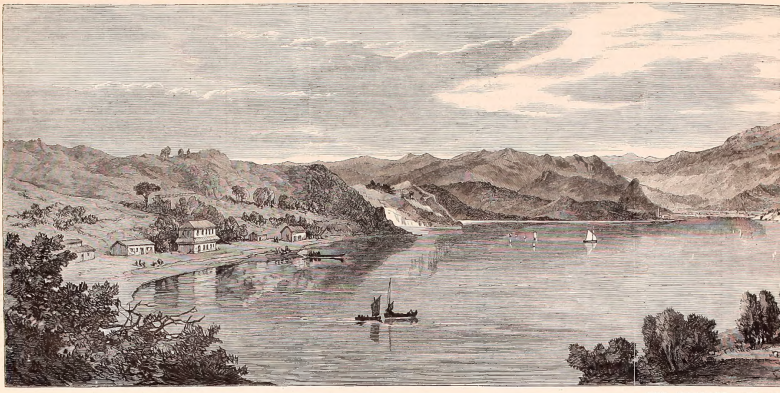
The Bishop of London has appointed the following days and places for his annual series of diocesan confirmations:—Jan. 27, the Royal British Asylum, Upper Norwood; Feb. 1, Christ Church, Surrey; Feb. 2, Lambeth; Feb. 3, Fulham; March 5, Holy Trinity Church, Paddington; March 8, St. Peter's Church, Westbourne-terrace; March 9, St. Mary's Church, Bayswater; March 10, St. Pancras Church; March 17, St. John's Church, Hampstead; March 20, St. Luke's Church, Berwick-street; March 24, St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney; March 29, Harrow School and Church; April 1, Hackney; April 2, Stoke Newington; April 3, Christ Church, Spitalfields; April 5, St. Anne's Church, Limehouse; April 6, St. Matthew's Church, Bethnal-green; April 7, St. Barnabas' Church, Pimlico; April 9, Trinity Church, Somers Town; April 10, St. Mary's Church, Stoke Newington; April 11, St. Matthias' Church, Poplar; April 12, Charlton and Woolwich; April 13, Kensington Parish Church; May 10, Islington Parish Church; May 12, Islington Church, Upper-street; May 15, Holy Trinity, Westminster; May 16, St. Peter's Church, Pimlico; May 24, Hammersmith Parish Church; May 26, St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge; May 31, All Saints' Church, Margaret-street Church, Brompton; June 14, Fulham Parish Church; June 16, St. George's Church, Hanover-square; June 20, Chelsea Parish Church; June 21, Kensington Hospitted Parish Church; June 23, St. James's Church, Paddington; June 28, Willesden Church; June 29, Acton; July 3, Ealing; July 5, Hanwell; July 6, Cowley Town; July 7, Christ Church, St. Marylebone; July 8, St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square; July 10, St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square; July 11, Highgate; July 12, Hornsey; July 13, Whittington College Chapel; July 28, St. Mary's Church, Newington-butts; Aug. 2, St. Matthew's Church, Bethnal-green.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. Cooper, Vicar of Ewelme, to be Archdeacon of Westmoreland; Rev. F. Pretyman, Rector of Orton-cum-Tebay, to be Vicar of Ewelme; Rev. J. Pretyman, Rector of Sandringham, to be Rector of Orton-cum-Tebay, Vicar of Lambeth, to be Rural Dean; Rev. J. Sandford, Archdeacon of Salop, Vicar of Lambeth, to be Vicar of Sonbridge, Kent; Rev. W. M. Heald, Vicar of Bristol, to be Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral; Rev. T. Lockwood, Incumbent of Longford Manor in Lincoln Cathedral; Rev. B. Cattley, M.A., Minor Canon and Precentor Canterbury Cathedral, Surrogate of the diocese of Canterbury; Rev. H. Hake to be Precentor of Canterbury Cathedral. *Rectories*: Rev. J. C. Edwards to Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. D. Harington to Kensington, Leicestershire; Rev. J. W. Hedgeland to St. Stephen's, Exeter; Rev. A. B. H. G. Palmer to Barnby, Suffolk; Rev. J. Pretyman to Sandringham with Tawburgh, Norfolk; Rev. C. A. Wilkinson to South Willingham, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Wilson to Bolton-upon-Dearne, Yorkshire; Rev. Bert. T. Byers to Leake, Lincolnshire; Rev. F. L. Harrison to South Hanham; Rev. J. Sandford to Lambeth; Rev. J. Wilson to Bolton-upon-Dearne, Yorkshire; Rev. Archdeacon Sandford to Lambeth. *Appointments*: Rev. F. Bennett, Rural Dean, Cambridgeshire. *Incumbencies*: Rev. H. C. Michelmore to Christ Church, Bethnal-green; Rev. W. Bennett to Christ Church, Barton, Cambridge; Rev. Chapelmay, Rev. D. A. Doudney, jun., M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Poplar, Holborn; Rev. J. Hodgson to Bishop of Carlisle. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. J. C. Sansome to Cottam, Notts. *Curacies*: Rev. G. Armitage to St. Paul's, Preston; Rev. J. Bennett to Christ Church, Bethnal-green; Rev. J. Bell to Ecclesall, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. B. Fawcett to St. Mary, Leeds; Rev. T. B. Hardy, to Kirkdale; Rev. J. Hodgson to Bishop of Carlisle; Rev. J. Hodgson to Bishop; Rev. G. R. Knowles to Bonby, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. Lloyd to Christ Church, Bethnal-green; Rev. J. Norman to Brocklesby, Hants; Rev. C. Pease to Surrey; Rev. J. Rice to Ripponden, New Wortley, Yorkshire; Rev. R. Ruby to Minting, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Shields to Lockwood, Yorkshire; Rev. A. L. Smith to Hammersmith, Middlesex; Rev. M. Stocks to Christ Church, Bethnal-green; Rev. H. G. Southwell to Bonby and Crowby, Lincolnshire; Rev. N. H. Sumner to Little Hulton, Yorkshire; Rev. J. B. Turner to Pyrl St. Mary, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Wharton, M.A., to St. John, Huddersfield; Rev. J. White to Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. Wood to Kirkby-le-Thorpe-cum-Asgarby, Lincolnshire; Rev. A. O. Medd to Bonbury; Rev. A. Lewis to be Colonial Preacher in the diocese of London.—*Guardian*.

There have been serious disturbances and disorganisations in Crete and Corfu.

The budget for 1865 has been laid before the Chambers of the Danubian Principalities. The total revenue amounts to £2,840,000, and the expenditure to £2,740,000. The total debt does not exceed £1,250,000.

COROMANDEL GOLD-DIG



THE HARBOUR AND GO

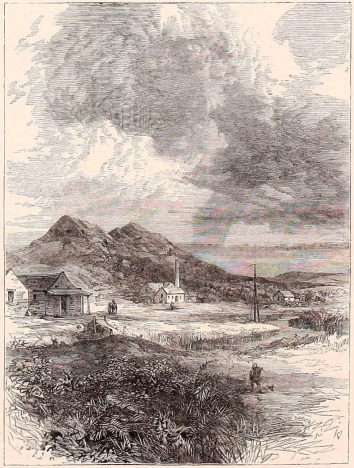
FORTY-FIVE miles eastward of Auckland, on the opposite side of the Gulf of Hauraki, now more commonly known as the firth of the River Thames, is a bold projecting headland, surrounded with small islets and detached rocks, marking the entrance to Coromandel Harbour, on the peninsula of the same name. This harbour is formed by a chain of hills stretching from the extremity of the peninsula into the sea and affording a welcome shelter to the small vessels which run across the gulf. The scenery of this part of the coast is very picturesque; but two or three years ago it was a comparative solitude. A little native village, close to the mouth of a large creek that winds through the fern-covered and bushy plain, alone gave, with a few clusters of grass-thatched huts and their curls of smoke, an indication of human habitations on this shore. Further up, along the gradually rising and contracting valley, through the dark foliage of a magnificent forest, might be heard the distant hum of a water-wheel, or the untiring propeller of a sawmill, where the Kauri timber is prepared for the market. Now the scene is changed; the spell of its primeval solitude is broken. Gold, that universal and all-powerful attraction for mankind, has been exhumed from the soil; and the restless activity of those who seek for the precious ore has invaded this retreat. It is believed that the most abundant deposits yet remain untouched, and are contained in the hills of Coromandel. Gold has been found alike in the quartz formations, and in the creek beds, where it lies in a more or less waterworn condition. The richness of the Coromandel quartz is said to exceed that of any other country; but the quartz mining, carried on with little capital and machinery, takes long to develop its productiveness, and does not employ the same number of diggers as the searching of alluvial gold-fields, where every evening shows clearly the result of the day's toil and chance. Up the valley of the Thames there exists a large alluvial gold-field, which is not yet opened by the Government, because that would precipitate the settlement of the native question, by inviting the concourse of many thousand European diggers, who would dispute with the Maories the possession of the soil. It cannot be expected that this state of things will much longer continue. In the mean time, we give some illustrations of the present aspect of the Coromandel gold-fields, from sketches by Mr. Allen Martin, which have been placed at our disposal. They comprise a view of Coromandel harbour; one of a digger's hut, and one of the tavern called Simpson's Hotel, near which is shown the building erected by a gold-crushing company for its machinery and stores. A view across the Kapanga Flats is the subject of our fourth illustration.

THE NEW EXCHANGE AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE opening of the new Exchange at Birmingham, and Mr. John Bright's speech on that occasion, were noticed in our last. This building, with the adjoining tenements, has been erected by a limited liability company, at a cost of more than £20,000. The site is close to the central railway station in New-street, and near King Edward's Grammar School. The Exchange is built of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, treated in the fashion now prevailing. The main front is in Stephenson-place, forming a handsome façade, having a central clock-tower 143 ft. high, and wings at the extreme ends. The intermediate portion of the edifice is four stories high, exclusive of the mezzanine; but the side wings are carried up an additional story, and the upper wings is continued to the same height throughout the New-street front, which forms an elegant mass, unbroken in main outline, except by the dormer windows and chimney-stacks, which rise rather gracefully from the high-pitched roofs; and by an angle turret, which springs from a deeply enriched corbel, and, carried by a granite shaft, rises about 45 ft. above the main cornice. Over the clock a gallery extends round the tower, from which there is an extensive view of the surrounding country.

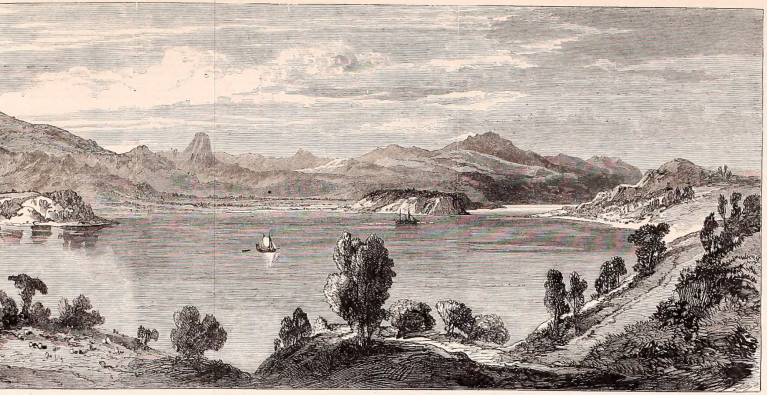


A DIGGER'S HUT.



SIMPSON'S HOTEL.

NGS, NEW ZEALAND.



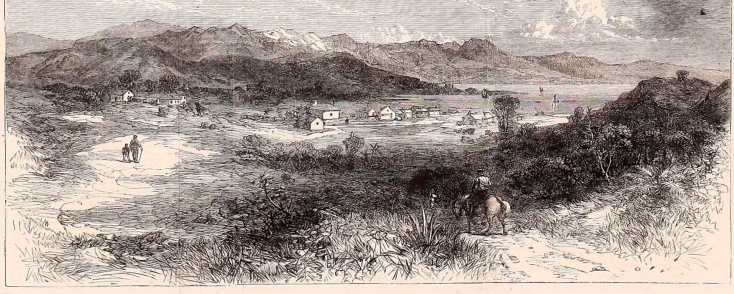
STRICT OF COROMANDEL.

The main entrance to the Exchange is beneath a lofty arch, supported by polished granite columns, inclosed by large iron gates of elaborate ornamental design. The Exchange-hall is a spacious apartment, 70 ft. long, 40ft. wide, and 23 ft. high, with boarded and panelled ceiling, the beams of which are supported by ten groups of iron clustered columns, in two rows, standing on stone octagonal bases; and the room is lighted by six lofty three-light windows, with traceried heads. In addition to an assembly-room and the usual offices, there is a telegraph office, with windows into the Exchange, adjoining the principal entrance. There are, besides, committee and refreshment rooms, and a hall for the Chamber of Commerce. In New-street and Stephenson-place the lower part of the edifice is appropriated by a number of handsome shops, fitted up in the most approved modern style, and already tenanted. The buildings were erected from the designs of Mr. Edward Holmes, architect of Birmingham, which were chosen in competition, and the works were executed by Messrs. Bennon and Murray, the contractors for the Midland Institute buildings and Central Reference Library.

The opening ceremonial took place at noon on Monday week, when a numerous company, including most of the leading merchants, manufacturers, and others, assembled in the lower room of the Exchange. The Mayor (Mr. Henry Wirgin) presided, and on the dais at the west end of the hall, were Mr. William Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. John Bright, M.P.; the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; Mr. W. Davenport-Bromley, M.P. for North Warwickshire; the Rev. Canon Miller, D.D.; Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, and other gentlemen. The Rev. Dr. Miller, at the request of the Mayor, offered up an appropriate dedicatory prayer, invoking the Divine blessing upon the undertaking. In the absence of Mr. Van Wart, chairman of the company, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., then announced that the Exchange was opened, and, at the same time, expressed his hope that it would serve to promote an increased intercourse between the merchants and manufacturers of Birmingham, and to improve the commercial prosperity of the town. The Mayor added his congratulations to those of Mr. Scholefield, and observed that, although it had been said by some persons that Birmingham had no need of an Exchange, he felt convinced that, however the state of the town some twenty-five years ago might have justified that opinion, its condition as a mercantile town no longer did so. Their commercial transactions were not only much more numerous, but on a much more extended scale; and it was to be hoped that, now a proper building had been erected, gentlemen connected with the trade of the town would enrol themselves as members of the Exchange, and set apart a portion of the day to meet together in that room. He thought it would be an immense advantage to the trading interests of the town if the Exchange were properly appreciated and supported. The speech of Mr. Bright, which followed, was an eloquent panegyric of commercial pursuits and occupations, which he declared to be intimately allied with political freedom and all the highest interests of mankind. We refer to the Illustration of this scene on our front page.

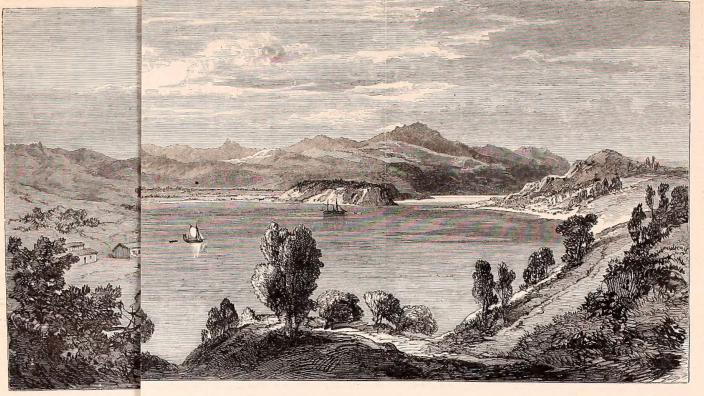
CHRIST'S COLLEGE, BRECON.

THE avowed object of Henry VIII., who, in the year 1541, transferred the College of Abergwili, with all its rights and possessions, to the Priory of the Friars Preachers at Brecon, was to secure for the Welsh a liberal education, and place them on a level with their English fellow-subjects. By the provision which he made for the purpose, a grammar-school was long conducted there with good success; and its divinity class supplied a large proportion of the candidates for ordination in South Wales. Its usefulness in this respect was superseded in the present century by the foundation of Lampeter College;



THE KAPANGEE FLAT.

ZEALAND.

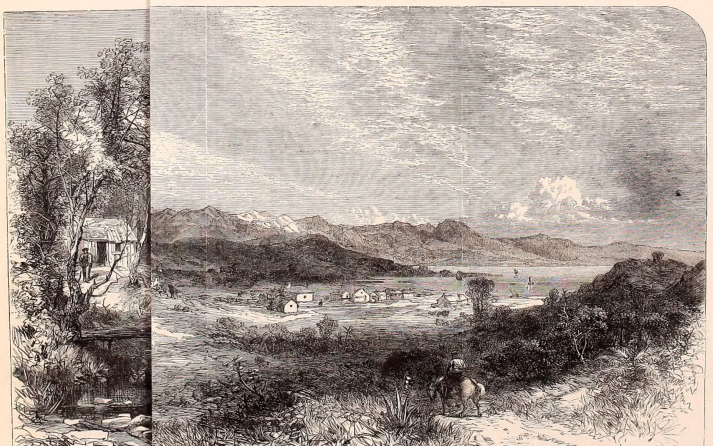


FORTY-FIVE miles eastward of Auckland, ...city arch, supported ... gates of elabo-
Gulf of Hauraki, now more commonly known ...acious apartment,
Thames, is a bold projecting headland, wooded and panelled
and detached rocks, marking the entrance ...ten groups of iron
the peninsula of the same name. This has ...octagonal bases
of hills stretching from the extremity of ...lows, with traceried
and affording a welcome shelter to the ...nual offices, there
the gulf. The scenery of this part of the ...hange, adjoining the
but two or three years ago it was a comp... and refreshment
native village, close to the mouth of a large... New-street and
the fern-covered and bushy plain, alone ga... appropriated by a
grass-thatched huts and their owls of smo... approved modern
habitations on this shore. Further up, also ... erected from the
contracting valley, through the dusk foliage ...ham, which were
might be heard the distant hum of a water... executed by Messrs.
peller of a sawmill, where the Kauri timber ... Institute buildings
Now the scene is changed: the spell ...
broken. Gold, that universal and all-pow... onday week, when
kind, has been exhumed from the soil ... merchants, manu-
of those who seek for the precious ... of the Exchange,
retreat. It is believed that the mo...

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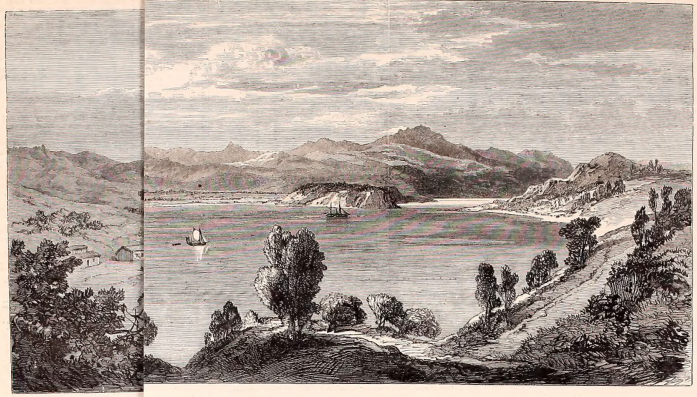
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THE KAPANGEE FLAT.

ZEALAND.



FORTY-FIVE miles eastward of Auckland, Gulf of Hauraki, now more commonly known Thames, is a bold projecting headland, and detached rocks, marking the entrance the peninsula of the same name. This hab of hills stretching from the extremity of and affording a welcome shelter to the sma the gulf. The scenery of this part of things, adjoining the but two or three years ago it was a comple native village, close to the mouth of a large the fern-covered and bushy plain, alone gra grass-thatched huts and their curls of smoke habitations on this shore. Further up, also contracting valley, through the dark foliage might be heard the distant hum of a water peller of a sawmill, where the Kauri timber Now the scene is changed: the spell is broken. Gold, that universal and all-pow kind, has been exhumed from the soil of those who seek for the precious retreat. It is believed that the mos

fty arch, supported on gates of elabo- spacious apartment, erected from the been groups of aeon octagonal bases; flowe, with traceried usual offices, there and refreshment In New-street and appropriated by a approved modern

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, BRECON.

THE avowed object of Henry VIII., who, in the year 1541, transferred the College of Aberpwll, with all its rights and possessions, to the Priory of the Friars Preachers at Brecon, was to secure for the Welsh a liberal education, and place them on a level with their English fellow-subjects. By the provision which he made for the purpose, a grammar-school was long conducted there with good success; and its divinity class supplied a large proportion of the candidates for ordination in South Wales. Its usefulness in this respect was superseded in the present century by the foundation of Lampeter College;

Institute buildings

Monday week, when

The Mayor (Mr. Henry Wiggin) presided, and on the dais, at the west end of the hall, were Mr. William Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. John Bright, M.P.; the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; Mr. W. Davenport-Bromley, M.P. for North Warwickshire; the Rev. Canon Miller, D.D.; Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, and other gentlemen. The Rev. Dr. Miller, at the request of the Mayor, offered up an appropriate deficatory prayer, invoking the Divine blessing upon the undertaking. In the absence of Mr. Van Wart, chairman of the company, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., then announced that the Exchange was opened, and, at the same time, expressed his hope that it would serve to promote an increased intercourse between the merchants and manufacturers of Birmingham, and to improve the commercial prosperity of the town. The Mayor added his congratulations to those of Mr. Scholefield, and observed that, although it had been said by some persons that Birmingham had no need of an Exchange, he felt convinced that, however the state of the town some twenty-five years ago might have justified that opinion, its condition as a mercantile town no longer did so. Their commercial transactions were not only much more numerous, but on a much more extended scale; and it was to be hoped that, now a proper building had been erected, gentlemen connected with the trade of the town would enrol themselves as members of the Exchange, and set apart a portion of the day to meet together in that room. He thought it would be an immense advantage to the trading interests of the town if the Exchange were properly appreciated and supported. The speech of Mr. Bright, which followed, was an eloquent panegyric of commercial pursuits and occupations, which he declared to be intimately allied with political freedom and all the highest interests of mankind. We refer to the illustration of this scene on our front page.



THE KAPANGEE FLAT.

but its prestige had already declined, for various reasons. The obligations of the collegiate body were too obscure to be satisfactorily discharged, and the buildings had fallen into a ruinous state of disrepair, when the possessions of the college were vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Through the urgent representations of Sir Thomas Phillips and Mr. Alexander Wood, aided by Sir John Lefevre in the Commission itself, the claims of the foundation to a permanent establishment were at last recognised. By the Act of Parliament and the Chancery decree, in 1853 and 1855, the government of the college was intrusted to twelve persons, among whom were the two Bishops of South Wales; and the school, which has been since in operation, and entered last year upon the occupation of its permanent buildings, is already distinguished among the schools of the Principality, and may fairly aspire, as its merits become more widely known, to comparison with the best classical schools of England.

The reopening of the chapel and other buildings of Christ's College took place on Midsummer Day last, when the sermon was preached and the school prizes delivered by the Lord Bishop of St. Davids, and the Marquis Camden, K.G., presided at the public luncheon which followed. The sermon has been published at the request of the governors, with an account of the restoration. The group of buildings, an Illustration of which we give this week, cost about £10,000. They were designed by John Prichard, Esq., architect, of Llandaff, then of the firm of Prichard and Seddon, and include a master's house, and residence and accommodation for about forty boarders, with school and class rooms, for which some of the decanal buildings were restored and adapted; these are of noble proportions, with fine open oak roof. The chancel of the collegiate church prominent in the Illustration has been also restored to serve as the chapel of the college, and is a very dignified and beautiful Early English structure. Unfortunately, the pile of buildings is not as yet complete, as the central tower and the cloister connecting the chapel with the other buildings have unavoidably been postponed for want of funds. The octagonal kitchen, seen in the Illustration, is a striking feature. The works have been executed in a most substantial and excellent manner by Messrs. Williams, builders, of Brecon, and the building has all the conveniences such an establishment requires. Brecon has now become a central point for several important railways. Being situated in a peculiarly beautiful and healthy country, this College of Christ Church will doubtless attract a large number of scholars.

ROMANTIC TRIAL IN SPAIN.

The Supreme Tribunal of Barcelona, in Spain, has been for some time past engaged in hearing a trial from a judgment given by an inferior Court of that district in July, 1861, relative to the identity of a young man who claimed to be the son of a wealthy banker of Barcelona, dead some years ago. The circumstances of this strange affair may be briefly stated as follow:—

The Marquis Don Francisco de Cara-Fontenallas, a partner in the well-known banking firm of Lamberto y Fontenallas, had two sons, Don Lamberto and Don Claudio, and one daughter, Donna Eulalia, married to the Marquis of Villamediana, residing on his extensive estates in the neighbourhood of Madrid. In September, 1845, the younger son, Don Claudio, then twenty-three years of age, suddenly disappeared, and all efforts to find him proved fruitless. It was afterwards ascertained that he had been seized by the brigands, who carried him off to the mountains. Some days later, however, two or three letters were addressed to the Marquis by his son, stating that he was in the power of brigands, who refused to release him until a ransom of 1000 ounces of gold should be paid. Perhaps the Marquis did not believe in the reality of the capture, and regarded it merely as an expedient adopted by his son to obtain a large sum of money. At all events, he did not send the gold demanded, and from that time nothing was heard of Don Claudio till May, 1860. Meanwhile, the Marquis made a will, dated May, 1850, in which he expressed his wish that his property should not be divided between Don Lamberto and Donna Eulalia until his lost son had been found or his death satisfactorily proved.

When the Marquis died, some time after, Don Lamberto succeeded to the title, and at once divided his father's property between himself and his sister, the Marchioness de Villamediana. This prompt division of the property caused some scandal at the time, as the provisions of the will were generally known, but it was soon forgotten. In 1852, however, a man named Gomez, who had been arrested for robbery, gave the police a full account of the abduction of Don Claudio by the brigands, and the authorities determined on making a further investigation, when it was found that all the documents relating to the circumstances had disappeared, with the exception of Don Claudio's two letters written while in the power of the brigands, which the deceased Marquis had given to a police magistrate in 1850.

The investigation, therefore, led to nothing; but nine years later, in 1861, Don Lamberto, the new Marquis, received a letter, dated May 15, and signed "Your brother, Don Claudio," stating that the writer had just arrived at Barcelona by the steamer Puerto Rico from Charlestown. Don Lamberto immediately sent an old clerk of the bank, named Don Francisco Juan Marti, to meet his brother. As soon as Marti set foot on the deck, he was accosted by Don Claudio, who called him by his name and shed tears of joy on meeting him. They went together to the Marquis Don Lamberto, who appeared to gladly recognise the young man as his brother Claudio, and instantly sent off a telegraphic despatch to his sister, the Marchioness of Villamediana, announcing the return of their brother. On the following day Don Lamberto informed the Governor of Barcelona of his brother's arrival, and also formally acknowledged him as his brother in presence of a magistrate. Not the least doubt was entertained by anybody that the new comer was really Don Claudio, and he continued to be entertained by his brother as such till the 23rd of May; but at two o'clock in the morning of that day he was arrested by the police in his brother's house, on the charge of being an impostor. This arrest was afterwards ascertained to have been made at the instance of the Marquis and Marchioness of Villamediana. Don Claudio was so overcome by this terrible accusation that he was instantly seized with a violent fever, and begged to have a glass of water, which was brought by one of the servants. He had no sooner drunk it than he exclaimed that he was poisoned. He was, nevertheless, carried off to prison, where antidotes were administered and he recovered, after three weeks' illness, but still remained in the prison infirmary in a very weak state.

While he lay there a tailor and his wife, named Feliu, were brought to see him, and they declared the supposed Don Claudio to be their son Claudio, who had gone to Buenos Ayres in 1857, being then only twenty years of age; their son and daughter also recognised him as their brother. All four gave evidence on oath to this effect. Two other persons, however—Don Claudio's nurse and foster-brother—declared that he was really Don Claudio.

In his defence before the examining magistrate, Don Claudio produced four documents in which he was styled Don Claudio Fontenallas. The first was his commission as Ensign in the army of Buenos Ayres, dated April, 1857, which proved that he could not be Claudio Feliu, as the latter sailed from Barcelona to Buenos Ayres late in February in that year, and therefore could not have arrived at the time. The second was a passport delivered to Don Claudio Fontenallas by the Spanish Consul at Rosario de Santa Fé; the third was a commission of sub-lieutenant of artillery, dated Buenos Ayres, July 22, 1858; and the fourth was the muster-roll of the men under his orders in a ship which he had commanded. These four documents, of such vital importance for the accused, were left in the possession of the examining magistrate, who, when the cause was tried, asserted that he had lost them. During the trial a great number of witnesses were examined, but their evidence was contradictory; some declaring that the prisoner was really Don Claudio Fontenallas, others as positively maintaining that he was the tailor's son.

The prisoner himself explained the manner of his capture, how one day he had escaped from the brigands while they were intoxicated, and made his way to Barcelona. He did not go home, because, as his father had refused to pay the ransom, he concluded that the brigands had acted by his orders; but what could be his father's motive for giving such orders he did not know. He therefore went to America, and remained there till 1861. When several old servants of the deceased Marquis were examined, the prisoner reminded them of many circumstances which could hardly be known to any except the real Don Claudio; but the Marquise de Villamediana, though she had at first recognised the prisoner as her brother, afterwards declared herself convinced of the contrary, as she had found him unacquainted with many facts which her brother must have known.

The result of the trial was that the Tribunal, which consisted of only one Judge, declared that the prisoner was the son of Feliu, and condemned him to twelve years' hard labour. The Tribunal also ordered that twenty of the prisoner's witnesses should be prosecuted for perjury. The prisoner's counsel, M. Niviera, complained that the defence had not been free, that the Judge had refused to hear several of his witnesses, and also that his demand for further inquiry in the Argentine Republic had been rejected, and concluded with protesting against the manner in which the previous examinations and the trial had been conducted. In consequence of those observations the Judge committed him to prison for contempt of Court.

The conviction was so general at Barcelona that the prisoner had been unfairly treated, that a subscription was opened in his favour, which produced a sum of 40,000f. Part of this sum was applied to relieve the prisoner's immediate necessities, and the rest was offered to M. Caso, a celebrated advocate of Madrid, to conduct the appeal against the above judgment. After long delays the appeal was made, and the Supreme Court of Barcelona has given its decision, substantially confirming the judgment, but reducing the sentence of hard labour from twelve years to two. The prisoner's counsel was reprimanded by the Court and thirteen witnesses were declared guilty of perjury.

The last accounts received from Mons state that the catastrophe which recently occurred at the Chevalleres coalpit has cost the lives of sixty-one persons.

FINE ARTS.

A new Water-Colour Exhibition will be opened on the 20th of February next at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The exhibition is being organised to supply the want of a free exhibition of water-colour art, open to all comers, subject only to a power of selection, which is properly retained by the committee. The two existing societies in Pall-mall are the only art-bodies which maintain the character of close monopolies, in so far that their exhibitions are exclusively composed of the works of a given number of members. Hence, no painter in water colours not being a member of either of them can submit his works to the public eye except under disadvantages in the open and generally the second-rate exhibitions of oil paintings. There can be little doubt, however, that a considerable number of water-colour painters have grown up outside the established societies—artists who either regularly or occasionally practise this fascinating branch of art, and who exist in sufficient number and possess sufficient ability to form a new and attractive exhibition. But, besides drawings and sketches of every description, the exhibition will be open for etchings, wood-engravings, casts, and sculpture. Wood-engraving has come into such general request (especially since the establishment of this Journal) that if the invitation of the committee be fairly responded to, the display in this section will be peculiarly interesting, as supplying another desideratum, the want of which has been felt by lovers of art. We may add, for the information of artists, that all works intended for exhibition must be sent to the Dudley Gallery between Jan. 31 and Feb. 10, inclusive, between the hours of ten and four. Frames must be gilt, and not more than 2 in. in width; margins, either in white or gold, are indispensable, and must not exceed 4 in., nor be less than 2 in., in width. The comparatively moderate commission of 7½ per cent will be charged on all works sold. The guarantee fund now amounts to £250.

It is a hopeful sign of architectural progress that the Architectural Association recognise, in their last report, the "evident necessity to the architectural student of a better state of art-teaching, with respect to accurate drawing and modelling of the human figure and of animal and vegetable forms in their application to architectural decoration." And, accordingly, it was resolved to establish, in conjunction with the Architectural Institute and Architectural Museum, a school of architectural decoration, to be called the "School of Art Accessorial to Architecture." This school has just been got into working order and received provisional accommodation—till the scheme be fully carried out—at the West London School of Art in Great Portland-street. Mr. Poynter, a thoroughly-qualified artist, attends; and the classes are divided into beginners who study from casts, and those more advanced who study from the living model. The example thus set by the architects might with very great advantage be followed analogously by sculptors studying architecture. To the almost universal ignorance among sculptors of the simplest principles of architecture we owe the unmeaning blocks—the hideously disproportioned pedestals to so many of our public statues, the tasteless fountains, and the want of all forethought in adapting statues to their destination and to combine agreeably with the masses they should decorate. The failure, too, of some of our mural painters is owing to their want of acquaintance with both sculpture and architecture. When our artists shall study the three great branches of art together, like their brethren of late Mediæval and Early Renaissance times, then, and then only, may we hope to see the art-marvels of those periods repeated.

The Fine-Art Department of the forthcoming International Exhibition at Dublin promises to be very comprehensive. Applications for space have already been received from 117 Belgian artists. Forty or fifty of the best artists of Dusseldorf have promised to send pictures; and a large number of Scandinavian painters, headed by Mr. Tidemand. Munich will furnish cartoons of the most celebrated artists, and her leading painters will contribute. Even Austria is endeavouring to be well represented. There will, as our readers are aware, be no less than three international exhibitions during the year: this at Dublin; the Prussian one at Stettin, to which we alluded last week; and a third in Portugal. In reference to the last, a letter from Oporto in the *Moniteur* says:—"The Crystal Palace in which the International Exhibition is to take place, and the opening of which is definitively fixed for Aug. 21, is situated on a vast eminence called the Torre da Marca. By the side of this eminence is a quinta, or country house, delightfully placed, and a portion of its park has been purchased by the Crystal Palace Company, and will afford a pleasing recreation to the visitors to the exhibition."

There can be little doubt that the majority of competent judges approve of the purchase of the statues from the Farnese Collection lately placed in the British Museum, three of the principal of which we recently engraved. Nevertheless, great diversity of opinion regarding them has been publicly expressed. In one or two quarters (evidently, however, by the same writer or under the same inspiration) the new acquisitions are set down as very inferior copies. The "Mercury" cannot be much nearer the lost original "than a shilling coloured lithograph is to Raphael's "San Sisto;" and not only is the propriety of the title "Diadumenos" questioned, but, so far from the statue bearing this name being a unique copy of the famous work by Polycletus, it is maintained to be probably one of a common type or class of statues and not entitled to a place among the really fine specimens of Hellenic art. On the other hand, however, Professor Westmacott, R.A., has expressed great admiration of some of the new purchases, and, in a recent lecture, is stated to have gone so far as to say that he was strongly inclined to think the Diadumenos not a copy merely, but the actual original, which (with the Doryphorus of the same great sculptor) was recognised in antiquity as affording a perfect canon of proportion.

Speaking of antique sculptures, we may mention that the colossal bronze-gilt statue of "The Youthful Hercules," recently discovered at Rome, to which we have already referred more than once, besides having engraved a scene of its exhumation, is spoken of in terms of ever increasing eulogy. After examining it, Mr. Gibson, the great sculptor, is reported to have said, "It made me melancholy the whole of the day after I had seen it to think that, after the labour of a life, I had made such slight approaches to the perfection of the master-hand which had executed that work." The statue has been given by its proprietor to the Papal Government. Reverting to Mr. Gibson, we have already chronicled the sculptor's munificent intended bequest of £32,000 to the Royal Academy, on condition that rooms are provided to receive casts of his works; but it may be interesting to add that Mr. Gibson instanced Thorwaldsen and Canova as having left their works to their native countries under somewhat similar arrangements.

During the long life of the Art-Union of London, the council of that body have rarely issued a more effective engraving than "Claude Duval," the plate for the present year. It is from a picture by Mr. Frith, exhibited in the Royal Academy some years ago, and is founded on an incident related by Macaulay. The engraving is admirably executed by Lumb Stocks, A.R.A., and will, we doubt not, be very popular with the subscribers to the Art-Union of 1865, for whom it is intended. This is not the first time the council of the Art-Union have been the means of introducing Mr. Frith to the "Homes of England," and it may justly be said of them that they have done good service in bringing the works of such a thoroughly English painter within the reach of the many.

A proposal has been made to erect a memorial to the late Earl of Carlisle.

A very graceful memorial to W. Hilton, the Royal Academician, and P. De Wint, the eminent painter in water colours, has been erected in the presbytery of the cathedral of their native Lincoln. The memorial is in the form of an altar-tomb, and the subjects of the sculpture on the panels are taken from the works of the deceased artists, including, by Hilton, "Mary Anointing the Feet of Our Lord," from a large painting in St. Philip's Church, College-hill, London; the Crucifixion, a colossal triptych in the Liverpool Townhall (exhibited in the International), and the "Raising of Lazarus," another large work, in Newark Church. The remaining panel is taken from a drawing by De Wint, representing the west front of the cathedral.

M. Joseph Lies, the eminent Belgian painter (not the still more celebrated Baron Henri Leys), died a few days back, and has been interred with much ceremony. "Never," says the *Indépendance Belge*, "at Antwerp did so large a crowd attend an interment"—six or seven thousand persons having collected.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Working Women's College, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, has reopened for the regular classes.

The range of houses which formerly stood on the north side of New Palace-yard has now been removed.

Monday last being Plough Monday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the gentlemen of the household and some of the officers of the Corporation, according to custom, at a dinner at the Mansion House.

Mr. Ayrton, M.P., addressed a large number of his constituents at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, on Tuesday evening. A vote of confidence in the hon. gentleman was passed at the close of his speech.

A gift of £100, for investment, has been received by University College Hospital from Mr. John Hibbert, of Braywick Lodge, Maidenhead, in addition to ten sums of the like amount previously received from the same gentleman.

A series of lectures on maritime international law will be delivered before the members of the Inns of Court, by Leone Levi, Esq., LL.D., and Professor of Commercial Law at King's College, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, by permission of the benchers. The first lecture was given on Wednesday, and the remainder of the course will be given on the 18th and 25th inst., and the 1st of February.

A deputation from a public meeting of watchmakers and jewellers, comprising the officers of the British Horological Institute and others, had an interview, yesterday week, at the Goldsmiths' Hall, with the wardens of the company on the subject of an improved system being adopted of assaying, marking, and charging for gold and silver cases and jewellery, to meet the competition of the foreign producers and the requirements of the public. The prime warden promised the careful consideration of the company to the question.

Last week the births of 2059 children—1043 boys and 1016 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1855-64 the average number (corrected) was 2055.——The deaths in London were last week 1660, or 102 above the average of the corresponding weeks in the last ten years. From the Registrar-General's report, from which we take this number, we observe that the capitals in the continental kingdoms and some of our largest towns are about to adopt this mode of birth and death registrations.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Church Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution was held at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, on Saturday last, under the presidency of the Bishop of Rochester. From the report for 1864 it appears that the society had made great progress during the year. The Archbishop of Canterbury has become a patron of the society, and in its list of vice-presidents are the Bishops of St. Asaph, Oxford, Rochester, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh. The Bishop of London was re-elected president, a position which his Lordship has filled since the foundation of the society, in 1857.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week, at which it was stated that £3500, the sum originally proposed to be levied by the Board to meet the claims of the houseless poor—which duty has been cast on the Board by the late Act of Parliament—would not more than half suffice for the wants of these houseless persons, as new buildings for the purpose were in many instances necessary. It was therefore agreed to levy £7000 for the purpose.——A report on the progress of the sewers and of the Thames Embankment was read by the Engineer, from which it appeared that all were advancing with more or less rapidity, and that the middle-level sewer was so near completion that it would be brought into use towards the close of the present month.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern—Mr. Alderman Stone in the chair. The number of in-patients under treatment during last year was 436; the number of out-patients admitted during the year was 10,819. The receipts for the year, including a balance in hand on the 1st of January of £434, amounted to £9729, while the expenditure was £8940. The collection at the last festival (presided over by Lord Feversham) amounted to £5024. The new wing was stated to be completed, and the portion of the building appropriated to the out-patients' department to be now occupied, and with much advantage, by the patients and medical officers. Two wards, containing sixteen additional beds, had been opened, and the committee are very desirous of opening the whole of the new wards as soon as funds can be obtained. £6000 is required to carry on the institution. The Bishop of Oxford and Lord Feversham were appointed vice-presidents, and Dr. Southey was elected assistant-physician.

From the recently-published report of her Majesty's Postmaster-General we gather the following statistics:—In the year 1854 there were in the metropolis 382,949 inhabited houses; in 1863, 445,787; the population in the former year was 2,831,950; in the latter, 3,316,932; in 1854 there were 471 receptacles for posting letters; in 1863, 1045. In the town, or "three mile circle," there were in the former year 10 deliveries of letters daily, in the latter 12; beyond the town delivery 7 as against 6; beyond 4 miles and within 5 miles of the General Post Office, 6 as against 5; at the principal places beyond the 5-mile circle, and within a radius of 12 miles, 5 as against 4; and at the remaining places between the 5 and 12 mile circle, 4 as against 3, the number in 1854. In that year there were delivered in London 103,000,000 letters, in 1863 the number was 106,000,000; besides which there were posted in the district for delivery therein 76,000,000, or nearly 20 times more than in the city of Manchester. In 1854 there were in London 96 money-order offices; in 1863, 373; representing an amount for each year respectively of orders issued £178,955 and £3,181,874, and as paid £2,989,985 and £4,688,801. On the 31st of March, 1864, there were in London 374 post-office savings banks, showing a balance due to 117,995 depositors of £1,143,337.

It was stated last week that Mr. Albert D. Sassoon and Mr. S. D. Sassoon, sons of the late Mr. David Sassoon, the eminent Bombay merchant and philanthropist, had expressed their willingness to hand over a sum of £1000 to Mrs. Gladstone, the founder of the Newport-market Refuge, to aid her in her benevolent exertions on behalf of the London poor. The *Times* on Wednesday morning says:—"We now learn that Mrs. Gladstone has accepted the gift on behalf of the charities in which she takes an interest, and expressed her high gratification to the Messrs. Sassoon for the confidence they have placed in her. Mrs. Gladstone has drawn up a plan for the management of the fund, which she has transmitted to Mr. Lumley. In it she proposes that the sum in question, under the name of the 'David Sassoon Fund,' should be vested in trustees to be applied in the erection of a building in connection with the Newport-market Refuge or with the House of Charity in Soho-square, and that the building should have the name of David Sassoon permanently attached to it. She states that she takes a deep interest in both the charities mentioned, and she believes them to be calculated to help one another and to do great permanent good. She therefore proposes that until the capital sum is employed in building, the proceeds shall be applied towards the current expenses of one or both of these institutions. She has also announced to Mr. Lumley that, if the Messrs. Sassoon wish it, Mr. Gladstone will become one of the trustees. The plan proposed has met the approval in all respects of the executors of the late Mr. Sassoon, so that the two charities above named will at once derive advantage from this munificent gift."

With a view of completing the amount necessary for the erection of a proper church for the accommodation of the 2000 deaf and dumb in London, and of thus affording them spiritual aid in their own gestural language, a soirée, which was well attended, took place on Monday night at the Hanover-square Rooms. The association, which is under the patronage of the Bishop of London, has already afforded much assistance to the class of afflicted persons under its care by holding services, by giving lectures, by house-to-house visitations, by finding employment, and by aiding the sick and needy, and now seeks to extend the benefits it has conferred by means of a fitting building in which Divine service can be performed by the Chaplain, the Rev. S. Smith, who has been specially ordained for the work. The building to be erected will include not only a place of worship, but a home for the aged and infirm, and a room in which weekly lectures can be given, and in which the deaf and dumb can associate together. About £3000 is required, and of this amount £2000, including £50 from the Queen, has been received or promised.——The half-yearly general meeting of subscribers and Christmas election of children to the Asylum for the Support and Education of Deaf and Dumb Children was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a report and statement of accounts, and electing thirty-five children—fifteen girls and twenty boys. The secretary read the statement of receipts, and the income of the asylum during the past year was about £8000, exclusive of life subscriptions, and the expenditure about £9000. The real income, however, of the charity was about £1500 less than the expenditure. The number of children in the asylum was 347, who were in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. Alderman David H. Stone was unanimously elected a vice-president of the institution.

The half-yearly meeting of the Royal Humane Society was held on Wednesday at the office in Trafalgar-square—Mr. B. B. Cabbell in the chair. The report stated that the number of cases since July last had been 141, of which 123 had been successfully treated, four were beyond recovery, seven attempted suicide, and seven had been referred to the general committee. The Hyde Park cases had been forty-five, of which twenty-five were successfully treated, one beyond recovery, nine found drowned, and eight attempted suicide. The total number of general cases during 1864 had been 177, comprising 240 persons, of which 232 were successfully treated, and eight more attempted suicide. The total number of bathers in the Serpentine during the year had been 246,926, amongst whom there had been thirty-five casualties, but none of a fatal character. During the late frost forty persons had been immersed through venturing on the ice, but no fatal accident had occurred. The receiving-house and the tents and apparatus were all in good working condition. The rewards given during 1864 had been fifteen silver medals, fifty-eight bronze medals, nineteen thanks on vellum, fifty ditto on parchment, and sixty-four pecuniary rewards. The total income of the year had been £1583, and the expenditure £1492. The report concluded with an appeal to the public for extended support, rendered necessary by the extended operations of the society. The report

having been adopted, the Duke of Argyll was elected as president of the society; Mr. Baker as treasurer; and Dean Stanley, Mr. D. Nicoll, and Mr. W. H. Ashurst were appointed to fill vacancies on the general committee. Mr. Baker stated that a member of the committee lately deceased (Mr. Dalton) had left a legacy of £200 to the society. The following persons then received the silver medal of the society for saving life or attempting to do so, viz.:—Mr. Albert Williams, for saving Mr. Toll and three others, whose boat upset in King George's Sound, Australia, May, 1864. Mr. Philip Ahier, for saving Private Tcokes, 61st Regiment, while bathing at Jersey, July 2, 1864. Samuel Moon, AB., H.M.S. Orlando, for saving Mr. E. Rooke, midshipman, and Mr. W. Exiner, R.M., in Zante Bay, and Bay of Tunis, Jan. 26 and Aug. 28, 1864. Mr. W. Corrington, steward of H.M.S. Acorn, for trying to save Private Hardey, Royal Marines, in the Shanghai river, China, June 12, 1864. Mr. R. Frost, for trying to save two persons at Bude, Cornwall, Sept. 15, 1864. Mr. F. Halloran, naval cadet of H.M.S. Britannia, for saving his brother in the River Dart, Dartmouth, Nov. 2, 1864. Honorary medals were voted to three of the vice-presidents, the secretary, and the chaplain of the French Humane Society; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

An ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday in Burlington House—Sir Roderick Murchison (president) in the chair. The first paper was read by Mr. Taylor, describing a visit to the source of the Tigris and Euphrates. The numerous sources of these rivers were explored by Mr. Taylor, who described very clearly the main features of the physical geography of a region that has been seldom visited by Europeans. As a geographical communication, the chief value of the paper consisted in the maps of the sources of the rivers, which were accurately depicted. The principal source of the Tigris issues from a cavern about two miles long, at the entrance of which he perceived an ancient inscription carved on the rock, with the figure of an Assyrian King. He stated that the mountains whence the sources of the rivers flow abound in caverns, and one stalactite cave was of vast dimensions, reaching much farther than he was enabled to penetrate. Sir Henry Rawlinson threw much light on the value of Mr. Taylor's labours as a geographer and discoverer of antiquities. He said that some of the most ancient monuments now in the British Museum had been contributed by Mr. Taylor, who had explored several ruined cities of the Chaldees and had discovered many monuments of that people that were of several hundred years earlier date than the Nineveh marbles. He mentioned a curious and interesting coincidence connected with the inscription and figure carved on the rock of the cavern. In deciphering the inscriptions on the Nineveh monuments that had been made by order of the great King of the Assyrians, Sir Henry Rawlinson said he found it was there stated that that monarch had extended his conquests to the sources of the Tigris, and that on the rock out of which the river issued he had commanded an inscription and figure to be carved to commemorate the event. Mr. Taylor was not aware of what he had deciphered; nor did he at the time know of Mr. Taylor's discovery: therefore, the combined testimony was entirely independent. Sir Henry Rawlinson alluded to the great difficulty which all travellers experience when deviating from main routes, in consequence of the very defective state of all maps; and the contribution of Mr. Taylor's map of the region he had visited was a valuable acquisition. The paper which that gentleman had read he hoped would be followed by another giving a more extended account of his travels. One matter that had been mentioned to him by Mr. Taylor, which possessed great interest, was the successful result of the labours of American missionaries in Aleppo, and he thought the meeting would like to hear a statement on the subject. At the request of Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Taylor mentioned that when the American missionaries first went to Aleppo they were insulted by the boys and men in the streets, so much so that they could scarcely stir out with safety; but by steady perseverance they succeeded, with very inadequate means, to completely change the state of feeling towards them, and 500 families became converts. The converts were not hastily received, but were made to undergo probation, and the moral conduct of the people had been greatly improved. The missionaries have now two churches, and, though they have done so much, he believed the money expended by them did not exceed £2000 or £3000.——A communication by M. Abramof, a Russian gentleman, "On Lake Nor Tzai-San," was next read. The lake described is one of the largest among the chain of mountains along the frontiers of Russia and China, and is about one hundred versts long and thirty wide.

LAW AND POLICE.—On Wednesday, being the first day of Hilary Term, the several Courts of Law and Equity resumed their sittings. The arrears in the Common Law Courts number, in the three, 147—of which seventy-four are in the Queen's Bench, fifty-two in the Common Pleas, and twenty-one in the Exchequer. In the Common Pleas there are several registration appeals, both for hearing and for judgment. There are a few arrears in the Court of Chancery.

Major Lumley surrendered at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday to take his trial for having sent a challenge to Mr. Lawrence Desborough. The Major pleaded guilty, and Serjeant Parry having on his behalf withdrawn the letters, and expressed his sincere regret for what he had done, Mr. Metcalfe, on behalf of his client, said that he was satisfied. The Recorder, after commenting upon the ridicule to which the Major had exposed himself, required him to enter into sureties, himself in £500 and one in £250, to keep the peace for twelve months.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Burroughs, the member of the Stock Exchange whose attempt to escape with some Confederate bonds caused so much excitement on the Stock Exchange a few months ago, pleaded not guilty to the charge of obtaining the bonds by false pretences—that is, by giving cheques on banks where he had "no effects." But as it appeared that in some instances the bonds were given him before he made out the cheques, and almost all the witnesses stated that they would have trusted him even though he had not given the cheques at the instant, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

A charge of obtaining goods under false pretences was heard at the Guildhall Police Court on Monday. The defendant was a draper, named John Kirby; the complainant, Mr. Thomas Simmons, agent to a Nottingham house. The alleged false pretence consisted in Kirby having represented himself to be perfectly solvent and able to meet his engagements. On this representation, Mr. Simmons let him have goods to a considerable amount, and shortly afterwards he failed, having been insolvent all the time. The charge was not supported by the evidence, and Kirby was dismissed.

Two fellows were brought up at Bow-street on Tuesday, charged with conspiracy to defraud. They were in a cart, in a street near the Strand, and one of them was selling purses. Into one of these purses he apparently put two half-crowns, and offered to sell the whole for a shilling. A lad in the crowd paid his shilling and got the purse, but, on opening it, he found two halfpennies instead of two half-crowns in it. This was the offence charged. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Mrs. M'Dermott complained to Mr. Selfe, the Westminster police magistrate, last week, that her daughter, a girl of sixteen or seventeen, had left her; that Mr. Bowden, one of the "Fathers" of the Brompton Oratory, knew of her hiding-place, and that the rev. gentleman declined to say where she was. Mr. Selfe put himself to a good deal of trouble to ascertain the facts of the case. It would seem that twelve months ago Mr. Bowden, who had made up his mind that some special measures were necessary for securing the spiritual welfare of the girl, suggested to her that she should leave her mother and seek the shelter of a "home." The suggestion was not at that time acted upon, but on Friday week the girl disappeared from her mother's house, and, as it afterwards turned out, became an inmate of a conventual institution. The case wore a very disagreeable appearance at first; but Mr. Selfe stated on Saturday that, although Mr. Bowden had acted imprudently in counselling the girl to leave home without the knowledge of her natural guardian, "in other respects he acted quite properly, knowing her position and the state of her mind." As for the girl herself, she had acted wisely, with the exception of having left her mother as she did."

We have to record another case of death by starvation. The victim in this case was an old man named Cartwright, who got his living by picking up paper in the streets, and selling it at 2s. per cwt. His brother, who was said to be almost as emaciated as the deceased, and to bear a shocking resemblance to him, stated that he was sometimes able to pick up 1 cwt. per week, while at other times he could not find more than ten pounds. The last supper he and his brother had consisted of a halfpennyworth of oatmeal and three halfpennyworth of bread. The medical evidence left no doubt that the wretched man had died from starvation, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Ferdinand E. K. Kühl was tried on Wednesday and Thursday at the Central Criminal Court for the wilful murder of John, alias Christian, Fuhrop, in the Plaistow marshes, on the 3rd of November last. A verdict of "Guilty" was returned, and the prisoner was sentenced to death without hope of mercy.

Saturday (to-day) will be the last day on which deposits, in accordance with the Act, on account of private bills to be brought forward next Session can be received in the Accountant-General's Office of the Court of Chancery. Last year the sum deposited thus amounted to £6,322,889, representing a capital of nearly £80,000,000. It is anticipated that the sum deposited and security found this year will be considerably in excess of these amounts.

Mr. John Clare, jun., appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday to apply for a new trial in the case in which he charges the Crown with an infringement of his patents in the building of the Warrior. His ground of application was that the verdict against him on the trial had been obtained by conspiracy on the part of the Duke of Somerset, the Solicitor-General, and other parties connected with the case. The Lord Chief Justice told him that a new trial had been refused once, and that the complaints he now made must be carried to another Court.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday Mr. Hammond was called up to receive judgment for the illegal confinement of his wife. Baron Bramwell commented on the prisoner witholding from his wife the half of her fortune, and sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, the magistrate at Marlborough-street Police Court, gave judgment on Wednesday in the case where Mr. Strange, of the Alhambra, was charged with performing stage plays at that place of amusement without a license to do so. The alleged stage play was a ballet. Mr. Tyrwhitt held that this came under the terms of the Act, either as a pantomime or as a stage entertainment, and he fined the defendant £3. Notice of appeal was given, so that the case will be taken to the superior courts.

The Italian, Polizzioni, who is charged with the murder of a man named Harrington on Saffron-hill, was brought up at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Wednesday. Several witnesses were called for the defence, their evidence being to the effect that the prisoner was not the man who stabbed Harrington. Polizzioni was, however, committed for trial.

BURKE'S PEERAGE FOR 1865.—Sir Bernard Burke's annual comprehensive volume has just been published for the present year. The size of the book is increased; and the fullest information is, as usual, given respecting the peers, bishops, baronets, and their families. More ample details are this time presented of the knights of the different orders and the knights bachelor. The desirable improvement in the engraving and description of the arms continues; and everything, in fine, shows a determined intention to maintain the success of the work.

In the Wirtemberg Chamber on Thursday week a Ministerial answer was given to a question on Schleswig-Holstein, from which it appears that the Wirtemberg Government regard a union of the smaller German States as neither advisable nor possible at present.

A telegram from Berne states that the British Government has officially announced its adhesion to the principles of the International Sanitary Association, founded at Geneva, for the better care of the sick and wounded in time of war.

Count Frederic of Stolberg-Wernigerode, owner of the lordship of Peterswoldau, died on the 5th inst., aged sixty. As he leaves no male descendant the lordship passes to his younger brother, Count Francis, of Stolberg-Wernigerode.

The new Governor of the Bahamas, Rawson William Rawson, Esq., C.B., arrived at Nassau on Dec. 9, from New York, and among the first of his official acts was the taking possession of the steamer Mary (late the Alexandra). She was formally seized on the 13th ult., at Nassau, by the Receiver-General, John D'A. Dumaresq, Esq., under instructions from the Government, for an alleged infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. A detachment of the 1st West India Regiment was stationed on board.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE payment of the dividends having increased the supply of money in the hands of the public, rather more business has been transacted in National Stocks, and prices generally have been well supported. The Unfunded Debt has been tolerably firm, but the dealings in it have been by no means numerous.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 5½ per cent. In the open market the quotations are as under:—

Thirty days' bills	5½ ¾ per cent.	Four months' bills	5¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	5¾ ,,	Six months' bills	5¾ 6½ ,,
Three months' bills	5¾ ,,		

At the discount establishments the rate of interest for money at seven days' notice is reduced to 4¾; and at fourteen days', to 5 per cent.

The imports of the precious metals have been on a moderate scale, and only a limited supply of gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England. Mexican dollars have sold slowly, at 60⅝d. per ounce.

The Bank of Holland has reduced its quotation for money to 5 per cent. On other parts of the Continent capital rules about stationary. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4½	4½	Turin	6	6
Vienna	6	5¾	Brussels ..	5	4
Berlin	6	5	Madrid	9	9
Frankfort ..	5	5	Hamburg ..	—	4
Amsterdam ..	5	5	St. Petersburg	6½	8

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of London a dividend and bonus equal to 20 per cent per annum were declared. Various other meetings of joint-stock companies have been held, and at which large dividends have been announced.

On Monday Consols advanced ¼ per cent, with a steady market. For Money the closing price was 89⅞ 90; Ditto, for Account, 90⅛ ¼; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89 to ⅛; India Stock, 212 to 215; Ditto Five per Cents, 103¼; India Bonds, 10s. to 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 109½. There was a slight fall in the quotations on the following day. Consols, for Transfer, left off at 89¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 90⅛ ¼; Bank Stock, 239 to 241; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89 to ⅛; India Stock, 212 to 215; Ditto, New, 103¼; Ditto, Bonds, 8s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; India Four per Cents, 97½; and the Five per Cent Enfaced Paper, 102½. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were done at 89⅞ 90; Ditto, for Time, 90⅛ ¼; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto Four per Cents, 97¼ 98; Ditto Bonds, 7s. prem. Bank Stock was firm, at 240 to 242; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 102¼; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 110½. On Thursday the market was flat. Consols, for Money, sold at 90, 90⅛, 89⅞; for Account, 90¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89⅛ ¼ ⅜; Bank Stock, 242 to 240½; India Stock, 212 to 215; Ditto, Five per Cents, 103¼; Ditto, Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 91; Long Annuities, 14 5-16; and Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.

In the early part of the week Federal Securities were firm in price. Since then they have become heavy and drooping. Erie shares have been 38 and 35½ to 36½; and Illinois, 53½.

In the early part of the week the market for the Confederate Loan was very dull, and the quotation was as low as 48 to 52. The failure of the Wilmington expedition, however, has produced a firmer market, and prices have improved, the quotation having advanced to 54 to 55. In other Foreign Securities only a moderate business has been transacted; nevertheless, prices have, in most instances, ruled firm. The scrip of the new Egyptian Loan has been done at 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Danish Scrip is quoted at 2½ to 3½ prem.; Danubian, ½ dis. to par; English Mexican Scrip, 10s. to 8s. dis.; and French Ditto, 10s. to 8s. dis.; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 83¾; Equador, 11¾; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 95; Greek, 21½; Mexican Three per Cents, 28 ex div.; Ditto, 1864, 26½ ex div.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 78½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 90; Ditto, 1862, 89⅛; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86¾ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto, Deferred, 40¾ ex div.; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 89¾; Ditto, 1858, 72; Ditto, 1862, 70¾; Venezuela Six per Cents, 48; Ditto, 1864, 42¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 98¾; and Italian Five per Cents, 64½ ex div.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in very moderate request, yet prices have ruled firm. Alliance have sold at 33; Bank of Otago, 5½; Consolidated, 11¼; European, 15¾; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 30¾; Imperial, 34¼; Ditto, New, 33½; Imperial Ottoman, 17 ex div.; Land Mortgage of India, 5¾; London Chartered of Australia, 21½, ex div.; London and County, 82; London and South African, 22; London and Westminster, 100; Merchant, 28½; South Eastern, 11; Standard of British South Africa, 25; Union of Australia, 51½; and Union of London, 57½.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has been somewhat active. Canada Six per Cents have realised 95¾ ex div.; Ditto Five per Cents, 85 ex div.; Mauritius Six per Cents, 105 ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 93 ex div.; New Zealand Five per Cents, 89; Queensland Six per Cents, 101½ ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107½.

In Miscellaneous Securities about an average business has been transacted. British Indian Tea, 15¾; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8¾; Ditto, New, 5¾; East Indian Financial, 3½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 112; Financial Corporation, ¾; Fore-street Warehouse, 9½; General Credit, 7⅞; Hudson's Bay, 16½ ex div.; International Financial, 7⅞; Joint-stock Discount, 9½; London Financial, 23¾; Ditto, New, 23½; London General Omnibus, 3½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 3½; Natal Land, 5; National Discount, 15¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 25½; Société Financière d'Egypte, 4¾; Universal Marine Insurance, 6½; Warrant Finance, 9.

There has been about an average business doing in the Railway Share Market, and prices have been well supported. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 47½; Great Western, 80½; Ditto, West Midland—Hereford, 102; London, Chatham, and Dover, 37½; London and North-Western, 122; London and South-Western, 99; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 64; Midland, 139½; North Staffordshire, 79; South-Eastern, 86½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 100½; East Indian, 101½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20; Great Indian Peninsula, 101¾.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 13¼; Namur and Liege, 8¾; Ottoman, 9⅞; San Paulo, 13.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 11 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of ..	£5,563	A decrease of other securities of ..	£1,873,833
A decrease of public deposits of ..	4,051,731	An increase of bullion of	163,798
An increase of other deposits of ..	2,299,189	An increase of rest of	38,755
A decrease of Govt. securities of .	1,186	An increase of reserve of	193,853

The total circulation is £21,012,778; public deposits amount to £4,445,535; and private deposits to £16,174,166; securities are £30,957,830; and the stock of bullion is £14,097,390.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 9.—The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day was very moderate, and most kinds were disposed of at last week's prices. Fine foreign wheat commanded full quotations; but inferior samples were dull, at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain commanded very little attention. Malting barley moved off steadily; other kinds slowly, on former terms. There was a fair inquiry for malt, at full quotations. Good sound oats were unaltered in value; but heated samples gave way 6d. per quarter. Beans and peas were heavy, at late currencies. The flour trade was tolerably healthy.

Jan. 11.—Fine wheat, barley, and oats were in fair request to-day, at full prices. Otherwise, the demand was in a sluggish state.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 35s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 40s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 26s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 24s. to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; chevalier, 62s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 34s.; grey peas, 31s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 35s. to 39s.; boilers, 36s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s. to 40s.; town households, 32s. to 33s.; country marks, 27s. to 33s. per 280 lb.; French, 31s. to 33s. per sack; American, 19s. to 24s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 890; barley, 1350; malt, 2250; oats, 2720; flour, 950. Irish: Oats, 1230. Foreign: Wheat, 1050; barley, 21,930; oats, 1020; flour, 100 sacks, 3510 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in request, and again rather dearer. Trefoil and tares are held for more money. In other seeds very little is doing. Cakes move off slowly.

Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 59s. to 60s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 18s. to 22s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 10s.; white ditto, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; tares, 8s. to 9s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 11s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 48s. to 88s.; white ditto, 50s. to 78s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Tea.—Nearly all kinds are a slow inquiry, and low qualities are the turn lower. The supply on offer is extensive.

Sugar.—The demand is restricted to very moderate quantities, at a further decline in the quotations of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. The stock consists of 110,236 tons, against 77,116 tons last year. In refined goods very little is doing, at 43s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Good and fine samples have changed hands at full prices. Otherwise, the trade is heavy, at 1s. per cwt. less money. Stock, 11,339 tons, against 11,735 tons in 1864.

Rice.—Only a limited business is doing in our market. Prices, however, are supported. The stock amounts to 46,107 tons, against 47,190 tons last year.

Provisions.—The butter market is steady, and prices are well supported. There is a fair sale for bacon, at 62s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. Hams and lard move off heavily, at drooping currencies; whilst most other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, at full quotations. P.Y.C., on the spot, 41s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 56,544 casks, against 69,316 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in fair request, at 31s. per cwt. Rape is selling at £43 to £17; cocoanut, £35 10s. to £37; and fine palm, £36. French turpentine is freely offered at 63s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum moves off steadily, at full prices. In the value of brandy and grain spirits we have no change to notice.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 8s.; clover, £5 5s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Hetton Hall, 21s.; Kelloe, 21s.; West Hartley, 17s. 6d.; Walker Primrose, 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—There is a fair demand for good and fine samples, at full prices. In other kinds, very little is doing. The quotations range from 110s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—English qualities are selling freely, at extreme rates; but foreign and colonial wools are a dull inquiry.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large and the trade is heavy, at from 50s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Jan. 12).—The supply of beasts in our market to-day was only moderate. Prime Scots, crosses, &c., moved off steadily, at full quotations, the top figure being 5s. 6d. per 8 lb.; otherwise, the beef trade was inactive, on former terms. Sheep—the show of which was rather limited—were in good request, at extreme currencies. The best Downs and half-breds sold at fully 6s. per 8 lb. We have to report a slow inquiry for calves, at late rates—viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. The supply was very moderate. In pigs and milch cows the transactions were limited, at about stationary prices.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 902; cows, 110; sheep, 3040; calves, 116; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 130; sheep, 300; calves, 92.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.

BANKRUPTS.

H. TUFF, Walmer, Kent, agent.—W. WILLIAMS, Little Shelford, Cambridge.—J. and L. J. NATHAN, Houndsditch, clothiers.—J. HUMBLE, Blackman-street, Borough, milliner.—J. M'KINNELL, Brunswick-square, Middlesex, ventilating engineer.—J. H. BOND, Cambridge Villas, Camden Town.—M. CORDER, Shad Thames and Rotherhithe, lighterman.—F. CALLOW, sen., Hoxton Old Town, cabinetmaker.—J. MULLIS, Little Guildford-street, Southwark, marble mason.—J. WHITEHEAD, Westleton, Suffolk, miller.—C. MACE, Fakenham, Norfolk, draper.—G. LEACH, Farnborough, Hants, gardener.—F. T. WILLIS, Watling-street, City.—J. STERNER, Catherine-court, Tower-hill, wine and spirit merchant.—J. BRAND, Saffron Walden, cordwainer.—C. PEARSON, Banbury, Oxford, and Birmingham, hairdresser.—H. BARNETT, Cannon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East, dealer in cloth goods.—W. SIBBETT, Eastgate, Rochester, painter.—J. AARONS, New-road, Whitechapel-road, shoe manufacturer.—E. K. GRAYLING, Caletplace, Commercial-road East, confectioner.—W. AMBLER, Manchester, attorney.—W. M. ANDREWS, Kidderminster, market-gardener.—G. BARRETT, Weymouth, plumber.—W. BAILEY, Packington, innkeeper.—P. BAYNES, Luton, straw-plait dyer.—W. BUBB, Southsea, builder.—J. T. BEDDOWS, Wolverhampton, butcher.—W. BUCKETT, Oxford, plasterer.—T. BIRCHWOOD, Liverpool, broker.—W. BURGESS, Thornley Colliery.—W. CAWTHRAY, Yeadon, Yorkshire, tailor.—W. CLAPHAM, Otley, farmer.—D. COLLYER, Luton, draper.—W. DRAYCOTT, Alton, farmer.—T. B. EAMES, near Bishop's Waltham.—E. and A. EDMONDSON, Halifax, worsted-spinners.—E. EVANS, sen., and E. EVANS, jun., Llanbrynmair, builders.—A. EDMUNDSON and J. WIGGLESWORTH, Burnley, cotton manufacturers.—F. HARDAKER, Rawden, cloth manufacturer.—W. A. HOLGATE, Jersey.—A. C. LYCETT, Scarborough, linendraper.—T. NELSON, Steeple Aston, general dealer.—J. NICHOLSON, St. Bees, grocer.—R. WHEELER, Cowley, Oxfordshire, dairyman.—D. NISBETT, Brighton, tailor.—W. PAGE, Lewes, bookseller.—J. RAYNER, Wakefield, butcher.—G. RIVERS, Crookham.—J. ROBINSON, Rusholme.—J. SHAW, jun., Chorlton-on-Medlock, painter.—T. SUFFOLK, Lichfield, butcher.—E. TEE, Wath-upon-Dearne, Yorkshire, grocer.—A. TURNBULL, Spennymore, innkeeper.—J. TURNER, Plymouth, butcher.—T. J. and G. TURNER, Stalbridge, butcher.—J. WARD, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.—T. WARDLE, Burslem, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. RUSSELL, Port Dundas, Glasgow, storekeeper.—J. M'LEOD, deceased, Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire, fishcurer.—A. RITCHIE, Woodside, Aberdeen, baker.—D. H. SMITH, Dundee, merchant.—J. WILLIAMSON, Glasgow, oil merchant.—J. YOUNG, Aboyne, wood merchant and farmer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

BANKRUPTS.

T. W. BRADLEY, City, merchant.—R. GOTTEL, City, merchant.—J. ARKILL, City, greengrocer.—G. EURIPIDI, Surrey-street, merchant.—W. J. DEVON, Homerton.—W. F. FEARN, Bethnal-green, licensed victualler.—F. BALLS, Soho.—D. T. WOODHAMS, Camberwell, attorney.—T. COOK, Old Kent-road, engineer.—A. LONG, Islington, commission agent.—F. W. SMITH, Lewisham, general agent.—W. B. WIGELSWORTH, Wallom-green, licensed victualler.—F. RICKARDS, sen., Tongham, coal merchant.—T. ANTHONY, Aldershott, grocer.—W. ALDWORTH, South Hinksey, licensed victualler.—A. BATTEN, Kintbury, farmer.—J. B. CLARKE, Norwich, wharfinger.—R. W. PALMER, Botesdale, grocer.—F. MORTIMER, Mark, draper.—J. BYRNS and T. W. BARNES, Gloucester, shipbuilders.—J. C. HENLEY, Torquay, carpenter.—J. FOSTER, Horbury, worsted-spinner.—W. DEACON, Windhill, flannel manufacturer.—P. CROSSLAND, Earlsheaton, woollen manufacturer.—L. WALKER, Leeds, cloth merchant.—R. STONE, Liverpool, joiner.—W. WILLIAMS, Llanyflin, grocer.—G. JACKSON, Liverpool, filemaker.—G. F. CROSSLEY, Hulme, silk dyer.—G. G. ARMITAGE, Luton.—M. DAVIES, Milford, grocer.—S. PALMER, Newcastle-under-Lyme.—T. SIMPSON, Sheffield, butcher.—J. W. CULWICK, Wolverhampton, baker.—C. SPOONER, Chapel Ash, plumber.—J. COULSON, Leeds, commission agent.—G. MARSH, Sheephouse.—J. RUSSELL, Bristol, coachbuilder.—G. W. THOMAS, Cardiff, accountant.—M. THOMAS, Ystradowen, carpenter.—S. DIGGLE, Loughborough, trimmer.—W. HILL, Sheffield, chandelier-maker.—J. ARROWSMITH, Kingston-on-Hull, nailmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. H. SMITH, Dundee, merchant.—J. YOUNG, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, wood merchant. W. T. TEMPLETON and J. CLAPPERTON, Greenock, merchants.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S NEW-YEAR'S-DAY BOUNTY AT WINDSOR.

WE give an Illustration of the ceremony of distributing her Majesty's New-Year's gifts to the poor of New Windsor and the district. It took place at ten o'clock in the morning, on Monday week, in the Butchers' Market, beneath the Townhall, Windsor, in the presence of Mr. W. R. Harris (the Mayor), the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor; the Revs. Messrs. Simpson, Rooke, and Stone, and H. Hawtrey, of Windsor; the Rev. T. Carter, of Clewer, and others. The Queen's bounty—which in happier times was given to the poor of Windsor in the presence of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort at the Riding-school of Windsor Castle—consisted of portions of beef of the finest quality, weighing from 3 lb. to 7 lb. (supplied by Messrs. Bedborough and Sons, purveyors to the Queen and Prince of Wales; and Messrs. Copeland and Hughes, the principal butchers in Windsor), and quantities of coals of from 1 cwt. to 3 cwt., supplied by Mr. Little, coal merchant, of the Great Western Railway yard, Windsor. The coals were delivered at the homes of the poor people. The beef was presented in the market, the distribution to several hundred persons being superintended by Mr. Miller, the clerk controller of the kitchen at Windsor Castle, assisted by Mr. Renwick. The scene was a very striking and interesting one. The benches and stalls in the market, the avenue leading to which was guarded by the borough police, were loaded with pieces of beef, ticketed with the proper weights. As soon as the gates were opened the market was thronged with those of the poor entitled to partake of her Majesty's bounty, and the distribution of the beef was commenced. Gradually the large red piles of meat were reduced in size as the recipients, with smiling faces, retired with their gifts, and in about twenty minutes all had received the bounty awarded to them. During the distribution the bells of the parish church of St. John rang out a merry peal.

THE ZULU KAFFIRS OF PORT NATAL.

THE name Kaffir, or Caffre as formerly written, is an Arabic word, meaning simply heathen, or not Mussulman; but it is chiefly applied by ourselves to that race of mankind which occupies the extensive regions of South Africa eastward and northward of the Cape Colony. There are four principal nations, originally of one stock—the Amakosa, near the Great Kei and Keiskamma rivers; the Amatimba, in the back country towards the Orange River Free State; the Amaponda, farther along the coast, or in British Kaffraria; and, lastly, the Zulus or Vatvahs, in the neighbourhood of Port Natal. But these last appear to have some affinity with the Sechouana or Bechouana nation, and it is believed that they came from the north of their present abode, from somewhere about Delagoa Bay. They are, as may be seen, a fine athletic race; and that they have a fair share of intellectual capacity we learn from the experience of Bishop Colenso, who made himself acquainted with their language and habits of mind for the sake of instructing them in the truths of the Bible. The Kaffirs, says a missionary, generally acknowledge the existence of a supreme deity, for whom they have several names; "but they observe no form of worship, and their notions of a future life are vague and unsettled. They have no idols, but they have other superstitions, believing in witchcraft, spirits, and apparitions; and they sacrifice animals to propitiate the ghosts of the dead." As the Zulus of Port Natal are peaceable and docile, it is to be hoped that they will benefit by the arts of civilisation.

RECENT AUSTRALIAN EXPLORERS.

THE expedition led by Mr. John M'Kinlay in the autumn of 1861, from Adelaide, South Australia, due northwards across the interior of that vast continent previously unknown, was undertaken with a view to relieve the party of Burke and Wills, who had been missing for some time, and whose fate was then a subject of the most anxious speculation. Mr. M'Kinlay discovered, on the 20th of October, the graves of one or two of the former party on the shores of Lake Massacre; but intelligence of what had befallen them was, in the mean time, brought to Melbourne by the escape of the survivor, George King. The further progress of Mr. M'Kinlay's expedition to the region of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and thence to the east side of the Australian continent, was productive of some valuable results; but the expedition of Mr. John M'Douall Stuart, who, in the year 1862, travelled, with nine companions, from Adelaide to the shores of the Indian Ocean by a different route, was of no less importance. A minute record of their adventures, in each case, is preserved in the diaries of Messrs. M'Kinlay and Stuart, published by order of the Government of South Australia, at whose expense these difficult and perilous journeys were undertaken. We present the Portraits of the two leaders, as brave and hardy Scotchmen, whose exploits have done honour to the land of their birth. Mr. Stuart, we learn, gained his first experiences under Captain Sturt in 1844, in whose

expedition he was draughtsman. It was not, however, till 1858 that he had the command of an expedition, which, though only composed of three persons and undertaken at private cost, was one of considerable importance. It lasted from May to September, 1858, and on his return Mr. Stuart was presented with a large grant of land by the South Australian Government. The country explored was from Mount Eyre to Denial and Streaky Bays on the west coast of the Port Lincoln district. Mr. Stuart's next expeditions were started at the expense of his friends, Messrs. James Chambers and William Finke. They lasted from April 2 to July 3, 1860; and again from Nov. 4, 1859, to Jan. 21, 1860. His fourth expedition started from Chambers Creek (discovered by him in 1858, and afterwards made his head-quarters) on



MR. JOHN M'DOUALL STUART, AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER.

March 2, and on April 23 he reached the centre of Australia, from which he travelled in a north-westerly direction; but afterwards he changed his route to north-east till he reached lat. 18 deg. 47 min. south, long. 134 deg., when he was driven back by the natives. On New Year's Day, 1861, Stuart again left Adelaide; and on this occasion the Colonial Government gave £2500 in aid of the expedition, the rest being provided by Messrs. Chambers and Finke. He made lat. 17 deg., long. 133 deg., about 100 miles beyond his former point. On this occasion the party were 106 hours without water. They reached, however, the settled districts safely in September, and in about a month afterwards started again. This time Stuart was successful in reaching the sea at a place he called Chambers Bay, where the union jack was erected, amidst the cheers of his party; and here Mr. Stuart buried a tin case, which contained a paper with the following record:—



MR. BOYLE TRAVERS FINNIS, GOVERNMENT RESIDENT OF NORTH AUSTRALIA.

"The exploring party under the command of John M'Douall Stuart arrived at this spot on the 25th day of July, 1862, having crossed the entire Continent of Australia from the Southern to the Indian Ocean, passing through the centre. They left the city of Adelaide on the 26th day of October, 1861; and the most northern station of the colony on the 21st of January, 1862. To commemorate this happy event they have raised this flag. All well. God save the Queen!" "South Australian Great Northern Exploring Expedition."

THE GOVERNMENT RESIDENT OF NORTH AUSTRALIA.

THE successful exploration of the northern territory of Australia was soon followed by preparations for its settlement. Quick to see the advantages arising from such a step, the Government of South Australia applied to the home authorities for permission to found a colony upon the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which should be under its superintendence. The request, with some restrictions, was granted. Mr. Boyle Travers Finniss has been appointed the first Government Resident of North Australia. He will lay out the surveys and select the site for the capital of the colony; and, from his large colonial experience and his reputation as an efficient officer commands, in every way, the confidence which has been reposed in him. Mr. Finniss's career in the public service is of nearly thirty-eight years' standing. He was educated in the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, entered the Army in 1825 as an ensign of the 88th Regiment, was transferred to the 56th, exchanged into the 82nd, and sold out in 1835 to settle in South Australia. Having been previously employed at the Mauritius in the department of roads and bridges, he became deputy Surveyor-General of South Australia. In 1843 he was appointed a magistrate and a Commissioner of Police. In 1847 he became Treasurer and Registrar-General, and a member of the Legislative Council, from which he rose to be Colonial Secretary and member of the Executive Council in 1849. In 1854 he received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel on the Staff of the Volunteer force; and on the departure of Sir Henry Young, in December of that year, Mr. Finniss became Acting Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of South Australia, which post he held until the arrival of Sir Richard M'Donnell, on the 7th of June, 1855, when he resumed the office of Colonial Secretary.



MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER.

On the establishment of responsible government with the new Constitution, Mr. Finniss was appointed the first Chief Secretary, and elected to a seat in the first House of Assembly by the citizens of Adelaide. On Aug. 21, 1857, he resigned, with the rest of the Ministry, but again accepted office as Treasurer in another Ministry in June, 1858, resigning on the 9th of May, 1860. In addition to these services, Mr. Finniss was subsequently made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Adelaide volunteer regiment at a time when the force numbered 2000 volunteers. During his legislative career Mr. Finniss took part in passing the Act incorporating the city of Adelaide, the Volunteer and Militia Acts, the Act establishing the railway system, the Act for introducing a supply of fresh water to the city of Adelaide, and the Constitution Act. Mr. Finniss's appointment as Resident of North Australia seems to be approved: the salary attached to the office is £1000 a year.



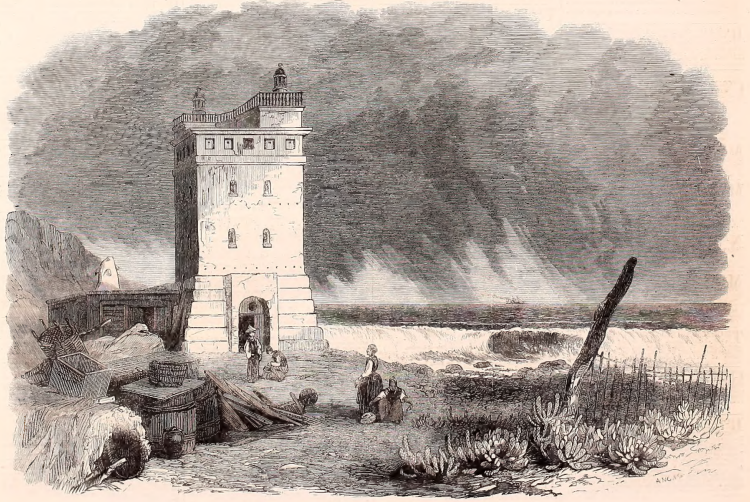
DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S NEW-YEAR'S DAY BOUNTY AT WINDSOR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



ZULU KAFFIRS OF NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA.—SEE PAGE 35.

THE LIGHTHOUSE AT GREEN POINT, CAPETOWN.

At the southern entrance to Table Bay stands the Green Point lighthouse, and round this point ships have to pass coming to anchor in the bay from the eastward. At times the huge surf-rollers of the southern ocean break heavily upon the rocky point just beyond the lighthouse, which is built low to prevent its being at times shrouded in the masses of white vapour which rest on the hillsides above during the prevalence of S.E. winds. The drive from Capetown to Green Point is a very pleasant one, and the locality contains the residences of many of the wealthy residents of the city, who here enjoy the cool sea-breezes, which are shut out by the Lion's Head mountain from Capetown itself, where the heat and dust are sometimes oppressive.



LIGHTHOUSE AT GREEN POINT, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

GOUNOD'S GRAND OPERA, FAUST, and the GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME Every Evening. Morning Performances, Tuesdays and Saturdays. HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—The Free-list entirely suspended.—On MONDAY, JAN. 16, and during the Week, the Farce of A YOUNG LAD FROM THE COUNTRY. Principal characters by Messrs. G. Belmore, G. F. Neville, Fitzjames, G. Spencer, Miss Helen Howard, and Miss Wilmott. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Morning Performances of the Pantomime on Monday, Jan. 16, and every Wednesday and Saturday until further notice. Children and Schools at reduced prices to the following parts of the Theatre:—Dress Circle, First Circle, and Stalls, for Morning Performances only. At the Grand Morning Performance on Saturday, Jan. 21, the Boys of the Duke of York's School, with their Band, will attend. The Holidays, the GRAND CHRISTMAS COMIC PANTOMIME, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled HOP O' MY THUMB. The gorgeously-beautiful character of the decorations, inclusive of more than the usual amount of scenical surprises and transformation wonders, are ensured by the fact of their being entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley, whose eminent services have been retained this Christmas exclusively for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The general action of the pantomime arranged by, and the whole produced under the direction of, Mr. Robert Roxby. Characters in the opening:—Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss E. Falconer, Miss Hudspeth, Mr. G. Belmore, Tom Matthews, Mr. Fitzjames, Mr. Mcagreson, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle, &c. The Harlequinade will include the services of those popular pantomimists (forming a Double Company), Harry Boleno and Mr. C. Lauri, Clowns; Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. J. Morris, Pantaloons; Mr. Cormack and Mr. S. Saville, Harlequins; Mdme. Boleno and Misses Gunniss, Columbines. Signor Toscano, the talented One-legged Dancer, and Mdlle. Deteto, four years of age, who will introduce her celebrated Imitations à la Perea Nena. The Masks, Devices, and Dresses from designs by the humorously-renowned Dykwynkyn. The Dances and Action of the Ballet arranged and invented by Mr. Cormack. Comic Scenes, Tricks, &c., invented by Messrs. H. Boleno and Cormack. The Music selected and arranged by Mr. J. Barnard. Machinery by Mr. Tucker and Assistants. Gas Effects by Mr. J. Hinkley. Properties by Mr. Needham and Assistants. Dresses by Mr. S. May and Mrs. Lawler. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. ROYAL GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—On MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1865, a MORNING PERFORMANCE will take place in AID of the above FUND. Sir E. B. Lytton's Comedy of MONEY, with a powerful cast. Full particulars will be duly announced.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Immense Success of Mr. Sothern in his two famous characters of David Garrick and Lord Dundreary Married and Done For, which he will represent every evening. Mr. Buckstone will also appear in both pieces. Great success of Mr. Byron's Christmas Fairy Extravaganza of PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; or, The Envoy who Stole the King's Daughter—Miss Louise Keeley, Miss Nelly Moore, Mr. Compton, &c. MONDAY, JAN. 16, at Seven, DAVID GARRICK; at Nine, LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND DONE FOR; after which, PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; concluding with A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.—N.B. The Christmas piece concludes at Eleven.—Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS of RUY BLAS, withdrawn for the production of a New Drama, in which Mr. Fechter will perform.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, to commence with, MY WIFE'S OUT—Mr. H. Widdicombe. After which, at Eight o'Clock, RUY BLAS—Ruy Blas, Mr. Fechter; Messrs. Ryder, Fitzpatrick, F. Charles, M'Intyre, Garden, Raymond, Collett, Clifford, Moreland; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, H. Percy, and Mrs. Winstanley. To conclude with a Farcical Oriental Extravaganza, entitled BEAR-FACED IMPOSTORS—Messrs. H. Widdicombe, Moreland, Garden, Raymond, Collett, Miss B. Percy, and Miss E. Lavenue. Divertissement des Podalcrques. Doors open at Half-past Six. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—MONDAY and during the Week, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Mr. J. L. Toole. At Eight, LEAH—Miss Bateman; and DARK DOINGS IN THE CLOSET—BY THE KNOTTING-'EM BROTHERS. Mr. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Mrs. A. Mellon. Commence at Seven.

NEW GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—This magnificent Theatre open Every Evening with the successful Pantomime of DAME DURDEN AND HER FIVE SERVING-MAIDS; or, Robert and Richard were Two Pretty Men. Concluding with a Drama.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL. The talk of London is the Great Success of PRICE'S SPANISH HIPPODROME and CIRCO, Nightly crowded by enthusiastic Patrons. Constant change of Novelties. GRAND MILITARY and EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE, entitled THE BRIGAND OF CALABRIA, introducing upwards of 300 Performers and the whole of the Magnificent Stud of 100 Horses, the Spectacle being interspersed with Feats of Arms, Grand Charges of Cavalry, Combats, &c., concluding with the Terrific Leap of a Horse, mounted by two persons, over a broken bridge raised 40 ft. high.

This extraordinary feat has never before been attempted in this country.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL. Open EVERY EVENING at Seven, commence at Half-past. Admission—Private Boxes (holding six persons), 30s.; single tickets to the same, 5s.; Reserved Seats, numbered chairs, 3s.; First Class, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; the whole of the Galleries, 6d. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four. Proprietor, Mr. Thos. Price. Acting Manager, Mr. John Henderson.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.—THREE GRAND LEVEES DAILY, at Eleven, Three, and Eight o'Clock. "Nature's smallest edition of her choicest works"—a bachelor and belle of mature age, not larger than two infants. At Eleven o'Clock they appear in the identical Costume worn by them at the Marriage of General Tom Thumb; and they also perform Songs, Duets, Dances, &c., with change of Programme at each Levée. Box-office open from Ten to Half-past Twelve, and from Two to Half-past Four. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Children Half price in 2s. and 3s. seats.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, and Mr. JOHN PARRY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Opera di Camera, THE SOLDIER'S LEGACY, and TOO MANY COOKS, every Tuesday and Thursday Mornings at Three.

MUSICAL UNION.—Members declining to Subscribe Season 1865 to notify the same, in writing, before the 1st of March. The Record of 1864, with a Portrait of Meyerbeer, will be published next month. The library of the Institute is open from Two to Four o'Clock, Mondays, for the loan of its contents to Donors. Several additions have been made of Foreign and English works. Director, J. Ella.
18, Hanover-square.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, EXETER HALL: Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.—Performance of THE CREATION, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25. Commence at Eight. Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Sims Reeves. Band and chorus, 700. Tickets, 2s., 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s.—14, 15, Exeter Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS. The SEVENTH SEASON will commence on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 16, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte, Herr Pauer; violin, Herr Ludwig Straus; violoncello, M. Paque. Vocalists, Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Renwick. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. Admission, 1s. Programmes and tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; and at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

THURTON'S ODD FOLKS, with a new piece of Extravagance, termed GOING TO COURT. The Japanese Dandy, the Right of Way, and other Novelties, at the BROADMEAD ROOMS, BRISTOL, JAN. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20. Tickets of Mr. A. Dimoline, Bookseller, 34, College-green, Bristol.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a Course of WEDNESDAY EVENING LECTURES on GEOLOGY, from Eight to Nine. First Lecture, JAN. 25. And a more extended Course on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten. First Lecture, Friday, Jan. 27. This Course will be continued till May.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W., Jan. 11, 1865.
PROFESSOR TYNDALL will commence a Course of Twelve Lectures on "Electricity" on Tuesday next, at Three o'Clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays till Feb. 23.
PROFESSOR MARSHALL will commence a Course of Twelve Lectures on "The Nervous System in Man and Animals" on Saturday next at Three o'Clock, to be continued on Saturdays till April 8.
Subscription to either of these Courses, One Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.
The Friday Evening Meetings will commence on Friday next at Eight o'Clock. Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on "Combustion by Invisible Rays," beginning at Nine o'Clock.
To the Friday Evening Meetings members and their friends only are admitted. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SUMMER in WINTER.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY to FRIDAY.—The Wizard of the North and Miss Anderson in their World of Magic and Second Sight.
No extra charge.
Palace lighted up from Dusk till Half-past Six. "A sight alone well worth a journey to Norwood to see."—Vide Times.
The New Picture Gallery.
In addition to these:—The Fine Arts Courts, in variety and beauty unequalled in the world—The decorations of the Palace, with the Great Christmas-tree—The Great Fair and Bazaar—Shakspere House—Montanari Models—Swings, Roundabouts, Invigorators, and other popular amusements—Galleries of Models and Ships—Armour-plates, lent by official authority—The extraordinary Chimpanzee—The unique Aquariums. All these things render the Crystal Palace the one place for holiday enjoyment.
Admission, One Shilling. Children under twelve, Sixpence. Luxuriously warm and dry.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This Day (Saturday), THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH and MISS ANDERSON in their WORLD OF MAGIC and SECOND SIGHT. Commence at Three o'Clock.
After the Entertainment, the usual Saturday Afternoon Promenade, the Palace being lighted up.
Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Guinea Season Tickets free. Reserved Seats, unnumbered, One Shilling extra.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c.
CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.
Branches and Agencies in New Zealand.

Auckland	Blenheim	Oamaru	Invercargill
New Plymouth	Lyttelton	Tokomairiro	Riverton
Napier	Akaroa	Wetherstone	Waikitipu
Wellington	Christchurch	Waitahuna	Shotover
Wanganui	Kaiapoi	Dunstan	Kingston
Nelson	Timaru	Manuherikia	Queenstown
Picton	Dunedin	Teviot	Hogburn

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with that colony, on terms which may be learned on application at the London Office. F. LARKWORTHY,
No. 50, Old Broad-street, City. Managing Director.

ACCIDENTS to LIFE or LIMB.—£1000 in case of death, or £6 per week while laid up by injury, secured by a payment of from £3 to £5 5s. per annum to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street. W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

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"	7	"	5	"
"	6	"	4	"
"	5	"	3	"

in consequence of the premises being for disposal,
J. ROBINSON (formerly Howell's),
79, Gracechurch-street.

J. ROBINSON, late HOWELL'S, begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public that in consequence of not having succeeded in disposing of the premises, the whole of the remaining portion of his stock has undergone a further reduction. It comprises some French and Paisley long Shawls, reduced from 3½ to 2½ guineas, 5½ to 4 guineas. Rich ditto, 7½ to 6 guineas. Real Sealskin, Velvet, and Astrakan Mantles. Black Glacés, Dark and Light French Silks, now selling at £3; worth £5. Fancy Dresses, Linsey Skirts, and Quilted Silk Petticoats. Damask Table Linen, Sheetings, Quilts, &c., which will be found of the best manufacture and at less than present wholesale prices.
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Silks, Crapes, &c., of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring qualities.
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ALLISON and CO. beg most respectfully to announce that their Annual Sale will commence on MONDAY, JAN. 16, and continue for one Month.
The remaining Fancy Stock has been revised, and will be found unusually cheap.
At the same time they will be prepared to show a large quantity of Silk and other Dresses purchased from some of the most eminent French manufacturers much below the cost of production, and of which they solicit an early inspection.

SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, &C., AT REDUCED PRICES.

GRANT and GASK, in accordance with their custom at this season of the year, are selling the whole of their AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK of SILKS, FANCY DRESS FABRICS, VELVETS, MADE-UP SKIRTS, MANTLES, &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Most of the MADE-UP SKIRTS, MANTLES, and FANCY ARTICLES will be sold at half their former prices.
Last Season's best FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, all reduced to 6½d. per yard.
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Entrance at the Corner of Vigo-street only.

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WHITE SILKS and SILKS for Wedding, Walking, Evening, or Dinner Wear, £1 19s. 6d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

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THE ROYAL SILK CORDS 35s. 6d. and 2 guineas (all colours). Equal in appearance to any dress at 5 guineas.
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AS FINE AS HUMAN HAIR, Three for 1s., post-free. Invisible HAIR NETS, in any colour; the new Floss Silk Hair Nets, 1s. 6d.; Chenille ditto, 1s. 6d., 2s. Post-free for stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

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The New Tyrolese Bodice, in Velvet and Silk, profusely ornamented with bugles, in black and all colours, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., post-free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

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"Wear admirably well."—Court Journal.
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EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS, very light and warm, and 4 yards round:—Puffed and quilted, in Black Silk, 55s. and 70s.
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Families requiring Mourning will find it much to their advantage to forward their orders at once to this warehouse. Goods are forwarded, if necessary, to any part of London or the country, free of expense (accompanied by a dressmaker, if desired), immediately on receipt of note or telegram.
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COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
(The premises lately occupied by Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard.)

BLACK NET EVENING DRESSES. An elegant variety of entirely new designs in Made-up Skirts. Also, Tarlatan and Grenadine, worked in Gold, Silver, and Soufflé, in beautiful patterns, suitable for Ladies in or out of mourning.
Wreaths, Ornaments, Berthas, Canezous, &c.,
in the latest Parisian Novelties,
at the New Show-rooms of
PETER ROBINSON'S
COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
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Black Glacé . . . / Black Poult de Soie	from 35s to 5 guineas the Dress of 14 yards.
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Black Clerical Silks,	from 4s. to 10s. per yard.
Black Moire Antique / Black Watered Silks / Black Satins . . .	from 4 to 10 guineas.

or cut by the yard in any length. Patterns free.
Also a variety of very richly-embroidered Silk Dresses,
At PETER ROBINSON'S,
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256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
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RHUMPORE CHUDDAH SHAWLS in all Colours.—FARMER and ROGERS have just received, direct from India, several cases of superb India Shawls, suitable for Wedding Presents. Also, a beautiful variety of full-sized Rhumpore Chuddah Shawls, so much esteemed for their peculiar softness.
171, 173, 175, 179, Regent-street, W.
India Shawls bought and exchanged.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Large Importation of Chinese and Japanese Curios, including Thousands of beautiful Japanese Hand-screens, One Shilling each.—Oriental Warehouse, 179, Regent-street; India Shawl Warehouse, 171, 173, 175.—FARMER and ROGERS.

DURING THIS MONTH. JAMES SPENCE and CO., previous to Stock-taking, will offer the remaining part of their AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK at Wholesale Prices, consisting of the following Departments, viz.:—

Silks,	Furs,	Made-up Dresses,
Velvets,	Hosiery,	French Merinoes,
Shawls,	Gloves,	Winceys,
Jackets,	Ribbons,	Fancy Dresses,
Mantles,	Trimmings,	Flannels, &c.

Ladies and the Public are respectfully invited to make an early inspection.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

G. POLAND and SON, FUR MANUFACTURERS, 90, Oxford-street. The oldest established in London. Rich Fur Seal Mantles; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks lined and trimmed with fur; Fur Wrappers, Coats, Rugs, &c.

TO LADIES.—A large Assortment of STAYS, Skirts, Hosiery, and Ready-made Linen, at moderate prices. Flannel Dressing-gowns, from 30s. Price-lists free by post. GEORGE ROBERTS, 183, Oxford-street, and 11, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

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NEW AND POPULAR BALLAD MUSIC.

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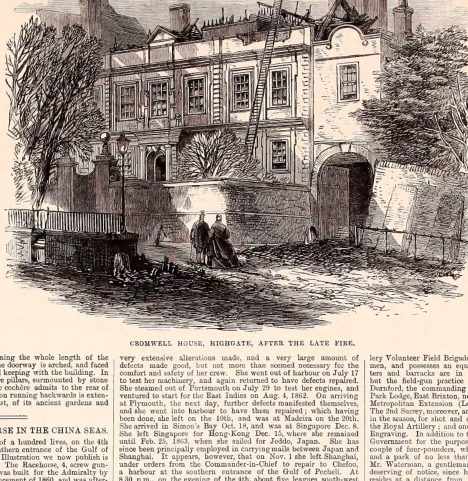
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CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE.

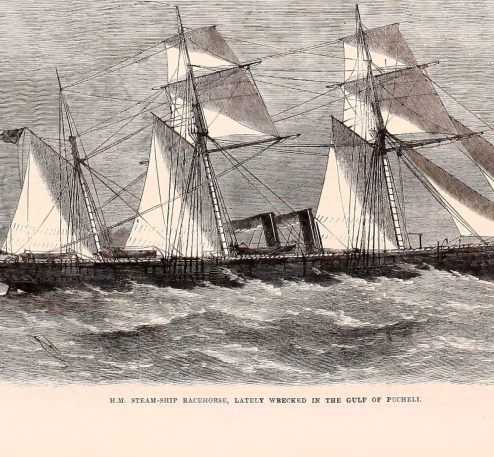
THE old house on the bank at Highgate, well known as Cromwell House, which has for some years past been occupied by a school for young gentlemen, conducted by the Rev. Henry Stretton, M.A., was much damaged by a fire which broke out there on Tuesday week; but, thanks to the prompt use of several fire-engines and the willing assistance of a number of the inhabitants of Highgate, the fire did not extend beyond the upper floor, and the staircase especially, which is an object of some historical interest, was preserved from injury. We learn from Prickett's "History of Highgate" that this house is said to have been built by Oliver Cromwell; it was certainly the residence of General Ireton, who married Cromwell's daughter. The staircase, which, like the principal rooms of the house, is of noble proportions, is adorned with carved oaken figures, originally twelve in number, but now only ten, on the posts of the balustrades. These figures, which are about a foot high, represent the costumes of the different corps of soldiers in the army of the Commonwealth, and the balustrades are filled in with various other devices emblematical of warfare. On the ceiling of the drawing-room are the arms of General Ireton, and the ceilings of this and the other chief apartments are decorated in the fashion of the time. The front of Cromwell House does not boast much architectural beauty, but is a good example of substantial brickwork. It stands low, being only of two stories, finished with a parapet, so that the roof, which is thrown backwards, adds little to its elevation. The house commands, nevertheless, a picturesque and extensive view of the surrounding country. It has a narrow cornice or entablature running the whole length of the front over each row of windows. The doorway is arched, and faced with a portal of painted wood, in good keeping with the building. In front is a gateway with solid, square pillars, surmounted by stone globes. At the lower end a lofty porte cochère admits to the rear of the building. The mass of the mansion running backwards is extensive, and behind lies a portion, at least, of its ancient gardens and pleasant grounds.



CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE, AFTER THE LATE FIRE.

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. RACEHORSE IN THE CHINA SEAS.

THE wreck of this ship, with the loss of a hundred lives, on the 4th of November, near Chefoo, at the southern entrance of the Gulf of Pechell, was reported last week. The Illustration we now publish is from a drawing made some time ago. The Racehorse, 4, screw gunvessel, 200-horse power and 685 tons, was built for the Admiralty by Messrs. Wigram and Co., at the commencement of 1860, and was afterwards sent to Chatham to be fitted with screw engines. She was first commissioned at Sheerness, on the 16th of May, 1862, under Commander Charles Richard Fox Boxer, and left for China on the 2nd of June following, calling at Portsmouth next day. At that port she had very extensive alterations made, and a very large amount of defects made good, but not more than seemed necessary for the comfort and safety of her crew. She went out of harbour on July 17 to test her machinery, and again returned to have defects repaired. She steamed out of Portsmouth on July 29 to test her engines, and ventured to start for the East Indies on Aug. 4, 1862. On arriving at Plymouth, the next day, further defects manifested themselves, and she went into harbour to have them repaired; which having been done, she left on the 10th, and was at Madeira on the 20th. She arrived in Simon's Bay Oct. 18, and was at Singapore Dec. 8. She left Singapore for Hong-Kong Dec. 15, where she remained until Feb. 25, 1863, when she sailed for Jeddo, Japan. She has since been principally employed in carrying mails between Japan and Shanghai. It appears, however, that on Nov. 1 she left Shanghai, under orders from the Commander-in-Chief to repair to Chefoo, a harbour at the southern entrance of the Gulf of Pechell. At 8.30 p.m., on the evening of the 4th, about five leagues south-west of Chefoo Cape and about two miles east-south-east from White Rock, in Lung-san Bay, she struck, apparently, not far from the shore and in comparatively smooth water. The weather being at the time extremely thick and hazy, it was thought that the vessel was entering Chefoo Harbour, to which Lung-san Bay bears a strong resemblance. Similar accidents have occurred on previous occasions, as, for instance, in the case of the British barque Homer, which was totally wrecked there during last winter; and the steamer Swatow, which, under exactly similar circumstances, was indebted to a mere accident for preservation from destruction. As soon as the Racehorse went on shore the masts were cut away and every attempt made to lighten her and get her off. These efforts were, however, unsuccessful, as a gale, which had been threatening for some time before, set in with terrific violence, and prevented the men from either working at the ship or launching the boats. Nothing remained, then, for the crew to do but to fasten themselves down as best they could. Enormous seas continued to sweep over the wreck, so that next morning, out of a total strength of 196 officers and men, only nine survivors were found, the rest having perished of cold and exhaustion or having been swept off the decks. The survivors are the commander, the paymaster, boatswain, and six sailors, who saved themselves by taking to the last remaining boat, and drifting about for thirty-six hours, when they were picked up by a junk. On the morning after the wreck H.M. gun-boat Insolent, accompanied by a French despatch-vessel, cruised for a considerable time in the neighbourhood, but did not succeed in picking up any others of the crew. Commander Boxer, is among the saved.



H.M. STEAM-SHIP RACEHORSE, LATELY WRECKED IN THE GULF OF PECHELI.

THE 2ND SURREY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

WE present, on page 45, two Illustrations of the appearance made by the 2nd Surrey Artillery Volunteer Field Brigade, which now musters about four hundred men, and possesses an equipment of some value. Its head-quarters and barracks are in Gresham-road, Angell Town, Brixton; but the field-gun practice is in the ground belonging to Major Durnford, the commanding officer, adjacent to his own residence, Park Lodge, East Brixton, near the Loughborough-road station of the Metropolitan Extension (London, Chatham, and Dover) Railway. The 2nd Surrey, moreover, are accustomed to go to Plumstead-marshes, in the season, for shot and shell practice at the ranges belonging to the Royal Artillery; and one of these occasions is shown in our first Engraving. In addition to the four guns (nine-pounders) lent by the Government for the purpose of drill and practice, this corps has a couple of four-pounders, which were presented by Major Durnford, and a park of no less than eighteen six-pounders, lately given by Mr. Waterman, a gentleman whose munificent patronage is the more deserving of notice, since he is not connected with this corps, and resides at a distance from London. The organisation of the corps includes five field-batteries, A, B, C, D, and E. Our second Illustration shows the portraits of some of the officers, grouped about a gun. Major Durnford, the Commander, stands in the centre, with his hand upon a paper which he is delivering to Captain Bryon, who



THE ENVIRONS OF SAVANNAH.

stands, in a listening attitude, a little to the right of Major Durnford, the wheel of the gun-carriage between them. Captain J. Spark, the Adjutant, is behind, his head only being seen, close to that of Major Durnford, and at his left hand. Captain Meade is leaning upon the muzzle of the gun; Captain Jenkins, Captain M'Lean, Lieutenant Frankwater, Lieutenant Porter, and others, find place in this group, or may be recognised, perhaps, among the figures in the Plumstead practice-ground, where we observe Major Durnford at the extreme right, and the Adjutant near him, with a note-book to record the effect of each shot that is fired.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF SAVANNAH.

THE town and port of Savannah, which General Sherman has captured without a siege, by the refinement of the Confederate General Hardee, whose forces were unable to defend the place, is situated on the right bank of the River Savannah, eighteen miles from the sea. It is the terminus of three railroads connecting it with the neighbouring States of Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina. The Savannah river, indeed, marks the frontier between South Carolina and the State of Georgia, to which the town or city of Savannah belongs. The population was, previously to the war, about 25,000, and the place was a thriving mart for cotton, rice, and lumber, but especially for the Sea-Island cotton, the most valuable kind that is grown, produced nowhere except in the low lands along the coast. The harbour is good, there being from 18 ft. to 21 ft. of water at ebb-tide over the bar at the mouth of the river, while vessels drawing 18 ft. can get up to the wharves of the town, and those drawing 15 ft. or 16 ft. may go as far as Five-fathom Hole, three miles below the town. There is steam navigation up the river to Augusta, a distance of 140 miles. The town itself stands upon a sandy flat, about 40 ft. above the water. It is laid out with great regularity, in spacious streets and squares, crossing each other at right angles; the streets are lined with a double row of trees, and the squares have inclosed gardens in the centre, like those of London. There are fourteen or fifteen churches, one of which, the Independent Presbyterian, is an elegant and costly structure of granite; a Jewish synagogue, an academy, a courthouse, gaol, exchange, barracks, arsenal, theatre, market-house, and various charitable institutions. The accompanying Map or Plan will give some idea of the capabilities of the place for military fortification.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £79 18s. 6d. were voted to the crews of some of the life-boats of the institution, and to those of short boats and others, for saving seventy-six lives from the following wrecks during the late storms:—Brig Zoroaster, of Lucino, twelve men saved; yawl Bravo, of Yarmouth, nine; schooner Star, of Warren, six; smacks Pearl and Speedwell, of Carnarvon, five; barque Jenny Lowthe, of Whitehaven, eight; brig Hannah, of Whitby, seven; brig Ann, of Carnarvon, saved vessel and three men; brig Union, of Milford, seven; schooner Sydney Trader, of Cork, five; schooner Euphemia, of Aberdeen, four; brigs Mary Ann and Curlew, of North and South Shields, sixteen; total, seventy-six lives saved. Rewards amounting to £41 18s. were likewise granted to the crews of the institution's life-boats at Cuxton, Teignmouth, Filey, Kirkcudbright, and Bakefield, for either assembling or for putting off in reply to signals of distress from vessels which did not ultimately need their services. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were presented to Mr. Andrew Link, farmer, near Kirkcudbright, and £5 to his five servants, in admiration of their noble conduct in attempting to save the crew of the schooner Ann, of Whitby, which was wrecked on the 26th ult. The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Mr. Jeffrey, Esq., V.P., of St. Mildred Court, who had given the cost of four life-boats to the institution, and who was a munificent contributor to its funds. It was reported that two life-boats, built under the superintendence of the institution, had been sent to the life-boat societies in South Holland and Marcellis. Legacies of £400 from the late Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy; £100 from Mr. J. Marchant, of Guildford; and £19 19s. from Mr. C. King, of the National Debt Office, had recently been left to the institution. Dr. Watson had sent to the institution the cost of a life-boat, promised by his late cousin, Miss Watson, who had died intestate. During the past month the institution had sent out fourteen life-boats to various parts of the coast. Contributions to the cost of the former boat had been collected by the Commercial Travellers and that of the latter by the Ancient Order of Foresters. Life-boats were also ready to be forwarded to Poole, Dorchester; Govan, Ayrshire; and Tramore, in the county of Waterford. Messrs. Forrests, of Limehouse, had life-boats building for the institution, the cost of which was between £2000 and £3000. New life-boats were ordered to be stationed at Sunderland, and Margate, Cumberland. Public meetings had recently been held at Manchester, Derby, and Henley to promote the objects of the institution; and some of its friends had suggested that the volunteers throughout the country might contribute one penny per man, which, according to the inspector-general, would produce £2000 annually. The thanks of the committee were voted to the inspector and assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the life-boats of the society on the coasts of North Wales, Cornwall, and Devon. Everywhere they found the boats in excellent order, and their crews perfectly satisfied with them. Payments, amounting to £1256, were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. The accounts of the institution for the past year were ordered to be sent to Mr. Reginis, public auditor, who has been the auditor for the past twelve years. Cordial votes of thanks were given by the committee to Mr. Chapman, the able secretary, and to the honorary secretaries, Mr. Hankey, jun., and Mr. Young, resident chairman of the preparatory committee. The committee also expressed their high appreciation of the ability and assiduity of the secretary (Mr. Lewis) and the inspectors of the institution.

The annual return of insane paupers in England and Wales at the beginning of the year has been issued. The return is made up to the 1st of January, 1865, and includes all lent a few paupers rendering no account. The total number of paupers in receipt of relief on that day was little over a million—namely, 1,027,000, or one in every 24 of the population. At the end of 1863 the total number of insane paupers had increased, and amounted to 37,576, of whom 27,690 were lunatics and 9886 idiots. Thus, the pauperism attributed to lunacy, which was 2·17 per cent of the whole pauperism on Jan. 1, 1863, was as much as 2·7 per cent on Jan. 1, 1864. In every hundred paupers forty-four were males and fifty-six females. The distribution of pauper insanity appears to be very unequal. Thus, at the date of this return, London had among its 116,868 paupers as many as 5859 insane. The south-western counties had among their large total of 109,518 paupers only 3766 insane. So also in the eastern counties, among their 89,771 paupers, there were but 2486 insane; and in Wales also only 2439, out of a total of 79,341. In the north-western counties, including Lancashire and Cheshire (including Salford), Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester), we have 4887 insane, which is the last two numbers; among the not so greatly increased total of 104,764 paupers. Of the 37,576 insane paupers, the numbers in county or borough lunatic asylums had risen to 20,257. The number in workhouses was still as large as 9668.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE explosion of fifty-five tons of gunpowder sufficed to frighten Erith out of its wits, shake Woolwich to its foundations, and knock a considerable portion of the Thames embankment into what is termed, in Hibernian parlance, "smithereens." But 215 tons of powder exploded by the Federals under the lee of a fort at Wilmington seem to have made no more impression on its walls than the hundred plum buns full of calomel and prussic acid made on Chunee, the mad elephant, at Exeter Change. Our cousins seem unfortunate in their blow-ups. What a disastrous failure was the springing of that mine before Petersburg last August! The superstitious among the warriors of the great armada, which is said to have returned to Fortress Monroe, may ascribe the failure of the expedition to the presence of General Butler in a position of high command. Jonah should have been cast overboard. But many of those who are not superstitious might feel inclined to augur that no success could attend an enterprise which was conducted on a Sunday and on Christmas Day.

The veteran James Wallack is dead. Not many weeks have elapsed since we saw him in his little bijou of a house in New York, surrounded by the portraits of Macready, and Younge, and Kemble, with his stalwart son Lester by his side, and a little grandson on his knee, looking as handsome and as dignified as of yore, and full of his old humour, vivacity, and grace. He had been for many years a cruel sufferer from the most atrocious form of rheumatic gout; chalkstones exuded from him like drops of blood; his limbs were all swathed in silken bandages; but at seventy years of age, and all but bedridden, there were still in his eye and in his voice the vigour and cheeriness of a young man. It was no wreck you saw before you. The gallant and chivalrous Don Cæsar, the dashing Massaroni, the audacious Monseigneur, could still be recognised.

James W. Wallack was something more than a brilliant and versatile actor. He was a high-minded and accomplished English gentleman. In his own country the noblest in the land were glad to associate with him, and more than one of his sons and nephews held commissions in the British Army. He was the proprietor of the most charming theatre in New York—a theatre wherein good English plays are performed by good English actors, and had realised, we believe, a handsome fortune. His son Lester, who is a great favourite as an actor in light comedy with the New York public, and who is married to a sister of Mr. Millais, the Academician, will, we presume, succeed to the management of Wallack's Theatre. Some of the best traditions of the English stage in its best days die with James W. Wallack.

Mr. Bentley writes to us to say that the original illustration to the spectre of Tappington in the *Miscellany*, thirty years ago, was etched by a son of Mr. Barham, and that Hablot K. Browne had nothing to do with it. The rectification is unimportant; but publishers are *so* particular. We hope we have not committed a fresh blunder in amending error number one.

The debtors in Whitecross-street are in a rage with the gaol authorities for excluding visitors on the Sunday, and have resolved to abstain from attending Divine service until the obnoxious order is rescinded. Out of a hundred prisoners, only four went to chapel last Sunday. The dissentients disclaim any wish to wound the feelings of their worthy Chaplain; but the proceeding strikes us as being very like cutting off one's nose in order to be revenged on one's face. Is separation from our friends a just reason for our ceasing to say our prayers? The entire Sunday question seems drifting into a labyrinth of rancour and prejudice. The other day the captain of a man-of-war punished a naughty middy by ordering his compulsory attendance for a certain number of months at an "extra" Divine service. This reminds us of the way sailors used to be "started" to church with a rope's end by boatswains' mates on Sunday morning, and of the stupid manner in which some parents correct their children—by setting them to learn, as a penal infliction, the genealogy of the progeny of Methuselah. In Scotland there is an awful controversy going on between the "pulpit and the press" on the question of the observance of Sunday and the running of luggage-trains on that day, and the *odium theologicum* has risen 50 per cent above proof. Surely, that which Mdme. Roland said of liberty might be said of the Sabbath with which Heaven has blessed us—*Que de crimes on commet en ton nom.*

The *Pall-mall Gazette!* The announcement has nothing to do with the novel of "Pendennis," but is a living, imminent fact. The prospectus which poor Captain Shandon wrote in the Fleet Prison for Bungay or Bacon (we forget which) has been paraphrased into choice English, and ere many days we are to see a *Pall-mall Gazette* in the flesh, in the shape of a new evening paper, price twopence, and professing, we hear, Liberal-Conservative principles. The new journal is to be a happy medium between a newspaper and a review; but, humour, verse and epigram are not to be excluded from its pages. Some of the most caustic and scholar-like writers of the day are said to have promised their collaboration to the *P. M. G.*, among others Mr. James Hannay, who retires from the editorship of the *Edinburgh Courant*, and returns to London and to resume that position in literature and society which he has so worthily earned, and which he was perhaps rash in relinquishing, even to wield an editorial sceptre in North Britain.

Is there room for the *Pall-mall Gazette?* There is room for anything and everything, if it be good. Newspapers and periodicals are said to be increasing twentyfold; but, on the other hand, the number of readers is augmenting five hundred-fold:—

> Those now are readers who ne'er read before,
> And those who used to read now read the more.

There seems but one little slip in the design of the *P. M. G.* Why select Salisbury-street, Strand, as the locale for the publishing-office of the new paper? Could not an office have been found in Pall-mall itself, or at least in Jermyn-street?

The character of "Captain Shandon" alluded to above was drawn by Thackeray from the late Dr. Maginn—one who had many faults, but who, with all those faults, was one of the brightest scholars, one of the most trenchant writers, and one of the kindliest men that ever lived. Is there no one alive who knew William Maginn well to vindicate his memory from the cruel aspersions cast upon it in two recently-published volumes of "Personal Recollections?" Is there no organ of the great Conservative party whom he served so well to take up the cause of the dead free-lance? Have *Blackwood* and *Fraser*, of which he was the "Morgan O'Doherty," never a word to say in his behalf? He was once called the "Standard Bearer." There is a *Standard* still. Where is Dr. Kenealey, who was Maginn's warmest friend and admirer, his peer in learning and humour, and who should have been his biographer?

Another new magazine! Yes, another; not absolutely on the eve of publication, but on the tapis, on the anvil, on the stocks. It is to be called, we believe, the *Traveller*—a capital title; it is to be a shilling monthly—it should be illustrated; and it is to be published by Messrs. Tinsley. Among the well-known names which have been "secured" for the *Traveller* we notice those of the indomitable Captain Richard Burton, of Meccan, Californian, and Dahomian fame; of the author of "Guy Livingstone; of the author, or authoress, of "George Geith," of Miss Annie Thomas, of Mrs. Henry Wood, of George Meredith, and Edward Dicey. Who the editor is to be remains a profound secret. We may expect the *Traveller* about March.

We very rarely allude to matters personal to ourselves; but there is an acme of ill-treatment at which even the most patient camel will groan. Among the multifarious publications of a Mr. Beeton we perceive that there is a magazine specially devised for the delectation of young ladies. We notice that Mr. Beeton, or Mr. Beeton's editor, has chosen to appropriate two lengthy extracts from the series of papers entitled "America in the Midst of War," written by the writer of these "Echoes," and to publish them in his magazine as distinct articles, appending to them the author's name. This is the more unseemly, as in the whole course of our life we never wrote a line for Mr. Beeton. The whole proceeding is exceedingly untradesmanlike. Every bookseller in London knows that the experiences of the author of "America in the Midst of War" are about to be published in book form; and had Mr. Beeton's magazine been published in February instead of January, an injunction in the Court of Chancery would very soon have taught him the difference between *meum* and *tuum*. Editorial scissors are excellent things, but they are ill employed in taking the bread out of a labouring man's mouth.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE threatened invasion by the Conservatives of Liberal strongholds at the next election seems to be assuming enlarged proportions. There has been a distinct rally in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the call to the standard has been sounded by very excellent lungs even in that borough where the construction of what Mr. Leatham humorously called a single-barrelled reform bill has so long been going on. It is no wonder that a few days since Mr. Baines took occasion to proclaim his astonishment (and how admirably his countenance is constituted to express astonishment!) that the people of Leeds, who are, as it were, the nurses of an inchoate six-pound franchise, should allow a Conservative gathering to take place in their very midst without some exhibition of protest. He forgot, or chose to forget, that Mr. Bright himself has been subjected to even such a demonstration at his own threshold in Rochdale, under the auspices of much milder leaders than those who took the initiative at Leeds last week. Indeed, it would almost appear that Mr. Baines was scolding against illegitimate poaching on his special manor, and was wondering how a spot so well-preserved by his annual motions, his speeches, and his newspaper articles, could be entered at all. He ignores, apparently, the fact that it is now a good many Parliamentary years since Mr. Beecroft introduced the element of Conservatism into the representation of the borough which Mr. Baines has so assiduously laboured to close against it; and to those who are not possessed with the self-belief, of which occasionally one may observe traces in the tutelary genius of Liberalism in Leeds, it is not surprising that the former gentleman should do something to enlarge the influence which he must have gained in order to have pushed into so well-guarded a constituency. Assuredly, when the design was formed of producing a Conservative candidate for the West Riding to a Leeds audience, it was good tactics to surround him with such a stalwart body-guard as Colonel Edwards, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. F. S. Powell. The vocal qualities of the latter two gentlemen are great; and if it was supposed that there was a chance of a row, amidst which it would be necessary for speakers to make themselves heard, it would be difficult to find any endued with more strength of lung, more loudness of utterance, more capability of illimitable pouring out of words, or more indomitable blindness and deafness to the usual marks of discouragement to orators, than are possessed by them. Then, too, the sturdy courage, the self-reliance, the *aplomb* of Colonel Edwards would have enabled him to do yeoman's service in any tumult which might have arisen, and which one cannot help fancying that Mr. Baines thinks ought to have arisen, on the occasion. The Conservative irruption was unquestionably formidable; and as it was directed, not upon the representation of Leeds proper, but on that of the division of the county of which Leeds has rather arbitrarily assumed of late to be the capital city, it may be taken to have been successful. It should be remembered that it was by the Conservative party in the House of Commons, and in despite of a Liberal Government, that additional members were given to the West Riding; and that party has therefore some pretext for claiming to fill the seats which it won; and it would seem that organisation and exertion to that end are by no means wanting. Witness the manifest alarm and annoyance of Mr. Baines.

The triune character of the borough of Greenwich enables Mr. Alderman Salomons annually to make a sort of triumphal progress through his constituency. Whether the triumph is not lessened by his making his visits to each department of his Parliamentary ambit, somewhat wide apart, is a question for him alone; but it certainly is not to be attributed to any want of activity on his part that he pauses for rather a long while between Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford, for a more mobile member in the house is possessed by no electoral body; and every night and all night in the Session he may be seen glancing about from the lobby to the independent benches, appearing to be always charged with a short speech, which on due occasion he lets off like a steam-jet. It must not be understood by this comparison that what he says is mere fizz and vapour, for he is too sensible and too practical not to take care to talk about what he understands, and his deliverance is always of a shrewd suggestion or a pointed criticism. He is essentially a man of business, and always brings his outdoor habits to bear on his Parliamentary functions. When one remembers how hot was the contest on that political question of which Mr. Salomons was long a type, and the settlement of which is so largely due to him; how the exclusion of Jewish members from Parliament was treated as if it were an interest which concerned millions of a special class, and how Mr. Newdegate and his like invested it with a terror the images of which were borrowed from rushing floods and the devastating influences of hordes of locusts, one can hardly feel otherwise than surprised at learning, from statistics recently published, that the number of Jews in Great Britain does not exceed 42,000. As matters stand, therefore, that body has a very adequate representation in the house; and, looking to the proportions which other members bear to particular classes, and assuming that that proportion of representatives to represented is governed by some insensible law, it is not very likely to be increased even if the Jews as a race were more aggressive than they are.

In the faint remembrance of that reign of terror which prevailed in London two or three winters ago, and which was known as garotting, it may have escaped many or most people how it came that a resolute stand was made against that playful, not to say affectionate, system of robbery and half murder, and how its practitioners were taught to understand the force of that observation of Chief Justice Holt, "That the law would always be found too strong for those who offended against it." It was an occurrence something akin to that which was suggested by a late jocose Canon as a hint to railway directors that people were not to be locked in their carriages with impunity, which caused a crusade against the garotters; for it was from the time that a member of Parliament was manipulated in the very centre of Pall-mall that the doom of that unholy brotherhood was sealed. All those who now, for business or for pleasure, pass at dim hours through the streets of the metropolis safe from that unfraternal hug which operated on function as effectually and speedily as chloroform, should freshly remember the name of Mr. Pilkington, M.P. for Blackburn, whose transient martyrdom has been their perennial security. We are glad to find that this honourable and once-garotted member is flourishing and vigorous, as indicated by his having, a few days since, intercommunicated with his constituents after the fashion of his Parliamentary brethren. We are not aware that he has established any other special claim on the public, being in his legislatorial character singularly unobtrusive; and any fame which may accompany his name as a member to posterity will, probably, be that only which was rudely thrust upon him on a dark night between the Athenæum and United Service Clubs.

A new comet was discovered on the 29th ult. by Professor Respighi, of Bologna, in the constellation of Aquila.

The Imperial Library at Paris contains 2,000,000 printed works, 200,000 manuscripts, 3,000,000 engravings, and above 500,000 maps, plans, and views.

The *Courrier de Verdun* mentions that in a hunting-party, which took place two days back in the forest adjoining that town, four large wolves and one wild boar were killed.

There are 351 international money-order post towns in British America, 245 in Australasia, 46 at the Cape of Good Hope, 12 in the West Indies, and 2 at the west coast of Africa, at which money orders can be issued on the United Kingdom,

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following proclamation by the Queen in Council appeared in Tuesday's *London Gazette*:—"Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Friday, the 13th day of January instant, we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said 13th day of January instant, to Tuesday, the 7th day of February next; and we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain to prepare a commission for proroguing the same accordingly; and we do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Tuesday, the 7th day of February next, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs, and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said Tuesday, the 7th day of February next.—Given at our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1865, and in the twenty-eighth year of our reign. God save the Queen!"

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

7th Hussars: Lieut. A. Peel to be Lieutenant.

3rd Foot: Lieut. F. T. Jones to be Captain; Ensign F. W. Kane to be Lieutenant. 11th: Lieut. W. G. Byron to be Captain; Ensign A. F. Astley to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. F. Burmester to be Ensign. 20th: Lieut. C. K. Chatfield to be Captain; Ensign J. Whybrow to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. A. Headeck to be Ensign. 22nd: Lieut. R. A. Carey to be Captain; Ensign W. F. Martin to be Lieutenant; B. S. Brookes to be Ensign. 28th: Lieut. T. Turner to be Captain; Ensign J. S. Greer to be Lieutenant; J. B. Clarke to be Ensign. 39th: Lieut. J. Tryon to be Captain; Ensign C. D'Oyly Harmar to be Lieutenant. 43rd: Colour-Sergeant J. Cooper to be Quartermaster. 48th: Lieut. H. H. Oldham to be Lieutenant. 52nd: Ensign H. C. H. Gwynne-Holford to be Ensign. 53rd: Major C. Clapcott and Capt. and Brevet Major J. A. Dalzell to be Majors. 79th: Lieut. G. Quin to be Lieutenant. 80th: Cadet A. S. Wilson to be Ensign. 82nd: Lieut. F. Cardew to be Lieutenant. 87th: Ensign W. W. Taylor to be Lieutenant; H. C. H. Gwynne-Holford and Cadet E. C. Money to be Ensigns. 88th: Capt. T. E. Anderson to be Captain. 94th: Lieut. P. R. Anstruther to be Captain; Ensign W. E. Montague to be Lieutenant; F. M. Stow to be Ensign. 101st: Lieuts. H. B. Pedder, A. J. C. Birch, and W. B. Hatton to be Lieutenants. 102nd: Cadet S. D. Turnbull to be Ensign. 104th: Lieut. W. R. Bunbury to be Lieutenant.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. A. R. Gibbs, A. Meyer, and G. J. Parkyn to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-Generals.

ADMIRALTY.

Dr. A. E. Mackay has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: First Lieut. A. H. Ozzard to be Captain; Second Lieut. T. Lakin to be First Lieutenant.

Cadets R. B. Kirchhoffer, R. D. D. Jervois, E. B. Byrch, A. B. Crosble, A. H. Blaxland, J. H. Price, A. H. Des Barres, R. W. Heathcote, R. P. Coffin, and A. A. Crespin, have been appointed Second Lieutenants.

Commander F. E. Johnstone to be retired Captain. Commanders W. W. Kay and C. C. Talbot have been placed on the retired list of their rank.

Mr. W. Brown has been promoted to the rank of chief engineer in her Majesty's Fleet. Mr. W. Powell to the rank of acting engineer; and Mr. J. Sharp, Mr. W. Green, Mr. J. Brough, and Mr. G. Edwards to the rank of first-class assistant engineers in the Fleet.

Mr. G. A. Browning has been promoted to the rank of Master in her Majesty's Fleet.

Major-General Viscount Templeton has succeeded General Hutchinson as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.

The next examination for direct commissions will not take place before the month of May.

The authorities at the War Office have decided on adopting Major Palliser's invention of chilled cast-iron shot.

Captain A. C. Key, C.B., who is to be at the head of the Naval Gunnery Department in London, is, it is stated, to have a salary of £1200 per annum.

Mr. James Mackay states that on Saturday last he fired a shot 14 in. long and weighing 116 lb., with 20 lb. of powder, from the 7-inch "Mackay" gun, at 25 deg. elevation, and that the shot was found buried in the sand (first graze) at a distance of 7153 yards from the gun.

There are still 120 military officers above the rank of captain holding the Waterloo medal. Of these eighteen are generals, twenty-two lieutenant-generals, twenty-four major-generals, nineteen colonels, twenty-four lieutenant-colonels, and thirteen majors. Three or four years since the number of officers wearing this medal (above the rank of captain) was 150.

On Thursday week the division at Aldershott paraded for field manœuvres on a portion of the common, near the waterworks. Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., accompanied by his staff, arrived upon the ground at half-past ten. The generals of brigades and commanding officers of regiments having been assembled, Sir John addressed them for a short time in explanation of the intended operations of the day. The troops were then put in motion to repel an enemy supposed to be advancing on Aldershott from Reading. The various evolutions were performed in a most satisfactory manner, and occupied about two hours.

The following dépôt battalions are to be reduced:—The 8th, at Pembroke; 9th, at Colchester; 12th, at Athlone; 13th, at Birr; 15th, at Buttevant; 16th, at Templemore; and 22nd, at Stirling. The dépôts at these places will join the head-quarters of their regiments if they be serving in the United Kingdom, and will join other dépôt battalions if they be abroad. The numbering of the dépôt battalions will be changed, and several moves among the staff will take place after the six junior lieutenant-colonels, eight junior majors, and seven junior adjutants shall have been placed on half pay.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A numerous and brilliant company was assembled in Westminster Hall, last Saturday evening, to witness the presentation of prizes to the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Corps. The prizes, which amounted to between £1400 and £1500, were presented by Lady Constance Grosvenor, who was loudly cheered. The corps was addressed by Earl Grosvenor and by Colonel M'Murdo. The latter said it was to be regretted that persons who were possessors of land in the vicinity of ranges proved themselves such great opponents to the volunteer force, and took the steps they did for obstructing the progress of the volunteer movement, through the medium of the law. It was to be regretted that through a misapprehension Parliament had not adopted certain clauses in a bill to protect volunteers in discharging their duties as efficients, and which would have prevented the wholesale destruction of ranges. Range after range, either through foolish fear or the malicious feeling of individuals, had been done away with; but he hoped that the time was not far distant when the obstructions to the force he had referred to would be removed. As one who would always take an interest in the volunteers, he was happy to tell them that the volunteer force was increasing, not merely in numbers but in efficiency; and he said this not only as an inspecting officer of volunteers, but as one who had seen 97,000 men under arms. He was well satisfied with their efficiency, but what he wanted was to see greater rapidity in their movements. He then explained the advantages of rapidity of movement before an enemy, and, in reference to this point, said that a new species of volunteers corps had been organised, with twenty-one lieutenant-colonels, which would soon amount to thirty, and they were composed of engineers and others, who would be able to take the actual command of our railways, on which rapid transit would be of the highest importance in the event of our shores being invaded.

The annual meeting of the County of Lancaster Rifle Association, which has usually been held at Preston, was held on Monday at Manchester, in the Mayor's parlour, at the Townhall. Lord Stanley, M.P., took the chair. The income was stated to be about £1300 yearly. At the last county contest the number of competitors showed a considerable increase; the average scores both of volunteers and all-comers showed a slight falling off.——On Saturday a meeting of a portion of the 1st Manchester was held on Bowden Moss, Manchester, when prizes were shot for.——The distribution of prizes won by members of the 3rd Manchester took place on Wednesday week, in the music-hall, Belle Vue Gardens. The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, occupied the chair.——Last Saturday a rifle-match took place, at Barton Moss, between ten non-commissioned officers of the 8th Regiment of Infantry and the same number of the 3rd Manchester Rifles. The weapon was the long Enfield, five rounds at 200 and 400 yards. The total hits and points were as follow:—3rd Manchester, 235; 8th Regiment, 227.

The septennial corn averages for regulating the tithe commutation has been published in the *Gazette*; and the average per bushel is—wheat, 6s.; barley, 4s. 3¼d.; oats, 2s. 10d.

A lion-hunting expedition, under the leadership of M. Pertuiset, a friend and rival of the late Jules Gerard, has been organised in Paris for the province of Constantina, in Algeria.

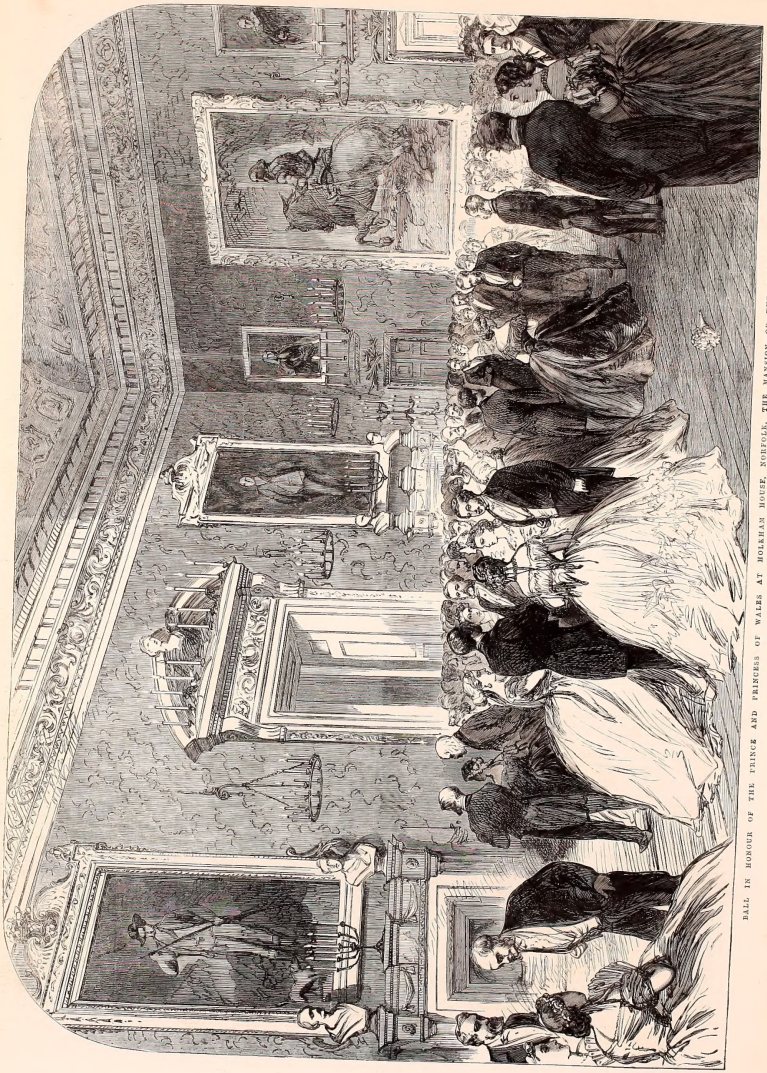
A fisherman recently hauled up a silver fork, marked "Atlantic," near the spot in Long Island Sound where the steamer Atlantic was wrecked on Nov. 27, 1846. It is described as a very heavy, old-fashioned silver fork, bearing marks of long immersion in water.

The Grand Duchess Dowager Maria Ferdinanda of Tuscany died, on the 2nd inst., at Brandeis, in her sixty-eighth year. She was daughter of the late Prince Maximilian of Saxony and widow of the Grand Duke Ferdinand III. At the time of her death she was living with her brother-in-law, the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany.

There has been discovered in the government of Tomsk, in Siberia, twenty-eight versts from the town of Kainsk, near the village of Oustiantseva, a sulphurous lake, the waters of which are, it is said, an infallible specific against even inveterate scrofula. The Russian journals make the comment that, when the proposed railways are made, people will go to the baths in Siberia as they now do to Germany.

Mr. Edward Watkin, M.P., president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, had an interview yesterday week with Mr. Cardwell, at the Colonial Office, with reference to the recent raids from Canada, and to the consequent threatened proceedings on the part of the American Government to adopt a stringent passport system for passengers, and a rigid examination of goods passing between the States and the British North American Provinces.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Coldstream, belonging to Messrs. Teighe and Smith, London, for the conveyance of emigrants to Adelaide, South Australia, at £12 14s. 8d. per statute adult. The Coldstream is appointed to receive the passengers at Plymouth on the 27th of February. The ship Dauntless, 1055 tons, Mr. J. Moore, master, sailed from Dublin, on the 30th ult., for Auckland, New Zealand, with 371 emigrants, under the care of Mr. William Eaton, surgeon superintendent. The Dauntless is the fifth ship dispatched by the New Zealand Emigration Board since the opening of the free emigration to Auckland, on the 1st of September last. The total number of emigrants to whom free passage to Auckland has been granted in that period is 2057, of whom 880 were English, 332 Scotch, and 845 Irish. The emigrants consisted of 916 married people, 327 single men, 231 single women, and 229 boys and 250 girls between the ages of one and twelve, and 104 infants, and were equal in all to 1718½ statute adults. Two ships sailed from London, one from Glasgow, one from Cork, and one from Dublin. The Canterbury, to sail from London on the 5th of February, is the next ship for the colony.



BALL IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT HOLKHAM HOUSE, NORFOLK, THE MANSION OF THE EARL OF LEICESTER.



THE 2ND SURREY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS AT PRACTICE AT PLUMSTEAD.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT HOLKHAM.

THE visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Earl and Countess of Leicester, at Holkham Hall, Norfolk, continued from Monday to Friday last week. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from the Prince's house at Sandringham—a distance of twenty-five miles—in an open phaeton, driven by the Prince himself, and followed by another phaeton with the Marchioness of Carmarthen and Captain Grey, the Lady and Gentleman in Waiting. They arrived at Holkham about five o'clock in the afternoon, so that it was dark when they passed through the triumphal arch erected at the south entrance of the park, where the people had assembled to greet them with cheers of welcome. The Prince and Princess were received at the entrance of the Egyptian Hall by the Earl of Leicester, who conducted their Royal Highnesses to the saloon, where they were received by the Countess of Leicester, with whom were the party of visitors honoured with invitations to meet them.

From the saloon their Royal Highnesses were conducted to the apartments which had been specially fitted up and decorated for their reception. These consisted of a suite of four state rooms. The bedroom and sitting-room devoted to the use of her Royal Highness face the north, and afford a full view of the noble obelisk known as the Leicester monument, erected about fifteen years since by the yeomanry and noblemen and gentlemen of all parties in the county in memory of the late Earl, better known as "Mr. Coke of Holkham," who not only represented the county in Parliament for more than half a century, but conferred the greatest benefits on all interested in agriculture by his successful experiments and improvements, to say nothing of that vast tract of country, comprising 700 acres, which has been reclaimed from the sea at this place. The Princess's sitting-room is handsomely decorated with white and gold, and presents a very light and pleasing appearance. The Prince's bed-chamber faces the east, and overlooks the pleasure-grounds. This apartment, as well as that appropriated to the use of the Princess, is hung with tapestry.

The party invited by the Earl and Countess of Leicester to meet their Royal Highnesses consisted of the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marchioness of Huntly and Lady Mary Gordon, the Earl of Gosford, Viscount Hamilton, Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, Lord Suffield, Lord and Lady Dacre, Lady Laura Phipps, Mr. Grey, Mr. Baring, and Hon. Colonel and Mrs. E. Coke. In addition, the following ladies and gentlemen, who were staying in the vicinity of Holkham Hall, joined the circle in the evening:—The Hon. Henry and Lady Katharine Coke, Colonel the Hon. Wenman Coke, M.P., Colonel the Hon. George and Mrs. Miller, Adjutant Stephenson, Scots Fusilier Guards; Captain Powell, Mr. F. Tredcroft, and Miss Whitbread.

The entertainments at Holkham were of a private nature, but closed on Thursday evening with a grand ball, when 400 invitations were issued, including the three Archdeacons and several clergy of the



OFFICERS OF THE 2ND SURREY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—SEE PAGE 41.

neighbourhood. The company arrived at the main entrance at the north front, the great Egyptian Hall being the entrance-hall. It is situated in the immediate centre of the north front, and measures 58 ft. by 51 ft., on the ground floor, and 40 ft. in height. Tinted Ionic variegated marble pillars form the colonnade or gallery of communication, supported on a marble basement, with benches above and bench of black marble inlaid with white, *à la Grecque*. This hall forms a most majestic sight than can be conceived, and was planned after the Ionic Temple at Rome. The floor is of Portland stone, bordered with black marble. The ceiling is in hexagonal mosaics of the ceiling were copied from Degodin's description of the Temple of Peace, in the Forum of Vespasian, "Ital of Socrates," "Death of Germanicus," &c., in alto and bas relief. In the niches of the colonnade are statues of Apollo, Flora, Ceres, and, to add to the grandeur of the scene, the niches were filled by a splendid palm and other rare and choice exotics. At the south end is a flight of steps, 18 ft. wide, leading up to the saloon. The balconies conjoined these apartments, consisting of the saloon and the east and west drawing-rooms. The former is a magnificent apartment, 58 ft. by 28 ft., and 32 ft. in height, and the whole establishment is of the Composite order, and the decorations are most appropriate. The foliage in the frieze and the octagon mosaics in the cove of the ceiling are from the Temple of Peace. Engravings and coloured pieces, with bas-reliefs in the tablets of the friezes. The room is hung with crimson and embossed Genoa velvet, and the paintings are hung on them by eminent masters, few, if any, collections in the kingdom containing so many by Claude Lorraine. On the south side of the saloon a vestibule had been made on the portico for the band. It was designed and executed with such consummate skill as to resemble a fairy bower. The company began to arrive about nine o'clock, and shortly before ten during commenced, the Royal Highnesses leading off with the Countess of Leicester, and the Earl of Leicester leading off with the Princess of Wales. Supper was served at twelve o'clock, in the state gallery. After supper dancing was resumed, and continued till between one and four o'clock. The Princess wore a white lace skirt over a white dress, trimmed with pearl ornaments and pearls. Her Royal Highness and family, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and the Duke of Edinburgh, left in their private carriages at half-past three o'clock. There were only one couch in the saloon, which was especially reserved for the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness danced with several gentlemen of the select circle of visitors staying at the hall, and who wore a sprig of fern to distinguish them from the general company. In the hall the Duke of Cambridge one of the younger sons of the Earl and Countess of Leicester—quite a little boy—and playfully pretended that he must teach her the steps. It is needless to say that she charmed every one by the graceful facility, and grace.

The Prince and Princess returned to Sandringham on Friday.

We shall give a View of Holkham House in our next week's Paper.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Ballads and Songs of Brittany. Translated by Tom Taylor, from the "Barzaz Breiz" of Vicomte Hersart de la Villemarqué. (Macmillan.) Mr. Tom Taylor has made good use of that rich store of the ancient national ballads of Brittany which the Vicomte de la Villemarqué gathered from oral tradition among the peasants of his native province. This noble volume, which forms a most appropriate New Year's gift, contains a true and lively English version of the choicest examples of Breton poetry, with the original music of the songs and ballads arranged by Mr. Taylor. All many gifted illustrators from the pencil of Mr. Birket Foster, Tenniel, Corbould, Tenet, Keene, and Hablot K. Browne. The recovery of so many of the unwritten national traditions of a people so remarkable as M. de Villemarqué has been enabled to preserve is a highly interesting and valuable addition to our knowledge of the primitive history of Europe. We conceive that it may also serve to reflect some light upon the character and social condition of the contemporary people of own country. To a certain extent, indeed, we are naturally inclined to regard Brittany with a sort of sentimental interest, arising, no doubt, a very close affinity between the several nations of the Celtic race, the Breton, the Cymry, the Gael, and the Irish, who still retain their primitive tongue. The Breton people are also distinguished slightly from that of South Wales: and in the district of Cornouaille, between Quimper and Quimperlé, the last-named French dialect is so fabulous and obscure, have been an age when the Bretons and the Britons, who were among the most valorous champions of the cause and the neighbouring continent, were one and the same people. Many of the incidents of the close old tales of which Brittany have grown out of the soil of Britain, tend to prove that there was once a common passage to and fro, a familiar social intercourse, and perhaps also a political confederation, between those two branches of the Celtic race on the British Channel, as well as of the Bristol Channel. Mr. Tom Taylor even informs us that "the whole of Brittany is full of traditions of a wanton Virgen played her tricks upon Merlin, are somewhere in the department of Morbihan. He does not, however, include in his collection of Breton legends with any belonging strictly to the cycle of the Arthurian romance; though he has given a spirited version of "The March of Arthur," which was actually sung in chorus by the Cornouaillais in 1846, when they took part in the great French Republic. This song, which breathes the very spirit of a national insurrection, turns upon the mystic fancy, common to all the Celtic peoples, that at the moment when their country is invaded, or in the direst necessity for its defence, the host of Arthur may be seen, led by its heroic chief, riding quickly along the crest of the mountains, as a token of victory in their way of patriotism. Sir Walter Scott has cited a similar belief in the Highlands of Scotland; and it is remarkable that these verses, taken down by M. de Villemarqué from the mouth of a peasant of Scaër, should contain many words which are now obsolete in Brittany, but are still found in the Cymric of Wales. The song, composed in triplets, begins in this way:—

Tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp to battle din;
Tramp on, tramp, tramp ere, tramp kin and kin;
Tramp on, tramp all, tramp with valour's madness.

The chieftain's on his sire adorest,
And seven avail the world's dominion;
"Le" warriors on yon mountain crest—

"Le" warriors saved, their course that hold
To grey sea-waters, raising
With mettle snorting wide for cold.

"Rank riding up on rank,
Six by six, and three by three,
Spear-point by thousand glittering free.

* * * * *

"Nine sling-casts' length from me to tear,
I know 'tis Arthur's hosts appear:
Save Arthur riches, host of mail peer."

"If it be Arthur—Ho! what, ho!
Up upon! out arme! bend the bow!
Ready, after Arthur, ne'er slow!"

The concluding strophe of this energetic war-song is an eager and joyful response from the people to the summons of their chief. Altogether, it is a fine example of that class of compositions; but we have chosen to quote it more particularly because it appears to be one of merely local interest, being the general property of the Celtic race. That the people of Brittany, so late as the reign of our King Henry IV., were inclined to cherish the memory of a common nationality with the people of Wales, appears from the reference, in a poem called "The Wedding Gialla," to an expedition under Jean de Rieux, in 1403—

in aid, if aid may be,
Of the good Prince Owen Glendwr *and the Breton strer son.*

But we need not dwell further upon this interesting topic. The greater part of the historical ballads in Mr. Tom Taylor's volume relate to the conflict which the Bretons maintained for centuries against their own neighbours of France. "The Wine of the Gauls," and "The Dance of the Swords," which he has placed at the beginning of the series, are of extreme antiquity—the one being a fierce hymn, chanted probably by a horde of Scythian savages as, tossing aloft their naked weapons, they whirled around the altar of their bloody Baal; while the other is a picture of the social delights of a foray in the vine-lands of that fertile region of Gaul which the decay of the Roman Empire had left an easy prey to the Breton marauders. The first of the narrative poems which seem worthy of our attention is that of the exploit by which Nomenoë, feudal Prince of Brittany in the ninth century, delivered his people and country from the yoke of the Franks under the Bald, then residing in the city of Rennes, or "Roazon." This is the subject of the fine ratray of the Frankish monarch is said to have once struck off the head of a young Breton, son of the chieftain of Poher, and threw it into the midst of the host, in the full confidence of weight in the tale of silver brought to him for tribute. Nothing can be more true, as regards the dramatic interest of the story, than the manner in which it is told. The tone is bold and rapid throughout; the chief has imitated so well, glancing at each successive scene and incident, as to be fully equal to develop the spirit and feeling of the action. "The bereaved father, upon hearing the news of his son's death, goes, with all his people, to the castle of the Lord Nomenoë to demand redress. At the castle gate he meets Nomenoë, returned from the chase, with the head of a boar on his shoulders, and his hands stained with the animal's blood. This scene is finely illustrated by Mr. Mouret's pencil in the accompanying woodcut. We feel confidence of a grand, heroic presence in the person of this mighty hunter, who lifts his hands and head to heaven, as he vows. He washed till he has driven out the Franks and avenged the land of their perfidious race. The conclusion of the story is told, likewise, in matches of animated narrative :—

Nomenoë hath done, I trow,
What never child hath done till now.

Hath sought the sea-beach, sack in hand,
To gather up the dead Franks.

Pebbles as tribute-toll to bring
The bretadant of the bald-head King.

* * *

Nomenoë hath done, I trow,
What never child hath done till now.

Prince as he is, hath ta'en his way,
The tribute-toll himself to pay.

* * *

"Fling wide the gates of Rossen,
That I may enter in anon.

Nomenoë now comes to your gate,
His wains all piled with silver freight."

* * *

We should like to give the rest of this poem as Mr. Tom Taylor has given it, but we have not space for more. It is enough to say that the brave and generous Prince of Brittany, standing alone and fearless in the palace of the Frankish tyrant, contrives to settle the account with one bold stroke, and then, leaping on his horse, rides back unmolested to bid his people assert their freedom which he has reclaimed for them. There is not in the whole collection a story more finely conceived and executed than this, for its strength and simplicity of motive, and for the air of native nobleness which pervades the character of the hero. In another poem, "The Plague of Elliant," we find that brooding intensity of feeling which is a characteristic of the Breton mind, bent upon the awful picture of a town under desolate by the pestilence, in visitation of God. Such an image is that of the mother dragging the dead-cart, heaped with the bodies of her children, to the common grave, which is the grave, while her husband, crazed with fear and trouble, walks slyly behind her, to see that she performs her mission well. In an idea which bespeaks the passionate heart and lyrical imagination of the Celt, we have, in "The Fairy," a mystical tale of the horrors of the Irish famine and fever of 1847, and the doom which overtakes a Sicklehouse fairy, who may say, indeed, of all these Breton ballads, that they are eminently characteristic of the race. They are a sincere and genuine national poetry. But we cannot stop to refer to the many others which Mr. Tom Taylor has presented here to English readers. They display more variety of theme and treatment than we have room to show. The whole collection is worth a careful study; and the book is a literary treasure.

Lancashire at Home. By Edwin Waugh. (Manchester: John Heywood.) In this caustic and, we would almost add, well-merited attack upon the Government, Mr. Waugh expresses the feelings of the people of a settled policy adapted to times of exceptional distress. He is a great admirer of the poor people of Ireland, and of their wrongs, which never loses an opportunity of exposing its failure: and is therefore bitter against the Government which sent down to Lancashire by the Poor-Law Board, in 1862, to inquire and advise how relief was to be done; and, whose advice being followed, showed more than ever the weakness of the Government. We are sorry to see how very easy it is to point out, when a fire or a flood has abated, how this or that emergency might have been met. Mr. Waugh, in the heat of the moment and the confusion of the scene, some bungling took place. It is equally true that Mr. Farnall, the Government Commissioner, arrived in the metropolis from Lancashire, in our hurry to relieve the sufferers we made a great deal of confusion, and did not always act with good economy. It now seems very probable that, had proper attention been given to the subject, had the means prepared for such a state of things—and certainly persons acquainted with these matters have warned the Government that the cotton supply might be stopped at any moment—Lancashire would have been found sufficient to bear her own burden, and no appeal to the public would have been necessary. But the fact remains that the want of sympathy which in this instance has been called into play, the fiats of the people, have been the means of saving the Government for allowing the Lancashire operatives to sink into pauperism, when another course would have been found. Mr. Waugh's book shows that they had done what they could to break down the authority of the law; not only by their conduct on strike days, but by combining with a system of relief which should have been devised long before, and should always be applied when labour is diverted from its accustomed object, which, in the case of a country manufacturing for the world, must occur by reason of the disturbance of foreign markets, over which we have no control. Mr. Waugh contends that it should always be within the power of boards of guardians to obtain a remunerative labour for the unemployed upon the rates during times of enforced idleness, for the purpose of carrying out works of sanitary improvement, and of public utility, in supplying deficiencies of water, and thus thrown out of work. In this way the poor-law discipline would be upheld, the independence of the workpeople would be conserved, and they would be employed upon productive instead of unproductive work. If this be the result, Lancashire's lesson will have been well learned.

A shock of earthquake was felt on the morning of the 31st ult. along the banks of the Lake of Garda.

There are 134 applications for admission on the roll of attorneys and solicitors at the present Term, seventy-seven of which stand for examination. The number of attorneys is about 10,000.

The Paris *Moniteur* has announced the discovery of large Roman baths at Pontoeil, with the subjacent ruins of the ancient Mediolanum, which was destroyed by Constantius Chlorus, the father of Constantine the Great.

The Belgian authorities have issued orders for the strict levy of 2f. per ton on all vessels under the flag of Mecklenburg entering the Scheldt. This petty principality enjoys the singular distinction, among other peculiarities, of being the only State in the two hemispheres that has not entered into the common stipulation for the freedom of that estuary.

MUSIC.

A NEW musical association has been formed in London, under the name of "The Beethoven Society." The founders, in their announcement, say :—"In such a time as the present, when classical music is on the ascendant and the interest taken in chamber compositions of the highest order is so rapidly increasing, we, as a permanent series of concerts, for which only the most distinguished artists are engaged." "Although (it is added) the performance of Beethoven's quartets, quintets, &c., will be the main object of the society, it is intended occasionally to vary the concerts by the introduction of the chief quartets of Haydn, Mendelssohn, &c." The winter series is to consist of eight weekly performances, commencing on Jan. 16, the first concert to take place at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday evening last, under the direction of Mons. Carl Goffrie. There was a crowded audience, among whom were many noted musicians and amateurs of the profession. The programme was the finest quartets of Beethoven—the quintet in C minor, op. 18, and the quartet in F (Mendelssohn's posthumous in E flat minor; and a solo on the piano, composed and played by Mr. J. B. Bennett. The concert was opened by Mr. Henry Blagrove, Pollitzer, Doyle, and Paque. Several vocal pieces were sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby. Miss Emma Pyne was announced in the programme, but a severe cold the prevalent complaint at present) disabled her from appearing. The performances, without exception, were excellent in every respect, and warmly applauded by the very fashionable audience.

Mr. Howard Glover's concert at Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday morning last—the fourth of the series of concerts which he has inaugurated—was very successful. It consisted, as usual, of a great variety of vocal and instrumental pieces, sung and played by a host of performers. Its most interesting feature was the debut of Mr. Glover's pupil, Miss Emily Soldene, who performed, along with Mr. Swift, the scene in the garden of the fair Miss d'Trevelyan" between Lucy and Maurice. In this scene, which affords great scope for impassioned acting as well as vocalisation, the young lady made a strong impression on the audience. She has a fine contralto voice, sings like an educated musician, and promises to become a lyrical tragedian of the first class.

A new opera, "Le Capitaine Henriot," by M. Gevaert, was produced at the Opéra Comique on the 29th of December. It has had great success, and is highly spoken of by the critics.

Professor Sterndale Bennett left town a few days ago for Leipsic, being about to undertake, at one of the Gewandhaus concerts, the performance of his symphony in G minor, composed for the Philharmonic Society.

Millie, Titiens has returned to London from her triumphant visit to her native city, Hamburg.

A new opera, "Le Nozze Delorme," from the pen of Signor Bottesini, has just been produced at Barcelona, with complete success. Signor Bottesini is, we believe, indeed only at a visit to Barcelona from on the double-bass; but he enjoys a high reputation on the Continent as a dramatic composer.

The last of Mr. Aguilar's series of recitals of pianoforte music for the present season took place on Wednesday week. The following was the programme :—

Sonata in F, allegro assai—Mozart; "Cheristana" (a dramatic and romantic piece)—Aguilar; Fantasia in C minor, op. 15—J. S. Bach; "The Rivulet"—Mendelssohn; Prelude and Fugue in G—J. S. Bach; "Le Désir" (transcription)—Liszt; Sonata in A flat, marche funèbre—Chopin; "Under the Olive Wreath"—Mendelssohn; "Wanderstunden," No. 3—Heller; Fantasia on "Lucrezia Borgia"—Thalberg; "Last Thoughts"—Liszt; Tarantella—Liszt and Marsh—Aguilar.

Mr. Aguilar was assisted by his pupil, Miss Weldon, whose good taste was shown by her selecting for performance Mozart's sonata in A and Spohr's duo in E minor for pianoforte, all of which she played well. The rooms were fashionably attended.

THE THEATRES.

Until the popularity of the pantomimes and burlesques shall have been completely declined, we cannot expect that the various theatres will venture on the production of a new drama; therefore, the revived Miss Bateman has, indeed, returned to the Adelphi, and the drama of "Leah" is again in the enjoyment of its former influence. It was not so successful on its second presentation as to preclude the necessity of the actress appearing in another character. We therefore expect to see her shortly in some legitimate part. At any rate, to some such contingency rumour points. In the report to-night, we shall then have the means of testing this young lady's merits by comparison, and so gain a more decided opinion than was possible by a single trial in a novel role.

A very pleasant and suggestive drama has been produced at the Strand, by Mr. Byron, in two acts, entitled "Lawyer's Love Suit." The plot, as usual with this writer's pieces, is slight; but the situations are for the most carefully produced. Lawyer (Mr. Parselle) is brought up with two young ladies, and while he really loves one, is induced by the force of circumstances to make suit and proposal, even, to whom he really loves, is subject to the reproaches of her rival's confidence. Out of interested motives, she determines on leaving home, and takes service as a milliner. Lawyer, however, in vain sought to discover her retreat, becomes reckless, and loses all at play. At this juncture he discovers that she seeks, in the same fraternity until her rival resigns the hand of Lawrence, which she does because of his supposed poverty. The piece is, in fact, entitled "Lawyer's and the disinterestedness of her affection, comes forward and blesses the discomfited rival. The piece is, in fact, carefully produced, and the acting, by the lovers are, of course, happy. The success of the little drama depends on the exquisite acting of Miss M. Palmer, who represented the heroine.

"We have already announced," says the *Patrie*, "that Great Britain was negotiating with the brother of the Imaum of Muscat for the cession of the island of Zanzibar. The Imaum has also ceded that of Zenguebar, Eastern Africa. We are now informed that the negotiation has resulted that in the Imaum having handed the cession of all a considerable territory in the north of Zanzibar, where she is to found an establishment which will be of great importance to her when the Canal is terminated."

The exportation from Plymouth during 1864 was only 306 short of that in 1863, in which year emigration was greater than for a long period previously. By the same Parliamentary Return, New South Wales, Victoria, 593; South Australia, 3757; Queensland, 880; New Zealand, 53; Cape of Good Hope, 134; British Columbia, 1867. The emigration which in 1863 there were 11 less for Canada, 377 less to New South Wales, 653 to Victoria, 1,000 to Queensland, and 1,000 to British Columbia, while in reference to South Australia there is an increase of 1,000.

The Lord Chancellor has written a letter to Mr. Paget, M.P., on the administration of the bankruptcy law. He says there has been no apparent improvement in the working of the system since the time of a stricter judge. He has endeavoured, but imperfectly, to do the duty of a chief judge in bankruptcy, and has appointed Mr. Fane to act as his deputy in bankruptcy business, and assistance of Mr. Fane has relieved him a great deal. But there is another evil which he cannot reach. Creditors will not put themselves to the trouble and expense of the trial, looking after their interests, unless the property is eaten up by attorneys, brokers, and every description of unnecessary officer. The only remedy is a small estate for the official administration which should be bound to manage every estate at a maximum charge of ten or twelve per cent on the assets. "I mean," he says, "to enforce economy, I should have the opposition of every solicitor."

The City of Dublin picked up three men from the ship Bermuda, of Greenock, after they had been six days and nights with no other food than biscuit steeped in salt water, no other clothes than sailcloth wrapped round them, and no other shelter than the exposed deck of the ship.—Last Christmas Eve the barque Genevieve fell in with the Pride of Canada, in lat. 50 N., long. 45 W. The latter vessel was showing signals of distress and was labouring very heavily in a tremendous sea. The captain of the Genevieve lay to for several hours, and, after many attempts, succeeded in rescuing the crew of the Pride of Canada, consisting of eight men. The vessel, which was being fearfully laden with pulse oil, was sinking fast; but, owing to the heavy sea running at the time, the four poor fellows were left to their fate. Shortly after leaving the Pride of Canada the Genevieve lost sight of the barque, which is supposed to have gone down.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Frankland's fifth lecture "On the Chemistry of a Coal," delivered on Thursday, the 5th inst., was chiefly devoted to the production of light from coal. After stating that the blazing parts of coal mainly consist of coal gas, paraffin, and paraffin oil, the Professor proceeded to explain, by means of models and diagrams, every stage of the manufacture of our ordinary gas-light. Coal was heated in a miniature retort, and thus resolved into gas, vapour, and coke—the gas and vapour escaping, leaving the coke behind. By a cooling process, the vapour was condensed and separated from the gas; and the gas itself was then freed from ammonia by being passed through water, and from sulphuretted hydrogen by being brought into contact with rust of iron. When thus purified, the gas was found to consist of olefiant gas, firedamp, carbonic oxide, a little carbonic acid, and some other hydrocarbons. The nature of the mixed flame of gas was explained and contrasted with coloured flames produced by the combustion of various metals. The danger of permitting gas to escape was forcibly illustrated by a model, and the combustion of a combination of coal gas with common air was shown to form a highly explosive mixture. The lecture was concluded with an explanation of the method in which this explosive force is employed as a motive power in Lenoir's patent gas-engine. Perhaps the most remarkable experiment was the combustion of a jet of the air of the room in an atmosphere of olefiant gas by means of a most ingenious arrangement of apparatus.

Professor Frankland's concluding lecture, delivered on Saturday last, embraced the illustrative explanation of the processes employed in producing from liquid coal-tar, the refuse of gasworks, not only paraffin and paraffin-oil, but also the brilliant colours mauve, magenta, &c. The paraffin manufacture was first explained, and fine specimens of the oil and candles were referred to. It was stated that chemists, by distilling coal, had obtained no less than fifty new compounds—three of which, benzol, phenylic-alcohol, and aniline are the sources of the celebrated coal-tar colours, and all contain the same compound, organic radicle phenyl, although differing very much in their properties. It was shown that in the manufacture of colour benzol (discovered by Faraday) is converted into aniline by heating it first with nitric acid and then with acetic acid and scraps of iron. By heating aniline with bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid were produced mauve, and by heating aniline with arsenic acid or corrosive sublimate magenta was obtained. Blue and violet dyes were prepared by heating magenta with aniline. The following facts are remarkable examples of the commercial results derived from abstract scientific researches, especially those of Dr. Hofmann: to Mr. Perkin we owe the dye mauve:—"30 cwt. of coal yield 360 lb. of tar, which furnish 18 lb. of naphtha, containing 6 lb. of benzol; 6 lb. of benzol give 5 lb. of aniline, which produce 1 lb. of magenta; 1 lb. of magenta will dye 650 lb. of silk or 900 lb. of wool, the latter being the average produce of 160 sheep; 4 lb. of coal will dye 1 lb. of wool." Professor Frankland exhibited the properties of the coal-tar colours by dyeing cotton, wool, and silk in the presence of the audience, and referred to numerous specimens lent by Messrs. Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson. Previous to beginning the subject of his lecture Lenoir's gas-engine was shown in action.

Professor Tyndall will begin a course of twelve lectures "On Electricity" on Tuesday next, and Professor Marshall will begin a course of twelve lectures "On the Nervous System in Man and Animals" on Saturday next. The weekly evening meetings begin next Friday, when Professor Tyndall will give a discourse "On Combustion by Invisible Rays."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Vice-Admiral Henry Francis Greville, C.B., of Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, was proved in London by the executors and trustees, Edward Howley Palmer, Esq., the son-in-law, and Captain Henry Lambert Fulke Greville, the son. The personalty was sworn under £14,000. This gallant Admiral had received many badges of distinction as well as foreign orders for meritorious services. His will bears date 1863, and he died, in October last, at Bray, in Berkshire. He has left his property to his two unmarried daughters for their lives, which upon their decease will revert to his said son, Captain H. L. F. Greville, R.A., but charged with a legacy of £1000 for his grandson and godson, Henry Loftus, son of Lord Augustus Loftus.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Andrew Girardot (Coldstream Guards, retired), lately residing at Wellesley-terrace, Dover, was proved in the London Court by the executors and trustees, the Rev. William L. Girardot, M.A., of Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset (the testator's brother), and George Newcome, Esq., of Aldershott Manor, Hants. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The gallant Colonel died on the 16th of November last, having executed his will in June, 1855. After leaving legacies to his executors, and making a provision for his wife, in which there is an annuity of £400 a year, he has bequeathed the residue of his property equally amongst his three daughters.

The will of Joshua Bates, Esq., formerly of Boston, in the United States, afterwards of Bishopsgate-street, of Portland-place, and of Arlington-street, was proved in London on the 16th ult.—the executors nominated being Thomas Baring, Charles Baring Young, and John Baring, Esqs. The personalty in this country was sworn under £600,000. The testator died, in September last, at New Lodge, Windsor, having executed his will in August, 1863. The principal legatee is his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of his Excellency Sylvain Van de Weyer, Ambassador at London for the kingdom of Belgium. To her he has left an immediate legacy of £10,000, and all his pictures, books, articles of virtù, and his residences, East Sheen and Arlington-street, and a life interest in the whole of the residue of his property, real and personal, and, after her decease, to her husband and her children. There is a legacy to Dr. Booth, of Gower-street, and to several of the testator's friends in America. To the testator's sister, Mrs. Cowing, £5000; and a like legacy to the children of the late Samuel Sturgis. All legacies to be paid free of legacy duty.

The late Jacob Stiebel, Esq., of Pembridge-terrace, Bayswater, has bequeathed to University College Hospital £5000, and to the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, £2000. His personal estate was estimated at £45,000.

The late Miss Frances Mainwaring, of Highfield, Derby, has left the following charitable bequests:—To the Church Missionary Society, £500; British and Foreign Bible Society, £200; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £200; Society to Promote Christianity amongst the Jews, £100; and to the Old Age Society, Leicester, £100.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—"A duel has just taken place between Count de Choiseul-Gouffier and a Polish Count. The former was slightly wounded. Count de Choiseul, now a private in a cavalry regiment, took part in the Polish insurrection, and was made prisoner by the Russians. The due arose out of a discussion relative to the insurrection."

According to a calculation recently made (says the *Moniteur*) there exists in the whole world nearly 7,000,000 Jews, of whom one half are in Europe, especially in Russia, where there are 1,220,000. The number in Austria is 853,000; in Prussia, 284,500; and in the rest of Germany, 492,000. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine there is one Jew to sixteen Christians; in Sweden and Norway only one in 600. France contains 80,000, England 42,000, and Switzerland, 3200. A remarkable fact is, that in the countries where the Jews are completely emancipated—that is, in France, Belgium, and England—their number is diminishing, while elsewhere it is increasing. Since the commencement of the present century, the societies for the conversion of the Jews (thirty-three in number, and employing 200 missionaries), have at the most, and with great expense, made 20,000 proselytes.

The Government emigration officials at Liverpool have prepared their annual return, from which it appears that, during the past year, there sailed from the port of Liverpool, of vessels independent of the Act, 220 ships, conveying 4635 cabin and 3013 steerage passengers. Of these ninety-one sailed to the United States, with 3599 cabin and 1858 steerage passengers; and the rest to various parts. In 1863 the number of passengers not under the Act was 14,445, and this year 7608, so that there is a decrease of 6797 on the year. Of ships sailing under the provisions of the Act, 279 ships, carrying 3599 cabin and 96,403 steerage passengers, were for the United States. To Canada there were twenty-seven ships, with 768 cabin and 3860 steerage passengers; to New South Wales, three ships, with 1138 steerage passengers; to Queensland, six ships, with 35 cabin and 1892 steerage passengers; to Victoria, twenty-nine ships, with 378 cabin and 9661 steerage passengers; and to South America, one ship, with 2 cabin and 61 steerage passengers. Of the passengers sailing to the United States, 22,781 were English, 60,650 Irish, 2280 Scotch, and 9,692 other countries. There is a decrease of passengers sailing under the Act of 5640, compared with 1863, making a total decrease in the emigration of 1864, compared with 1863, of 12,537.

The railway schemes in reference to London which will next Session be submitted to Parliament are forty-seven in number, and represent 151 separate lines and branches, with a total length of 349 miles; of these twenty-three relate to the south side of London. The longest on the list is the London, Bucks, and East Gloucestershire, 59 miles 6 furlongs, which branches off from the Midland near Brent Reservoir, and comprises seven sections. Next in point of dimensions is the Surrey and Sussex Junction, 42 miles 5 furlongs, which begins a little to the south of Croydon, on the South-Eastern and Brighton, and includes six sections; and after this come the new lines of the South-Eastern (33 miles long) to Woolwich, Cranbrook, &c. The schemes, however, which most attract the eye by the number of red lines, in close contiguity, are those which centre at Blackwall on the one side of the river and New-cross on the other. A couple of rival projects contend for the honour and profit of connecting these two points by utilising the Thames Tunnel. The East London (which is in alliance with the Eastern Metropolitan Underground from Stepney to Houndsditch) begins at a point on the Great Eastern, near Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green, and passes through Wapping (traversing the London New Dock on its way) to the Thames Tunnel, by means of which it reaches Rotherhithe, and thence to New-cross. It forms junctions with the South-Eastern, London and Greenwich, London and Brighton, Blackwall, and North London Railways. The Metropolitan and South London (Thames Tunnel) Railway follows substantially the same route, with here and there, however, certain deviations. The East London is 8 miles 4 furlongs, and the other 9 miles 5 furlongs long.—*Railway News.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. D. B., Pilot, Civis, and others, who write to us respecting the forthcoming periodical called "THE CHESS WORLD," should apply for information and the prospectus to Messrs. Trübner, the publishers. We have not space to furnish the particulars required.

S. B. S.—1. Our Solution of Problem No. 1087 is perfectly correct. Black gives check in taking the Queen, but White, in interposing his Kt, *discovers* check, and is thus enabled to mate next move. This sort of finesse, which constitutes a great charm in chess problems, young players seem seldom to appreciate. 2. The moves given to Black for his defence in a problem are the very best that can be found.

ELVETHAM.—From want of knowing the technical notation, you have made some serious mistakes in the description of your Problem. For example, the White Queen is said to be on K Kt 3rd, and the Black King on K R 5th, in which position the Black King is in check of the White Queen. Again, the Black Kt is described as on K Kt 6th, which is the square already occupied by the White Queen.

I. W. PORTER.—The solution of Problem No. 1084, which appeared in our Number for Dec. 3, you will find to be perfectly correct.

A. B. HOPKINS.—Nos. 1 and 2 are solvable at a glance. No. 3 is defective, since the mate may be given by 1. R to K 8th (ch); 2. Q to K Kt 5th (ch), &c. In No. 4, the White King is in check. No. 5 is merely a succession of checks, and No. 6 is composed from a very old and hackneyed idea. The solutions you required were given in our last.

MIRAVETE.—It is correct, but did not reach us in time for insertion in the list.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—No. 14, we are sorry to say, admits of an easy second solution:—1. Q to K 2nd; 2. R to Q Kt sq, &c. No. 15 wants point and strategy.

T. S.—They shall be examined and reported on shortly.

F. J., Stratford-on-Avon.—Too easy and commonplace.

JOSEPH FINLINSON.—They both appear to admit of more than one solution.

GAVINO.—It was quite correct, and was so acknowledged in the list.

E.K., Henley-on-Thames.—You must be good enough to show the mate, if you can. We cannot see it, nor do we believe there is one in the way you propose to play.

R.T.M.—You will find the original of the problem sent us from the Punjaub, as by "Bhai Sadu Singh," in vol. xl., of this Paper, diagram No, 299.

F.W.—Quite wrong in all three cases you will find on looking at the positions again.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1088 (continued).—H. W., of Oxford; F. M. E., Lionel; John Gilpin, Somerset; Archacon, I. Ll, Calsi, T. D., Q. E. F., Kirk Leavington, I. Gould, Fatty, Nimrod, W. R., Charley, Tancred, H. W., Nym, Tyrone, L. E. F., D. U. I., Box and Cox, Wee Pawn, Civis, Eidolon, Brothers Davenport, F. G. T., Veritas, Pendleton, H. Frau, of Lyons; R. H., Toovey; R. S., of Malines; May, of Cairnsfoot; Topsey, Perdita, I. T. Pannell, Poplar; Hellene, Query, Myddleton, Laura, A. F. P., William Norton, Davus, C. T., Trial, W. Norris, Tring, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Anna, Dereven, T. V. C., May of Cairnsfoot, Box and Cox, T. W., Nimrod, Q. E. D., Mercury, D. C. L., Civis, T. W., Francis, R. B. S., W. W. P., T. M. N., W. E., Ernest, W. Norris (except 1432), I. B., Peregrine, John Hammond; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Presis, Letty, F. N. C., R. B., Victoria, Somerset, A Clerk, Diggory, G. W., Pip, Oxoniensis, L. S. W., 1865, Pendleton, Januarius, Fergus, E. P. C., Veritas, Black and White, Wee Pawn, are correct. All others are wrong.

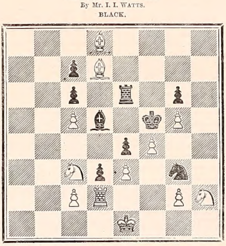
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1089.

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
1. B to K Kt 7th	R takes B (best)	3. R to K Kt 5th, or R to K B 4th, according as Black plays, giving mate.	
2. R from R 2nd to K B 2nd	Any move		

PROBLEM No. 1090.

By Mr. I. I. WATTS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

A capital Game between Messrs. KOLISH and HIRSCHFIELD.—(*The Two Knights' Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. B to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 5th
11. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th
12. R to K B sq	Q to Q 3rd

(Apprehensive of Black moving 13. P to Q B 3rd, and 14. P to Q Kt 4th, &c.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
13. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
14. Q to Q R 4th	Kt to Q sq

(Neither party has a well-opened game; but the prettiness of the end compensates for the dulness of the beginning.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
15. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
16. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to K 3rd
17. Kt to Q B 4th	B takes Kt
18. B takes B	Castles
19. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 4th
20. P to Q Kt 5th	P to Q B 4th
21. P to K Kt 3rd	K to R 2nd
22. Castles	P to K B 4th
23. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
24. P to Q 4th	

(This gives White the advantage of a "passed" centre Pawn; but, on the other hand, it enables Black to bring his Q Rook immediately into action.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
24.	Q to Q B 2nd
25. B to K 6th	P to K Kt 3rd
26. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes B
27. Q takes Kt	P takes K Kt P
28. P to K B 5th	P to K Kt 4th
29. P takes Q B P	

(White's game from this moment is indefensible, play as he can.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
29.	Q R to K sq
30. R to Q 7th (ch)	Kt takes R
31. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
32. Q takes K R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
33. Q takes P (ch)	K to K R 2nd
34. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to K Kt 2nd
35. Q takes P (ch)	K to K B 3rd

and Black announced mate in six moves.

CHESS AT BRIGHTON.

An interesting Game played by the President and another Member of the Brighton Chess Club against Mr. F.—(*The Two Knights' Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Messrs. C. and B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	

(The favourite move now is 6. P to Q 3rd.)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Messrs. C. and B.)
6.	P to Q B 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. B to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
10. P to Q B 3rd	Castles
11. Q to Q R 4th	

(He would have confined the game of the allies much more by playing here P to Q Kt 4th.)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Messrs. C. and B.)
11.	B to Q 2nd
12. P to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
13. Q to K R 4th	Kt to K R 2nd
14. Q to K Kt 3rd	

(As his Queen is far from well posted, and has no satisfactory square of retreat, would he not have done better in exchanging Dames?)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Messrs. C. and B.)
14.	Q to K B 3rd
15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th
16. Kt to K R 4th	

(This is certainly not commendable. He should have played 16. Kt to K 4th. By that move, whether the allies captured the Kt or left it, Black would have had complete command of the position.)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Messrs. C. and B.)
16.	P to K 5th
17. Q takes B	

(After the advance of White's K Pawn the loss of a piece on the other side was manifestly inevitable; but there does not seem to have been any necessity for Black to sacrifice his Queen.)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Messrs. C. and B.)
17.	Q takes Q
18. Kt takes B	Q to K B 3rd
19. P takes P	Kt to K Kt 4th
20. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
21. Kt to K B sq	K to R 2nd
22. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 5th
23. B to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q B 4th
24. Q Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
25. K to K 2nd	Kt takes B (ch)
26. Q R takes Kt	P to K Kt 3rd
27. Q Kt to K Kt 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
28. K Kt to K 3rd	Q takes Q Kt P
29. P to K 5th	P to K R 4th
30. Q Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
31. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q Kt sq
32. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B sq
33. P to K B 5th	K R to K sq
34. P takes P	P takes P
35. K R to K B sq	R takes K P
36. R to K B 6th	R to K 3rd

(With such an immense material superiority, White, we think, ought to have made much shorter work of the game than they did. Suppose, for example,

36.	R takes Kt (ch)
37. K takes R (best)	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
38. K to K 2nd (best)	R to K sq (ch)
39. K to B sq (best)	Q takes Kt

and Black may resign.)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Messrs. C. and B.)
37. R takes P (ch)	R takes R
38. B takes R	Q to K 3rd
39. B takes K R P	R to Q Kt sq
40. R to Q sq	R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
41. K to K B sq	R takes Q R P
42. B to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 2nd (ch)
43. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to R sq
44. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 6th
45. R to K sq	R to Q R 8th
46. R takes R	Kt takes R
47. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 7th
48. K to B 2nd	P to Q R 4th
49. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 5th
50. P to K R 5th	P to Q R 6th

and, after a few more moves, White won the game.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Professor Owen has given, in the *Geological Magazine* for January, an illustrated description of the remains of a new reptile, found in the coal-beds of Llantrissent, Glamorganshire. From the characteristic density and thickness of the walls of almost all the long bones hitherto observed of this air-breathing vertebrate, the Professor has named it "anthrakerpeton crassosteum." He concludes, from the evidence before him, that it belonged to that low, probably primitive, air-breathing type which, with some developmental conditions of the bones like these in some fishes, showed forms of the skeleton more resembling those in Saurian reptiles than are attained by any of the more speculised Batrachian air-breathers of our own times. This magazine also contains some interesting remarks of the present state of geological research, with special reference to the Eozoön canadense, the earliest created being hitherto known in palæontology.

The Urotrichus, a singular little animal, apparently a link between the shrew and the mole, is the subject of a notice by Mr. J. K. Lord which appears in the January number of the *Annals of Natural History*, by which we learn that it is only known at present as a native of Japan, and the Cascade Mountains in North-west America. The colour of the animal is of a bluish black, and his hair is so arranged that it can be smoothed in either direction, and thus not impede his progress through his tunnels; but his nose is one of the most remarkable in nature, compensating for hands, eyes, and ears. "His snout," says Mr. Lord, "is very much like that of a pig, only that it is lengthened out into a cylindrical tube covered with short, thick hairs, and terminating in a naked, fleshy kind of bulb or gland; this gland is pierced by two minute holes, which are the nostrils. Each nostril has a little fold of membrane hanging down over it like a shutter, effectually preventing sand and small particles of dust from getting into his nose while digging." His fore feet are also very curious, being a species of diggers, each toe being armed with a strong scooped nail, like a garden trowel, which enables him to dig with great ease and quickness. The hind feet resemble scrapers, being about two thirds longer than the fore feet.

The Academy of Belgium has recently received a communication from M. Julius Schmidt giving the results of numerous observations recently made at Athens, by means of which he establishes the numerical relations between the number of the luminous meteors which were most remarkable for their dimensions and the rarer cases of detonation, falls of solid matters, trains or tails, and the different colours of the meteors themselves. He finds that—1. The maximum of shooting stars and bolides answers to the minimum of detonations. 2. These falls are more rare at the epochs when the shooting stars and bolides are most numerous—that is to say, in August and November. 3. The absolute maximum of tails is met with in August, when the greatest number of meteors is observed. The minimum in May accords with the greatest number of falls. It seems probable that the more complete the combustion the more tails are seen, while the falls are in an inverse ratio. 4. The maximum of red and green coloured meteors belongs to summer, the minimum to winter and spring. M. Schmidt insists on the necessity of multiplying good observations, in order to obtain results based upon figures and separated from purely hypothetical considerations, and especially insists on regarding the numbers according to their special colour. In respect to about 16,000 meteors, he has taken note of the colour of 5671. Of these 4300 were white, 905 yellow, 320 red, 146 green—that is, 75·8 per cent white, 15·9 yellow, 5·7 red, and 2·6 green.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, a note was read from Mdme. Lapeyrouse communicating the remarkable fact that silkworms which have been fed with leaves of an ungrafted mulberry, tree produce finer silk in larger quantity than those which have been reared with leaves of a grafted tree. At the same meeting M. Maumené presented a note relating to the artificial production of diamonds, especially on the difficulty which arises through the variable density of carbon in its various combinations, and giving an account of the methods that may be employed to determine this density. The Baron du Moncel also submitted to the members an account of a number of processes for closing electric circuits, which are so essential for the effectual action of electric telegraph apparatus. At the meeting of the Academy on Jan. 2 a memoir, by M. Déclat, was read, dilating on the advantageous employment of phenic acid (a product of coal-tar) in dressing foul wounds, &c. The action of this acid and its compounds is ascribed to its preventing the development of animalcules and even to its destroying their germs in the atmosphere.

By the *Philosophical Magazine* we still find the phenomena of heat and light occupying the thoughts and time of the leaders of science. In the January number Professor Tyndall, in his contribution "On the History of Negative Fluorescences," in a most searching manner examines the statements and arguments of Dr. Akins, set forth in his paper "On Raytransmutation" in the December number. Professor Tyndall concludes his article with a summary of his own experiments, which will be very useful to those interested in the controversy. In the same number Dr. Akin has given an account of his proposed new nomenclature for heat-phenomena (calescence, radiescence, renovation, &c.). In relation to heat we must also refer to the notes of Professor Magnus, of Berlin, "On Thermal Radiation," describing his experiments relating to the radiating powers of spongy platinum, lampblack, aluminium, &c. He considers that an hypothesis might be found "to account for the fact that change of density and distribution greatly alter the communication of the radiating power; and that from such an hypothesis a simple connection might be easily deduced between the radiation, absorption, diathermancy, and thermal conductibility of bodies." In the same number Mr. C. J. Monro has described a remarkable case of stereoscopic illusion. He combined the images of a straight row of flat vertical bars, about an inch and a half wide and an inch and a half apart, so as to form a stereoscopic image beyond them, his nearest eye being about six inches from their plane, to which the line joining the two was inclined at a considerable angle. The bars immediately formed themselves into the alternate faces of a vertical prism. Sudden changes of azimuth made by the flat surfaces gave the image the effect of perfect solidity. For this he endeavours to account by algebraic calculations.

The model of a new electro-magnetic locomotive is now exhibiting at Versailles. Its inventors, MM. Bellet and Rouvre, assert that locomotives constructed on their principle could travel on ordinary railroads at the rate of 124 miles an hour! The power is obtained by magnetising and de-magnetising by means of a current supplied by a fixed battery, and, it is said, utilises only a small part of the force developed.

Mr. Harrison's pneumatic loom has been shown at work near the Swan Pier, London Bridge. It is driven by the action of compressed air. We are informed that in the old loom the average rate of speed is 180 strokes (representing the passage of the shuttle across or through the weft of the fabric on the loom) per minute; and that, by the new process, sixty more strokes may be attained. This invention promises to be of national importance.

We learn that M. Cauderay, an engineer of Lausanne, has applied the galvanic battery to the sharpening of needles and pins, by connecting a bundle of wires with the negative pole in a most ingenious manner. The process is said to be cheaper than the present method, which is also very injurious to the health of the workpeople, in consequence of the fine metallic dust disengaged.

A son of Dr. Livingstone, who enlisted in the Federal service after the war broke out, was, in the latter part of last year, taken prisoner by the Confederates.

Dr. Baikie, whose name is so intimately associated with the efforts which have been made to explore the Niger, died of fever and dysentery, at Sierra Leone, on the 30th of November last.

THE MONTMORENCYS.—The action brought by the Prince de Montmorency-Luxembourg, Count de Montmorency-Luxembourg, the Marchioness de Biencourt, *née* Montmorency, and twenty-four other descendants of that family, against Count Adalbert de Talleyrand-Périgord, for assuming the title of Duke de Montmorency and the family arms, in virtue of an Imperial decree, came on for hearing on Saturday, before the French Civil Tribunal. MM. Berryer and Dufaure appeared as counsel for the Montmorency family, and M. Nicolet for the other party. M. Dufaure, in a speech full of historical facts and judicial decisions bearing on the case, combated M. de Talleyrand's usurpation of the name and arms of Montmorency; for, not content with the glorious name of his own ancestors, he had put the three lions of the Talleyrands at the bottom of his shield and placed in the upper part the sixteen eaglets which the Dukes de Montmorency bore at the top of their arms as a recompence and reminiscence of the Battle of Bouvines. M. Dufaure maintained the competence of the tribunal against the decree of the Chief of the State, and he concluded with a quotation from La Bruyère to the effect that the establishment of a great name was one of the noblest objects that could occupy a man's existence, and that a whole lifetime was often too short for the task. M. Nicolet supported the right of M. Adalbert de Périgord to assume the name and arms of Montmorency, in virtue of the Imperial decree conferring on him the title of Duke de Montmorency; especially as the decree had not been issued from a mere caprice of the Prince. The Council of the Seal, charged with the examination of titles, among whose members where M. Langlais and M. Duvergier, men remarkable for their learning, intelligence, and independence, had given decisions on two demands; one made by Prince de Beauffremont, son of the elder sister of the old Duke de Montmorency, based on the right which he considered he possessed to revive a female duchy; the other by M. Adalbert de Talleyrand-Périgord, based on the services rendered by his maternal grandfather and his father under the First Empire. The Council of the Seal did not recognise the right of the Prince de Beauffremont, which had become extinct by the marriage of the heiress of the elder branch with Anne Fosseux de Montmorency in 1767; the female duchy thus ceased to exist from that time. M. Adalbert had solicited an Imperial favour, and the Council of the Seal, having set aside the claims of the Beauffremont family, saw no reason why it should not be granted. M. Nicolet also took exception against the competence of the common law tribunals against an Imperial decree, which, he asserted, was amenable only to an administrative tribunal. M. Berryer was to have pleaded after M. Nicolet, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, the further hearing was postponed for a week.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

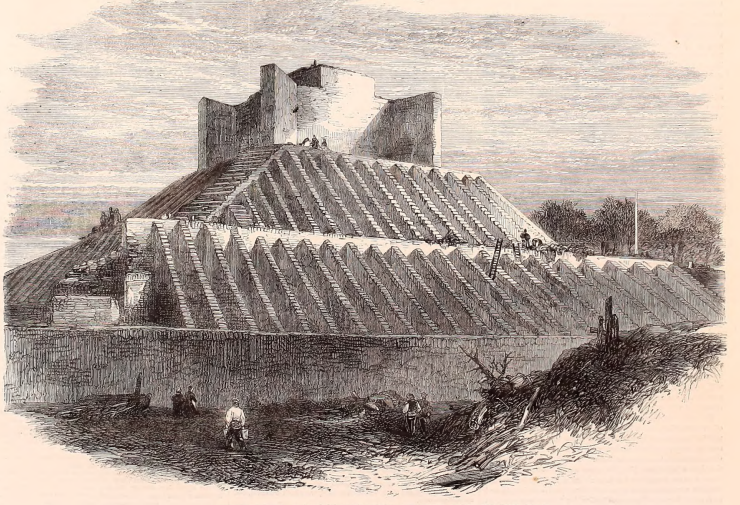
No. 1298.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

AFTER a night's debauch comes headache. After a run of extravagance the unpaid bills are sure to be presented, and prompt liquidation pressed. It is not permitted us in this world to quit the line of right without finding some proportionate disadvantage entailed upon us when we come back to it. Accomplices in wrongdoing, whatever the measure of their success, are always more in each other's power at the close of their enterprise than they were before its commencement. The Prussian Government and people, at odds with each other about their respective rights, suddenly agreed together in making the provocations of a weak neighbour a pretext for wresting from him provinces which they had long coveted. In concert with Austria, they have had their military expedition, they have seized the prize, they have drunk to the dregs with much enthusiasm their little cup of martial glory; and now they sit down face to face with one another, each morally weakened by their complicity in acts which cannot be justified, to try and adjust their old differences. The Chambers were opened last Saturday morning, and the King's speech, moderate and conciliatory as is its tone, shows, by the mode in which he handles controverted topics, that his confident claim of credit for a successful war leaves a balance of disadvantage to his account in regard to the extent of his prerogative.

His Majesty opens and closes his Royal Speech with topics sure to be received with acclamation; and, as a General on the march places his baggage between the van and rear guards, so the King thrusts his items of heavy and doubtful business into the centre. He begins by announcing to the "Illustrious, noble, and dear lords and gentlemen of the two Chambers," that "an honourable peace has been won by the brilliant valour of our united armies." Then, deeply impressed by the fact, he solemnly lays aside the garments of pride, and says, "We turn our hearts with humility towards God, whose blessing has enabled me to give thanks in the name of my country to the army for its exploits, which equal those of its most glorious military annals." We believe it was John Foster, the essayist, who, after listening with restless impatience to certain statements by a missionary in proof and illustration of the piety of Alexander I. of Russia, said, "Humph! I wonder whether the Emperor said grace before he swallowed Poland." Ambitious potentates invariably claim for their most questionable deeds of violence the sanction of Heaven, and the words of the King of Prussia will be sure to recal the irreligious scoff of his most renowned ancestor—that "Providence is always on the side of the biggest battalions." His Majesty, of course, has too sincere a religious faith to admit of his viewing the matter in this light; and so, again following the example of military conquerors, he talks of the "high mission imposed on Prussia by her geographical situation and her political position." Unfortunately, it generally happens that it is the "mission" of the strong to prey upon the weak. When human nature wills what is unjust, and has power to enforce its will, it is a very ingenious but also a very deceptive interpreter of its special duties. We have no doubt, however, that the Prussian people will heartily indorse his Prussian Majesty's reading of the stirring events of the year which has passed away.

The successful termination of the war enables the King of Prussia to speak with more commanding authority than heretofore on two of the matters nearest to his heart. "The maintenance of the organisation of the army" is one of these; "the development of the navy" is the other. On the latter the King and his subjects have always been agreed; on the former they were at almost deadly feud previous to the outbreak of the war. The King insisted upon adding to the term of years for which



PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL IN HYDE PARK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

every Prussian subject is obliged to serve in the army, to which the Lower Chamber, for very obvious reasons, declined assent. They will now, probably, as their share of the penalty incurred by instigating and abetting the needless attack upon and ruthless dismemberment of the little kingdom of Denmark, feel compelled to withdraw from opposition to the Royal wishes. They have put into the mouth of his Minister an argument strong enough to silence their own objections; and, should they yield the point, as possibly they will, they will have reaped for themselves, as one of the bitter fruits of conquest, an arrangement calculated to interfere very seriously with every branch of industry in that and to weaken very materially all those sentiments from which love of liberty derives its chief nourishment.

But it still remains to be seen whether the Monarch or his subjects have sacrificed position most entirely to the ruling crusade against Denmark. The power of the purse is the key to Constitutionalism. Economically as hostilities have been waged, on the part of Prussia, and shamelessly as she has acted upon the maxim of making the war feed the war, there can be little doubt that her well-filled treasury has been exhausted. Her Government cannot now fall back upon past savings. It has incurred heavy obligations. It must meet increased expenses. It must raise a larger revenue. The provision to be made for the augmentation of the fleet, for the comfort of "those soldiers whose health has been impaired in the field," and "for the families of those who have fallen"—to say nothing of the immediate outlay required for the projected "canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, across Holstein and Schleswig, to be constantly navigable for merchantmen and vessels of war of all classes," and which figure in the Budget of 1865, and will have to be balanced by a "new land and industrial tax," and also by a "tax upon buildings." The estimates of expenditure must be approved, and the new taxes voted by the representative branch of the Legislature, at least, if the Constitution is to be preserved. Money there is little or none in hand, and money must be had. The necessity of the Government is the opportunity of Parliament. Before the purse-strings are undrawn there are misunderstandings to be settled. Perhaps, if the Lower House will waive their opposition to the new military organisation, the King will give way in relation to the most questionable of the proposed articles. Some such mutual concession may, perhaps, be hinted at in the last paragraphs of the Royal Speech—"I am resolved still to respect and uphold the rights which the Constitution has granted to the representatives of the people. But I am bound in to maintain her independence and the rank to which she is entitled among European States, her Government must be firm and strong, and a good understanding with the representatives can only be secured by the maintenance of the organisation of the army, which guarantees its military efficiency, and, consequently, the security of the country."

The speech of Herr Grabow, the re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, intimates that the point of quarrel will be taken up precisely at the point at which it was interrupted by the prorogation shortly preceding the war. "The vital part of the Constitution," he said, "has been attacked, and it has been sought by military successes to destroy it. Those successes have has thrice distinctly declared itself, and to force the Chamber of Deputies into submission. But the conscience of the people holds the Constitution as sacred, and will steadfastly remain faithful to it." The *vive qui vive* is, therefore, the present state of the existing military organisations. The *vive qui vive* of the Chamber is the preservation intact of constitutional rights. The respective parties are at odds, but the two things are not irreconcilable. The King holds a stronger position than before in relation to the point which he has set his heart on carrying, because the army has achieved a conquest which his people desired. The Chamber has a better chance of enforcing observance of the Constitution, because the King wants money, and can get new taxes by no other means. Each has gained an advantage over the other, and, of course, each has also lost—in reference to one of the questions in dispute between them and it seems scarcely probable that either of them will win both.

As to the future disposal of the duchies torn by violence from Denmark the Royal Speech is discreetly reticent, or, where it briefly alludes to them, ambiguous. Treaties with Denmark has given back to Germany her disputed northern frontier;" but it is Prussia, it seems, not Germany, whose policy will secure this concession by instalments—a policy which shall facilitate the honourable duty of protecting this frontier, and allow the duchies to employ and turn to account their resources in developing the land and sea forces of the common country." It is the Government of Prussia, not the Diet, that "has had the preparatory technical works executed for the construction of a canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, across Holstein and Schleswig," and that will, "in the interests of commerce and of Prussian shipping," undertake or guarantee its execution by a participation of the State in the expenses it will occasion." This strikes one as the language of prospective, if not actual, proprietorship, but may possibly be held consistent with some other solution of the problem.

The conquest, in what way soever it may be finally disposed of, appears likely enough to cost both King and people some political sacrifices which neither of them will relish. But the question just opened will probably reveal them. It is not one duty, certainly, to aggravate them. Yet, it is impossible that the right-minded can give the same amount of sympathy to those who are struggling for their rights as they did before that struggle was interrupted by an act of aggression which showed how little they who demanded justice for themselves cared to observe justice to their neighbours. Let us hope that the act was one of transitory passion, and that, for the sake of the interests which coming generations have in the establishment of well-ordered liberty, the retribution exacted by inexorable law will not consign the people of Prussia to the unhappiness of witnessing in their own case the triumph of might over right.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL ALBERT MEMORIAL IN HYDE PARK.

The substructure of that monumental edifice which Mr. Gilbert Scott has designed for the shrine or tabernacle of a statue of Prince Albert, in Hyde Park, is now so far advanced that the public generally will have thought it opportune to publish an illustration of the progress of this great work on the first page of our present Number. The contractor, Mr. Kelk, has been engaged during the past four or five months in building up the mighty pile of brickwork upon which, at each of its four sides, a noble flight of granite steps will lead to the platform around the base of the great pedestal. In this expected that, if the weather be favourable, two or three weeks longer may suffice to finish the brickwork, which will hereafter be concealed from view by the stone slabs to be laid upon it; and, since this part of the structure is worthy of remark for the architectural skill with which it has been framed, to support the immense weight of the intended monument as a considerable height above the ground, we shall limit our notice on this occasion to the brickwork alone, as shown in our Engraving. The form, in general, is that of a truncated pyramid, about 150 ft. square and 50 ft. or 60 ft. high, surmounted by the solid pedestal for the support of the central edifice. The four walls of this basement, which are each 11 ft. in height and 25 ft. in length, without reckoning the angular projection of each of the four corners, will be covered with sculptures in bas-relief. A platform, 20 ft. wide, will spread all round the basement at the top of the steps, will admit the visitor to a closer inspection of these sculptures, while a larger platform, half-way up the steps, gives ease to the ascent and descent, and adds to the substructure below. The massive skeleton of this huge building up to the summit of the pedestal, 100 ft. square, on which the gilded and gemmed colossus of Mr. Scott's beautiful design will lift the superb canopy to a height of 160 ft. above the natural level of the ground, is, we may now be seen, at least on its western side, almost complete. The Queen—for the present, at all events, the model of the monument is designed by Mr. Scott—has taken care to be informed, from time to time, of the successive stages of the noble undertaking which have been sent to her Majesty; and she came in person about a month ago to see what had been done, climbing the side to its very summit, at the part which appears in the Engraving, to overlook the western side, in order to comprehend the interior plan of its construction, it must be observed, that the brickwork is not to be laid all over the slopes, with the upper and lower platforms at two different levels, will rest upon regular series of brick piers, with the inclined lines of the cupaue coupled by this pyramid to the huge quadrilateral shaft which forms its base. The first pier, 9 ft. square, on the level of the floor, is a span of 6 ft. 6in., the next of 9 ft., and the next to that of 8 ft.; they are connected with wrought-iron girders of similar spans, the upper surfaces of which, sloping towards the summit of the pyramid, will support the granite flooring of the stairs and these walls at the same time, causing its sides towards the centre to be built upon arches, are more powerfully as flying buttresses to uphold the gigantic shaft in the middle despite the enormous vertical pressure of the superior edifice. In our Engraving the arches are concealed by those sloping lines of brickwork, and it is only by the openings between the four principal walls of the building, that we can perceive how skilfully they are planned, with the due regard to artistic effect and to necessary degrees of strength. The four groups of colossal bronze statues, which will be placed at the four corners of the upper platform, and at the bottom of the steps, have basements of solid brickwork, 12 ft. 6in. square, covered with the immense blocks of granite just received at Battersea Bridge, by the steamers of the Scottish Granite Company in the Isle of Mull. In the basements, which are 6 ft. 6in. in height, and which are to be placed upon the four granite pedestals above, projecting from the angles of the enlarged pedestal, at present only 3 ft. 6in. square, which will rest upon the solid brickwork of the square central shaft, the walls of which are 6 ft. 6in. in height, will be left a hollow square space, which is but 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, is ground over so thickly as to admit not more than a single person. For the practicability, it may be well presumed, the stability of this pile is equal to that of the Egyptian pyramids, but we do not see that it is at all to be out endure for so many centuries, whatever may be the fate of the Egyptian monuments of structure with its clustered columns, its Gothic arches, its sculptured pediments, its statues, and its vases. Even as a work from all questions of taste in the Fine Arts, it must be acknowledged that the Mausoleum, which is the true forerunner Renaus, knew how to build with bricks more strongly than any other people in the world, and that the small bricks—best stock bricks, beautifully made by Messrs. Richardson, of Acton—used in this grand piece of work is almost equal to stone. The bricks of which the pyramids of eighteen millions were used in the Great Exhibition building. The manner in which Mr. Kelk's contract has thus far been executed is a most creditable to himself; and it may not be improper to mention also the names of Mr. Cook, general foreman; that of Mr. William Jacobs, the foreman of bricklayers; who, as a veteran of his craft having laid the bricks of the Great Exhibition building, and helped to build the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, is now in charge of the basement of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square, has had a hand in some of the most famous national jobs of this kind.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Henri Plon is busily engaged at the Imperial printing office superintending the publication of the Emperor's "Life of Cæsar." A magnificent edition of 1000 copies has been ordered to be got up for the purpose presentation to crowned heads, foreign Ambassadors, and literary or political men. A popular edition, however, will appear about the middle of February. The Emperor has ordered the work to be translated into English, and has undertaken to revise the proofs himself. The publishers of the English edition (Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) are to receive the proofs from Paris in sheets as far by the end of February. Editions are also to appear next month, at Bonn and Vienna.

The list of bishops who have set at naught the circular of M. Baroche prohibiting the reading of the Archbishop of Besançon's letter is increasing. The Cardinal Archbishop of Besançon has joined the opposition to the Government in this matter, having read the entire document from the pulpit and publicly announced his adhesion to every one of its statements. The conduct of the Archbishop has been referred to the Council of State. If the Government prosecute the matter in all such cases they are likely to have enough to do in that way, for it appears that the opposition to M. Baroche's circular is not confined to the hierarchy, and that out of seven cardinals, fifteen archbishops, and sixty-eight bishops, only three appear to be.

Another new street, to be called the Rue Guy-Lussac, is about to be opened on the left bank of the Seine, near the Palace of the Luxembourg. Houses are already being taken down to make way for it on the Boulevard Saint-Michel, and in the Rue de la Sorbonne, at the old street St. Thomas d'Enfer. Among other houses to be removed is a large building at the corner of the Rue Royer-Collard, serving as a laboratory for the School of Mines. The Rue Guy-Lussac, commencing at the Boulevard Sebastopol and ending at the Rue d'Ulm, near the Normal School, will cause the suppression of the Rue St. Thomas, the Alley St. Catherine, a part of the Rue Royer-Collard, and will occupy all the gardens attached to the houses in the Rue St. Catherine, Royer-Collard, and St. Jacques.

A duel with swords, arising out of a quarrel respecting the Perigord trial, was fought near Paris on Monday. The principals, M. le Duc de Montmorency and M. de Larochebrochard, were both wounded, but not dangerously.

A company with a capital of 2,000,000f. has been started for the purpose of building an open-house at Marseilles.

The Emperor proposes to convene a European conference, to meet at Paris on the 1st of March, in order to modify some existing telegraphic conventions.

According to official accounts published in Paris, the revolt of the Arab tribes in Algeria may be regarded as terminated, as the last remnants of the insurgents had manifested their intention of submitting.

The *Pays* asserts that M. Outrey, Consul-General of France at Beyrout, will replace M. Tastet, Consul-General and political agent of France at Alexandria, who has been removed from his post at his own request.

According to a telegram published by the Paris papers the Governor of Aden has refused to accept satisfaction for the insults offered to some French officers in that place; and it will therefore be necessary to apply to the English Government to collect upon the subject.

ITALY.

The committee appointed to inquire into the lamentable events that took place in Turin on the 21st and 22nd of September last have reported that they are unable to perceive that there was sufficient provocation during the night of the 22nd to excuse the commencement of repression, and they regret that the King's Government did not on the circumstances display that unity of action, that energy, and that foresight which the grave nature of the facts demanded.

The Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the bishops intimating that the ecclesiastical cannot be published without the consent of the Government. At Naples a crowd of young men insulted the clergy in the public streets.

A meeting has been held in Brescia to call for the abolition of the punishment of death, and to petition in a letter was read from Garibaldi declaring emphatically against capital sentences.

Cardinal Alieri, Treasurer of the Holy Roman Church, has sent in his resignation as Prefect of the Congregation of the Index, in which office he succeeds Cardinal Antonelli, who held it seven years. The Pope has since appointed to the post Cardinal de Luca, ex-Nuncio at Vienna.

AUSTRIA.

The financial committee of the Reichsrath sent back the other day the Budget to the Ministry, with the request that the Government would make certain reductions which appeared necessary to the committee in order to bring the Budget Estimates between income and expenditure. We are now informed that the Austrian Government does not consider the proposed reductions acceptable, and that they would effect the estimates of the war department.

The Vienna papers of the 28th say that the failure of the loan lately exchanged between Count Mensdorff and Herr von Bismarck — Austria decisively repudiates the participation proposed to her in Danish measures against the Duchies, which, supposed to be revolutionary by Herr von Bismarck. Austria will not abandon the ground of federal principle. Count Rechberg tells Bismarck, in effect, that Bismarck desire the annexation of the duchies, of the suggestion formerly offered by Count Rechberg to Count Rechberg, is open to the effect that Austrian would only consent to annexation in open ing compensation in the shape of her Lombardo-Venetian territory.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia has arrived at Vienna, and is lodged in the Palace of Prince Metternich. It is said that, in spite of his visit, the Austrian Cabinet will never assent to an annexation of Schleswig-Holstein to the Prussian dominions.

PRUSSIA.

The Diet was opened on Saturday last by King William in person. He also delivered a speech in which he declared that the present organisation of the army was one which he could not allow to be touched without calling out the Landwehr, and that he, therefore, expects the Diet to support the Government in its military arrangements. The navy of Prussia received strengthening, even at the cost of great sacrifices, and the fleet now consists of the vessels described, he had before the Diet. The Prussian and Austrian Courts were bound in a close alliance by the understandings based on the German settlements of himself and of the Emperor of Austria. The peace with Denmark, for which he had to thank the Almighty, had restored harmonies, and to the inhabitants of those countries the possibility of sharing our undisturbed labours. The object of my policy has been to secure this acquisition by measures which shall facilitate the honourable duty of protecting those boundaries, allow the duchies to develope their resources, and turn them to account for the advantage of the national interests of the common fatherland. For the maintenance of these objects my Government shall take it to be its duty to combine the legitimate demands both of the country and the Princes. In order, therefore, to be able to arrive at a decision in these legal questions, the law officers of the Crown have been summoned to give a joint opinion on the subject. Your Majesties shall take it to be a question and my duties towards my country will guide me in my endeavours to come to a friendly understanding with my illustrious ally, and has shared with me both the occupation and administration of the duchies." His next sentence is to the effect that a good understanding between the House of Deputies and the Government, and he is resolved to respect the rights of the people's representatives ; "but if Prussia is to retain her independence and position as a European power, the Government must be firm and strong, and a good understanding with the representatives can only be secured on the basis of the maintenance of the military organisation, which is a guarantee for the safety and the defence of the country." He continued,

The Roman Catholic members of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies have presented to the House an address in reply to the King's speech. It distinctly affirms that an understanding with the Chamber can only be obtained by the Government acknowledging the constitutional right of the Chamber to vote the Budget, and likewise taking steps to diminish as much as possible the military expenses of the country. The address also declares that the extension of the people's rights against the necessity of much of the system of military reorganisation insisted upon by the Government.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday re-elected Herr Grabow its President, and Herr Von Unruh and Von Bockum-Dolffs (the famous Bockum-Dolffs of the last) its Vice-Presidents. The President steadily arraigned the reforms which the Ministry has resolved to attempt to suppress free opinion, and declared that what was formerly regarded in Prussia as a victim to a public cause was now considered as a sanction. The vital part of the Constitution had been attacked, and it had been sought to obtain by military successes to destroy it. But the people and their representatives held the Constitution sacred, and would steadfastly remain faithful to it.

The Government has replied to the publication of the Pope's encyclical as a matter wholly outside its sphere, and therefore to leave the Roman Catholic clergy to act as they think proper in it.

The Saxon Minister of State, Baron von Beust, has addressed a lengthened circular to Saxony's diplomatic agents at the Schleswig-Holstein question as treated by the minor German States.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed President, and Count Milutine and General Lukkow members, of the Council of the Empire.

The Czarewitch arrived at Nice in such a delicate state of health that it was supposed he would not long. Ioan like to be a wife prepared for his reception.

The Russian military and naval expenditure for the current year is, we are told, to be reduced about £4,000,000.

Advices from Petersburg state that the publication of the encyclical letter is prohibited in Russia.

The Wilna correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* thus describes the present state of the capital of Lithuania :—"The shop inscriptions are Russian ; in the streets, in cafés, restaurants, and shops of every kind you hear Russian spoken. Polish is considered to be bad taste, and little Hebrew ; but it is very rarely that a word of Polish, French, or German is spoken. In fact, you will hear less Russian at St. Petersburg and Odessa than at Wilna, where only lately the Russian language was almost condemned to banishment."

Letters from Lublin announce the escape from the town prison of Pyrzalo of a peasant from the Zamojski estates, who was the leader of the seythemen during the late insurrection. Eighty men and fourteen women have been arrested in consequence of this event.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The French steamer Japan, which left Table Bay on Dec. 3, brings thirteen days' later news than the last English mail-steamer.

The dispute between the Free State and the Basutos was still unsettled. No definite reply having been received from Moshesh to Nov. 24, a second messenger has been dispatched from Bloeemfontein to Thaba Bosigo, his capital, for his answer. A rumour prevailed at Bloeemfontein that at a great council of the Basutos nation it had been determined to respect Sir P. Wodehouse's arbitration, and to give up the disputed lands rather than incur a war. This pacific resolution was said to have been supported by Moshesh and his son Sebea, but opposed by Molappo and Moperi, chiefs whose followers are the aggressors in the Wittebergen, being the occupiers of the disputed lands. Although the month allowed for the withdrawal of those Basutos had nearly expired, they remained quietly squatting on the Wittebergen farms, which they had reclaimed and cultivated, hoping yet to realise the profits of their labours, and the impression that war would result was general. The Burghers of the Free State were assembling with an alacrity never before displayed by them. Four hundred had come in from Fauresmith and Philippolis, and were to be accompanied by a president to Winburg on Nov. 25.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Saxonia and the City of Manchester we have intelligence from New York to the 7th inst.

Everything was quiet at Savannah, and good order prevailed among the citizens. General Sherman is reported to be in occupation of both banks of the Savannah. It is believed that his next point of attack will be Branchville, where the Charleston and Savannah Railroad meets the Augusta road. The Confederates are preparing to defend this important position. The military authorities of Charleston have shown their sense of the near neighbourhood of Sherman by issuing an order making it imperative on all slaves, not having permission to remain, to quit the city, and interdicting entrance to the city to all non-combatants not having proper passes. At the same time the engineers have set to work on the land defences of the place.

Admiral Porter appears to have withdrawn from Wilmington. General Bragg reports the Confederate losses during the bombardment as three killed and fifty-five wounded. Two guns in Fort Fisher burst, two were dismounted by the Confederates, and two by the Federal fire. Southern despatches contain a report that the Federals had five vessels sunk and fifteen disabled, and lost all their horses in the gale off Wilmington.

It appears that the Federals were to be supported in their attack on Wilmington by a gun-boat expedition up the Roanoke River. According to Southern advices, this expedition met with a disaster. Six gun-boats were blown up by torpedoes and 1000 men were lost.

General Hood's whole army succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River, and his head-quarters were at Corinth, whence he had reported that his troops had sustained no material losses since his defeat near Nashville. The Richmond papers publish a story of the capture by Hood of a Federal brigade after his retreat from Nashville; but Hood, in his despatch, says nothing of such capture.

The only news of importance from before Richmond is the failure of Butler's Dutch Gap canal. An attempt was made to open it on the 1st inst., when the earth fell in and closed the channel.

Guerrillas are becoming numerous and troublesome on the Potomac. It is reported that Mosby is rapidly recovering from his wounds, and will soon be again in the saddle. [We give on page 56 an Illustration, from a sketch by our Special Artist, of a rendezvous of Mosby's men in a pass of the Blue Ridge.] No important military operations in the valley of the Shenandoah are reported, but the movements of the Confederates in that region are said to be mysterious. Federal cavalry is scouting the Loudon valley.

On the 24th ult. a force of about 2500 Confederates, under General Wirt Adams, was threatening Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

A special despatch from Cairo states that General Donas's raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was successful. Twenty-five bridges were burnt, and 4000 carbines, a large amount of ammunition, and 300 army waggons captured. Many officers and men were taken prisoners, and thirty-two railway cars destroyed.

Secretary Stanton had left Washington for Fort Monroe, Hilton Head, and Savannah, in order to confer personally with Generals Grant, Foster, and Sherman.

It is rumoured that the Confederate Congress has secretly given power to the Commander-in-Chief to detail 50,000 slaves for service in the army as soldiers. Richmond papers continue to urge the Confederate Congress to appoint General Lee Commander-in-Chief of all the Confederate forces.

New-Year's Day falling on Sunday, the usual New-Year's holiday was observed on Monday the 2nd. At Washington, the President's mansion was freely thrown open, as is customary, and large crowds attended to pay their respects. Among those present were all the foreign Ambassadors.

The message of the Governor of New York to the Legislature recommends a vigorous support of the war for the Union. The new Governor calls upon the citizens to fill up their quota of the draught.

In the Federal Senate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from officers of the army and navy asking for increased compensation. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from coloured citizens of New York asking for the abolition of slavery in the United States. The Senate passed a vote of thanks to General Sherman and his army. In the House of Representatives, the joint resolution to abolish slavery by Constitutional amendment was debated without result.

Admiral Farragut has received a present of 50,000 dols. from the merchants and people of New York.

The Hon. George Miflin Dallas, ex-Vice-President of the United States, and more recently Minister to the Court of St. James's, died, at his residence, in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, Dec. 31.

Four persons were recently killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded, by the breaking through the bridge at Hudson, Ohio, of a passenger-train on the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad.

Mr. Fessenden is nominated Senator from Maine, and the Treasury portfolio is virtually vacant.

The latest quotation of gold at New York was about 127 per cent premium.

The Olustee made her escape from Wilmington on the night of Dec. 25 while the fleet was engaged in the attack on Fort Fisher. On the following day she was chased by the United States gun-boat Lilian, but finally turned upon her pursuer; and the Lilian, having only two guns against five carried by the privateer, was forced to seek safety in flight. The Olustee pursued for some distance, but the Lilian escaped.

The Shenandoah has burnt several more American merchant-ships.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

New York advices report that the French Canadians at Montmorency took up arms to resist the draught for frontier service. The local militia were called out to restore order, and the disturbance was quelled.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship Charybdis, Captain Turner, arrived at Esquimalt on the 16th of November, bearing two of the mutineers from the John Stephenson, as prisoners. She was to remain at Esquimalt three weeks, at the expiration of which time she would leave for England with the crews of the two gun-boats and a few naval pensioners.

A great strike has been made at the head waters of Wolf Creek. A gold-bearing quartz lead, twenty-two inches in width, has been discovered by a company of three men. The gold is plainly visible in streaks, threads, and globules, to the naked eye. The quartz is of a kind known as rose-coloured. The company have sunk on the lead to the depth of twenty feet, and found gold from the croppings to the bottom of the shaft.

Advices received at New York from Mexico report the occupation of Mazatlan, Colima, Tepic, and Manzanilla by the Imperialists. The reported defeat and execution of General Cortinas is contradicted. A fight was expected at Oajaca. The Emperor Maximilian had changed his Cabinet.

The Queen has approved of M. Henri Du Chesne as Consul at Hong-Kong for the Emperor of the French. Her Majesty has also approved of Mr. A. Augustus Porter as Consul at Clifton, Canada; of Mr. Daniel K. Hobart as Consul at Windsor, Canada; of Mr. James Weldon, as Consul at Prescott, Canada; of Mr. William H. Eustis as Consul at St. Lambert and Longuell, Canada; and of Mr. Sylvanus B. Hance as Consul at Kingston, Canada, for the United States of America. Her Majesty has likewise approved of Don Francisco d'Uncilla as Consul at Malta for the Queen of Spain.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Governor of Kentucky, in his Message to the Legislature, recommends the gradual emancipation and ultimate removal of slaves from Kentucky.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—The Montreal Court has decided that it has jurisdiction in the case of the St. Albans raiders.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lady Molesworth has returned a full half-year's rent to her Tetcot tenantry, making a Christmas gift of £2500.

A sheet of iron has been rolled at Llanelly measuring 8 in. by 5½ in., weighing 49 grains, and being the 1400th part of an inch thick.

The Town Council of Hull has adopted the Public-house Closing Act by forty-five against four votes.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the notice by the Speaker of the issuing of a writ for the election of a member for Buteshire, in the room of Mr. Mure, who has been appointed a Scotch Judge, vice Mr. Mackenzie, resigned.

In the ten principal cities or towns of the United Kingdom 3838 births and 3287 deaths were registered in the week that ended on Saturday last. In the seven cities or boroughs of England the mortality was at the rate of thirty per thousand annually; and the deaths were 2713.

On Monday morning a deputation, consisting of gentlemen connected with the Richmond Young Men's Society, presented to Earl Russell, at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, an address of thanks on his Lordship becoming the president of the society to which they belonged.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board yesterday week adopted plans for a new Observatory, to be erected on Bidston-hill, Cheshire, at a cost estimated at £6000. The Observatory at Princes Dock will be removed, and the new building will be furnished with all the appliances known to modern science.

The customs returns for the port of Liverpool show a total revenue of £2,910,941 for 1864. This is a decrease of about a quarter of a million, as compared with 1863. The decrease on the duties of sugar and tea alone was nearly equal to the difference. On wine and spirits there was a considerable increase.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., delivered a lecture on Tuesday in the Mechanics' Institution at Blairgowrie. It related almost exclusively to the American civil war, and was, in fact, a history of that unhappy business. The hon. gentleman expressed a confident hope that the North would beat the South.

The Queen has approved of Mr. George Worms as Consul-General in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Grand Duke of Hesse; of Captain Edward Banbury Nott as Consul at Deal, and of Mr. Wm. Henry Garland as Consul at Lynn, for the King of Hanover; and of Mr. C. Kühling as Consul at Hull for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

Sir George Bowyer, M.P., whose connection with the borough of Margate has given him an interest in the young Corporation of the town, on Tuesday presented, with appropriate ceremony, a silver mace to the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses assembled in the Townhall. The mace, which is 3 ft. 9 in. long, weighs 79 oz., and was formerly the property of the ancient Corporation of Kinsale.

Mr. John Turner, of Chester, for many years a compositor in one of the newspaper offices in that city, died last week. Among other objects which claimed his regard was the erection of another Wesleyan chapel in Chester, towards which he has directed his executors to apply the sum of £1000. He leaves £100 to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £50 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and legacies to the Wesleyan Ministers' Fund, the Blue Coat Hospital, the Blue Girls' School, and the Lying-in-Charity.

Dr. Trench, the Archbishop of Dublin, presided, on Thursday week, at a soirée of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin. In addition to the right rev. chairman, the speakers were Mr. Whiteside, M.P.; Mr. Vance, M.P.; ex-Chancellor Napier; and others. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Barrington) attended on the occasion. Incidentally to the proceedings, it was stated that Alderman Atkinson, J.P., had given £1000 to the building-fund of the association, on condition of a like amount being raised in subscriptions within a reasonable time.

Her Majesty's ship Amethyst, an old sailing-corvette, which had received in the iron tank constructed in her hold a coil of 279 miles of the Atlantic telegraph cable, was on Monday towed down to the Medway, where she was laid alongside the Great Eastern, to deliver up this first instalment of the Atlantic cable. Up to Monday night there had been manufactured at the works of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance (formerly Glass, Elliot, and Co.) 902 nautical miles, or about one hundred miles more than one third of the entire length of the telegraphic cable required to be laid between Valentia and Newfoundland.

The New-Year's entertainment to the patients in Colney-hatch Lunatic Asylum took place on Thursday week. The amusements commenced with the opening of a new theatre, which, with the scenery and decorations, had been constructed in the asylum, when a prologue appropriate for the occasion was spoken by Dr. Sheppard, the medical superintendent of the male department. The farce of "Box and Cox" followed, and the performances were concluded with the burlesque of "Bombastes Furioso." All the characters were performed by the male officers of the asylum. The patients, of whom between 500 and 600 males and females were present, thoroughly enjoyed the performance. It was interesting to observe how they applauded the various hits made by the performers. After the theatricals dancing was kept up for two or three hours.

Arrangements are in progress for holding industrial exhibitions in several large towns. A Birmingham committee of working men have issued an address announcing that a Birmingham and Midland Counties Industrial Exhibition will be held in August next. The terms "Birmingham and Midland Counties" includes such towns as Walsall, Wolverhampton, Derby, Northampton, Dudley, Stafford, Redditch, Coventry, Kidderminster, Worcester, Stourbridge, Hanley, Stoke (and the Potteries generally), Leicester, Nottingham, &c.; but exhibitors from any other part of the country will not be refused, if the committee have sufficient space at their disposal.——A public meeting was held at Nottingham on Monday evening for the purpose of promoting a working man's industrial exhibition for Nottingham and the midland counties. There was a large attendance of the working classes, who manifested great interest in the proceedings. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, strongly urging that such an exhibition should be held. The following resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to carry it into effect :—"That an exhibition, to be entitled the Nottingham and Midland Counties Working Classes' Art and Industrial Exhibition, be held, and that the manufacturers and working classes of the midland counties be invited to co-operate.——At a town meeting, held under the presidency of the Mayor (Mr. W. H. Lee), at Wakefield, on Thursday week, it was resolved to get up an industrial exhibition on the model of those which have been so successful in London. The exhibition is to be held next autumn.

A meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held, on Monday, in the Townhall, Manchester—the High Sheriff, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The hon. sec. reported that £5157 had been received during the past four weeks, including £3435 bank interest from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1864; and that the balance in the bank was £73,258. Mr. Maclure also presented his monthly report. Lord Egerton said he observed that no application was to be made that day for a grant to Stockport. A report had reached him that the Central Relief Committee of that place had resolved to discontinue their operations; and he should like to ask Mr. Maclure what was the reason which had induced them to come to that decision. Mr. R. Maclure replied that the committee considered that the number of people out of employment in Stockport was so reduced that they (the committee) ought to cease operations. In fact, a scarcity of hands for mills was beginning to be felt. The committee had been closed for three weeks. Lord Egerton—"You are satisfied that there is sufficient employment in mills, or on public or other works, for all who, under other circumstances, might legitimately have applied for aid from the relief funds? Mr. R. Maclure—"I am quite prepared to say so." Mr. Farnall read his report, which stated that on the 7th inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions of the cotton-manufacturing districts as compared with the number so relieved on the 10th ult., of 5876. A reference to the statistics of pauperism for the week ended the 7th inst. would show that 6651 able-bodied men received outdoor relief within the district. This was a decrease of 1017, as compared with the number of able-bodied men who received outdoor relief during the week ended the 10th ult. Of these 6651 able-bodied men, 2618, or 39·3 per cent, are reported as being capable of employment on public works, but who are not so employed at present. The hon. secretary presented the balance-sheet of the relief fund for the past year; and, in reply to a question, stated that the expense of administering the fund was less than 1 per cent on the receipts, or about £10,000 less than the amount allowed for bankers' interest. The committee considered this a highly satisfactory result. A number of grants were made.

Mr Robert Carruthers, editor of the *Inverness Courier*, delivered last week two lectures on the Hebrides—a subject on which he is well qualified to speak—to the members of the Philosophical Institution in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh. The first lecture was devoted chiefly to the consideration of the outer, and the second to that of the inner, Hebrides. He described the leading topographical features of these islands, and stated that his object was to look historically at them, to discourse a little of the men and their doings, and so complete his Scottish historical sketches attempted in former lectures. The condition of the Hebrides under the Picts, the Scoto-Irish or Dalriads, and the Norwegians was vividly sketched; and a deeply-interesting review was given of the manners and customs of the inhabitants in times gone by, under the great families of M'Neil, M'Leod, M'Kenzie, and M'Lean—all Highland potentates or princes, who ruled over a wide stretch of stormy country, a space of about 120 miles; and under the dynasty of the Lords of the Isles, now represented by Lord Macdonald. The latter part of the second lecture related chiefly to the present condition and prospects of the Western Islands. Mr. Carruthers alluded to the cheering prospect of railway communication being extended to the Western Islands, or at least to Kyleakin, the sound between Skye and the main land. "When (he said) King Haco of Norway, with his fleet, sailed past the isles and promontories, the people, we are told, crowded to witness the magnificent spectacle; and, no doubt, at the pawing of the fiery horse, the people of the present day would no less eagerly rush to the heights and surf-beaten shores. Six hundred years have passed since Haco's splendid and powerful armament swept through the narrow sea that still bears his name, and during that long period no event has occurred, no sound has been heard so interesting, so important to the Western Islands as the shriek of the approaching railway whistles. That sound will, under God's blessing, summon the clans, not, like the fiery cross of old, to feudal strife, and war, and misery, but to a new life of peaceful and extended action, of increased energy and intelligence, fraught with results that must continue to operate through ages yet to come." Mr. Carruthers was frequently applauded during the delivery of the lectures, which were a pleasant mixture of history, topography, "random recollections," gossip about Gaelic lore, and practical suggestions—fused together in language always gracefully flowing and often eloquent.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—At the Great Northern Engine-works at Peterborough, on Saturday last, the workmen were testing a boiler which had been repaired, when it exploded, killing three men, injuring several others, and spreading alarm throughout the city.

Ellis, alias Morgan, the daring thief who robbed Mr. Charles Ashworth of his watch and other property at Shrewsbury a short time ago, was committed for trial at Shrewsbury on Tuesday. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and coolly expressed his amazement at the stupidity which the Shrewsbury police had exhibited in assisting him in perpetrating such a transparent fraud. A previous conviction was proved against him; indeed, he had only just been released from gaol when he committed this robbery.

The coroner's inquiry into the accident at the Leeswood Colliery, Mold, by which eight men lost their lives by the irruption of water into the mine, has resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the proprietors, Messrs. Craig, Tayler, and Craig.

A typographical error last week in our notice of "The Ballads and Songs of Brittany," translated by Mr. Tom Taylor, made it appear that the music of those songs was harmonised and arranged by that gentleman, instead of by Mrs. Taylor, his wife, who has skilfully performed that part of the work.

EDUCATION.—Miss Burdett Coutts writes to the *Times* that, while reading some months ago the last report of the Committee of Council of Education, a plan suggested itself to her for the extension of our present system of national education, which would seem calculated to remedy the difficulty occasioned by the unequal operation of the present system. "The principle of this plan consists in the schoolmaster being the ambulatory centre of unity to a group of schools, carried on under his superintendence, according to local resources and capabilities; and its main advantage consists in the elasticity with which the plan can be adapted to varying circumstances. By this method grants of the public money would be given in aid of small and scattered parishes, while a sufficient guarantee would be secured for the efficiency of the instruction given in return. Previous to submitting this scheme to the Committee of Council of Education, it had been my intention to test the practical working of a group of schools by an experiment; and it was with this object, and in order to ascertain whether the children taught under this system could show the results required by the standards of the Revised Code, that the inclosed plan was drawn up. However, on asking the Rev. Edward Arnold, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the western districts, whether he would kindly examine such children, he requested me to allow him to send my plan at once to the Committee of Council on Education, and, though I am not aware that they have arrived at any conclusion as to the expediency of their giving any sanction to its general adoption, yet I am permitted to state that the subject is under their careful consideration, and that they have assisted me by enrolling in their books the name of the certificated master who is engaged by me to organise the experiment, under the guidance of the Rev. Reginald Barnes, Vicar of St. Mary's Church, in Devonshire. It promises to work satisfactorily, and is certain, from the novelty of the principle involved, to attract considerable attention, especially as the subject of education is likely to form one of the leading topics of legislative discussion in the ensuing Session."

THE WOOLWICH GARRISON SCHOOLS.

THE children of soldiers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers corps in Woolwich Garrison receive their education in schools maintained for their especial benefit. The younger boys and girls were entertained with their annual feast on Friday week, in the capacious riding-school of the garrison, under the patronage of Major-General Warde, C.B., the Commandant; and upon this occasion also the prizes were distributed to the most deserving scholars. About one thousand children, ranging from six to fourteen years of age, were regaled with tea and cake, while their school masters and mistresses, with the numerous staff of subordinate teachers, partook of the repast. A large company of visitors, including many officers of the garrison, with their families and friends, were present at this agreeable scene, and at the presentation of the school prizes, which took place in the Recreation Hall, fitted up as a theatre for the amateur performances so often exhibited there. We give an Illustration of this last-mentioned part of the proceedings.

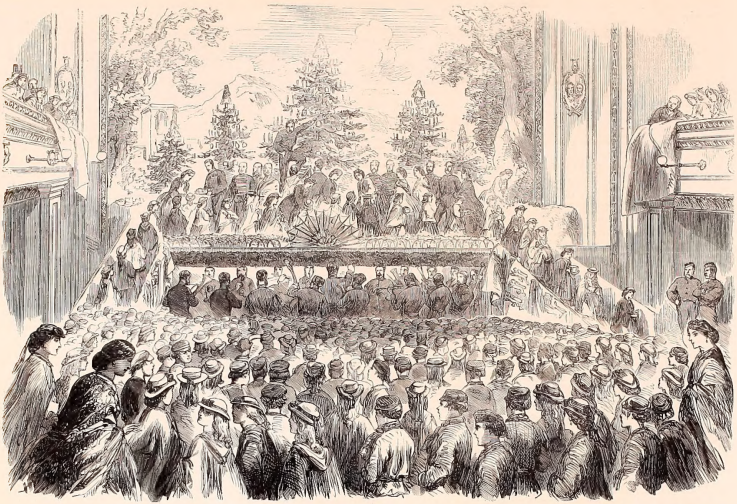
CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT TO THE POOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON UNION.

THE guardians of the City of London Union, at their own private expense, give an annual entertainment at this season of the year to the inmates of the workhouse, situated in Bow-road, Mile-end. This festivity took place on Thursday week, and we give an Illustration of the scene. The spacious dining-hall of the workhouse had been adorned with festoons of evergreens and with a series of landscape-pictures, executed by an inmate of the workhouse named Ashby, whose artistic skill might have preserved him, one would have thought, from pauperism. These pictures were surrounded with floral wreaths. At the lower end of the hall were two large and brilliant gasstars; at the upper end was a stage with a painted scene, for the recitations and other performances of the evening. Over the entrances at each side of the hall were banners, bearing inscriptions, "Prosperity to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Board," and "Grateful thanks to the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Workhouse Committee." The mottoes down the sides of the hall were, for the most part, exceedingly appropriate. As specimens we may mention the following:—"Content sleeps soundly," "Look at the bright side of everything," "If there were no clouds we should not enjoy the sunshine." The fine oaken roof of the hall was set off by a number of large hanging baskets of gay flowers. The inmates, to the number of nearly 800, assembled in the hall shortly before six o'clock, the hour named for the commencement of the entertainment. The chairman, Mr. Alderman Abbiss, was prevented by indisposition from being present. The vice-chairmen, Mr. Rigby and Mr. Warwick, were present; together with the chairman and vice-chairman of the workhouse committee; the following members—Messrs. Davidge, Crane, Warman, J. Taylor, Beckwith, and Ashby; and a number of other guardians and friends. There was a liberal supply of cakes and ale, with oranges and other dainties. The amusements of the evening consisted of dancing to the music of a quadrille band, and hearing a number of songs by Mr. Burgess, Miss Withers, Mr. Harry Sydney, Mr. Sam Collins, and other professional vocalists. One of Mr. Harry Sydney's songs, written for the occasion, was cheered immensely. A portion of it ran thus:—

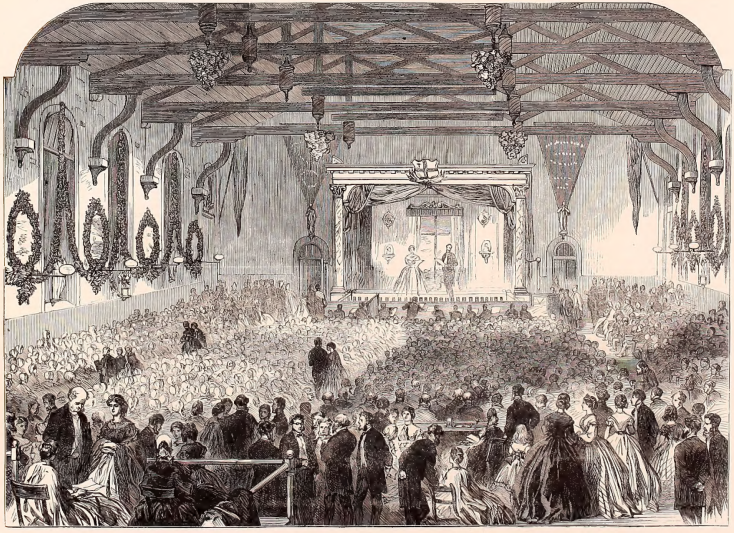
The name of Abbiss, Alderman, as chairman, I must think on,
Who is, if not so powerful, more popular than Lincoln;
The chief commander 's Mr. Sanders, Mr. Moore to check with;
The entertainment is arranged by Clements, Crane, Gale, and Beckwith.

There may be some who care as much, but none more, I am sure,
Than the Guardians of this Union for the comfort of their poor.
If testimony were required, how soon would every one come
To praise the kind attention for the sick by Dr. Buncombe.

Shortly after ten o'clock the National Anthem was performed, and the poor people retired to their dormitories, though not before they had given three hearty cheers for Mr. W. Clements, Mr. Gale, and the members of the workhouse committee, who had organised the treat; paying also a similar compliment to Mr. Sanders and Mrs. Sanders (the master and matron), who, with other officers of the establishment, used their best endeavours to make the evening pleasant.



DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, IN THE RECREATION-HALL AT WOOLWICH, TO THE CHILDREN OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS' SCHOOLS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT TO THE POOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON UNION, BOW-ROAD, MILE-END.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



HOLKHAM HALL, NORFOLK, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF LEICESTER, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE late visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Earl of Leicester's mansion at Holkham, in Norfolk, has induced us to publish a View of that place, which is famous in the history of British agriculture as the residence of that most enterprising and successful improver of soil and stock, Mr. Thomas Coke, M.P. for the county from 1774 to 1832, and afterwards Earl of Leicester, the father of the present Earl. The parish and village of Holkham, two miles from Wells, on the coast of Norfolk looking towards the north, was purchased, in the seventeenth century, by the family of the great Chief Justice Coke, one of whose descendants, in 1744, was raised to the Peerage by the title of Earl of Leicester. He left no son, and the title became extinct in 1759; but the estates, with the name of Coke, passed to Mr. Wenham Roberts, whose son, the famous "Coke of Holkham," already mentioned, came to this inheritance in 1776. At that time the rental of Holkham was £2200 a year. Mr. Coke, by his skilful application of such methods as are prescribed by modern agricultural science, contrived to increase the yearly value of his property *tenfold*; its rental amounting, in 1810, to no less than £22,000, besides timber, poles, and underwood, averaging £3700 a year more. An interesting account of these improvements may be found in the current serial publication, *Agriculture, Ancient and Modern, by an Old Norfolk Farmer*; the author, as a neighbour and contemporary of Mr. Coke having preserved authentic anecdotes of his proceedings at Holkham. We are here informed, by-the-way, that "one great cause of the highly prosperous condition of the estate was the liberal principle on which Mr. Coke acted in letting his farms, and the twenty-one years' leases on which they were invariably held;" as a superior class of tenants, with capital sufficient for the new style of farming, were thus attracted to the estate. Mr. Coke's efforts, during more than half a century, both by precept and example, to bring about a complete reform of English agriculture, entitle him to be regarded as a real benefactor of the nation. A Corinthian pillar, raised by public subscription, now stands in Holkham Park as a monument of this eminent country gentleman, in whose person the earldom of Leicester was revived in 1837, a few years before his death. The extensive waste of Holkham Heath, and a large tract beside, which Mr. Coke reclaimed from the sands of the sea, have been made to grow abundant crops of grain, or turnips to feed numerous flocks of sheep, where, says the writer already quoted, it was once observed, in jest, that "you might see two rabbits fighting for one blade of grass."

Holkham Hall is situated in a park of 3000 acres, of which a third part is covered with wood, presenting a ride of seven miles through groves of fir and other trees or evergreen shrubs, whose foliage displays, even in the winter season, a pleasing variety of tints. The plantations and pleasure-grounds are

very tastefully laid out, and there is an ornamental lake one thousand yards long, on which the Prince of Wales enjoyed the sport of duck-shooting one morning while he stood at Holkham. The sea beach, which is here very fine, firm, and elastic, lies at a short distance from the mansion, and offers in summer an agreeable promenade. The house itself is a fine building, commenced in 1722, and finished by the late Earl. Its two fronts are each 344 ft. in length, with a Corinthian portico. The picture-gallery contains many valuable works, particularly some of Claudes; and there is a gallery of statues, besides a good library and a collection of manuscripts. The entrance hall, hall-room, and other principal apartments were described by us last week. The village of Holkham has a population of about 700, to whom the limestone quarries and the manufacture of bricks and tiles of Petercan afford employment.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Belsay, Northumberland, the Lady Decies of a son and heir.

On the 19th ult., at Richmond Park, St. Andrews, Jamaica, the wife of Frederic Sullivan, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of her father, Peter Mare, Esq., 12, Portland-place, the wife of William Ireland Blackburne-Maze, Esq., of a son.

At Mocaya House, Hants, the Baroness Mocatta, of a daughter.

At Salisbury, the Hon. Lady Tichborne, prematurely, of a dead male infant.

At Brocklesby Park, the Countess of Yarborough, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's, Chester, by the Rev. F. Haden Cope, M.A., Richard Cope, Esq., Custos Rotulorum of Cheshire, to Georgiana Mary Ann Anne, relict of the late W. S. Sands, Esq., of New York, and fourth daughter of the late Joshua Edwards, Esq., of Bryn-y-pys, Flintshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John William, son of General Sir A. Woodford, G.C.B., to Marian Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. C. Ambler, Rural Dean of Bishop's Hatfield, Herts.

On the 17th inst., at the Brompton Oratory, by the Rev. John Bowden, William H. Howell M'Carthy, Esq., of H.M. Indian Revenue, Bitry, King's County, Ireland, to Mary Pauline, second daughter of the late Capt. Henry Sharp, 23, Redcliff-road, West Brompton. At the same time and church, Francis D. Lemoine, Esq., of H.M. Civil Service, London, to Josephine Amélie, third daughter of the said B. H. Hickey, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Colton's-wood, Mitcham, Boyd Miller, Esq., in his 84th year.

On the 2nd inst., at the Camp at Aldershott, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Tubman, of the Royal Engineer Department.

At Brighton, Lady Brougham and Vaux, aged 78.

On the 16th inst., at Sussex-place, Regent's Park, the relict of the late Sir A. D. Croft, Bart., aged 63.

At Hendon, Essex, Sir J. S. G. Searle, Bart., of Penrice, Cornwall, aged 71.

At Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, Georgina, daughter of the late P. Macgregor, Esq.

At Edinburgh, Lady G. Lennox, aged 61.

On the 9th inst., at Melsby House, Lincolnshire, W. T. H. F. Strangways, fourth Earl of Ilchester, aged 79.

On the 17th inst., at Medley, Yorkshire, E. J. Saville, third son of the Hon. and Rev. F. V. Saville, and grandson of the Dowager Countess of Scarborough, aged 18.

On the 23rd of October, at Sydney, Australia, Georgina Augusta, the beloved wife of Gordon Sandeman, Esq., member of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, and eldest daughter of the Viscount and Viscountess Strangford.

On the 30th ult., at her house at Finchley, Sarah Rew, widow of the late William Hill Rew, Esq., in her 83rd year.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 28.

SUNDAY, Jan. 22.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Vincent, Spanish deacon and martyr, 304. Meeting of the Royal Academy Banquet, 1815.

MONDAY, 23.—Inauguration of the Royal Exchange, London, by Queen Elizabeth, 1571. Death of Charles, Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and of the Queen, 1820.

TUESDAY, 24.—St. Timothy, martyr, at Ephesus, 97. Birth of Frederick the Great, 1712; and of Chevalier James Fox, 1749.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul. Birth of Robert Burns, 1759. Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, 1858.

THURSDAY, 26.—St. Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, martyr. Death of Sydney Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, 1823; of Francis Jeffrey, the first reconnoiterer of the Edinburgh Review, 1850.

FRIDAY, 27.—Battle of Sinvimes: great victory of Philip Augustus of France over the Emperor Otho, 1214. Death of Mozart, 1791.

SATURDAY, 28.—Death of Peter the Great, 1725; of Ambrose, the great naturalist, 1851.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 28, 1865.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 26	6 11	6 56	7 41	8 26	9 11	9 56
5 51	6 36	7 21	8 6	8 51	9 36	10 21

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 15′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Complete Saturation = 1000.	Ozone. Complete Saturation = 15.	Maximum in the Sun.	Minimum in the Air.	Mean of the Day.	General Direction.	Mileage.	Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour.
	Inches.	°	°		°	°	°		Miles	Miles
16	29·721	42·1	912	5·2	46·9	39·9	43·0	SSW. S.	1054	43·9
17	29·710	40·8	879	4·4	46·8	42·5	44·5	S. SSW. SW.	548	22·8
18	29·618	42·9	919	5·7	47·2	41·2	44·2	SW. W.	1048	43·7
19	29·670	42·9	939	5·5	47·3	42·0	44·7	SW. W.	659	27·5
20	29·747	42·1	921	5·2	47·0	42·0	44·5	W.	1035	43·1
21	29·975	42·7	975	5·5	47·9	42·9	45·4	W. WNW.	1149	47·9
17	29·789	34·2	29·7	4·5	32·0	30·0	30·6	NW. NW.WNW	149	6·2

* Rain and hailfall snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected | 29·621 | 29·727 | 29·710 | 29·582 | 29·747 | 29·967 | 29·995
Temperature of Air | 42·2° | 40·6° | 35·5° | 42·0° | 38·6° | 35·8° | 37·0°
Dew Point Temperature | 41·0° | 40·0° | 33·0° | 41·0° | 38·0° | 35·0° | 36·0°
Direction and Force of Wind | W. Light. | W. Light. | W. Light. | W. Light. | W. Light. | W. Light. | W. Light.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Manager, Mr. ROBSON. EDMUND FALCONER and P. S. CHATTERTON.—To-night, and every succeeding evening, MONDAY AND TUESDAY excepted, at 7, the new and YOUNG LAD FROM THE COUNTRY. Principal characters by Messrs. G. Belmore, Paul Bedford, Harry Cox, Fred Vincent, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Caroline Parkes, and Miss Lydia Thompson. At 9, the extravaganza of SINDBAD THE SAILOR; or, the Merchant of the Fantoccini on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday of this week. Children and Schools will obtain prices to the Pantomime on Wednesday and Saturday next. Tuesday, 24, Stalls, by Morning Performance only. The GRAND CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOK, containing the Pantomime, Songs, Scenes, Portraits, &c., is now ready. Tuesday and Saturday, Mornings at 12, Lectures on Physiology, illustrated with many of the amusing experiments of peculiar interest and transformation wonders, are entered by the first of Professors, Mr. Henry Evans, who will introduce his unique Entertainment, entitled Within and Without, which contains many novelties. Open every Morning and Evening for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The general action of the pantomime arranged by Mr. Harry Cox. The scenery painted by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, and Hodgkinson. Dresses and Music by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss E. Forester, Miss Hodgetts, Mr. G. Belmore, Tom Matthews, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Hengtsen, Mr. G. Wotton, and Master Percy Roselle, &c. The Entertainment will be preceded by the laughable farce, entitled Turning a Double Company; Harry Bolton and Mr. G. Leon; Cleaver, Mr. W. A. Brunton; Mr. Bolton, Mr. Fitzjames; Mrs. Bolton, Miss Fanny Josephs; Mrs. Cleaver, Miss Caroline Parkes; and Miss Rosalie, Miss Lydia Thompson. Miss E. Forester, Miss Hodgetts, Mr. G. Belmore, Dancer, and Mabb, Banks, four tears of age, who will introduce her celebrated Infelicitas Dance. Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Harry Cox, Mr. Fred Vincent, and Miss Fanny Josephs will conclude the Performance. The Doors are open at half-past Six, and the Entertainment will commence at Seven o'clock precisely. Private Boxes, Dress Circle, Upper Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Gallery, may be secured by Messrs. H. Rebuss and Gosnell. The Music selected and arranged by Mr. J. Barnett. Machinist by Mr. Tarlor and Assistants. Call Effects by Mr. J. Hinkley. Properties by Mr. Stoffman and Assistants. Business by Mr. Harry and Mr. Lewis. Acting Manager, Mr. Falconer.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY to FRIDAY. The Wizard of the North and Miss Anderson in the World of Magic and Sound Sight. No extra charge.

The New Picture Gallery.

In addition to those in the Fine Arts Courts, in variety and beauty unequalled in any other Gallery in the Kingdom, is the Collection of the Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Fine and Decorative Fabrics, Bronzes, Enamels, Majolica, Porcelain, Engravings, Engravers, and other popular amusements—Galleries of Models and Ships—Armour—Sculpture—Natural History—Geological Illustrations—Fine Arts—extraordinary Organ—Fine Arts—the unique Aquariums. All these things under the Crystal Palace the sole place for holiday enjoyment.

Attractive, fine Skilling. Children under twelve, Sixpence.

Open for Admission from Ten till Six o'clock.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—SUMMER IN WINTER. Luminously warm and dry. Lighted up during next Week until Half-past Six.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This Day (Saturday), at Three, a CONCERT of CHILDREN'S SONGS by the NORTH and MISS ANDERSON, Incidentally, also, the ROPE-TYING TRICK.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at usual, Admission Half-a-Crown, or by Season Season Tickets. Children, One Shilling. Palace Open at Ten.

NOTE.—A few numbered Stall-and-Table Half-a-Crown each; either Reserved Seats, One Shilling, may be now had at the Palace. Even the few remnants of persons unable to get more than four hundred, it is requisite to make early application.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been re-engraved, and will be

REPUBLISHED EARLY IN FEBRUARY NEXT. Price 6d.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given during this month.

Office, 198, Strand.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR THIS WEEK, CONSISTING OF SIX DOUBLE SHEETS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865.

GIVE us—and especially give us where children are concerned—the common sense of the ladies instead of a woman against all the Gradgrinds and M'Chockemchilds in the world. No better contribution to the solution of the vexed question, how to educate the children of the agricultural poor, has been offered for many a month than the simple but well-considered plan that has been propounded by Miss Burdett Coutts. The metropolitan authorities have very properly given her name and her father's to a road through a district which has been greatly benefited by their public deeds while settled at Westminster, partly in memory of him. We much mistake if "the Burdett School" will not be the name by which her own will be preserved in the rural districts for many a year to come. It shall not be our fault if her name is not associated with the plan of which journal is read; and we are undertaking no great task, for those suggestions are so plain and so self-recommendatory that they have but to be read and thought over to ensure their favourable reception.

In the true womanly spirit, Miss Coutts goes at once into the heart of the subject, without a single reference to first principles, or to anything flourish more or less after the model ones. She takes all that for granted. The fact is, that the children of the agricultural districts are not taught, and the questions are—first, why? and next, how to get rid of the why? Again, Miss Coutts takes that fact for granted, and knows it—and a thousand letters from schoolmasters and beadles will not do away with the effect of a single morning's walk though any small place in England. Then, what is the remedy? Not, in most cases, and with a reason cognate to the first of the nineteen given by the governor of a certain fort for not firing a salute in honour of Lord Nelson, "First, we have no guns." In hundreds of very small parishes in England are good schools. In numerous larger parishes the area is so large and the population is so scattered that it is impossible for the children to attend the central school, if there be one. There is the why, and Miss Coutts carries it out without any loss of time, and on the nature of the British agriculturist, who is probably a good deal like other people, and neither the hopelessly ignorant and sullen clown whom he is represented to be by those who prescribe the remedies of the knife for all wants and ignorance, nor the happy peasant of the opera-stage, who sings as he goes to work, and pauses, while lighting his pipe, to listen to the sweet bird-song gushing into the fresh morning air. He would scan his young rustics to a good school, if there were a good school within a little walk; there is none, so they pick up a little learning perhaps from a "dame," who is by no means up to the Gradgrind mark, but more probably they pick up nothing but sticks and bad habits.

Now, as this admirable lady incidentally points out, the state of things is simply absurd with the quantity of "teaching power" which exists in this country, and the very enormous quantity of that faculty desire nothing better than employment. Among women, especially, the teaching power often amounts to actual genius, as many a parent can testify who, having sent his girls to the best schools, has subsequently discovered that his only aground, and gives him the benefit of preparatory training under the eye and heart of a feminine instructor. Miss Coutts shows that nearly all that is needed for the organisation of a useful, unpretending system of teaching for the poor is a resolution on the part of their friends that schools shall be opened. She proposes that in very small parishes, where there are no schools, a committee shall be formed out of each parish, and that, in mine, the members shall arrange for setting up a little school in each. A committee, taken from a single large and scattered parish, is to be formed for the purpose of opening little schools in various parts of it. Each small or subdivisional school may meet in any decent cottage; and Miss Coutts, in order to show that no ostentatious plan is before her, actually recals the idea of the "dame's school" by way of marking the modest character of the scheme. Probably a better room than that of a cottage will be found or erected in most places before the system shall have been long in operation. It is clear that Miss Coutts's wish is that the teacher shall generally be a woman, and we shall not waste words in asserting the wisdom of this view. We see that the experimental instance which she brings forward in proof of the feasibility of the plan, out of a group of teachers only one is a man, the others being young single women, or, observe, "labourers' wives." But here she likewises to the dame's school exact. The children are not to be taught badly, or by rote, or "anyhow." System comes in. The leading idea of the Burdett schools is an "unalterable system and unity." The subsequent is to be literally abroad. A duly qualified master is to work in every school, in succession, one or two days in the week; he is to be responsible to the directors; he is to make reports; and it is through him that through a conduit-pipe from the centre electional watershed, that the stream of knowledge is to be laid on into all the rural reservoirs. Nor is this all. It is proposed that quarterly meetings of the more advanced scholars shall be held at some convenient place (Miss Coutts, with her experience nothing, shows how their means of attendance is to be considered); examinations are to take place; and even the dread official inspector is to be invoked, that he may inform his friends and the public how the system acts. Now that is more simple, and at the same time more complete a plan for dealing with a social problem has not been presented within our recollection; and there is some reason to apprehend that its very simplicity may prove to it some of its merit in the eyes of people who like fuss and complex machinery.

The rich must help, and will gladly do so, towards the support of the schools; but they must not be elecmosynary—the parents must pay a small weekly penny, and feel that they are buying good instruction for their children. This, of course, is part of the system. The question of Government aid must naturally be reserved, while the subject is "under consideration." But we lose no time in bringing Miss Coutts's proposal under the notice of our readers, thousands of whom belong to a class honourably distinguished for its energy in the cause of education, and to the best acknowledgment we can make to Miss Coutts is our promise that all in our power shall be done in recommendation of her kind, enlightened, practical wisdom to the attention of the public.

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues at Osborne, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Margaret d'Orleans, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Margaret afterwards visited by the Princess Louise, rode out. Princess Beatrice and Princess Blanche d'Orleans drove to Whippingham.

On Thursday west the Queen, attended by Lady Churchill, walked and drove in the grounds at Osborne. Princess Helena drove.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds at Osborne. Princess Margaret, attended by Lady Churchill, drove out. Princess Margaret and Princess Blanche d'Orleans took leave of her Majesty and left Osborne for Cowes on board the Royal Highness, attended by Mdme. Bodisco and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, crossed the Solent, in the Royal yacht Alberta, and subsequently proceeded through the Isle of Wight and Western Railway. The Duke of Somerset arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds at Osborne. The Duke of Somerset left Osborne for London.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero. Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. In the afternoon Princess Helena and Princess Louise attended Divine service at Whippingham Church.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Princess Louise walked out.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the grounds at Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty drove out. Princess Louise took a drive. Major-General Lord William Paulet, commanding the south-western district, arrived at Osborne from Portsmouth, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Churchill, also rode out. Princess Louise walked in the grounds of Osborne.

The Court is expected to leave Osborne and return to Windsor Castle on Monday next, the 23rd inst., on the anniversary of the Queen's wedding-day.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Order of the Garter upon Earl Spencer.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Susanna Stephania Duchess of Roxburghe to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Georgiana Augusta Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Caroline Augusta Countess Nowagrocka of Rothes to be an Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.

The Queen was graciously pleased to present to Dr. Cass, of Cowes, on New-Year's Day, through the hands of Sir Charles B. Phipps, a magnificent diamond ring, as a memorial from her Majesty of her Majesty's appreciation of his skill and attention during the many months he attended in his professional capacity at Osborne. Dr. Cass had been one of the medical attendants upon the Royal family at Osborne for nearly thirty years.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Tuesday week the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Viscount Hamilton, Colonel the Hon. F. Fielding, Mr. H. Woodward, and Mr. Arthur Helps, and attended by Captain Grey, passed the day shooting game at the Sandringham estate. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge, drove out.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Viscount Hamilton, Colonel the Hon. F. Fielding, Colonel Purves, and Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, and attended by Captain Grey, joined the train of the Wide Norfolk Hunt at Babingley Bridge, on the Royal estate. The "field" was large, and some good runs were obtained.

Yesterday week the Prince left Sandringham, en route for Merton Hall, on a visit to Lord Walsingham. His Royal Highness drove to Wolferton station, and proceeded thence at forty-eight minutes past eight, by special train, to King's Lynn. At this station the carriages, containing the Prince and his suite, were attached to the ordinary Parliamentary train, and his Royal Highness continued his journey to Swaffham, arriving at thirty-seven minutes past nine. From Swaffham the Prince proceeded in a carriage and four to Heston Hall, where

his Royal Highness arrived at a quarter to eleven. During the Prince's progress through the town of Swaffham he was greeted with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty by a large concourse of people which filled the streets along the route, as also in the villages of South Pickenham, Ashill, and Laham, through which his Royal Highness passed. At Watton, adjoining the Merton estate, business was entirely suspended and the day observed as a holiday, and the people gave the Prince a truly loyal reception. Upon arriving at Merton Hall his Royal Highness was received by Lord Walsingham, and joined his Lordship and a select circle at breakfast, after which the Prince, accompanied by Lord Walsingham, the Hon. T. De Grey, and Mr. H. Villebois, joined the "meet" of the West Norfolk Hunt at Merton Hall. [We give on page 72 an Engraving of the "meet," accompanied by an account of the day's sport.] In the evening a select circle was invited by the noble Lord to meet the Prince at dinner.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Walsingham, the Earl of Leicester, the Hon. T. De Grey, &c., shot over the home preserves known as Sturston Carr, Birchwood, and the forest, and capital sport was obtained. The Prince also inspected the celebrated Merton flock, and the fine estate which comprises the whole of Merton, Tottington, Sturston, Stanford, and a part of Thompson. His Royal Highness took leave of Lord Walsingham, and, accompanied by the Hon. T. De Grey and attended by Captain Grey, left Merton Hall at five o'clock in the afternoon and drove to Swaffham. The bells were rung, and at the station a number of people had assembled to witness the Prince's departure. His Royal Highness travelled by special train to King's Lynn, where the engines were changed, and the train proceeded to Wolferton, arriving at thirty-seven minutes past six. The Prince drove thence to Sandringham. Earl Spencer, Lord Suffield, and the Rev. C. Kingsley arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to the Prince and Princess. Viscount Hamilton, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Colonel the Hon. B. Fielding Mr. B. Woodward, and Mrs. Helps left Sandringham.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, the Duchess of Cambridge, Earl Spencer, Lord Suffield, and the Hon. T. De Grey attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. G. B. Moxon, B.A., the Rev. Mr. Bailey, and the Rev. C. Kingsley were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the first public "meet" of the West Norfolk Hunt took place at Sandringham. The principal members of the hunt, to the number of 150, assembled on the lawn at the south front, most of whom partook of refreshment at the house. At eleven o'clock the Prince, accompanied by Earl Spencer, Lord Suffield, Mr. H. Villebois, &c., drove along the avenue of limes, preceded by the hounds. The Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge, followed in an open phaeton. The hounds were first put in the Brickkiln cover, and went along to the Sandringham Heights plantation, in neither of which they found; then across the heath to Holly Hill Cover, where a fine fox broke away on the Dersingham side, getting a splendid burst into the open, a division of the pack being well after him. As the fox was running in a line with the plantation another division of the pack came after him, and in a short run reynard was killed. Another fox was found at Paper-mill Cover, and made a good run to Congham, where he was lost. One of the Rising Woods was also drawn. In the Wolferton Wood another fox was started, with which a good run was got.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by his guests, proceeded by special train to Watlington, in order to visit Mr. H. Villebois, at Masham House. The Duchess of Cambridge left Sandringham.

The Prince and Princess and Prince Albert Victor were expected to leave Sandringham House on Thursday for London, and after passing the night at Marlborough House, to proceed yesterday to Osborne, on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales displayed their interest in the volunteer movement by ordering tickets to the value of £10 to be forwarded to Sandringham, for the concert given in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Wednesday week, in aid of the funds of the Norwich Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Countess of Morton has succeeded the Marchioness of Carmarthen in attendance upon the Princess of Wales.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse is expected to proceed from Darmstadt to Berlin next month, on a visit to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred is also expected to arrive at Berlin at the same time, from Bonn, on a visit to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with his presence on Saturday evening last.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge arrived at her Royal Highness's residence, Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Sandringham.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Chartres gave birth to a daughter yesterday week, at Morgan House, Ham-common. The news was immediately telegraphed to Queen Victoria, at Osborne, and to Queen Amélie, the venerable grandmother of the Duchess.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee Dhuleep Singh have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris, en route for Egypt.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio left the Italian Legation in Grosvenor-street on Monday on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands.

His Excellency the French Ambassador left Albert-gate House on Tuesday on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands, Hants.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur arrived at the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on Tuesday from Stover Park, Devon.

Earl Granville arrived at his residence in Bruton-street on Thursday week from Paris.

The Earl of Coventry has returned to town from Croome Hall, Worcestershire.

The Count and Countess de Jaucourt have joined the company visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town on Thursday from Broadlands, to attend the Cabinet Council.

Lord Stanley of Alderley arrived at his residence in Dover-street on Wednesday from Alderley Park, Cheshire.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Wednesday from Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for a survey to be made of the whole of the vessels composing the Anglo-Chinese squadron in the Medway, in order to ascertain the value of each vessel.

The members for Birmingham addressed their constituents on Wednesday evening. The Townhall, where the meeting was held, was densely crowded; and both the hon. gentlemen met with an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Scholefield briefly spoke, expressing his desire that the country should be prepared for war in case a quarrel should unfortunately arise. He reserved to himself the right of determining how he would vote should the question of the recognition of the South arise in Parliament. As to Reform, he advised that any measure which extended the suffrage and amended the distribution of seats should be accepted. Mr. Bright reviewed the proceedings of the last Session, and contended that it would have been wicked for us to have interfered in the Dano-German quarrel. He stated that the House of Commons, by its division on the vote of censure, had adopted the views which he and Mr. Cobden had long held, and had killed off the intervention superstitions of Lords Palmerston and Russell. The hon. gentleman touched on several other topics.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of St. John's Foundation Schools, for the free education, with board and lodging, of the sons of poor clergyman belonging to the Church of England, was held on Monday at the office, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate—Mr. W. Cotton in the chair. The report spoke in favourable terms of the progress of the institution, and the great advantages it had conferred upon numbers of the poor hard-working clergy. During the past year ten boys had been elected and one admitted by purchase, and nine boys had left, making the number now in the school sixty-one, all in good health, and making satisfactory progress in education. The anniversary dinner in April last had realised £1936, after payment of all expenses; and two legacies had been received during the year—one of £200, from Miss Hutcheson; and one of £100, from D. E. Smith. During the past year also 171 new subscribers (£208) and 272 new donors (£1315) had been obtained. The sum of £365 had been expended in providing a new school-room. The total income for the year had been £4625; and the expenditure, including £1200 invested, £4458. The invested stock is now £6403.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A fire took place at the Coal Exchange on Wednesday, but was extinguished without doing serious damage.

The paper to be read at the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday next is, "Exploration of the North Pole," by Captain Sherard Osborn.

On Monday night the distribution of prizes in connection with the North London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition took place at Exeter Hall, when the Earl of Shaftesbury presented to every exhibitor a memorial volume and certificate of such prize as the judges had awarded.

On Tuesday the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at a breakfast at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, at which £3000 was presented to Dr. Campbell, the editor of the *British Banner*, for his successful conduct of two "Nonconformist and Evangelical" magazines. The testimonial was presented to Dr. Campbell on the occasion of his entering on his seventieth year.

We are informed that the committee who, at Earl Spencer's instance, were appointed to consider the provisions of the Wimbledon Common bill have presented their report to his Lordship. The report contains recommendations intended to remove objections suggested by certain of the clauses in the bill, and it is now under the consideration of his Lordship and his advisers.

The session of the Royal United Service Institution for the year 1865 began on Monday night, and was numerously attended. The chair was taken by the Duke of Somerset. Captain Selwyn read a paper "On the Superiority of Petroleum Oil as a power to propel Ships over the present system of using Coals." Mr. Richardson elucidated the lecture by several interesting experiments, showing how gas could be generated from petroleum oil, and the various stages through which it went in the hands of an engineer on board ship. A discussion took place, in which engineers and chemists had their respective theories; but the majority were in favour of the invention.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, at which the report of a committee on the subject of sworn brokers in the City was brought up. The committee stated that they had not yet finished their inquiries on all the matters intrusted to them; but in the mean time they recommended that the fees paid by sworn brokers, which at present swelled their annual payment of £5 up to £13 13s., should be reduced to the uniform sum of 5s., thus making the total payment £5 5s. Some other recommendations relaxing the stringency of the rules with regard to brokers were recommended, and, unanimously adopted by the Court.

The bicentenary of the incorporated charity schools of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish congregations was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern by a dinner. These schools, poetically named the Gates of Hope, have branched from the Hebrew College, the Tree of Life, and in connection with them is an hospital for sick poor, and lying-in women, as well as an asylum for the aged. Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore, president of the institution, occupied the post of chairman. Donations announced by the treasurer amounted to about £1200, including the gift of £100 from Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., "in memory of his beloved wife Judith, Lady Montefiore."

A deputation waited upon the President of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, in reference to obtaining protection from piracy for the inventions of working men which are shown at working men's industrial exhibitions. It was explained that men who desired to exhibit their inventions were deterred from doing so by the fact that those inventions were liable to be pirated. The men were unable to pay patent fees, and they had therefore no protection. It was suggested that an Act similar to that which had been passed in reference to inventions shown at the International Exhibition should be made applicable to the industrial exhibitions. Mr. Gibson promised that the matter should have his most careful consideration, and he hoped something would be done to meet the views of the deputation.

Last week the births of 2002 children—1035 boys and 967 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1855-64 the average number (corrected) was 2013.——In the week that ended on Saturday, 1669 deaths were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1855-64, the average number of deaths is, with a correction for increase of population, 1653. Zymotic diseases, in the aggregate, destroyed 359 lives. Sixteen deaths were caused by smallpox, 48 by measles, 55 by scarlatina, 77 by typhus, and 73 by whooping-cough. From diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis) 428 persons died; of this number bronchitis carried off 267 persons, pneumonia 99, and asthma 25. 161 deaths occurred from phthisis, 70 from diseases of the heart, and 189 from diseases of the brain and nervous system. 738 persons died under twenty years of age, 222 were twenty and under forty, 290 were forty and under sixty, 358 were 60 and under eighty, and 61 were eighty years and upwards. The deaths of nine nonagenarians were recorded, the oldest of whom was a widow, who attained the age of ninety-four years. Sixty-five persons lost their lives by accidents, 23 died from fractures or contusions (of this number 6 were killed by vehicles in the street), 11 infants and 1 adult were suffocated, and 13 deaths ensued from burns or scalds.

LAW AND POLICE.—The outlawry of the Hon. Richard Bethell has been countermanded, the action, which was for a large sum of money, having been settled.

In Vice-Chancellor Stuart's Court, on Saturday, Miss Mary Louisa Walford, a minor, appeared as a plaintiff against the Rev. J. D. Gray, of Abbotsley, and others, as executors of her grandfather, Mr. John Gray, of Clifton, asking the Court to make that gentleman's estate responsible for a third share in her grandmother's marriage settlement, which Mr. Gray had held out, *inter alia*, as part of her (the plaintiff's) mother's fortune, at the time of her marriage, his solicitor, Mr. Brice, also assuring her father that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Gray proposed to exercise their powers of appointment in her disfavour. The Vice-Chancellor, without hesitation, pronounced in favour of the plaintiff's claim, ruling that the estate must make good all the promises on the faith of which the plaintiff's father, the Rev. Edward Walford, married Miss Gray. The defendants were also ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

A prosecution at the Middlesex Sessions on Monday shows great looseness of dealing on the part of pawnbrokers. One John Wright was indicted for stealing a bracelet, value £50, the property of Lady Honoria Cadogan, in her dwelling-house, and pleaded guilty. The prisoner had taken the bracelet while employed in taking an inventory of the goods, which, under the will of the late Earl, were ordered to be sold. Soon after being missed, it was found to have been sold to Mr. Richard Attenborough, of Piccadilly, for ten guineas by the prisoner, who said he had bought it some days before for fifteen guineas. The bracelet was a present to the Cadogan family by Charles II.; great interest was attached to it and its fate was eagerly followed up. It was found that immediately it was sold at Attenborough's the stones in it had been taken out and the bracelet had been sent to another pawnbroker's, also living in Piccadilly. The gold was eventually traced to a house in Binfield-street, Hoxton, where it was found on the hob of a stove, and, but for the fact of its being Christmas time and the men not being at work, it would most probably have been melted down. The stones, four diamonds and a sapphire, were sold for £18. Having heard the case, the Assistant Judge called for some one from Attenborough's. An assistant appeared. The Assistant Judge: Did you buy this bracelet? Witness: I did.—Are you in the habit of dealing in these things? Oh, yes!—Did you know the prisoner at the time? No; he was a perfect stranger.—Then, do you think it right to buy articles like this from a perfect stranger? He gave the name of his employer.—And you made no inquiries to ascertain whether he told you the truth or not? No, I did not.—Is it your habit to buy these things of strangers? Yes, we buy these things daily, whether they are strangers or not.—And you break them up within forty-eight hours? Yes, if the things are old-fashioned we break them up at once. We make that a matter of principle.—And especially so if you buy them of strangers? If it had not been for the information we gave they would never have obtained the articles at all.—The Assistant Judge: If you had not given the information you would have been now standing in the dock instead of the prisoner. I regret I have no further power of dealing with you than to disallow your expenses. The prisoner will be brought up next Sessions to receive the sentence of the Court.

A daring burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. Bodkin, the Assistant Judge, at Highgate, on Sunday morning. The police on the beat had their suspicions excited, and on going to the house they alarmed the thieves, who attempted to make their escape. A desperate attack was made on the police, but two of the burglars were apprehended.

Joseph Wakefield Terry and Thomas Burch, the manager and secretary of the Unity Bank, have been committed for trial, at the Central Criminal Court, on the charges made against them of leading the public to believe that the Bank was in a sound and flourishing condition when it was in fact insolvent. The Lord Mayor admitted them to bail—themselves in £2000 each and two sureties each in £1000 respectively.

An inquest was held at Wapping on the death of a child of Catherine Connor, the Roman Catholic wife of a Protestant labourer. She had been delivered of three children, two of them alive; and, in her haste to have them baptised in her own Church before her husband could interfere, she immediately sent the latter off to a Roman Catholic chapel, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the dissuasions of her nurse. On arriving at the chapel one of the children was found to be dead from exposure, and a verdict to that effect was returned. The husband, in the course of his examination, said that had he been at home he should not have allowed the children to be taken.

Captain Peter Suther Corbett was on Wednesday brought before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street Police Office, on the charge of enlisting seamen to serve on board the Shenandoah, and, some evidence having been adduced, he was committed for trial.

The affairs of Messrs. J. and T. H. Gladstone, whose failure caused considerable excitement in the City a few months ago, were brought before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, in the Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday. Only one of the bankrupts was present—the son, Mr. T. H. Gladstone, never having surrendered. The statement of the bankrupts' affairs had not been prepared, time enough for the purpose, had not been allowed, and an adjournment for the purpose was agreed to till the 8th of May next. It is said that the liabilities exceed £600,000, and that the assets will yield scarcely a shilling in the pound.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

We have to announce the death of the Ven. Charles James Hoare, M.A., successively Archdeacon of Winchester and Surrey, and for the last twenty-four years a Canon Residentiary of Winchester Cathedral.

The Bishop of Columbia, accompanied by Mrs. Hills, sailed, on Tuesday afternoon, in the West India mail steam-ship the Shannon, from Southampton, en route to his distant diocese.

The Rev. Augustus Adams, on resigning the curacy of St. Nicholas, Rochester, has been presented by the parishioners and by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday and day schools with some elegant gifts in token of their respect and affection.

The new Church of All Saints, Leyton, Essex, was consecrated on Wednesday, by the Bishop of London. The church, which has been erected to supply the wants of an outlying part of the parish, will remain for some time as a chapel of ease to the mother church.

Last Saturday the Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne (known to many as an occasional writer in the *Times* under the initials of "S. G. O.") delivered a lecture in the temporary church of St. Michael, St. Leonard's-road, Bromley-by-Bow—the extreme east of London—to the working men who attend the evening schools in that district.

The Bishop of Durham has followed the example of the Bishop of London, and has established a church-building fund. He has contributed £2000 towards it, and, although no canvas has yet been made, about £5000 has been raised. One gentleman has promised to contribute a fortieth part of whatever sum is raised.

At the annual meeting of the Diocesan Board of Education, on Tuesday, at Worcester—the Bishop in the chair—Sir John Pakington made a speech and moved a resolution in favour of the celebrated "Conscience Clause." He was supported by Archdeacon Sandford, the Rev. W. Lea, the Rev. D. Melville, and others. The opposition was led by Lord Lyttelton, supported by Lord Redesdale, the Hon. F. Lygon, and the Rev. H. A. Woodgate. On a division the motion was rejected by 49 to 16.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday, at the society's house, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money, amounting to £630, were made in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at St. David's, Carmarthen, and New Ferry, in the parish of Bebington, near Birkenhead. Rebuilding the churches at Forden, near Welshpool; Lesnewth, near Boscastle; and Wribbenhall, in the parish of Kidderminster. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Drayton-Parslow, near Bletchley, and Penrhos-Llygwy, near Amlwch. Grants from the special fund were also made in aid of building school-chapels at Somerset-bridge, in the parish of North Moorgreen, near Bridgwater; and at Spalding, in the parish of West Pinchbeck, Lincoln. The society likewise accepted the following repair funds:—Holy Trinity, Barnstaple; Rawtenstall, and St. Saviour's, Bacup, in the county of Lancaster. If the society had been able to continue the rate of grants given this time last year, at least £1660 would have been promised on this occasion. £2390 was ordered to be paid for works completed, and the following donations were reported since the last meeting:—The Marquis of Exeter, £200; O. Wigram, Esq., £50; Miss Salt, £21; F C. Hyde, Esq., £10; Mr. E. Wigram, £5; and a legacy of £2000 from the late Mr. John Farnell, of Isleworth.

THE GALE.

OUR country was visited by a gale, which at times swelled into a hurricane, on Friday night and Saturday last. Many lives were lost and much property was destroyed. From nearly all our ports we have intelligence of disaster and shipwreck. There were several wrecks in the Channel, and in some cases all hands perished. As usual in these times of peril by water, life-boats were promptly manned, and life risked—in two instances unhappily lost—in the cause of humanity. The gale was felt in its fury also on the French coast, and both in France and Germany the telegraphic service was for a while interrupted by damage done to the wires.

In London, on Saturday morning, a tall chimney, at the works of Pontifex and Co., Plumtree-court, Shoe-lane, was blown down, and in its fall destroyed a lodging-house, which contained thirty or forty persons, six of whom were severely injured. There were two others—one at Wandsworth, by the falling of a wall, and another at Kingsland, where a house in course of construction was blown down. In the latter case a man named Treems was knocked down, and sustained a scalp wound. In various parts of the metropolis injury was occasioned by the falling of chimney stacks and pots, and the parks were also damaged.

Of the cases of havoc caused by the storm, a double disaster at the mouth of the Mersey is the most distressing. At noon on Saturday, in the height of the gale, a fine new ship, the Leila, intended for a blockade-runner, left the Mersey on her outward voyage. She got as far as the north-west light-ship when she was struck by so tremendous a sea that she sank. Of her crew of thirty hands eighteen were drowned, but twelve succeeded in getting on board the light-ship. The intelligence of the catastrophe was brought to Liverpool by a steam-tug, which, in passing the light-ship, had been hailed by the master, but which could not render any assistance; and presently the Liverpool life-boat, manned by eleven men, went off in tow of the tug to bring back the survivors of the Leila's crew. Before half the distance, however, had been traversed, the life-boat was struck by a sea which capsized her and threw the whole of her crew into the water. Of these, four only could be rescued, so that seven lives were added to those already sacrificed. The life-belts prescribed by the regulations of the service were not worn. This boat was not a self-righting one, and was not connected with the National Life-boat Institution. The twelve survivors from the wreck of the Lelia were ultimately taken from the light-ship and landed at Liverpool.

The National Institution's life-boat at Holyhead, manned by fifteen men, went out on Saturday to the assistance of the schooner Henry Holman, of Plymouth. Four of the life-boat crew were put on board the vessel, and they succeeded in taking her and her crew of eight men to a place of safety. As the life-boat was returning to the shore thus short-handed the gale increased to a hurricane and broke the clamp of her mainmast, which caused the mast to hang over to leeward and the boat to fall off to leeward, when the boat upset from the joint action of the tremendous wind and sea. The life-boat instantly self-righted, and brought back with her six of her gallant crew; five others were left in the surf. Four of them were picked up, at great risk, by a steam-tug; but the fifth man perished from exhaustion.

On the same day the Rosslaw life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, rescued the crew of four men and a pilot from the schooner Thomas, of Liverpool, which was on the Doggerbank. The surf was so fearful on the bank that the life-boat had to wait an hour for an opportunity to approach the wreck, and the rescue was then accomplished in a most gallant style.

From Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight the reports all speak of the extreme violence of the gale, and several small vessels were wrecked; but the loss of life appears to have been small, thanks to the activity and zeal of life-boats. Here the warning drum of Admiral Fitzroy was exhibited on Wednesday, which may account for the damage to shipping not being greater.

At Chatham, her Majesty's ship Terrible was blown from her moorings.

On Thursday, when the signal was hoisted at Plymouth, the weather was comparatively fine; but by midnight on Friday the wind blew furiously, accompanied with thunder and lightning. One of the ponderous gates at the entrance to Keyham Steamyard was thrown down and smashed. A man-of-war pinnace and several barges and fishing-boats were wrecked.

At St. Ives, the Henrietta, of that port, was lost, with all hands.

On Saturday morning a vessel was seen at anchor under Carrick Gloose, inside the Brisons (Rocks), off the parish of St. Just, Land's End. At three o'clock she went on the rocks and was instantly dashed in pieces. The sea was breaking in tremendous waves all round the coast. Nothing had been seen of the crew, nor had any bodies been picked up.

In common with the whole of the western district, Swansea was visited by the gale on Saturday, and about half-past five in the morning a high chimney, at the Spelter works, Landore, was blown down, killing one man and severely injuring two or three other persons.

The gale began on Friday night in Scotland. The *Banffshire Journal* reports considerable destruction of property and two cases of loss of life. At Cromarty three ships drove ashore, and large trees were snapped in two. The *Northern Ensign* mentions the death of a carrier near Wick, owing to his cart being blown over and falling on him. At Ord Mrs. Macdonald, of West Helmsdale, was returning from a visit to Mrs. Manson, of Berriedale, when the carriage stuck fast in the snow. As she had only about four miles to go, she proceeded on foot, in spite of the coachman's advice that she would return. Soon afterwards her body was found reclining against the southern parapet wall of the Ord, only about one hundred yards from the spot where she and the coachman had parted. At Thurso the mail-coach was upset, but only the driver slightly injured.

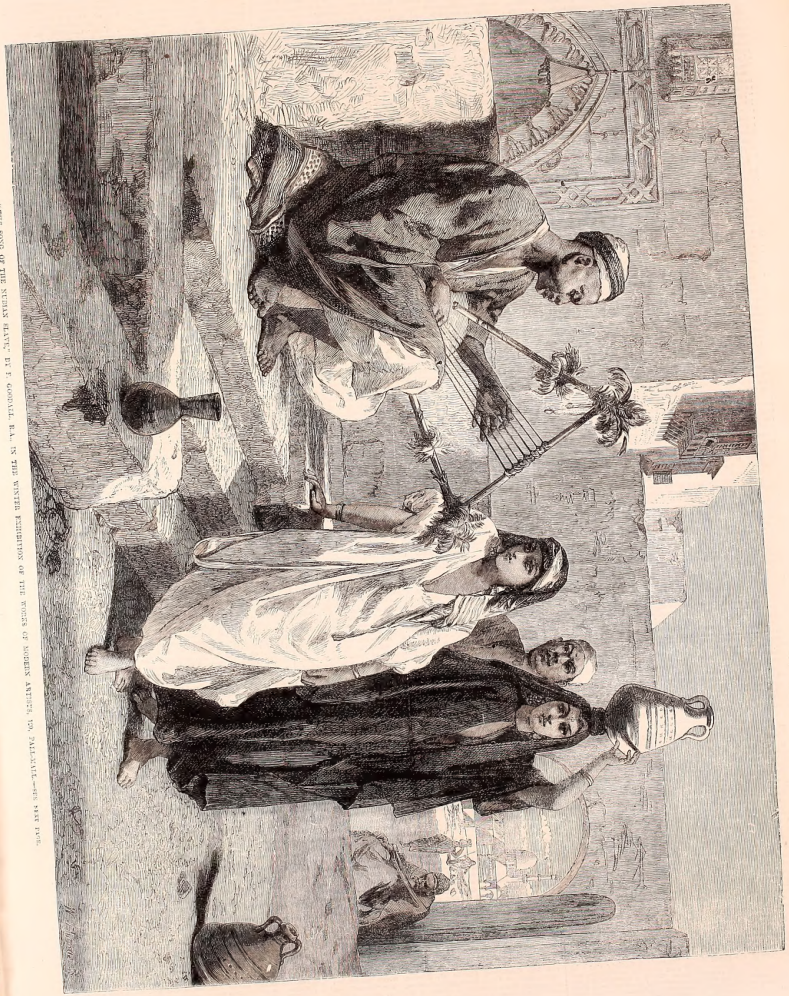
The French coast, as we have stated, suffered considerably during the storm. A fine Russian barque, called the Ilma, Captain Gronland, bound to Antwerp from Almeira, with a cargo of zinc ore, was cast on the rocks at Merle Mont, a few miles to the westward of Boulogne, and soon went to pieces, and out of a crew of eleven only two were saved. Another fatal loss took place in the vicinity of Boulogne during the height of the gale on Saturday morning. The brig True Blue, Captain Muir, bound to London from Mostaganem, was making her way up Channel for the Thames, when she was stranded on the French coast near the above port. The captain and crew were advised to reach the shore in the boat, and had nearly succeeded in doing so when they struck upon a small reef of rock, and the captain and six men were drowned, the mate and cook being saved.

The ship Powerful, with a large cargo of East India produce, on her way from Calcutta to London, foundered off Guernsey, and it is feared that every person on board perished.

The ship Ellen Sophia, under command of Captain Birkett, bound from Demerara to Liverpool, was totally lost off Dingle Head, near Cork, early on Sunday morning. When last seen the Ellen Sophia was scudding before the wind, and had signals of distress flying. She was evidently endeavouring to enter Smerwick Harbour, but, missing stays, she ran full on to the rocks near Dingle, and went down almost immediately. Not a soul on board, so far as can be learned, has been saved.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: SKIRMISHERS OF MOSBY'S MEN IN THE PASS OF THE BLUE RIDGE, SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 65.



"THE SONG OF THE NUBIAN SLAVE," BY F. GOODALL, R.A., IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF MODERN ARTISTS, NO. PALL-MALL.—SEE PAGE [illegible].

"THE SONG OF THE NUBIAN SLAVE."

A winter spent in Egypt in 1858-9, on account, we believe, of delicate health, seems to have entirely diverted the tastes of the painter of the picture we have engraved on p. 57. From settling, as he appeared disposed to do—notwithstanding his early Britanny subjects and a memorable Italian representation—into one of the most homely of our painters of English life, Mr. Goodall has, since that journey, joined the band of eminent artists who, smitten with the picturesqueness of the life and costumes of the East, have resolved to perpetuate them ere they shall be replaced by "Frankish" manners and their inevitable accompaniments—the chimneypot-hat, tail-coat, and close continuations; the bonnet, crinoline, *et hoc genus omne.* Whoever had the pleasure to see the portfolio of sketches which Mr. Goodall brought back as the fruits of his Oriental studies (and they were exhibited at the time in some of the principal artistic conversazioni) will well remember not only his astonishment at the evidences of the artist's industry, but also the delight afforded by their extremely rare excellence as sketches. From the rich treasury of observation then accumulated the painter has since drawn for the subjects of those works which, year by year, have been among the chief attractions of the Academy exhibitions, such, for instance, as the "Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur," "The First-born" (which we afterwards engraved from the International Exhibition), "The Return of a Pilgrim from Mecca," "The Palm Offering," "The Messenger from Sinai at the Wells of Moses," and the picture the title of which is at the head of these remarks. This picture, in the last exhibition at Trafalgar-square, was Mr. Goodall's "diploma" work, deposited, on the close of the annual display, according to custom, upon an artist's election as full R.A., in the collection belonging to the Academy of examples of the Royal Academicians since Sir Joshua Reynolds. The picture actually engraved is a somewhat reduced replica of this diploma work.

The scene here depicted is in a suburb of Cairo, looking towards the tombs of the Mamelukes, and the females listening are supposed to have come from the well at the citadel, called "Joseph's Well." The first thing which strikes the spectator in this picture is, how admirably the painter has rendered the effect of that scorching, glaring, all-pervading white light, which, aggravated by the vapour from the frequent watering, causes the frightful prevalence of ophthalmia. According to Sir Gardner Wilkinson, one out of every six of the inhabitants of Cairo is either blind or has some complaint of the eyes! How the light saturates the atmosphere, and percolates, as it were, into every recess! How it blanches the walls and calcines the earth! How it seems to fuse everything to a white heat, except human flesh, which it scorches into blackness! The kind of subject here represented is one common enough in the Egyptian capital, the grand Cairo of the Caliphs—that most intensely Oriental of Eastern towns, the city of four hundred mosques and minarets—"the superb, the holy city, the delight of the imagination, greatest among the great, whose splendour and opulence made the prophet smile." Happily, however, the slave-market or bazaar is no longer one of the sights of Cairo, and the slave trade, which was chiefly fed from Nubia and Abyssinia, has been abolished in Egypt by Saïd Pacha; yet those who possessed slaves are allowed to keep them in their service. But it seems that none owes this poor Nubian, "slave" though he is still called, and he is left to beg precarious bread or simple rice, singing to his harp. This particular harper was, we are informed, a well-known character in the streets of Cairo at the time Mr. Goodall was there. His extraordinary-looking instrument, decorated with ostrich-feathers, had a much finer tone than anyone would imagine from its appearance: its six strings, strained from the cross-bar, pass over a drum (which is only partially seen in the picture), and are tuned in a very simple manner. It, however, was only used as an accompaniment to his voice, which was of the most plaintive description and suggested much sentiment, even to those unable to understand a word he uttered. Who shall tell the bitter-sweet feelings poured forth in the plaintive "song"—perchance of his own native home—by the hapless slave. Of other solace to his condition there seems little chance from his present audience. Young Copt and Fellah water-carriers may well be not much richer than this poor beggar. Were he one of the story-tellers who, with great animation, relate the tales of the Thousand-and-One Nights, or other of the numerous stories for which the Arabs have been always famed, he would probably have many listeners—certainly through the month of Ramadan. However, though his audience, from the fact of their being unveiled, certainly belong to the lower orders, yet there are degrees among the women who may be seen with the familiar *goollehs* or water-bottles in Egypt. We should remember that there is not a woman on the banks of the Nile who, from the time at which she is first able to carry a pitcher on her head or bear one in her hand, does not daily replenish it in the sacred and venerable river. We say "sacred" river because to the Egyptian of to-day, as to his forefathers of three thousand years ago, the Nile is still a sort of divinity. And we may add, by way of conclusion to our gossip anent this fine picture, and in the words of an Oriental traveller, that "among the Egyptians the attachment is less to the soil than to the river. They speak of their Nile with the intensity of personal affection—it is their daily benefactor; to it they owe their wealth, great and small—the verdure of their fields, their food, their drink, their clothing—for it produces the vegetables and the fish they eat; it gives the water with which they quench their thirst and cook their victuals; it causes the cotton-tree to grow, of which they make their garments; it supplies their flocks and herds. I remember travelling to the Bahr el Yeressouff, and, having alighted, I gave my horse to a poor Fellah woman, when, on remounting, I put a small coin into her hand, she said, 'May Allah bless thee as he blessed the course of the Nile!' A hundred times I have been told in Egypt: 'You will return hither; no one ever drank the waters of the Nile without being irresistibly impelled to drink them again.' And the water, though not clean, is delicious and healthful. The Egyptian Levantines have a saying that 'What champagne is to other wines is the Nile to other waters.' And there is also an Arabian proverb:—'Had Mohammed drunk the waters of the Nile he would have stayed on earth, and not have allowed himself to be conveyed to Paradise.'"

The Brazilian mail has brought the news that Paraguay had declared war against Brazil.

Mr. Phelps, yesterday week, kindly lent his services to the entertainment of the patients of Bethlehem Hospital. He read a selection from the "First Part of Henry IV." to an audience of about 200 of the inmates of that institution, in their handsome ball-room, which had been tastefully arranged for the occasion.

Major Hidayet Effendi, lately dispatched to Rodosto to superintend the colonisation of 300 Circassian families, has returned from his mission, having established, at twelve leagues from Rodosto, a new village for the reception of the colonists, in a plain traversed by two rivers. It is expected that the cultivation of tobacco, for which the province of Rodosto was formerly famous, will be revived by the Circassians.

A wild boar, weighing 360 pounds, was killed a few days back by a labourer engaged in breaking stones on the road near Aumale (Seine-Inférieure). The animal issued from a neighbouring forest and attacked the man, who felled it to the ground by a blow on the head with his heavy hammer. The animal returned to the assault, but was finally dispatched by repeated blows.

A letter from the city of Mexico, in the *Moniteur*, says:—"The cultivation of cotton, which is already rather extensive in the departments of Vera Cruz and Oajaca, and in the territory of Colima, is giving excellent results on other points in the neighbourhood of this city. Thus, at Celaya a magnificent crop of a sort as fine as that of the United States has just been obtained."

The Admiralty have received despatches communicating the news of the destruction of H.M.S. Bombay by fire, at Montevideo, on the 22nd ult. The Bombay was a line-of-battle ship and the flagship of Admiral Elliot, on the South American station. She left England in May last year. No particulars of the catastrophe have been received, but we regret to learn that the Assistant Surgeon and about ninety-three of the ship's crew are supposed to have perished.

A meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held on Monday, at Willis's Rooms—Admiral Lord Colchester in the chair, supported by a large number of naval officers. The total income of the year amounted to £3841, and the expenditure, including the purchase of £1400 Exchequer Bills, to £3188. The stock invested was £36,914 in Three per Cents, and £1400 in Exchequer Bills. The sum of £565 was voted in grants to deserving applicants from the families of deceased officers.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The editor of "Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage" writes to the *Times* to say that there is no foundation in the report of Alfred Tennyson being about to be made a baronet. He bases his denial on a letter from the poet himself. So the sanguinolent hand is not (for the present, at least) to glow in the escocheon of the greatest poet of the age. Seldom would an honour so well deserved have been so gracefully bestowed; never, indeed, since George IV. made Walter Scott a Baronet. Sir Robert Peel, it is true, offered to procure a like honour for Robert Southey; but the then Laureate was not rich enough to accept it; and Southey's political conversion had been (to say the least) so very "thorough," that a good deal of ill-feeling might have arisen on his elevation to a baronetcy among that class of his countrymen who remembered that the author of the "Vision of Judgment" and the "Book of the Church" was likewise the author of "Wat Tyler" and "Joan of Arc." But Alfred Tennyson has, happily, good store of the world's gear, and has no politics save those of a gentleman. He is the lord of a manor; he has his (commuted) butt of Laureate sherry; he has his pension; and his relations with the eminent house of Moxon must be of an annually satisfactory nature. Let us still indulge in the hope that ere long we shall be enabled to greet Sir Alfred Tennyson, Bart.!

Would the artists have been jealous? No, we think not. Artists are never jealous; they never hate, never cherish a grudge against anybody—save, perhaps, the art-critics, whom, we unfeignedly believe, they would like to boil in megilp and copal varnish, if they could. There was some talk, when Thomas Babington Macaulay was made a Baron, of a Lord Landseer—the peerage to be a life one—but the project fell through. We hope soon to hear of Sir William Powell Frith, and should be much gratified if the rank bestowed on him turned out to be a baronetcy instead of a knighthood. But let the artists take comfort in the records of the past. Was there not once a Sir Nathaniel Dance Holland, Bart., a professional miniature-painter? and a Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart., the contemporary of Rowlandson and Gillray, and a very droll caricaturist? It is true that these gentlemen were "Barts." less on the principle *parceque,* than *quoique* they were artists. They succeeded to their rank, and had it not conferred on them.

But the actors? *Hélas!* Betterton was never a Baronet, Garrick was never "Sir David," though both found sepulture in Westminster Abbey. The King's sword never touched the shoulder of John Kemble. No silvery voice ever said to the greatest King Lear that ever trod the boards, "Rise up, Sir William Charles Macready." There has been *one* theatrical manager who has worn knightly spurs. This was old Sir John Gallini, an Italian by birth, dancing-master to the Princesses and impresario of the King's Theatre (now Her Majesty's), who was knighted by George III.

A correspondent writes to us to vindicate the character of the late General Alvarez from the sidewind of censure passed upon him in a last week's "Echo." In his opinion Don Juan Alvarez was the most hospitable as well as the most talented Governor the Mexican Republic ever had, and his province of Guerrero a model of good government. We are happy to agree with our esteemed correspondent in his estimate of General Alvarez' good qualities. Only if he has ever been in Mexico, in South America, he must know very well that things have been and are done there every day, by the most "hospitable" and the most "talented" public men, which, judged by a European standard, would certainly court the epithet we inadvertently bestowed on General Alvarez. What dreadful libels we might indite were we to comment on all the curious passages in the life of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, assuredly the most "talented" President the Mexicans ever had; and Marquez? and Gonzales Ortega? and Degollado? To one man, however, the Mexicans may point with unmixed pride—to the ill-fated Emperor Augustin Yturbide, the Washington of Mexico.

We met the other day a gentleman who has made several millions sterling by American blockade-running, and who spoke of one of his cunning Flying Dutchmen craft as having "gone to resume her career of usefulness." A new blockade-runner has just had her career cut lamentably short in the Mersey, breaking her back close to the north-west light-ship and going to pieces almost instanter. A life-boat which put off to rescue her crew capsized by the violence of the waves, and nearly all her gallant boatmen were drowned. We read that they were unprovided with life-belts, which, according to the rules of the service, they should have worn.

Now we have a little word to say about life-belts; and we are vain enough to hope—if it reach the proper quarters—that it will prove a valuable one. Mr. Cooke, the Academician, wrote some time since an admirable letter to the *Times* on these safeguards against drowning; but the point we wish to touch upon is this. In every state-room of every great ocean steamer there hangs over against your pillow a life-belt, to be donned in case of need. What we want done is this:—On the bulkhead, encircled by the pendent belt, let there be pasted half a dozen lines of plainly-worded directions telling the passenger *how the life-belt should be used.* To "smart" and unthinking people such a recommendation may seem absurd; but we have reached the *mezzo cammin* of life, and have gone over a good many thousand miles of salt water, *and we declare we don't know to what part of the body the life-belt should be attached.* We dare say there are thousands of people, young, old, and middle-aged, as ignorant as we. Experimentally, we asked the question lately of a lady who has twice crossed the Atlantic. She imagined that the belt was put over the head after the manner of a horse-collar. We asked a male friend. He said it went round the waist and under the armpits. We asked a third, and he said that when you found yourself in the water, you held the life-belt in one hand and struck out with the other. And those lanyards attached—what are they for? The printed directions we counsel would cost very little, and could possibly do no harm. We are not all "smart," and the lives of stupid people are as valuable to them as those of other folk. We hope next time we take our passage per Cunard or Royal West India Mail line to see these "Words to Simple Simons" hung up in every cabin.

Nothing is so abhorrent to the well-regulated mind as to give currency to an old *bon mot,* far less to put an "ancient and fishlike" jest in print under the impression that it is bran new. However, the one we wish to give is too good to be allowed to waste its sweetness on the desert air. We have asked a great many friends if they have seen it anywhere before. The reply has been in the negative, so we risk it. Somebody was talking to the illustrious French advocate, M. Berryer, on the defence that would be probably set up by the counsel for the atrocious Müller—viz., an alibi. "An alibi!" exclaimed M. Berryer, "in his case it must be the easiest thing in the world to prove. *Il était Tailleur.*" "He was a tailor." Now, just read this another way (the pronunciation in both being precisely similar), and you have "*Il était ailleurs,*" "He was elsewhere." The *bon mot* must needs be original, for we never before heard of a murderous tailor being advised to plead an alibi.

The awful catastrophe at Edinburgh, which has resulted in the total destruction of the Theatre Royal, the almost entire overthrow of a Roman Catholic church, and the death, with five others, of Mr. Lorimer, the Dean of Guild, is suggestive of an inquiry whether there is not something amiss in the internal construction of theatres (we mean that portion behind the curtain), and whether the mechanism in use in our dramatic establishments has kept pace with what modern science and intelligence have accomplished elsewhere. We cannot help thinking that much of the woodwork which cumbers the "flies," the "shifts," and the "bridges" of our theatres might be advantageously replaced by iron. The outlay in the first instance might be greater; but the result in the long run would be gratifying—as offering additional guarantees for safety—both to managers and to the public.

Mr. John Camden Hotten, whose curious volume on "The History of Playing-cards" contains a very droll sketch of a pack supposed to have been designed by the late Count d'Orsay, is about to give us an English edition of the famous work of American humour called "Artemus Ward his Book." Three or four years have passed since in this Journal we used to notice occasionally a little comic paper published at New York called *Vanity Fair.* To this paper (which was but short-lived) Charles H. Browne, whose pseudonym is "Artemus Ward," was the chief contributor. The "Book" itself is an exquisite piece of drollery. Artemus Ward is supposed to be a wild beast showman, travelling through the States and commenting upon men and manners as he goes along. His apocryphal narrative of a visit to the Prince of Wales in Canada is inimitably funny.

MUSIC.

The Monday Popular Concerts have begun for the season. The one hundred and fifty-seventh concert (the first of the seventh season) took place on Monday evening last at St. James's Hall, and was as attractive and successful as usual. The programme included Beethoven's tenth quartet in E flat, Mozart's pianoforte fantasia in C minor; Beethoven's sonata in E flat, op. 12; and Mendelssohn's pianoforte quartet in B minor, op. 3. The performers were:—violins, Messrs. Straus and Ries; viola, Mr. Webb; violoncello, M. Paque; pianoforte, Herr Pauer. The singers were Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Renwick. The former sang Mozart's "Vedrai carino" and "La Ciondina in gondoletta;" the latter, Adam's "Song for Christmas Eve" and Henry Smart's song "The Nightingale." The performance was conducted by Mr. Benedict.

Mdlle. Carlotta Patti is now at Stutgart, where her concerts are as successful as they have been in every other German town she has visited.

Mr. Santley has achieved the most brilliant success at Barcelona. A letter from that city, in the Paris journal *La Comédie,* says:—"We have heard the baritone, Santley, of Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, in the "Trovatore" and "Rigoletto." He is an artist of the first order, a highly-gifted singer, possessed of a magnificent voice, which he manages with exquisite skill. He has fully sustained his high reputation, and our public, generally so difficult to please, has given the warmest reception." It is said that Mr. Santley has received offers of engagements both at the Paris Grand Opéra and the Théâtre Italien; but, fortunately for the English public, he is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre for two or three years to come.

Another English singer has made a brilliant début at Barcelona—Mdlle. Emilie Georgi, the young contralto, who was one of the favourites of the concert-room during the last London season. Mdlle. Georgi made her first appearance a few days ago in the character of Maffio Orsini, in "Lucrezia Borgia," and displayed such high qualities as a dramatic singer that she was immediately appointed *contralto assoluto;* a great mark of distinction, as the Teatro Liceo of Barcelona is one of the most splendid musical theatres in Europe.

"It is reported (says the *Musical World*), we know not on what authority, that the only works to be produced this season at the Royal English Opera are the operettas of Messrs. Frederick Clay and Frank Mori and Mr. Kenney's English adaptation of M. Gounod's "Medecin Malgré lui."

At Her Majesty's Theatre an English version by Mr. Oxenford of M. Maillard's new and successful opera, "Lara" is to be produced next week.

Signor A. Bettini and Mdme. Trebelli Bettini are now at the opera at Warsaw, where they have had great success in the "Barbière di Siviglia," "Don Pasquale," the "Trovatore," &c. They return to London in April next to resume their places at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Adelina Patti has been indisposed at Paris, and the run of "Linda di Chamouni" has been consequently interrupted; but her convalescence has enabled her to resume a character which the Parisians seem to regard as the most fascinating of all her performances. She is about to leave Paris for Madrid, where she is to appear, along with Mario, in Gounod's "Faust."

A correspondent of one of the Paris journals writes in the following enthusiastic strain of the appearance of a new star on the 1st of January, at Milan:—"Yesterday evening 'Norma' was performed at the Scala—success complete! La Galetti was simply sublime. I never heard or saw Malibran, to whom many seated near me last night compared her; but no other artist ever produced such an effect on my poor musical organisation. Mdme. Galetti made your hair stand on end, she made you weep! She is the Ristori of song!—and what song! what method! what art! Plaudits unanimous and spontaneous greeted the singer at each phrase, almost each note! I hear that the director of the Italiens at Paris has engaged Mdme. Galetti for next winter."

It is stated (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) that long-pending negotiations between Covent Garden Theatre and the Grand Opera here have been brought to a successful issue, and the result is that three French artistes, Mdme. Marie Battu and MM. Faure and Naudin, who were under an engagement to appear in London on April 1, will remain in Paris till June 1, in order to play in Meyerbeer's great posthumous work "L'Africaine." In return for this concession it is stipulated that after the production of the "Africaine" in Paris it is to be brought out at Covent Garden before any other theatre in Europe.

THE THEATRES.

We have to record the success of a new and original comedy, by Mr. John Oxenford, which was produced on Monday at the New Royalty. Partly founded on Goldoni's comedy of "Gli Inamorati," it is, nevertheless, entitled to take rank as an original work; for it is not a mere adaptation, but in arrangement, dialogue, and characters, is altogether new, the general action only having been suggested by the Italian play. The characters are of more importance than the plot, for the effects are derived rather from them than from it. The central character is Mr. Aircastle (Mr. W. H. Stephens), who though really in reduced circumstances, talks as though he were a man of great wealth and connections, and is supported in his imaginary greatness by his servant Timothy (Mr. J. Robins), who is evidently devoted to the interest of his master. Two nieces are dependent on him—one a widow, Lady Bell Honeycomb (Miss Clifford), and the other Clarissa Tantrum (Miss H. Pelham). The latter loves Theodore Fretleigh (Mr. C. Western), but indulges in a jealous fit because he has a fair cousin staying with him, and so constantly quarrels with him on this theme that Lady Bell dreads she will lose him altogether. She seeks, therefore, to conciliate both; but their madness is too strong for her prudence. In the midst of their tumult they are visited by Sir Thomas Turtle (Mr. J. G. Shore), who comes with a formal introduction, and is invited to stay and dine. The host praises his cook and his viands, thus raising the expectations of his guest, while without the means of entertaining him with decency. The timely arrival of a hamper, containing venison and burgundy, however, gets the family out of this scrape; and Sir Thomas finds himself on such good, easy terms with the ladies that Fretleigh is, in turn, jealous of his attentions to Clarissa. Lady Bell comes to his relief by attracting Sir Thomas within her own influence, and so pleases him by her display of culinary taste that an attachment is at once formed and a marriage arranged. Lady Bell, too, so manages a rising young barrister, Mr. Gilbert Easy, that he makes an offer to Fretleigh's cousin, which is accepted, and thus the two original lovers are left without an excuse for their mutual suspicions. There is a dash and vivacity in this little comedy which will make it exceedingly popular. Miss Clifford, as Lady Bell, acted with great vigour, and threw such vitality into her part that it carried the house by storm. Mr. Stephens, too, with his pleasant exaggerations, identified himself with the Aircastle idiosyncrasy, and was exceedingly amusing.

A new piece, slight in structure and subject, was also produced on Monday at the Strand. It is entitled "Mrs. Green's Snug Little Business," and is written by the ingenious Mr. Cheltnam. The lady is a widow, with a greengrocery business; so well off that she has many suitors—a clerk in a public office (Mr. Belford), a policeman (Mr. T. Thorne), a parish beadle (Mr. Turner), a water-rate collector (Mr. Collier), and her own shopboy (Mr. Fredericks). Each of these is a character-part, and the fun, of which there is plenty, arises from the specific display of caricature individualities.

On Thursday a deputation, headed by F. Helmsing, Esq., from the working men of Hull, waited upon Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, presenting them with a bracelet and a scarf-ring, ornamented with diamonds and rubies, and bearing the arms of Hull, as a small acknowledgment for their kindness in having given two benefits for the Hull Infirmary.

The Roumanian Chamber has unanimously voted an address in reply to Prince Couza's speech, sanctioning the coup-d'etat of last year and the political dispositions made by the Prince since then.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH money for commercial purposes is abundant, and gradually declining in price on the Continent, all national stocks have continued very inactive, and the quotations have had a drooping tendency. A new Italian Loan for £8,000,000, in 5 per cent bonds, at about 74, having been announced, sales of Consols have been rather numerous, and the investments in Exchequer Bills have fallen off. The demand for accommodation has been somewhat inactive. Loans may be had in the Stock Exchange for short periods at 4 per cent. The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate for money to 5 per cent. The Joint-stock Banks are giving 4½ per cent for money at call, 4¾ with seven, and 5 percent with fourteen, days' notice.

On Thursday the market for Home Stocks was dull, and prices declined. Consols, for Money, sold at 89¾ ⅞ ¼; for Account, 89¾; Reduced Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅛; Bank Stock, 240; India Stock, 213; Ditto Five per Cents, 103⅝ ⅞; and Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 101½.

All American Securities have sold heavily, and prices have not been supported. The market for the Confederate Loan has ruled firm, and prices have improved, the quotation being 56 to 57.

There has been less firmness in the market for Joint-stock Bank Shares, and the quotations have given way.

About an average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities.

The Miscellaneous Market, on the whole, has ruled steady.

The Railway Share Market has been very inactive, and pric s have not been supported.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 16.—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with English wheat in good condition. All kinds were in fair request, at full quotations. Fine foreign wheats were steady in price; but inferior qualities commanded very little attention. Malting barley was quite as dear as last week; but grinding and distilling sorts were dull, at barely late rates. The malt trade was firm, and prices were well supported. Good sound oats maintained their previous value; but heated samples were dull. Beans gave way 1s. per quarter. In peas, next to nothing was doing, at late rates. The flour trade was steady, at full currencies.

Jan 18.—Wheat, fine barley, and oats were in fair request, at full quotations; but all other produce met a dull inquiry, at Monday's prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s., to 40s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 24s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 31s.; grey peas, 31s. to 34s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 40s.; boilers, 37s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; households, 32s. to 33s.; country marks, 27s. to 33s. per 280 lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotish: Wheat, 350; barley, 120; malt, 520; oats, 1290; flour, 920. Foreign: Wheat, 1700; barley, 850; oats, 6790.

Seeds.—Clover seed continues to advance in price, and most other seeds rule steady, at full quotations. Cakes are tolerably firm.

Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 59s. to 60s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 18s. to 22s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 10s.; white ditto, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; tares, 8s. to 9s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 11s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 48s. to 108s.; white ditto, 50s. to 78s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—These averages are now confined to wheat, barley, and oats, and are derived from a limited number of towns. The last returns are:—Wheat, 38s. 7d.; barley, 28s.; oats, 19s. per quarter.

Sugar.—All raw qualities move off slowly, and, in some instances, prices are again rather lower. Stock, 110,532 tons, against 77,504 tons last year. In refined goods very little is doing, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Provisions.—The sale for Irish butter is dull, at previous rates. Foreign qualities are steady, at 126s. to 128s. per cwt. for fine Dutch. Bacon rules about stationary, with a moderate demand. In hams next to nothing is doing; but other provisions are steady in price.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at full prices. P.Y.C., on the spot, 41s. 3d. per cwt. Stock, 55,182 casks, against 67,690 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £33. Rape is offering at £42 10s. to £46; olive, £48 to £57; and fine palm, £36. French turpentine, 61s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Cowper Hartley, 17s. 6d.; Holywell Main, 17s. 6d.; Haswell, 20s.; Hetton, 20s.; Tunstall, 18s. per ton.

Hops.—Very few hops are on offer, and the demand is steady, at full prices—viz., 110s. to 200s. per cwt.

Potatoes.—Fair average supplies are on offer, and the trade is steady, at from 50s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Jan. 19).—Our market to-day was moderately supplied with beasts, in fair average condition. All breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 970; cows, 120; sheep, 2960; calves, 170; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 97; sheep, 260; calves, 110.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

BANKRUPTS.

J. F. MAY, Meeting House-lane, Peckham, greengrocer.—S. S. MICKLEBURGH, Kingston-on-Thames, brewer.—E. J. MAIDLOW, Barnsbury-road, builder.—T. W. BALDRY, London-street, Norwich, photographer.—J. J. OLD, Turkey-street, Enfield, miller.—W. MANSELL, jun., Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, carpenter.—I. LAZARUS, Minories, grocer.—E. H. EVERARD, Sydenham Park, Sydenham.—B. GATES, Brighton, beer retailer.—I. MILLER, Emsworth, butcher.—R. F. KING, Warwick-street, Pimlico, clerk.—I. MARKS, Scarborough-street, Goodman's-fields, dealer in watches.—J. HUNT, Low Leyton, Essex, farmer.—J. G. SILOA, Caversham-road, Kentish-town-road, shipping broker.—E. M. BOWLES, Blackman-street, Southwark, dyer.—W. W. HUNT, High-street, Poplar, cheesemonger.—H. WRIGHT, South-place, Camberwell New-road, baker.—T. P. FISH, New-street, Borough-road, coach painter.—J. R. SEARL, Camberwell-grove, carpenter.—H. FREEMAN, Fetter-lane, newspaper agent.—G. H. ATTWATER, Worting, Hampshire, yeoman.—C. W. SWIFT, Deptford, cornchandler. E. T. REEVES, Smith-square, Westminster, vocalist.—C. WEIGHT, Brook-street and Cornwall-terrace, Paddington.—T. SINCLAIR, Adam-street West, Bryanston-square, tailor. R. H. MAIR, Cecil-street, Strand, clerical agent.—J. MILLS, Minerva-place, Kennington-green, cheesemonger.—C. KUGELE, Albert-terrace, Battersea, grocer.—J. W. WILLIAMS, Stainsbury-road, Poplar, lighterman.—P. PYNE, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, wine merchant.—J. KNIELING, Blenheim-terrace, Kentish Town.—C. G. N. SALVUCCI, Jermyn-street, dealer in Italian goods.—J. VAUGHAN and A. WELLS, Chenies, Buckinghamshire, grocer.—J. HUGHES, Dorking, butcher.—G. H. GORRINGE, Brighton, carpenter.—J. ALEXANDER, Brighton, professor of music.—J. M. BAKER, Polesworth, farmer.—F. TURNER, Birmingham, grocer.—A. DAVIES, Briery-hill, grocer.—C. BARNARD, Wells, butcher.—W. SHEPPARD, Exmouth, shipowner.—S. WHITELEY, Wortley, machinist.—J. D. TREBILCOCK, Angarrack, farmer.—G. WRIGGLESWORTH, Helperby, corn-miller.—M. BRETT, Liverpool, woollendraper.—J. JAQUES, Spennymoor, innkeeper.—B. BUTTERWORTH, Shaw, tinplate-worker.—W. WILD, Oldham, cheese-dealer.—W. COX, Hathern, licensed victualler.—J. WALTON, Hyde, greengrocer.—J. J. BUCKLEY, Claines, Worcestershire.—J. FIELD, North Walsham, Norfolk, bricklayer.—J. PEGG, Worcester, ironfounder.—J. BAKER, Blackley, Lancashire, farmer. C. HAPPEY, Newcastle-on-Tyne, cabinetmaker.—J. PARRISS, Coventry.—W. KNIGHTS, jun., Sandy, tinplate-worker.—W. E. QUEENBOROUGH, Caddington, farmer.—J. HEYS, Glossop, broker.—W. HOPKINS, St. Bride's, grocer.—G. RICHMOND, Ratcliffe-on-Trent, carrier.—W. DAWSON, Gateshead.—W. WALKLEY, Skellingthorpe, farmer.—G. M. MOODY, King's Lynn, ropemaker.—J. N. CARPENTER, Swansea, commission agent.—W. THOMPSON, Elland, tinplate-worker.—T. BRISCOE, Monks, Coppenhall, confectioner.—M. THOMAS, Swansea.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.

BANKRUPTS.

M. CHAPPELL, Hammersmith.—J. C. DIX, St. Martins-le-Grand, engraver.—E. TEBBS, Limehouse, grocer.—H. STANIFORD, Lambeth, cabinetmaker.—J. CLYBOUN, Upper Thames-street, commission agent.—W. CATTOM, Norwich, lead merchant.—J. G. SILVA, Leadenhall-street, shipping-broker.—J. COLE, Golden-square, plumber.—S. KESSELL and A. SCHONFIELD, St. Mary-at-Hill, general merchants.—C. J. GLENISTER, East Barnet, butcher.—W. M. OPPENHEIM, Worship-street, mahogany merchant.—J. MASON, Hammersmith, painter.—R. VAUGHAN and A. WELLS, Chenies, grocers.—R. WHITE, Lower Winchendon, cattle-dealer.—H. CHAPMAN, Cheapside, commission agent.—F. JAMES, Camden Town, builder.—M. PEREZ, Houndsditch, gingerbeer-maker. W. BRIDGER, Salisbury, surveyor.—J. BUDGE, Kensal New-town, bootmaker.—T. DOWNING, Wolferton, bootmaker.—J. RITSON, Sedgley, farmer.—W. E. GIBBONS, Sedgley, ironmaster.—N. D. NORRIS, Hereford, hop merchant.—W. HAMLEY, Newton Abbot, innkeeper.—J. HAINE, Liskeard, butcher.—J. RICE, Wellington, builder.—A. NIBLETT, Liversedge, shoddy manufacturer.—W. R. SHIRTCLIFF, Sheffield, silver-plate manufacturer.—J. HOLLAND and W. ROBERTS, Ruthin, joiners.—E. HUGHES, Llandudno, hotel-keeper.—G. J. KEET, Liverpool, photographic artist.—T. and B. GOLDTHORP, Ashton-under-Lyne, timber merchants.—A. GRAHAM, Ashton New Town, cooper.—J. WAINWRIGHT, Wrexham, grocer.—E. HALLIWELL, Lees, doubler of yarns. W. TWIGG, Birmingham, button-maker.—J. HULLEY, Prestwich, upholsterer.—B. COLE, Wellingborough, machinist.—J. BENSON, Rusholme, hardware-dealer.—F. WHITWORTH, Rochdale, steam tenter.—W. DELAHAY, Ross, painter.—J. BEDDOWS, Shropshire, farmer.—P. BEVAN, Suckley, farmer.—J. NEWITT, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—T. C. MARRIOTT, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—J. HANSON, Bromsgrove, innkeeper. G. H. LEWIS, Gloucester, bootmaker.—W. STURT, Guildford, plumber.—W. TRIGG, Guilford, grocer.—J. HIRST, Leeds, warehouseman.—W. CARTER, Worle, miller.—F. NEVIN, Sheffield, metalsmith.—E. HIDES, Sheffield, engraver.—L. W. WILLIS, Cardiff, outfitter.—J. STARKEY, Leamington Priors, licensed victualler.—T. J. CHATER, Rugby, innkeeper.—W. SANDLAND, Lichfield, blacksmith.—A. BEWLEY, Calne, wheelwright.—W. T. JONES, Hirwain, collier.—J. DAVIES, Dudley, whitesmith.—J. LETTS, Sedgley, grocer.—D. J. EVANS, Aberayron, grocer.—R. JENKINS, Liverpool, baker.—E. M. HOLTON, Gravesend, grocer.

THE COLLECTION OF NAVAL MODELS AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THE very interesting collection of models of old ships of war, procured from time to time by order of the Surveyors of the Navy, from the Royal dockyards, with a number of models or designs for ships contributed by private persons, remained for many years utterly neglected, thrown into a heap and covered with dust, in a lumber-room of the cellars of Somerset House. About the year 1826 Sir Robert Seppings, who then filled the office of Surveyor, proposed to Sir Byam Martin, the Comptroller of the Navy, to have these curious specimens of the history of British shipbuilding properly arranged, and made the nucleus of a permanent exhibition, to which new models should upon occasion be added, illustrating the progress of naval architecture and its contemporary state, so as to form an instructive study for the shipbuilders of the future. This proposal was carried into effect, Mr. Robert Elwes being appointed the first custodian of the Model-Room at Somerset House. Models of all the most important ships of war built since that time have been added to the collection; but it has been latterly allowed to fall into the greatest confusion; and, there being no proper accommodation for it at Somerset House, the authorities had even thought of distributing the various models between the United Service Institute and other museums. The credit of saving this valuable collection from dismemberment and removing it to the Naval Court which has now been established in the South Kensington Museum, where it may be seen classified and arranged in excellent order, is due to Mr. Coghlen M'Hardy, secretary to the Comptroller of the Navy; and the public are much indebted to this gentleman for his exertions in providing them with such an exhibition. It consists, as to the first part, of the Admiralty Collection; while the second part is composed of the models sent by projectors or private manufacturers. There are, in the first place, a hundred and twenty models of whole ships of war in the British Navy, besides the Royal yachts; then come the half models, the models of bows and sterns, and the models of midship sections, all of ships actually built in her Majesty's dockyards; the aggregate number of specimens of this class being more than six hundred. The second class of models shows the various forms of boats used for the service of our men-of-war, and those adapted to the special purposes of fighting guns, laying out anchors, landing or embarking troops, with the life-boats used along our coast for the rescue of the shipwrecked. Illustrations of the contrivances for lowering boats, and for attaching them to ships, as well as all the other necessary fittings of a large vessel, are here provided, and will, no doubt, be examined with great interest by landsmen unfamiliar with those appliances. But for the instruction of naval architects, or ship-builders and mechanics generally, the fourth class is perhaps the most important, as it contains four hundred models of particular parts of ships, both timber and iron, showing the principal changes which have at different periods been introduced into their mode of construction. The remainder of the collection displays models of masts and rigging, of rudders and steering apparatus, of ship-guns with their carriages and tackle, and of a multitude of things requisite for the armament or equipment of a ship of war; besides the models of breakwaters, dockyards, and machinery.

We propose to give some Illustrations, the first of which we have engraved for this Number, showing a few of the most interesting examples of ancient ship-building, in the first class of this collection. The earliest here displayed is the "Great Harry," or, as she was more ceremoniously entitled, the "Henry Grace à Dieu," built by King Henry VIII., and launched in 1514. She was of 1000 tons burden, and carried 700 men, of whom 349 were soldiers, 301 "marines" or sailors, and fifty guns. She is said to have had nineteen brass and 103 iron guns, but they were very small, only a few of them being nine-pounders. She had four masts and a bowsprit, all square-rigged. The "Great Harry" took part in the successful attack on the French galleys at Brest, in April, 1513, where she bore the flag of Admiral Sir Edward Howard, whose impetuous bravery cost him his life in that engagement, which gave the English the command of the narrow seas during the whole reign of Henry VIII. Of this ship the Admiral thus expresses himself in a letter to his Sovereign:—

"Sir,—Your good ship is the flower, I trow, of all ships that ever sailed. Sir, she is the noblest ship of sail is this great ship at this hour that I trow in all Christendom."

She was again, in 1545, engaged with a French fleet off the Isle of Wight, where the next largest English ship, the Mary Rose, was accidentally sunk through having her ports too near the water. The Great Harry, on board of which the Admiral had hoisted his flag, was so much battered that she had to be towed away. She survived, however, till 1553, when she was accidentally burnt at Woolwich. This ship has also a particular interest, as having been the first vessel of the Royal Navy properly so-called in England, the Crown having been previously dependent on the Cinque Ports for a supply of vessels, which were sent up when required for any emergency, and resumed by their owners as soon as the special service for which they were called forth had been rendered. The Great Harry is a very remarkable vessel. The observer cannot fail to be struck with the small extent of the immersed portion of the hull compared with that out of water, and the enormous structures at the head and stern—the forecastle, aptly so called, and the poop—intended to harbour and protect large numbers of bowmen and arquebusiers, who played the most important part in naval engagements of those days, which were chiefly carried on hand-to-hand. With an armament similar to that of our modern ships the Great Harry would have been absolutely dangerous. As it was, it must have been a matter of no slight peril to navigate her during high winds and through heavy seas, even in the Channel. To have crossed the ocean in her would have subjected the bold mariners who attempted it to almost certain shipwreck. It is instructive to observe in the series of models of later date how very gradually the dimensions of the forecastle and poop were reduced to meet the exigencies of a heavier and more effective armament and of ocean navigation. A strongly-marked forecastle and poop were characteristic of our ships until nearly the middle of the eighteenth century, while the practice of building large vessels with flush decks, as in the case of our ironclads, has been introduced only within the last few years.

Between the building of the Great Harry and that of the Royal Sovereign, or Sovereign of the Seas, built in the reign of Charles I. with the ship money the collection of which led to such notable results, an interval of nearly 150 years occurs. There were no additions to the Royal Navy during this period. The vessels which played so important a part in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in defeating the Spanish Armada and establishing the supremacy of England at sea were hired from the private trade to meet the emergency, and reverted to their original owners as soon as the emergency was passed, and were engaged, probably, during the remainder of their existence in a traffic much resembling piracy, which completely broke the Spanish power at sea. These ships, however, are unrepresented in this collection. The Sovereign of the Seas, otherwise named the "Royal Sovereign," was designed by Captain Pett, built at Woolwich in 1637, and accidentally burnt at Chatham in 1695.

The third ship that appears in our Engraving is the Royal William, built at Chatham in 1670, from the designs of Mr. Phineas Pett, but rebuilt in 1692, and again, at Portsmouth, in 1719. The model shows her in this altered state, when her dimensions were—length, 175 ft.; breadth, 50 ft.; depth, 20 ft.; with 1918 tons burden. Her original tonnage was 1568. The Royal William was taken to pieces in 1813. We shall give some more Illustrations next week.

WINTER SKETCHES IN NEW YORK.

A CORRESPONDENT in New York, to whose pencil we owe the Illustrations of skating and sleighing in that city, writes as follows:—

"A few days before Christmas we had a heavy snowstorm here, which brought out the sleighs and made things look seasonable. Some of the omnibus proprietors laid up their wheeled vehicles for the time, substituting for them immense concerns on runners, drawn by six horses, and capable of holding some forty persons each when closely packed. I send herewith a sketch of one of these omnibus-sleighs. Their occupation is a transient and uncertain one in New York, and, even as I write, the snow has quite disappeared, and mud is the order of things once more.

"The brief spell of cold weather also brought out the skaters in great force. For two or three nights many thousands of persons enjoyed the sports of the ice in Central Park, the lakes and ponds of which favourite place of resort were in excellent condition. The scene at night, on such occasions, is very striking. Powerful burners are placed so as to illuminate the whole surface, and the light from these is reflected with great splendour by the clear ice. I send herewith a sketch of one of these night scenes. The buildings on the further shore of the lake contain accommodation for the skaters. There are refreshment-rooms, a cloak-room, and another room where skates are let out on hire. Here there is a long counter, behind which a great array of skates of every description is displayed upon the wall. Groups of persons are always collected round the great stove, which is a feature of all public rooms in New York. Numbers of young girls, attended by their beaus, are to be seen here, as skating has become quite the fashion since the opening of Central Park, some four or five years ago. The last day I visited the place I noticed in the group around the stove a very respectable looking negro woman, dressed in rather an expensive set of furs. She had with her two small boys of colour, whom I afterwards saw wheeling about on their skates with great glee. The policeman in the sketch is one of the park-keepers, who are picked from the metropolitan police, and are remarkably fine, soldierly-looking fellows, dressed in a very becoming, light-grey uniform. The Americans are a progressive people. I observed that some of the boys here who assist skaters in putting on their irons have discarded the time-honoured gimlet, so long and favourably known in connection with skates, using instead of it a bit and brace."

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT CORK.

THE foundation-stone of the new cathedral at Cork, which is to replace the present church of St. Finn Barr, now insufficient for the congregation, was laid on Thursday week, with Masonic honours, by the Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. A numerous company, among whom were the Earl of Bandon, the Earl of Bantry, and other persons of rank and influence in the county of Cork, with Dean Magee, Archdeacon Kyle, and many of the clergy, had assembled on this occasion. About 400 members of the Masonic body, wearing the insignia of their order, were also present, headed by Mr. G. Chatterton, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Munster. A procession, led by the Dean and Chapter, advanced from the old church to meet the Bishop, on his arrival, and escorted him, attended by his Chancellor and Chaplain, to the site of the new building. Here the Bishop, with the Dean and Chapter, the churchwardens, some of the building committee, and principal Masons, ascended the platform. A hymn was sung by the choir, some versicles were recited by the clergy and people alternately, and the collect of St. Simon and St. Jude was read, followed by a special prayer for the success of the undertaking. The Earl of Bandon, as chairman of the building committee, then addressed the Bishop, with a brief explanation of their design, and requested him to lay the first stone of an edifice, which they trusted would be an ornament to the United Church of England and Ireland and to the city of Cork. Dean Magee, on behalf of the cathedral clergy, supported this request. His Lordship having signified his consent, they passed along the gangway to the spot where the stone was to be laid. A silver trowel was presented to the Bishop, who applied it to the mortar, while the stone, which was suspended over the site, was gradually let down to its resting-place, and the usual ceremony having been gone through, it was declared properly set, while a hymn was chanted by the choir. Mr. G. Chatterton, the Deputy Grand Master, then came forward, on the part of the Masonic order, and poured an offering of corn, wine, and oil upon the stone, while the following invocation was pronounced by the Provincial Grand Chaplain:—"May the Great Architect of the Universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish this work! may He protect the workmen from danger and accident, and long preserve the structure from decay! and may He grant us all our needed supply—the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy! Amen. So be it." This was responded to by all the brethren around. The choir and congregation sang the Hundredth Psalm, after which the Bishop and procession returned to the platform. The Bishop then spoke at some length to the assembled people, commending the design of those who had undertaken there to raise a grand and beautiful structure for the worship of God. He reminded them, at the same time, that a considerable sum was yet needed to provide for the cost of the building; and, as the Dean held the subscription-list, many of the company desired their names to be put down for various sums, amounting to nearly £3000. Among these donations was one of £1000 from the Rev. T. G. Speller, of Dublin. The architect of the proposed building is Mr. Burgess. The design is in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century. The ground-plan consists of a nave and chancel, with side aisles and a circular aisle at the eastern end, and there will be three towers of considerable elevation. An elaborately-wrought archway and porch will form the western entrance, surmounted by a stained-glass window. The contractor is Mr. Robert Walker.

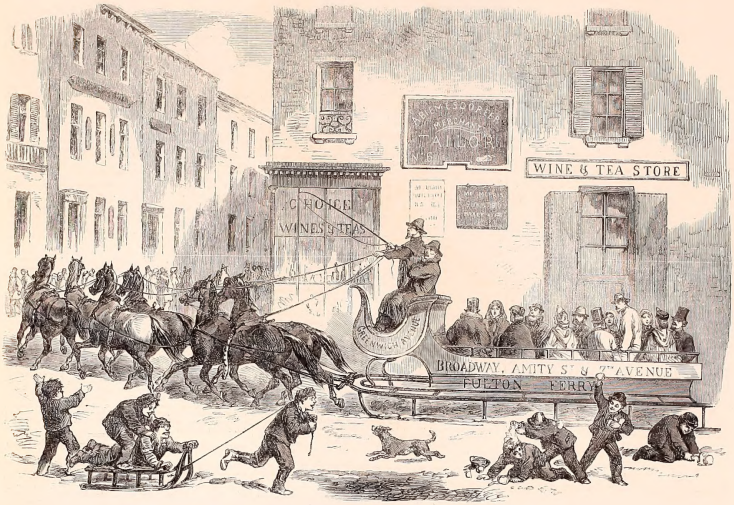
THE LATE PROFESSOR BOOLE, OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

WE this week present our readers with the portrait of a man whose name to the majority of them is perhaps unknown, but whose fame rests on grounds more durable and solid than that of many a one who, in his lifetime, has secured a wide-spread celebrity. The events of his external life were few and simple. The history of his mind can only be read by those of kindred intellect and similar pursuits; but his labours, though yielding no immediate return of popularity or of profit to himself, were of a class which often prove fertile of results when the labourer is gone.

The late Dr. George Boole, Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, was an instance of the attainment of high scientific and academical distinction by perseverance in private study, without the advantages of a course of university instruction. He was born on the 4th of November, 1815, at Lincoln, the son of a respectable tradesman who was himself attached to the pursuits of science, and died at Ballintemple, near Cork, on the 8th of December, 1864. The whole of his early life was passed, with but a short interval, in his native city or county, which he only left on his appointment to the professorship of mathematics, in the Queen's College, Cork, at its opening, in 1849. The duties of this office he continued to discharge until his premature and unexpected death, while still in the full vigour of his intellect, and engaged in investigations the results of which were looked forward to with anxious interest by the mathematicians of this and other countries. The history of his early life and studies reveals the obstacles which stood in the way of the development and cultivation of his extraordinary natural powers, and the indomitable energy and innate thirst for improvement which enabled him to surmount them. We subjoin a few particulars as an example and encouragement to others who may feel conscious of similar gifts, but may be tempted to succumb to the weight of adverse external influences.

His father, for whose memory he always retained an affectionate and reverential regard, was a man of an ingenious and active mind, and from him he received his first and, we believe, only instruction in the rudiments of that science in which he afterwards so much excelled. From him also he inherited that taste for the construction and adaptation of optical instruments which he retained to the end of his life. It was not, however, until a comparatively late period of his earlier studies that his special aptitude for mathematical investigations developed itself. His earlier ambition seems to have pointed to the attainment of proficiency in the ancient classical languages; but his father being unable to assist him in overcoming the first difficulties of this course of study, he was indebted to a neighbour for instruction in the elements of Latin grammar. This good neighbour was Mr. William Brooke, bookseller, a man of mental culture and an accomplished antiquary, with whom he kept up an uninterrupted correspondence throughout his life, and who survives to mourn the loss of his friend and pupil. To the study of Latin he added that of Greek, we believe, without any external assistance, and for some years he devoured every Greek and Latin author that came within his reach. At the early age of twelve he was the subject of a small literary controversy in his native town. He had produced a metrical version of an ode of Horace, which his father, in the pride of his heart, had inserted in a local journal, stating the age of the translator. This drew forth a letter from a neighbouring schoolmaster denying, from internal evidence, that the version could possibly have been the work of one so young. But accident discovered to him certain defects in his methods of classical study, inseparable from the want of proper early training; and it cost him two years of incessant labour to correct them. At the age of seventeen he first applied himself to the study of the higher mathematics; and simply with the aid of such books as he could procure. Without other assistance or guide, he worked his way onward, and it was his own opinion that he had lost five years of educational progress by his imperfect methods of study and the want of a helping-hand to get him over difficulties. This opinion may be doubted, as it does not take into account the invigorating effect on the mental powers of the successful struggles to surmount such difficulties without external aid. And it is a fact that, in his efforts to clear up points on which his books failed to satisfy him, he often lighted upon methods which afterwards proved to be original discoveries. It is not our purpose or within our ability to mention in detail the various memoirs and publications by which he gradually established his reputation as a mathematical writer of rare ingenuity and power. For these we must refer our readers to the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*,

WINTER SKETCHES FROM NEW YORK.



AN OMNIBUS SLEIGH.



SKATING BY NIGHT IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

to the *Transactions* of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and to the list of his separate publications, through which he soon made himself known as one of the ablest mathematicians of the day. The expectations of his future career which these performances had aroused were presently raised still higher by the publication of his essay "On the Mathematical Analysis of Logic." He received the bronze and gold medals of the Royal Society, and was strongly urged to enter himself at the University of Cambridge, with a view to obtaining those supreme honours and rewards of mathematical proficiency which that University alone can bestow. Mr. Boole refrained from this course principally for the sake of his aged parents. Notwithstanding this self-denial, he won a European reputation in his own department of science. Throughout his life his intellectual tastes were essentially catholic, and there was no department of human knowledge to which he was a stranger, and few in which he had not made vast acquisitions. Poetry, mental philosophy, theology, all engaged his attention; and his acquaintance with the languages and literature of modern Europe was both extensive and accurate. He possessed the true poetic temperament, and afforded another example of the important part which the imagination performs in the pursuit even of the exact and abstract sciences. Nor was the book of Nature closed to him; and there were few who had a keener appreciation of her sublimities and beauties. But the work on which we believe he was content principally to rest his fame as an original discoverer was "The Investigation into the Laws of Thought," a work of extraordinary originality and power, and by far the most successful attempt that has ever been made to reduce the processes of general reasoning to mathematical formulæ, containing also a special application of its method to the *theory of probabilities*. This work appeared in 1854; and though its author subsequently expressed himself as not altogether satisfied with the form in which he had submitted it to the public, he never wavered in his opinion as to the soundness of the principles on which it is based, or its importance as a contribution to the science of reasoning. We know that this opinion is shared by some of the most eminent thinkers of the day, and that they look forward to the time when a further carrying out of the same principles shall produce a complete change in the ordinary mode of teaching logic. And these works were produced, not in learned leisure, but with the necessity pressing upon him of providing for his daily wants by daily toil.

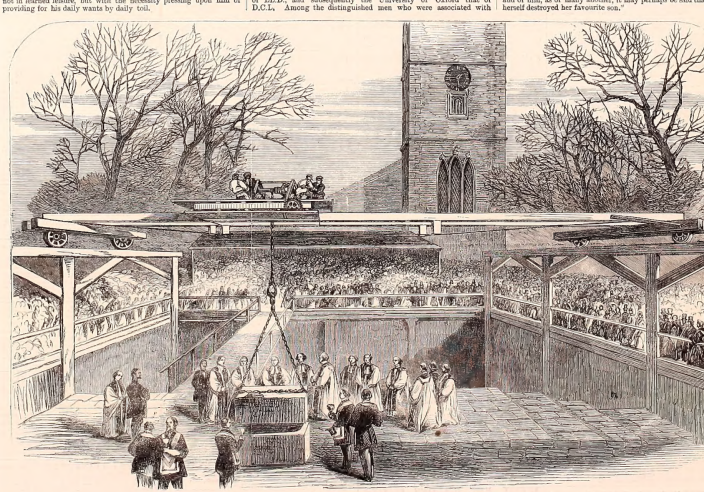


THE LATE PROFESSOR BOOLE, OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Soon after his appointment to the professorship in Cork, the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., and subsequently the University of Oxford that of D.C.L. Among the distinguished men who were associated with him in receiving this latter compliment was Sir John Lawrence, the present Governor General of India. He was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the few remaining years of his life were passed in the enjoyment of domestic happiness and in the society of a select circle of friends, who looked up to him with a feeling akin to reverence. Apart from his intellectual superiority, there was shed around him an atmosphere of purity and moral elevation which was felt by all who were admitted within its influence. And over all his gifts and graces was thrown the charm of a true humility and an apparent total unconsciousness of his own worth and wisdom. His intercourse with his pupils was of the most affectionate character. It was his delight to assemble those of whose conduct he approved in his own house and in association with his family; and this valuable privilege was accorded not to those who exhibited remarkable ability, but rather to those whose moral qualities had won his regard. He visited them in sickness, and, where their means were limited, supplied them with those little luxuries which their cases required, but which their own resources failed to supply. The hold he had obtained on their affection was apparent in their demeanour as they followed his remains to the grave.

It was evident to those friends who were admitted to his closer intimacy that higher interests than the claims of human science were gradually asserting their supremacy over his inner life. This deepening tone of religious thought and feeling did not manifest itself in any neglect of those claims; but it could not fail to be observed that the desire of earthly fame, which may have stimulated his earlier efforts, had lost its hold upon him, and that he continued his labours from a solemn sense of duty and the simple love of truth. Nor did it lead to any disregard of the common interests of life, but rather to an enlarged sympathy in the joys and sorrows of others, to a tenderness to their faults, and a ready recognition of any redeeming quality in the very worst of men. You could see by the expression of his countenance that it was absolutely painful to him to hear the shortcomings of others dwelt upon in his presence. But we need pursue this theme no further; enough, perhaps, has been said to convey to our readers some idea of the intellectual and moral proportions of this remarkable man.

He died of an attack of fever terminating in suffusion on the lungs. It is apprehended that his untimely death was hastened by an excessive devotion to study; and of him, as of many another, it may perhaps be said that "Science herself destroyed her favourite son."



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT CORK.—SEE PAGE 80.

GOUNOD'S GRAND OPERA, FAUST, and the GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME Every Evening. Morning Performances, Tuesdays and Saturdays. HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. ROYAL GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—On MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1865, a MORNING PERFORMANCE will take place in AID of the above FUND. Sir E. B. Lytton's Comedy of MONEY, with a powerful cast. Full particulars will be duly announced.

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NOTICE.—Mr. Sothern's extraordinary success as David Garrick and Lord Dundreary necessitates the announcement that seats, &c., can be secured at the Box Office one month in advance.

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ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE. Mr. Fechter will perform the character of Robert Macaire, in the new Drama of THE ROADSIDE INN, on MONDAY and during the Week.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE. MONDAY, JAN. 23, and during the Week, THE TRADESMAN'S SON—Mr. Fernandez, Miss Webster. With HARLEQUIN KING PUMPKIN; or, Richardo ye Lion Hearte. Juvenile Nights, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, on which occasions the Pantomime will be played first.

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Children under ten years of age admitted half price to all parts of the building except the galleries.
NOTICE.—The Proprietor will find great pleasure in admitting gratis the Schools of the various Charities to the Day Exhibitions upon an application from the Masters.
Private Boxes, 30s.; single tickets to the same, 5s.; Reserved Seats (numbered), 3s.; First Class, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; Galleries, 6d. Box-office open Eleven till Three.

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MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Every Monday Evening till Easter. On MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 23, Mr. Charles Hallé will make his first appearance this season. Violin, Herr Straus; clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; violoncello, M. Paque. Vocalists, Mdlle. Florence Lancia and Miss Susan Galton. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. The programme will include Mozart's quintet, for clarinet and stringed instruments; Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, Op. 12, containing the Canzonet; Beethoven's sonata in C, Op. 53, dedicated to Count Waldstein, for pianoforte alone, &c. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

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NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY. EXETER HALL. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.—Performance of "The Creation," WEDNESDAY NEXT, 25th. Commence at Eight. Principal Vocalists—Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Band and Chorus, 700. Tickets, 2s., 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 5s. 10s. 6d., 21s.—14 and 15, Exeter Hall.
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MRS. FANNY KEMBLE will READ HAMLET on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, and AS YOU LIKE IT on THURSDAY, JAN. 26, at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY INSTITUTE, Edwards-street, Portman-square. Commence at Eight. Reserved seats, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Balcony, 2s. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell, Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; Oetzmann and Co., Baker-street; and at the office of the Institution.

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THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' LAST GRAND BALL THIS SEASON, and which will be in AID of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL, will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 26th inst. Adams's Band of Forty Performers. Double Tickets, 16s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d.; to include Refreshments, may be had of the Governor and Committee; of many other friends resident in different parts of the metropolis and suburbs; at Austin's Ticket-office, Piccadilly; and at 127, Fleet-street, of
WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

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In a few days will be ready for sale, upwards of
5000 WORKED WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES,
at 7s. 9d. each, or Seven Guineas for Twenty,
being less than one third the original cost.
This is, without exception, the largest and most desirable lot of White Dresses ever offered.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

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1000 SILK DRESSES have been re-marked, and are now selling at 1½, 2½, and 3½ guineas the Full Dress (being one half the original cost).
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Imperial Check and Stripe Glacés,
in new Designs, and suitable for Young Ladies' wear,
from £1 7s. 6d. to £2 19s. 6d.
Full Dress 14 yards.
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RICH CORDED SILKS
(Both Sides Alike),
including the Royal Italian, Gros de Londres, Jasper Bar, and the Alexandra Cord, from 2½ to 3½ gs. Full Dress 14 yards.
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PLAIN SILKS.
Comprising our well-known make of Glacés, Poult de Soies, and Drap de Lyons, which can be had in 48 entirely new shades of colour, and made expressly for 1865,
at £2 15s. 6d., £3 9s. 6d., and £4 9s. 6d.
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THE New Embroidered SILK ROBE,
from 7 guineas,
including Trimming for Bodice to match the Skirt.
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NOW READY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
TARLATAN BALL-DRESSES.
Numerous Designs, on Black, White, or Coloured grounds,
12s. 9d. the extra Full Dress (fine quality).
Plain Tarlatans, all colours, in any quantity.
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MADE-UP COLOURED OR BLACK
TULLE and TARLATAN ROBES,
trimmed in the latest style of fashion,
each pattern in every colour, 18s. 6d. to 5 guineas,
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PLAIN STRIPED OR BROCHE
RICH SILK GRENADINES,
adapted for Dinner, Evening, or Ball Dresses,
18s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 31s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Some very superb designs, extra quality, from 2 to 3 guineas.
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FANCY FLANNELS (Fast Colours) for
DRESSING GOWNS,
Garibaldi Jackets, and Gentlemen's Shirts.
An endless Variety of new Patterns, 2s. 6d. per yard.
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WINTER DRESSES.
Now Selling at Reduced Prices.
The "Popeline Velour."
The "Lyons Silk Poplin."
The "Diagonal Silk Serge."
The "Diagonal Wool Serge."
The "Mexican Cloth."
Patterns of all the above (at the reduced price), post-free.
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PETER ROBINSON
has just purchased several hundred Pieces of Knickerbocker Winceys,
and is now selling them at 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 9½d. per yard,
the usual price for the same goods being 2s. 2d. and 2s. 6d.
All other makes of Linseys at reduced prices.
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ALSO SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES OF
LAST YEAR'S PRINTED MUSLINS,
Finest Quality and Designs, equal to new.
An endless variety of patterns (at the reduced price) post-free.
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A LARGE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN FABRICS FOR
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The "Honeycomb Poplinette," 35s. the extra Full Dress.
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And a variety of other cheap and useful Dresses ranging from 10s. to 31s. 6d.
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a Registered Table-cover,
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New Furnishing Drapery Department,
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RICH LIGHT SILKS,
Extra Lengths,
reduced from 15 guineas to 11 guineas,

,,	13	,,	10	,,
,,	9	,,	6½	,,
,,	8	,,	5½	,,
,,	7	,,	5	,,
,,	6	,,	4	,,
,,	5	,,	3	,,

in consequence of the premises being for disposal.
J. ROBINSON (formerly Howell's),
79, Gracechurch-street.

J. ROBINSON, late HOWELL'S, begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public that in consequence of not having succeeded in disposing of the premises, the whole of the remaining portion of his stock has undergone a further reduction. It comprises some
French and Paisley long Shawls,
reduced from 3½ to 2½ guineas, 5½ to 4 guineas,
Rich ditto, 7½ to 6 guineas.
Real Sealskin, Velvet, and Astrakan Mantles.
Black Glacés, Dark and Light French Silks,
now selling at £3; worth £5.
Fancy Dresses, Linsey Skirts, and Quilted Silk Petticoats.
Damask Table Linen, Sheetings, Quilts, &c.,
which will be found of the best manufacture and at less than present wholesale prices.
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JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH WAREHOUSES,
by appointment to her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
117, 119, and 127, Regent-street, London, W.
Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Walking and Yachting Jackets, Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers of every description. Shetland Shawls, Veils, and Hose. Serges, Fine Tweeds, and Linsey Woolseys for Ladies' Travelling and Seaside Dresses.
Patterns forwarded free.

FORD'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—On and after FEB. 20 his Mantle and Jacket Business will be conducted at more spacious Premises, situated at 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon).
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FORD'S JACKETS are greatly reduced, previous to Removal. A large lot of Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, beautifully braided, 10s. 6d.; Coloured Cashmere Jackets, for every wear, 14s. 6d.—Thomas Ford, 42, Oxford-street.

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8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.
Train Bands, 16s. 6d. and 19s. 6d.
French Llama Trimming, 21s. 6d. and 21s. 6d.
"Wear admirably well."—Court Journal.
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Valuable Illustrated Work post-free.
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ONDINA, or WAVED JUPONS,
18s. 6d. and 21s.
"The dress falls in graceful folds."—Morning Post.
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KING and CO. SILKMERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that they are now showing their first delivery of NEW SPRING and BLACK SILKS, ordered before the late advance in prices, and 30 per cent under the present market value. Ladies who wish to avoid paying the advance prices should make their Spring purchases this month.
Patterns sent post-free to all parts of the world.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
NEW SPRING SILKS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
First Delivery.
Striped Silks, £1 1s. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Checked Silks,
£1 5s. 6d.
Tartan Silks,
£1 7s. 6d.
Corded Silks,
£1 10s. 6d.
Gros Grains,
£1 15s. 6d.
Broché Reversible Silks,
£1 17s. 6d.
New Crossbar Silks,
£2 2s. 0d.
Corded Drap de France,
£2 10s. 6d.
Richest Moire Antiques,
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Patterns sent post-free.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£35,763 BLACK SILKS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Glacé Silks, £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Black Ducapes,
£1 7s. 6d.
Black Gros Grains,
£1 10s. 6d.
Black Corded Silks,
£1 15s. 6d.
Black Reversible Broché Silks,
£1 17s. 6d.
Black Drap de France,
£2 2s. 6d.
Black Drap de Lyon,
£2 5s. 6d.
Widows' Silks,
£2 10s. 6d.
Richest Black Moire Antiques,
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NEW FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Peter Robinson, having removed this branch of his business to new and larger premises, is enabled to display a larger stock of rich and medium-class goods, adapted for Court, Family, and Complimentary Mourning, and at more economical prices than have hitherto been attempted by any other house in this country.
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(The premises lately occupied by Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard.)

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An elegant variety of entirely new designs in Made-up Skirts. Also, Tarlatan and Grenadine, worked in Gold, Silver, and Soufflé, in beautiful patterns, suitable for Ladies in or out of mourning.
Wreaths, Ornaments, Berthas, Canezous, &c.,
in the latest Parisian Novelties,
at the New Show-rooms of
PETER ROBINSON'S
COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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PETER ROBINSON would respectfully draw attention to a large lot of superior Silks, recently purchased, much under usual prices.
Black Glacé . . . / Black Poult de Soie } from 35s to 5 guineas the Dress of 14 yards.
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or cut by the yard in any length. Patterns free.
Also a variety of very richly-embroidered Silk Dresses,
At PETER ROBINSON'S,
COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
(Removed from 103 and 104, Oxford-street.)

SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.
GRANT and GASK,
in accordance with their custom at this season of the year, are selling the whole of their AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK of SILKS, FANCY DRESS FABRICS, VELVETS, MADE-UP SKIRTS, MANTLES, &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Most of the MADE-UP SKIRTS, MANTLES, and FANCY ARTICLES will be sold at half their former prices.
Last Season's best FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, all reduced to 6½d. per yard.
Remnants and Odd Dress Lengths of SILKS proportionably cheap.
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES, in all colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
BEST SILK VELVETS for Mantles and Dresses, in a variety of colours, from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
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EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS.
These Petticoats, now for many years honoured by Royal and Distinguished Patronage, are not to be surpassed for elegance, lightness, and comfort. List of prices on application.
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Silks, Crapes, &c., of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring qualities.
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY would respectfully announce that great saving may be made by purchasing Mourning at their establishment, the Stock of Family Mourning being the Largest in Europe. Mourning Costume of every description is kept ready made, and can be forwarded—town or country—at a moment's notice. The most reasonable prices are charged and the wear of every article guaranteed.
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Regent-street, near the Circus.
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THE NEACLAINE DRESS. Patented in England, France, Germany, and Belgium.
Messrs. JAY beg to assure their customers and the public that this novel and convenient Dress can be made suitable for wear in the morning, and at dinner, or for evening. The impression is erroneous that "The Neaclaine" is designed for evening wear only. It can be made of silk, or any other material which taste or circumstances may suggest; and, by a reversal of the lappets, a dress is perfected for any occasion required.
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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DURING THIS MONTH.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., previous to Stock-taking, will offer the remaining part of their AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK at Wholesale Prices, consisting of the following Departments, viz.:—

Silks,	Furs,	Made-up Dresses,
Velvets,	Hosiery,	French Merinoes,
Shawls,	Gloves,	Winceys,
Jackets,	Ribbons,	Fancy Dresses,
Mantles,	Trimmings,	Flannels, &c.

Ladies and the Public are respectfully invited to make an early inspection.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

ROYAL SCOTCH WAREHOUSE,
London.
SCOTT ADIE, 115, Regent-street.
Entrance at the Corner of Vigo-street only.

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Equal in appearance to any dress at 5 guineas.
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Patterns free.

Last year's Striped, Checked, and Fancy Silks, at	£1 5s. 6d.	Full Dress.
The New Spring Silks	£1 13s. 6d.	,,
The New Rich Fancy French Silks ..	£2 2s. 0d.	,,

Neat, useful, and recherché Silks for Young Ladies, from £1 7s. 6d. Full Dress.
198, Regent-street, London.

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THE EUAPTONIC EIDER-DOWN CORSETS (Dixon and Calvert's Patent) are the most beautiful, the most healthful, and, by all physicians whose opinions have been obtained, the most approved Corset ever invented. The Corset can be inspected and purchased at the Shop, Great Portland-street (entrance, Crystal Palace Bazaar); and at Mr. Weeks's, 54, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal 1862.

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Indispensable accompaniments to youth on their return to school are ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,
for accelerating the growth, preserving and beautifying the hair;
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
for improving the skin and complexion, and removing defects; and
ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
or Pearl Dentifrice, for beautifying the teeth and preserving the gums.
Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
*** Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles.

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WATERS' QUININE WINE,
the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence;
an Efficient Tonic,
an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant.
Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, and others, at 30s. a dozen.
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LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent medical men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. LETHEBY,
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"It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil has great therapeutic power; and, from my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

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Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
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ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, &c., CURED by wearing CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER, for both sexes. Specially adapted to children to assist growth and produce a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-st., W. Illustrations sent.

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DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

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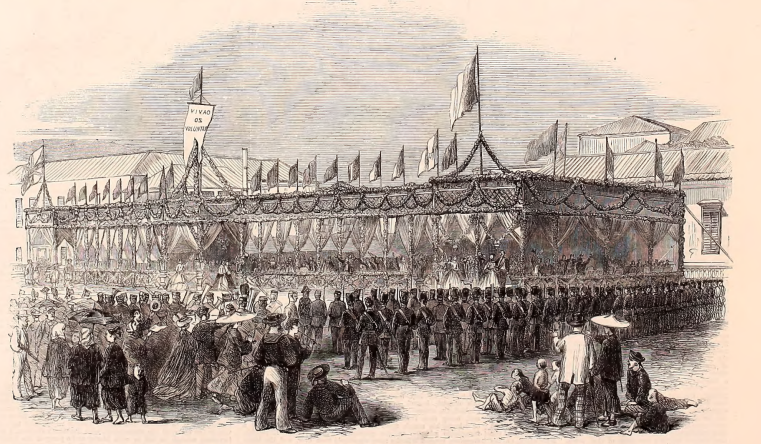
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VISIT OF THE HONG-KONG VOLUNTEER CORPS TO MACAO.

THE Portuguese town of Macao, at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, is distant about forty miles from the Island of Hong-Kong; and the Governor, Senhor J. R. Coelho do Amaral, by a letter to Admiral Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Hong-Kong, lately invited the volunteer corps of the English settlement to visit Macao as his guests. The Hong-Kong volunteers, through their commanding officer, Major Frederick Brine, of the Royal Engineers, with the full approval of Sir Hercules Robinson, accepted this courteous invitation. On Saturday, Nov. 19, they embarked at Fedder's-wharf, in the steamer Feiseen, and arrived at Macao, landing on the Praya Grande between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. The rifles did not muster so well as the artillery, but, including the officers, there was a total of 114. The artillery brought with them a field battery of four three-pounders and two 24-inch howitzers. As Major Brine and the other officers stepped ashore, they were received by Mr. Marques and other citizens of Macao, who had formed themselves into a committee of management. Having exchanged a few words of salutation with these gentlemen, the volunteers formed in capital style, with their band in front, and marched to the Governor's Palace, where they saluted his Excellency, not only with a volley, responded to by the San Francisco fort, but with three hearty cheers, returned from the balcony of the palace, while the band of the Macao battalion of Portuguese troops struck up "God Save the Queen." The Englishmen then went to their lodgings at the Royal Hotel. In the evening they mostly turned out upon the parade-ground and joined in the social promenade of the citizens, which was enlivened by the music of the band and the brilliant illuminations of the palace and hotel. On Sunday morning the Governor of Macao, with his suite, called upon the officers of the corps at the hotel, bade them welcome, and heartily shook hands with them. His Excellency even sent his Aide-de-camp and two other officers to accompany the Englishmen to the Protestant chapel, where their honorary chaplain, the Rev. T. Stringer, performed Divine service. In the afternoon the volunteers were entertained with a déjeuner laid out in the temporary pavilion erected on the parade-ground for this occasion. Our Illustration, which represents the volunteers drawn up in front of this pavilion, is taken from photographs with which we are furnished by Messrs. S. W. Halsey and Co., of Hong-Kong. The Governor, with his Staff, was on the parade-ground soon after the volunteers had formed. He was received with a Royal salute from their field battery, fired with admirable precision by Lieutenant Cohen and his gunners. This was replied to by the guns of the fort; and when the infantry had also saluted and the band had played the Portuguese national air, the corps were put through some manœuvres for his Excellency's inspection, and then went into the Pavilion. It was very tastefully decorated, both inside and outside, with flags of all nations and a profusion of evergreen garlands ranged in the form of an arcade. At one end was the band of music; at the other an ante-room for Lady Amaral and the ladies of Macao. His Excellency the Governor presided at table, and proposed the health of the Hong-Kong volunteers, in whose behalf Major Brine returned thanks. Many other toasts, including the health of the Governor of Hong-Kong, were duly honoured. This repast was followed in the evening by one of more select conviviality; the volunteer officers, thirty-eight in number, dining with Governor Amaral and his lady at the palace. At night there was an illumination, still more brilliant than that of the evening before, with a display of Chinese fireworks. Next morning, Monday, the 21st, the volunteers re-embarked in their steamer, again saluted by the guns of the fort, and by those of a ship in the harbour. So they returned to Hong-Kong, very much pleased with their hospitable treatment in the Portuguese town.



GENERAL SHERMAN, OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.



VISIT OF THE HONG-KONG VOLUNTEER CORPS TO MACAO: THE PARADE IN FRONT OF THE PAVILION.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

THE capture of Atlanta in October last, followed by the march across Georgia to the seacoast, and recently by the capture of Savannah, has made General Sherman one of the most notable officers in the Federal army. We give a Portrait of him and, on the next page, a Map of his route from Atlanta to Savannah. William T. Sherman was born in Ohio, in the year 1818. He entered, when young, the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in the same class with General Thomas and then obtained his Ensign's commission. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1841; and his conduct during the Mexican war in California won him the rank of Captain. Upon the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he had a fresh opportunity of active service, being appointed Colonel of the 13th Regiment of infantry, which he commanded at the Battle of Bull Run. He was soon afterwards raised to the rank of Brigadier-General and succeeded General Anderson in command of the department of Ohio, from which, however, he was removed because of a difference of opinion between himself and the War Department as to the amount of forces required in the Western States. At the Battle of Shiloh he took so prominent a part that General Halleck reported the victory to be mainly due to Sherman. He was therefore promoted to be Major-General and intrusted with the command of the fifth division of Grant's army, with which he was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg. During the last twelvemonth General Sherman has performed those important operations in the States of Tennessee and Georgia which have made his reputation second to none in the military service of the Federal Government.



GENERAL SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA.

The map of General Sherman's route from Atlanta to Savannah, which is engraved on this page, requires but little explanation. It will be perceived that the central region of the State of Georgia, an upland country, open and well-watered, fertile of wheat, cotton, and Indian corn, is traversed by two railroads, from south-east to north-west, converging at Atlanta, but running for some distance parallel to each other, and forming the chief link of railway connection between Virginia and the States of Alabama and Mississippi, now the south-western limit of the Confederacy. One of these railroads is the Georgia Central, running from Savannah to Macon, 190 miles, thence to Atlanta, by the Macon and Western Railroad, 101 miles, making the total distance from Savannah to Atlanta by railroad 291 miles. The other is the Georgia Railroad, running from Augusta to Atlanta, at from forty to sixty miles north of the Georgia Central Railroad, and making the distance to Atlanta from Augusta 171 miles. The plan of General Sherman's march contemplated the covering of these two lines of railroad, their consequent destruction, and a concentration of his forces at or beyond Milledgeville, with Kilpatrick's cavalry force well dispersed in front, and vigilantly covering each flank. The movement and route of his infantry columns were so well masked that, from first to last, the enemy were in total ignorance of the position of his main body, and only discovered the track of his infantry columns after they had left their vigilant foes many miles in the rear. This stratagem was aided by a feigned approach to Macon with the cavalry of his right wing, which completely occupied the attention of the Confederate General Cobb, whose militia, collected at that point, were the only forces from which General Sherman could expect any opposition. It was on the 12th of November that the right wing of the Federal army, under General Howard, moved out from Atlanta and began its march, proceeding southward on the way to Macon, and then turning eastward, while the cavalry harassed and provoked the Confederates within a few miles of that town. Meanwhile, on the 14th of November, the Federal left wing, under General Blocum, set forth from Atlanta, moving almost directly east, through Covington and Oxford to Madison, thence turning southward to the rendezvous at Milledgeville. On the same day General Sherman himself, with his own Staff, took the road to Macon, so as to come up with General Howard. The crossing of the River Ocmulgee was the first step which indicated that he would pass by Macon without attacking that town; and if the Confederates had been aware of this intention, they might have been prepared to interrupt his passage here; but on that very day, Nov. 20, the Federal cavalry were at Gordonville, only eight miles from Macon, cutting up the railroad and telegraph, burning a foundry, and doing other mischief. Hence the Georgia militia, under Cobb and Phillips, were induced to stand on the defensive at Macon; and it was not until the 22nd, when Sherman was already at Milledgeville, that they made an assault upon his rear-guard, which was merely a skirmish without result, though it cost them 600 killed and wounded. The right and left wings of the Federal army, having destroyed the railroads and the public buildings of every town through which they passed, even to the Methodist college at Oxford, with its fine library and museum, came to a junction at Milledgeville, and remained three days in that city, where the State Legislature had been holding its session a few days before. On the 24th General Sherman left Milledgeville, dividing his army as before; and it marched, by the routes shown in our Map for each wing respectively, to Millen, a distance of seventy-five miles, in eight days, obtaining vast quantities of forage and much cattle, especially in the neighbourhood of Sparta, in Hancock County. The active movements of the cavalry, under Kilpatrick, contributed greatly to deceive the enemy as to the position of the Federal army. It was necessary to conceal the real direction of the march; for had Wheeler, who commanded the Confederates in this district, known in time that Augusta was certainly to be avoided, the entire force there could have been sent down to Millen, and, being thus thrown in Sherman's front, would have resisted or delayed his march upon Savannah, and supplied in the end a formidable addition to the garrison of that place. Kilpatrick, therefore, pressed Wheeler more vigorously than ever, and the latter fell back towards Augusta, which put him out of Sherman's way most effectually, again leaving him in the rear of the very army whose advance he was endeavouring to resist. The remainder of Sherman's march was from Millen to Savannah, a distance of seventy-nine miles. By the 10th of December he had arrived within five miles of that city, but, with sound military judgment, he made preparations at once, not for an assault upon Savannah, but for the capture of Fort M'Allister, thereby opening the Ogeechee River, communicating with the fleet, and making a water base on that river at any point he chose, directly in the rear of Savannah; and also cutting off all communication between Savannah and the southern part of the State, via the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad, which has heretofore been an important avenue of supplies to the rebels, from the vast numbers of beef-cattle from Florida transported over it. Accordingly, a division of troops from the 14th Corps, under General Hazen, was sent down on the 13th, and the fort was gallantly carried by assault, with its entire garrison and stores. This rendered the situation of the army perfectly secure. The lines were stretched across the peninsula in the rear of Savannah, the left resting firmly on the Savannah River, about three miles above the city, and the extreme right on the Ogeechee river, at Kingsbridge. Having cut off all the railroads leading to Savannah and obtained command of the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, he had made it impossible for General Hardee to hold the city, which was consequently abandoned by the Confederate General and taken possession of by Sherman in time to present it to Mr. Lincoln "as a Christmas-box."

RENDEZVOUS OF MOSBY'S MEN IN THE PASS OF THE BLUE RIDGE, SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Our Special Artist and Correspondent now at the head-quarters of General Lee, in Virginia, has sent us a sketch representing a night-scene which he lately witnessed in his excursion up the Shenandoah Valley—the rendezvous of Colonel Mosby's corps of irregular cavalry in a pass of the Blue Ridge Mountains. But we may leave our Correspondent to describe this subject himself:—"During my late visit to the valley of the Shenandoah with Kershaw's division, I was fortunate enough to fall in with Mosby and a party of his famous band. Though I found it extremely difficult to meet with this renowned partisan chieftain, there are those amongst the Federals who find him when they least expect and much less desire it. Your

readers, no doubt, have frequently read paragraphs from the American war news mentioning that Mosby had made another swoop from the mountains of the Blue Ridge, capturing a Yankee supply-train and its escort. To my mind he is the most astonishing guerrilla leader in the Confederacy; and the tales one hears of him sound more like the romance of war than the reality; but when it is considered how few men he usually attacks with, his achievements are perfectly marvellous. With comparatively a handful of troopers, he does not hesitate to dash on a train of two or three hundred waggons, fighting and dispersing a guard four or five times his number, and appropriating to the use of the Confederacy the supplies and transportation intended for Sheridan's army. At other times he will fly at much higher game, piercing the centre of a large column on the march, and before either the van or rear are aware of the cause of the momentary tumult, he will be flying to the mountains with a goodly number of prisoners. It is impossible to describe the terror that he excites amongst the Federals; and whenever a party of them are moving through the valley they are most eager in their inquiries as to whether Mosby is anywhere in the neighbourhood. Of course they get but little information from the inhabitants, whose idol he is. Originally, Mosby's band consisted of but one company, but it has lately been raised to a thousand, and he himself made a colonel in the Confederate army, though none of his men are regularly enlisted soldiers. They are mostly sons of farmers and gentlemen, who prefer the ubiquitous life and its stirring adventures offered by their chieftain to the comparative monotony of the ranks in a Virginia regiment. They receive no pay from the War Office, but, instead of it, they are allowed to dispose of their captures for their own benefit, the Government being the purchaser. As soon as an expedition has been resolved upon, Mosby sends a summons to his men, who are dispersed in every direction, to meet him at some gap in the mountains, generally at night, and few fail to answer the call. If they should do so three times consecutively they are immediately handed over to the authorities and conscribed into the regular army. My sketch shows a rendezvous of the band in a pass of the Blue Ridge; Mosby is seated on his horse in the shadow of a rock, and troopers are galloping up on all sides; others are dismounted, waiting the order to move. Beneath, the Shenandoah river winds its course through the fertile valley of Virginia."

THE BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

The following is published in the *Halifax Chronicle* as the text of the despatch from Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck, relative to the proposed confederation of the British North American Provinces:—

"Downing-street, Dec. 3, 1864.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have received with the most cordial satisfaction your Lordship's despatch of the 7th ult., transmitting for their consideration the resolutions adopted by the representatives of the several provinces of British North America, which were assembled at Quebec. With the sanction of the Crown, and upon the invitation of the Governor-General, men of every province, chosen by the respective Lieutenant-Governors, without distinction of party, assembled to consider questions of the utmost interest to every subject of the Queen, of whatever race or faith, resident in those provinces, and have arrived at a conclusion destined to exercise a most important influence upon the future welfare of the whole community. Animated by the warmest sentiments of loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign—earnestly desirous to secure for their posterity throughout all future time the advantages which they enjoy as subjects of the British Crown—steadfastly attached to the institutions under which they live, they have conducted their deliberations with patient sagacity, and have arrived at unanimous conclusions on questions involving many difficulties, and calculated, under less favourable auspices, to have given rise to many differences of opinion. Such an event is in the highest degree honourable to those who have taken part in these deliberations. It must inspire confidence in the men by whose judgment and temper this result has been attained, and will ever remain on record as an evidence of the salutary influence exercised by the institutions under which these qualities have been so signally developed. Her Majesty's Government have given to your despatch, and to the resolutions of the Conference, their most deliberate consideration. They have regarded them as a whole, and as having been designed by those who have framed them to establish as complete and perfect a union of the whole into one government as the circumstance of the case, and a due consideration of existing interests, would admit. They accept them, therefore, as being, in the deliberate judgment of those best qualified to decide upon the subject, the best framework of a measure to be passed by the Imperial Parliament for attaining that most desirable result. The point of principal importance to the practical well-working of the scheme is the accurate determination of the limits between the authority of the Central and that of the Local Legislatures in their relation to each other. It has not been possible to exclude from the resolution some provisions which appear to be less consistent than might, perhaps, have been desired with the simplicity and unity of the system. But, upon the whole, it appears to her Majesty's Government that precautions have been taken which are obviously intended to secure to the Central Government the means of effective action throughout the several provinces, and to guard against those evils which must inevitably arise if any doubt were permitted to exist as to the respective limits of central and local authority. They are glad to observe that, although large powers of legislation are intended to be vested in local bodies, yet the principle of central control has been steadily kept in view. The importance of this principle cannot be overrated. Its maintenance is essential to the practical efficiency of the system, and to its harmonious operation, both in the general administration and in the Governments of the several provinces. A very important part of this subject is the expense which may attend the working of the central and local Governments. Her Majesty's Government cannot but express the earnest hope that the arrangements which may be adopted in this respect may not be of such a nature as to increase—at least, in any considerable degree—the whole expenditure, or to make any material addition to the taxation, and thereby retard the internal industry, or tend to impose new burdens on the commerce of the country. Her Majesty's Government are anxious to lose no time in conveying to you their general approval of the proceedings of the Conference. There are, however, two provisions of great importance which seem to require revision. The first of these is the provision contained in the forty-fourth resolution with respect to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon. It appears to her Majesty's Government that this duty belongs to the representative of the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be devolved upon the Lieutenant-Governors, who will under the scheme be appointed, not directly by the Crown, but by the Central Government of the united provinces. The second point which her Majesty's Government desire should be reconsidered is the constitution of the Legislative Council. They appreciate the considerations which have influenced the Conference in determining the mode in which this body, so important in the constitution of the Legislature, should be composed. But it appears to them to require further consideration whether, if the members be appointed for life and their number fixed, there will be any sufficient means of restoring harmony between the Legislative Council and the popular Assembly, if it shall ever unfortunately happen that a decided difference of opinion shall arise between them. These two points, relating to the prerogative of the Crown and to the constitution of the Upper Chamber, have appeared to require distinct and separate notice. Questions of minor consequence and matters of detailed arrangement may properly be reserved for a future time, when the provisions of the bill intended to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament shall come under consideration. Her Majesty's Government anticipate no serious difficulty in this part of the case, since the resolutions will generally be found sufficiently explicit to guide those who will be intrusted with the preparation of the bill. It appears to them, therefore, that you should now take immediate measures, in concert with the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, for submitting to the respective Legislatures this project of the conference; and if, as I hope, you are able to report that these Legislatures sanction and adopt the scheme, her Majesty's Government will render you all the assistance in their power for carrying it into effect. It will probably be found to be the most convenient course that, in concert with the Lieutenant-Governors, you should select a deputation of the persons best qualified to proceed to this country, that they may be present during the preparation of the bill, and to give to her Majesty's Government the benefit of their counsel upon any questions which may arise during the passage of the measure through the two Houses of Parliament.

"E. CARDWELL."

The *Magdeburg Gazette* states that the report of the Crown law officers of Prussia on the question of the succession in the duchies will be so voluminous as not to be ready before the month of March.

The smallest commune in Belgium is that of Zoutenaey. On the 31st of December last it contained only thirty-six inhabitants, divided among four families. Its annual budget is, in receipts 358f., and in expenditure 312f. The administrative expenses, which amount to 264f., absorb nearly the whole of the revenue Public instruction costs 36f.; the public charities produce a revenue of 821f. a year, and there are no poor to enjoy that munificence. There are three communal electors, and the municipal council consists of five members.

The King and Queen of Sweden, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal family were present at a ball, given in honour of the New Year, at the Stockholm Exchange. It is the custom at this annual ceremony for the citizens to invite the Royal family. The ball is by subscription, and any person of the middle class may obtain tickets. The ladies are all dressed in black, even those of the Court; the latter have, however, a white satin insertion in the upper part of their sleeves to mark the distinction. The proceedings begin with the singing of the National Hymn, after which the King walks about conversing with different persons, and finally dancing commences.

BETTER DAYS FOR WORKING MEN.

UNDER this title we intend to say a few words about co-operation. Success is the idol of society. Co-operation is no longer an experiment—it has arrived at mature age—it is what the French term a *fait accompli*, and we must, therefore, bow to it. We have hitherto refrained from directing undue attention to a movement that, to be of any value to the classes that have instituted it, must be carried out by them alone. In this day, when dukes and earls, duchesses and countesses, have their fashionable benevolences, many a good thing is smothered in ermine and velvet, and perishes under the enervating conduct of sentimental well-wishers. Co-operation is now past that stage at which it might have fallen a victim to the gentle breath of patronage, and will bear to be looked at as "one of the powers in the State," as Lord Brougham styles it.

Few people require nowadays to be told what co-operation is. Still, for these few, it may not be amiss to state that the principle of co-operation amongst those classes of society who labour with their hands (abbreviated to "working classes" and "lower orders") may be defined in two words to be Self Help. We would descend from a general to a distinctive appellation, and, according it its rank as a political element, we would call it Radical Conservatism—Conservatism commencing at the root or basis of society.

Most profound thinkers on social questions which affect the vitality of States have long agreed in confessing that the poverty of the working classes, their improvidence, their bitterness of spirit against the upper classes, their want of self-reliance, and the ever-recurring struggles between capital and labour, have for some considerable period existed as potent causes of alarm for the future of our beloved country. Although the wealth of the country is increasing, the tendency is for it to be massed in larger quantities in fewer hands—a result which necessarily widens the chasm between the upper and the lower classes, a chasm which, during the last twenty years, has gaped fearfully at times. A feverish anxiety has sprung up with respect to what, in certain quarters, are known as the dangerous classes—a French term, the classes thus characterised being, in most French cities, as good as their name. This anxiety is palpable enough. We cannot take up a newspaper without being sensible of it. The press teems with reports of meetings and projects got up by the upper and middle classes for the elevation of those lower down. St. James looks with a shudder on shivering St. Giles. Something must be done—what, is not known. The aristocracy, meeting the emergency with their accustomed spirit, logically carry out their traditional conviction, "everything for the people!" Suiting their practice to the motto, they lavish wealth and time to succour, console, and reform; to pet, cosset, and coax the inhabitants of the slums, cellars, and alleys humorously introduced to the drawing-rooms of fashion by that grand and good master of the ceremonies, Charles Dickens. From that time forth St. James's and Mayfair have their mission. The poor man and his family is to be looked after, and accordingly is looked after. The ladies, bless them! do their little bit of benevolent penance every day, as regular as clockwork, and chat it over at dinner. Stokes, poor fellow, is out of work, and must have a ticket on the public kitchen; his wife cannot be denied a grant of baby-linen and blankets. Places, with an outfit or two from the clothing-club, must be found for the two girls; and a pair of shoes must be supplied to Stokes jun., before he can be placed at school by means of a draw upon some other fund. The charitable funds are perennial, and so are Stokes's necessities. The work cut out for lady patronesses, and presidents, and honorary secretaries is truly wonderful; the diary of a thorough-going benevolantee is a thing worth looking at by any one in search of a new sensation. The chairs to be taken, the committees to be attended, the speeches to be made, the treats to be given, the subscriptions to be paid, together form an alarming whole: the duties of a Prime Minister of State seem to dwindle into nothingness when compared with this formidable rôle. One would suppose that, with poor-men's churches and scripture-readers' societies for the cure of the souls; schools, ragged and every other, for the training of their minds; washhouses and baths for the purifying of their bodies; societies to bring them into the world, conduct them through it, and carry them out of it, the working classes are not only prosperous but grateful. Nothing of the kind!

It is all wrong, though very kindly meant. The fact is, and the fact is a somewhat awkward one, legislation has done much to pauperise the working classes; but society must not accept the habit thus engendered as a necessity. The great business of one half the community must not be to help, to amuse, and to keep out of mischief the other half. The spectacle of a well-educated, thoughtful, independent class is what we want; but this sort cometh not forth from a system, however well meant, of enervating patronage. Had every workman in England a little property—a provision against misfortune and old age—a something to leave to his children—a stake in the country, in fact, becoming thus necessarily a supporter of order—our institutions would be placed on so sound a basis that, humanly speaking, nothing could shake them. This must be the result of the people's effort in their own behalf—of Self Help; and it is this at which Co-operation aims.

The two main objects before the 200,000 work-people who are now banded together in England and Scotland to achieve their own elevation in the social scale are, first, that the workman shall be a capitalist; second, the abolition of the credit system. Under these heads we shall have to represent various forms of action, all intended to produce one result; and it may be as well to impress on the mind of the reader the genuine vitality of this industrial movement by the announcement, indorsed by an able writer on the same subject in the *Edinburgh Review*, "that it stands invested with the honour of having so ameliorated the condition of their respective districts (Lancashire and Yorkshire) as that 'the pressure of the cotton distress has been in an inverse ratio to the spread of co-operation.'"

In this notice some attempt will be made to glance at these objects theoretically. On another occasion we intend to describe in detail the machinery by which it is sought to attain them.

The following proposition will be readily affirmed by nearly all who have paid attention to the subject involved: Our national commercial supremacy depends more upon the industry and skill of our workmen than upon the inventive genius of the people, the immense capital employed, or the ample resources of the country. We are more approachable, in some cases we are excelled, in these latter particulars; while in the former we stand unrivalled. If, then, it is on the perfection of our work that our proud position in the markets of the world mainly depends, it is essential that the character and ability of the workman should be sustained and improved.

Good wages should invariably accompany good work; but under the unmitigated and arbitrary law of competition, carried out in a selfish and unchristian spirit, this is not the case. The workman too often from this cause suffers degradation. His advance is not in the same ratio as that of the master, and we find him subjected at times to the starvation of a Dorset labourer and a Spitalfields weaver, realising, in quivering flesh and blood, the state of Sandy Mackay's skinless anatomical figure, to which was affixed this couplet:—

> Here am I, a working man,
> Get more off me, if you can.

And now and again, that he may avoid being ground in the dust, he marshals his fellow-men for one of those great struggles with capital which are considered of sufficient importance to be recorded amongst the incidents of our modern national history. Let not the reader be startled by the announcement here of a conviction that may sound somewhat strange; it is this: had it not been for the power which lay in the hands of the workmen thus to disconcert the selfish designs of capital for its own augmentation, the taunt of the pet rowdy of American society concerning the white slaves of England might be more lancet-edged than it is. To this instinct for self-preservation—albeit exerted ofttimes in an exceedingly vindictive and stupid manner—we owe the ever-increasing demand for English handiwork. But for the strike, that class of society to which dear old pot-bellied Sancho manifested such deep aversion—"the Have-nots"—would be alarmingly increased; but for this cause, Mr. Gladstone would have little reason to care whether the income tax stopped with incomes of £150, or descended to pare the corners from those of £100.

We cordially agree with a remark recently somewhere met with, to the effect that most writers and thinkers commit a great mistake in ascribing to the working classes a sense of irksomeness in the work they do, and in picturing them as simply enduring it for the sake of the subsistence its performance supplies. This is all sentimental humbug. The weaver possesses as keen a relish for his work as the painter for his, the mason as the sculptor, the man who frames tables as the man who frames constitutions, the man who tills the soil as the man who conveys it, the man who moulds type as he whose thoughts are stereotyped in it, the man who seeks for gold as the philosopher who assigns it its place as a representative of human labour. We have all seen how the opening flowers of genius are closed and sometimes blasted by the cruel winds of penury; how care has steeped in bitterness the sweetest of poetic natures and clipped the gauzy wings of poetic aspiration; how want has dried the colours on the painter's palette, robbed his fingers of their winsome cunning, and dimmed mind and sense to all perception of truth and beauty. One is weary to think of the damage wrought. But even as it is above, so is it below; we speak of the same nature. If the mind will only yield its best in the one case under favourable circumstances, it is every whit as dependent on external conditions in the other. It is matter of moment, therefore, to the community that the British workman shall be so conditioned as to be happy in his work, and feel that pleasure in the mastery of difficulties by skill and power so natural to him.

Statistics prove that wealth has increased of late years in all populous centres in a far greater ratio than population, and yet that those who create it by the labour of their hands are very little better than they were. Some classes of workmen are receiving excessive wages; but the great bulk enjoy a prospect bounded by the comforts derivable from 15s. a week, the relieving officer, and the workhouse. One seventh only of our male population have incomes exceeding £100 per annum. According to a Parliamentary return founded on the Census of 1864, the adult agriculturists, who form one third of the labouring classes, receive no more than an average weekly wage of 11s. The adult labourers of the manufacturing classes are assumed to receive £60 per annum. Careful and accurate calculations are published, by which it appears that the working classes of the British empire take only one third of the whole income of the country yearly, while two thirds of the joint produce is distributed amongst one seventh of the population. Were there space for it, an inference might be drawn from certain figures respecting an advanced death-rate in the working classes, and a reduced death-rate in the wealthy classes, by no means favourable to an idea current in some quarters, that the addition to the country's wealth is identical with an increase of the comfort and prosperity of the people.

This slight glance at so painful a picture of industrial affairs will suffice. We turn with pleasure to the remedy proposed by the workmen for their own improvement and elevation in the social scale, which strikes and trades' unions are totally unable to secure them. They have devised the means of becoming their own employers, and thus to a certain extent have attempted the most practical solution of the question between capital and labour. This is done by the establishment of co-operative cotton, and flour, and cloth, and other mills, which are started by capital subscribed by working men from their weekly earnings, worked by them, managed by them, they being the recipients of the profits. Several of these institutions, which have been in most successful operation for some years, will come under review on another occasion.

And now, as to the abolition of credit. The workman discovers that the credit system has tempted him into living too fast—in fact, beyond his income. Like all sensible people in such circumstances, he determines upon retrenchment. He begins by dismissing his servants, that long file of middlemen who claim high remuneration for bringing to his door the worst description of goods at the highest possible prices. He will no longer buy anything and everything as the slave of the shopkeeper, but determines to have wholesome commodities at reasonable prices, and to make his week's wages cover his week's necessities. To compass this object, a small sum is subscribed amongst men thus minded; a few good articles are bought wholesale to stock hired premises, a manager is appointed, and the profits of trade are annually divided. All goods are paid for in cash over the counter; five per cent per annum is allowed on share capital; to all purchasers, whether members or not, is made a bonus of one or two shillings in the pound upon all purchases. From the profits each year sums are written off, for the maintenance of the sick, for a revenue fund, for charitable objects, and for education. Of these societies, in England, Scotland, and Wales, there are now about 800, having in the aggregate, 200,000 members, and a capital of more than a million.

Such, in outline, are the plans devised by the most intelligent of our workmen for the attainment of these two objects—objects which, if attained, will import into the substratum of English society such habits of self-reliance, providence, and order as shall go far to redeem them from the stigma of pauperism and that species of crime which arises from want and bitterness of spirit, and set at rest the anxieties of Belgravia, concerning the motives and purposes of what will be no longer the dangerous classes.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Georgiana Louisa Montgomerie, of Garboldisham Hall, Norfolk, was proved in the London Court under £70,000 personalty, the executors and trustees therein appointed being her brother, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Lord Foley, P.C., and the Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, M.P. The testatrix was the daughter of the third Baron Foley, and married, in 1844, Thomas Molyneux Montgomerie, Esq., whom she survied, and died in November last, at the age of fifty-two, having executed her will in 1858, to which are added two codicils, dated 1861 and March, 1864. To her sister-in-law, Lydia Montgomerie, she has left an annuity, and also liberal legacies and annuities to her servants. Her real estate she has devised to her son, Cecil Thomas Molyneux Montgomerie, Esq., and has appointed him residuary legatee of the personalty.

The will of the Ven. Charles Parr Burney, D.D., Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of Wickham Bishops, Essex, was proved in the London Court under £120,000 personalty; the executors and trustees appointed being his sons, the Rev. Charles Burney, M.A., Hon. Canon of Rochester and Vicar of Halstead, and the Rev. Edward Kaye Burney, M.A., Vicar of Thornham, together with the testator's sons-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel James Wood, and Henry Wood, Esq., of Tonbridge Wells. The will bears date June, 1857; with two codicils—1861, and July, 1864. He died on the 1st of November last, at Royal-crescent, Brighton. The will is of considerable length. To his wife there is secured an annuity of £1500, and an immediate legacy of £1500; and to her he leaves his carriages and the furniture, the use of plate, &c., together with other interests under the will. To his two sons he leaves his freehold estates equally between, as also his library, books, pictures, and articles of virtù; and to each a legacy of £10,000 and a share in the residue. To each of his daughters he leaves a legacy of £5000 and a share in the residue. The residue, however, is to accumulate for a period of twenty-one years, or until the death of his widow. The grandchildren will also participate largely in the ultimate residue.

The will of the late Everson Harrison, Esq., of Tolethorpe Hall, Rutland, was proved in the London Court, on the 3rd inst., by his relict, the sole acting executrix. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The will was made in 1847, and is entirely in his own handwriting, and contained in a few clauses, devising his estates in Tydds, St. Mary's, and also in Litton, Sutton, St. Edmunds, Flary, and Thurlby to his eldest son, Charles Millns Harrison, Esq. His other estates and funded property he leaves to his wife for life, and upon her decease to be divided equally amongst their younger children; the furniture, plate, carriages, &c., to his wife absolutely; legacies to his sister, brother, and other relatives; and legacies and annuities to servants. To the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, each £100.

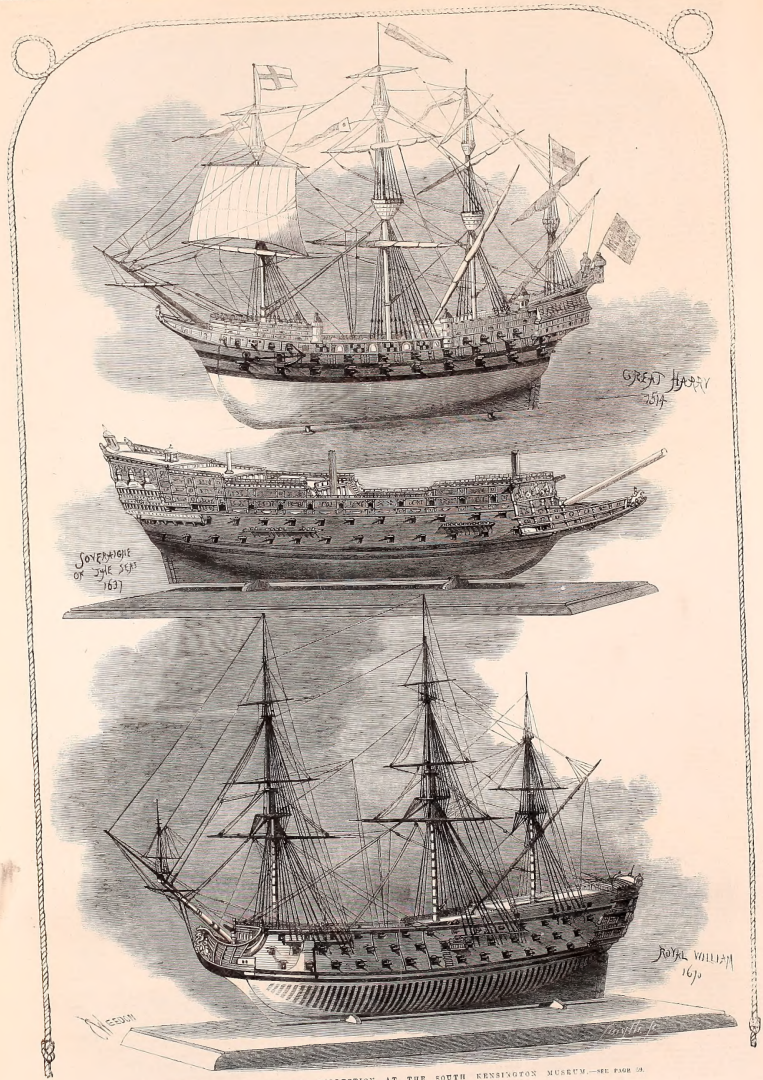
The late Miss Frances Cecilia Burton Forster, of Hyde Park-square, has bequeathed to the Charing-cross Hospital £1000, and £500 to the Sailor's Home, Great Yarmouth.

The late Miss Mary Ann Ellis, of Balham, Surrey, has left to the Balham Schools £100; and to the Blind School, St. George's; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; Royal Free Hospital, National Benevolent Institution, and the Asylum for Idiots, each a like legacy of £100.

A communication from St. Petersburg contradicts in the most positive manner a statement made by some journals to the effect that a kind of insurrection had broken out in the establishment of the Imperial pages.

A New York paper states that a man named Colley, who died recently at Lockport in that State, kept his money in an old boiler buried in the cellars, and among the deposits in this vault were 50,000 three-cent pieces.

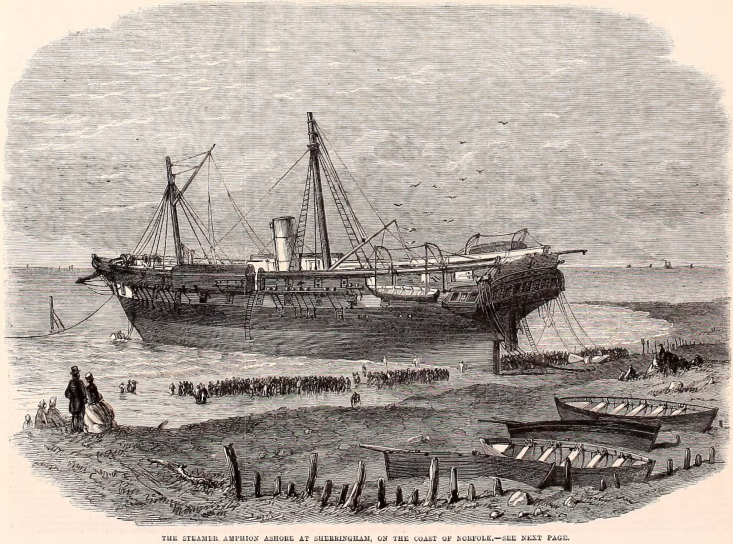
The Russian journals speak of terrible inundations in the Caucasus. One account says:—"The Laba, the Kouban, and its tributary streams have overflowed, carrying away all the bridges, rooting up enormous trees, and even displacing rocks. The Laba had become such an impetuous torrent that its current carried to a great distance everything before it."



MODELS OF SHIPS IN THE COLLECTION AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 79.



WRECK OF THE STEAMER HYDASPE ON THE PAN SHOAL RHIO STRAIT, NEAR SINGAPORE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE STEAMER AMPHION ASHORE AT SHERRINGHAM, ON THE COAST OF NORFOLK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER HYDASPE, IN RHIO STRAIT, NEAR SINGAPORE.

The French steamer Hydaspe, belonging to the company of the Messageries Impériales, ran aground, on Nov. 24, upon the Pan Shoal, in Rhio Strait, twenty-five miles from Singapore. Within three days she became a total wreck; but her crew, passengers, and a part of her cargo were saved. Our Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. John Lawrence Kirby, Lloyd's surveyor at the port of Singapore, shows her position as she lay with her body quite crushed into the reef and immersed to the hawseholes, continually exposed to a high swell from the north-east, which broke heavily over her quarter from time to time. She still kept her steam up and her pumps constantly going, while she was being lightened by the removal of her cargo and stores; the "tonkoons," or Singapore boats, employed for this purpose being towed thither by the Dutch paddle-wheel steamer Dassoon, which is seen at the extreme right of our View. H.M.S. Rifleman, surveying-vessel, and H.M.S. Leven, gun-boat, are nearer to the Hydaspe on the same side. The large vessel to the left hand of the Hydaspe is the Dutch corvette Appledorn, beyond which is seen the yacht Picciola, belonging to Captain Kirby, of Singapore. The land is twelve miles off.

THE STEAMER AMPHION ASHORE ON THE COAST OF NORFOLK.

The screw-steamer Amphion, a vessel of 1500 tons burden, was once a 34-gun frigate in her Majesty's Navy, and formed part of Sir Charles Napier's fleet in the Baltic at the time of the Russian War. At a later period, when no longer wanted in the Queen's service, it was proposed to sell her to the Prussian Government; and she was actually sent away for that purpose, but for some reason or other, the bargain was not concluded, and it was the Messrs. Wilson, of Sunderland, who at length bought her for the sum of £17,000. She has been since employed in the trade between Sunderland and London till, during the thick weather which prevailed in the middle of last week along the coast of Norfolk, she ran ashore at a place called Sherringham, five miles west of Cromer, and all efforts to get her afloat have proved of no avail; indeed, the gales of Friday and Saturday drove her still higher upon the beach than she appears in our Illustration, and she has probably become a total wreck.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Quite Alone. By George Augustus Sala. (3 vols. Chapman and Hall.) Something very good is expected of Mr. Sala, and expectation is generally satisfied; nor will it be disappointed in the case of "Quite Alone." His sketches of places, scenes, and characters are wonderfully minute and brilliant; his power of rendering French with comical literalness into English is insurpassable; his felicity in the introduction of French expressions dropped from the mouths of his French personages is really curious; and he possesses to a marvellous extent the charm of illustrating incidents by happy allusions or apt analogies drawn either from his exhaustive memory or from his commonplace-book. Whatever may be the peculiar merits or defects of his work, he has succeeded in writing a very readable novel. "Quite Alone" is, so far as the story answers to the title, the biography up to womanhood of the daughter who was born in lawful wedlock to a fashionable English blackguard and an extravagantly-conceived (in the author's brain) French actress, was utterly neglected (except upon a few occasions when she was ill-used by her affectionate mamma) by her parents, and was consequently, so far as family ties went, nearly always "quite alone." Mr. Sala explains, in a very good-humoured and amusing preface, one disadvantage under which his novel labours. One might apply to him the saying, "this man began to build and was not able to finish." He was, for very good reasons, which he candidly and humorously gives, unable to complete his story in time for the requirements of *All the Year Round*, for which it was written, and the latter portion of it—from page 185 of the third volume to the end—is not his handiwork or brain work. It is impossible to say how far the novel has suffered—if it have suffered at all—from the employment of a "new hand;" but one cannot help thinking that Mr. Sala would have explained how it came to pass that Lily Blunt, though she was living in the hotel of the faithful Constant, though she was under the protection of her uncle, and though she was by nature the last person in the world to do anything bold, should have ridden constantly in the park and have dined constantly in the coffee-rooms of hotels "quite alone." Mr. Sala might also have shown by what process akin to the backward motion of the shadow upon the sundial of Ahaz a gentleman who at page 10 of the first volume is described as being "close upon fifty years of age," should have receded, at page 308 of the third volume, to "forty." Our private opinion is that Mr. Sala intended so to manage matters that Lily should have been introduced to horseflesh, that her uncle should have died and left her his fortune, and that by force of circumstances she should have become habituated to riding and dining in public "quite alone." Mr. Sala declares that during his absence from England, when he ought to have been completing his novel, he "had forgotten the very names of" his *dramatis personæ*; but it seems to us that the coming oblivion was already throwing its shadows before when he suddenly changed the Monsieur Sournois of page 58, vol. i., to the Jean Baptiste Constant who figures conspicuously throughout the rest of the story. We have found it impossible—with a due regard for time—to come to any other conclusion than that Sournois and Constant are two in one, and that the phenomenon is due to the author's forgetfulness. An error so slight would of course be unworthy of notice except as premonitory of the oblivion which ultimately overtook Mr. Sala.

Todleben's Defence of Sebastopol. By William Howard Russell. (1 vol. Tinsley.) Generally speaking there is, of course, nothing in a name; but in a few particular instances a name is so singularly appropriate to its bearer and so suggestive of the events with which its bearer is mixed up that those who draw omens from appellations might make out a tolerable case for themselves. We know that a certain patriarch was well-named Jacob, and there was lately a murder, in the discovery of which there figured a person whose name was of ghastly significance. A sensation-writer might find materials for many a thrilling scene in the fact that the late Franz Müller was traced and brought to judgment principally through a jewel-box which he had given as a plaything to a little child, and which had printed upon it the ominous name of Death. And when one reflects how prominent a part was taken by General Todleben in that heroic struggle on the shores of the Black Sea, when the most vigorous life and the most miserable death—death from cold, and hunger, and sickness—were daily intermingled, the mind cannot but acknowledge a certain fearful appropriateness in the name of the "illustrious defender of Sebastopol." Sebastopol has been called a "mailed fist for fools to knock their heads against;" but, if our memory be not grievously at fault, the allies received less severe buffets from the solid masonry of Sebastopol than from the extemporaneous earthworks of General Todleben. The illustrious Russian engineer had at first contemplated the production of "a mere engineer's report" of the defence of Sebastopol; but circumstances enabled him "to make it a history of the war in the Crimea." General Todleben's work, by reason of its costliness and for other causes, is not likely to be—at any rate for some time—published in a complete form and in the English language, and Mr. Russell has therefore kindly given to the public the substance of it in the shape of a review which appeared in the *Times*. To his review, however, Mr. Russell has made considerable additions, and has thus produced a volume the interest of which must be measured by the feelings with which all Englishmen cling to the recollection of "Alma," "Balaklava," and "Inkerman," and which is written in the well-known style of the "Special Correspondent of the *Times*."

The English Gentleman's House. By Robert Kerr, F.R.I.B.A. (1 vol. Murray.) This useful, elaborate, and handsome volume merits the particular attention of the "gentlemen of England who live at home at ease." The chief object of the writer is to show "how to plan English residences, from the parsonage to the palace;" and anyone who has had experience of those large, rambling houses where you bid your friends good-night in the drawing-room, possess yourself of your candlestick, take a stroll through winding corridors, long for but, discover not a kindly guide-post, lose your head entirely, turn the handle of what you consider your bed-room door, and find yourself astonished, once more in the presence of your equally astonished friends, upon whom you suddenly burst through a seldom-used side-door; or of those smaller and more uncomfortable dwelling-places in which, though you are spared a moonlight ramble of a quarter of an hour in search of where you may lay your head, the guest-chamber seems to have been built with a view to admit whatever cold, and draught, and moaning wind is possible at the season of the year, will allow that English residences are not generally built on unexceptionable plans. Nor will he whose eye has been daily offended by the sight of houses erected in hybrid styles forget to be grateful to Mr. Kerr. The author divides his treatise into six parts: the first is entitled "A Sketch of the History and Development of Domestic Plan in England," and embraces a period extending from the eleventh century to the present day; the second is called "An Exposition of Plan as now Practised," and in it every kind of room is treated of in detail, due regard being had to privacy, comfort, convenience, spaciousness, compactness, light and air, salubrity, aspect and prospect, cheerfulness, elegance, importance, and ornamentation; the third consists of copious "Notes on Site and the Grounds;" the fourth is made up of twelve important chapters "On Architectural Style;" the fifth is devoted to "Notes on Accommodation and Cost," and here much valuable information is given with respect to calculation of prices, examples being added of houses varying in value from £1250 to £40,000 or upwards; and the sixth, which is an appendix, contains critical notes upon no less than forty-four plates, exemplifying the plans of certain notable edifices. Five of the plates (26 to 30 inclusive) are illustrative of exterior design, and are disposed of in part iv.; the rest, which, with the exception of two—Kenilworth and Blenheim—are, for facilitation of comprehension, drawn to the same scale (1 in. for 30 ft.), are explained and criticised in the appendix, and so adapted for the reader's own comparison and criticism. The object of the plates is said to be "not the exhibition of models to be imitated or admired, but the illustration of principles to be studied." We hope we have made it sufficiently clear that the English gentleman who intends to build or to improve a house has now a very useful guide to consult.

Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England, &c. (Bell and Daldy.) Mr. H. G. Bohn's *Libraries*, "consisting of more than 600 different works, and comprising nearly half a million of volumes," are of worldwide celebrity; but, though they will continue, no doubt, for years to come to retain his name and their celebrity, they are no longer the property of Mr. Bohn. They have passed, by purchase, into the hands of the energetic publishers, Messrs. Bell and Daldy, who propose by new, revised, and augmented editions to increase, if possible, the popularity attained by the Bohn series. One promising instalment of Messrs. Bell and Daldy's new venture is the first three volumes of Miss Strickland's best-known work, which will be completed in six volumes; and another is "Southey's Life of Wesley." We have also before us a noble "Shakspeare," in one volume (edited by Thomas Keightley, and having for frontispiece an engraving of the portrait by Droeshout), for which Messrs. Bell and Daldy have done what elegance of paper, type, and scroll can do. Messrs. Bell and Daldy, moreover, have prepared for lovers of choice books the "Aldine Poets," "Aldine Series," "British Worthies," "Elzevir Series," and "Pocket Volumes," in a style which, if the two volumes (containing, one Washington Irving's "Sketch Book;" and the other his "Tales of a Traveller") be fair specimens of it, will gladden the eyes and heart of the purchaser, and drive him who cannot afford to purchase to the verge of breaking the tenth commandment.

Married Beneath Him. By the Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd." (3 vols. Macmillan and Co.) To say that this is a clever story would be to do it scanty justice. Sensation stories, written for the most part in bad English, are clever, and so are stories the only merit of which is a knot of complications so intricate as apparently to defy even the "mysterious influence" of the Brothers Davenport. But "Married Beneath Him" rests its claims to attention upon something higher than sensation and plot. It may not be quite free from the melodramatic, and its plot is by no means a masterpiece of art; but it is written in more than usually good English and in a more than usually attractive style; it bears the stamp of originality; it shows the polish of education; it is illumined by flashes of wit and freshened by rills of humour; it is graced by at least one piece of excellent poetry; it bristles with pointed satire; it glistens with keen observation; and it reflects strong common-sense. The principal characters are neither invested with such properties nor mixed up with such incidents as to create absorbing interest; and the author seems to us to dwell at unnecessary length upon trivial matters, so that the wit and humour alluded to alone prevent certain pages from appearing tedious; but the story has this advantage over many another—it increases in interest as it proceeds. As to the puns with which it is freely studded, we make bold to say that the more closely packed and the more elaborate they are the more tiresome they are (vide pp. 74, 75, vol. i.); and that a single pun now and then, as a poke in the ribs, is calculated to produce laughter and a pleasant titillation; but that a succession of puns, as a succession of pokes in the ribs, is calculated to produce pain. We must also express our dissent from the line of conduct pursued by the hero (?) at the homicidal scene and at the trial. The writer may have correctly described the behaviour likely to be displayed under trying circumstances by a young man of Frederick Galton's peculiar temperament; but Frederick Galton is represented as a high-spirited fellow, and yet upon the two most difficult occasions of his life he behaves as a snob and a coward. Mr. Percival Potts, the high-born tailor's son, the blue-blooded sub-editor, the mushroom of ancient lineage, and his literary toadies, with their gin-and-water parties and their pitiful squabbles, are described amusingly, and probably to the life; but it is not unlikely that the public may find such matters too contemptible to be entertaining.

The War in America—1863-64. By Edward Pollard. (1 vol. Saunders, Otley, and Co.) Mr. Pollard, who was lately editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, has already given his account of the first two years' war in America; and he has now brought his narrative down to the critical moment when the cautious Confederate General Johnston was superseded by the dashing Hood. It will be seen, therefore, that he has left off at a point when the campaign in Georgia became particularly interesting; but the readers of the daily newspapers will easily supply for themselves what Mr. Pollard's history lacks. Indeed, it is a question whether an attentive perusal of the newspapers will not have given the peruser quite as vivid and accurate an idea of the whole war up to the present time as can be derived from Mr. Pollard's book. Mr. Pollard, as is natural, is a warm partisan of the Southern cause and an ardent hater of the Yankee. According to him, Yankee generals are incarnate fiends, and Yankee privates are not much better. Peace between North and South, except the "wayward sisters" be allowed to have their desire, is utterly impossible. And yet he is by no means a worshipper of Mr. Jefferson Davis; he accuses Mr. Davis of conceit and obstinacy, and attributes no less a disaster than the loss of Vicksburg to Mr. Davis's headstrong partiality for General Pemberton. The story of the war is told in a sufficiently sickening manner by the impassible telegraph: whoever has the stomach to swallow it, warmed by passion and spiced with virulence, will do well to try a dose of Mr. Pollard's preparation.

The Muscles and their Story. By John W. F. Blundell, M.D. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) "Muscle is king," wrote a Yankee at the time of what it was the fashion to call the "international prize fight" between Messrs. Heenan and Sayers. "Muscle is king; cotton isn't; nigger isn't; muscle is." Now it is not necessary to indorse the ironical Yankee's assertion; but it cannot be denied that this is a muscular age. Muscular Christianity is decidedly popular; and every Christian is expected in certain quarters to be, if not handy with his fists, at any rate a "jumper," and to wrestle in body as well as in spirit. It is probable, therefore, that Dr. Blundell has brought out his book at a favourable juncture. It is based upon the "De Arte Gymnasticâ" of Mercurialis, and will be found to contain much that may be read to profit by the healthy and the unhealthy alike.

The White Wife. By Cuthbert Bede. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) "The stories in the present volume," Mr. Cuthbert Bede says, "have been collected during the past four years (chiefly through the medium of Gaelic-speaking natives) from that very interesting Western Highland district, Cantire, or 'Land's-end,' as its Gaelic name implies—the long and narrow peninsula of South Argyleshire, of which I had much to tell my readers in 'Glencreggan.' These stories are here published for the first time, and none of them are found in the four volumes of 'Popular Stories of the Western Highlands,' by Mr. I. F. Campbell." The stories are very brief, are just short of fifty in number, and it may be that they were omitted from Mr. Campbell's work for a reason which may be guessed when we hint at our inability to discover great store of interest, or amusement, or originality in the few specimens which time permitted us to examine. Howbeit, the volume is sightly; it has to do with ghosts, and fairies, and brownies, and murders, and the black art, and other matters in popular favour; and the "Gaelic-speaking natives" ought to feel much obliged to Mr. Bede for taking the trouble to interpret their gibberish in a decent language.

Letters from Abroad. By Henry Alford, D.D. (1 vol. Strahan.) A collection of eight letters written by the Dean of Canterbury during a tour in Italy. To them is added a postscript on the "Franco-Italian Convention;" and the letters and the postscript together form a sufficiently readable little book. The volume is as neat a one as eye can look upon, and if the contents are not either particularly absorbing or wonderfully instructive, they "will serve." There is considerable abuse of Rome, which will please some and displease others. The letters have, of course (though the fact has to be inferred from internal evidence), appeared before (probably in *Good Words*), and have been reprinted for the benefit of the Dean's admirers.

Oswald Cray. By Mrs. Henry Wood. (3 vols. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.) Mrs. Wood has written another clever novel, which will, no doubt, be properly appreciated by her many adherents. It has abundance of "points," situations, incidents, mystifications, and questionable English. There is plenty of millinery also; what the ladies "had on" in joy and in grief, in health and in sickness, in wealth and in poverty, is carefully described. There are some few lessons in elementary French, and there is a dose of religious sentiment to "top up" with, on the principle, perhaps, on which some persons take carbonate of soda after what chemists call "indulging freely in the pleasures of the table." Mrs. Wood's fabric rests upon an idea (which may be, but we hope is not, well founded) that even the best people in the world lack candour and straightforwardness. Had her chief characters been open and outspoken, the edifice she has reared could not have been carried beyond the stage arrived at in the first volume; Dr. Davenal would never have shrunk from his duty, even to screen Mark; and Oswald Cray would never have behaved as the stuck-up idiot he appears to be, who deserved to be spurned by Sara for his want of faith and his insulting patronage. Neal, the man-servant, is the most extraordinary character in the book; he is continually spying, eavesdropping, opening desks, and reading other persons' letters; he has no motive beyond the gratification of his natural love of what is underhand; it is his sole recreation; and if he had been cut off from that he would undoubtedly have lost his appetite and have sunk into a rapid decline. Mrs. Wood is aware how impossible a character he will appear, and she therefore meets any objection on that ground by stating that he is drawn from the life. Let those who cannot afford to keep a man-servant find consolation in Mrs. Wood's statement. It is to be feared that men of Belial will shoot out the tongue and mock at that part of Mrs. Wood's story where the death of "Albert the Good" is introduced; there will drop from them, very likely, the words "bad taste" or "fulsome adulation;" and it is to be regretted that, if the melancholy event could not be altogether kept out, it was not alluded to in less exaggerated terms. Mrs. Mark Cray was of far too frivolous a nature to have been affected as she is represented (pp. 216, 217, 218) to have been. Mrs. Wood says, "I may be mistaken," and we cannot help thinking she is.

Celebrities of London and Paris. By Captain Gronow. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) "Old men forget," says the poet; but he had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Captain Gronow. The gallant Captain, so far from forgetting, is continually remembering. Some time ago he had remembered a first and a second series of "Anecdotes of the Camp, the Court, and the Clubs;" and now he has remembered a third, which will probably meet with as much favour as was accorded to its predecessors. It contains an account (correct, Captain Gronow says; and he certainly appears to have done what was in his power to make it so) of the famous (or infamous) coup-d'état of the 2nd of December, 1851; and has, by way of frontispiece, a coloured representation of "a ball at Almack's in 1815," which nothing will ever persuade us is not a caricature and is not ill-drawn.

The Nile Basin. By Captain R. F. Burton. (1 vol. Tinsley.) This book is divided into two parts, of which the first is "a memoir read before the Royal Geographical Society, Nov. 14, 1864," by Captain Burton; and the second is a review, by James M'Queen, Esq., F.R.G.S., of "Captain Speke's Discovery of the Source of the Nile." Both parts, however, have one object; and that is, to discredit Captain Speke and Captain Speke's discoveries. Poor Speke has gone to his account, and we know what mortals should say of the dead. Of his discoveries, seeing that geographers and African travellers themselves differ, what can a stay-at-home reviewer say? Let those who are interested about, and competent to deal with, the question obtain this book and read therein Captain Burton's "five main objections" to that "settlement of the Nile question" which gives the honour of discovery to the late Captain Speke.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall commenced his course of twelve lectures "On Electricity" on Tuesday last, with considering the phenomena of excitation, attraction, repulsion, and conduction. He showed that dry glass and other vitreous bodies rubbed with dry silk (and more especially when the silk is coated with amalgam) are electrified and attract light bodies, and that a similar effect is produced when amber, sealing-wax, and other resinous bodies are rubbed with dry flannel. He stated that the electricity excited on the glass, formerly called "vitreous," is now termed "positive," and that "resinous" electricity is now termed "negative." The fundamental law of electric action was proved by numerous experiments—viz., that bodies charged with like electricities repel each other and attract those charged with opposite electricities: positive repelled positive and attracted negative. It was also shown that one of these electricities cannot be excited without the other. When a body was electrified by friction the rubber was also electrified, but with the opposite electricity. Repulsion was also shown to be a true means of determining whether the electricity of a body were positive or negative. Professor Tyndall defined the theory of electric fluids, stating that electric attractions and repulsions are supposed to arise from two invisible fluids, each being self-repulsive, the two being mutually attractive; and that both are supposed to be mixed in unelectrified bodies. The act of electrifying by friction is said to consist in separating the two fluids, one being diffused over the rubber, the other over the body rubbed. He considers this theory to be incorrect, yet useful in the present state of inquiry. The lecture was concluded with examples of conduction and insulation. Some bodies (such as metal-wire) permitted electricity to pass freely through them, while others, such as silk (insulators) do not. Silk was made a conductor by wetting it. The principle and use of the gold-leaf electroscope were explained, and shown to depend on like electricities repelling each other.

On Friday evening, the 27th inst., the discourse will be given by General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., "On the Results of Cuneiform Discovery to the Present Time," as Cardinal Wiseman is prevented from lecturing by indisposition.

A New Education Scheme.—Sir Laurence Palk, Bart., M.P., has circulated amongst the nobility and leading gentry and clergy of Devonshire a scheme in reference to education grants, on which he proposes to found a bill for introduction into Parliament in the forthcoming Session. He states that it has been generally felt by all who are connected with the small rural parishes that the schools are most inadequately supported, and that frequently their existence depends upon the personal efforts and subscriptions of the Incumbent, who is not, in many cases, able to bear this self-imposed burden. It is also a fact, he says, not sufficiently reflected upon, that every rural parish, be it great or small, poor or wealthy, has hitherto contributed to the education of more wealthy districts, who, by reason of their wealth and numerical superiority, reap the advantage of that educational grant which is rendered prohibitory to rural poverty and numerical inferiority of population by the stipulations of the Revised Code. "There may," he continues, "be some who still cherish the hope that when the richer districts have been well supplied with all the advantages education can give; that when the grant from the State, to which the rural parishes contribute, shall have given the sons of the mechanic and middle classes an education comparatively free of expense, which will fit them to obtain the most lucrative appointments, attention may be given to the educational destitution of the rural parishes. But whilst this great theory is being worked out, every step in superior education widens the gulf between the labourer and artisan, and multiplies and extends the injustice of making poverty contribute to the wealth of the rich." The hon. Baronet's bill proposes to enable districts, by grouping themselves together, to form educational boards, and to obtain by the tests of results capitation grants from the fund to which they severally contribute. Magistrates are to be *ex officio* members, and each parish is to elect two members of the board. Powers are provided for inspection, management, &c.; district schools under the Act to be under the same rules and regulations as those conducted by certificated masters or pupil teachers, and inspected by Government.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In the gentle bubbling of the agitation for Parliamentary Reform which is going on, naturally certain gentlemen rise more or less prominently to the surface, and, in some sort, become leaders of the movement. Examples of this kind of standing out on this question are to be found in Mr. Buxton and Mr. W. E. Forster, who have each very recently passed under the extra-Parliamentary yoke which is set up for members once a year, as grottoes of oyster-shells are built by the street boys. Both these gentlemen had not long before demonstrated at public meetings; but, as their appearances there were not penal in the sense in which gatherings of a member's own electors may be taken to be, they were not crucially declarative until such an occasion arose. Being closely connected by family ties, and both of them by nature and character calculated to be influenced by those ties in the most kindly spirit, it may be supposed that they know something of each other's minds on most public questions. Doubtless neither would yield to the other in sincerity or desire to bring about that extension of the franchise which each advocates with a certain seasonableness just now; but from that point their divergence is complete. Mr. Buxton, whose political education has been carried on in what may be called a metropolitan area, where personal pressure on politicians, except in special cases, is not very great, is able to deal with Reform somewhat as an abstract question, and to base it on a system of balances and compensations which is ingenious and in a great degree philosophic. But it may be remembered that perhaps the most decisive blow which Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill in 1858 received was when Mr. Bright sneered at "fancy franchises," and it is unquestionable that the spirit which evoked that phrase is the predominant one in the quarters where the subject of the franchise is most thought of and discussed; and that is where Mr. Forster received his teaching. His views, as stated in his speech the other day at Bradford, are clear and simple. He desires a rough and ready reform, which shall testify to a principle, leaving its working-out to the good sense and the practical skill of its recipients. Indeed, though in gentle and tender tones, he contrasted Mr. Buxton's plan with his own idea, and insinuated impracticability and dilletanti-ism with regard to the former. For the rest, his speech, which was long, seemed to indicate a struggle with that sort of difficulty which all members nowadays put before themselves—that of not knowing exactly what to talk about. Even the question of Reform was treated as if there were no particular vitality and certainly no special stimulus about it. In short, like every one else this recess, Mr. Forster had a dead level to pass over; but, like a horse in a circus, to seem to be going at a whirlwind pace, while, in fact, the speed is curiously adapted to preserve a certain steadiness and moderation.

On some subjects, and on some occasions, there is no member of the House who can say what he means with more point and directness, or with a more satirical turn of language, than Mr. Ayrton. But when, from some cause or other, he desires to talk without being understood, he has the faculty of pouring sentence after sentence, in one everlasting flow, without conveying a notion of what he is driving at. It has always struck us that Mr. Ayrton had mistaken his vocation in taking up the popular line of politics, and especially in becoming member for a metropolitan district which is very far removed indeed from the cold shade of the aristocracy. If ever there was what is called a popular constituency, it is to be found in the Tower Hamlets; and, whatever he may say, there is something in Mr. Ayrton's demeanour which indicates an inaptitude, however, he seeks to keep it latent, to come cordially *en rapport* with the multitude as it is represented in his electoral clients. There is, we will not say an affectation of, but a tendency towards, fine-gentlemanness in him, which causes him to appear to be always turning up his nose at something which was offensive to that organ, and therefore would render it peculiarly sensitive to the effects of that *parfum démocratique* which pervades such popular assemblies as that which he addressed one evening last week. The report of his speech gave one the idea that he was speaking in sniffs; taking up a subject, holding it up for a minute, and tossing it half or wholly contemptuously away, as if he felt that he must get through an unsavoury task somehow, and was determined that his audience should receive as little pleasure in hearing what he said as he himself in saying it. Such a specimen of intercommunication between member and constituency suggests a notion that, if there be one thing that Mr. Ayrton dislikes more than an Alderman of the Corporation of London, it is a Tower Hamlets elector. What were the arts by which he won the favour of that body it is not easy, at the present time, to conjecture; but he acts towards and treats them with a touch of the spoilt child about him which indicates that he has exhibited fascinations in relation to them with which all the rest of the world which does not penetrate into that idiosyncratic metropolitan population have never been favoured, and of which they have seen no gleams which would induce them to take trouble to exhume them. It may be a wayward and an unjustifiable fancy; but one does, somehow, fancy that Mr. Ayrton, as a public man, is seeking after something—that he wants something. What can it be?

Southwark is in some degree conterminous with Lambeth, and it was not a very wide step which Mr. Layard took when he went over the border between them, the other night, to lecture upon schools of art in the latter borough. It was only natural in the Lambethians that, having, no doubt, every political faith in their own representatives, but being equally strong in the distrust of their powers of dealing with questions of art, they should go into their neighbour's territory and ask a man of mark there to do that for them which was unattainable within their own limits. And, in truth, Mr. Layard was far more at home in recalling his experiences of Nineveh and tracing painting and sculpture up to the Assyrians than when he is pettishly defending Earl Russell's peculiar mode of diplomacy, and, in default of a case of his own, abusing that of every one else. Here, at least, he could talk with that freedom and boldness which is characteristic of him, without any fear for his coat tails, which are so constantly pulled in the House that one wonders he does not ask Mr. Forster to see whether in Bradford some manufacturer cannot invent a broadcloth specially adapted for the garments of an Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A proof of his heretical courage is to be gained in the fact that he absolutely ventured to criticise, in the rudest way, that famous picture of Mr. Herbert in the Palace at Westminster, which everybody says is to enchant the world, as soon as the world can get into such a very moderate space as is allotted to the Peers' Robing-room. A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has been beforehand with Mr. Layard in a characterisation of the figures in Mr. Herbert's picture, which, with that accuracy in English topography so peculiar to French men of letters, he describes as modelled on the Jews who congregate in "St. Giles's." But even the foreign critic does not hazard so very familiarly heterodox an opinion as that Moses, the central figure of all, is a verisimilitude of a dirty Bedouin Arab, who had often carried Mr. Layard's portmanteau across the desert. With this new dictum on the work, uttered by one who, so far as the alleged likeness is concerned, must be taken as an authority, duly blazoned abroad, one wonders whether the pensive public will become critical of the picture next Session, when it is again exhibited. Phrases like that of which Mr. Layard has delivered himself have a knack of sticking to the person or thing at which they have been launched; and it is quite possible that few persons who go to gaze on what is admittedly a great work of art but will, when they look at Moses, think of the Bedouin Arab, which will be a pity, as all disillusions are. It is not for this illustration, however, that Mr. Layard's lecture ought to be remembered, for there were many things which he said which were interesting, and much that was even recondite; while the best impression which his "art-utterance" left was rather that of the active, zealous, and adventurous traveller in regions which he has done so much to render pleasantly familiar to his countrymen, than of him who has of late been merged in the second-rate politician and the subordinate Government official.

There has been also an art-lecture at Kidderminster which was the product of Sir John Pakington, and which, as may be supposed, has very much enlarged the sphere of that peculiar branch of knowledge amongst the supple and accommodating constituency of that modest—so far as its number of electors are concerned—little borough.

The Queen has appointed Thomas George Knox, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, in Siam.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Old Tattersall's is showing symptoms of dissolution. Already the cupola, with its bust of George IV., has been removed to its new Knightsbridge home, and the fox only remains till a new pump or pedestal is prepared for it beneath or near its "fat friend" of so many years standing. Ere long the pictures of the racehorses and the little photograph of the octogenarian Will Williamson, in his scarlet, will descend from their pegs in the subscription-room, and it is fully expected that the first sale will take place in the new yard during the first week of April. There is one comfort, that both the old Yard and the Green, and many of their most ardent worshippers, will be preserved to all time by the pencil of Mr. Joy.

The lives of speculators are being rendered miserable at present by their inability to guess which is the better of the two, Broomielaw or Breadalbane, a point upon which Mr. I'Anson is most probably not at all clear himself. Amid the mist on the point both bay and chestnut have gone back slightly. Liddington is rather falling from the somewhat false position which he held throughout the winter. Chattanooga is firm, and Bedminster is advancing. Blair Athol seems to have stimulated "a noble rage" for dark horses, as out of the seven first Derby favourites no less than three rank under that head.

No year has ever opened so favourably as '65 for The Turf, and the Liverpool Steeplechase and nearly all its little brothers have bumper entries as well. The Two-Year-Old Plate at Newmarket numbers ninety-eight subscribers, the Criterion sixty-five, the Ascot New Stakes seventy-six, and the Doncaster Two-Year-Old seventy-eight. For the Ascot Cup thirty-seven are entered, with Breadalbane, Liddington, Zambesi, Scottish Chief, and Dollar among the unsealed nominations. The Alexandra Plate, at Ascot, with £1000 added, has Vermouth, Ackworth, Scottish Chief, and Fille de l'Air among its nominations; and as the distance is nearly three miles and the scale of weights nearly 2 st. above the conventional 8 st. 10 lb., Lord Redesdale should be happy at last. The Beaufort Cup, at Bath, has sixty-three subscribers, and is framed with Ascot weights and Goodwood penalties. The Free Handicap shows that, in Admiral Rous's estimation, Vermouth is 5 lb. better than Fille de l'Air and Scottish Chief, and 7 lb. better than Ely, Miner, and Cambuscan; and it is a curious symptom of the fastness of the age, that a sporting paper publishes a handicap "in anticipation of the Chester Cup." There are about 230 horses in training at Newmarket. John Scott has seventy-three, headed by old Basilisk, and nearly three dozen of them two-year-olds; and John Day, who never publishes his list, is said to have fully a hundred in hand. Thanks to his Grace of Badminton, the Danebury stables were never so well filled.

There are not many important changes in the stud farms. Lord of the Isles goes to Althorp, and Surplice succeeds to the Hasketon box of Oulston, who comes to Newmarket. The Lawyer commences his new career at Stanton, where the first foal of the season had a very narrow escape of being born in the old year. Lord Clifden is not advertised for the stud, and yet his name does not appear in any of the handicaps. It is to be hoped that it will be found in one of his Lordship's sealed nominations for the Ascot Cup, and that we may see the St. Leger bay in different form to what we did last year. His half-brother, Adventurer, the finest stayer that has yet been credited to Newminster, will stand with Warlock at Sheffield-lane paddocks, and is pretty certain to be popular; and Sir George Strickland (now Sir George Chomley, in consequence of having succeeded to some large estates in the North) has sixteen mares of his own for the magnificently-bred Hubert by Stockwell from Newminster's own sister. We hear that 166 out of the 297 sons and daughters of Stockwell which started in 1858-64, have won £128,905 in 412 races. St. Albans' subscription is full, and an own sister or brother to him will be among the foals of the season. General Hess was bought in at Tattersall's for 390 gs., and Atherstone at 1950 gs.

The first course in the Members' Cup at Altcar was between the ultimate winner, Jem Mace, and Chloe, the winner of the Waterloo Cup in '63, who fell, and was only very narrowly beaten after all. Mr. Gibson's puppy, Gunboat, ran, as he always does, remarkably well, and was only got rid of, in his fourth course, after an undecided course, by Jem Mace, who beat Mr. Brougham's Bonnie Venture, a bad ditch jumper, for the deciding course. Mr. Borron's Bandeau, by Bold Enterprise, ran up to Mr. Brundritt's Accident for the Sefton Stakes, and Lord Binning's Bribery and Bergamot divided the Veteran Stakes for dogs pupped before 1860. Breeze, a daughter of Cioloja, whom Mr. Campbell considered the best he ever bred, broke her back at a bank. Lord Sefton sent ten dogs to the slips during the week, but won nothing. The Waterloo Cup *on dits* are to the effect that Mr. J. Jardine will most likely run Bonus; Mr. Haywood, Rebe (who has been very lame) or Reveller the Second; and Mr. Gibson, Clasper (whom he was anxious to borrow, for the purpose, from his owner last year) and Gunboat, who has been only beaten in the last tie but one at each Altcar Club Meeting. Cheer Boys, Tullochgorum, King Death, Jem Mace, Kitty Malone, and Bonnie Venture are all named as likely to go, so that Calabaroono will have to meet a strong field. The name of the judge is not announced, but it is expected that there will be a closer struggle for it than usual, as a new judge has been giving great satisfaction. Spagnoletti, a clever son of Canaradzo, won the Cothelstone Cup, and got (which is most unusual) two byes in his four courses. Mr. Borron was not very lucky with his own dogs at Coole, County Cork), though Winsome Lassie, by his Bold Enterprise, won the cup.

The shadow of the old United has published its list of members, which contains none of any public note save Atkinson, Carpenter, Grundy, and Iddison. The United South of England, on the contrary, can bring into the field an eleven composed of Cæsar, Griffith, Hearne, Humphrey, Jupp, Lockyer, Lillywhite, Mortlock, Sewell, H. H. Stephenson, and Willsher. How, after all this splitting, a match will be managed between "the two Elevens" is very difficult to say, as the unaccountable conduct of the three Cambridge men with regard to Surrey has so materially complicated matters.

A meeting was held at Peterborough on Monday last—Mr. Tryan in the chair—to consider the proposed change in the Milton Hunt. It was eventually decided that everything should remain as it is, save that in future the Hon. George Fitzwilliam should have a subscription of £2000 a year, which is to become due on Jan. 1, 1866. About £1250 was subscribed in the room. The ready way in which the matter has been met is a very graceful return for the sport which the Fitzwilliam family have so freely furnished to the county in the past and present centuries.

THE FARM.

There is little enough to break the agricultural dulness of the season. The Anti-Malt Tax men are, of course, going into training again for their annual set-to with the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the wool-buyers have pondered long and deeply over the news of the 30,000 bales of cotton in Savannah before they dared to operate. In the general dearth of news we note an account in the *Veterinarian* of an operation on a foal of three weeks for roaring; and the reappearance of Messrs. Howard's retired champion ploughman, John Hullitt, who, with a strange pair of horses, vanquished the Ransomes and their Suffolk team in the first of the All England ploughing-matches of the year.

Lady Pigot's herd is fast approaching its old dimensions before the sale of '63; and the Ravenspur calves are full of promise. Perfume, of the Bracelet blood, and purchased at Towneley, has produced a roan heifer-calf, Pastille, and there are also red heifers from Young Dahlia and Medoro. Ravenshope, from Isabella Hopewell, is considered to be about the best ever bred at Branches. His dam has been recently slaughtered, and she unfortunately leaves no female behind her. British Flag, from Warlaby (where a sale will, it is rumoured, take place early in the autumn), succeeds Ravenspur. We are glad to hear that Mr. Wetherall, who has been hardly able to leave the house for ten months past, except very occasionally for a carriage airing, is much better, and quite hopes, with the assistance of his two sons, to undertake sales again in person this season. Many, besides ourselves, sadly missed "Nestor" from his accustomed seat at the side of the shorthorn ring in '64. Queen of May 2nd, which was in the Royal Worcester "black list," has brought a calf to Warlaby, and so has Soldier's Bride. It seems that this herd had quite a run of bull-calves last year—viz., thirteen to four heifers. Mr. Baldwin's bull-calf by Battersea from the unbeaten Miss Hastings 2nd, has been named Hesiod. Battersea forms the portrait of the month in the *Farmers' Magazine*, which also contains an account of the herd at Luddington. Ten out of his fourteen prizes have been won for Mr. Baldwin, and of the £150 paid by secretaries of societies, £120 may be set off against his present owner's £105 purchase-money and show expenses. So far, Mr. Baldwin has won about thirty-five prizes for Herefords, and ten for sheep. He has exhibited at only three Royals, and taken away four firsts and a second; and some medals, a cup, and £370 compose the sum total for fat and store winnings during the few years he has been among the show ribbons.

The editor of "The Hereford Herd-book" is underlined for a paper on the Management and Breeding of Cattle at the Central Farmer's Club, which announces that it will give a ten-guinea cup for the best essay read before it in the course of the year. As the subjects include Middle-class Education, Importance of Sheltering and Covering to the Farm and the Homestead; and the management of Pigs, Grass-land, Cattle, and Benefit Societies, the decision will be rather a difficult one to arrive at in the face of so much variety.

Everything promises well for the show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, under the management of the new secretary, Mr. Parrington. Mr. James Brown, M.P., of Rossington, near Doncaster, has given £100 to the local fund, which already reaches £1000. It is proposed to offer prizes of £50 for the best thoroughbred and cart sires, subject to the condition of their travelling a fifteen-mile circuit round Doncaster. There will be also a silver cup of the value of £25 for the best shorthorn in the yard.

The annual sale of Sir F. Homeyer's pure-bred Merino rams was held at Ranzin, Pomerania, last month; and was attended by flock-masters from nearly all parts of Prussia, Hanover, and Mecklenburg. Out of the eighty-six rams, thirty-six averaged £60, and five of them twice that amount, and the remaining fifty £12 each.

It was stated recently, at a meeting of the local committee of the Royal Agricultural Society at Plymouth, that the total sum to be given in prizes next July will be £3357, against £2670 at Newcastle last year. Of this £1125 is allotted to cattle, £585 to horses, £920 to sheep, and £225 to pigs. The local committee contributes £502, or £92 more than was given by the Newcastle people.

MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK FOX-HOUNDS AT MERTON HALL.

Merton Hall, the seat of Lord Walsingham, is about ten miles from Thetford, in West Norfolk; a mansion built of red brick, in the Elizabethan style, probably about the year 1600, on the site of a house which had been in the possession of the De Grey family since the fourteenth century. It stands in a park two miles in length, which near the house is studded with timber. The gardens are remarkable for the noble old oak, measuring 23 ft. 4 in. in the circumference of its trunk; and there is also a fine collection of pines and firs. Lord Walsingham, like other noblemen and gentlemen in Norfolk, is a zealous practical agriculturist, and has a celebrated flock of Southdown sheep. The Prince of Wales, in his visit to Merton last week, had an opportunity of inspecting this flock, of which his Royal Highness, who has an hereditary love of farming pursuits, took care to avail himself. We have chosen for the subject of an Illustration of this visit a lively scene displayed in front of Merton Hall on Friday, when the West Norfolk fox-hounds had their appointed meet in the park, on the north side of the hall. By a judicious arrangement, the east side of the coach road was roped off for carriages and the west side for horsemen, while a square immediately in front of the north court was set apart for the hounds.

We have received from a correspondent the following account of the day's sport:—"When the Prince of Wales had mounted his favourite chestnut he rode into the reserved space and followed the hounds up the avenue of horsemen and carriages, receiving as he passed along the most cordial salutations from the large company assembled. There were upwards of 200 carriages of various description, and from 400 to 500 horsemen at the meet. Persons on foot were not admitted into the park, and, consequently, the roads round the park were so thickly lined with people that they gave little chance for a fox getting away. The master of the hunt, therefore, very properly determined to explore some coverts at a distance; and the hounds were trotted off to a beautiful covert called Sturston Car, where foxes had been seen and were known to abide; but, from the snow and rain of the previous night, the Cars were very wet, and, doubtless, the fox had sought higher and dryer ground. Two or three other coverts were tried, without success; and this can scarcely be wondered at near a certain place where, perhaps, foxes are not so much cared for as they are by the noble Lord of Merton. To the delight of everybody, the cheering order, of 'Go to Sparrow Hills' was given, and we heard several exclaim, 'That's the place! we are sure of a fox; there, it is never drawn blank!' When we reached this favourite covert, we found it a perfect study for any person who wants to make a fox-covert. There are a hundred acres or more of fern, furze, mahonias, rhododendrons, dwarf pinuses, and every plant calculated to make covert, backed, on the north, by a fine oak wood abounding with pheasants, which, we think, clearly proves that where there is a *will* foxes and pheasants may be found together. The hounds had been but a very short time in the covert when a fine, spanking fox came bounding past us. He ran westward, then jumped a stone wall, into the oak woods, and showed at the west end, where he was headed. He then ran eastward, and made for the open part of the wood, and was viewed by the first whip passing immediately in front of the drawing-room windows, but in the mean time another fox had quietly made its way across the park, to the north, and got clear away. Our first fox, after passing the hall, ran up to the road at the east end of the wood, and was again headed. He passed along the park fence and through the lodge gate, notwithstanding the attendance of two policemen, ran along the roadside towards Watton, and was headed a third time. He then ran eastward, and skirted an oak wood near Merton Rectory; and, seeing people again in front, he doubled for the village of Thompson, finally bearing to the west for the park; and in this line some awkward fences and ditches showed themselves, all which his Royal Highness went at without flinching and cleared in admirable style, while a good many persons came to grief, and looked none the better for their roll. The scent had never been good, but now it became so bad that the hounds could not work their fox at all, and finally lost him. It was now half-past three, but it was determined to draw Wayland Wood, famous as being the wood from which the traditional story of the 'Babes in the Wood' was founded, and near the wood stands the house in which the cruel uncle is said to have lived. A fox was soon found, but, from the great extent of the wood and the number of persons about, he could not be made to break covert, and finally ran to ground. Another fox broke away on the east side of the wood; but, unfortunately, this fox was not hallooed, or, even at the late hour when he broke covert, a good spurt might have been got, for the country was a good one."

On Saturday the Prince, with several other gentlemen, commenced covert-shooting at eleven o'clock, and, notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, a very large number of pheasants were killed. His Royal Highness went back to Sandringham that afternoon.

A hopeful miner, writing from Nevada territory, the land of silver bricks, says:—"It is estimated that the silver mines of Nevada will yield this year 25,000,000 dols. This amount will be taken out in two years from now in this city and vicinity annually, as we are now taking out and sending forward 150,000 dols. per month, which will be nearly doubled after the 1st of next January."

The Sultan has ordered from the Thames Ironworks Company another iron-plated frigate, to be called the Turkistan, and to be paid for out of his private funds. The new vessel will measure 365 ft. by 56 ft. from stem to stern, 36 ft. from keel to deck, and will draw 25 ft. of water. Her engines are to be 1200-horse power, and her tonnage 6000 tons. She will be armed with forty-four rifled cannon of the heaviest metal.

The Turkish Government is about to construct on its own account a railroad from Ismid to Sabandja, near the Sakaria River. This railroad will be of especial service for the transport of timber from the splendid forests of Karamanly, which lie close to Sabandja, and the timber from which is extensively used in the Imperial arsenals. The railroad will further open the commerce of Asia Minor in a part where the present means of communication are very deficient. The expense will not be great, as the line will not be five leagues long, and the constructors will make use of the materials of the old Balaklava Railroad, purchased by the Ottoman Government.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO MERTON HALL, NORFOLK, THE SEAT OF LORD WALSINGHAM: THE MEET OF THE FOX-HOUNDS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



RUINS OF THE EDINBURGH THEATRE AFTER THE LATE FIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS TO THE INMATES OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BURNING OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

A fire broke out in the Theatre Royal at Edinburgh, on Friday week, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and within a couple of hours the whole building was destroyed, besides the cloister and part of the main building of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. This disaster, being attended with the loss of six lives, amongst which is that of Mr. George Lorimer, the Dean of Guild, has caused a deep gloom in the city of Edinburgh. The theatre, which was opened nine years ago, occupied the site of the Adelphi Theatre, which was destroyed by fire in May, 1855. The box entrance was in the south-east corner of the building, fronting Leith-walk, and the site extended on the north side to Little King-street, where the pit and gallery entrance was; and on the east side to Broughton-street, upon which the store-room and saloon windows looked out. On the north side the theatre adjoined St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the interval between the two edifices being filled up by a cloister or private chapel. On the west side, which was the higher part of the site, the gable abutted upon several tall and densely-populated buildings in Little King-street, or St. James's-place, consisting of four or five stories, and inhabited in flats. On the other side of Little King-street, which has a very steep slope down to the street, there was also a tall range of inhabited dwellings, running to six or seven stories high.

The fire originated in the top shifts of the scenery, where the gas-man, named Cassey, had just been putting in the lights, at a subdued height, to be ready for the illumination of the evening's performance in the pantomime of "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe." He had succeeded in lighting the second row of top-lights, and was lighting the first, when the drapery caught fire. The flame spread so rapidly that neither Cassey nor the men he called to help him—Stewart, the carpenter, and Syme, the fireman—could prevent its catching the scenes, whence it took hold of the woodwork. These men, and others in the house, had just time to escape, though Stewart was nearly suffocated with the smoke. Some efforts were made to save the valuable dresses and other "properties," but these efforts were soon abandoned. By this time the flames had burst upwards through an opening in the roof, caused by the fall of the roof of the stage and of the ventilating turret above. Through the upper windows and doorway in Little King-street, also, flames presently issued, and fiery embers were hurled forth, continually threatening to ignite the opposite houses. This grand and terrible spectacle drew thousands of people to Leith-walk; while many gathered on the Carlton hill, and at other available points of view. In the mean time, all the fire-engines of the town had been sent for. The police were assisted in keeping order by a strong detachment of the 74th Regiment, from the Castle, under Lieutenant and Adjutant Currie; while Lieutenant Nicholas brought fifty men of the Royal Artillery from Leith Fort, with their powerful engine. It was hoped that the fire might be confined to the theatre; but it was from the state of the walls that further danger was most apprehended. A part of the south wall had been torn down in the fall of the roof, and, the boxes and galleries having given way in a series of loud crashes, the side walls, which were 40 ft. to 50 ft. high, stood unprotected and showing a great inclination outwards. The north wall, overhanging the cloister of the Catholic chapel, was in a very threatening condition. One of the chimney-stacks of the theatre had fallen and smashed the cupola and a large part of the roof of the cloister-chapel. Two men were struck down here. An old man named John Clark, one of the fire-brigade, was killed on the spot. A man named Thomas Henry Leeke was thrown down with a great stone on his back, having his head and arms partially clear of the rubbish, but unable to move. He called loudly and piteously for help, which could only be rendered by others at the greatest peril, for the north wall threatened every moment to give way. Several men courageously endeavoured to get him out. One of the most active in this benevolent and heroic labour was Mr. George Lorimer, Dean of Guild. Being himself a practical builder, he felt confident in his own calculations for his safety. He was repeatedly called to come away, but his reply was that he knew the theatre walls well, and that they would not give way, but that he would rescue the man even if at the peril of his life. Mr. Lorimer and his companions had been repeatedly warned of their danger; but Mr. Lorimer refused to leave the work while he felt it possible to rescue a fellow-creature, and several other men stuck by him and continued the effort to rescue Leeke. The fire-master, Mr. Mitchell, who had been observing the increased deflection of the wall, conjured Mr. Lorimer to yield, and even tried to drag him away. Bishop Strain, who had been at the spot all the evening, helping in the work, saw the wall beginning to yield, and ran through the large chapel to the cloister door to give the alarm. Mr. Chessar, Mr. Mitchell, and others who were also within the limits of danger at the moment, called out that the wall was falling, and, running within the unbroken part of the roof of the cloister, escaped. In a second or two the greater half of the north wall fell with a terrific crash. Mr. Lorimer and three others were in the act of escaping when they were overwhelmed in the ruins. Had Mr. Lorimer got a few feet further down the cloister, or had he taken to the door at which Bishop Strain stood, he would doubtless have escaped. It was impossible to tell at the time how many were killed, and the fire-master and others had reason to be grateful for their deliverance, for had they not sprung forward at the moment they would have shared the same fate. At first it was believed that seven or eight persons had been killed by the second fall, for the falling wall left a pile of rubbish about eight feet high over the bodies. It was not till ten o'clock next morning that the site of the cloister was finally cleared, and the number of persons killed ascertained to be six, including the two first struck down. It is thought that Leeke had been dead before the second fall took place. The view of the ruins which is presented by our Engraving shows the precise spot where Mr Lorimer and the others lost their lives in the manner we have described. The main building of St. Mary's Church is at the left hand, so that the space between this and the walls of the theatre marks the site of the cloister, while a heap of rubbish is shown as the remains of the north wall. We shall give a portrait of Mr. Lorimer next week.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The second annual soirée of this association was held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday week. It was attended, not only by the subscribers and friends of the association, but also by a large number of the deaf and dumb themselves. After tea the chair was taken by Mr. Philip Cazenove, who addressed the meeting in a short speech, which the Rev. S. Smith, the chaplain of the association, translated on his fingers for the benefit of the deaf and dumb visitors. On the conclusion of the chairman's speech, Mr. Smith exhibited the phenomenon of an address delivered simultaneously to the ears and eyes of the different portions of the meeting. He informed them that, although sufficient funds had not yet been accumulated to allow the committee to begin to carry out the objects of the association, they were in hopes that before another year had passed they might be enabled to commence. The objects in view were:—First. A place of worship for the deaf and dumb, who could not benefit by oral-instruction and had generally too limited a knowledge of book-language to read the service to advantage. Secondly. To give assistance to aged and infirm deaf mutes, some of whom were known to be working for a bare subsistence at upwards of seventy years of age. Thirdly. To provide a room for weekly lectures and for weekly reading, where the deaf and dumb might meet together to improve themselves and interchange ideas. In aid of these objects about £2000 had already been raised. The Queen had showed her interest in the undertaking by a donation of £50. Lord Carbery, himself deaf and dumb, had given £100; and if another £1000 were raised the committee thought they might commence the work. It was not easy to find a site such as was needed, and it was thought advisable that the institution should be located somewhere between Portland-place on the one side and Gray's-inn-lane on the other. Mr. Smith said he also hoped to raise a fund to give prizes to deaf mutes for proficiency in painting, skill as workmen, or steadiness of conduct. Some of them were good artists. A deaf and dumb artist had only the week before gained a silver medal at the Royal Academy. Mr. Smith's speech was closely attended to, and those who watched him frequently gave loud tokens of their approbation. The Rev. Arthur Casimir, Dr. Grosvenor, the Rev. W. Cadman, and other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting; and Professor Artis gave some recitations, which were translated, like the speeches, by Mr. Smith into the finger language of the deaf and dumb. After a vote of thanks to the chairman had been passed, as the serious business of the evening was over, its lighter entertainments were commenced by Professor Matthews, who ascended the platform and exhibited some wonderful tricks of legerdemain. He announced that he would perform a whole evening for the benefit of the funds of this association. This was followed by a performance vocal music, Mr. Wass's new cantata being sung by a party of amateur friends; and the evening closed with the illumination of a Christmas-tree and the distribution of many articles thereon suspended among the juvenile visitors. We give an Illustration of this entertainment for the sake of its benevolent object.

FINE ARTS.

A portion of Mr. Jacob Bell's bequest to the nation—viz., Landseer's picture "The Maid and the Magpie," together with the late Mr. Oppenheim, the blind collector's, bequest, Tschaggeny's fine picture, "An Incident in Battle," have been added to the South Kensington Collection. It is high time to ask when the remaining pictures left by the former donor are to be given up to the public. Mr. Jacob Bell died some five or six years ago, and bequeathed to the National Gallery—besides the picture by Sir Edward Landseer—"The Derby Day," by Mr. Frith, and "The Horse Fair," by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur—the last a somewhat reduced replica of the celebrated picture. All three pictures were, it was understood, to be detained for the purpose of engraving. But the engravings from all of them have been long since published, and there can be no good reason for their further detention. Of course, if these very popular pictures are transmitted from place to place for exhibition in the provinces it may help to swell the list of subscribers to the plates from them; but this is certainly not carrying out the intention of the donor; and, if they are any longer withheld from the collection to which they have now for some time actually, as well as virtually and prospectively, belonged, we think it is a case for the summary interference of the director of the National Gallery.

The Queen has offered to lend pictures by Wilkie, Mulready, Stanfield, Roberts, and Thomas to the Dublin Exhibition. The fine-arts department is presided over by Lord Powerscourt, a well-known connoisseur, as chairman of the appointed committee. Sir J. J. Coghill, Bart., one of the members of this fine-arts committee, is coming over to England shortly to obtain and select pictures for the exhibition.

A translation of a valuable work to the student of art-history (but hitherto a sealed book to those uncquainted with German) has been published by Smith, Elder, and Co. We allude to Mr. Bunnet's translation of the "Life of Michael Angelo" by M. Herman Grimm, the son of the younger of the famous Brothers Grimm. Would it not also be worth while for Mr. Bunnet or some other qualified person to put into an English dress the still more important biography of Raphael by M. Passavant? A good French translation of the latter appeared not long since, but we should imagine this would not destroy all demand for an English version.

Mr. Ruskin is to be congratulated upon his return into the domain—often with him the arena—of art. After a long flirtation with that very sedate housewife, Political Economy, he has come back to the old love, the Muse of Painting. The profit, even to the general reader, will probably be great; for Mr. Ruskin has brought to no other subject the insight, the rare energy and eloquence, he has displayed in discoursing upon art. However widely we may differ from his dogmas—though we may not wish to, and our judgment tells us we should not, follow where fancy often leads him—yet it must be felt that his writings on the subject in which he first acquired fame are far more valuable than those crude and Quixotic speculations with which he has more recently amused himself. In the current number of the *Art-Journal* Mr. Ruskin commences a series of papers under the somewhat far-fetched but poetical title, "The Cestus of Aglaia"—a goddess who, as one of the three Graces or Charites, has been aptly claimed as the patroness or impersonation of painting. Mr. Ruskin's purpose in these papers is to "try if there may not be determined some of the simplest laws which are indeed binding on art practice and judgment." After each paper remarks and discussion are invited. In the course of the article a bitter complaint is made by implication of the total, or almost total, neglect of the Turner drawings in the national collections, which Mr. Ruskin took so much pains to arrange and mount.

The directors of the Crystal Palace have just issued a circular to artists inviting contributions to the exhibition of the approaching season at their gallery; pictures to be sent to the Hanover-square Rooms on the 6th and 7th of March, whence they will be conveyed, free of charge, to Sydenham. A conclusive proof that the Crystal Palace picture-gallery improves in the character of the works exhibited and in the estimation of the public is afforded by the fact that the receipts of the past year are found to have risen to nearly £7000. The Art-Union erst called of the Crystal Palace is in future to be known as "The Ceramic Art-Union." Its principal prizes have hitherto been selected from this branch of art-manufacture, and future ones are to be so, as we understand, exclusively. This year it offers to subscribers busts of the Queen and the Prince Consort. The Art-Union owes its success chiefly to the knowledge and taste in ceramics of the late Mr Battam. The last work of this gentleman, The Lurline Tazza, has just been issued by Mr. Alderman Copeland. It is a graceful stooping figure of the nymph of the Lurlei supporting a shell-tazza to hold flowers. A pillar rises from a basin also intended for flowers, and sustains the figure of the nymph.

The mention of one Art-Union naturally recalls another; and we may state, by way of addition to our note, last week, on the fine engraving from Mr. Frith's picture of "Claude Duval," offered to subscribers to the London Art-Union for the present year, that the report of the society for the past year shows the continued prosperity of this the oldest of the Art-Unions. During 1864 the subscriptions amounted to £12,469. The reserve fund amounts to £11,549. Mr. Birch is now engaged in reproducing in marble for the society his statue, "A Wood Nymph," the model of which was selected from the competitive works for the execution of the first prize to be offered to subscribers. The council contemplate (with a view of ultimately lessening the expenses of the offices in the Strand) erecting on freehold ground a building of its own, uniting offices, warehouses, galleries, and a meeting-hall.

The bronze statues of Professor Wilson and Allan Ramsay, both by Mr. Steele, R.S.A., are about to be erected and inaugurated at Edinburgh—the former in the East Princes-street Garden, the latter in the West Garden.

We have had occasion to criticise unfavourably the past management of the exhibitions of the Society of Female Artists. It is, we trust, to be accepted as a proof of the inauguration of a better state of things in the forthcoming exhibition that the ladies (mere amateurs or patronesses in many cases) who have hitherto undertaken the direction have retired, leaving the entire management to devolve upon the artists themselves, by whom a committee has been formed.

The exhibition of David Roberts's sketches will probably open in February and close before the sale of pictures, &c., in May. The usual charge for admission will be made, and the proceeds, after payment of expenses, will be presented to the two artists' funds in which the deceased took so much interest.

The number of sketches of all kinds left by Mr. John Leech is now ascertained to be about 5000, and they will be sold at Christie's in the middle of April. Other sales of art-interest, advertised to take place during the season at the same well-known rooms, are the following:—The sketches, drawings, &c., of W. Dyce, R.A.; the works of W. Linton; the Branhope Manor Collections, those of Lord Cadogan, and of Messrs. Cartwright, F.R.S., W. Hardman, of Manchester, J. Davis, of Cranbrook Park, J. Sichel, of Timperley, and H. Wallis.

Mr. W. B. Scott has been commissioned by Sir W. C. Trevelyan to paint a series of subjects from "Chevy Chase" in continuation of the mural decorations by this artist executed in this Baronet's mansion at Wallington, near Newcastle. The pictures already executed illustrate the history of Northumberland. They were exhibited in London about two years ago, and won golden opinions for their originality, their force, and fertility of invention. The new subjects will fill the spandrils of an arcade over those pictures. In view of the signs in various quarters of a nascent demand for wall paintings, the principle adopted in the choice of subject at Wallington may be recommended for imitation. Would it not often be better, instead of seeking further afield, to illustrate in local monumental paintings the events of the highest local importance and interest? Mr. Scott has also in hand a picture representing the building of the castle of Newcastle by Robert Curthose, for the hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution of that town. The commission for this picture was given to the artist as a testimonial of esteem by the good people of Newcastle, and in acknowledgment of his services, particularly as master during nearly twenty years of the School of Design, a post he has lately resigned.

It is now many years since the name of the Etching Club was first made familiar to the public through the medium of its etchings and illustrated books. The list of members has undergone considerable alteration since that time; but in a work recently published by Mr. Cundall, entitled "A Selection of Etchings by the Etching Club," we observe still some of the old names; and while they worthily sustain their old reputation, the younger members successfully compete with them in their contributions, and add fresh glory to the already illustrious name of the club. Mr. Creswick, one of the oldest members, adds to a painter's freedom the mechanical dexterity of a long-practised etcher and draughtsman on wood. His picture of "A Roughish Road by the Loch Side" is a charming bit of simple nature, and, if transferred to canvas, and a figure put on the road just in the right place, would be coveted by many a connoisseur. There is wonderful depth in Mr. Palmer's "Herdsman." It has all the extraordinary power of his water-colour pictures. It is real enjoyment to look upon Mr. Ansdell's "Park" and Mr. Redgrave's "Summer Woods." Mr. Cope's "Spring Flood" is very forcible in effect, and is a perfect gem. There is fine feeling and dextrous handling in Mr. Haden's "Study in Kensington Gardens." There are also contributions from Messrs. Millais, R.A.; Frederick Taylor, Holman Hunt; Horsley, R.A.; G. B. O'Neill, and Hook, R.A., all commanding our admiration by their truth and excellence. While we heartily thank the Etching Club for creating for us such a fount of enjoyment as this volume contains, we trust they will often vary their more important labours at the easel by taking up the etching-needle and giving their "Etched Thoughts" to the public.

A movement is on foot to have an exhibition in the spring of the productions of the workmen of the Potteries district. An art-workmen's exhibition is also being organised in Manchester under favourable auspices. Contributions will be received from every town within twenty-five miles of the Manchester Exchange. The mention of this building reminds us that it has been decided to replace it by one in every way superior, and which shall contain a room half as large again as the existing one, and afford accommodation equal to the Hamburg Exchange, which is said to be the largest in Europe.

A memorial bust, in marble, of the late Duke of Richmond, by Mr. Foley, R.A., has just been erected in the Council Chamber, Chichester. On the left breast are various orders and medals bespeaking the services of his Grace as a soldier, and an inscription on the pedestal indicates the esteem in which he was otherwise held. It may not be generally known that the same sculptor (who is now engaged on a statue of General Stonewall Jackson) has executed a composition for the seal of the Confederate States of America. The design contains as a centre a representation of the statue of Washington, by the American sculptor, Crawford, which is erected at Richmond. The figure is mounted, and in uniform, as if commanding in an engagement. It is surrounded by a beautifully-composed wreath, consisting of the most valuable vegetable products of the Southern soil; as tobacco, rice, maize, cotton, wheat, and sugar-cane. The rim bears the legend, "The Confederate States of America, 22 October, 1862. Deo Vindice."

A pair of statuettes, from the figures of Sardanapalus and his Queen, in one of the Assyrian bas-reliefs, now in the British Museum, have been modelled by Mr. A. Hays, of Hans-place, and executed in porcelain. They are a faithful version of the original, and, having much historical interest, deserve a word of note.

The Misses Bertolacci are preparing a series of photographs of Turner's "Rivers of England," as a companion work to the "England and Wales," which we reviewed some time back.

Mr. Gibson, our great English sculptor at Rome, has just completed a group of a Nymph and Cupid, which was commissioned by the Prince of Wales, and which, by permission of his Royal Highness, has been coloured. "The idea was," says a correspondent of the *Athenæum*, "suggested by the sculptor seeing a girl of fourteen years of age in the streets of Rome playing with and throwing a child in the air." A statue of Psyche holding a sop to Cerberus has been commissioned of the same sculptor, by some purchaser incognito, at the price of £700; and this, too, is to be coloured—Mr. Gibson maintaining the propriety of the colouration of sculpture as stoutly as ever.

The new Church of St. Augustin, at Paris, is to be richly decorated with paintings, stained glass, enamelled medallions, and sculpture, at a cost of £11,584.

The City of Milan is about to erect a monument to Meyerbeer by public subscription; the amount collected at present is about 3000 lire. At Vienna a monument to Haydn is being executed.

Mr. Dobson, one of the ablest and most prolific of our provincial architects, the designer of an immense number of country mansions, churches, castles, railway-stations, &c., in the northern counties and other parts of England, has just died.

A New York paper states that Professor Silliman examined part of Southern California in the summer, and found oil equal in quality to the best in Pennsylvania struggling to the surface and running to waste down the rivers for miles. It has been regarded as a nuisance, rendering barren tracts of land of perhaps a mile square in the midst of a fine agricultural district.

Among the patterns and samples sent from the country to London by the post in one month of the year 1864—the first complete year of the inland pattern post system—were 136 packages of tea, 178 of sugar, 907 of alpaca and stuffs, 525 of cloth, 320 of silks, 189 of corn, and smaller numbers of samples of buttons, pipeclay, oilcake, ladies' dresses, hair, drugs, glue, stays, belts, caps, boots and shoes, beans, candles, shawls, flour, china, bricks, slippers, pincers, a cribbage-board, potatoes, feathers, lozenges, hay, tallow, gasfittings, eardrops, and a host of other curious and useful articles.

The new railway bridge at Battersea will, the *Railway News* states, be the widest in the world. In general appearance the new bridge will be the same as the existing one. It will consist of four arches, each of 175 ft. span in the clear, with a rise of 17 ft. 6 in. The immense iron ribs which support the superstructures are formed throughout of wrought iron, and these are firmly attached to cast-iron standards of massive proportions, which are placed over the piers. The whole of the framework is by this arrangement made continuous throughout. On each side of the river there is a land arch of 70 ft. span, making the entire length of the bridge 840 ft. The abutments are put in by means of coffer-dams, and the depth to which the foundations are carried down is 30 ft. below Trinity high-water mark. The piers are built upon the same principle as that which was first applied by Sir Charles Fox to the building of the bridge at Rochester across the Medway, and which has recently been very generally adopted in bridge-building, and on the Thames was employed in the construction of the Blackfriars, Charing-cross, and Cannon-street railway bridges.

Friendly Societies in France.—The *Moniteur* publishes a report, addressed to the Emperor by the President of the "Mutual Relief" societies, for the year ending December, 1863. It appears that up to that date there existed in France 4721 societies either approved or formally authorised by the Government. These societies comprised 676,522 members, of whom 78,544 were honorary and 597,978 participants, and of whom 506,376 were males and 91,602 females. In 1863 there was an increase of 139 over the previous year, composed of 37,478 members, 4663 of whom were honorary and 32,815 participants, the latter counting 27,521 men and 5294 women. The fund belonging to these societies, including what is called the retiring fund, consisted of 34,270,772f. 48c. (about £1,370,000). The receipts for the year amounted to 11,019,519f. 1c.; the expenditure to 8,830,433f. 45c. The receipts were the subscriptions of honorary members, subsidies, donations, legacies, interest from the funds, subscriptions of participant members, entrance fees, fines, &c. The expenditure consisted in relief to the sick members, doctors' fees, medicines, funeral expenses, relief to the widows and orphans, pensions in sickness or old age, expenses of management (this item stands at 484,197f.), furniture, extraordinaries, &c. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was 2,189,085f. The number of sick for the year, 157,635, of whom 130,752 were men and 26,883 women, or an average of 26·95 sick out of 100 members—26·41 for men and 29·93 for women. The number of days' wages to sick members was 3,098,583; or, 2,679,076 to men and 419,507 to women—an average of 20·33 for each man and 15·60 for each woman. There were during the year 7712 deaths. The number of societies approved in 1863 was 3046, or 154 more than the previous year; but from this 15 were deducted as embodied in other societies, or dissolved. These societies approved counted, on the 31st of December, 1863, 449,026 members, divided into 69,143 honorary and 379,953 free participants, of whom 316,502 were men and 63,451 women; showing an augmentation over 1862 of 4272 honorary and 27,299 participant members, or 23,808 men and 3491 women; and an augmentation of funds amounting to 1,971,836f.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ILCHESTER.



The Right Hon. William Thomas Horner Fox-Strangways, fourth Earl of Ilchester, Baron Ilchester, in the county of Somerset; Baron Strangways, of Woodford Strangways, in the county of Dorset; Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, and Baron of Redlynch in the county of Somerset, all in the Peerage of Great Britain, who died on the 10th inst., at his seat, Melbury House, Evershot, Dorsetshire, was the second son (and the eldest son by his second wife, Maria, third daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham) of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester. He was born on the 7th of May, 1795, and was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, and M.A. in 1820. Having adopted a diplomatic career, he was attached to the Embassy of St. Petersburg in 1816, at Constantinople in 1820, and at Naples in 1822. Two years later he was appointed paid Attaché at the Hague. He, in 1825, was Secretary of Legation at Florence; and was at Naples in the same capacity in 1828. He was also Secretary of Embassy at Vienna in 1832, and was made Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Office in August, 1835. He acted as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Frankfort Diet from 1840 to 1849, when he retired on a pension. He succeeded to the family title and estates on the 3rd of January, 1858, on the demise, without male issue, of Henry Stephen, the third Earl, his half-brother. He was a great horticulturist, and during his residence in Vienna was the means of introducing into this country the seeds of the Pinus Austriaca, or Austrian pine. Since his retirement, his Lordship devoted a great deal of attention to the culture of flowers and plants; and his gardens at Abbotsbury, near Dorchester, bear evidence of the care and attention bestowed upon them. The Earl was a liberal landlord and a kind-hearted friend to the poor, and his loss will be greatly felt. During the past few years he has improved his estate by erecting a number of model labourers' cottages, containing all the necessary offices; and the tenantry owe him much for his attention to their comforts. The Earl married, July 21, 1857, Sophia Penelope, second daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., fourth Baronet, of Normanby, in the county of Lincoln, and that lady survives him. He leaves no issue, consequently the succession devolves on his nephew, the only son of his younger brother, the late Hon. John George Charles Fox-Strangways, by his wife, Amelia, third daughter of Edward Marjoribanks, Esq.—viz., Henry Edward, now fifth Earl of Ilchester, who is in his eighteenth year. This family of Fox, as well as its junior branch, the historic line of the Lords Holland, springs from the stanch Cavalier and devoted friend of Charles II., the Right Hon. Sir Stephen Fox, Knight, who was the projector of the great military hospital at Chelsea, and contributed himself £13,000 to the undertaking. His eldest son, Stephen Fox, was, in 1756, created Earl of Ilchester, and was the grandfather of the Earl just deceased.

LADY BROUGHAM.

The Right Hon. Mary Anne, Lady Brougham and Vaux, who died, at Brighton, on the 12th inst., of bronchitis, in her seventy-seventh year, was the eldest daughter of Thomas Eden, Esq., Deputy Auditor of Greenwich Hospital, by his wife, Mariana, daughter of Arthur Jones, Esq., and was the niece of William, first Lord Auckland, and of Frederick, first Lord Henley. The lamented lady was twice married, first to John Spalding, Esq., of the Holms, Scotland; and secondly, on April 1, 1819, to the very eminent Henry Brougham, present Lord Brougham and Vaux. Her Ladyship, by her second marriage, with Lord Brougham, had issue two daughters—namely, Sarah Eleanor, who, born in 1820, died in 1821; and Eleanor Louisa, who, born in 1822, died in 1839.

MR. BETHELL OF RISE.

Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise, and Walton Abbey, in the county of York, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the East Riding, who died at his seat, Rise, near Beverley, on the 25th ult., was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Bethell, by his wife, Ann, daughter of James Clitherow, Esq., of Boston House, Middlesex, and was brother of the late Right Rev. Christopher Bethell, D.D., Bishop of Bangor. He was born May 10, 1772, and inherited the family estates under the will of his kinsman, William Bethell, Esq. He was M.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire from 1830 to 1831, and from 1833 to 1841. He married, April 26, 1800, Mary, second daughter of William Wellbank, Esq., of the city of London, and of Ravensworth Cowton, in the county of York, but leaves no issue. He is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, William Bethell, Esq., the eldest son of his youngest brother, the late Rev. George Bethell, Provost of Eton College. This family of Bethell, or Ap-Ithill, is of old Herefordshire origin and position. King Charles II. granted to Sir Hugh Bethell, in his time the head of the house, the lordship in fee of the manor and mansion of Rise; and from Sir Hugh the property has descended to the present owner. The park of Rise is very extensive and full of fine timber. The range for the deer includes one hundred and thirty acres. The mansion-house, which has undergone complete renovation, is a structure of striking architectural beauty and elegance.

MR. WALROND OF CALDER PARK.

Theodore Walrond, Esq., of Calder Park, Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L. for that county, who died at his seat, Calder Park, on the 31st ult., was a scion of the very ancient family of Walrond, of Dulford House, Devonshire, who have held their property in that county for centuries. He was the only son of Charles Wills Walrond, Esq., by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Day, Esq., of Antigua, and sister of Captain William Day, R.N., Governor of Sierra Leone. He was born Jan. 8, 1788, and married, Sept. 11, 1829, Jane, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles H. Hastings, K.C.H., a distinguished officer, who was wounded and lost his arm at the Battle of Copenhagen. Mr. Walrond by this marriage (his wife survives him) leaves four sons and three daughters; two of the latter are married—viz., Agnes Walwyn, wife of John Joseph Henley, Esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, M.P.; and Jane, wife of John Boyle, Esq., third son of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland. Mr. Walrond, whose death is much lamented in his neighbourhood and among his numerous friends, is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Theodore Walrond, Esq., now of Calder Park, who was born in 1824, and married, in 1859, Charlotte Elliot, youngest daughter of R. Grenfell, Esq., of Ray Lodge, Berks.

MR. PIGOTT OF DODDERSHALL PARK.

George Grenville W. Wandesford Pigott, Esq., of Doddershall Park, in the county of Bucks, was eldest son of William Pigott, Esq., of Doddershall, by his wife, Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. King, Rector of Mallow, in the county of Cork. He was born in 1796, and was educated at Rugby. He served in the British Army from 1812 to 1823, and in diplomacy from 1824 to 1830, when he was returned to Parliament for the borough of St. Mawes, and sat until the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1845 he accepted the appointment of Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner. For some few years before his death he had been compelled by failing health to relinquish all active employment and winter abroad. He was on his way to Nice, when he died, in London, on the 4th inst. Mr. Pigott was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, and for many years Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Bucks Militia. He married, first, in 1822, Charlotte, daughter of Edward Long, Esq., of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, which lady died, without issue, March 20, 1823; secondly, Oct. 31, 1838, Charlotte, youngest daughter of William Lloyd, Esq., of Aston, Salop, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, William Harvey Pigott, Esq., born in 1848, who succeeds him in his estate and the representation of the Buckinghamshire branch of the ancient Norman family of Pigott.

CHARLES SHAW, ESQ., OF BIRMINGHAM.

Charles Shaw, Esq., for so many years connected with commercial life of Birmingham, died, in his seventy-third year, on the 4th inst., at Brighton, from an attack of paralysis. Mr. Shaw was senior partner in the firm of Charles and James Shaw, successors to the old firm established upwards of half a century ago by his father and uncle, under the style of C. J. and C. Shaw. Mr. Shaw was well known for the interest he took in the trade and commerce of Birmingham. He was most active in founding the Birmingham Banking Company, and, until the last six or seven years, he was the guiding spirit in its most important arrangements. He also took a very prominent part in the formation of the London and North-Western and other railway companies. He was one of the earliest magistrates of Birmingham, and paid great attention to the discharge of his duties. His commercial connections were very extensive, including almost all the foreign markets. He was also very largely engaged in manufactures. In politics Mr. Shaw was a Conservative; but trade and commerce, and not politics, were the subjects to which he especially devoted his energy and his talents.

FAMILY OF THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.—In reference to a death stated a fortnight ago to have recently occurred in Tunis Bay, of "the *Hon.* B. Stratford, son of the late M. Gerard, Earl of Aldborough," it should be observed that the Right Hon. Benjamin O'Neale Stratford, sixth and present Earl of Aldborough, whose claim to that title was admitted by the House of Lords, June 12, 1854, is (with his only brother, Charles Henry, who died in 1842) the sole male issue of Mason Gerard, the fifth and late Earl of Aldborough, by his only wife, the Countess Cornelia Jane, who is still living.

A Tangier letter mentions that after a lapse of 180 years an English place of worship has been again opened at that place.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. I. C., Rapid Bay, S. Australia.—1. We have a vivid remembrance of your problem contributions many years ago, and were very favourably impressed by them. Those you have now sent us shall have every attention. 2. The collection of problems you speak of, published about twenty years since, is probably out of print. You should write to the publisher.

WILLIAM G.—Your problems shall be examined.

H. B.—We cannot undertake to receive the names of subscribers. Send them to the Editors.

I. W. A.—1. See the notice to "I. D. P.," "Pilot," &c., in last week's Number. 2. "I. B.'s" problems, we are informed, are now at press. The delay in their appearance arose, it seems, in a great measure from the confused state in which they were left by author and by the sudden death of the publisher.

JULIO, A. M.—Defeated by a problem of *two* moves! Oh, shame! Play 1. *R to K 7th*, and try and discover the mate next move.

WEE PAWN.—The solution of Enigma No. 1431 runs thus:—1. B to K Kt 2nd (ch). 2. Q to Q R 3rd; mate next move according to Black's play.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1089 by Phantom, Lex, I. O. H., S. E., B. T. V., Esmond, Ianthe, T. M. P., Box and Cox, G. I., N. Maurice, L. S. D., Spinster, Civis, Theo; Ellis, Cambridge; H. Frau, of Lyons; D. D., Cosmos, Dover; W. W. W., Confederate, Benbow, Lucy, Try-again, W. P., Lofthouse; G. A., of Preese; Nereus, Timothy, Vigo, Anna, W. G., Eldolon, Julio, A. M.; May, of Cairnsfoot; Pat, Edward, Marian, P. T. O., W. Bosbing, Derevon, Wee Pawn, A Bath Archer, Andrew, P. C., Barney, Lafranc, Quidnunc, T. P. C., F. F., Histrion, Percy, Manfred and Man Friday, Query, Lupus, T. C. Munro, Ernestine, Peon, H. F. G., Medicus, Nimrod, L. M. D., Sigma, Tyrone, Perdita, O. P. Q., 1865, P. O., Clarkson, G. W. P., Delta, Percival, W. N., Mrs. Partington, Old Joe, F. C. N., Marcus, I. D. B., S. L. M., A Clerk, Banting, T. Wilson, Magnus, E. C., Gerald, E. O. S.; M. de G., Calais; Young Rapid; T., of Geneva; A Well-wisher, Fidele, Penfold, I. D. Lee, A Manxman; R. B., of Tralee; G. E. K.; E. C., Longhborough; Winifred, T. G. L., R. B. S., G. W. R.; S., Deptford; Leon, Vernon, W. E. S.; G., of Norwood; Etoniensis; R., Gloucester, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** The chief part of our answers to Chess Correspondents is postponed from want of room this week.

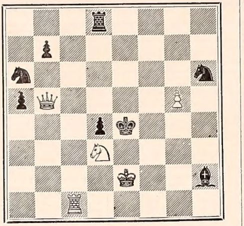
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1090.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 2nd	P takes Kt (best)	3. R to Q 7th	Any move
2. B to Q B 8th	B moves (best)	4. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1091.

By Mr. T. SMITH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following Games form part of the very interesting Match lately played between Messrs. KOLISCH and HIRSCHFIELD.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

GAME IX.

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
10. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q 2nd
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th
12. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq
13. Q to Q B 2nd	K takes B
14. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd

(In the first game of this match, which appeared in our Number for October 8, M. Kolisch at this point retreated his King to the Bishop's square, a move which was thought objectionable, but which seems to be no worse than the advance of the Knight's Pawn. The true defence to the move—14. P to K 5th, if there be one, has yet to be discovered.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
15. P to K 6th (ch)	

(This move gives an almost irresistible attack to Black.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
15.	Q B takes K P
16. Kt to K Kt 5 (ch)	K to B 3rd
17. P to Q 5th	B to K B 4th
18. Q Kt to K 4th (ch)	B takes Kt
19. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to B 4th

(It is indifferent where he moves now: the day is lost.)

20. P to K Kt 4th (ch), and mate next move.

GAME X.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
10. P takes P	P takes P
11. Kt takes Q B P	Kt takes Kt
12. B takes Kt (ch)	B to Q 2nd
13. B takes B (ch)	

(This seems to be preferable to taking the Q's Rook, and, if properly followed up, to give White a good position.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
13.	Q takes B
14. Castles	Castles on K's side
15. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q R to K sq
16. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K B 4th
17. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K Kt 6th
18. R to K sq	

(After this hapless error, White can no longer resist the fierce oncoming of his opponent's Pawns, and, with that, the downfall of the poor imprisoned King. It has been suggested, however, by Mr. Journoud, who took down the game, that before this move of the Rook Mr. Hirschfield had a line of play at command which would have given him an incontestable advantage in a few moves. The variation is as follows:—

18. Q takes P (ch)	Q takes Q
19. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
20. Kt takes Q	Kt takes R
21. K takes Kt	R to K 5th
22. B to Q 2nd, &c.)	

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
18.	P to K B 6th
19. P takes P	P takes P
20. B to K 3rd	R takes B
21. R takes R	Kt to K 7th (ch)

(A needless prolongation of the battle: P to K B 7th, giving check, would have been at once decisive.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
22. R takes Kt	P takes R
23. Q takes P	K to R sq
24. Kt to K 3rd	R to K Kt sq (ch)
25. Kt to Kt 2nd	Q to K R 6th
26. Q to K B 2nd	B to K R 7th (ch)
27. K to B sq	Q to Q 6th (ch)
28. Q to K 2nd	Q takes Q P
29. Q to K B 2nd	Q takes Q B P (ch)
30. Q to K 2nd	Q takes Q (ch)
31. K takes Q	R takes Kt (ch)

and wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(From *Le Palamede Français.*)

No. 1433.—By Mr. MENENDEZ.

White: K at Q R 7th, Q at K Kt 6th, Bs at K Kt 7th and K B sq, Kt at Q Kt 2nd, P at Q R 2nd.

Black: K at Q Kt 5th, Q at K R 8th, B at Q B 3rd, Kts at K Kt 4th and Q 2nd; Ps at K B 7th, K 6th, Q B 4th, and Q R 5th and 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1434.—By M. LEQUESNE.

White: K at K R sq, Q at K B 8th, Rs at K Kt 3rd and Q R 5th, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K B 5th and Q 5th, Ps at K 6th and Q R 6th.

Black: K at K 4th, Q at Q Kt 7th, Rs at K Kt 3rd and Q 2nd, Kts at K Kt 7th and Q 5th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 2nd, and Q B 6th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS TIDINGS.—The flourishing little chess club at Norwich, which numbers among its members several excellent players, is keeping up the ball with considerable spirit. One contest among the second-rates of the club has just terminated in favour of Mr. S. Sothern, who by his victory gains a handsome set of chessmen. Another match is still pending between Messrs. Crook and Beard, two of the leading players of the society; and a third between Mr. Howard Taylor and Mr. G. Knight, of which the former has already scored three games before his opponent has gained one.

CHESS IN VIENNA.—The best player of the Vienna Club, Mr. Hampe, has been for some months enjoying the *dolce far niente*, so far as his favourite game is concerned; but a tournament is now going on in the club which excites great interest among the Viennese amateurs, notwithstanding his absence from it. In this contest, up to the present time, Mr. Pitschel, a player of high promise, stands fairly for the first prize.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The new comet, discovered by M. Respighi, of the Bologna Observatory, on Dec. 29, at 5h. 15m. p.m., in the constellation Aquila (the Eagle), is described as being tolerably visible, in spite of the cloudy sky, as a diffused nebulosity, in the part of the sky opposite the sun, with a condensed central nucleus.

M. H. Schwartz has invented a new gunpowder, which is said to be already largely employed in mining operations and to be cheaper than common powder. One of the analyses given in the *Chemical News* is:—Soluble salts, 74·55; nitrate of potash, 56·22; nitrate of soda, 18·30. Treatment by sulphide of carbon produced—Dissolved sulphur, 9·68; remaining carbon, 14·14; moisture, 1·78.

The alkaloid theine has been found by Dr. Daniell in the kola nut, the fruit of the kola, or Sterculia acuminata, much used for food in Central Africa. The specimen crystals shown by Dr. Attfield at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society are stated, in the report given in the *Chemical News*, to resemble more closely those obtained from tea than from theobromine. Professor Bentley, in reporting the discovery to the society, considered it very important, since it added one more order of plants to those known to contain theine. He thought also that, as kola is closely allied to the order which includes cocoa, perhaps theine might be found in theobromine.

Professor H. E. Roscoe has reported to the Royal Society a method of measuring the chemical action of total daylight adapted for regular meteorological registration, and based upon a method described by Professor Bunsen and himself in their paper on "Photometrical Measurements." It depends upon the law that equal products of the intensity of the acting light, in the times of insolation, correspond, within very wide limits, to equal shades of dark tints produced upon chloride of silver of uniform sensitiveness, measured by means of a pendulum photometer. In the society's *Proceedings*, No. 70, will be found the method of procedure, and specimens of the results obtained, and a diagram exhibiting the curves of daily chemical intensity at Manchester in spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

The electric spark has been studied by the aid of photography by Professor Ogden Rood, of Columbia College, U.S., who has published the results in the *American Journal of Science*, No. 114. His method consists in allowing the electric discharge to fall directly on a sensitive photographic plate, when it produces latent images of certain form, which, under the action of the developer, yield four sharp characteristic pictures. There is a marked difference between the positive and negative figures—the former consisting essentially of one or more stars or rings in combination, while the latter is made up, for short discharges, of a collection of dots, or minute circles, which, by the use of a greater length of discharge, become converted into two or more thick concentric rings. The professor's paper is illustrated with numerous woodcuts exhibiting the forms of the discharge from the induction coil, the "luminous atmosphere," &c.

Professor Clerk Maxwell (in the latest number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, has published a "Dynamical Theory of the Electro-Magnetic Field," in which he seeks for the origin of the electro-magnetic effects in the medium surrounding the electro-magnetic bodies, and assumes that they act on each other, not immediately at a distance, but through the intervention of the medium. He considers the existence of this medium as probable, since philosophers believe that it is in such a medium the propagation of light takes place, its properties being:—1. That the motion of one part communicates motion to the parts in its neighbourhood (transverse vibrations). 2. That this communication is not instantaneous, but progressive, and depends on the elasticity of the medium as compared with its density. Professor Maxwell, after referring to the researches of Faraday, Thomson, and others on the subject, and expressing his own opinions, defines light, according to his theory, as consisting "of alternate and opposite rapidly-recurring transverse magnetic disturbances, accompanied with electric displacements; the direction of the electric displacement being at right angles to the magnetic disturbance, and both at right angles to the direction of the ray."——In the same number Dr. Bence Jones gives an account of some remarkable experiments in relation to animal chemistry, showing the production of diabetes by the application of cold. Rabbits were placed in ice by Dr. Dickinson and Professor Brücke, and both investigators found a great increase in the quantity of sugar in the urine after the application of cold for periods varying from four hours to seven hours and a half. Professor Brücke states that the difference was so great as not to require any quantitative experiments to determine it.

In a letter to the President of the Royal Society, printed in the last number of the *Proceedings*, Dr. Carpenter comments on the structure and affinities of the Eozoön Canadense, the oldest type of organic life yet known to the geologist. The skeletons of this rhizopod seem to have greatly extended themselves over the surface of submarine rocks, their base frequently reaching a diameter of twelve inches, and their thickness being usually from four to six inches. These masses exhibit a more or less regular alternation of calcareous and siliceous layers. Dr. Carpenter determined, by the microscope, the minute structure of this organism, which, he says, in its living state might be likened to an extensive range of buildings, made up of such cessive tiers of chambers, the chambers of each tier generally communicating very freely with each other. The walls of these chambers are everywhere formed of a vitreous, pellucid shell substance, minutely perforated with little parallel tubes, which are so penetrated by siliceous infiltration that when the calcareous shell has been removed by acid the internal cast of their cavities remains in the form of very delicate needles, parallel to each other, on the solid mould of the cavity of the chamber, over which they form a very delicate layer. Dr. Carpenter, while agreeing with Mr. Dawson in referring the Eozoön to the group of foraminifera, considers that its immediate affinity is rather with the Nummuline than the Rotaline series.

M. Janssen has published the result of his researches, showing the power of elective absorption which the terrestrial atmosphere exercises on light. This action, he says, is represented by fine numerous sombre rays on the spectrum of all the light, the rays of which have traversed a sufficient thickness of our atmosphere. In 1833 Sir David Brewster announced that the solar spectrum at the horizon presented new dark bands, which disappeared as the sun rose, but did not attribute their disappearance to the terrestrial atmosphere. M. Janssen, however, affirms that these bands resolve themselves into fine lines comparable to the solar rays properly so called; and that they are always visible in the spectrum, and vary only in intensity according to the height of the sun. He finds that the red and orange parts of the solar spectrum, the rays of terrestrial origin, are much more numerous and important than the rays of solar origin. He mentions, also, an experiment made on the Lake of Geneva, by which he determined the presence of these bands in the flame of a fir-wood fire at a distance of about thirteen miles. This flame gave no band when examined near. M. Janssen also states that his experiments prove that the vapour of water dissolved in air,—that is, in the state of an elastic fluid, performs an important part in the production of the phenomena; and he considers that the results of the researches of Huggins and Miller confirm his own ideas.

Mr. Alexander Herschel's paper "On the Radiant Points of Shooting Stars," read at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, is printed in the last number of the monthly notices, with engravings. He states that his observations agree with the supposition of the existence of two meteoric orbits, neither of whose semi-axes differs more than a fourth part from the radii vectoris of the earth. This agrees with the evidence adduced by Newton, Erman, and others, to show that the August and November rings of meteors very nearly coincide in their dimensions with the orbit of the earth. This adds fresh support to the conclusion that meteoric orbits generally approach very nearly to the circular form.——In the same number of the monthly notices is given a translation of M. Chacornac's note on the apparent diameter of Sirius, in which that distinguished astronomer expresses his opinion that this diameter is entirely factitious and owing simply to the brightness of the light. He states that this may be proved by repeating the determination with any of the planets. M. Chacornac employed a prismatic telescope, with superposed rotatory prisms, whereby he produced the phenomenon of the gradual extinction of the extraordinary image of the star, the two images of Sirius being brought together so that there remained no interval between them. The second image was then made to decrease in intensity until it arrived at the azimuth of apparition. He then compared the interval which separated them from centre to centre. Following up this process, he states that he was able, by using the great Marseilles telescope at Paris, to reduce the extraordinary image of Sirius to an imperceptible point—to the appearance of a star of the twelfth magnitude.

The South Australian Government have dispatched a second party of men, forty in number, to assist Mr. Finniss in the work of surveying the new country. It has been determined also to ask the Home Government for the services of a small force of infantry, who could be sent to North Australia from India, the terms of payment being arranged in accordance with the regulations lately enforced by the War Office.

The Spanish journals state that two young men sentenced to death for murder underwent the punishment of the garotte during the late severe weather at Bonetillo de la Sierra, in the province of Madrid. The Queen had spared the life of one of them, but the quantity of snow which had fallen having interrupted the communications, even by electric telegraph, the order for suspending the execution did not arrive until two hours after the man was dead.

A Paris journal publishes the following curious statistics respecting the masked balls at the Grand Opéra:—"Each of these fêtes occasions an expenditure of about 140,000f. The administration of the balls employs 980 persons. Every ball night 1850 wax tapers, 210 oil lamps, and 2600 gas-burners are required to light the theatre. The average number of persons attending the balls is 5000, of whom 2400 are women and 2600 men. Each ball leads to an outlay of 8200f. in masks, 3500f. in the hire of costumes, 3500f. in hairdressing, and about 6000f. in bouquets and fans. The fees paid in the cloak-room are about 2500f. At the first opera ball this season 1490 hired carriages and 300 private ones passed under the peristyle, which must have caused an expenditure of about 8000f. The sale of refreshments in the theatre produced 13,750f. At the rate of 140,000f. for each ball, the whole fourteen of the season would give 1,960,000f."

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PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

"IT IS THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED or seen in use," writes Mr. Bladon, Refreshment-rooms, House of Lords, where FLOWER'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER has been in use the last seven years. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by Chemists and Ironmongers.—Inventor, T. S. Flower, Chemist, Cheshunt, London, N.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

NICHOLSON and CO., Silkmercers, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, beg to announce that they have just received their first delivery of NEW SILKS, Foreign and British, made for the ensuing Spring. These goods were purchased before the great rise which has just taken place on all silk goods, and comprise an extensive variety of new and elegant Designs in both Black and Colours.
Messrs. N. and Co. have also bought several lots of last year's patterns at about half their original prices—viz., from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per yard. 200 patterns of Silk, representing a Stock of £20,000 in value, sent post-free. Established twenty-one years. No connection with any other firm.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Coloured Glacés, 30 shades, from 1s. 4½d. per yard. 200 Patterns post-free.
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Moire Antiques and Corded Silks, from 2 guineas. 200 Patterns post-free.
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NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS.
Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyon, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 200 Patterns post-free.
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DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d. Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, directions for measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK, at 2s. 6½d. the yard, made of bright Italian Silk, with the guarantee for durability of eminent firms in Paris and Lyons. The Silk Department includes all the richest and most costly productions. Patterns sent free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

EVENING and BALL DRESSES. SEWELL and CO. have, in anticipation of Christmas, prepared a choice variety of TULLE, NETT, and TARLATAN DRESSES.
They have also some beautiful patterns in Evening Robes, exclusively designed for their house.
Sewell and Co., Compton House, Old Compton-street, and Frith-street, Soho-square.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest Selection of Spitalfields Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½gs. the Full Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, and Old Compton-street, Soho W.

IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at Manufacturers' Prices.
JAMES LINDSAY and CO. will forward, carriage paid on parcels of £5 and upwards, Single and Double Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Tickings, Huckaback and Diaper Towellings, Glass Cloths, Pantry Towels, &c., &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Patterns and Price-list post-free.
James Lindsay and Co., 18, Donegall-place, Belfast.

ANNUAL SALE, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street.
ALLISON and CO. beg most respectfully to announce that their Annual Sale is now taking place, and will continue for one month. The remaining Fancy Stock has been revised, and will be found unusually cheap.
At the same time they will be prepared to show a large quantity of Silk and other Dresses purchased from some of the most eminent French Manufacturers much below the cost of production, and of which they solicit an early inspection.

LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY (now opened).
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.
SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.

NEW SILKS.
Dark Princess Royal Cord, very bright, £2 15s. 6d. for 14 yards.
New Dark Checked Glacés, £2 2s. for 14 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Striped Glacés, 14 Yards, £2 2s.
Patterns of New Ribbed Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 14 Yards, £1 15s. 6d.
Patterns of Rich Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW FABRICS.—PATTERNS FREE.
Aberdeen Linseys, Knickerbocker Linseys.
All mixtures. Best and medium qualities.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips,
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN BUYERS. Tailors and others desirous of saving 5 per cent every purchase, should go to JAMES PLATT and CO., 78, St. Martin's-lane, and 28 and 29, Cranbourn-st., who return to Cash Buyers 1s. out of 20s. N.B. Foreign Orders honestly, carefully, and promptly executed.

MARK YOUR LINEN.—BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK is by far the best and blackest. Price 1s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Stationers, &c. N.B. Observe, "10, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.," is on the label, without which the ink is not genuine.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.—Forty Years of Success have proved that nothing can equal OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA for Restoring and Strengthening the Hair, Whiskers, or Moustaches. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. C. and A. Oldridge, 22, Wellington-street, Strand.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ALEX. ROSS'S ALBANIAN WATER changes dark hair to any degree of lightness, 5s. 6d.; sent free for 84 stamps. His Skin Tonic immediately improves the complexion. 4s.—248, High Holborn, London.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE-WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Butler, Cheapside; Hooper, London Bridge.

HOPPER'S BLACK CURRANT COUGH ELIXIR—a certain and safe remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, spitting of blood, hoarseness, whooping-cough, croup, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. Mr. or Mrs. A. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-st., Baker-st., W., attends Ladies and Gentlemen privately, to purchase Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c.; or, Parcels being sent, Post Office orders remitted the same day. Est. 64 years. Terms cash.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous Property, &c. Highest price given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on. Address Mr. or Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Parcels being sent, Post Office orders remitted. Established 1800.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted. Established 1820.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

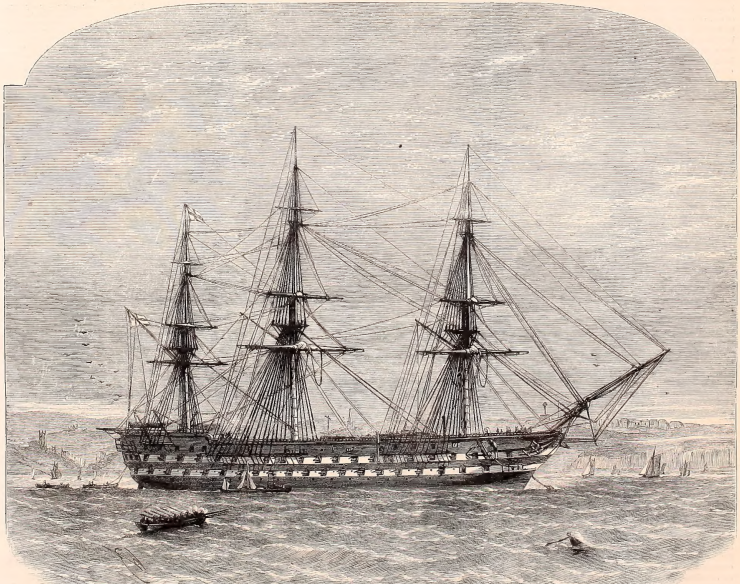


No. 1299.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE relations of our chief Transatlantic colony to the United States are not quite so cordial just now as could be wished. None of the ties which connect them together in international friendship are actually severed, but a process has set in which, if allowed to go on much further, may very possibly end in rupture. Symptoms of incipient inflammation are already visible, and even where irritability of feeling is but slight, it greatly increases reasonable apprehension of the effects which may result from accidental causes. We believe that neither in the States nor in the colony is war desired by either the people or their Governments. And yet it cannot be concealed that, in opposition to the interests, the policy, and the will of both, an extraneous agent of discord has thrust itself between them, and has succeeded in giving to their position towards each other an aspect of antagonism. The best of neighbours are sometimes set together by the ears by the intemperance of some third party, and nations are occasionally brought into collision by the compulsory discharge of responsibilities which might have remained dormant but for the follies and crimes of people whom they both condemn.

There can be no doubt that the border States of the American Union have suffered more from the raids of so-called Confederates from the frontiers of Canada than any people would be likely to tolerate with equanimity. The actual amount of damage done may have been small; but the sense of insecurity, the apprehension, the suspense excited over a wide extent of country, have been considerable, and have naturally given rise to excessive soreness of feeling. The raiders were political refugees from the Southern States, to whom Canada, nobly imitating therein the policy of the mother country, had accorded prompt and generous hospitality. Unfortunately, the guests who received shelter in the colony do not seem to have recognised any obligation of consulting the convenience of their host, and, under the protection they have received, assert their right to levy war against and harry a neighbour with whom she is at peace. Without inquiring into the prevailing sympathies of Canada in reference to the pending struggle in the United States, it is sufficient that her Govern-



H.M.S. DONEGAL, LATELY DESTROYED BY FIRE AT MONTEVIDEO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ment honestly repobated any such abuse of her hospitality, and showed its sincerity by disclosing to the Government at Washington every conspiracy against it of which it had an inkling of information. This neighbourly loyalty was so far reciprocated that, when the St. Albans raiders were captured by the Vermont militia on the Canadian side of the border, the prisoners with their plunder were unhesitatingly given up to the colonial authorities and their extradition demanded in conformity with law. The unhappy decision of Judge Coursol, by which the raiders were set free, and the booty not restored to them, gave a momentary appearance of collusion between them and the Government at Quebec. Momentary, we say, for the judgment was repudiated at head-quarters the next morning; and fresh warrants were issued against the accused, but quite sufficient to fire susceptibilities and passions not easy to be quenched. In the full blaze of this indignation General Dix issued his intemperate order to the military under his command to pursue all future raiders across the border if necessary, and to bring them thence to be dealt with as martial law in the United States might determine—an order for setting at naught the Queen's sovereignty which Mr. Lincoln had the good sense immediately to command the General to withdraw. Nevertheless, although the Canadian Government acted with the greatest decision and energy in endeavouring to counteract the mischief of Coursol's judgment, have since recaptured most of the liberated raiders, and have dispatched to the frontier a force of volunteers competent to prevent future depredation, the brief hurricane of anger in the States compelled the unwilling surrender of the offenders, and afforded an opportunity to the willing, to take some steps which have placed the relations of the two Governments in a rather unsatisfactory position.

Canada is menaced with two serious evils by the President, and is already galled by the infliction of another by Mr. Seward. Mr. Lincoln is proceeding to give the six months' notice to the British Government necessary to free the United States Government from the restrictions of the treaty which restrains both Powers from having more than one armed vessel on the great inland waters that divided their respective dominions. The wisdom of that treaty, and its effectiveness in preventing naval armaments and hostile collisions, have been fully recognised by both parties, and incontestably proved by a long experience. In what precise way the abrogation of it will operate for the security of the American border States from the incursions of the raiders is difficult to see. The only certain effect of it will be to compel Canada to maintain on the lake flotillas of equal strength, to involve both Governments in unnecessary expenditure, and to multiply the chances of future unpleasantness. But, as we have said, the balky beast taken partly with a view to threaten Canada, but chiefly for the purpose of amusing irritated public feeling in the North, and, possibly, the notice will not be followed up by action.

Mr. Lincoln has also intimated to our Government that the Reciprocity Treaty, which will soon expire, will not be renewed in its present form. It is a strictly commercial agreement between the two Governments, and the only commercial treaty have secured to the people on both sides. It may be that the balance of advantage has been in favour of Canada; but, in truth, each country gets by means of it what is most wanted from its neighbour at a moderate charge. Here again the political wisdom of the menace is lost in obscurity. Canada cannot be punished by the termination of the treaty without involving in her punishment large and influential classes in the States themselves: and the Chamber of Commerce at Detroit, to which the question was referred for examination and report, have lucidly pointed out the mischief which the execution of the threat will inflict upon the trade of the western ports of the American Union, as well as to enter inutility as a political expedient Where the interests are mutual, and ample time remains for deliberation, it may be hoped that sober judgment will set aside the intentions of a momentary exasperation.

Mr. Seward has struck his blow at once. He has established a passport system along the frontier, which, as the *Toronto Globe* observes, can be of no earthly use for the prevention of raids; but which, by the heavy price demanded for passes, not only prevents any but wealthy persons going into or out of Canada who can possibly do his business in any other way, and thus deprives her, to a large extent, of a large and lucrative traffic, but which also taxes the trade and travel carried on in spite of the regulation. In point of fact, the telegram sent over by the last mail represented the overland intercourse between the two countries as very nearly suspended, which statement, although pointing to a possible truth, must be regarded as giving us a description of facts as they are seen through the mist exhaled by anger. The commercial dealings between Canada and the United States are too numerous, too various, and too important, to allow of their being carried on satisfactorily without the passing and repassing of commercial agents across the border. A six-dollar fine each way is a heavy tax, no doubt; but scarcely heavy enough, one would imagine, to stop all travel where requiring personal superintendence. And, indeed, thus much may be inferred from the *Globe*'s proposal to levy on the Canadian side, sum for sum, whatever is levied on the American side, "No American," says that journal, "who can help it will, while Mr. Seward's passport system exists, cross the boundary line either way. But those whose business compels them to do so would not be prevented therefrom by an additional six dollars. We have as good an excuse for carrying out our plan as the Government of the United States have for carrying out theirs. They wish to prevent raids: so do we. They have instituted a passport system for the purpose; let us follow their example; let us make all the passports they have issued worthless, so far as we are concerned, until they have been visited by our agent to an equal charge to that of the United States. We may just as well make our own out of the business as they."

We trust the Government at Quebec will think long and seriously before they act on this advice. That the course suggested will not mend matters is obvious. That it will contribute but little to the Canadian Exchequer is confessed. It would be simple retaliation, which, in the present state of affairs, is precisely what is desired to be avoided. Mr. Seward's temper and habits as a politician are known more than they are honoured, has committed the United States Government to an act of petty vindictiveness. It would be bad policy if the Canadian Government were to allow themselves to be involved into following his undignified example, and thus throw the sympathy of American traders into his scale. The existing irritation is temporary in its character and mainly factitious. Wise statesmanship would be to let it die away. Just now, the most pressing duty of the Canadians is to mature and set in motion the Constitutional machinery with which our British North America a strong empire, and to put up, as best they may, with the small annoyances inflicted upon them by regulations which injure their neighbours as much as themselves. Great and permanent interests are at stake, and it is by their regard to those interests that the policy of angry contemporaries, even if justifiable, that their present policy should be shaped. They have borne themselves nobly hitherto: let them not descend to a miserable contest with Mr. Seward, now eight months from his election, as a matter of fact, although through no fault of theirs, the fire was kindled by sparks from their own side, and they will, doubtless, recognise the propriety of forbearing to add fuel to the flame.

THE BURNING OF H.M.S. BOMBAY AT MONTEVIDEO.

A DESPATCH from Admiral Elliot and several officers' private letters give us fuller accounts of the destruction of the Bombay, late the Admiral's flagship, which was burned to the water's edge in the bay of nearly a hundred lives, on the 22nd of December. The Admiral had removed on the 20th from the ship that morning, and the Bombay came out of port and put to sea for target practice. She was about fourteen miles away, when a man handling shells in the shell-room perceived a little fire. He put it out from the after hold, and immediately gave the alarm. This was between two and three o'clock. The flames were immediately found to be in the fore hold. But the men were suffocated, and could hardly remain in the way down. The fire was then in the fore hold, on one side of the fire was the spirit-room, on the other the magazine. The latter could not be got at, for the heat of the spirit room all over the ship, which became one mass of flame. The only course was to flood the magazine, which the Scots lassts could not be lowered, from the tackle being on fire. However, most of these were got out, but had to be cut away, as they were from the after part of the fire; therefore, all had to jump into the water and swim off to reach the boats. All the officers could muster was one cutter, a jolly-boat and gig, and a gig at a distance by great loss of life among them. Lieutenant Stirling was an hour and a half in the water before he was picked up, and he says the men clinging to bits of the ship were killed, it is believed, by the cables falling from the mizen-mast among them. The cutter and gig with these rooms to have been a great deal in various parts of the ship. This number of men on them was more than they could carry their hold of whatever they were holding by and go down. The great numbers, too, that were in the water, and fell below up about seven o'clock, and the ship went down, leaving not a trace behind her. The Admiral was away from the ship at breakfast, when the officers and crew jumped into the sea, and most of them had thrown off their clothes to jump into the water. Many of the men were perfect all through. The origin of the fire is quite unaccountable. The ship was not coaling, and had no fires lighted, and no petroleum or inflammable oils were used on board. The after hold contained provisions and salt pork, and nothing of a most dangerous character. The Bombay was only under sail at the time the fire was discovered. Had she been steaming, the engines and boilers would have been chiefly burning on the engines, and getting the fire under. The weather was, happily, very fine, all the fire-engines could be worked, and a third of the way that would have been impossible in rougher weather, such as they had almost constantly had up to that time. The Bombay was too far away from Montevideo for the fire to be early discovered there; but about four o'clock a steamer, the Montevideo, came out to the Admiral, who went off in her towards the scene. He arrived in time to see her blow up. The poor girl had been terribly burned, and died at night. Admiral Elliot had time only to write a hurried despatch.

By a telegram from Lisbon it appears that the Hannibal, after arriving there on the 20th inst., with Captain Campbell and 325 officers and men lately belonging to the Bombay; but Dr. Mackinnon, the medical officer, remained behind. The loss of life, and about sixty of the crew were drowned.

Our Engraving of the ship is from a photograph by Mr. Groom, of Plymouth.

Post-office money orders in Belgium are now made payable to bearer, and circulate throughout the kingdom like bank notes.

Lozenges have done noble service in changing the crops and plantations in Senegal that a famine this year is apprehended.

M. Mavrocordatos, the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Prefect of Corfu.

The African mail-steamer Armenian, which sailed on Tuesday last, struck on a sunken rock in Gibraltar Bay, and sunk in a short week. The crew and passengers, with the exception of four persons, were saved.

A large meeting of landed proprietors in Holstein has adopted a petition to the Government, that their interests should not the desire of the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the duchy is for the separation of Holstein from Denmark.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BOOLE.—Several distinct efforts have been made to perpetuate, in different forms, the memory of the late Professor Boole, of Queen's College, Cork, a memoir of whose life appeared in the LONDON NEWS of last week. It is proposed by some of his colleagues to establish a scholarship in his name, to be called the Boolean; and that the fund should be raised for the endowment of a scholarship of that kind, some 300*l*. have already been subscribed. Another proposal is that there will prove equally restless to provide the same endowment, and that the scholarship should be called the Cayleyan. A third scheme, which has received influential support, is that a bust of Professor Boole should be placed in the neighbourhood in which the earlier portion of his useful life was passed, and in the immediate vicinity of his former academical teaching. Under the auspices of the Bishop of Lincoln, and of Archdeacon Kaye, a local subscription has already been opened to put up a memorial window or stained glass in Lincoln Cathedral; but we understand that the intending contributors to a Lincolnshire monument have not yet come to any resolution about the precise form. In the mean time, it has been urged that the general desire to express respect for the late Dr. Boole and sympathy for those who were dependent on his timely death should be applied to their substantial benefit, a widow and five little children having been left in poverty. It will be only a fitting recognition of his services to the highest branches of literature, science, and public education if a pension from the Civil List be granted to Mrs. Boole; but this prospect is hardly to be relied on; and we observe that a subscription has been opened by Mr. Todhunter, St. John's College, Cambridge; and by Mr. Leonard Courtney of the same college), Chapel-chairman, Lincoln's Inn, for the special object just mentioned.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chambers are to open on the 15th of next month, and preparations are being made for the event in the hall of the Louvre, where the ceremony is to take place.

The Empress has had most of the Crown diamonds set mounted in the diadem and necklace arranged as a centaure by the state jeweller Bapst. He had the remaining lines put with 80,000*f*.

There is a story going about Paris respecting the Prince Imperial. His Imperial Highness was signing his name to a peace, one to a marriage contract, and on being told jokingly that he was a long time writing it, he replied, "Yes, but then it is not a treaty to be cancelled."

The adjourned election for a member of the French Academy of Sciences took place on Tuesday, when M. Fournier, lieutenant-colonel, thirty-one votes to twenty-eight given to Colonel Favé, was declared to be chosen.

At Rochefort, M. Bethmont, the Opposition candidate, has been elected member of the Corps Législatif by 13,000 votes, against 3990 obtained by the Government candidate.

The following is the result of the elections of new members to the Institute:—Mignet, Ambert, Laffon, supported by both parties, and MM. Mallet, Chabaud, Vernet, and André, candidates of the Government party. The election of Mignet, a fresh vote was to be taken to decide whether M. Guizot, of the orthodox, or M. Barbezat, of the liberal party, is elected. The difference in the number of votes obtained by the contending parties is very small.

M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) has literary name. M. Saintsbe, author of the pathetic tale, "Piccola," died in Paris on Saturday last, aged sixty-six. He wrote a number of theatrical pieces in conjunction with M.M. Scribe, Varin, Bayard, Ancelot, and Duveyrier, and was in ordinary connected with several popular pieces. He was honorary president of the Gens de Lettres.

M. Proudhon—chiefly known by his work, "La Propriété c'est le Vol," and other publications of a similar nature by anarchical opinions—died last week at Passy, in comparative obscurity and neglect, at the age of fifty-eight years. The funeral of the poor man of Bohemian his funeral was M. Emile de Girardin.

The great iron-plated Normandie arrived at Toulon last week from Cherbourg, and took her post in the experimental squadron in the place of the steam-ship Castiglione, which is about to be laid up in ordinary.

It is announced that negotiations are on foot for a treaty of peace between Austria and France.

The *Patrie* publishes a letter from its correspondent in Cochin-China announcing that Admiral de Lagrandière had sent an extraordinary mission to Saigon. It was rumoured that he desired to place Saigon under the protectorate of France.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Noticias* says that a Council of Ministers held on Tuesday it was resolved to make a Cabinet question of the proposed law for the payment of taxes in advance.

The Municipal Council of Madrid has decided on erecting a statue to Murillo in the garden being laid out on the Prado del Progreso.

The Spanish budget for 1863 presents to the Cortes 1,000,000*l*. less than the budget of 1862. The 48,000,000*l*. accruing from the sale of Church property are not included in the budget of 1863, but will be included in the extraordinary receipts. The 38,000,000*l*. guaranteed by the Bank of Spain to the Treasury for the railway advances are not included in the ordinary Budget of expenditure.

On the 5th inst. the Senate began the justifying proof of the self-control of the majority. That day was fixed for the commencement of a debate of the highest order of interest and urgency into the disturbances at Turin in September. Baron Ricasoli said that judgment on the events of September belonged to public opinion and history. He was prepared to enter into the matter when it might arise from discussion, and said that Italy needed other legislative reforms than disputes, enclosing by any means that had been put upon the table of the Senate. Signori Mordini, Crispi, and Brofferio demanded that the subject should be discussed at once. Signor Crispi, in the absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the motion of Ricasoli was carried by 140 to 67. The Prince of Carignan was carried by voices. The debate on the 15th year is granted to the thousand who took part in the famous expedition of Marsala, under Garibaldi.

AUSTRIA.

The marriage of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, daughter of the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, to Duke Philip of Wirtemberg, was celebrated at Buda-Pesth in the Imperial Palace at Schloss on the 19th inst., in the presence of the Emperor and Empress and the Imperial family.

The finance committee of the Reichsrath proposed on Tuesday, that the Ministry of Finance shall not for the present year incur a debt of £2,500,000; but five Ministers who were present declared that they could not accept the proposition without a vote of the Government on the subject, and could say nothing until a Cabinet Council had been held.

The Lower House, on Monday, by almost unanimously resolved that the services, the well-known Polish leader, should be allowed to proceed to any country he might choose; and it was resolved that on behalf of the Government the Polish refugees are about to be released from the restrictions now imposed on them.

An Imperial decree addressed to the Diets of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia, has been published ordering the assembly of a congress at the Diet of Agram, for the purpose of settling, in common, the manner in which the elections to the Diet of those provinces are to be conducted next year.

The Municipal Council of Trieste has been dissolved by Imperial decree.

PRUSSIA.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with the Royal children, arrived at Berlin on Tuesday from Darmstadt.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia has returned to Berlin from Vienna, where he was received with signal distinction.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Upper House the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was voted by 36 votes to 31. Count Herr von Bismarck, said the Chamber of Deputies asked that the conflict should be ended by an alteration of the present constitution of the army. This was impossible. The address was passed by eighty-four to six votes. The debates of the Lower House on the budget of finances also began on Tuesday. The galleries of the house were crowded. The report of the Committee on the address proposed to reject both of the proposed draughts, and to present no address, since it would have no result, and only tend to aggravate matters. The Minister of the Interior and the King would not yield a single point on the question of military reform, and the house must, therefore, either submit to the ordinances or refuse the indemnities for 1862. The right to vote the Budget. In the end, both draughts of addresses were rejected, so that the Chamber will probably not reply to the King's speech.

DENMARK.

In the sitting of the Rigsraad, yesterday week, the Minister of Finance presented a bill proposing the abolition of all transit duties in Denmark.

RUSSIA.

The nobility of Moscow have, by an overwhelming majority, adopted an address to the Emperor, praying him to establish a representative system with an Upper and a Lower Chamber.

A report is prevalent that a direct line of telegraph between St. Petersburg and Copenhagen, passing by the Island of Bornholm, is about to be laid down. At present communication is effected by way of Finland and Sweden.

AMERICA.

The news from New York, to the 11th inst., is unusually barren of military events. We hear much of preparations, and some movements are reported which may prove preliminary to important undertakings, but there are no operations of consequence.

There were rumours of Federal expeditions on a large scale, to be led by Generals Sherman and Thomas. The former is to operate in Georgia and North Carolina; and another attempt to take Wilmington is to be made, a land force being sent from Newbern to attack the city in the rear while a combined naval and military force operates against Fort Fisher. General Thomas was concentrating his troops on the Tennessee, with the view of making a campaign through Mississippi and Alabama. The Confederates were preparing to meet these aggressions; and it was rumoured that General Lee had been placed in command of all the Confederate forces, and that, putting Beauregard in command of the defences of Richmond, he himself intended to go and confront Sherman. General Hood was re-forming his army and getting in readiness to meet Thomas or operate against Sherman.

The armies before Richmond and Petersburg have for some time ceased to be the most active of the Federal forces; and the only change reported from that quarter is the supercession of General Butler by General Ord, an able and well-tried soldier. Butler has been ordered to report himself at Lowell, Massachusetts, his native place. Various charges, military and civil, have been brought against him, and his disgrace appears to be complete. His removal gives rise to very little difference of opinion. A few, however, remark that he is now out of place, while a great number insist that he had been out of place for the past four years. The committee on the failure of the great mine at Petersburg has made its report. General Burnside is exonerated from all responsibility for the failure, and Generals Grant and Meade are censured.

General Sheridan has established his troops in comfortable winter quarters in the Shenandoah Valley. Great scarcity of food is said to exist in this once rich but often devastated district.

Up to the close of last year 3,604,743 men had been draughted into the Federal armies by the conscription orders of the Washington Government. In 1861 there were 664,743 men draughted; in 1862 there were 740,000; in 1863 there were 700,000; and in 1864 there were 1,500,000, making the grand total as above. This embraces only the several calls and draughts, and is quite independent of voluntary enlistments and the 500,000 men called for a few days ago.

The Messrs. Blair, father and son, have again set out for the capital of the Confederacy, on a supposed peace mission, not official.

A bill passed by the Federal Senate emancipates the wives and children of coloured soldiers.

The Washington Government has sent forces to the Canadian frontier to prevent persons coming into the United States without a passport.

The Governor of the State of New York, in his inaugural message, delivered on the 2nd inst., stated that 182,766 alien immigrants arrived at the port of New York in the course of the year 1864—an increase of more than 25,000 over the number in 1863, and as large a number as in any year since 1854.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided this year, as usual, at the annual letting of pews and aisle-seats in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The proceedings took place in the church on the 3rd inst. The premiums bid were much larger than ever before. The highest bid last year was 200 dols.; this year, 400 dols., which, added to the pew-rent, makes the largest total payment for the year for one pew 520 dols. Twelve pews were sold at prices (including premium and pew-rent) exceeding 400 dols. each, and sixteen more brought above 300 dols. The congregation have raised the salary of their pastor from 7500 dols. to 12,500 dols. per year.

Governor Cannon, in his annual message to the Legislature of Delaware, again takes strong ground in favour of emancipation in that State, as he did in his inaugural address.

The Missouri Convention have resolved to reorganise the State Constitution.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes a list of 103 persons in that city whose annual incomes are above 25,000 dols., as returned under the special income tax. Ten taxpayers in the fourth district are assessed upon incomes of more than 100,000 dols. each, after the deductions allowed by law were made.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, in his annual message, just issued, calls attention to the excess of women in Massachusetts, and to the surplus of men in Oregon, California, and other remote western communities. In Oregon, having 52,160 inhabitants, according to the Census of 1860, there were 19,961 males over fifteen years old, and only 9878 females above that age. Its population is estimated at over 100,000, this disproportion yet remaining. In Massachusetts there were 257,833 males between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 287,000 females; or, a surplus of 29,166. The excess (the Governor says) of women of all ages above fifteen years was 38,846. The absorption of men by the military and naval service during the intervening four years has aggravated this disproportion. He recommends the adoption of some practical way by which young women may be enabled to emigrate to useful fields of employment in the Western States.

A party of about 1600 Indians made an attack on Julesburg, Colorado territory, on the 7th inst., robbed the overland mail and express, dispersed a mule-train, destroyed the stage-station and a large amount of the telegraph material, and killed nineteen soldiers and citizens. A severe fight took place between the Indians and the troops, the latter numbering altogether less than a hundred; but the former were finally driven off, with the loss of their chief and twenty-four others killed.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Montreal Court (as stated in a portion of our Impression last week) has reconsidered its decision in the case of the St. Albans raiders, and has decided that it has jurisdiction in the matter.

It is said that the new Federal passport system has nearly put an end to the travelling of Americans in Canada, the passenger-trains on both the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads now running nearly empty west of Toronto.

INDIA.

Bombay has determined upon having an International Exhibition, and a company has already been formed with a capital of £500,000. The promoters have applied to Government for a grant of land and concession to carry out the undertaking. The census of the island of Bombay, taken on the 2nd of February, has been published, and shows the population to amount to 816,562 persons—530,450 males and only 286,112 females.

A public meeting was held in the Townhall, Bombay, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of voting a memorial to the late David Sassoon. There was a full attendance of both European and native gentlemen. His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere was called to the chair. The resolutions were unanimously carried, and a committee was appointed to carry out the proposed object.

JAPAN.

The peaceful course of affairs has again been imperilled in Japan by the murder, at Yokohama, of two British officers—Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird, both of the 20th Regiment. Our Minister demanded the arrest and punishment of the assassins—a demand with which, we are glad to hear, the authorities showed a disposition to comply.

During December, 1864, there were registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland the births of 3139 children, of whom 1599 were males and 1540 females. Eight hundred and eighty-four marriages were registered in the eight towns during the month, being by far the highest number registered in December during the nine previous years. The deaths of 2411 persons were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the deaths would be the exact average of the corresponding period during the nine preceding years. The zymotic class of diseases proved fatal to 756 persons, or 31 per cent of the deaths. Typhus fever was the most fatal epidemic; it caused 244 deaths, or 10·1 per cent of the whole deaths. This is the most severe epidemic of typhus fever experienced in Scotland for many years. Scarlatina caused 153 deaths; measles, 102; whooping-cough, 89; smallpox, 15; diarrhœa and dysentery, 31; diphtheria, 30; croup, 47; metria, 9; erysipelas, 13; apoplexy, 23; paralysis, 52; diseases of the heart, 92; inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, 402; bronchitis, 276; consumption, 222. Seven of the persons who died (one man and six women) had exceeded the age of 90 years; the two eldest (women) were 95 years each.

PROPOSED NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE fifth evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society for the present session was held on Monday night at Burlington House—Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., president of the society, in the chair. The paper to be read by Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N., "On the Exploration of the North Pole," drew together an unusually large auditory of members and visitors.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, and the other routine business disposed of,

Captain Osborn read his paper. Arctic discovery, he said, must always excite a deep interest among those who were not "rest-and-be-thankful" men in science, notwithstanding the fate of Sir John Franklin. During thirty-six years of Arctic exploration, and out of forty-two expeditions, England had lost only 128 men; and by ship, boat, and sledge, no fewer than 20,000 miles had been traversed in the search for Franklin. It had been discovered that those regions were inhabited to the utmost limit ever yet reached, and much of the dark and superstitious fears which surrounded exploration in those quarters was disappearing. Our sailors were now rather anxious than otherwise to take part in these Arctic discoveries, which were really less dangerous than almost any other. Greenland, not Spitzbergen, was the point of departure for further explorations which he would recommend. In 1853 Dr. Kane entered Smith's Sound in the Advance, and M'Clintock, Beecher, and others, with not less than 400 British subjects, were at that time within the Arctic regions. But Kane's expedition, although full of enthusiasm, was deficient in supplies and equipment, and therefore the sufferings which he endured ought not to deter from further discovery in those regions. In 1854, the glacier at the extreme northern point of Greenland was named Cape Constitution by Mr. Morton, the only man who reached it. It was said that this was the real northernmost point of Greenland, but he entirely dissented from that view. He held that the land of Greenland extended much further north, but he would accept the calculation which placed Grinnell Land, descried by Mr. Morton, within 444 miles from the Pole. There was more probability of land or ice reaching to 87 deg. than that there was an open sea between Grinnell Land and the Pole. On the coast of Greenland, at Murchison Sound, latitude 77·80 deg., were a nation of Arctic highlanders, a hardy race, purely carnivorous, and depending entirely for their food upon the fact of there being there all the year round open water and broken ice. These Arctic highlanders were mild, humane, and even affectionate, and that was another reason for making this the starting-point of future explorations. As to the mode, the expedition ought to be under the Admiralty and directed by naval discipline; private enterprise and direction would necessarily fail. Besides, Arctic discovery would be a wholesome variety for our Navy, which did not always delight in battle and death. Why should they not, then, ask the Admiralty for two small vessels? If they asked they would get them. Well, they would reach Baffin's Bay in autumn, 1866; and, dividing the work, would prepare—say, in 1867—for sledge operations in the great Atlantic regions, at present unknown, between Cape Parry and the Pole. By 1869 the object of the expedition would be attained. Experience had shown that these sledging operations could be easily carried up to the Pole, and beyond it; and this was Captain M'Clintock's opinion, and Captain M'Clintock was, of all men living, the best calculated to head such an exploration. As to the advantages of this exploration, they had within the unknown space round the Pole 1,380,000 square miles; and whether this was sea, or land, or ice, no one knew. Up to the extreme point reached inhabitants were found, and animals which formed their food. The first fruit of the expedition would be to ascertain the human and other life in the basin of the Pole; and no doubt man would there be found as he was in the glacier period. The botany of the sea and of the land, and the climate of this unknown region, must also be objects of high interest to acquire a knowledge of, especially if, as was probable, the temperature was much lower than might have been anticipated. To solve the mystery of the climate of the Polar basin would be itself an ample reward for the expedition he recommended. He put the question before them, not on grounds of profit and loss—not as to acquisitions of whale blubber and bone, or peltry, but purely upon scientific grounds. If that society should hesitate, let them turn to the Royal Society and take note of what Colonel Sabine said on the subject. In the expedition he urged every preparation might be made for a measurement of an arc of four degrees of the meridian at Smith's Sound, which would go far to supply the desideratum pointed out by Colonel Sabine. A survey of this Arctic sea would, besides, solve an interesting problem with respect to the effect of the Gulf Stream in those extreme northern regions, and would probably result in showing that sea to teem with animal life. In conclusion, he joined with Colonel Sabine in opinion that the discovery of the North Pole remained the greatest problem in geographical exploration, and in hoping that, when achieved, it would be achieved by an Englishman.

The president, in thanking Captain Osborn for his valuable paper, observed that the dangers predicted as attending Arctic discovery had really no existence, as his gallant friend had shown. Certainly, some disasters had attended Arctic discovery; but let them consider the advantages which had accrued to physical science by those Arctic expeditions. He was aware that a strong feeling in favour of such an expedition as that advocated by Captain Osborn prevailed amongst scientific men, and by none more than the president of the Royal Society himself, Colonel Sabine. It was of the highest importance, in ascertaining the true figure of the earth, that an arc of the meridian should be measured in that high latitude; and it behoved a nation like England to complete this great survey by planting the union jack upon the North Pole.

Colonel Sabine said he heartily concurred in the prosecution of the object recommended in the paper of Captain Osborn, because, among other reasons, Arctic exploration would give admirable employment to the officers of our Navy during the present period of peace. Many of the most distinguished naval officers, ornaments to their profession, had been trained in the school of Arctic discovery. No time more propitious for such an expedition could be conceived than the present, when they had men experienced in such expeditions ready and anxious to take part in it; and it was highly to the credit of Captain M'Clintock that he was willing to surrender his command in the Navy to head such an expedition. For the Royal Society he could venture to promise every necessary co-operation.

Sir Edward Belcher said he saw no difficulty nor risk in any part of the plan which Captain Osborn had sketched, except, perhaps, that the movement of floe ice would be found to be southwards. He considered that the eastern side of Smith's Sound was much warmer, and that the land bore a larger vegetation than on the west side; and yet on the west side, in May, when he was there, the sea was quite open and navigable for any boat. The ice to the north of the land there was in motion much earlier than farther south in Baffin's Bay. As to the food to be found there, certainly he considered that the bear or walrus was the best, for he himself had his health and strength restored by eating bear when more delicate food failed to nourish him. As to the climate of that region, it never varied more than one decimal point between 9 deg. and 10 deg. below zero. If this problem were to be solved it should be solved by England. It should not be agitated here, and the Americans be allowed to get the start, as they did in Japan. He had no doubt that the officers and men of such an expedition would be in better health three years after they started than at first, and he sincerely hoped that Englishmen would succeed in reaching the Pole.

Mr. Lubbock, president of the Ethnological Society, expressed a decided opinion that the proposed expedition might be made valuable in elucidating some still obscure questions respecting the condition of primitive savage man, by collecting information as to the habits of the Arctic tribes.

After some further discussion, in which Captain Hamilton, Lord Dufferin, Dr. Donney (who bore testimony to the extreme healthiness of the Arctic climate), Mr. R. Crawford (who gave the project his warm approbation), and Captain Inglefield took part, Captain Osborn briefly expressed his satisfaction with the unanimous approval which the proposal in his paper had met with.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Gerald Raoul Perry, her Majesty's Consul at Parà, to be Consul at Rio Grande do Sul.

A Warsaw letter states that Dr. Roucwicz has died in that town, leaving 310,000 Polish florins for philanthropic works, of which 150,000 are to be laid out in the purchase of a plot of ground for the construction of a house for the Medical Society. An annual sum has been set apart for two students, another sum to provide for the wants of five widows of those who may have died without fortune, and a third sum is destined for the benefit of the deaf and dumb establishment.

The provisional committee of the proposed Civil Service Club having at length concluded their labours, a circular submitting the prospectus of the club will speedily be issued to members of the service. It is proposed that the club should consist of 1200 members, of whom 200 should be original members elected by the committee, and going in at a reduced entrance-fee. For ordinary members the entrance-fee will be twenty-five guineas, the annual subscription six guineas. On the committee are Lord Bury, Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Panizzi, and the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.

On Tuesday week the Rev. Chancellor Williams, Incumbent of St. David's, on the occasion of entering the seventieth year of his age, invited the elders of his flock who had attained the age of eighty and upwards to dine with him, and thirty-three members of his congregation were found to be eligible, in point of age, to partake of his hospitality. The oldest ten persons of the party averaged ninety years. The gradations of ages are thus stated by the *Welshman*:—Nonagenarians, four, united ages, 374 years; of the age of 88, five, united ages, 440 years; from 84 to 87, seven, united ages, 592 years; from 85 to 83, seventeen, united ages, 1391 years: total number of ages, 2797. Average age of all the party, 84 years and ten months.

A conference for the discussion of subjects bearing upon the operations of working men's clubs in South Staffordshire took place, on Thursday week, at the rooms of the Wednesbury Working Men's Club, under the auspices of the South Staffordshire Association for the Promotion of Adult Education and Evening Schools. Lord Lyttelton presided. The Rev. H. Solly, secretary of the central society, said that there are now 150 clubs in the country, ninety of which the Central Union had established in the two years and nine months of its existence. The number of members was 20,000, principally working men. Mr. J. Jones then described the position of the various district societies. A lengthened discussion ensued. Lord Lyttelton presided at the evening meeting, and Mr. Solly complimented the Wednesbury club upon its satisfactory position, and independent, self-supporting character.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Don Luis de Arias as Consul at Cardiff for the Queen of Spain.

Mr. Alderman William Preston, of Liverpool, has been appointed High Sheriff of Lancashire for the current year.

Hurst Castle, on the Solent, has been completely isolated at high water, owing to a breach of the sea during the late gale.

Mr. Henry Moore, solicitor and clerk to the county and borough magistrates, has been elected Coroner for the Leominster division of the county of Hereford.

Mr. John Charters, of Belfast, has given £2000 to the Governor of the General Hospital in Belfast towards the construction of an additional wing to that building.

The Dorchester magistrates have decided that apples are not agricultural produce, and therefore not exempt from toll when conveyed by horse and cart through turnpike-gates.

Nearly 2000 of the élite of Dublin society assembled, on Tuesday, in the Rotundo, to witness the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Masonic Female Orphan School.

Lord Portman has been appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall and Devon, and Rider and Master Forester of Dartmoor, in the room of the late Duke of Newcastle.

At the meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board on Thursday week £500 was voted towards the fund being raised on behalf of the widows and children of the seven men drowned by the capsizing of No. 1 boat on Sunday morning last.

Lord Berners presided at a meeting at Leicester last Saturday, to consider the best means of procuring the repeal of the malt tax. Several members of Parliament were present, and resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to work for the repeal of the tax.

Three Roman urns have been dug up at Newport, in the Isle of Wight. They are each about a foot and a half in height and one foot in breadth. Their position as they were found formed a triangle, and the material of which they are composed is a black coarse ware.

On Tuesday the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Barnes, member for Bolton; and Mr. Leatham, member for Huddersfield, addressed their constituents; and on Wednesday the Right Hon. E. Peel made a speech to the electors of Bury. They all received votes of confidence.

In Liverpool, last week, the births were 374, the deaths, 340; in Manchester and Salford—births 331, deaths 281; in Birmingham—births 289, deaths 184; in Leeds—births 184, deaths 145; in Bristol—births 119, deaths 83; in Edinburgh—births 106, deaths 120; in Glasgow—births 390, deaths 311.

The master builders of Birmingham, and generally of the midland counties, held a meeting in that town yesterday week, at which, after a long and sharp discussion, a resolution was agreed to that the "discharge-note," which had driven the men to strike, should be unconditionally withdrawn.

At Oldham, on Wednesday week, the completion of the new building for the School of Science and Art, established in connection with the Lyceum, was celebrated by a procession, a dinner, and a public meeting. The building is the gift of Mr. John Platt, and the furniture, fixtures, models, objects, and apparatus are given by the firm of Platt Brothers and Co.

We learn from Thursday's *Globe* that the vacancy on the Irish Bench caused by the death of Mr. Justice Ball will be filled by the present Attorney-General, Mr. O'Hagan, who will be succeeded in the post of Superior Law Officer by Mr. Lawson, the present Solicitor-General; and he in turn will be replaced by Sergeant Sullivan, now Law Adviser to the Irish Government.

A short time ago the Government sent down to Liverpool Dr. Buchanan, as a medical commissioner, to report upon the cause and spread of fever in Liverpool. On Tuesday a summary of his report was read before the Liverpool Select Vestry. The conclusion arrived at by Dr. Buchanan is that drinking and overcrowding are the principal causes of the fever which has so long afflicted Liverpool.

A curious case is before the Irish Courts. Mr. R. B. Tedford, a surgeon practising at San Francisco, and Miss Sarah Shillington, a lady living in Ireland, had for some time carried on a correspondence, which, it is alleged, resulted in the lady informing the gentleman that if he came to Ireland she would marry him. He accordingly disposed of his business and crossed the Atlantic; but, after all, the lady refused to fulfil her promise. He died, it is said, of "agony of mind," and his executor has commenced an action against Miss Shillington for breach of promise of marriage.

The *Aberdeen Journal* states that, owing to the severe snowstorm in the Grampians, the deer are coming down to the low grounds in the neighbourhood of Ballater, and are committing great havoc among the turnips still in the ground. Large herds have come from the Duke of Richmond's hills at Tomintoul. Some of the herds number as many as from one to two hundred fine-looking animals. A few of the farmers at the foot of Gairn have had liberty to shoot the deer granted them by the lairds, and it is expected that other proprietors will be forced to adopt the same course.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland pronounced a decree, yesterday week, on the petition of Mr. Napoleon A. Bonaparte Wyse, eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Wyse, praying for a specific performance of certain marriage articles on the occasion of the marriage of the deceased, at Paris, with Mdme. Letitia Bonaparte, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino. The object of the petitioner was to establish his right to the estates of his father in Queen's County and the county of Waterford. There is another suit pending as to the amount of jointure to which Mdme. Wyse is entitled, but that is not affected by the decree. The effect of the order made will be to place Mr. Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse in possession of his paternal estates, the title to which has been vested in the Wyse family, in course of family succession, for upwards of six centuries.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—On Saturday afternoon a railway collision took place about two miles from Bolton. A luggage-train ran into a passenger-train, and the engines became so interlocked that three other engines were kept working for three hours before they could be extricated. The damage to the trains was the least part of the mischief done. Three railway servants were killed and several of the passengers injured.

Early on Saturday morning a quantity of gunpowder exploded at the powder-mills of Messrs. Sharpe and Son, Chilworth, Surrey. The powder was undergoing the process of drying in one of the drying-houses. The drying-house in which the explosion occurred was completely wrecked. Fortunately, none of the workmen were in or very close to the building at the time of the explosion.

A sugar-house at Glasgow, belonging to Messrs. Murdock and Doddrell, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

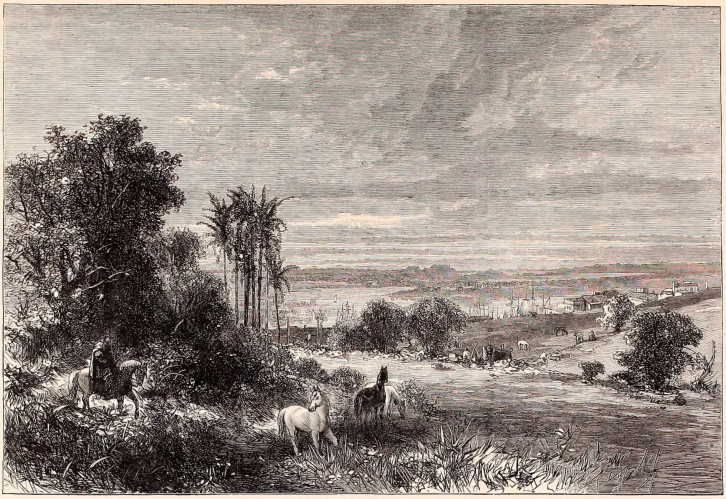
The magistrates at Belfast have been engaged hearing claims for damages done during the late riots. The claims amount to between £6000 and £7000. A jeweller was allowed £1300 and a manufacturer, £800.

On Saturday William Wilson, foreman of the upholsterers; and George Hammond, head porter at the Lord Chamberlain's stores, Windsor Castle, were brought before Captain Johnson, one of the magistrates for the county of Berks, at the borough gaol, Windsor, charged with stealing an Indian silk bed-furniture, two embroidered silk curtains, and three draperies to match, the property of her Majesty the Queen. Wilson was removed in the custody of the Berks police to Reading, while Hammond was liberated on bail to await the next examination.

The execution of Ferdinand Edward Karl Köhl, a German, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of Christian Fuhrop, at Plaistow, took place on Thursday morning, at Springfield Gaol, near Chelmsford.

ASUNCION, THE CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY.

BY the latest news from South America it seems likely that the empire of Brazil will soon be engaged in a war with several of the republics of the River de la Plata, though it may, perhaps, find an ally in that of Buenos Ayres. The Banda Oriental del Uruguay, of which Montevideo is the capital, has for some time been disturbed by a partisan leader named Venancio Flores, and the guerrilla warfare of its hostile factions has been so destructive of the interests of the neighbouring provinces of Brazil that the Brazilian Government has thought fit to interfere. Early in the month of December, a squadron of four Brazilian gun-boats, which had gone up the Uruguay River, bombarded the town of Puysandu and landed a force of marines, while 3000 of the native rebels, under Flores, attacked the place on the other side. It does not appear that the Brazilian Admiral, Tamandare, had concerted this attack with Flores; but the town was reduced, between them, almost to a heap of ruins; while the Uruguayan garrison, under Leandro Gomez, still held out in the fort. It is said that the commanders of the French, Spanish, and British vessels of war, having gone up from Montevideo, had protested in vain against the Brazilian Admiral's conduct. The Republic of Paraguay, ruled by President Lopez, as the nearest neighbour to that of Uruguay, having previously notified to Brazil that any invasion of the Banda Oriental would be considered by Paraguay as a casus belli, is about to send an army to resist the Brazilian intervention; while there are some rumours that President Mitré, who governs at Buenos Ayres, will take the other side, and



VIEW UP THE RIVER AT ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

that the whole central region of South America may thus be involved in a general war. It is to be hoped that these alarms will not be verified, but the importance of the part now assumed by Paraguay is remarkable. We have already published some illustrations of the scenery and population of that singular country, which is situated between the River Paraguay and the River Parana. It stands, as it were, on the verge of civilisation; for the Gran Chaco, a vast wilderness, inhabited by Indians in their wildest state, lies on the opposite side of the river, within sight of the city of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

Our View, from a sketch by Mr. David Powell, engraved in this Number, is one looking up the River Paraguay, towards the north, in which direction is the nearest territory of Brazil. The country is generally undulating on the east bank, and flatter on the west bank, of the river, where the Gran Chaco stretches away for hundreds of miles. This sketch is taken from the Potrero, or paddock of horses belonging to the Government, on a hill behind the city; and the city is for the most part hidden beneath the brow of the hill. A few only of the poorer class of houses are seen, with a glimpse of the river in front of the city, and some of the large steamers of the Paraguay navy.



RUINS OF THE RETIRO BARRACKS, AT BUENOS AYRES, AFTER THE LATE EXPLOSION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

EXPLOSION OF A GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE AT BUENOS AYRES.

THE magazine in the Retiro Barracks at Buenos Ayres took fire and exploded on the morning of the 9th of December, killing many of the soldiers of two companies of a regiment of the Line, who were lodging at that time in the barracks. It seems that one of the men was carelessly smoking in a room where there were several cases of powder about to be removed to the adjoining magazine. A spark caught the powder, and there was an explosion, which spread to the stores of ammunition in the magazine, consisting of 540 cartridges for 6-pounder guns, 6670 musket cartridges, and a quantity of caps. The shock was felt at a great distance, and some of the houses near the Retiro were much damaged, or even unroofed by its violence. An iron railing in front of the building was torn up and scattered about the streets, with such a quantity of bricks as to make them almost impassable. The Plaza in front of the Retiro was soon crowded with people, so eager to crowd in among the ruins that the sentinels had enough to do to keep them back while the bodies of the dead and wounded were got out. Seven carts, with twenty-six mutilated corpses, were sent to the Recoleta Cemetery in the first two hours; but the loss of life was far greater than this; for when the muster-roll was called over 126 returned no answer to their names, and fragments of the bodies of women and children, as well as of the soldiers, were picked up. Captain Badia was saved almost by a miracle, having been buried under the rubbish two yards deep, but fortunately protected from crushing or suffocation by two planks forming an arch as they fell over his head. The President of the Argentine Republic, General Mitré, was personally most active in directing the arrangements for the removal of the dead and for the relief of those wounded. Our Illustration of this scene is from a sketch by Professor J. T. Dodge, of Buenos Ayres. We also give a View of the city.

Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Confederation, and one of the most prosperous cities in South America, is situated on the south shore of the Rio de la Plata, on a low cliff close to the water's edge. The landing is very tiresome, as the anchorage for all large vessels is some eight miles from the shore, and so shallow is the water that, although there is a pier of some length, passengers have still sometimes to land in carts, and all merchandise is taken to the lighters in the same inconvenient manner. Even fishing is here done on horseback, by two men riding out into the water and dragging the nets after them. Below the cliff is a sort of mud flat, which runs for some distance beyond the city in both directions, east and west. This ground seems to be sacred to the washerwomen, who swarm round every puddle in the mud; but the present chief officer of police has planted this district with willows, much improving the appearance of the city. It is from this low ground, towards the eastern extremity of Buenos Ayres, that the view shown in our Engraving is taken. To the right hand is the custom-house, built on the site of the old fort; and next to that is the high roof of the Colon theatre, which just rises above the other buildings; then come the domes and towers of the cathedral, the Church of the Merced, and a memorial of

General Whitelock's defeat, the church of Santo Domingo, with English cannon-balls still remaining in its towers, and, what is worse, some English colours hanging as trophies in its interior. The house with the gables is an hospital; beyond that are various quintas, or villas with gardens. One villa (of which a corner only appears in the Engraving) is that belonging to Mr. Thomas Fair, which has long been used as the residence of the British Legation. The city is built in squares. Many of the houses are very large and comfortable, but the streets are badly paved, and at times some of them are inaccessible on account of the mud. The population is now about 120,000, having nearly doubled itself in the last eight years. We are indebted to Mr. David Powell for the sketch from which our Engraving is made.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at 24, Waterloo-crescent, Dover, the wife of Edward Wood, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th ult., at Cuddapah, East Indies, the wife of A. H. Beaman, Esq., H.M.'s 27th Regt., M.N.I., of a son.

At Geneva, Lady Forbes, of Craigievar, of a son.

At Edinburgh, Lady E. Fergusson, of a son.

At Dublin, Lady K. H. Russell, of a daughter.

At Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. P. Wyndham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at St. Mary's Magdalen, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Rev. Godfrey Bird, Rector of Great Wigborough, Essex, and Rural Dean, cousin of the bride, Courtenay William Bruce, Esq., Major 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to Mary Ann Bird, the youngest daughter of the late Henry Merceron, Esq., of Bethnal-green.

On the 25th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Earl of Coventry, to Lady B. Craven, third daughter of Earl Craven.

At Frant, Major A. C. Smith, 25th (King's Own Borderers), to Isabella Sophia, daughter of Admiral Sir G. R. Sartorius.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's Church, Hoxton, by the Rev. G. M. Pownall, Albert Charles Wilson, to Mary Jane Masey Reed. No cards.

On the 23rd inst., at Exeter, Alfred Purssell, of Cornhill and Laura House, Gipsey Hill, to Ellen, second daughter of John Ware, Esq. No cards.

On the 24th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Brackly, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. C. Anstey, Curate, and the Rev. R. Eden, Chaplain of Cannons Ashby, Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Bart., to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Tredcroft, Rector of Tangmere, Sussex.

On the 26th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Lee, Kent, by the Rev. B. Walker Bucke, M.A., Demetrius, youngest son of John Cowan, Esq., of New Cross, Kent, formerly of St. Petersburg, to Louisa Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Cater, Esq., R.N. No cards.

On the 19th inst., at the parish church of Bexley, Kent, by the Rev. Thomas Harding, M.A. Vicar of Bexley and Rural Dean, Mr. J. T. Stone, of Blackheath, to Frances Laura, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Starkey, of Stanley House, Bexley Heath.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at 14, Kensington Palace-gardens, Frances, wife of Edmund E. Antrobus, Esq.

At Whitburn, Durham, Russell Bowlby, Esq., aged 72.

At Stanhope Lodge, Kensington-gore, Selina, wife of Sir J. Bayley, Bart., in her 55th year.

At Princes-gardens, South Kensington, Viscountess Hawarden.

At Medeira, Sir F. D. Legard, Bart., of Ganton, Yorkshire, aged 31.

At Bath, Sir J. Fraser (Balnain), aged 72.

At Hertford-street, the Dowager Countess of Tankerville.

On the 20th inst., at Seaham Hall, Sunderland, Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry, aged 65.

At London, the Hon. Mrs. Taylor, daughter of Lord R. Waterpark.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4.

SUNDAY, Jan. 29.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Emmanuel Swedenborg born, 1689. Death of George III; accession of George IV., 1820.

MONDAY, 30.—Charles I. beheaded, 1649. The first life-boat, by Henry Greathead, employed off Shields, 1790.

TUESDAY, 31.—Birth of Ben Jonson, 1574. Death of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, 1788. Hilary Term ends.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.—St. Bridget, or Bride. The Austrians and Prussians enter Schleswig, 1864.

THURSDAY, 2.—Purification of the Virgin Mary. Candlemas. Mantua taken by the French, 1797.

FRIDAY, 3.—St. Blaise, bishop and martyr, about 316. Death of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, 1399. Moon's first quarter, 1h. 9m. a m.

SATURDAY, 4.—Prebendary John Rogers burnt at Smithfield, London, 1555. Death of Giambatista Porte, natural philosopher, 1615.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 18	3 39	3 59	4 21	4 43	5 5	5 27	5 49	6 12	6 37	7 0	7 24	7 54	8 29

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Jan. 18	29·235	34·9	32·0	·90	9	30·0	37·7	W. WSW.	125	·015
19	29·459	34·9	33·1	·93	10	33·0	36·4	N. NW.	99	·010
20	29·591	34·0	30·0	·87	4	31·2	37·8	WSW. S. W.	123	·000
21	29·635	29·0	28·6	·98	8	21·5	37·9	..	55	·000
22	..	..	..	..	..	22·2	33·6	..	131	·000
23	29·805	32·3	28·8	·83	5	25·4	36·2	SSW. SE. E.	120	·000
24	29·613	34·2	28·7	·82	10	28·6	35·9	NE. ENE.	376	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·319	29·429	29·590	29·656	29·594	29·863	29·633
Temperature of Air	33·7°	35·2°	32·9°	23·4°	28·7°	29·5°	31·1°
Temperature of Evaporation	32·6°	34·7°	31·8°	..	..	28·9°	32·4°
Direction of Wind	CALM.	CALM.	WSW.	CALM.	N.	SSW.	NE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY (SATURDAY) PROMENADE AFTERNOON.—The Special Performance by the WIZARD OF THE NORTH and Miss Anderson will be repeated for the last Saturday, including also the ROPE-TYING TRICK.
Admission, Half a Crown; or by Season Tickets, free. Reserved Seats, Half a Crown and One Shilling.
NOTE.—This will be the last Saturday the Wizard's Performances can be given, as the Saturday Concerts recommence on the 4th of February.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.—MORNING PERFORMANCES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Two o'Clock.—Special Notice—GRAND MORNING JUVENILE EQUESTRIAN FETE, TUESDAY, JAN. 31, at Two o'Clock, on which occasion the whole of the Boys' and Girls' Schools of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will be present.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great, Grand, and Glorious Success of the SPANISH CIRCUS and HIPPODROME, pronounced by the whole of the public press to be the best Troupe of Equestrians ever yet introduced into England. Third Week of the Grand Military and Equestrian Spectacle, entitled the BRIGANDS of the CALABRIAN MOUNTAINS, introducing upwards of 400 persons in the Hippodrome at one time, and the whole of the Magnificent Stud of Horses and Ponies. First appearance of the Celebrated and Extraordinary Spanish Gymnasts, the BROTHERS SEGUNDI, whose marvellous feats on the trapèze have lately made such an immense sensation in Spain and Portugal.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.—OPEN EVERY EVENING at SEVEN. Commence at Half-past.—Admission: Private Boxes (holding six persons), 30s.; single tickets to the same, 5s.; Reserved Seats (numbered chairs), 3s.; First Class, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; the whole of the Galleries, 6d. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, 18 and 20 years of age, 21 and 29 inches high.—THREE GRAND LEVEES DAILY, at Eleven, Three, and Eight o'Clock. They will sustain the following extraordinary and amusing characters:—Misfortunes of Lizzie and Johnnie, Grecian Statues and Tableau, Bestman and Bridemaid to General Tom Thumb, Matrimonial Sweets, &c. Commodore Nutt in his great personations of the Perfect Cure, Sailor with Hornpipe, Grenadier Drummer, Stump Orator, Paddy O'Rourke, &c. Box Office open one hour in advance. Day Exhibition, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Admission in the evening, 1s. to all parts of the hall, except a few reserved seats at 2s. Children Half price to 2s. and 3s. seats.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN—OPERA COMPANY (Limited).—Continued success of the Great Pantomime and the wonderful artiste Signor DONATO.—On MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 30, and during the Week, Frederic Clay's new Opera, in one act, entitled CONSTANCE. After which, at Half-past Eight, the grand and highly-successful Pantomime, CINDERELLA, in which the celebrated Donato will appear. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. A morning performance of the Pantomime every Monday at Two o'Clock.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY a JUVENILE NIGHT for the Great Christmas Pantomime. On TUESDAY will positively be produced the new Opera, LARA.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—ROYAL GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—A MORNING PERFORMANCE in AID of the FUND will be given on MONDAY, FEB. 13, when will be presented Sir E. B. Lytton's Comedy of MONEY, in which the following eminent Artists will appear:—Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Webster, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Parselle, Mr. Braid, Mr. Maclean; Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Mrs. Charles Matthews, Miss Nelly Moore, &c. Private Boxes, from One to Ten Guineas; Stalls, 15s.; Dress Boxes, 7s. 6d.; First Circle, 5s.; Upper Circle, 4s.; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. E. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Reappearance of Mr. Phelps. Grand Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Wednesday and Saturday, at Two o'Clock.—On MONDAY, JAN. 30, and during the Week, the performances will commence with Shakespere's Play of HENRY VIII., terminating with the fall of Wolsey. Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Phelps, supported by Messrs. Walter Lacy, H. Marston, E. Phelps, Barrett, Sinclair, Fitzjames, &c.; Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Vandenhoff, &c. The Free List entirely suspended. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Children and Schools at reduced prices to the following parts of the Theatre:—Dress Circle, First Circle, and Stalls, for Morning Performances only. The GRAND CHRISTMAS COMIC PANTOMIME, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled HOP O' MY THUMB. The georgeously-beautiful character of the decorations, inclusive of more than the usual amount of scenical surprises and transformation wonders, are ensured be the fact of their being entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley, whose eminent services have been retained this Christmas exclusively for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The general action of the pantomime arranged by, and the whole produced under the direction of, Mr. Robert Roxby. Characters in the opening:—Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss E. Falconer, Miss Hudspeth, Mr. G. Belmore, Tom Matthews, Mr. Fitzjames, Mr. Meagreson, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle, &c. The Harlequinade will include the services of those popular pantomimists (forming a Double Company), Harry Boleno and Mr. C. Lauri, Clowns; Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. J. Morris, Pantaloons; Mr. Cormack and Mr. S. Saville, Harlequins; Mdme. Boleno and Misses Gunniss, Columbines. Signor Toscano, the talented One-legged Dancer, and Mdlle. Deteto, four years of age, who will introduce her celebrated Imitations à la Perea Nena. The Masks Devices, and Dresses from designs by the humorously-renowned Dykwynkyn. The Dances and Action of the Ballet arranged and invented by Mr. Cormack. Comic Scenes, Tricks, &c., invented by Messrs. H. Boleno and Cormack. The music selected and arranged by Mr. J. Barnard. Machinery by Mr. Tucker and Assistants. Gas effects by Mr. J. Hinkley. Properties by Mr. Needham and Assistants. Dresses by Mr. S. May and Mrs. Lawler. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr Sothern as David Garrick and Lord Dundreary Married and Done For, Every Evening. Mr. Buckstone in two Pieces Every Evening. H. J. Byron's new Extravaganza of THE PRINCESS SPRINGTIME, Every Evening.
NOTICE.—Mr. Sothern's extraordinary success as David Garrick and Lord Dundreary necessitates the announcement that seats, &c., can be secured at the Box Office one month in advance.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER. At Eight, THE HUNCHBACK—Julia, Miss Bateman. And THE KNOTTING-'EM BROTHERS—Mr. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and Mrs. A. Mellon. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, DAMON AND PYTHIAS. On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, THE STRANGER—Mr. James Anderson, Miss G. Pauncefort, Miss Elizabeth Webster, Miss Macready, Miss Lottie Green, &c.; concluding Every Evening with HARLEQUIN KING PUMPKIN, &c.

NEW STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH. Every Evening, at Seven, the best Pantomime of the Season, DAME DURDEN; or, Robert and Richard Were Two Pretty Men. Splendid Transformation, Farmyard, and Fairy Ballet. Also the great Drama of THE WAITS—a Christmas Story. Splendid Effects.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.—JUDAS MACCABÆUS, FEB. 8. Artists already engaged—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss. Band and Chorus, 700. Tickets, 2s., 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s. Early application necessary.—14 and 15, Exeter Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Every Monday Evening till Easter.—On MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 30, Mdme. ARABELLA GODDARD will make her first appearance this season. Violin, Herr Ludwig Straus. The programme will include Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, for piano, violin, and violoncello; Spohr's quintet for stringed instruments; Dussek's "Invocation" sonata, for piano solo. Beethoven's "Adelaide," sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

FEB. 9.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—Madrigals and Part-Songs.—Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Ludwig Strauss. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.; Stall Tickets for four, 21s.—Addison and Lucas, 210, Hammond, 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, No. 48, Cheapside; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicsellers. Season subscriptions, 21s. and 10s. 6d.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, and Mr. JOHN PARRY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-st. Opera di Camera, THE SOLDIER'S LEGACY, and TOO MANY COOKS, every Tuesday and Thursday Mornings at Three.

THURTON'S ODD FOLKS, with a new piece of Extravagance, termed GOING TO COURT. Also, Portraits of the Japanese Dandy, Reuben Plant, Jonathan Horn, and other Novelties. KIDDERMINSTER, MONDAY, JAN. 30; Stourbridge, 31; Dudley, Feb. 1; Wolverhampton, 2; Newport, 3.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, 69, Regent-street.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS beg to announce that their ANNUAL FULL DRESS BALL will take place in the Saloons of the above Establishment on TUESDAY NEXT, the 31st inst. Gentleman's Ticket, 7s. 6d.; Lady's Ticket, 5s.; Double ditto, 10s. 6d., to be obtained of Mr. Austin, Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly; or of Mr. Bland, 33, Brewer-street, Golden-square, W. Dancing to commence at Half-past Nine o'Clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. The Human Breath on the Screen—Explanation daily, at 2.15 and at 7.30, by Professor Pepper. The discoverer, Mr. W. Lens Aldous, will be in attendance daily to delineate the breath of any visitor for a moderate fee.

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"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."
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In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been re-engraved, and will be

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.

WE scarcely believe that many of those who listened to the animated address of Captain Sherard Osborn, delivered before the Geographical Society, will be inclined to think that British sailors are likely to be deterred from new attempts at accomplishing the solution of the great problem of the Pole. Captain Osborn's manly eloquence carried his audience with him; but he is about the very last man in the world to rely upon mere talk. He had his figures, and his distances, and his points all in order; and he marshalled them with a tact kindred to that with which Mr. Gladstone converts arithmetic into poetry. Captain Osborn, moreover, is not one of those who discover the sources of rivers and the boundaries of oceans with the aid of self-consciousness and a pair of compasses. He has been among the hardiest of our explorers, and has himself travelled more than a thousand miles over the everlasting ices of the Northern deep. He would gladly visit those regions again but that the service claims him for a different and more immediately important duty. Captain Osborn, who happily combines the energy and sanguine temperament of the sailor with the calm judgment and varied accomplishments of the officer, speaks touching Arctic research in a way which must command the attention of the public, and he is not a man to advise a foolish expedition, or to go to war with the "demons of the Pole" without first counting the cost. If he says that a new attempt ought to be made to solve the great problem, a very large number of persons will be found to think with him.

Captain Parry stood but 435 miles from the Pole—little more than the distance from Primrose-hill to Arthur's Seat. Dr. Kane reached a not much more distant point. It is easy to understand how the adventurous spirit of the British sailor is stirred by the idea of accomplishing that which has so nearly been achieved, but which, nevertheless, has hitherto baffled mankind ever since the creation. There are about 110,000 square miles within which, so far as we know, the voice of man has never been heard; and it is not wonderful that Englishmen should be resolved that the spell of that awful silence should be broken by an English cheer. The first maritime nation in the world has the right to lead the way into the charmed circle, and we believe that she will assert her right, and that the conquest will be her's, "from Indus to the Pole." It is too late in the day to decry an enterprise merely because it is not probable that the returning ships will bring anything interesting to the shopkeepers on Ludgate-hill, or will effect anything that will vary a stockjobber's profits. There is a great geographical question to be made clear; and Sir Roderick Murchison spoke out with all the generous pride of science when he haughtily refused to consider the matter in the light of shop gas-lamps. There is no sentimentality in the large view of the case—much mock sentimentality in the small one. No one, whose admiration has been excited by the narratives of the gallant determination and even more splendid endurance of Speke and Grant, has paused to consider the commercial value of the discovery of the source of the Nile. It is enough that these brave men have (if Captain Burton will allow us to say so) done more than has been done since the Nile began to flow, and have added a new honour to the name of England. We do not want a promise that the next Arctic expedition shall return with a weighty cargo of walrus-tusks and seal-skins, nor has England brought herself to gauge every achievement of her brave sons by its actual or probable money value. It is enough that science points, half reproachfully, to a large gap in her charts, and that British sailors, who have already defied the perils and hardships of exploration, are only too eager to face them again and complete the survey of the world.

Whether the Pole will at once be stormed by the ships of England, or whether the attempt will be postponed, matters little. That feat we believe to be reserved for us, and one day it will be accomplished. But those who are bent upon immediately preparing for the work are not unmindful of what Arctic exploration has already cost us; nor do they, any more than ourselves, forget that brave men have been sacrificed in their efforts to force the ice-girdled regions of the north. The names of those who have thus died are deep in the hearts of all of us; but Englishmen must be other than they are if such recollections appal them from vindicating the honour of the lost by completing the work which they left undone. We have it on record that those brave men were cheered in their toil by the conviction that they were slowly but surely attaining an object dear to England. It would be a treason to them, and an ungrateful return for their devotion, did Englishmen coldly make up their minds that all that her noble pioneers have done shall have been done in vain, and that the work for which they died shall be treated as a piece of Quixotic enterprise. We do not believe that such is the lesson that will be proved to have been learned from the heart-stirring narratives of those who have gone before.

We shall conquer the Pole. The plan of the campaign has been well laid out and deeply considered by Captain Osborn and other scientific as well as adventurous men. But there must be no hurry, no compromise for the sake of expedition, no neglect of a single precaution or provision. Whether the assault be made next year or the year after matters nothing, but it matters everything that it be made in such force that our heroes must return as conquerors. We do not see that Government can properly refuse to aid the expedition, and resistance to it on the mere ground that it involves peril can hardly come from those who risk thousands of valuable lives in hopeless campaigns against savages, who cannot be conquered, and who are not worth conquering. But if the Government will not yield to the pressure spoken of by Captain Osborn, the nation will need little pressure, if appealed to by men whose names command the confidence of us all. Let us have the scheme fully laid before us, and let the representatives of science unite in certifying to its being the wisest that can be devised. Then leave the question of money to the nation, and the question of peril to British sailors, like Sherard Osborn and the tars who beseech him to remember that they are "volunteers."

The Address in the House of Commons in reply to the Speech from the Throne will, we learn from the *Globe*, be moved by Sir Hedworth Williamson, M.P. for North Durham, and seconded by Mr. Hanbury Tracy, M.P. for the Montgomery boroughs.

The Queen has addressed a letter to the authorities of some of the railways which centre in London, expressing her warmest hopes that they will carefully consider every means of guarding against accidents, which are not at all the necessary accompaniments of railway travelling. Her Majesty says she is aware that when she travels extraordinary precautions are taken, but it is on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same security may be ensured for all as is so carefully provided for herself. Railway directors are reminded of the responsibility involved in the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the country.

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Colonel Ponsonby, drove out. Princess Louisa took a drive. Mr. Arthur Helps arrived at Osborne.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, walked in the grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. Princess Louisa walked out.

Yesterday week the Queen walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at Osborne from Greenwich Park. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley also arrived at Osborne. The Archbishop of Canterbury had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Saturday last the Archbishop of Canterbury left Osborne after the confirmation of Princess Louisa and returned to London.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. Her Majesty, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa received the sacrament of holy communion, administered by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. G. Prothero. The Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended the afternoon service at Whippingham Church.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa took a drive. The Prince of Wales passed the day shooting. The Duke of Argyll arrived at Osborne and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley left Osborne.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, on Thursday week, had the honour of reading a selection of poetry, including scenes from the "Merchant of Venice" and "As You Like It," before the Queen and the members of the Royal family, at Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and attended by the Countess of Morton, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, left Sandringham House, en route for London, on Thursday week. Their Royal Highnesses drove to Wolferton station, and travelled thence, by special train on the Great Eastern Railway, to the Bishopsgate terminus, arriving at five minutes past four o'clock p.m. The Prince and Princess were received at the station by Mr. James Goodson, the chairman, and several of the directors of the railway company. Their Royal Highnesses drove immediately to Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince honoured the Strand Theatre with his presence.

Yesterday week the Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at Marlborough House. There were present at the Council Sir William John Alexander, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Lieutenant-General Knollys. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as clerk of the Council. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and attended by the Countess of Morton and Captain Grey, left Marlborough House shortly before one o'clock, en route for Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Waterloo station, and were received by Mr. A. Scott, the traffic manager, and Mr. Godson, superintendent of the South-Western Railway. The Prince and Princess travelled in a state saloon attached to the ten-minutes-past-one ordinary train to Southampton. Prince Arthur travelled with their Royal Highnesses. Upon arriving at Southampton the saloon and carriages containing the Prince and Princess, with their suite, were detached from the train and drawn by four horses to the wharf of the docks, alongside which her Majesty's paddle-yacht Alberta was lying. Their Royal Highnesses embarked at once on board the yacht, and in a few minutes the vessel was on her way down Southampton Water. The Prince and Princess were enthusiastically greeted by a numerous assemblage of spectators upon their embarkation. The ships in the dock were gaily dressed. The Turkish man-of-war Paiki Musret manned yards upon the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, and the band played the National Anthem as the Alberta steamed off. The Prince and Princess disembarked at East Cowes at half-past five o'clock and proceeded to Osborne.

CONFIRMATION OF PRINCESS LOUISA.

The confirmation of Princess Louisa took place on Saturday last at Whippingham Church by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. G. Prothero. At twelve o'clock the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, arrived at the church; the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold having preceded her Majesty. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Emma Lascelles, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel Ponsonby, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, Major Elphinstone, and Mr. Buff; and the Countess of Morton and Captain Grey in attendance upon the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Queen and the Royal family took their places on each side of the chancel, while Princess Louisa stood at the altar. The service commenced with a hymn. The Archbishop then performed the ceremony, and another hymn was sung, after which the Archbishop delivered a short discourse. Among those who had the honour of being invited to be present at the ceremony were Countess Blucher, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Lady and Miss Phipps, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Miss Hildyard, Mdlle. Bauer, Mdlle. Norelle, Dr. Jenner, and Mr. Sahl.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff are expected to return to town to-day (Saturday) from visiting Colonel North, M.P., and Baroness North at Wroxton Abbey, Oxon.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for Kimbolton Castle, Hunts.

The Countess of Ellesmere and the youthful Earl and family have arrived at Burwood, Surrey, from Wales.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived in town from Broadlands, Hants.

Lord Londesborough has left town for his seat, Grimston Park, near Tadcaster.

The Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli have left Hughenden Manor, Berks, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, at Burghley House, Stamford.

Cards for the Ministerial and Opposition dinners for the 6th proximo have been sent out.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Earl of Coventry and Lady Blanche Craven, third daughter of Earl and Countess Craven, was solemnised on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bridal presents were very numerous, and included gifts of valuable jewellery from various members of the aristocracy.

The marriage of Viscount Sudley, eldest son of the Earl of Arran, to the Hon. Edith Jocelyn, second daughter of Viscountess Jocelyn, will take place on or about the 23rd of February.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, son of Baron Anselm de Rothschild of Vienna, and Miss Evelina de Rothschild, youngest and only unmarried daughter of Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild.

A marriage is arranged between Captain Keith Fraser, 1st Life Guards, brother of Sir William Fraser, Bart., and Miss Ward, eldest daughter of the Hon. Dudley and Mrs. Ward, and niece of the Earl of Dudley.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. Frederick Dundas (son of Mr. James Dundas, of Dundas Castle, N.B.) and Miss Mellish, eldest daughter of Mr. R. C. Mellish, of Eaton-place.

The Indo-European telegraph line was completed on the 17th inst., Colonel Stewart, Director-General of the service, dying on the same day at Constantinople.

A "Farmer of 1200 Acres" writes to the *Times* that he has lately thrashed the produce of a fifteen-acre field of red Lammas wheat, the yield of which was seven quarters per acre, with four loads of straw.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first anniversary of the Islington Working Men's Club and Institute was celebrated on Monday night by a soirée and meeting at the Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington.

At a general meeting of the Garrick Club it was decided to increase the number of members by one hundred, the new clubhouse affording ample accommodation for the proposed additional number.

On Saturday preparations were made for the opening of the South London Working Classes Exhibition on Feb. 1. Miss Nightingale and a gentleman named Chester are the guarantors for the £1000 fund. Between 600 and 700 exhibitors have already sent in their names.

In the district of St. Philip's, Bethnal-green, 500 poor persons have just received a good dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, and 1400 school children a treat of plum-cake, tea, &c., and each child a small present from the Christmas-trees—eight in number—which had been dressed for the occasion. The fête was provided by the Incumbent.

At a meeting of the committee of the Newspaper Press Fund, held last Saturday, a letter was read from Mr. Charles Dickens stating that he would have great pleasure in presiding at the annual dinner of the fund, to be held in May, and that the committee might rely on his loyalty to his old calling. The annual dinner was appointed to be held on the 20th of May.

The annual report of Mr. Sampson Low, jun., the honorary secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, states that during the year 1864 the fire-escape conductors attended 708 fires in the metropolitan district, and were successful in saving fifty-seven lives. This self-supporting society has eighty-five stations, five inspectors, and a hundred men under its keeping.

A meeting in support of the Camden Town Working Men's Club was held on Monday evening in the St. Pancras Vestry Hall. Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., presided, and in the course of a brief speech spoke highly of the beneficial influences of working men's clubs. He strongly urged the extension of such institutions. Resolutions to support the particular club on behalf of which the meeting was held were unanimously passed.

A thick fog enveloped the metropolis and its suburbs during the whole of Saturday, to the great hindrance of business and the inconvenience of those whose occupations called them out of doors. Towards the evening it grew more dense, until, at six o'clock, all carriage locomotion became, if not impossible, extremely dangerous, and pedestrians had to feel their way with lighted torches in their hands. With very few exceptions, the omnibuses and cabs ceased running. Some fatal accidents happened.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Typographical Widow and Orphan Fund was held, on Saturday last, at Anderton's Hotel. The report congratulated the members on the continued and increasing success of the society, and referred to the great benefit which it had been instrumental in conferring on the trade generally, stating also that nearly £5000 had been paid away to the families of deceased members since its establishment.

A handsome medal, silver with gold centre, has been presented to Mr. George Harmsworth, of Camberwell, one of the fire-escape men of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, as a testimonial from the inhabitants of Walworth for his brave efforts, on the 17th of December, to rescue an aged widow lady, Mrs. Durrant, in the fire at No. 28, Lorrimore-place. Mr. Holmsworth has been twenty-one years a fireman, and has received three other medals for similar services.

Amongst the cases which were recommended for reward at the last meeting of the Royal Humane Society were Mr. H. A. Mandeville, sub-lieutenant H.M.S. Bombay, for saving Henry Wilcocks at Montevideo, recommended for silver medal; David Horton Krooman, H.M.S. Mæander, for saving J. Lawrence, boatswain's mate, at Ascension—bronze medal; Michl. Croughwill, A.B., and William White, A.B., H.M.S. Black Prince, for saving W. Briskham, in the Hamoaze, Plymouth—bronze medal to each; Silas Fowler, chief officer P. and O. S. N. C., for saving two Lascars at sea—bronze medal; John Hutchinson, waterman, for saving Alfred Hutchinson—bronze medal; to James Martin, seaman, for saving James Caldwell, at Portrush—thanks on parchment; Bartholomew Macdonald, chief boatswain, H.M.S. Coast Guard, for saving J. Murphy, commanding boatswain, at Cork—thanks on parchment; besides pecuniary rewards granted to several persons who, at the risk of their own lives, had rescued others from drowning. The secretary announced donations from Lord Dufferin of £5, from the Hastings Branch of the Royal Humane Society £10, and a legacy from a late member of the committee (Geo. Dodd, Esq.) of £200.

Last week the births of 2122 children—1053 boys and 1069 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1855-64 the average number (corrected) was 2015. —— 1535 deaths were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1855-64, the average number of deaths is, with a correction for increase of population, 1637. From zymotic diseases 357 persons died. Smallpox proved fatal to seven children and two adults, forty-two deaths occurred from measles, typhus carried off eighty-one persons, fifty-two deaths were caused by scarlatina, twelve by diphtheria, and sixty-two by whooping-cough. The deaths during the week from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis) amounted to 379, the corrected average number for this period of the year being 440. From bronchitis 221 deaths occurred; 101 persons died from pneumonia, and twenty-two from asthma. Phthisis proved fatal to 156 persons; from diseases of the heart seventy-two deaths were registered; and from various diseases of the brain and nervous system 175 persons died. The winter season is more particularly fatal to persons advanced in life. Fifty-six persons died last week who had attained the age of eighty years and upwards; amongst this number are recorded the deaths of six nonagenarians, the eldest of whom was a widow who had attained the age of ninety-eight years.

LAW AND POLICE.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn referred incidentally to the probability of further legislation on the subject of the bankruptcy law, and said that a desirable change would be one which had often been suggested by Mr. Sargood, not to appoint what was called a creditors' assignee as a matter of course in every case, in nine cases out of ten there being no assets to collect, and the sham assignee merely acting as the friend of the bankrupt in every way; but to adopt the practice which prevailed in the late Insolvent Court, and only appoint an assignee when there was something for him to do, some assets to collect and distribute among the creditors.

There are upwards of 10,000 composition deeds registered under the bankruptcy law. The present Act came into force on Oct. 11, 1861.

A legal argument possessing considerable interest occupied the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday week. The question was whether the authorities of the University of Oxford have power to take cognisance of all matters relating to undergraduates or members of the University resident within its limits. A tradesman at Oxford had brought actions in the superior courts to recover debts due to him by resident undergraduates. The University authorities made a claim of cognisance of these actions, and the question discussed on Thursday was whether that claim ought to be allowed. After hearing the arguments the Court decided that the claim must be allowed.

Application was made on Wednesday to Mr. Justice Crompton for a writ of certiorari to remove the trial of Captain Corbett, of the Shenandoah, from the Central Criminal Court to the Court of Queen's Bench. It was represented, on behalf of Captain Corbett, that at the trial important questions of law in reference to the interpretation of the Foreign Enlistment Act would arise. The Judge granted the application.

At the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday week, two men were tried on a charge of swindling. They were selling purses, and one of them, pretending to put two half-crowns into a purse, offered to sell it for a shilling. This tempted the cupidity of a juvenile on-looker, but on getting his purchase into his possession he found only two halfpence, and the purse itself fell to pieces. The prisoners were found guilty, but the Judge dismissed them without punishment on their promise not to pursue their swindling trade further.

At the Mansion House Police Court, on Saturday, Robert Atkin was charged with having extorted £91 2s. from Mr. W. S. Brown by means of threats. Mr. Brown is a partner in a firm of China merchants, and was in his office on Friday when Atkin, accompanied by a woman, entered. Atkin produced a pistol and declared that he would shoot Mr. Brown if he did not pay him what he owed him. There seems to have been an impression on the mind of Atkin that Mr. Brown was liable for some freight which appears to have been due. After a discussion of some length, in the course of which Atkin still menaced the complainant with the pistol, the latter procured him a cheque for £91 2s., and he went away. The prisoner was remanded.

Captain Grao, of the Peruvian corvette Union, was charged at Dartford, yesterday week, with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in engaging British subjects for service in his ship. Two witnesses were examined. One said he had been engaged as a coal-trimmer on board the Union, and signed articles for two years in the presence of the Lieutenant, but the Captain was not there. The witness, having been ill-treated, requested to get away. The other case was similar. The summons was dismissed.

Dr. Lankester held an inquest on Monday evening on the body of a man named Baker, who had died from want of food. He seems to have been a rag-picker. In the room where he lodged were found half-notes to the amount of £75, a bank-book showing the deposit of £300, and £30 in silver and copper. He had starved himself to death. In a memorandum-book found in the room were entered certain records of his food:—"Monday, bread and water. Tuesday, late dinner; no breakfast. Wednesday, no breakfast or supper. Thursday, dinner off leg of mutton, three ounces, 2d." There were also found some loose memoranda, all to the same effect:—"A soldier's dumpling, 1d.; plaice, 1d.; vegetables, 1d."

A death from hydrophobia is reported. On the 14th of December a large black retriever was running about mad in the streets of Greenwich. He bit two boys, one named Rivers (since dead), a Greenwich pensioner, and several dogs. A police constable, with great courage, followed the infuriated animal and killed him. Rivers was taken to the hospital, and the bitten parts excised, but on Friday week he showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and died on Tuesday. The other boy's wounds were cauterised, and he is doing well. An inquest was held on the body of Rivers last Saturday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, about to undergo a further restoration, has been open to archæologists this week.

It is stated that Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., is about to erect, at a cost of £20,000, a parish church at Barton-on-Irwell, to replace the present building.

Mr. James Maden Holt, a resident at Bacup, Lancashire, has erected in that town, at a cost of £30,000, a new church, schools, and parsonage-house. The Bishop of Manchester consecrated the church on Monday.

The Dean and Chapter have fixed Friday, Feb. 24—St. Matthias's Day—for the reopening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; the elaborate restoration planned and carried out by the munificence of Mr. Guinness being nearly completed.

A new church is about to be built at St. Denys', Southampton, near the Netley Abbey railway station, on the South-Western line. This will be a the tenth church built in Southampton and in its immediate neighbourhood within the last quarter of a century.

The Church of St. Edmund-the-King-and-Martyr, in Lombard-street, which has been closed for several months, is to be reopened on Sunday next (to-morrow). Its pews and other fittings have been converted into open seats for the nave and choir-seats for the chancel. A double tier of galleries on each side of the tower, which excluded entirely the light of the windows towards the street, have been removed. The architect (Mr. Butterfeild) has in great measure preserved the old character of the church by judicious re-use of the carved woodwork and other ornaments.

An influential meeting was held on Thursday week in Birmingham, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese, to take into consideration the spiritual destitution of the town, as brought forward by the Rev. Dr. Miller, the Rector, in a letter to the Rural Dean. The speakers were the Archdeacon of Coventry, Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P.; the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, the Rev. Dr. Miller, the Mayor (Mr. Henry Wiggin), Mr. T. S. Lloyd, &c. A Church Extension Society was formed on the motion of the Bishop, which will include grants to districts for additional curates previously to the erection of new churches, with a view to their ultimate severance. No grants will be made where churches are in private patronage.

The subject of church extension in Sheffield was practically dealt with, on Thursday week, by an influential meeting, over which the Archbishop of York presided. The scheme is to erect, within five years from this period, seven additional churches within the town of Sheffield. To effect this object it is proposed to raise a sum of £31,200, the subscriptions to which will be spread over the like period of five years. At a preliminary meeting on Wednesday a sum of £3800 was promised; John Brown, Esq., had given £5000 for the erection of a church in Brightside, near to his works; the Church Building Aid Society gives £4000; and at the meeting held on Thursday week upwards of £5000 more was promised; so that about £16,000 has already been subscribed for the work.

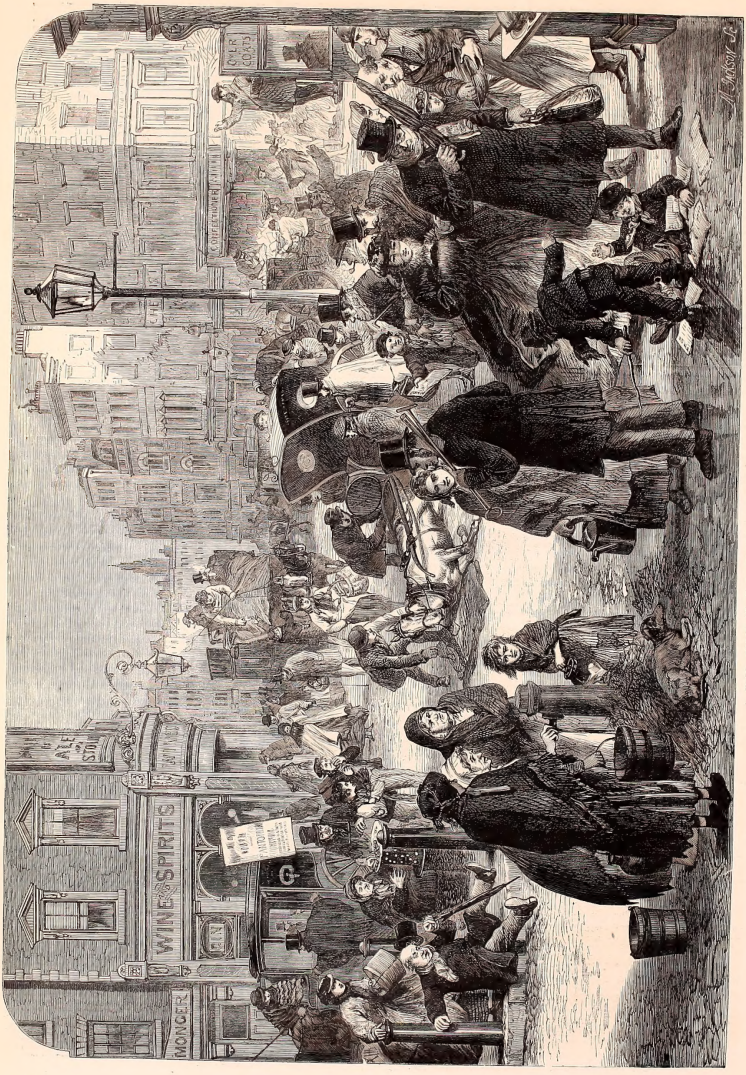
A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Wednesday, at which a gratifying report of the operations of the board was read. The Bishop, who presided, explained that it was desirable to systematise the funds subscribed, so as to produce the best result. A committee had been appointed, therefore, to determine in what localities new churches should be built and new parishes created, while he had himself undertaken the delicate task of determining who were the fit men to be engaged in the work of breaking up the soil in districts hitherto neglected. These objects were deliberately, steadily, and not rashly pursued; and he anticipated the full completion of his scheme before the ten years were expired.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Sir G. Prevost, Bart., to be Archdeacon of Gloucester; Rev. W. R. Browell, Rector of Beaumont, Colchester, to be Rural Dean of Tendering.—*Vicarages:* The Rev. Edward Ollivant to Llanddewi Rhydderch, Monmouthshire; Rev. J. G. Richardson to Worth Maltravers, Dorset; Rev. J. Wise, late Archdeacon of Colombo, to Stanford.—*Incumbency:* The Rev. R. T. West to the new district of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington.—*Curacies:* The Rev. H. H. Birley to Holy Trinity Church, Stepney; Rev. C. E. Casher to Bryanston and Durweston, Dorset; Rev. A. J. Flather to St. Peter's, Regent-square; Rev. G. Moon to St. Mary's, Whitechapel; Rev. T. Augustus Purdy, Chaplain of Hackney Union, to All Saints', Bishopsgate; Rev. S. Jenner to be Assistant Preacher, St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; Rev. Edward Olmius Morgan to the Donative of Scropton, Derbyshire.

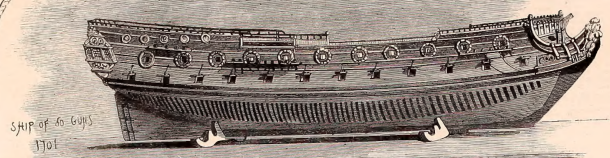
The new Literary Institute in Willenhall, Staffordshire, was opened on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., and in the presence of the Earl of Lichfield; the High Sheriff of the county; Mr. Weguelin, M.P.; Mr. Foley, M.P.; the Rev. G. Fisher (the vice-president), and a large number of the friends of the institute.

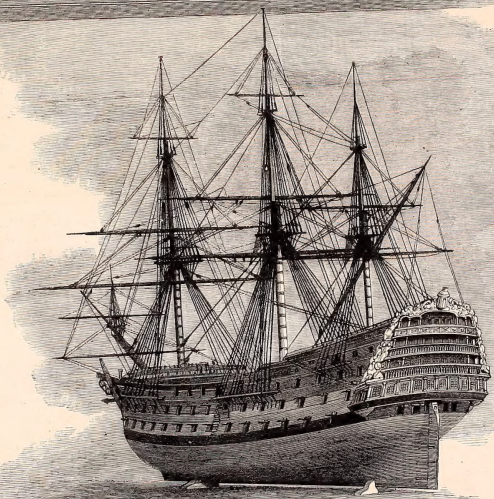
A HARD FROST IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

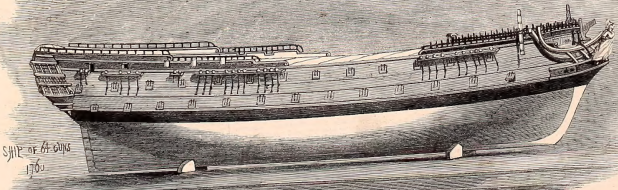
THE street traffic of London was thrown into sad confusion by the freaks of the wintry weather during one or two days of the past week. What with the fog which obscured the air and the frost which laid a thin plating of ice upon the ground, it was difficult sometimes to find one's path, and still harder to keep one's feet. The scenes occasioned by the slippery state both of the carriage-roads and footpaths in some of our most crowded thoroughfares were at the same time ludicrous and distressing; for while it was great fun for the little boys to practise skating evolutions upon the glassy surface of the congealed mud or to polish, by their repeated slidings, a lengthy strip of pavement until it became a mere trap for the tripping-up of innocent and unwary walkers, it was painful to see the frequent tumbles of the heavy-laden horses which lay, as often as they fell, panting and bleeding entangled between the shafts, or struggled wildly upon their strained haunches and broken knees, to recover the erect position. The risk of any serious injury to pedestrians was proportioned to their strength, agility, and moderate weight; an active young man of nine or ten stone being sure of escaping without much harm in case of a *faux pas*, while to the infirm, elderly lady, or to the bloated victim of gluttony and sloth, who tottered uneasily upon his gouty toes, a slip and a fall upon the treacherous stones might do the most fatal mischief. Happy in the variety of these accidents were those who descended, with safety if not with grace, in the sitting posture, like the gentleman at the left-hand corner of our Engraving, whose bald head suffers no worse treatment than the loss of the hat which is knocked off it by the young lady with her bandbox stumbling against him from behind. The tragedy of this street-scene is rather to be found in the prostrate misery of the hansom cabhorse, whom a couple of men are trying to raise, placing first a cloth upon the hard ground beneath the bruised shoulder of this poor animal to prevent his inflicting more severe wounds upon himself in his frantic efforts to arise. The first measure, in all such cases ought to be to release the horse from the shafts and draw the vehicle quite away from him, so that he may sweep the ground freely with both hind-feet, and gain a space of ample width to plant them upon as he endeavours to lift his body, the strength of the fore-legs being usually incapable of raising his weight, so long as the hind-legs are encumbered with the carriage. The gentleman who has got out of the hansom, and stands, with carpet-bag in hand, waiting for the deliverance of this unhappy horse, may probably arrive at the railway station a few minutes too late for his train; while the middle-aged traveller who is approaching, just as he turns the street-corner to the right, with his bag in one hand, his umbrella in the other, and his throat warmly muffled above his close-buttoned greatcoat, will punctually reach the station, with his steady pace and prudent glance at the obvious perils of his path. The group of disappointed housewives around the frozen water-tap, uttering complaints which the civil turncock is unable to redress, is significant of another sort of distress caused by the severe weather, but one to which, as Mr. Swiveller would say, "the rich and powerful are strangers." In these hard times the half-clothed sweeper, whose office at the broad crossing has become a sinecure, is fain to seek a ray of comfort in the neighbourhood of the baked-potato woman's portable kitchen, though he may lack the halfpenny with which he would buy his simple meal from her mealy store. The pitiful old fellow, who has no better trade than to carry a printed placard aloft upon the iron perches by which his feeble shoulders bear it as he walks, in spite of a recent edict of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police, seems inclined to loiter in the same place as long as he dares. Each form of suffering has its peculiar form of consolation; and we are convinced that empty pockets are better than no pockets at all, when we see a pair of dirty hands warmed in their beggarly vacuity, as well as the kid-gloved fingers of the lady in her ermine muff. The frost which produced such varied effects in the streets of London afforded much amusing and wholesome exercise to thousands of skaters on the ornamental waters in the London parks, and without such loss of life as has been deplored upon some previous occasions.



A HARD FROST IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.







MODELS OF SHIPS IN THE COLLECTION IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE N. XV PAGE.

THE MODELS OF SHIPS IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

In our last week's Paper were three Illustrations of the great collection of models of British ships of war, lately removed from Somerset House to the Naval Court in the South Kensington Museum, and arranged, with a proper classification, by Mr. H. E. Acton, clerk of collections, and Mr. R. Sketchley, assistant keeper of the museum, with the assistance of Mr. Coghlen M'Hardy, secretary to the surveyor to the Admiralty. The oldest ships represented in this collection, including the Great Harry, built in 1514, and the Royal Sovereign, or Sovereign of the Seas, built in 1637, which appeared in that Engraving, may now be compared with some vessels of a later date, shown in our present Illustrations, for which we have selected three good specimens of the naval architecture of the first half of the eighteenth century; though we cannot identify these ships, like the older ones, as having been engaged in any famous historical battles. With a view, however, to the due sequence of these examples of the progress of ship-building, it is needful to correct a mistake that was made in describing the model of the Royal William, given last week; the particular model which we then engraved being, not that which shows the altered form of the ship after her rebuilding in 1719, but the model of her original form, as built, in 1670, by Mr. Phineas Pett, at Chatham, when her dimensions were, length, 167 ft. 3 in., breadth, 47 ft. 2 in., depth 18 ft., and 1568 tons burden.

The first model we have engraved for this week is one of a 50-gun ship, built about the year 1701. The name of this ship is unknown; but, as compared with those which preceded it, there is a great improvement in its form, and it shows the high degree of ornamentation which was commonly displayed in vessels of that period.

The second ship on our page is the Victory, 100 guns, built in Portsmouth Yard in 1737, the model of which, on a half-inch scale, is one of the largest and most highly finished in the collection. This ship was lost in the English Channel on the night of the 4th of October, 1744, when Admiral Balcaen and the crew of more than 1000 men perished—a greater disaster than even the sinking of the Royal George. The dimensions of the Victory were—length, 174 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 50 ft. 6 in.; depth, 20 ft. 6 in.; with 1921 tons burden.

The third model shown in our present Engraving, like the first, represents a ship unknown, but which was a sixty-four gun ship, built about the year 1760. This is a very good specimen of the advance which had by that time taken place in designing the lines of ships. Here we see the cutwater beginning to assume the form which is usual at the present day. The model itself is of most beautiful workmanship. We shall continue, at an early opportunity, our Illustrations of this interesting collection.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall, in his second lecture "On Electricity," delivered on Thursday, the 19th inst., explained and gave numerous experimental illustrations of electric conduction, insulation, and induction. He showed that conductors (such as the metals) freely permit electricity to pass through them; while non-conductors, or insulators (such as glass, sealing-wax, &c.), resist the passage. An electrified conductor can only be kept in that condition by interposing an insulator between it and the earth. When an electrified body touched an unelectrified one, the charge was divided. Electric induction was ascribed to the forcible separation of the two fluids of a neutral or unelectrified body, by merely bringing an electrified body near it, attracting one constituent and repelling the other. When the electrified body was positive, it attracted the negative fluid of the unelectrified body and repelled the positive. It was thus shown that by the mere proximity of an electrified body we can charge a neutral body with the opposite electricity. This inducing force was also shown to act through air, glass, vulcanised rubber, and other insulators. Professor Tyndall constructed an electrophorus, by fastening a stick of sealing-wax, as a handle, to a piece of sheet zinc. When the surface of a plate of resin was electrified and the zinc plate laid on it, the electroscope showed that the negative electricity of the resin acted inductively on the compound fluid of the zinc plate, attracting its positive and repelling its negative. On connecting the metal plate with the earth, or the operator touching it while standing on the ground, the repelled fluid escaped. When the zinc plate was raised by the wax handle, it was found to be charged with positive electricity. By this way it may be changed indefinitely. The induction takes place through the thin layer of air between the zinc and the surface of the resin. When two balls on glass supports were brought near an electrified body, one was found to be charged with positive and the other with negative electricity, by induction.

The Friday evening discourse on the 20th inst. was given by Professor Tyndall, "On Combustion by Invisible Rays." His Royal Highness the Count of Paris was in the chair. The Professor began by stating that Sir Wm. Herschel, in 1800, discovered the obscure rays of the sun, and proved that the position of maximum heat was beyond the red of the solar spectrum; that his son, Sir John Herschel, succeeded in obtaining a thermograph of the calorific spectrum, which gave visible evidence of its extension beyond the red; and that Melloni proved the existence of a large proportion of obscure rays in the flames of oil and alcohol, and from incandescent platinum. After exhibiting the beautiful spectrum of the electric light, and explaining the principle and construction of Melloni's thermo-electric pile, he proceeded to explain the arrangement of these apparatus by the employment of which he was enabled to produce combustion, due to the invisible focus of reflected rays from the electric lamp, the light of which was cut off a solution of iodine in bisulphide of carbon: iodine, which is perfectly opaque to light, being perfectly transparent to the obscure rays of heat. It was stated that only five per cent of the dazzling white light of platinum wire heated in the electric light, four per cent of the light of a coal-gas flame, and ten per cent of the electric light are luminous rays, the remainder being obscure rays of heat. By means of a focus of these obscure rays Dr. Tyndall ignited black paper, a hat box, charcoal, tow, zinc foil, magnesium wire, and a cigar which was smoked for a moment by the Count of Paris. Finally, by holding a piece of blackened platinum in the focus of invisible rays, Dr. Tyndall succeeded in raising it to a white heat, thus actually raising the refrangibility of light, and showing that out of darkness it may be possible to obtain a degree of incandescence equal to that of the sun itself. This effect was first produced by Dr. Tyndall himself; but he ascribed the idea to Dr. Akin. It is termed "calescence," and is the converse to Professor Stokes's discovery of "fluorescence," the exhibition of the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the spectrum in a solution of sulphate of quinine.

The third lecture "On Electricity," delivered by Dr. Tyndall, on Tuesday, was mainly devoted to the principles involved in the construction and action of the electric machine. He referred again to the electrophorus, and obtained a spark from it, by which a jet of gas was ignited. He doubled the intensity of a conductor by imparting to it a greater quantity of electricity, and showed by experiment that the density of electricity diffused over a sphere is the same at all parts of its surface; that on a plate its density is greatest at the edges; from an elongated conductor the density is greatest at its ends, and, in fact, when it ends in a sharp point, the electricity discharges itself into the air, producing the motion termed "electric wind." By means of opposing currents so produced Dr. Tyndall was enabled to balance in the air pieces of gold leaf, like the fabled Mohammed's coffin. The electric machine was shown to consist of the insulator excited by friction and the prime conductor. The first machine (invented by Otto von Guericke) consisted of a sphere of sulphur, which was replaced successively by a sphere cylinder and plate of glass. The first rubber was the hand, afterwards superseded by rubbers of silk and leather, coated by amalgam. When the glass plate of the machine was turned by a handle it became positively electrified by friction with the rubbers. It then acted by induction upon the prime conductor, attracting the negative and repelling the positive: the negative streaming out from the points. These principles were illustrated by numerous experiments, tending to rivet the impressions produced by the preceding lectures.

Professor Marshall began his lectures "On the Nervous System in Man and Animals" on Saturday last, with a sketch of the history of our knowledge of this interesting subject, first referring to a diagram showing the great nerve centres, the brain and the spinal cord, and their accessories. He divided the history into the supernatural, the speculative, and the positive epochs. The ancients speculated upon the position of the soul, but knew little or nothing of the physiology of the brain. Galen collected the knowledge of his time; and the information acquired by the Greek and Roman philosophers was taken up by the Arabs. But, from the sixth century after Christ till the sixteenth, physiology was nearly extinct, till speculation began to give way at the revival of learning. The great progress made by the modern school is eminently due to the subdivision of labour and to the adoption of separate lines of inquiry. In the sixteenth century, anatomy was revived by Da Vinci, Vesalius, and others, and with it the study of the nervous system. In course of time, Malpighi applied the microscope to the investigation of the tissues of the brain; Fourcroy and Vauquelin, by chemical analyses, determined its constituents—albumen, fat, &c.; and Galvani discovered the relation of nerve to electric currents, which has been made the subject of such deep research in our day by Matteucci and Dubois Reymond. The immortal discoveries of Sir Charles Bell (especially of the distinction between the motor and sensory nerves) were followed by those of a host of investigators, including the names of Prochaski, Hunter, Home, Marshall Hall, Brown Sequard, and others who have experimented on the physiology of the nervous system; and great progress has been also made by the psychological studies of Cabanis, Gall, Combe, and, lastly, of Spencer and Bain. In conclusion, Professor Marshall referred to the importance of the study of the nervous system in regard to the hope of diminishing human suffering.

On Friday evening, Feb. 3, the discourse will be given by Dr. Odling, "On Aluminium, Ethide, and Methide."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We have received at least a dozen letters respecting Mr. Tennyson's baronetcy. All our correspondents are very positive either in denial or affirmation, and everybody seems perfectly well "posted up" in a matter about which there can be but one person who knows the real why or wherefore—the *sic aut non*—Mr. Tennyson himself. We beg humbly to hint than an Echo is not an oracle, and that our tiny paragraphs do not claim the importance of an announcement in the *London Gazette*. In fact, we are sometimes puzzled to know what our proper functions are. When the vivacious Mr. Dazzle, in "London Assurance," is put to the test, and asked what is his real station in society; he replies that "he really doesn't know." We are almost fain to say ditto to Mr. Dazzle. We are not art-critics; we are not reviewers; we don't write leading articles; we detest satire; we scorn scandal; we don't "lounge" at any "clubs"—we only go there to read up the bluebooks; we are not *flâneurs*, or "idlers," or "men about town;" we don't know any "wits;" we don't move in any "circles;" we have no "sources of private information:" in short, we are nobody and nothing but "Echoes," and the sighing of a cyclone of small-talk, and the whispering of a water-baby in a conch-shell. Will *that* satisfy our correspondents?

Many thanks to our kindly correspondent, strong in genealogy and "death" on the baronetage, who has set us right in an error which escaped us last week apropos of Bunbury the caricaturist. Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart., drew no caricatures; but his brother Henry did. Both were the sons of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, of Milden Hall; and the second son of the caricaturist succeeded to the title on the death of Sir Thomas, and became Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, seventh Baronet. Thus the limner of grotesques was both the son and the father of a Baronet; but between the two stools we fell—not having Dod, Burke, and Debrett at our elbow—to the ground. Our correspondent tells us that Henry Bunbury married, in 1771, Catherine, the daughter of Kane William Horneck, Esq., Royal Engineers. Was this one of the sisters of Oliver Goldsmith's "captain in lace"? But we are drifting on the shoals of the Georgian era. Suffice it to say that the portrait of the caricaturist (who was educated at Westminster School, and Catherine Hall, Cambridge) was painted, with his portfolio under his arm, by Reynolds; and that there is another portrait by Sir Joshua, "Master Bunbury" (presumably one of the family), which connoisseurs declare to be as fine a portrait of a boy as "The Strawberry Girl" is of a girl.

The painful revelations in the bluebook of the Children's Employment Commission has brought about a step in the right direction. The prospectus of a "London Dressmaking Company," capital twenty thousand pounds, has been issued. The company is to be "limited," of course. There is a most noble and right reverend list of patron and patronesses, including the good Earl of Shaftesbury and the Bishops of London and Oxford. In the directorial list we meet with two names rarely missing in any scheme of social progress:—those of Mr. John Ruskin and Mr. Thomas Hughes. The company have taken a house in Clifford-street, Bond-street; engaged first-rate milliners; secured an efficient staff; and will soon be at work. We hope and believe they will get on swimmingly. The Bishops will, doubtless, look after the apron and lawn sleeve department; the author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," must be a first-rate authority in caps and gowns; and it will be a relief to Lord Shaftesbury, after his long experience of ragged schools, to control the confection of vestments which are not in tatters. We were at first puzzled to tell what section of superintendence should be assigned to Mr. Ruskin. The directorship of a shoemaking company would perhaps tally best with the taste of the writer of "Unto this *Last*;" but, on reflection, it must be conceded that the author of "Modern Painters" may exercise a valuable supervision over the general esthetics of the undertaking, and make the lady customers "beautiful for ever." The young women employed by the company are only to work from eight a.m. to eight p.m., with two full hours for meals; they are to be fairly remunerated, and their moral as well as physical welfare will be looked after. May the London Dressmaking Company prosper! If they need a motto, we should like to suggest one we once saw inscribed, in choice Castilian, over the door of a chandlery-shop at San Juan del Palmar, Mexico. It ran thus:—"*No hay orden de fiar.*" In terser English, "No trust." And very likely the choice Castilian was but the translation of a similar reminder in Aztec, dating from the days of Montezuma. The principle of "No trust" is as old as the hills, and the practice of "tick" much older still.

Talking of companies (limited), we hear that a body of gentlemen, long resident in, or acquainted with, or interested in the United States, are about to try in London an experiment which in New York has, of late years, met with triumphant success. It isn't tramways; it isn't volunteer fire companies; it isn't paper currency. But what will our readers think of a "London 'Delmonico' Company" (limited)? Delmonico's at New York is simply the best and most splendid restaurant in the world. There is nothing in Paris to beat it; there is nothing in London, with all its plethora of hotels and dining-rooms, to equal it. Delmonico's is a combination of the Trois Frères, the Maison Dorée, Philippe's (Rue Montorgueil), Bignon's, the Trafalgar at Greenwich, the Star and Garter at Richmond, the Hotel de Russie at Frankfort, Florian's at Venice, the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, Darba's at St. Petersburg, and the dining-rooms of the best Pall-mall clubs. You may dine at Delmonico's for a dollar, and for a party of eight your bill may come to a thousand dollars—precisely as you please. You may be served off gold, and have pearls dissolved in your sauterne if you choose. The projected "London 'Delmonico' Company" will of course appeal chiefly to the wealthiest and most luxurious classes. The locale will be a splendid mansion at the West End, the furniture will be gorgeous, the waiters irreproachable, the cookery simply perfection, the wines:—*ne m'en parlez pas.* The servants will be superb in plush and silk stockings; and for a *dîner d'élite* the major-domo will bring in the first dish with a silver chain round his neck and a sword by his side, according to the grand old traditions of the days of Ude, and Carême, and D'Ouix. The experiment is a bold one; but what may not be tried in London the stupendous?

Mr. Charles Dickens, we are very glad to learn, will take the chair at the next festival of the Newspaper Press Fund, which will take place in May. This will be but the second dinner of the fund; and we hope that all the presidents chosen for the anniversaries of a most meritorious and promising charity will be as satisfactory as the two selections already made. Lord Houghton was a most graceful and eloquent chairman; but even greater interest will attach to the appearance in the chair of Mr. Dickens, who first won his spurs in the arena of journalism, and who has now given a very genial proof of his loyalty to his old profession.

There is an "echo" going about Paris, telling how the little Prince Imperial, being called upon to sign a memorial, and being rather a long time in affixing his name to the document, replied, when remonstrated with, that such a name as he bore could not be scribbled. A very charming little *mot* for a very charming little Prince; but we have to beg his Imperial Highness's pardon, on the premises. The famous name of Bonaparte *can* be scribbled. His I. H.'s papa writes a bold, legible hand; but his I. H.'s grand-uncle Napoleon the Great not only scribbled but scrawled his immortal name. A more detestable handwriting than that of Napoleon I. cannot be conceived. As General of Artillery it was bad; as First Consul it was worse; as Emperor it was simply abominable. The hand of iron may have been cramped by the velvet glove it wore; but we think it was Mdme. de Staël who was spiteful enough to say that the Emperor and King wrote illegibly with malice prepense, and in order to disguise his faulty orthography. There has been a controversy even about the spelling of his name. He is supposed to have preferred "Bonaparte;" but the late Mr. John Wilson Croker insisted that his proper patronymic was "Buonaparte"; and, in the opinion of many anti-Gallicans, he is still "Boneypartey."

A very clever book by a very clever woman is "A Lady's Walk in the South of France," by Mary Eyre. It is full of vivid descriptions of the scenery of the Pyrenees and the manners of the Béarnais and Bigorrais, with plenty of antiquarian, legendary, and folk lore, and some very charming selections (with the music attached) of the minstrelsy of a most interesting region. All this is intermingled with passionate protests against the vices and errors of English society; for Miss Eyre belongs to the genus "strong-minded":—an epithet applied by envious men to women who have any mind at all. The passionate protests notwithstanding, "A Lady's Walk" is a most readable book. It is dedicated to the venerable Lord Brougham.

BETTER DAYS FOR WORKING MEN.

It will be within the memory of most of our readers that last Session Lord Westbury introduced a bill to Parliament in the interests of the working classes. We refer to the County Courts Amendment Bill, by which his Lordship sought to relieve working men from the trammels of the credit system in which the shopkeepers and tallymen sought to snare them. Had this measure survived the violent opposition brought to bear upon it, a debt could not have been recovered at the County Court which had been allowed to run more than twelve months, and the shopkeepers, who have offered the labouring man fatal inducements to extend his credit and live beyond his means, would have been unwillingly compelled to lead him back into the paths of prudence and economy. Of course, they who saw in the acceptance of this measure a stop gradually put to their nefarious practices opposed it on moral and humane grounds.

Nothing is more true than that "the borrower is servant to the lender." The nature of the service in this case is clear enough. The shopkeeper dealing on the credit system is constrained to receive his goods of the wholesale house to which he is indebted in such quality and at such prices as that house pleases to supply them; and if he is to dispose of his goods on such terms as will give him a chance of a livelihood, he must endeavour to place himself at the head of a constituency as dependent on his will as he is upon that of his creditors. Or, it may be that he feels the advantage of being free to purchase in the cheapest market, with ready money, the worst goods, which he sells, by means of the credit system, at the highest prices in the dearest market. Owing to this credit system, there are thousands of working men who know not when they put good food into their mouths, whose every dinner is adulterated, "whose shoes let in water three months too soon, whose waistcoats shine with devil's dust, and whose wives wear calico that will not wash," and who, after paying from 30 to 50 per cent for the necessaries of life more than they would have done had they paid cash, are, perhaps, classed amongst the 9000 small debtors annually sent to spend a season in prison in satisfaction of the judgment and costs pronounced by the Court.

It cannot be denied that the present facilities for credit, conjoined to the rage for making holiday, are a source of much mischief. It is a serious disadvantage to the artisan in good work to find that the luxuries he can command are not limited by the weekly remuneration of labour. He is not deterred from taking advantage of an excursion trip to Brighton with the children by the knowledge that he cannot afford it. "Never mind the money," says the complaisant shopkeeper, "pay another time;" and this conduct breaks down his natural safeguard—the habit of providence; and soon renders him a willing recipient, when work slackens and sickness visits him, of parish relief.

It must be considered an auspicious circumstance that some hundreds of thousands of artisans and agricultural labourers have had the presence of mind to resist such temptations, have determined to pay cash for what they buy, to live within their incomes, and to enjoy the fruit of their own abstinence and providence. In fact, they have given the solution of what Lord Brougham calls the first problem of social economics—how to keep oneself with one's own money.

Imagine, in some town or country village, the existence of a combination amongst the bakers, either real or imaginary, to keep up the price of bread and flour. Indignation has long been expended by the purchasers, but with no ameliorative result. A few of the men of action determine to club their surplus earnings for some weeks, and to buy, when the fund is large enough, a quarter of wheat, to be reduced to flour, and sold to the community. One of the party offers to take charge of it, and to serve whoever comes after work hours. The flour is to be sold at the fair retail price, and the profit is to go to swell the share capital for a new purchase. This venture, according to the way in which it is conducted, is a success, or it is not; if it is, the business will grow—five or ten quarters of wheat will soon be purchased at a time, and probably meat or articles of grocery may be added to the store. In time a separate apartment of a house will be devoted to this trade, and a manager will be appointed to buy and sell, under a regularly-appointed committee. The first object is to obtain good food at a reasonable price; but presently a new motive is found for continuing the business. If the purchases are well made, and the goods are well kept and carefully served, a considerable surplus is found to have accumulated at the end of the year's transaction. A part or the whole of this is to be divided, the members receiving in proportion to their subscriptions. They are no longer contented with obtaining good food; they now look, also, to a division of profits from the business. So the enterprise grows from a small seed to a mighty tree, and the opposing winds, which seem to endanger its existence, generally root it only the more securely.

Before it reaches this stage, however, it is properly constituted, under the Industrial and Provident Society's New Act, which ordains that the shares are to be £1 each, paid up at not less than 3d. a week, the payment of 1s. constituting membership. Moderate dealings at the store will therefore yield enough to enable a person to take up and pay for several shares, and put something into his pocket besides.

The apportionment of profits is a very interesting feature of these societies. Five per cent having been awarded as interest upon capital, due allowance being made for depreciation of fixed stock, &c., a bonus of one or two shillings in the pound is given upon purchases; and even non-members share the bonus, according to the extent of their purchases. The plan pursued is to give small tin checks or tokens to each customer, stamped with the amount of his purchase. These checks are sent to the store at the quarter's end, when the dividend or bonus is paid, and those customers receive most who have spent most. The largest buyers are those with the largest families: consequently, those receive most who need most; or, in Lancashire phrase, "the more they eaten the more they geten." The bonus may be left to accumulate with interest. In this way the poorest may save in what he spends, and literally "eat himself into a capitalist."

It is evident that business conducted in this way must be productive of a large increase. In the first place, there is no credit, and consequently there are no bad debts. Customers being ready in the families of the members, no money need be wasted on shop-fittings, and advertisements, and show, and no "goodwill" has to be paid for. Everything is managed in the cheapest way, and the working man adds to the wages of labour the profits of the huckster and the retail dealer. In these societies it is not usual to divide more than 5 per cent in addition to the bonus given upon purchases. That which remains goes to swell the reserve, the fund for education, for recreation, for building suitable premises, and for charitable purposes. Of store profits one member says, "Three years ago I paid £1 to become a shareholder in the Equitable Society, and that amount has increased, through profit on purchases and interest, to upwards of £11, or 333 per cent per annum on my capital." This is no uncommon case.

Taking the last report, I find "The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society (Limited) has now 4850 members; capital, £61,910; business done during the year ending December, 1864, £174,937; profit realised thereon, £22,522. During the trying events of the cotton famine it has benefited its members and those who have traded with it during the last two years at least £30,000, and so mitigated to that extent privations in a great number of families; nay, more, this and the other two co-operative societies in this town have given to the Distress Relief Fund, up to Sept. 29, 1863, £1504."

The Manchester and Salford Equitable Society has recently laid the corner-stone of new stores and warehouse. The establishment will consist of three commodious shops, an extensive bakehouse, store and making-up rooms, spacious show-room, work-room, offices, library and news-room, and a large hall, with ante-rooms capable of seating 1000 persons. The profits on the business will cover the cost of two such buildings. The society has been in existence four years. Subjoined is a statistical abstract of its operations:—

Total cash received for goods	£122,678
" working expenses	5,337
" net profit	5,930
" interest paid on capital	760
" cost of fixtures	1,253
" allowed for depreciation, &c.	640
" reserve fund	50
" education and recreation fund	50
" donations to charitable institutions	44

It may be further said that £16 6s. 5d. has been paid as a share of the profits to every member who has spent £1 per week during that period.

To these might be added many instances showing how well this co-operative system works.

THE FARM.

THE annual meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society was held at Edinburgh on Wednesday, and, in consequence of the Duke of Argyll's absence at the Cabinet Council and no V.P. appearing, the chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. No less than 101 new members were elected, which brings the total number up to nearly 4300. The balance-sheet was very healthy, and comparing the entries of stock at Stirling in 1833 with those at the same place in 1864, they have risen from 576 to 1268; and the sum collected at the doors, from £211 to £1729! Lord Lovat is to be the chairman of the local committee at Inverness, where the next meeting is set for Aug. 2, 3, and 4. The venue in 1866 will be Glasgow, and Aberdeen is impatient for the honour in 1857. Among the premiums awarded was one of £5 to Hugh Borthwick, shepherd, Traquair Knowe, near Peebles, for a report on the scab in sheep. Dr. Anderson informed the meeting, in reply to a question, that home-made oil-cake is more adulterated than foreign.

Sir Thomas Gladstone lost his motion, which was practically to the effect, not that Dukes should be excluded from the chair of the society if they were fitted for it, but that the most eminent men should not be excluded merely because they are not Dukes; and he indicated a most eligible Marquis, whose chances of election had been nullified by this "rule." It was urged in reply that the choice was not limited, as Sir Thomas inferred; that the directors could only recommend, and that the society might, in the teeth of them, without violating the charter, elect whom they liked; and the previous question was put and carried by a large majority. The Stirling Implement Committee matter went off quietly, and is laid, we hope, to rest at last.

The Chamber of Agriculture and Scottish Farmers' Club was inaugurated the same evening at a dinner, which was attended by about 170 leading men—Mr. George Hope, of Fenton Barns, president of the club, in the chair. It already numbers 300 members, and it has been decided that a majority of the committee shall be tenant farmers. The speech of the president was full of manliness and tact, and our only wonder is that Scotland should have so long lacked an institution of the kind for the discussion of whatever is connected with practical agriculture. Mr. M'Laggan, of Pumpherston, who has been unwearied in his efforts to establish it, is the honorary secretary; and the presence of Mr. Hall Maxwell and the tone of the speeches throughout the evening proved that there is no more antagonism between it and the Highland Society than there is between the Morayshire Club and the Forres Fat Show. As Mr. Maxwell well said, there "were many questions which they could not discuss in the Society which it would be very pleasant and profitable to discuss in the Chamber."

A valuable lecture was delivered at the Penrith Farmers' Club last week, on the uses of salt in agriculture. It was the opinion of the lecturer, Mr. Norman, that animals will thrive on coarser food with its aid; that it is an excellent corrective of turnip taste in milk and butter; in a great measure a preventive of black quarter and a cure for red water; favourable to a glossy coat; and useful in the case of horses for destroying intestinal worms and tumour accumulations. Boussingault, he added, considered sheep to be most benefited by it, as it acts as an antidote to the rot, and increases the wool and mutton. As regards vegetation in dry seasons, it has the power of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere and retaining the same in the soil, and hence its especial use on light, dry soils, besides rendering stiff soils more friable if they have been properly drained. Wherever it answers, quicklime heightens the effects in the proportion of four or five parts of lime to one of salt. The lecturer, quoting Professor Johnson, did not consider 12 or 15 cwt. per acre too much when the land is in fallow for wheat, mangolds, or turnips, as it eradicates all small weeds and insects, &c. In fields where corn is likely to lodge and be broken by the wind it has great effect in stiffening the straw and making the ear fill better. Roots largely supplied with salt are also not so likely to be injured by frost, and grass top dressed with it is always more sweet and palatable to cattle. Mr. Norman also mentioned that, running short once of the "farmers' friend" in sowing a field of wheat, he prepared a strong solution of salt, and used it for two bushels of the seed with very great effect; but he took especial care not to have the solution in too large a quantity, or decomposition would be prevented, and germination could not take place.

In the discussion which followed, a member gave it as his experience that salt would not pay on mountain or freestone, and only on poor, sandy soils. Another had sown his oats saturated with salt, and the crop had always escaped the "grimes"; but he had never seen animals benefitted by it, and stated that its use was discontinued in cavalry barracks. The next member said that salt answered especially on a freestone formation, and that, on account of it being only a guinea a ton, while Peruvian guano was eight guineas, it was not properly appreciated as a weed-eradicator. By giving one field twelve hundredweight per acre and seven cartloads of lime, and then summer-fallowing it, he had not left a poppy standing. A more experimental member never used salt alone, but always in a mixed state; and he believed the beneficial result of mixing salt with guano to be that it fixed the ammonia, the water then washed it into the soil, and the root of the plant extracted the solids from it. Salt, he added, was much better than lime for the top of dung or compost heaps, and hide salt more valuable than any other. Another member thought that a little salt in meal improved cattle, and that it was least efficacious on black top land; and Mr. Hesketh, the chairman, was quite with him when he added that it was a great preventive of finger and toe in turnips. On the whole, salt may be said to have left off a winner.

Captain R. Tryon, R.N., has collected in Bristol £628 to defray the entire cost of a life-boat station. The National Life-boat Institution has decided on renovating completely the Padstow life-boat establishment, on the Cornish coast, with the money thus collected.

The *Presse* of Vienna states that the Jewish population of Kowno, in Western Russia, have established a loan society, which is distinguished from other institutions of the kind by the fact that no other guarantee is required from the borrower than his word of honour. Since the foundation of the association there has not been a single case of a debtor having failed to fulfil his engagements.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has abolished the names of Eccleston-terrace, Warwick-terrace, Eccleston-place, and Grosvenor-place, Belgravia, and ordered the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Belgrave-road. The names of River-terrace, Montague-place, and Bird's-buildings, Islington, are to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Colebrook-row. The subsidiary names in the following thoroughfares are also abolished, and the houses are to be renumbered:—Rochester-row, Westminster; Newington-causeway, Borough; Charles-street and James-street, Mile-end Old Town; Scott-street and Somerford-street, Bethnal-green; and Arundel-gardens, Kensington.

The bill of the commission for the proposed New Westminster Improvements proposes to empower the Commissioners to form two new streets, the first being a street in substitution of New Tothill-street and Dacre-street, from the north side of Victoria-street, beginning at the west corner of No. 1, Victoria-street, Westminster Abbey, and ending in the Broadway; and the second, beginning in the Horseferry-road, at the south end of Artillery-terrace, running southward, and then ending in Rochester-row. It is proposed to take compulsory powers to divert, stop up, or inclose, temporarily or permanently, the following places to carry out the intended improvements, viz., St. Anne's-lane, John's-place, George, Legg, Union, Cottage, Catharine, Johnson's, and James courts; Queen's-place, John's-buildings, Duck-lane, Old and New Pye-streets, Perkins'-rents; Pear, St. Anne's Orchard, William, Dean, New Tothill, Dacre, and Cooper streets; thoroughfares all communicating with Victoria-street and the proposed new streets. For this purpose the demolition of several hundred houses in numerous narrow, confined, and ill-ventilated localities is contemplated by the Commissioners, principally situated in Castle-lane and place, Isabella-row, Palace-street, James, William, Tothill, and Old Smith streets, the Broadway, and Rochester-row.——The line of road from Westminster Bridge, which has recently been formed by the removal of the block of houses standing on the north side of New Palace-yard, is open for traffic.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

ALTHOUGH only a moderate amount of business has been transacted in National Stocks, prices have ruled steady, and the supply of stock afloat has not increased. The Unfunded Debt has been firm, at full quotations.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has fallen off; nevertheless, advances continue to be made with caution, and, in the open market, the lowest rates for paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4¾	per cent.	Four months' bills	5¼	per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4¾	,,	Six months' bills	5¼ ½	,,
Three months' bills	5	,,			

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Throughout the Continent money is rather more plentiful, if we except Spain, the Government of which has been compelled to issue a forced loan of £6,000,000. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4½	4¼	Turin	6	6
Vienna	5	5	Brussels	5	4
Berlin	5	4½	Madrid	9	10
Frankfort	5	5	Hamburg	—	4
Amsterdam	5	5	St. Petersburg	6½	9

In the Stock Exchange short loans may be had at 4 to 4½ per cent.

The arrivals of bullion have been on a very moderate scale, and scarcely any gold has been sold to the Bank of England. About £30,000 has been withdrawn for Egypt.

On Monday, Home Stocks were somewhat heavy. Consols, for Money, were done at 89⅝ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89⅞ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅝ ¾; India Five per Cents, 103⅞; Ditto Bonds, 8s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; Bank Stock was 241 to 243; India Stock, 213 to 215. The transactions on Tuesday were limited. Consols, for Transfer, left off at 89⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 89⅞ 90; Bank Stock, 242 to 244; India Stock, 214 to 216; Ditto, New, 103⅞; Rupee Paper, 101 to 103 and 109 to 111; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; India Four per Cents, 98⅞. On Wednesday, Consols realised 89⅞ ⅞ for Money, and 89⅞ 90 for the Account. Bank Stock closed at 241 to 243; India Stock, 214 to 216; Ditto, New, 103⅞ to 104; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; Annuities, 1885, 14 7-16; India Certificates, 95⅞. On Thursday, Consols, for Money, sold at 89⅞ ⅞; and for Account at 89⅞ ⅞. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ 89⅛; India Five per Cents, 103⅞ ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.

All American Securities have ruled heavy, and prices have not been supported.

Spanish Securities have ruled heavy, at reduced quotations. In other Foreign Securities only a moderate business has been transacted, yet very little change has taken place in prices from last week. The Confederate Loan has marked 54½ to 55½; Italian Scrip, ¾ to 1 prem.; Egyptian, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Montevidean, 4 prem.; and French Mexican Scrip, 8½ dis. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 83¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 91; Chilian Six per Cents, 101; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 98¼; Greek, 24; Ditto Coupons, 10¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 28 ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47¾; Russian Five per Cents, 91¼; Ditto, 1862, 89½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 78¼; Spanish Deferred, 40¼ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 32¾; Ditto, Certificates, 14¼; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 73; Ditto, 1862, 70¼; Turkish Four per Cents, 100¾; and Italian Five per Cents, 64 ex div.

Joint-stock Bank Shares are somewhat firmer in price. Agra and Masterman's have sold at 120; Alliance, 29¾ to 31; Brazilian and Portuguese, 11¼; British North American, 46¼; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 34¾; Consolidated, 11¾; Continental, 20; European, 14¾; Imperial Ottoman, 16¾; Land Mortgage of India, 5¾; London and County, 80; London Joint-stock, 51½; London and South African, 22; London and South-Western, 22; London and Westminster, 97; Oriental, 56½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 11½; South-Eastern, 11¼; Union of Australia, 52½; and Union of London, 53½ ex div.

In the market for Colonial Government Securities there has been less activity:—Canada Six per Cents have been done at 93½; Ditto Five per Cents, 82; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 96; New South Wales Five per Cents, 98¼; Queensland Six per Cents, 102; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in good demand:—Bombay Gas, 5½; British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph, 65½; British Indian Tea, 12¼; Ceylon Company, 9¾; Consolidated Discount, 5; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8¼; Ditto, New, 5½; Crystal Palace, 35½; East India Irrigation and Canal, 5½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 5¾; English and Australian Copper, 1¼; General Credit, 7½; Hudson's Bay, 16; International Financial, 7½; Joint-stock Discount, 9¾; Land Securities, 3¼; London Financial, 23¾; Ditto, New, 23¾; London General Omnibus, 3¼; National Discount, 15½; Ottoman Financial, 9; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81½; Royal Mail Steam, 96½; Scottish Australian Investment, 128.

The Railway Share Market has continued very inactive, but no change of importance has taken place in prices. The dividend of the Metropolitan is at the rate of 7, and of the London and North-Western 7½, per cent per annum. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 46¾; Great Northern, A Stock, 155; Great Western, 81; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 116¼; London, Chatham, and Dover, 37; London and North-Western, 122; London and South-Western, 98½; Metropolitan, 128¾; Midland, 138¾; North-Eastern—Leeds, 71¼; Ditto, York, 103¾; North Staffordshire, 79¾; South Eastern, 87¾.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101; Eastern Bengal, 100¾; East Indian, 101; Great Indian Peninsula, 101; Great Southern of India, 99; Great Western of Canada, 8¾; Madras Five per Cent, 100; Scinde—Delhi, 99¾.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 16; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1¾; Great Luxembourg, 12¾; Imperial Mexican, 3¾; San Paulo, 17¾; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 21¼.

The following dividends have been announced this week:—English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, at the rate of 6; East London, 5; Eastern Exchange, 5; National of Liverpool, 10; National Provincial Marine Insurance, 6; Maritime Insurance, 6; Oriental Financial Association, 8; and Joint-stock Discount, 6 per cent per annum.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 25 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£609,054	An increase of bullion of	£148,988
An increase of public deposits of	650,185	A decrease of rest of	3,876
A decrease of other deposits of	101,082	An increase of reserve of	713,673
A decrease of securities of	215,815		

The total circulation is £20,614,794. Public deposits amount to £1,836,799; and private deposits to £14,553,933. Securities are £20,173,458; and the stock of bullion is £14,317,215.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 23.—To-day's market was but scantily supplied with English wheat, and the demand for all kinds ruled steady, at full quotations. Fine foreign wheats commanded quite previous rates; but inferior parcels were a dull inquiry. Floating cargoes of grain were inactive, at about stationary prices. Malting barley was quite as dear as last week. Grinding and distilling sorts were heavy. Malt was in good supply and steady request, on former terms. Oats moved off somewhat freely, at late rates. Beans and peas, however, were very dull, at the late decline in value. Both English and foreign flour ruled steady.

Jan. 25.—Fine wheat, barley, and oats were in steady request, at full quotations. Otherwise, the trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 40s.; rye, 25s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 24s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 34s.; grey peas, 31s. to 34s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 40s.; boilers, 37s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; households, 32s. to 33s.; country marks, 27s. to 33s. per 280 lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 490; barley, 1770; malt, 1530; oats, 3310; flour, 150. Foreign: Wheat, 550; barley, 920; oats, 21,190; flour, 770 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed is selling at very high rates, and most other seeds are steady in price. The demand for cakes is by no means active.

Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 59s. to 60s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 18s. to 22s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 10s.; white ditto, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; tares, 8s. 0d. to 9s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 11s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 80s. to 118s.; white ditto, 60s. to 80s. per cwt.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38s. 10d.; barley, 28s. 9d.; oats, 19s. 1d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 78,214; barley, 73,753; oats, 9855 quarters.

Tea.—There is about an average business doing in most kinds, at full prices. The supply on offer is very large.

Sugar.—Nearly all raw qualities are in improved request, and the quotations are well supported. The stock amounts to 108,459 tons, against 75,875 tons last year. Refined goods are inactive, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind. The market, however, may be considered steady. Stock, 11,359 tons, against 11,421 tons in 1864.

Rice.—Selected qualities are in demand, at full quotations; but inferior kinds rule heavy. The stock amounts to 49,123 tons, against 51,414 tons last year.

Provisions.—There is only a limited inquiry for Irish butter, at about last week's currency. Foreign parcels are firm, at 128s. to 130s. per cwt. for the best Dutch. Bacon sells slowly, at 59s. to 61s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. In hams next to nothing is doing; but lard is firm in price. Other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The demand is less active, yet P.Y.C., on the spot, is worth 41s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 53,229 casks, against 66,221 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £32 15s. per ton on the spot. Rape is quoted at £42 to £45 10s.; coconnut, £37 10s. to £39; and fine palm, £36. French turpentine, 63s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum sells steadily, at late rates. Brandy and grain spirits support previous quotations.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £1 1s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 5s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Hetton, 19s.; Haugh Hall, 17s. 6d.; South Kelloe, 17s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 16s. 9d.; Walker Primrose, 13s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—Fine samples sell steadily, at very full prices; otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state.

Wool.—English qualities are firm, but foreign and colonial parcels are a dull inquiry.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate and the demand is steady, at from 50s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Jan. 26).—The supply of beasts in our market to-day was moderate, and in fair average condition. Most breeds were in request, at Monday's currency. The best Scots sold at 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. With sheep we were scantily supplied. On the whole, the mutton trade was steady, at full prices. Downs and half-breds realised 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8 lb. The show of calves was limited, and the veal trade ruled inactive, on former terms—viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. Pigs commanded very little attention, at from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb.; whilst milch cows were very dull.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 16s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1060; cows, 120; sheep, 2040; calves, 180; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 190; sheep, 440; calves, 170.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HIRSBRUNNER, Sudeley-street, Islington, general dealer.—G. ROLESTON, Deptford, painter.—R. DYE, Alpheton, Suffolk, farmer.—W. BANKS, Exeter-street, Paddington.—M. CUNNINGHAM, Kentish Town-road, oilman.—T. HERBERT, King-street, Tower-hill, general dealer.—G. ROLFE, Leather-lane, Holborn, cheesemonger.—J. S. TRIPP, Kensington Park-terrace, banker.—G. BARTON, Lower Clapton, carman.—J. FANCOURT, Patriot-square, Cambridge-heath-road, bricklayer.—T. BARTLETT, Church-path, Hackney, plumber.—J. J. TAYLOR, Deptford New Town, shoemaker.—D. PHILIPP, Englefield-road North, Islington, clerk.—G. G. SWIFT, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, butcher.—C. JAY, New Inn, Strand, attorney.—V. L. SEAR, Ramsgate, auctioneer.—S. FOSTER and H. KING, Regent-street, music publishers.—R. BOUCHER, Chadwell-street, Clerkenwell, and Dun-ter-court, Mincing-lane, clerk.—T. BARTHOLOMEW, Woolwich, china-dealer.—G. BAXTER, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell, patentee of printing in water colours.—W. J. F. PALOWKAR, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, solicitor's clerk.—E. WOODS, St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, and Great Marylebone-street, lamp and oil dealer.—G. CARR, Chamber-street, Whitechapel, gun manufacturer.—H. CARTER, Moore Park-terrace, Fulham, surgeon.—H. TRUCKLE, Freemantle, Southampton, builder.—E. TICHENER, Chichester, attorney.—E. COOPER, Leeds, woollen merchant.—T. JENNINGS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, grocer.—J. FOX, Tregedna.—A. HIGHMORE, Yeovil, Somersetshire, grocer and innkeeper.—C. RUTH, jun., Aveton Gifford, builder.—J. FRANKENSTEIN, Falmouth, Cornwall, draper.—S. MITCHELL, Middlesborough, provision-dealer.—R. HARGREAVES, Halifax, grocer and tea-dealer.—S. J. BIRCH, Kingston-on-Hull, hair-seating manufacturer.—J. KNOTT, Denton, hatter.—J. REDFEARN, Liverpool, glass bottle manufacturer.—J. CURLENDER, Liverpool, tobacconist.—A. BAINBRIDGE, Everton, licensed victualler.—R. SLADEN, Lower Dewhirst, farmer.—I. DEAVILLE, Stockport, cotton-waste dealer.—G. PAYNE, Birmingham.—M. LINTINE, Birmingham.—W. CROPPER, Rochdale, builder.—J. FEARN, jun., Sheffield, shopkeeper.—H. LEGGETT, Worlington, blacksmith.—D. DELF, Denton, wheelwright.—G. SKINNER, Hastings, linendraper.—S. STANFORD, Wolverhampton, horsedealer.—J. BLAKEMORE, Wolverhampton, shoe manufacturer.—W. DAVIS, sen., Kingswinford, cooper.—T. BLAKEMORE, Wolverhampton, tailor and draper.—J. BRYAN, Leicester, commission agent.—S. E. WELLS and H. HANCOCK, Leicester, photographers.—R. BINGHAM, Willoughton.—E. HOYLAND, Thornhill, moulder.—W. WATERTON, Swinton, blacksmith.—W. BEVERLEY, South Creake, carpenter.—J. ANDREWS, Manafon, butcher.—M. CLOUGH, Little Bolton, iron turner.—H. SCOTT, Whitehaven, cabinetmaker.—C. BOSTOCK, Stoke-on-Trent.—J. DEWHURST, Southport, butcher.—J. WARD, Northampton, hairdresser.—W. HAYES, Beddington, Nottinghamshire, butcher.—R. HENVILLE, Emily Wodehouse, clerk in holy orders.—W. BINGE, West Retford, miller.—H. E. NEIGHBOUR, Penarth, accountant.—H. ALLEN, Brighton, lodging-house keeper.—R. STEPHENSON, Alkborough, shoemaker.—J. WHILE, Merthyr Tydfil, brickmaker.—E. HOLLINGS, Middlesborough, grocer.—T. HUTIN, Warminster, carrier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. ALISON, Dalkeith, flesher.—C. DURWARD, Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire.—G. M. RITCHIE, Edinburgh, ale and porter merchant.—W. REID and CO., Glasgow, bleachers.—R. HUTCHISON, Glasgow, oil merchant.—Rev. R. D. DUNCAN, Edinburgh.—W. MIDDLEMAS, Hawick, grocer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

R. A. DENNY, Cheltenham.—E. BROOKS and S. LOMAX, Tottington, Lancashire, manufacturers.—N. RAMSDEN, Bristol, oil manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

A. COLLINGRIDGE, City, commission agent.—W. COHEN, Aldgate, fruit salesman.—T. FRANK, Rood-lane, colonial broker.—G. WEBB, Esmond-road, trimming manufacturer.—I. BARBER, Whitechapel-road, fruiterer.—J. HOOK, Bow, upholsterer's tool dealer.—J. A. KNIGHT, Symond's-inn.—J. B. CRAFTER, Brydges-street, watchmaker.—A. DEANE, Westminster, builder.—R. BROWN, Wapping, furniture-broker.—E. HERBERT, Shoreditch, licensed victualler.—J. FLEMING, Dalston, bricklayer.—E. WRIGHT, Holloway, carpenter.—D. AMIS, Pentonville, stationer.—W. STAPLETON, Manchester-road, mastmaker.—G. STIMSON, Mile-end, butcher.—J. R. PARR, Brompton, bootmaker.—C. W. STANDISH, King's-road, Chelsea, wireworker.—O. OSTLER, Kingston-on-Hull, tailor.—J. MEMBREY, Shoreditch, licensed victualler.—J. OLLEY, Lower Norwood, contractor.—J. W. BARNES, Milton-street, Dorset-square, builder.—J. D. CHAPMAN, Charing-cross, commission agent.—S. R. GEORGE, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, woollen merchant.—H. L. GINTHERR, Hackney, commission agent.—A. T. HILL, Islington, hairdresser.—W. KINGDON, Chelsea.—R. ROFE, Caledonian-road, baker.—G. JONES, Rotherhithe, general dealer.—H. W. WATSON, Clapham-road, musician.—H. CARTER, Stratford, contractor.—S. F. RAYNER, Maldon, coachbuilder.—J. DAVALL, Lower Leyton.—J. CUNNINGHAM, Southend.—W. GANDER, Lower Beeding, farmer.—T. MELLISH, jun., Brighton, builder.—W. HATCH, Brighton, dealer in boots.—B. BROOK, Swiland.—M. RIX, Panxworth, cooper.—J. MOORE, Forncett St. Peter, baker.—G. T. JENKINS, Woolhampton, publican.—G. SMART, Portrea, millwright.—H. COWLIN, Bristol, builder.—W. L. ARTHUR, Purbrook, clerk in holy orders.—H. GOODSON, Weston Turvil, haydealer.—J. LAREY, Princes Risborough, haydealer.—A. HONEGGER, Birmingham, wine merchant.—J. KEATES, Cheadle, tailor.—J. SMITH, Coventry, grocer.—A. HAYNES, Great Malvern, livery-stable keeper.—J. MOON, Bristol, soap manufacturer.—H. SHAW, Huddersfield, cigar-dealer.—J. FOLLAND, Great Torrington, bootmaker.—F. R. BUDD, Exeter, major in the army.—R. JOHNSON, jun., Middlesborough, ironmonger.—P. CARR, Halifax, woollen merchant.—J. DRAPER, Brigg, coaldealer.—J. SENESCALL, Skegness, grocer.—R. INMAN, Thetford, grocer.—W. THOMPSON, Tranmere, horsedealer.—R. M'ALLISTER, Liverpool, builder.—T. FISHER, Barrow-in-Furness, grocer.—J. SLACK, Sheffield, warehouseman.—R. BRUMWELL, Preston, draper.—H. WESTON, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—W. A. NEWTON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, confectioner.—G. GREENWOOD, Northmeols.—T. HAWKSLEY, Sheffield, butcher.—S. BARROW, Levenshulme, warehouseman.—J. KITCHEN, Tadcaster, blacksmith.—J. ELLIOTT, Torquay, builder.—J. HORROCKS, Spennymoor.—W. SUTCLIFFE, Southport.—J. COHEN, Manchester.—C. FIRTH, Hoyland Nether, painter.—W. HUGHES, Michaelchurch Exley, farmer.—W. EVANS, Weobley, provision-dealer.—J. SHAW, Thorngumbald, farmer.—G. CADMAN, Bosley, farmer.—E. WILCOX, Cucklington, teadealer.—C. MOORE, Rochester, shoemaker.—A. FRASER, Thornaby.—J. GILBERTSON, West Derby, coaldealer.—G. CLEE, Birmingham, hairdresser.—T. PENDLETON, New Radford, trimmer.—J. OGDEN, Manchester, wastedealer.—G. TILLSON, Ruskington, miller.—F. ROGERS, Boston, dealer in games.—B. D. BEAL, Kensington, musical instrument maker.—J. CARTER, Salford.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. DONLEY, Glasgow, pastrycook.—C. GIB, Brechin.—M. CRAIG, Glasgow, commission agent.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

THE Parisian season is just now at its height. Following the example set by the Court, the Ministers and the nobility are giving a series of grand soirées which call forth all the resources of the most renowned modistes of the gay capital. Their task is not easy, for there is no mode absolutely *de rigueur*, unless it be Innovation, and each dressmaker seizes upon the slightest disposition of her fair clients to introduce a change of some sort, merely for the sake of variety. To deviate somewhat from the requirements of Fashion, and yet to keep within her strict limits, is the highest triumph of the Parisian modiste.

For full dress, the 1865 season is characterised by a marked preference, as to colour, for black, violet, and black and white robes. The *femmes élégantes* have adopted the black and white with such tenacity, that the combination may be expected to take its run through all the capitals that look towards Paris for the indication of its choice. Such toilets, although a little sombre, are refreshing after the extreme richness of colour which predominated during the last year, when glaring attraction was often obtained at the sacrifice of good taste.

Passementerie ornaments have resumed their importance for the trimmings of dresses, in the ornamentation of which an excessive luxury is once more displayed. In many instances it is the most costly portion of the toilet; and where six guineas would be considered a dear price for the material of a dress, no complaint is made at the outlay of double that amount for a splendid decoration in passementerie. It must be confessed that such toilets, which require to be prepared with unimpeachable taste and to be worn with grace, are the *ne plus ultra* of Parisian achievements in the way of dress.

The present style of bonnets and head-dresses simplifies their description. The fanchon is the taste of the day, and is so small as to appear altogether diminutive in the presence of a lady's ordinary cap. A small piece of velvet or of lace, a few flowers, a bird, an eagle's or a crow's feather, or a portion of a peacock's plumage, furnish the elements out of which the slight Parisian chapeau is created. For *grand toilette*, velvet and lace bonnets, ornamented with feathers, are mostly worn.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Carriage Dress.*—The principal feature of this toilet is the houppelande, or long pelisse, which may also be worn at home as a robe de chambre. It is usually of light-coloured cloth, lined with wadding. The under skirt may be either of the same or of a different colour, but the material employed should be moire or taffety. The narrow collar or pelerine is trimmed with worsted or chenille fringe. The fanchon of our Illustration is composed of grey velvet, with a narrow white blonde and black lace trimming.

Fig. 2. *Dress for a Soirée.*—Robe of pearl-grey satin, ornamented round the skirt with two bands of passementerie; the upper jupe is of black tulle spotted, to appearance, by black jet beads placed upon the satin skirt. The tulle jupe is drawn up on one side by a long chain of large jet beads disposed in the manner shown in our Engraving. The berthe is in black and white lace and blonde. The head-dress is the coiffure grecque, with a series of amber beads placed at regular distances in the netting.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—This dress is in dark blue moire antique, and is fastened in front with large buttons, either gilt, silvered, or in mother-of-pearl: the trimming consists of black dentated velvet edged with a narrow guipure. The velvet ornamentation may be advantageously replaced by satin, if preferred. The chapeau is a velvet fanchon ornamented with a bird and a rose.

THE BHOOTAN EXPEDITION IN THE DOOARS.

THE expedition from the Bengal presidency against Bhootan is organised in two columns; one, under the command of Brigadier-General Mulcaster, taking the road through Lower Assam and along the River Brahmapootra in a north-easterly direction, to attack the fortress of Devangiri; while the other, the left column, under Brigadier-General Dunsford, moving directly northward, has already captured the stronghold of Dalimkote. We have been favoured by Captain J. R. Oliver, R.A., one of the officers in Brigadier Dunsford's part of the army, with a sketch taken by himself at the frontier station of Julpigoree, on the 22nd of November, when their camp was pitched at that place, immediately before their advance upon Dalimkote. Julpigoree is situated at the south-west corner of the district called the Dooars, or Passes, of Bhootan, which was annexed to the British dominions some years ago. It commands a fine view of the highest part of the Himalaya range of mountains, distant in a straight line about one hundred miles. The conical, snowy peak shown on the left hand in our Engraving is the summit of Gourisankur, or Mount Everest, the highest known peak in the world; that on the right hand is Kinchinjunga, which ranks third. Some of the commissariat elephants are seen bathing in the river, and two or three of the tents, not far from its bank, also mark the presence of the military. We learn by the most recent news from India that a detachment of 400 infantry, with the artillery, went up against Dalimkote, on the 6th of December, by a narrow winding road, where they were exposed to showers of arrows and stones, thrown by the Bhooteas with great force and precision. The column got close up to the fort without any serious loss, M'Gregor, the Brigade Major, and Loughnan, of the 18th Native Infantry, being the only wounded; but then there stood a fort on a hill about 200 ft. high, surrounded by a thick wall of about 20 ft. elevation. The rest of the story is told in an officer's letter:—

"We soon brought our small mortars into position, and were getting on very well with the work, throwing shells and carcasses into the fort at about a couple of hundred yards' range,

when, from a fuse being cut too short, the shell burst in the muzzle of the mortar, and exploded a quantity of powder which poor Griffin was weighing out for the charges; and in an instant three officers, Griffin, Anderson, and Walker, and some artillerymen close by, were blown to atoms. By this calamity the force lost the services of three most excellent officers and seven men, and also of one of their mortars, which became utterly unserviceable. With great difficulty, and after some delay, an Armstrong gun was brought up the hill, and soon placed in position, and brought to play upon the confronting bastion, and, with a cannon, set fire to the buildings inside the fort. This the General thought an auspicious signal for an assault, and having got the scaling-ladders up, the storming party made a rush, and carried the place at once, the Bhooteas bolting out on the opposite side. Dalimkote is a feacrully strong place, and was not taken without several casualties, the General having had several men shot close to his side, and not a few narrow escapes. Our work is not completed yet, as we have one more fort to take—that of Dhurm Sing, said to be nearly as strong as this, but not in such a commanding and difficult position. Collins, of the Engineers, is wounded severely, both his legs having been broken by the explosion; Macgregor, the General's Brigade Major, slightly wounded on the scalp by a gunshot; and Loughnan, of the 18th Native Infantry, wounded by an arrow through the right arm. We have, besides, eight men killed and fifty-six wounded. We were at it from ten in the morning until six in the evening; and you may imagine that we were not sorry when the affair was over and the fort in our possession. We leave a garrison to hold this fort, and to-morrow or next day go on with our work."

THE LATE DR. BAIKIE, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

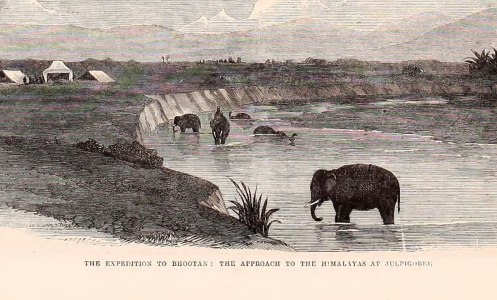
THE last mail from the west coast of Africa brought news of the death of Dr. W. B. Baikie, R.N., who was employed by the Foreign Office as a special envoy to the chiefs of the negro tribes in the country watered by the River Niger, with a view to persuade them to enter into commercial dealings with the English. He went out about two years ago in the steamer Pleiad, but that vessel was unfortunately lost in passing through the rapids of the Niger. Dr. Baikie, however, was not discouraged by the accident, and, saving what he could from the wreck, set himself down amongst the wild Africans, and explored the country in every direction. In 1860, for some reason or other, the Foreign Office thought fit to recal the expedition; but, fortunately, Dr. Baikie had already entered so far into binding arrangements with the African chiefs and people that he deemed it prudent to await further orders ere he quitted his post. "My supplies being limited," he writes from Lukoja, September, 1861, "and my horses having all died, I was prevented from making any lengthened journey; but, as I could not be idle, I tried to take advantage of a seeming favourable state of affairs, and accordingly made a settlement at this spot (Lukoja). The King of Nupe, the most powerful next to the Sultan of Sokoto, being desirous of seeing a market for European produce here, entered into relations with us, and undertook to open various roads for the passage of caravans, traders and canoes to this place, which promise has been faithfully performed: I, on my part, giving him to understand that it was the desire of her Majesty's Government to have a trading station here. I have started a regular market here, and have established the recognition of Sunday as a non-trading day, and the exclusion of slaves from our market. Already traders come to us from Kabbi, Kano, and other parts of Hausa; and we hope, ere long, to see regular caravans with ivory and other produce. The step I am taking is not lightly adopted. After a prolonged absence from England, to stay another season here without any Europeans, with only a faint prospect of speedy communication, and after all my experience of hunger and difficulty last year, is by no means an inviting prospect. But what I look to is the securing for England a commanding position in Central Africa, and the necessity of making a commencement." These representations had their due effect upon the British Government, and the continuance of Dr. Baikie's mission was resolved upon. The numerous extracts from his despatches published in the bluebooks, and his papers in the *Transactions* of various scientific societies, show the energy he developed in so trying a climate, and the great range of his observations. He was ultimately enabled to establish satisfactory intercourse with all the native chiefs around his settlement. In October, 1863, he expressed his wish to return home to see his aged father, from whom he had been absent seven years; and on June 26, 1864, the Foreign Office relieved him, hoping that he would return to England last year. It was decreed otherwise. The great privations he had undergone during his illgoosed stay in one of the most unhealthy parts of the world were to have so far weakened his constitution that he succumbed, after a short attack of fever and dysentery, at Sierra Leone, on the 30th of November last, when on his way homewards. The portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Polyblank.



THE LATE DR. W. B. BAIKIE, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

THE PORPOISE IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND, whose repeated efforts to introduce a live porpoise into the gardens of the Zoological Society, in Regent's Park, have been related by himself in the amusing letters which he has occasionally addressed to the *Times*, lately announced that the superintendent of the gardens, Mr. A. Bartlett, had succeeded in procuring one of those animals, which has now been three weeks in its new abode, and still enjoys perfect health and vigour. Our Illustration represents the porpoise in his pond. This creature, *phocæna communis*, whose English name, anciently written "porpesse," is a corruption of the Italian *porco pesce*, or "pig-fish," belongs to the order of cetaceans, or whales, and is not properly a fish, but a warm-blooded animal, breathing through its lungs, bringing forth its young alive, and suckling them at its breast, like the tribes of quadrupeds and mankind. Shoals of porpoises are often seen along the coasts of England and Ireland, and it is recorded that they have sometimes come up the Thames with the tide above London

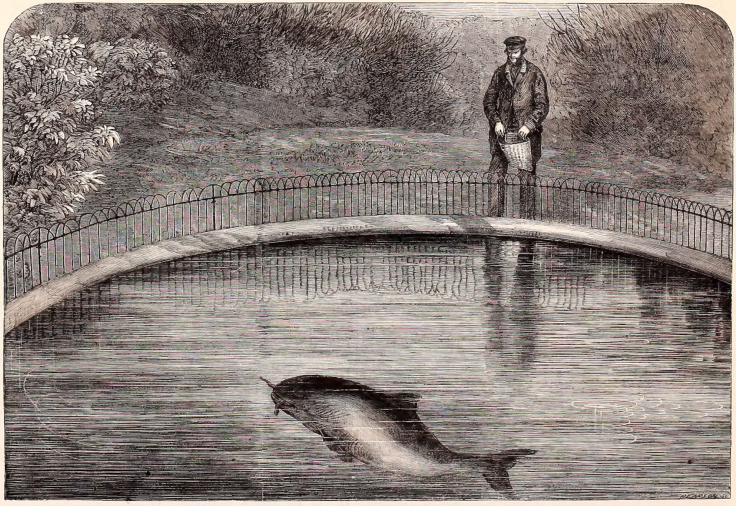


THE EXPEDITION TO BHOOTAN: THE APPROACH TO THE HIMALAYAS AT JULPIGOREE



PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.—SEE PAGE 87.

Bridge. The individual now in the Zoological Gardens was caught in a spiral-net at Deal, and conveyed to London on the 29th of December. It was found on former occasions that the journey by land made the porpoise so ill as to cause his death soon after his arrival in the gardens; and in this case, also, the creature refused to eat for several days, rolling lazily along the side of the pond; but on the eleventh day it began to eat some sprats which, tied to thin and easily-broken string, were gently made to wabble about in front of its nose by means of a jack-spinning rod. It now, however, eats 9 lb. of sprats and 5 lb. of eels every day, and can devour as much as two fresh herrings and a whiting for breakfast. It will feed in the presence of visitors, and has been observed to seize the fish by the middle and then jerk it down head foremost. The live eels, however, show the porpoise excellent sport. His or her name (for we do not know the sex) is "Ceta." It is highly interesting to see the quiet and velvet-like motion with which our new friend dives about in his pond, occasionally showing his snow-white sides as he turns to catch a fugitive and much-frightened eel. It seems now pretty certain that the porpoise will do well in the gardens; and, as the first living cetacean ever seen in captivity in London, it is an interesting novelty, though, to most dwellers by the seaside, a familiar object.



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DIRECTORS.

Colonel F. B. Ward (late R.A.), Welwyn, Herts, Director of the Hammersmith and City and of the Central Wales Extension Railway Companies.
J. W. Kaye, Esq., 59, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.
Owen Jones, Esq., 9, Argyll-place, Regent-street, London.
John St. Leger, Esq., Park-hill, Rotheram; and 71, St. James's-place, London.
Mr. William Day, Southside, Tufnell Park, N., Managing Director.

(Other Directors' names will be added shortly.)

BANKERS.—The London and County Bank, 324 and 325, High Holborn, W.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Lake, Kendall, and Lake, 10, Lincoln's-inn, London.
BROKER.—Edward Haslewood, Esq., Founders'-court, Lothbury.
AUDITOR.—Edward Sandell, Esq., Public Accountant.
MANAGER OF THE PRINTING BUSINESSES.—Mr. Joseph Day.
MANAGER OF THE ARTISTIC PORTION OF THE BUSINESS AND SECRETARY.—Mr. John B. Day.
Places of Business.—4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.; Twyford's-buildings, W.C.; German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, W., London.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to purchase the recently-erected freehold and long leasehold premises, the extensive plant, machinery, and working stock of the Lithographic, Chromo-Lithographic, Photo-Lithographic, Plate-Printing, and Stationery Businesses, likewise the Copyrights, Publication Plant, and Stock of the well-known firm of Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for the purpose of carrying on and developing to their fullest extent the various branches of current business already in active operation, which include not only those higher classes of artistic productions which, appealing to the educated and wealthy, keep alive the extended reputation of the establishment, but also the innumerable everyday necessities of bankers, merchants, professional men, and general traders; and of embarking in every collateral branch of industry that can be advantageously entered upon.

The property to be purchased consists of—

Firstly. The freehold and leasehold premises erected within the last ten years especially for these businesses; they are situated in the very centre of London, and in a locality which, from the changes already in progress by railway and other companies, and by the City authorities in Holborn Valley, as well as by the contemplated centralisation of the Law Courts in the immediate neighbourhood, must rapidly improve; and it is but reasonable to believe that in the course of a few years they will assume twice or thrice their present estimated value.

Secondly. The fittings, patents, steam and other machinery, plant, and working stock of the Lithographic, Chromo-Lithographic, Copperplate Printing, and Stationery Businesses, and other incidental arts and processes, together with the business flowing thereto from all classes and from all quarters, as well as from her Majesty's Stationery Office and other Government establishments. It is intended to increase this department of the business by the introduction of kindred pursuits to an extent for which the resources of a private firm would be inadequate, but which cannot fail to be highly remunerative when backed by the capital of a company.

Thirdly. The copyrights, publication stock, and plant of the extensive publishing business, from which source alone in this country, during the last fifteen years, the highest class of illustrated and illuminated works have been issued. During the time named the establishment of Messrs. Day and Son produced and distributed a succession of works which, for extent and excellence, are without a parallel in the history of publishing, either in this or any other country, calling forth the eulogium of the artist, the connoisseur, the public, and the press. The "Times," in a late notice, remarked of some of these works, that they were of such magnitude, importance, and beauty, as to appear to be beyond the scope of private enterprise, and more suited for the unlimited resources of Royal or Imperial establishments. As the Directors find it advantageous, photography and every other profitable branch of the fine arts will be introduced.

At the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, at the French Exhibition, at the Dublin, and at the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, first-class medals were awarded for the various productions of this establishment.

The price to be given to the Messrs. Day for their premises, stock-in-trade, goodwill, &c., is £100,000, of which £50,000 is to be taken in paid-up shares of the Company, and the remainder is to be paid in cash by instalments. This price has been fixed, after a careful valuation of the buildings and trade premises, and of the stock-in-trade, machinery, &c., by competent valuers, and has been certified to the Directors as fair and reasonable. The stock-in-trade has been valued at such sums that the Directors are informed the values affixed are those which, after the regular trading of the Company, could be realised for any remainders on a sale by auction, if properly managed.

The Messrs. Day and Son have been engaged by the Directors for a term of five years, as managers, at moderate salaries, which are to be increased if the dividends exceed 10 per cent; which rate the Messrs. Day guarantee as the minimum for the first three years, believing that a higher rate will very soon be attained. The advantageous nature of this agreement to the shareholders is most evident in the guarantee it is to those who desire a profitable investment with the least conceivable risk, since the large amount of property in the business belonging to the actual managers give them every inducement to devote their best energies and skill to its success; and as the managers have been practically acquainted with and carrying on the business for a long term of years, there is every certainty of large profits being realised.

The Company will at once enter upon the various premises as follows, i.e.:—

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.;
Twyford's-buildings, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.; and
The German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, W.;
the latter premises being valuable for the purposes of the public exhibition of any works of art in which the Company may be interested.

No expenses for promotion fees have been or will be incurred.

The business will be taken over by the Company as from Jan. 1, 1865, and the first report of the Directors and declaration of a dividend will take place before or during July, 1865.

If a less number of shares is allotted than is applied for, the money paid on application will be applied as far as it will extend in payment of the £2 payable on allotment of the shares actually allotted, and of the further call of £2 10s., the balance (if any) being repaid to the applicant. If no allotment is made the money will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the Broker and Solicitors, at which latter place a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES MAY BE MADE IN THE FOLLOWING FORM:—

To the Directors of Day and Son (Limited), 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the London and County Bank, 324 and 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.,* on your account, the sum of , I hereby request that you will allot me Shares in Day and Son (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay or allow in respect of each Share allotted to me the sum of £2 on allotment, and £2 10s. on the 1st of March, 1865, in accordance with the provisions of the prospectus, and to pay such calls as may from time to time be made upon the Shares allotted to me; and I agree to become a member of the Company, and to sign the Articles of Association when required by you; and I request you to place my name upon the Register of Members in respect of the Shares so allotted.

Name in full ....
Usual signature ....
Profession or Occupation ....
Residence in full ....

Date ——

* Or the deposit may be paid to the account of "Day and Son (Limited)," at the head office of the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, or to any of the branches of that bank.

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HENRY HOARE, Jun., EDWARD THORTON, } Hon. Secretaries.
THOMAS BODLEY, Secretary.
46A, Pall-mall, Jan. 24, 1865.

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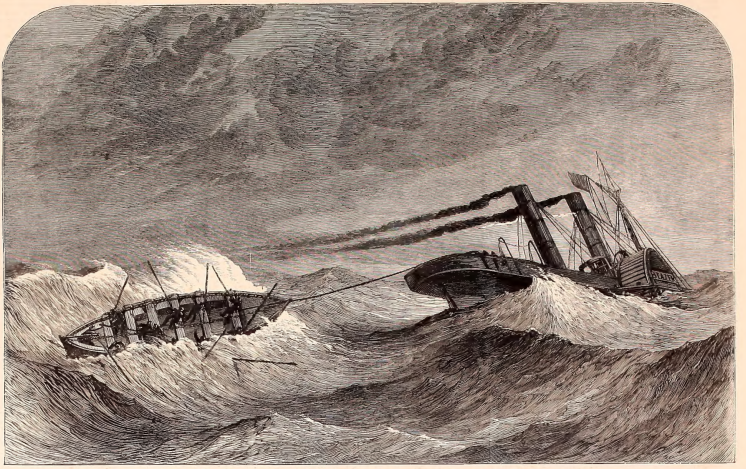
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UPSETTING OF THE LIVERPOOL LIFE-BOAT ON HER WAY TO RESCUE THE CREW OF THE LELIA.

THE wreck of the steamer Lelia off the north-west light-ship, at the mouth of the Mersey, on Saturday week, attended with the loss of twenty lives, was followed by the upsetting of the Liverpool Life-boat on her way to take some of the crew of the Lelia, who had got upon the light-ship, and seven of the life-boat men thus perished in their attempt to rescue the survivors of the former wreck. We present two Illustrations of this double disaster, which was briefly described in our last Number.

The Lelia, built by Messrs. W. C. Miller and Sons, of Liverpool, was a cutter-rigged steamer of 1100 tons burden, and of very light draught. The registered owners were Messrs. W. C. Rickarby and Co.; but the actual owner was Mr. W. C. Crenshaw. She was commanded by Captain Skinner; her first engineer was Mr. Middleton, and she was in charge of a Cork pilot; and there were also on board Mr. Thomas Miller, of the builders' firm, and Mr. Wm. Williams, who has lately been appointed third officer of No. 1 Liverpool pilot-boat. The crew and passengers of the Lelia altogether mustered between fifty and sixty persons. The Lelia left her moorings in the Mersey at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, carrying about 700 tons of coal as cargo. On her arrival at Bermuda, however, she would have shipped a much more valuable cargo, with which she would doubtless have run the blockade into Wilmington. A Confederate officer, Captain Arthur St. Clair, was a passenger on board. The furious gale which arose on that morning caused a heavy sea; and when the Lelia came opposite to the Great Orme's Head, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the steamer was "slowed" for the purpose of taking the anchors in, lest they should be lost. When the anchors were got on board the Lelia shipped a heavy sea, which knocked the pea of one of the arms of the anchors through the deck. The iron covering of a small scuttle in the fore-part of the vessel was then washed away, and through this hole in her bows the Lelia shipped a succession of seas, which soon filled the fore-most part of the vessel. Two men named Brodey and Corvey were steering at the time, and in a few minutes they discovered that the steamer would not answer her helm. They then told the pilot that they thought the vessel was filling with water, and orders were given to have her speed still further slackened, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, where the water was getting in. This they were unable to do, as the decks were flooded, and presently another sea broke over her, smashing the fore-ward hatches; another sea lifted the anchor from the portion of the deck in which it was imbedded, and again sent the pea through with tremendous force. Attempts were then made to change the position of the steamer for the purpose of running her back, but she refused to answer her helm. At this time she was about six miles west of the north-west light-ship. She came up to the sea and lay a helpless body. She rapidly filled with water, and in a few minutes her forward compartments had sunk, and her stern was raised high out of the water. Orders were then given for her boats, four in number, to be lowered, but in the effort to get them afloat two were broken to pieces. The other two succeeded in getting away. Several persons were, it is feared, left on the vessel, and it is known that the captain and one of the men were left clinging to some tackle aboard. The two boats—one with eighteen persons and the other with twelve on board—succeeded in reaching the north-west light-ship. The boat with the eighteen, including the passengers (six or seven), first arrived, but was driven athwart the bows of the light-ship and swamped. Four men went down with her. Ropes were thrown from the light-ship, and four men were rescued. Mr. Miller, the son of the builder of the Lelia, seized a rope and was drawn close alongside. He was very much exhausted, and, on being seized by the leg by another drowning man, let go his hold and was lost. The two pilots were also lost. Their fate so alarmed the occupants of the



WRECK OF THE LELIA.

second boat that four out of the twelve jumped overboard in the hope of being picked up. They were, however, all swept away and drowned. The other eight were rescued.

The news of the wreck of the Lelia was brought to Liverpool about noon on the Sunday by Captain Parry, of the steam-tug Blazer, who, on passing the vicinity of the north-west light-ship at an early hour, was hailed by the master to come alongside and take off the persons who had reached the light-ship from the wreck; but the Blazer was unable to do so on account of the violence of the gale and the high cross sea that was running. Captain Parry proceeded with all speed to the Prince's landing-stage, where he placed himself in communication with Captain Thorpe, and No. 1 life-boat left the stage about half-past twelve in tow of the Blazer. The life-boat was towed down the Rock Channel until it arrived near the mouth of the Horse Channel, at a point marked No. 79 on the chart, a short distance from the East Hoyle bank. The boat was suddenly struck by a heavy sea on the port bow. She capsized, and the whole of her crew were precipitated into the sea. The life-boat men are instructed on all occasions to put on their life-belts when going upon service. Unfortunately for them in this instance they did not take that wise precaution. The men, eleven in number, were for some time struggling in the water; four of them were rescued by the crew of the steam-tug, the remaining seven were unhappily drowned. Two of the poor fellows seized ropes and were drawn to the side of the tug, but were so exhausted that they let go their hold and sank; the others were swept away and also lost. Those saved are Thomas Hudson, master; G. Thomas, H. Hamill, and Henry Collins, of the crew. Those lost are R. Clark, B. Murphy, H. Green, John Manson, James and Peter Martindale, and Miller. After this dreadful accident the tug proceeded to the light-ship; but the sea was still so rough that she could not approach with safety, and, after lying by her for over an hour, she gave up the attempt and returned to the Prince's stage with her melancholy tale. The men of the Lelia who had sought refuge in the light-ship were subsequently taken off.

FINE ARTS.

Nothing, perhaps, shows more conclusively the growing public interest in fine art and the arts of design than the custom which has grown up during the last few years for members of Parliament and other persons of local distinction to preside at the annual meetings of the various schools of art all over the country, and upon such occasions deliver their views of the nature, history, or prospects of art, which views are generally considered of sufficient importance to be duly reported, sometimes at great length, in the daily papers. Within a very short time we have had reports of such addresses by Mr. Layard, M.P., at the Lambeth School of Art; by Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., at the Exeter school; and by Lord F. C. Cavendish; Sir John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P.; Sir John Pakington, M.P.; and Mr. John Laird, M.P., at the schools of Leeds, Liverpool, Kidderminster, and Birkenhead. Sir Stafford Northcote, who had been chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the complaints of the art-masters against the revised code and the working generally of the Department of Art, confessed himself a convert to the principle of payment by results, and expressed himself satisfied that much good was being effected; but, at the same time, intimated his conviction that the central institution monopolised too much of the Parliament grant, and hinted that the proceedings of the department should be watched. Mr. Layard, to whom—as a discoverer not only of the buried remains of Assyrian art, but also in the whilom neglected and concealed sanctuaries of early Italian fresco-painting—all lovers of art owe a greater debt of gratitude than to any other man now living, delivered, as might be expected, an eloquent and interesting lecture. He sketched the whole history of art, from its birth on the banks of the Nile, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, down to its most recent manifestations on the borders of the Thames—particularly when working with the new materials, iron and glass. From the Egyptians and the Assyrians, Mr. Layard thought, the Greeks derived all the chief features of their arts. The Parthenon and all the great specimens of Doric art were clearly derived from Egyptian models, and recent discoveries in Assyria had furnished a remarkable fulfilment of Niebuhr's prophecy that Ionic art would be found, some day or other, to have an Asiatic origin. Architecture was the chief art by which the Romans were distinguished; the magnificent public buildings which they erected in their colonial cities far exceeded anything this country has ever produced. The culmination of Christian art, the first great examples of which are Giotto's works at Assisi, is fixed at Ghirlandajo—earlier than it is usually placed—though its perfection was never attained, owing to the decay of freedom—a questionable theory, which, though everywhere supposed to apply by Mr. Layard, will hardly explain the artistic backwardness of England. In speaking of contemporary works, the lecturer made, we think, some rather one-sided remarks on the absence of idealism in Mr. Herbert's picture of "Moses Bringing Down the Tables of the Law." The painter's intention was doubtless to avoid idealism; but the figures in that work, though real, are not ignoble, and the artist's realism is in strict conformity with that spirit of scientific inquiry which is one of the most remarkable, if not also one of the most hopeful, signs of the time. But, generally, we are less disposed to go with Mr. Layard when he deals in contemporary criticism than when he treats of ancient art. We cannot forget, for instance, that the estimate attributed to him, in the *Quarterly Review* and elsewhere, of Mr. Watts's capabilities as a mural painter far above all other English artists has scarcely been borne out, though sufficient opportunities have been afforded.

A very general opposition has arisen in Scotland to the proposal recommended by the Royal Committee of Advice for selecting Arthur's Seat as the site of the Edinburgh Albert memorial. A great deal of surprise was expressed when the site was first named, and some ridiculously absurd designs (though apparently accepted as serious by certain of our southern contemporaries) have been proposed for it. On the 12th inst., at a full meeting of the Architectural Institute of Scotland, in pursuance of a unanimous requisition of the members, a petition was drawn up memorialising the committee that the site on Arthur's Seat is unsuitable for any monument; and there is no doubt that the great majority of the press and the public is of the same opinion. It seems to have been felt among architects and sculptors that the site in dispute would not be finally chosen, seeing that some of the best of the sixty competitive designs for the memorial now exhibited in the Scottish National Gallery appear to be intended for one or other of the sites within the city. If it be desirable to choose an elevated position, the Calton Hill offers several such; and there are many sites with diverse advantages within the city; indeed, any of the others enumerated in the advertisement of the committee would be superior to the one they express a preference for. Arthur's Seat is unsuitable for the memorial on account of the peculiarity of its outline, and more especially because of the wild aspect of uncultivated nature which it possesses, through which it appears not to belong to the city, though near to it, and with which an elaborate artificial structure could not be brought to harmonise.

A remarkably effective and artistic lamp standard and ventilating shaft has been erected over the subway, Southwark-street. The work shows the great improvement that is taking place in the cast-iron ornamental manufactures of the country.

The designs of the late Mr. Crawford, the American sculptor, for the bronze doors for the wings of the Capitol at Washington are being carried out at Rome by Mr. Reinhart. Each door has eight compartments, representing scenes in the War of Independence. One door was sent off last summer to be cast in America, and the other will follow in the course of the next year. We described, on its erection, the elaborate and costly principal door of the Capitol.

A very fine memorial window to Handel has been set up in Redcliff Church, Bristol. It is commemorative of the first hundred years after the great composer's death. The artists were Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

M. Doublemard has been selected to execute the great memorial work which is to be raised on the spot lately occupied by the Barrière de Clichy, Paris, to commemorate the defence against the allies made there under Marshal Moncey in 1814. The artist's design consists of a principal group representing the Marshal protecting with his sword an allegorical figure of the city of Paris, and being supported by four other figures—a Garde Nationale, a man of the people, a Polytechnic student, and a pensioner.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Life of Michael Angelo. By Herman Grimm. Translated, with the Author's sanction, by Fanny Elizabeth Bunnètt. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Florence has many claims to be considered the capital of Italy; and not the least amongst them is the fact that she produced Dante, Leonardo da Vinci, and Michael Angelo. Of the three great citizens the last was the greatest; he in his own person proved the sisterhood of poetry and painting; as a sculptor and an architect he towers above others; the workings of his spirit had an influence upon his country almost equal to that of Luther upon Germany; he became, indeed, a part of Italy, and those who flocked to see Italian wonders reckoned Michael Angelo the first of them all. "The connection of his fate," says Herr Grimm, "with that of his country, and the tenour of his works, has not yet been generally perceived. In this respect I have felt that to attempt a description of his life would be a useful work." The usefulness of the work would hardly be disputed even by a sceptic; and two more deeply interesting volumes have seldom been offered to the public. They follow—at a considerable interval, no doubt, but not so long a one as to destroy connection—in the wake of that excellent novel, "Romola," in which Savonarola, the Arrabiati, and the Piagnoni, the infatuated worship of Plato and classicism, the bloodless battles of mailed hosts, and the disturbed state of Florence are so described as to beget in the reader a desire to know more of the times in which the greatest of Italians passed his youth. All, therefore, who have read "Romola" will welcome this "Life of Michael Angelo," and all who have not will do well to study the novel and the life together. The very advanced age to which Michael Angelo lived of course carries down the history of his life and times to a date considerably beyond that of the events recorded in the novel; but the novel will awaken a yearning to learn how the national mind was influenced for many a long year after Savonarola's martyrdom by the mighty genius of Michael Angelo. Herr Grimm appears to have made his work as perfect as it could be made by careful research and diligence; and he has interspersed it with striking criticisms. His translator, too, has rendered his German into very readable English. A doubt occasionally arises about the verbal accuracy of the translation, but the inaccuracy is usually of little consequence: for instance, it is said (vol. i. p. 189) that Savonarola, after he was released from torture, "*revoked* everything;" *recanted* is the usual term in English, but it is very difficult in translation to always hit upon the exact word when there is a choice of equivalents. It may be presumed that the German verb was *widerrufen*, which certainly means to *revoke*; but it also means to *recant*, which was to all appearances the word wanted. In other respects the translation seems to be all that could be wished for.

A Journey from London to Persepolis. By John Ussher, F.R.G.S. (Hurst and Blackett.) This is a lordly volume: it contains above seven hundred pages (including the convenient index); its proportions are noble; its many coloured illustrations are sumptuous; and its readability is considerable. The author's chief object in his journey "was to penetrate into the mountains of Daghestan, so long the scene of the unequal conflict between Schamyl and the Russian Power." The author and his friend were in search of pleasure and amusement; and Mr. Ussher, listening to a suggestion "that a description of the route passed over by them might be useful to future travellers in such comparatively untrodden countries," has considerately published the account of his wanderings. And his consideration is likely to be thankfully appreciated both by travellers in the body and travellers in the spirit. For there are those—and they are the most numerous readers of books of travel—who, though they seldom stir from their own fireside, love to wander in spirit to distant lands; who would fain learn all that can be told them about the semi-fabulous Schamyl and his wondrous feats; who never tire of tales relating to Silistria, Sebastopol, Bakchi Serai, Kertch, Kars, and many another place where Englishmen have fought and bled; who linger gladly over all that is recorded about "the mysteries of the vast ruins of Mesopotamia and Southern Persia;" and who are never so well contented as when they can follow at their ease the narrative of adventurous travellers. To their notice Mr. Ussher's book is commended: it abounds with information and entertainment. It is gratifying to find that Mr. Ussher found no obstacle in that jealousy which is frequently attributed to the Russians. He says "his success in accomplishing his wishes is due to the kindness and hospitality which he everywhere met with from the Russian officers, who, far from throwing obstacles in his way, as he was told would be the case, facilitated his progress by every means in their power."

The Tale of Danish Heroism. By J. E. H. Skinner, Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* during the late War. (Bickers and Son.) Mr. Skinner's short narrative is worthy of being added to those of Mr. Gallenga and Mr. Edward Dicey, his fellow-correspondents of the London daily press; and that of the Hon. Mr. Herbert, an amateur in the Danish camp. He does not, at least in this volume, profess an impartial neutrality; but gives vent, as freely as either of the other writers just named, to his ardent sympathy with the Danes. In this sentiment, we believe, nine out of every ten Englishmen are disposed to agree with him; and now that all chances are past of our being obliged to go to the expense of a European war for the Danish rule in Schleswig, we shall not grudge the affectionate admiration with which Mr. Gallenga and Mr. Skinner have praised the virtues of the Danish national character. Indeed, Mr. Skinner has much more to tell us of the social life and habits of the people, including their officers and soldiers, than of the management of that disastrous yet not inglorious campaign, the result of which is to relieve Denmark henceforth from the costly and invidious pretension to reign over German subjects. But, as we do not now want either a treatise on the political merits of this quarrel or a report of the military operations by which it was settled, we are content to overlook the partiality of his account of those transactions, and to enjoy his very agreeable descriptions of the country and its good folk. When the sad story of so much wasted valour as was spent, between February and April, in the utterly hopeless defence of the earthen ramparts of Düppel Hill shall have been almost forgotten, with the rest of the dreary annals of modern warfare, there may still be a charm in such pictures of the domestic manners of a nation which really seems to possess within itself, by the healthiness of its moral temperament, more elements of true happiness than any except our own; and we are naturally inclined to believe that whatever is best in the Danish character exists with no less vigour in the English as nearest of kin. But, without too severely analysing the satisfactory impression made upon us by those idyllic stories of household comfort, honesty, and kindness in the Isle of Alsen with which the *Times* correspondent supplied us last spring, we may remark that his testimony is entirely confirmed by that of Mr. Skinner. He also visited the hospitable parsonage of Ulkeböl, and made acquaintance with that hearty Lutheran pastor—a fit colleague for the good man of Voss's "Luise"—destined to become immortal as a type of ideal jollity in the class of country clergymen in the North of Europe. Not less attractive are Mr. Skinner's anecdotes of the company he met with at Herr Sörensen's, in the town of Sönderburg, where the ladies of the family would make tea in the evening, with music and perhaps a little dancing, for the brave gentlemen in epaulettes who had passed a weary day upon Düppel Hill; or at the Victoria Hotel, in the town of Fredericia, where he sojourned a few days. The actual combats and labours of the siege, witnessed by him so far as he had the opportunity, are simply and truthfully related, but not with so much completeness as by other writers. The spirit of the Danish army and people is, however, fairly expressed by him; and the result of his observations, animated by a frank and vivid sympathy, is a readable and interesting little book.

The Joys and Sorrows of a Schoolmaster. By One of Themselves. (W. Allan and Co.) This little German story, translated into racy and idiomatic English by the well-known teacher, Mr. Falck-Lebahn, is one of the truest and most lifelike pictures of rustic society in Switzerland, and generally in the Protestant countries of Europe, with which we are acquainted. The office of parish schoolmaster being second only to that of the parson in the influence which it must have upon the social and domestic affairs of the village, German novelists, from Jean Paul Richter downwards, have often chosen the schoolmaster's experiences for the subject of their idyllic or satirical descriptions. But the present narrative seems to have been originally composed with the special object of illustrating the defective sytems of provision for the teaching of the children of the peasantry, at least in the Canton of Berne, at the date of this story. Some thirty years ago, the Federal Council of Switzerland, seeking to put an end to the difficulties and dissensions which had baffled the Board of Education in its attempts to regulate the duties and stipends of the village schoolmasters, ordered the whole of that class to undergo an examination by commissioners appointed for the purpose, with a view to prove whether they were worthy of an augmentation of their salaries. The effect of this measure, though shrewdly devised as a test of the earnestness of those who professed, with Fellenberg of Hofwyl, to set up a high standard of popular education, was to inflict cruel disappointment upon a large proportion of the schoolmasters, whose hopes of self-advancement had been unduly excited by the political declaimers on their behalf. Something of the same kind has been experienced during the last fifteen or twenty years in England from the operation of the rules of the Committee of Council; but in Switzerland, about the year 1836, the process of applying a stricter Governmental supervision to the schools, and insisting upon higher qualifications for teachers, was performed in a more sudden and summary fashion. The old, ignorant, incompetent schoolmasters were not indeed ejected, but were refused that accession of privileges which was offered to abler men. What must be the situation of an unfortunate rural pedagogue like Peter Kaiser of Gytiwyl, a married man with a large family, who, living in the greatest penury, has yet solaced himself with the flattering assurance that his local reputation for learning and skill in his profession will some day obtain their reward? A subject so rich in the elements both of humourous and pathetic interest as the development of this character, with his simple vanity chastised by a series of mortifying adventures from boyhood till middle age, but with the counsels and sympathy of a wise little wife and of a sagacious well-informed neighbour to help him on, must recommend this piece of autobiography to all readers of the homely sort of fiction. They will perhaps find Peter a sad fool, and something even of a sneak, at the outset of his life; but he will be forgiven, no doubt, in consideration of the faults of his rearing and training; while those who have patience with his confessions will come to like the poor fellow as they see him gradually improved by the moral lessons of adversity, with Mädely's affectionate tenderness and Wehrdi's practical advice to cheer and guide him through his rugged path in the world.

De Profundis. By William Gilbert. (2 vols. Strahan.) The title of this work is explained by a subordinate one. It is called "a tale of the social deposits;" that is to say, the characters in it are drawn (with the exception of one eccentric old gentleman who is murdered) from the lowest order of men and women. There is no attempt at any sort of plot; and, so far as the hero is concerned, his career may be described in a very few words. He is a foundling; he is discovered by a soldier, the husband of a washerwoman, lying upon a basket of clothes; he is adopted by the washerwoman and her husband; he is nursed chiefly by their daughter; he becomes a drummer-boy in the Guards; he deserts in a very original and humorous manner; he "chances it" in the streets; he obtains a situation as assistant to a poulterer; he marries—out of sheer gratitude and heart-felt, not eye-felt, affection—the ungainly, freckled, red-haired, loving nurse of his infancy; he acquires a taste for drink after he has been ordered brandy medicinally; he consequently gets into trouble and falls among thieves; he is tried for murder and honourably acquitted; he, through the honesty of himself and his wife, gains a friend and helper; and he ultimately earns a comfortable subsistence as a flourishing poulterer in Sydney. The foundling never discovers his parents; nor is there any romance connected with his birth. We have no doubt that his history is a true picture of real life, but it is not written in the style which attracts readers of novels. There is little or no art employed by the author, and the expectation raised by the opening scenes of the story is not fulfilled. There is a grand simplicity in the character of the soldier's wife, and even in that of her husband, which impresses one greatly; and there is an originality of conception and treatment in the first few chapters which raises hopes destined to be unfulfilled. The sketches which follow are probably true to the life; but they too nearly resemble loosely-strung-together police reports and reformatory memoranda to rivet the attention. We sincerely regret that the middle and the end of the tale are so unequal to its commencement.

Village Life in Switzerland. By Sophia Duberly Delmard. (Longmans.) An agreeable, chatty, sprightly book, in which pleasant and unpleasant details are entered into—the former with gusto, the latter without any false delicacy. Swiss scenery, Swiss mountains, Swiss climbing, and Swiss travelling have been described over and over again; but a long residence in a Swiss village is a comparatively novel subject for a book. Our author enters freely into the minutiæ of Swiss domestic economy; and those who, for retrenchment's sake, contemplate a sojourn in the free republic will do well to read what is now offered them before they commit themselves irrevocably to that of which they may afterwards repent. One has heard a great deal of the chastity and sobriety of the Swiss; but any who would learn what can be said on the other side can consult our author and be enlightened by her experience of three years' residence at Bex.

The Chasseur d'Afrique, &c. By Colonel Walmsley. (Chapman and Hall.) Two simple but stirring tales, each (Colonel Walmsley says) literally true: one is a narrative of a French officer's adventures during the Italian war, and of his death, treacherously accomplished, at the Battle of Solferino; the other takes us back to the days of the First Consul and English prowess upon the seas.

Lazarus, and other Poems. By E. H. Plumptre, M.A. (Strahan.) Religious poems (for what reason it were tedious to discuss) are, for the most part, inferior to profane. Croly, and Milman, and Keble, and some few others have succeeded in uniting religion with real poesy; but the success is limited to few. Mr. Plumptre, however, may fairly take a prominent place amongst those few; he has brought imagination, learning, mastery of rhythm, grace of diction, and power of expression to his work; and the result is an unusually good collection of religious poems. His translation of the Song of Deborah is remarkably fluent and vigorous.

Barefooted Birdie. By T. O'T. Edited by Charles Felix. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.) It is late in the day to notice what is called "a simple tale for Christmas;" but it is a tale which will suit all seasons. It is simple indeed, and it is also pretty and affecting. Scoffers may sneer at it as mawkish, and laugh at "Birdie" as an impossible child, as several angels in the shape of one small mortal; but the sweet verses at the heads of the several chapters are themselves worth reading and remembering, and the tale inculcates a lesson of childish piety, cheerfulness, and unselfishness which may be profitably laid to heart.

The Public-houses Closing Act has been unanimously adopted by the Halifax Town Council.

Colonel Charras, whose death was prematurely announced some days ago, died on Monday morning at Basle.

In a correspondence which has taken place in the columns of the *Scotsman*, Professor Aytoun states that he never was editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*. "For nearly twenty years," he says, "Mr. John Blackwood has been the sole editor of the magazine."

In consequence of the annexation of the Ionian Islands to Greece, an alteration, attended with an increase of postage, has become necessary in the arrangements for the transmission of correspondence between this country and the Ionian Islands. On the 1st of February next, and thenceforward, the following rates of postage (British and foreign combined) will be chargeable on letters, newspapers, and books, addressed to the Ionian Islands, if sent viâ Italy:—Letters:—Not exceeding quarter ounce, 8d.; and 8d. for each additional quarter ounce. For each newspaper: Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 4d.; above 4 oz., and not exceeding ½ lb., 8d. For a packet of printed papers other than newspapers: Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 6d.; above 4 oz., and not exceeding ½ lb., 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb., 1s. The postage on letters may be either paid in advance or left to be charged on delivery, at the option of the sender; but the postage on newspapers, books, &c., must be prepaid, or they cannot be forwarded. Letters addressed to the Ionian Islands, viâ Italy, may be registered on payment, in advance, of a registration fee of sixpence, in addition to the ordinary postage. All correspondence for the Ionian Islands will be sent viâ Italy, unless directed to be forwarded by another route. Letters for other parts of Greece will continue, as a rule, to be sent by French packet, viâ Marseilles, but they may also be forwarded viâ Italy, if specially so addressed, at the foregoing rates of postage, which are lower than those hitherto charged on letters addressed to Greece proper. Letters, &c., addressed to the Ionian Islands, viâ Italy, must, as at present, be posted in, or reach, London not later than Wednesday morning in each week, and on the mornings of the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month; or, when either of those dates falls on a Sunday, on the previous evening.

MUSIC.

A new operetta, in one act, entitled "Constance," was produced at the Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, on Monday last. It was performed before the pantomime, which still continues to "run" with undiminished success and profit to the management. This little opera likewise promises to have a run. The music is from the pen of Mr. Frederick Clay (a young amateur, we understand), who appears to be not only gifted by nature with extraordinary talents, but to possess the attainments of a skilful artist. The libretto has less merit than the music. It is made up of very ordinary materials—the mere common-places, in short, of the stage. There is a Polish town, inhabited by patriots, but in the hands of the hostile Russians. The Commandant, a regular melodramatic savage, wishes to obtain the hand of a noble Polish lady (the heroine); and, on her declining his addresses, endeavours to force her consent by threatening the life of her lover, who is his prisoner. This attempt at compulsion of course fails. The lover refuses his life on such terms, and the tyrant orders his immediate execution. He is led out to be shot, when the tables are turned by the sudden appearance of a body of Polish troops, who overpower the Russians, recapture the town, and save the lives of the heroine and her lover. All this is *crambe decies cocta*, and the comic matter introduced by way of enlivening the subject is of the same hackneyed kind. There is little in the subject to inspire the musician, and the composer has all the more merit in producing music of so agreeable a character. It cannot be said to have much novelty; for, as is well known, the inventive faculty is slowly developed, and the greatest composers have rarely been original in the early stages of their career. But Mr. Clay's melodies are fluent, graceful, and often expressive; his concerted pieces are ably constructed; and his instrumentation shows no small skill and knowledge of orchestral effect. The piece was, on the whole, well performed. The parts of the heroine and her lover were sustained by Mdlle. Martorelle and Mr. Henry Haigh, who sang several airs and duets with expression and effect. The comic part of a young Polish girl disguised as a Russian vivandière was acted and sung by Miss Thirlwall with much liveliness; and Mr. Aynsley Cooke threw a sufficient quantity of stolid brutality into the character of the Russian Commandant. But the music assigned to him was not well suited to his voice; and, moreover, there was too much music for an essentially unmusical part. The piece was warmly applauded; and the composer, as well as the principal performers, were called for after the fall of the curtain.

There has been nothing new during the past week at Her Majesty's Theatre; but the English version of M. Maillard's new opera, "Lara," which we mentioned last week, is to be produced this evening. This opera, which has been performed at Paris more than a hundred times consecutively, has been adapted to the English stage by Mr. John Oxenford, with his well-known skill, and promises to be an entertainment of more than ordinary attraction.

Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," and Mendelssohn's sacred cantata, the "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise), were the works performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday week, the 20th instant. The announcement of these masterpieces of the two greatest sacred composers of the present century had the effect of filling Exeter Hall to overflowing, and the performance was one of the grandest ever given by the society. The principal singers in "The Last Judgment" were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Messrs. Cummings and Patey; in the "Lobgesang," Mdme. Sherrington, Mrs. Sydney Smith, and Mr. Cummings. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have appeared in the latter piece, but was disabled by a severe accident to one of his eyes, under the effects of which he is still suffering. "The Last Judgment," the earliest and greatest of Spohr's sacred works, which had been unaccountably laid aside by the Sacred Harmonic Society for not less, we believe, than twenty years, made a profound impression on the audience; and Mendelssohn's beautiful cantata, which, being more frequently performed, is more familiar to the public, produced its neverfailing effect. The same performances were repeated last night.

The second Monday Popular Concert, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening last, was as excellent and successful as usual. The principal pieces were Mendelssohn's stringed-instrument quartet in E flat; Beethoven's sonata for the pianoforte and violin, dedicated to Count Waldstein; Mozart's quintet in A for the clarinet and stringed instruments; and Hummel's pianoforte trio in E flat. The performers were:—First and second violins, Messrs. Straus and Ries; viola, Mr. Webb; violoncello, M. Paque; pianoforte, M. Hallé; and clarinet, Mr. Lazarus. The singers were Mdlle. Florence Lancia and Miss Susan Galton.

A French version of Mozart's "Zauberflöte" is about to be produced at the Théâtre Lyrique with extraordinary splendour. It remains to be seen whether any amount of splendour can make up for the unparalleled absurdity of the subject. At the same theatre a new opera, called "L'Aventurier," by Prince Poniatowski, is in preparation.

Another English singer has made a successful début in Italy. A young tenor, Mr. John Morgan, has appeared at Milan in the character of Alfredo, in the "Traviata," with a degree of éclat which has increased with every repetition of the performance. He is said to have a voice of the finest quality, and to sing with remarkable taste and expression.

The public will learn with pleasure that Mr. Vincent Wallace, who has been so ill at Paris that his life was almost despaired of, is now in a state of convalescence.

"Several journals," writes the *Gazette Musicale* of Paris, "have made mention of the recent discovery in the archives of the theatre of the opera at Prague—where Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' was represented for the first time in 1787—of the original score of this chef d'œuvre, in four volumes of music written in Mozart's own handwriting, and add that the manuscript has been purchased for 3000 florins by the Imperial Museum of Vienna. If this be true, Mozart must have written the score twice over, for all the world supposes that Mdme. Viardot is in possession of an authenticated score of 'Don Giovanni,' which she preserves with religious care, and for which she paid a large sum." Why not compare the two copies?

THE THEATRES.

Some dash of novelty becomes necessary here and there even during the holiday weeks; for the spirit of pantomime, though generally prevalent, is not universally present. Mr. Fechter, in seeking to do without its aid, depends on the attraction of his own talents. On Saturday, accordingly, we find him appearing at the Lyceum as Robert Macaire, in a new version of an old French drama, in which M. Frederick Lemaitre achieved a remarkable triumph, and in which also our English actors, the late Mr. Yates and Mr. H. Wallack, once attracted all English playgoers. The new version is entitled "The Roadside Inn." Mr. Fechter, in melodramatic characters, is equal to the best of these, and, besides, shows an originality of genius which enables him to appropriate any part he may select to himself. He manifests in his performance of Robert Macaire the daring audacity, the imperturbable self-reliance, and the irrepressible pathos of a felon but not unnatural character—a brave spirit in an ignominious garb, and by circumstances degraded to the level and necessities of criminal adventure. The character, however, does not stand alone, but is accompanied with a companion-part, that of Jacques Strop, whose excessive timidity shows the daring of the principal criminal all the stronger from contrast. Mr. Fechter is happy in having so effective a supporter as Mr. Widdicomb, whose broad, thoroughgoing style brought out the cowardly traits of the poor delinquent with extreme force. The audience, notwithstanding the dense fog on Saturday, was numerous and respectable; the applause was frequent, and the demonstrations of delight at the end were of the most decided and satisfactory kind.

The theatrical reader will be glad to learn that the bankruptcy of Mr. Paul Bedford will be superseded by an arrangement with his creditors. He will take a complimentary benefit at Drury Lane, on Thursday, Feb. 2. Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton have liberally given the free use of the house, and nearly all the actors and actresses in London have promised their support.

Herr Mosenthal's drama of "Deborah" will be revived at the Grecian Theatre on Monday week, when Miss Edith Heraud will reappear in the character of the Jewish maiden.

As a proof that theatrical prosperity is now at a far higher level than it has been for many years, we may mention that the Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court-road, will shortly be under the management of Miss Marie Wilton, and that Mr. Byron has been engaged to write exclusively for it.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

MR. GREVILLE was buried at Hatchford, near Cobham, on Tuesday. In these days, when many of the best men take no active part and hot-headed counsels are in the ascendant, the old man will be sorely missed from the debates of the Jockey Club chamber. He might be outvoted, but his opponents must have had a secret consciousness that his views would be upheld in that higher court of public opinion, to which, sooner or later, they would have to bow. He had had a fine turf schooling. While he was still at Eton, in 1809, he saw Pope win the Derby, and a very few years after he was managing for the Duke of York, and won the same race for his Highness with Moses. For a time he was confederate with Lord Chesterfield, before his Lordship left Prince's for Scott's, and then with his cousin, Lord George Bentinck. Two such strong heads did not remain in unison for ever, and the rupture was bitter enough. In Mr. Payne he had a far more congenial spirit, and "Payne and Greville" had long been a turf-rallying word when tact and good sense were required "in a difficulty." Nat rode for him for nearly five-and-twenty years. As a racing man, he had quite his fair share of good things with Mango, Preserve, Alarm, Adine, Frantic, Quince, Muscovite, and others of less note; and Orlando was a grand stud purchase. Still, as a breeder he was not remarkably lucky. He once sold yearlings for great prices, and got 1000 gs. for Canto and 910 gs. for Greenfinch; but latterly the high-priced ones turned out badly, and he was not holding his ground in the averages. He had not been to Tattersall's since the second day of the year, and his last words, when he left the yard, were to tell Mr. Tattersall to be sure to take the old pump to the new place. To gout he had been a martyr for several years; but other diseases combined to hasten his decay; and the death of his brother Algernon, a few weeks since, gave him a severe shock. No man understood the world and politics more thoroughly, or dealt with them so deftly, and "Raikes's Recollections," pleasant as they are, will be very meagre by the side of Greville's, if they are ever to see the light.

It is accepted by the public as a fact that Breadalbane and Broomielaw have passed into Mr. Henry Chaplin's hands for £11,000 and contingencies, and that they will still receive their tuition at I'Anson's. If the public prices be correct, four horses within a very short date have been sold for about £20,000. One of the directors of the Agricultural Hall was very anxious, at the last horse show, to offer the owner of Vermouth £500 to send the bay over as "the sensation conqueror" of Blair Athol; but the directors did not acquiesce, and the offer was never made. Now it is said that the Yorkshire Society (which purpose having a hound show, as they had during their Pontefract week) were so anxious to exhibit Blair Athol next August at the scene of his latest triumph, that they offered Mr. Jackson £50 for the use of him for those two days; and that he liberally responded to the effect that, if the chestnut were properly housed, they should have him for nothing.

Mr. Joy's pictures of the old green and yard at Tattersall's are progressing very rapidly. Admiral Rous is the leading portrait in the former, and it is the lawgiver to the life as he strolls along with his hand in his breast. Sir Robert Peel is also very admirable, and so is Mr. Morris; and the selection of the rest of the characters is from all ranks and degrees. The yard represents the scene on the Milward Monday, when the masters of hounds throng the yard to hear the last Derby *on dits* and to see "the ponies" of the year sold. Sir Watkin Wynne's and Mr. Foljambe's are, so far, very remarkable likenesses; but a great deal is yet required to make the pictures ready for exhibition. As mementos of the racing and hunting men who flourished at the end of the first Eclipse centenary, they will possess much interest and value.

The voting for judge of the Waterloo Cup has produced, as we anticipated last week, a very sharp contest. Mr. Warwick, who has judged for the last three or four seasons, was at the head of the poll with twenty-six votes, and Mr. Westropp second with twenty-two. There were three votes for Mr. A. Bennett, and thirteen did not vote. Of the sixty-four nominations, fourteen are Scotch and six Irish. The Border Union Meeting at Netherby has been a great success. The Borderers stuck to their old favourite, Heart of King; but King Death's own brother, Johnny Cope, "went through the cup" in flying style, and was immediately secured by Mr. Stocker for Waterloo. When the Canaradzo blood does run, it does run. Curiously enough, Johnny Cope was drawn against his own brother for his first course. Heart of King was beaten by the winner in the third ties, and for the decider "Johnnie" went right away from Meg, who won this cup last year. The Kingwaters did not fare very well in the Tenants' Purse, as three out of the four went down in their first course. The winner, Rower, is by Seacombe; and, as he has also run very well at Altcar, he will most likely go to Waterloo. Nearly all the running was on fine open pasture. At Barton-on-Humber the hares were short, and the greyhounds moderate.

Sir Watkin Wynne's pack were stopped on the 16th by the frost, but up to that time they had had very fair sport, considering the changeable weather. They had the fastest thing of the season on the 9th—thirty-five minutes from Petton, and killed in the open. The Cheshire were stopped from the same cause two days after, but they have had good sport, and run twenty and a half brace of foxes to ground and killed twenty-nine brace. The 19th of January was a great day with them, when they killed after twenty-five minutes from Mere Moss to Tabley Park, lost a second fox near Arley after thirty-five minutes, got on his line when they went to draw again, and killed him in the open after another thirty-five minutes. Peter Collisson is just the man for the country, and is giving immense satisfaction. No one since Joe Maiden has suited them quite so well. The Belvoir have suffered from indifferent scent and bad hunting weather, but they have had a good day occasionally and killed their forty brace of foxes. Wild weather and catching frost have also been dreadfully against the Quorn. The 16th and 17th were capital days with them—one over the Vale of Belvoir, and the other from Bilton, when they killed their first fox. On the 19th they had a nice run into the Atherstone country, so that they may be said to have been visiting their neighbours for a change. The Pytcheley have been stopped with frost since Friday; and, considering the drought, they have done pretty well. It is also very dry and hard in the Milton country. They had, however, a very capital ten-mile run on the 11th with an afternoon fox to ground and "horses all over the country." On the next Tuesday they had a rare day, and on Thursday week a run of 1h. 40m., which ended in his going to ground twenty miles from the kennels. Every hound was up at the earth, and many a hunter did not see his own stable that night.

In digging for the foundation of a mosque, near the village of Hieropetros, Candia, on the site of some ancient ruins, three statues have been found, of which the *Levant Herald* gives the following particulars:—One of them is the colossal statue of a warrior. It appears to be unfinished, but is of excellent workmanship; on the breastplate are several emblems, and on the middle is a figure standing near two winged figures crowning a youth. The right hand is wanting. The second of the statues appears to be an Oceana, with a small stag crouching at her feet. The third is a male figure.

The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Exchequer have chosen their different circuits, as follow:—The Norfolk Circuit, the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Williams; the Home Circuit, the Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Mr. Baron Bramwell; the Western Circuit, Mr. Justice Crompton and Mr. Baron Channell; the Midland Circuit, Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Willes; the Oxford Circuit, Mr. Justice Keating and Mr. Baron Pigott; the Northern Circuit, Mr. Justice Shee and Mr. Justice Mellor; the North Wales Circuit, Mr. Justice Byles; the South Wales Circuit, Mr. Justice Blackburn. The Lord Chief Justice Erle, of the Court of Common Pleas, will stay in town to try cases that will come before him as Judge at Chambers.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

IN contemplating the rush—easily accounted for—of members just now into the more or less sympathetic company of their constituents, one experiences a sort of tonic sense of change when coming into contact with gentlemen over the border. As a rule, Scottish members are not so demonstrative as their English brethren in the recess, and therefore it is unusual to find four eminent northern representatives extra-uttering within a few days of each other. Probably they, with characteristic caution, and with a knowledge that their special audiences can distinguish sound talk from mere "padding," do not venture to present themselves to their respective publics unless they really have something to say. Thus it was, no doubt, that the Lord Advocate at Edinburgh chose a subject and discoursed on it with reasonable liveliness—with an exhilaration akin to that which physically a hippopotamus might exhibit when in a sportive mood. To be sure, it would not be easy for a practised mime, far less a Scottish gentleman, grave by nationality, profession, and maturity of years, to get much fun out of such a subject as the Law of Bankruptcy, but the "learned Lord" (which is his true title, and not "right honourable gentleman," as people in the house are in the habit of calling him nowadays) did manage to elicit a few quips from the midst of the very sensible and practical observations which he made, and which showed that he may be made a very useful ally in that terrible struggle between the purifying Lord Chancellor and the recalcitrant attorneys which is expected to come off on this question next Session. Once or twice in the house the Lord Advocate has proved that he has some warm blood in him, although, generally, his vital current seems to run as coldly as that of the genus grasshopper. But perhaps that is one of the qualifications for a Minister for Scotland, in which function he is admitted to be *facile princeps*. Nobody in Montrose, of course, would deny that Mr. Baxter is a distinguished Scotch member, and, confining the meaning to the last two words, one is inclined to admit his distinction. There certainly underlies that natural aridity of character and manner which belong to him a certain amount of earnestness and almost fervour of opinion which, when it comes out, as it were crackles about him, when in another man it would boil over. Ere now one has even seen him excited—the Galway Packet contract is a moving cause; but no imagination can picture him tearing a passion to tatters. On the American question he is well entitled to speak; and, having chosen that as the subject of a recent address to a body of his countrymen at Blairgowrie, we will venture to commend his statements and deductions to consideration as worthy of all acceptation as regards fairness and cognizance of what he was talking about. Those who, with their ears, unfortunately, for the nonce, attuned to southern accents, have heard Mr. Buchanan address the House of Commons will not wonder that even an audience consisting of his Glasgow constituents found an hour and a quarter of his uttered lucubrations just a little too much. To be sure, it is probable that they did not, as his listeners do in the house—perceiving that, as is often his wont, he is delivering himself fluently, earnestly, and, so far as can be judged, with point to his subject—wish that amongst the officers of Parliament there was an interpreter well up in every dialect, who might with advantage intervene. At Glasgow, of course, he was understood as well as heard; and hence the exhaustion which was professed, and which cut short the other three quarters of an hour which was still, perhaps, in their vigorous member. But the oddest effect was that which was produced on the stalwart frame and ponderous strength of his colleague, who, in spite of those thrice double-bass tones of voice, which in his normal condition are peculiar to him, hoarsely lisped out that even he was made faint and exhausted by the oratorical persistency of his brother in the representation of the good city. It was only the pencil of Leech which could have given an adequate idea of the appearance of Mr. Dalgleish when in a state of prostration.

Whatever other people may think, it is clear that the bulk of the Conservative party believe in themselves, in the dissemination of their principles, and in their proximate advent to power. They would perhaps be angry if any one ventured to trace their confidence in the latter eventuality to the somewhat obvious (to every one else) circumstance—that when the present Ministry breaks up a Derby Government may be a necessary stopgap while the Liberals are reorganising and closing their always too-scattered ranks and choosing their commander-in-chief. Blessedly blind to any such idea were the leaders of that gathering the other day, at Torquay, of the Devonshire Conservatives, where Sir Lawrence Palk's voice must have grown almost melodious when he hymned the principles and the position of his party; when Mr. Kekewich relaxed his handsome Roman features into a humorous play correspondent with the jocularity of his observations, which, somehow, seemed to be flavoured with a certain scepticism of the facts and arguments which he was advancing, and which were illustrated by the laughter of his audience; and when Lord Courtenay so vauntingly waved the maiden political sword which he has as yet had no opportunity of fleshing in the House. Conservatives are supposed specially to conserve the ancient doctrines of the Constitution; but it would almost seem as if one of them, which denies to Peers any right to mix in matters relating to elections to the Commons House of Parliament, was forgotten when the Earl of Devon took the lead in the proceedings of an assemblage avowedly directed towards the eventualities of the coming general rehabilitation of the popular branch of the Legislature. There was noise enough made, as if the Constitution were really in danger, and that there was a probability not too remote of Mr. Bright being Prime Minister. Doubtless the Devonian Tories got to believe, in their enthusiasm, that they were encountering and overcoming a danger to the State, as firmly as George Prince of Wales was convinced, at a similar hour in the evening, that he had led a decisive charge of cavalry at Waterloo. What it is, and where it is, it rather seems that they omitted to state; but that clearness of information was perhaps rather more than one has a right to expect from a meeting so far in the West.

If all the pother above alluded to had been made after Mr. Bright's latest *pronunciamento* at Birmingham, there might have been some warranty for it. One well remembers the tone of solemn emotion in which, in a speech in the house, Mr. Bright said that he hoped never again to take part in a popular agitation. He implied that stern and inexorable must be the patriotic necessity which would ever induce him to plunge into that arena of angry passion; and he seemed almost to shudder at the prospect of having again to ride that whirlwind and direct that storm. The declaration, as we remember, made a great impression, and for a season chit Conservative members ceased to prate about the revolutionising tendencies of the ogre-like member for Birmingham. Looking to his late speech, however, one is tempted to ask whether Mr. Bright feels that the moment which he then deprecated has at length arrived. For assuredly there were more signs and symptoms of Mr. Bright on his original platform than he has exhibited for many years. He seems to have been stimulated by the Devonian bluster at Torquay, which he took as his text, to hurl defiance at them and their like; and if they built up ugly and aggressive giants which they were truculently eager to destroy, he, too, set up imaginary spectres, to which he cried "Come on in any shape!" and his firm nerves would never tremble. Nevertheless, we cannot help fancying that the depth and breadth of his denunciation had its origin more in physical than in moral and abstract causes. There were sly hits at after-dinner inspiration at Torquay which might have been suggested by a sense of dyspepsia in himself. Or he may have been provoked at the ineffable smoothness and coolness with which Mr. Scholefield reiterated his disclaimer of being in whole and unbroken sympathy with his impulsive colleague; or it may be that he had only recently heard that he was thought by a majority of the public too dangerous a man to have become a member of the carefully balanced and neutralised Cabinet of Lord Palmerston; but there were flashes of his old spirit, and a renegading from the gentler influence under which he half forswore demagogueising.

There are lookers-on at the attempts which are being made, on each side of politics, to get up a cry for the coming general election, to create a contest of principles, who are inclined to think that very little will come of them, and that the best chance of a row will be before those hustings on which the test, which Mr. Lawson has recently proclaimed at Leeds, is administered to candidates. At so drouthy a season as a general election it will be very difficult to make electors, and non-electors still more, understand that a measure which in practice may de-beerise (to coin a word) half the population of a district is a "Permissive Bill."



FUNERAL OF MR. LORIMER, THE DEAN OF GUILD, AT EDINBURGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE LORIMER, OF EDINBURGH.



THE LATE MR. LORIMER, DEAN OF GUILD, AT EDINBURGH.

THE death of Mr. George Lorimer, the Lord Dean of Guild, who was crushed by the fall of one of the walls of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, in the late fire, while heroically attempting to save the life of another man, has called forth a public demonstration of respect; the municipality, of which he was a most useful member, having resolved that his funeral should be attended with the ceremonial of civic state. On the day appointed, Wednesday week, the magistrates and council, and a number of the private friends of the deceased, assembled at his house, in Mayfield-terrace, where Divine service was conducted by the Rev. J. E. Cumming, of Newington Church, of which congregation Mr. Lorimer was an elder, and by the Rev. Dr. Paul, of the West Church. At two o'clock the public bodies who were to join in the procession met in Mr. Cumming's church, Clerk-street, where service was conducted by the Rev. Maxwell Nicholson. After reading the 90th Psalm, the reverend gentleman offered up an impressive prayer, in which he feelingly alluded to the loss the city had sustained by the death of Mr. Lorimer, who, he said, was a respected citizen and public official, a loving parent, and a most worthy office-bearer of the Church. Meanwhile, the bells of Newington and St. Cuthbert churches were tolled until the burial was concluded. About half-past two o'clock the remains of Mr. Lorimer were removed from the house, and the funeral procession immediately afterwards moved off, by way of Blacket-place, towards Newington, the procession being headed at this time by the members of the Society of High Constables (Moderator Lawson and other office-bearers carrying their insignia of office draped with crape), followed by a line of carriages, in which were the magistrates and council. Immediately behind the Lord Provost's state carriage, which was occupied by Bailies Cassels and Alexander, was the hearse, which was drawn by four horses. The hearse was followed by nearly twenty mourning carriages, which were occupied by the relatives and friends of the Dean, and behind these there were not-less than forty private carriages. On reaching Newington Church, the various public bodies, who had been previously arranged by Inspector Sharpe, of the Edinburgh constabulary, were formed four deep in front of the procession. There were, besides the magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, the Provost and magistrates of Leith, the members of the Dean of Guild Court, the Lord Advocate and Mr. Black, the City Road Trustees, the Incorporation of Guildry, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchant Company, the Rector and Magistrates of the High School, besides the Directors of the Western Cemetery, the Masonic Lodge of Journeymen No. 8, and the Kirk Session of Newington Church, who were represented on this occasion. Besides these public bodies, the funeral was attended by Bishop Sterin and several of the Roman Catholic clergy; while Mr. Wyndham and nearly the whole of the male members of the company of the Theatre Royal were also present. The whole line of route was thronged with people anxious to obtain a view of the mournful procession. There were crowds along the streets, and almost every window was occupied with spectators. At Newington Church there was a very large concourse of people, and at the University there was a very large assemblage of students. As the funeral party approached the foot of the North Bridge the whole of the workmen at the new post-office crowded to that side of the building to obtain a view of the funeral of the man who, to many of them, had proved to good a master. At the Register House there was also a dense throng of people, and both sides of Princes-street and the vicinity of the churchyard were equally crowded. The universal respect in which the late Dean was held was further exemplified by all the shops in the line of procession being closed. The cortège reached the burying-ground at half-past three o'clock, being an hour after it left the house. The high constables then lined the walk leading to the grave, and the magistrates and council took up their places near the grave. The coffin was then removed from the hearse, and carried shoulder-high through the lines of high constables by the Master and five Past-Masters of the Masonic Lodge already named. The chief mourner was Mr. George Lorimer (son of the deceased), and the pallbearers were Master Lorimer (son), Mr. John Lorimer, Mr. George Murray, Professor Lorimer, Mr. James Lorimer, Mr. John Dickson, Mr. William Beattie, Rev. J. E. Cumming, and Mr. James Balmatyne. The lamented Dean was buried in the family ground, adjoining the wall next to Castle-terrace, beside his father and mother, two brothers, and two sisters, the period of whose deaths is recorded on a handsome tablet at the head of the grave. The weather, from the time the body was removed from Mayfield-terrace until it was deposited in its last resting-place, was most inclement. Heavy showers of rain fell during the greater part of the time, and the roads were covered with mud; but, notwithstanding this, hardly one of those who attended the funeral left before the remains were taken into the graveyard, and the crowd of spectators was not in the least diminished. We have engraved a view of the procession as it appeared when passing the Register House; and we also give a Portrait of Mr. Lorimer, whose personal character and services to his fellow-townsmen were such as to deserve this general tribute of affection and esteem.

THE HARBOUR OF CALLAO, WITH THE PERUVIAN FLEET.

THERE is still some probability of open war between Peru and Spain, in consequence of the seizure of the Chincha Islands, with their valuable deposits of guano, by the Spanish fleet, as a material guarantee for the compensation which is claimed on behalf of some Spanish subjects lately resident in Peru. These circumstances give some additional interest to our Engraving of the harbour of Callao, the chief Peruvian seaport, which is taken from a sketch by Mr. Hamilton Williams, of H.M.S. Leander, one of the British squadron in the Pacific Ocean. The town of Callao, when not covered with mist and cloud, which is too often the case, presents a pretty and pleasing aspect from the water. The streets, indeed, are dirty in the extreme; but the view of the country around, studded with trees and verdure and bounded by ranges of deep blue hills in the distance, is agreeable and picturesque. On a clear day the towers of Lima, the metropolis of Peru, may be seen at the base of the hills sparkling in the sun, as shown in our Engraving. The two forts on the right were built by the Spaniards before the era of Peruvian independence. They form a prominent feature of the town, being constructed of stone and coloured a bright yellow. The Peruvian fleet consists of a frigate, an iron-clad ram on the Merrimac principle, and one or two gun-boats and mail-packets converted into war-steamers, besides a sailing-brig. The Peruvians have also attempted to build a Monitor, carrying a revolving turret; but, though now afloat, and with her turret fixed, she is capable of so small an amount of speed as to be of little or no service, should the Spaniards take it into their heads to bombard the port of Callao. A small English schooner-yacht, the Themis, of not more than 100 tons, the property of Commander Hanham, R.N. (now retired), occupies a central position in our Engraving. She came through the straits of Magellan and arrived at Callao from the Southward early in December last.

Correspondents in the *Times* for a few days back have been advocating the adoption by our Universities of the modern Greek pronunciation in the teaching of Greek. A correspondent, "W. H. G.," on Monday, illustrates the absurdity of the present practice by the following personal narrative:—"In the year 1856 I was living in Cairo at the same hotel with a Greek gentleman, who, though unacquainted with other languages than his own, was thoroughly conversant with the ancient literature of his own country. As there are not many evening amusements in Cairo, we were thrown a good deal after dinner upon the society of each other. We in vain endeavoured to communicate by words. I in vain endeavoured to understand his pronunciation when he read to me from any Greek author; he was still more puzzled with and aghast at mine. At last we each of us provided ourself-we with a sheet of paper and a pencil, and wrote down what we fruitlessly had sought to express in words, and then got on, if not very briskly or comfortably, at all events, much better than before."



THE HARBOUR OF CALLAO, WITH THE PERUVIAN FLEET.

Archæology of the Month.

The new number of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* is an attractive one. Mr. Pettigrew contributes a discriminating paper on the Crosses at Ilkley and Collingham; and Mr. Planché, Rouge-Croix, "The Nine Worthies of the World, in illustration of the Paintings in Amberley Castle." Each of these worthy personages has had assigned to him by the heralds of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a coat of arms with as much gravity as they have to Adam, Noah, and other antediluvian celebrities; and the object of Mr. Planché's paper is to correct these and other errors:—

To caution antiquaries against placing any dependence on the integrity or congruity of any series of worthies, masculine or feminine, which they may accidentally discover. It would appear as if nearly every writer who noticed the subject selected his own favourite notorieties, and invented for them such armorial insignia as his imagination dictated; transposing even the most popular coats, as in the case of Hector and Alexander the Great, without reason or compunction.

The proceedings of the association are generally of current interest. Among the relics lately exhibited is a portion of a scarf or neckcloth stated to have been worn by Charles I. on the morning of Jan. 30, 1648. It is of fine cambric, beautifully worked in squares, of a pattern exactly agreeing in style with the shirt now placed in the Kensington Museum, which is said to be one of the two shirts worn by the King on the day of his death, and long preserved by the descendants of the Lord Keeper Coventry. Another rarity is a leaden dump, found in the Castle grounds, Southampton, bearing on one side a large profile bust, and on the other the effigy of a cock, showing it to have been cast for the purpose of shying at leaden cocks at Shrovetide, which was a mimic of cock-squoiling, or throwing at the living bird, the dump being the equivalent of the cockstele, or stick. Dumps for this game are of no great rarity; but the leaden capon, biddy, or cock has become very scarce. Here is also an account of the mediæval discoveries recently made at Guildhall, while pulling down the upper portion, for the purpose of restoring the roof; and a curious paper "On Clocks and Watches belonging to Queen Elizabeth."

At the close of the year we lost a sound antiquary, Mr. James Heywood Markland, F.S.A., in his seventy-seventh year. He had contributed many valuable papers to the *Archæologia*, and was one of the original thirty-one members of the Roxburghe Club, instituted in 1812, the number indicating the number of days of the celebrated sale from which the club took its name. Mr. Markland published an essay "On the Reverence Due to Holy Places," in which he appealed against the desecration of the remains of abbeys and monasteries; and his "Remarks on English Churches," in 1849, insist upon the decoration of the church being looked upon as one of the great accessories to true devotion. He was a careful conservator of Roman and early British remains; and to him we owe the relic of the north wall opposite Christ's Hospital, where was erected a few years since, at his cost, a battlement to indicate the course of the mediæval wall, which is said to run down to a depth of 16 ft. below the present surface.

A few days since, another laborious worker in the field of archæology closed his life of long service—Richard Thomson, one of the librarians of the London Institution, and a conscientious illustrator of our metropolitan antiquities. Mr. Thomson was the author of several works of merit, which include "An Historical Essay on the Magna Charta of King John, &c., 1829; and two useful volumes of "Illustrations of the History of Great Britain—its Manners and Customs, Dresses, Literature, Arts, and Government, down to the Eighteenth Century," in "Constable's Miscellany," 1828. Mr. Thomson will, however, be best remembered by his "Chronicles of London Bridge, by an Antiquary," a richly-embellished volume of some 700 pages, nicely printed by Maurice in 1827, and reprinted in "Murray's Family Library." The original edition is dedicated to Lord Mayor Garratt, who laid the first stone of the present London Bridge in 1825. The illustrations (some fifty in number) are admirably drawn and engraved on wood, and are selected with great judgment: the frontispiece is an elaborate historical design by Harvey. The trustworthiness of the chronicles can scarcely be overrated, and it is to be regretted that he did not rely upon his own store of knowledge of the subject without setting it in a sort of humorous framework, apparently suggested by "Captain Clutterbuck's Introduction to the Monastery," which has had so many dry-as-dust imitators. The humour encumbers Mr. Thomson's narrative: he felt this to be the case, and repeatedly expressed his regret at having thus marred his favourite labour. Nevertheless the sterling value of the "chronicles" shines in every page of this treasure of a volume. The late librarian was courteous and obliging, and highly respected. He died in his 71st year.

The "Eleanor Cross" which Mr. Barry has designed for the forecourt of the Charing-cross Railway Company's superb hotel and station is approaching completion. This has been a work of considerable difficulty to the architect, inasmuch as the authorities for the cross are exceedingly limited. We possess minute details of the cost and materials of the original; but of its elevation we have no satisfactory representation. There are three views of the cross, but not one of architectural value. There is a rough drawing in the Crowle Collection, in the British Museum, which is described by Pennant and engraved by Wilkinson; there is another in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford; and a third in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. These views are obviously incorrect, and evidently by persons unfamiliar with architecture; but the three drawings agree in the main features, such as number of stories, figures, sides, &c. These drawings, with Pennant's description, constitute the principal authorities for Mr. Barry's cross; the details of the design having been left entirely to the architect, and they are in strict accordance with the architecture of the period. Whatever may be its identity with the ancient Charing Cross, Mr. Barry has produced a very tasteful work. Mr. J. Hobart Wilson has called our attention to the representation of the old cross in the titlepage of the scarce quarto, "A Dialogue between the Cross at Cheap and Charing Cross." This agrees with the cross in Aggas's plan, which is, to our thinking, too rude to be depended on. By-the-way, it has lately been attempted to prove that the several Eleanor Crosses are not the testimonials of King Edward's affection, which, for 600 years, they have been considered; but Mr. John Abel, in an interesting communication to the *Athenæum* of Saturday last, shows that they are so. We have—1. The direct testimony of Walsingham, based upon the authority of those predecessors from whose chronicles he compiled his own. 2. The authority of the "Annales de Dunstaple," written at the precise period of the Queen's death, which inferentially takes the King's command, signified by his presence, whilst the first step was being taken towards the erection of the cross on that spot. 3. The authority of the common law.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, referred to an important verification of the value of Mr. J. G. Taylor's account of the ancient remains in the neighbourhood of the Tigris. Near its principal source Mr. Taylor discovered two Assyrian inscriptions; one belonging to Tiglath Pileser I., who reigned about B.C. 1110; the other to Ashurizir-pal (the King of the Nimroud monolith), who dates about B.C. 880. The fact that such memorials had been placed in the situation where they have been found by those monarchs during their northern expeditions was ascertained years ago by the reading of the inscriptions found at Nineveh; and Sir H. Rawlinson holds this recent discovery by Mr. Taylor as another striking proof of the truth of those interpretations.

The library of the Society of Antiquaries, approximating 10,000 volumes, has lately been rearranged by Mr. Knight Watson, the secretary, assisted by Mr. Ireland; each shelf has been marked with brass letters; into the several volumes book-plates have been inserted; and press-marks inscribed, and entered opposite each work in the list of books printed in 1861, since which the society has acquired 1198 works. The result is that no book will be found on the shelves which is not in the catalogue, and no book will be found in the catalogue which is not on the shelves. The library is richest in topography, and in its collection of county histories, &c. In a clearance, the journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons have been sold for £13, a small sum, partly through her Majesty's Government having recently thrown into the market a large quantity of stock which had been sold at waste-paper price. The unbound MSS. (about fifty brown paper parcels) have also been arranged by Mr. Perceval for binding. There appears to be an unusual quantity of rubbish among these documents; and the cause of archæology would, probably, not greatly suffer were these manuscripts left in brown paper.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

7th Hussars: Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn to be Colonel.

Royal Artillery: Major-Gens. Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., and J. E. Dupuis to be Colonels-Commandant; Lieut.-Cols. D. W. Paynter, A. T. Phillpotts, and W. B. Gardner to be Colonels; Capts. G. H. L. Milman, G. L. Chandler, and C. G. Arbuthnot to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Second Capts. A. W. Pixley, J. D. G. Higgon, J. M. C. Vibart, and W. Booth to be Captains; Lieuts. A. J. Wake, G. Arbuthnot, F. S. Budd, H. P. T. M'Carthy, R. Sadleir, W. R. Barlow, and R. C. Smith to be Second Captains; Cadets D. T. Webber, W. I. Le Breton, A. A. Newman, F. H. Wheatley, C. W. Kennaway, W. B. Adams, A. Broadfoot, J. M. Alves, G. E. Dodsworth, J. S. Quayle, and W. Cotton to be Lieutenants.

Royal Engineers: Lieuts. A. G. Begbie, W. R. C. Wynne, W. St. George Burke, G. F. O. Boughey, F. W. Watkins, J. Ramsay, W. F. Richardson, G. W. Archer, J. Hill, G. T. Plunkett, E. M. Larminie, B. Lonsley, H. A. Taylor, L. K. Scott, T. H. Holdich, A. B. M'Hardy, E. J. Alleyne, C. de Beauvoir Carey, W. H. Haydon, J. G. Hall, A. A. W. Beamish, H. C. Reynolds, and H. C. Macdiarmid to have permanent rank; Cadets H. H. Murphy, A. C. Alexander, A. R. Puzey, J. Matheson, and J. B. Lindsell, to be Lieutenants.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Assistant Commissary-General J. B. Gallwey to be Assistant Commissary-General; Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary-General W. T. Evans to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

BREVET.—Quartermaster J. Black to be Captain. The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Generals Sir G. Turner, B.C.B., and P. M. Wallace; and Major-General H. Palliser, Royal Artillery:—Lieut.-Generals Sir E. C. Whinyates, K.C.B., and G. Cobbe to be Generals. Major-Generals Sir R. J. Dacres and Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Generals. Cols. A. Tulloh, H. G. Teesdale, T. A. Shone, and A. A. Shuttleworth to be Major-Generals. Majors E. Moubray and A Pitcairn to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Capts. J. Pickard and G. Leslie to be Majors.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: First Lieut. E. B. Pritchard to be Captain; First Lieut. W. H. Wroot to be First Lieutenant and Quartermaster; Lieut. E. D. Ashe to be Retired Commander; Second Lieuts. L. P. Smith and A. Kennedy to be First Lieutenants.

Mr. W. J. Sullock to be First-class Assistant Engineer in the Fleet.

The iron screw steam troop-ship Megæra, 6, at Devonport, is ordered to be put in commission.

To the 31st ult., 21,154 applications had been received and 18,325 volunteers enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve.

The Edgar, flagship of Admiral Dacres, will shortly be paid off and recommissioned as a coastguard-ship at Queenstown.

It has been decided that the camp at Colchester shall accommodate two dépôt battalions of eight dépôts each.

The screw steam-frigate Aurora, 3, Captain Sir. F. Leopold M'Clintock, left Plymouth Sound last Saturday for Bermuda, en route to the West Indies.

Rear-Admiral King is appointed to the command-in-chief on the East India and China station, vice Kuper, whose term of service has expired.

The Dromedary screw store-ship arrived at Spithead on Saturday week from the coast of Africa. She sailed from Ascension on Dec. 13, 1864; from St. Helena on Dec. 21; and from Madeira on Jan. 4.

The rates of personal allowance for officers of the Army travelling on duty without troops have been fixed as follow:—For general officers, 20s. a day; for field officers, 15s. a day; and for captains and subalterns, 10s. a day.

Mr. Ferdinand Beauclerk, a cousin of the Duke of St. Albans, has passed first of all the naval cadets on board H.M.S. Britannia, and received five prizes from the hands of the Duke of Somerset, having been also a Senior Captain of Cadets on board the Britannia on account of good conduct.

The committee appointed by Earl De Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for War, to inspect and report upon the Government powder-magazines, both on shore and afloat, arrived at Chatham on Wednesday week, and began their inspection and inquiry into the system for the storage of powder, shells, and cartridges at the several Government magazines at that garrison.

The Field Marshal commanding the Forces, on Monday week, rode down to Woolwich, unattended, and inspected the various branches of the establishment. The inspection lasted upwards of three hours. On the following day his Royal Highness, attended by Lieutenant-General Sir C. Airey, K.C.B. (Quartermaster-General), and Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Clifton (Aide-de-Camp), made an inspection of Colchester garrison.

Her Majesty has presented the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, now quartered at the Spittal Barracks, Windsor, with two portraits of the Prince Consort, in beautiful gold frames, surmounted by the Royal crown—one to the non-commissioned officers, which they have placed in the mess-room; and the other to the troopers, which embellishes the walls of the reading-room of the regiment.

The paddle-wheel sloop Virago, 6, 1059 tons, 300-horse power, Commander W. G. H. Johnstone, which arrived at Plymouth on Friday week from Bermuda, is to be paid out of commission at Sheerness. Her bulkheads and internal fittings are not to be disturbed, and her rigging, boats, and other stores are to be returned and preserved in such order as that they may again and at once be available for the same ship if required.

Her Majesty's 13-gun screw-corvette Niger, 1072 tons and 400-horse power, having been thoroughly repaired and fitted for service, at Woolwich, was, on Monday, inspected by Commodore Superintendent Hugh Dunlop, and was pronounced complete in every department with the exception of her provisions and armament. She is now ordered to be handed over to the first-class steam reserve, in readiness for service when required.

The construction of the proposed inner Spithead Marine Forts, in support of the two advanced forts on the Noman and Horse shoals, has been decided on. They are to be immediately erected in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the special committee appointed to consider and report on the subject by the Secretary of State for War in July of last year, and Mr. Hawkshaw, the eminent engineer, is now engaged in preparing plans for the construction of their foundations.

The Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, has decided that, on the recommendation of the local Government of India, and with the sanction of his Royal Highness, exchanges may be permitted between officers of the Staff Corps under the substantive rank of field officer and properly qualified regimental officers of the same rank, without reference to the station on which the regiment of the exchanging officer may be serving.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

An official volunteer circular (No.13), addressed to commanding officers of volunteer corps, has been issued from the War Office, requesting them to take great care, before returning empty powder and amunition barrels to the Government stores, to remove all tacks and grit from them, and to affix address cards to them by means of paste or string and not on any account by means of tacks or nails.

A meeting of the officers commanding metropolitan volunteer corps was recently held at the offices of the National Rifle Association, to consider the unsatisfactory condition of the law relating to rifle-ranges. It was resolved that Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson should form a committee, and the following motion was agreed to:—"That each commanding officer who is cognisant of legal proceedings taken or to be taken with a view to close his range be requested to put his case in writing and submit it to the committee." The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"That, in the opinion of the meeting ample facilities are absolutely essential, to the continued existence of the volunteer force; that it appears from the evidence laid before this meeting that some corps have already had their ranges closed by injunction, and that others are threatened; that under the present state of the law no range is safe from interference; and that it is the deliberate opinion of the commanding officers present that corps deprived of their ranges will, if the prohibition be permanent, cease to exist." The committee above named were requested to prepare a statement of the evidence sent in to them, and to submit it with the resolutions, to the Secretary of State for War.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the 1st Middlesex Engineers, by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod, the commanding officer, took place on Monday week, in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum, which was filled by a fashionable and very enthusiastic assembly.

The fifth annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors belonging to the West Middlesex in rifle-shooting took place on the 13th inst. in the large assembly-room of the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Radstock, commandant of the West Middlesex, presided, and Colonel M'Murdo distributed the prizes. At the conclusion of the presentation, Colonel M'Murdo said he had now not only to congratulate the 9th Middlesex on the success of its rifle-shooting, but also on the position it held in the rank of efficiency in relation to that of the volunteer service generally. He had brought some interesting statistics with him, and he found that the average general percentage of efficients in the volunteer service was 59 per cent in each 100 men, and of those who had earned the extra 10s. 22 per cent. With regard to efficients, the West Middlesex showed a percentage of 66 against 59, and whilst the average of those who earned the extra 10s. was but 22 per cent, that of the West Middlesex was 49 per cent. The highest corps in the whole service was the 7th Surrey, which showed 90 per cent of efficients and 59 per cent of those who earned the extra 10s. The second in the rank of efficiency was the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs), which was 69 per cent of efficients and 52 per cent of those who earned the extra 10s. The West Middlesex stood third on the list. It was a very important thing to be proficient in shooting, but where good shooting was combined with good drill it was still better, and rendered a regiment almost invincible. He had seen the West Middlesex under arms on many trying occasions, and could speak to their efficiency in that respect, more especially when they arrived late on a field-day he held at Leatherhead, when they showed their peculiar efficiency. The gallant Colonel expressed his gratification that the volunteer force was still increasing both in numbers and efficiency, and said that meetings like the present showed how deeply it had entered into the national heart. After some allusion to his retirement from the office of Inspector-General, Colonel M'Murdo resumed his seat amidst loud cheers. Lord Radstock entered into various statistics of the regiment, one peculiarity of which was that every man in the regiment had been to the targets. A vote of thanks to Colonel M'Murdo, proposed by Sir James Hamilton, Bart., was carried by acclamation, amidst loud applause. A similar compliment was paid to Lord Radstock.

The 1st City of London Artillery Volunteers were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton, R.A., under orders from the War Office, on Saturday week, in gun drill at Wellington Barracks, and in battalion drill at Westminster Hall. The inspecting officer expressed himself in favourable terms of the gun drill, the marching, the general soldier-like appearance of the men, the great efficiency of the non-commissioned officers, and the serviceable state of the arms. He, however, suggested that the drill generally was susceptible of improvement, and urged attention to drill and discipline.

On Saturday week the distribution of prizes to the 3rd City of London took place in the Guildhall. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard, the commandant, presided, and made some strong allusions to the small number of prizes to be offered as compared with those of the London Brigade and other corps. He observed that this was not to be attributed to the officers, but to the small interest taken in this large and efficient regiment by the outside public. He hoped, however, that the prizes would be increased next year. The prizes, principally money, were then distributed. A handsome cup, presented by Major Laurie, was won by Captain Clark. The "Three Stars" badge, as best shot in the regiment, was taken, for the fourth year, by Captain Palmer. It was stated in the course of the remarks that, notwithstanding 300 men had been struck off the roll for non-attendance at drill, the number remaining is 1150, of whom 789 rank as efficient.

The presentation of prizes to members of the 2nd Surrey Artillery Brigade for carbine-shooting during the past year took place on Tuesday night, under very favourable auspices, in the excellently-constructed hall at the head-quarters, Gresham-road, Brixton.

The first inspection of the 9th Bedfordshire Rifles, a corps which was formed last year, has been held at Bedford. The inspection was made by Colonel Luard, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, who, at the conclusion of the movements, addressed the officers and men. He said he was pleased with the manner in which they had performed their duties. The movements they had gone through had been performed very satisfactorily. Colonel Luard then proceeded to inspect the armoury, with the arrangements and condition of which he was much pleased.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the 1st Manchester was held at the Townhall, on Saturday evening—the Mayor (J. M. Bennett, Esq.) in the chair. The report stated that the regiment was in a prosperous condition. The roll had not only increased, but the actual number of effective members was much in excess of any previous year.

The volunteer force in the West Riding of Yorkshire consisted, on the 1st of December last, of 1589 artillery, 1034 engineers, and 6092 rifles. These numbers show an increase during the year in the artillery of 293, in the engineers of 166, and in the rifles of 692 members. The total increase in the number of members during the year was 1151, and in the number of efficients, 1121.

The first competition in the simultaneous rifle-match for England, Scotland, and Ireland, took place on the 13th, 14th, and 16th inst., when fifteen squads of five each fired at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, ten shots at each range, and no sighting shots. Eight squads fired in different parts of England, five in Scotland, and two in Ireland, this being the first match in which Irish riflemen have entered as such with the smallbore. The squads were allowed to fire on any of the three days, but the furious gale on the 14th interfered much with shooting. In one squad the rifle had to be aimed 38 ft. off the bull's-eye on account of the wind. It will be seen from the principal scores given below that many of the best shots competed on this occasion. The prizes are not, however, won until after four competitions in the spring and summer, and are then to be decided by the two highest scores of each competitor. Captain Jaques, Caterham, 103; Mr. R. W. Dunlop, C.B., London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, Inverness, 99; Captain Heaton, Manchester, 98; Captain Maxwell, Altcar, and Sergeant Gibbs, Bristol, 97; Mr. Edward Ross, London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, Harrow, 96; Mr. Edin, Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, Wimbledon, 96; Mr. Cunliffe, Manchester, 94; Mr. Barlow, Dublin, 93; Captain Fergusson, Inverness, Mr. Rawson, Altcar, and Sergeant Kemp, Manchester, 92; Dr. Goodwin, Altcar, 91; Captain Fenton, Manchester, Captain Paton, Ayr, and Captain Field, Hon. Artillery Company, Wimbledon, 90; Captain King, Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, Wimbledon, and Lord Bolton, Bolton Castle, 89; Lieutenant Cunningham, Harrow, 88; Mr. Colvert, Dublin, 87; Captain Hawker and Sergeant Martin Smith, Harrow, 86; Mr. Guthrie, Ayrshire, Mr. Clare, Dublin, Mr. Formby, Altcar, and Mr. Rigby, Dublin, 85; Mr. Nugent, Dublin, and Mr. Lane, Bristol, 84; Mr. Fletcher, Altcar, 83; Mr. Miller, Bristol, and the Earl of Aberdeen, Bolton Castle, 79; Mr. P. Cunliffe, Manchester, 78; "a Lady," who shot with a Rigby rifle at Caterham, 77; Captain Bland, 77th Regiment, Belfast, 76.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Algernon Frederick Greville, Esq., of Hillingdon, was proved, in the London Court, on the 20th inst., by the executors, Arthur Charles Greville, Esq., the son, and Miss Georgina Maria Greville, the daughter, between whom the testator has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, in equal proportions, with the exception of the furniture, &c., which he has left to his daughter absolutely; and there is a legacy of £500 to a servant who has been in the family forty years. His two married daughters—viz., Frances Harriett, wife of the Duke of Richmond, and Augusta Mary, wife of George Montagu Warren Peacocke, Esq., M.P.—received their portions on marriage. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. The testator died on the 17th ult.

The will of George Henry Cutler, Esq., late of Upton Lodge, Torbay, was proved in the London Court under £200,000 personalty. The executors appointed are the Rev. Henry G. G. Cutler (the testator's nephew), John Cutler, G. J. Steer, and Thomas N. Hunt, Esqrs. To each acting executor there is left a legacy of £250; to his nephew, the said Rev. H. G. G. Cutler, he has devised his real estates, together with a legacy of £1000, and the whole of his furniture, books, pictures, wines, &c. He bequeaths to his four sisters a life interest in the sum of £40,000, which, upon their respective decease, is to be divided amongst his grandchildren. His said sisters are also appointed residuary legatees. There are liberal legacies to nephews, nieces, and others of his family, and also to servants. To the churchwardens of Upper Brixham he leaves in trust the sum of £8000, the dividends arising therefrom to be expended annually in the purchase of blankets and coals for the poor.

The will of Miss Ann Grace Eyles, late of Calverley-terrace, Tunbridge Wells, was proved in London on the 4th inst., by the executors and trustees therein appointed—namely, Charles John Herries, Esq., of St. Julians, Sevenoaks, and Robert Duncan, Esq., surgeon, Tunbridge Wells. The personalty was sworn under £45,000. The testatrix died on the 17th ult., having executed her will on the 25th of July, 1863. The bequests are liberal, and there are many specific bequests. To each of her executors she has left a legacy of £1000. To the daughters of the late Rev. E. Warneford, £4000. To the Rev. E. Langdale, Rector of East Hoathley, Sussex, the interest of £8000 for his life, the principal upon his decease to be divided amongst his children; also to the sisters of the said Rev. E. Langdale a life interest in £2000. This sum, upon their decease, will also revert to his children. Liberal legacies are left to the cousins of the testatrix, and also to her personal friends, all to be paid free of duty. There are legacies to her servants. To the Tunbridge Wells Infirmary a legacy of £2000, and to the Bristol Blind Asylum she bequeaths the residue of her property.

Marquis Camden has been chosen President of the Camden Society, in the place of the Marquis of Bristol, deceased.

The Belgian International Society for the Promotion of Social Science, which met at Amsterdam last September, will hold its congress in Switzerland next year.

The Governor of Queensland, Australia, has established two new ports and settlements on the north-eastern coast of Australia—namely, at Cardwell, in Rockingham Bay, and at Somerset, near Cape York.

The tower of the church of St. Lawrence, at Nuremburg (Bavaria), which is 300 ft. high and one of the finest monuments of Gothic art in Germany, was recently struck and set on fire by lightning and the whole of the upper part destroyed.

The *Press* of Vienna quotes a curious passage from the will of Count Hartig, ex-minister of State, who recently died in that city. The deceased bequeaths to the Central State Treasury at Vienna 1000 florins by way of indemnification for the customs' duties on different small articles which he had not declared on entering Austria, in order to avoid the vexatious formalities attendant on the same.

The number of visiting-cards posted at Madrid on the occasion of last New Year's Day was 250,000, a mere trifle compared with those of Paris, but a great many for the capital of Spain. Some of the postmen, to save themselves the trouble of delivering the cards, threw them into the Manzanares, the small stream which passes through Madrid. Many were found on the banks of the river by the police; and, as the stamps on the envelopes showed from what offices they had been dispatched, the guilty postmen were discovered, arrested, and committed to prison.

According to a work on China recently published by M. D'Escayrac de Lauture, the Middle Empire is traversed in all directions by 20,000 Imperial roads, most of which are badly kept. There is, nevertheless, a postal service, but of a very rude kind. The couriers, who are dispatched by the local functionaries, are allowed to carry private letters for a trifling remuneration. Letters from Pekin reach Shanghai in fifteen or twenty days, and Canton in forty, fifty, and sometimes even sixty days. The postage of a letter from Pekin to Shanghai is 50c. The couriers change horses about every seven leagues. M. D'Escayrac de Lauture thinks that if the Government could be induced to grant a post-office contract to Europeans it might be made a very profitable speculation, and would render great services to commerce.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ARCHER DENMAN CROFT, BART.



Sir Archer Denman Croft, eighth Baronet, of Croft Castle, in the county of Hereford, whose melancholy and sudden death, at his town house, 1, Sussex-place, Hyde Park, occurred on the 10th inst., on the very evening of his son's wedding, was the second son of Sir Richard Croft, the sixth Baronet, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Denman, M.D., and sister of the very eminent Thomas, first Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of England. He was born Dec. 7, 1801, and was educated at Westminster School. He succeeded in the baronetcy his eldest brother, Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, F.S.A., the seventh Baronet, Oct. 29, 1835. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1839, having been appointed a Master of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1838. Sir Archer married, Aug. 31, 1837, Julia Barbara, widow of Athelstan Corbet, Esq., of Ynys y-Maengwyn, Merionethshire, and youngest daughter of General John Garstin, E.I.C.S., and by her (who died Nov. 17, 1864) leaves, with a daughter, Julia Helen, an only son, now Sir Herbert George Denman Croft, the ninth Baronet, who was born July 25, 1838, and married, Jan. 10, 1865, Georgiana Eliza Lucy, eldest daughter of Matthew Marsh, Esq., M.P., of Ramridge House, Hants. This family of Croft, which is of Saxon origin, settled in Herefordshire at a very remote period, and became possessed of Croft Castle more than seven centuries ago. Sir Richard Croft, Knight, the head of the house and a great warrior in the fifteenth century, took prisoner at the battle of Tewksbury, in 1471, the unfortunate youth Prince Edward, son of Henry VI.: Sir Richard was made a Knight Banneret at the battle of Stoke, in 1487, by Henry VII. His descendant, Sir Herbert Croft, a cavalier (son of Dr. Croft, Bishop of Hereford), was created a Baronet in 1671. He was the great-great-grandfather of the Baronet just deceased.

SIR J. S. GRAVES-SAWLE, BART.



Sir Joseph Sawle Graves-Sawle, Bart., of Penrice, in the county of Cornwall, J.P. and D.L. for that county, who died on the 13th inst. at Ashfield House, Honiton, Devon, was the son of Admiral John Graves, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Richard Sawle, Esq. He was born Dec. 10, 1793. He assumed by sign manual, April 7, 1815, the surname of Sawle only; but by another Royal license, dated Nov. 13, 1827, he resumed the name of Graves in addition to and before that of Sawle, and the arms of Graves quarterly. He was twice married; first, to Dorothea Prideaux, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, M.A., of Prideaux Place, Cornwall, by whom he had issue two sons, and a daughter, Mary Frances Elizabeth, wife of Francis J. Hext, Esq., of Tredithy, Cornwall. Sir Joseph married, secondly, Nov. 7, 1854, Eleanor Hoskins, daughter of James Kempthorne, Esq., of Bodmin. Sir Joseph is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Charles Brune Sawle-Graves, the second Baronet, who was born Oct. 20, 1816, and who represented the borough of Bodmin in Parliament from 1852 to 1857. He married, Feb. 18, 1846, Rose Caroline, youngest daughter of David R. Paynter, Esq., C.B., of Dale, in the county of Pembroke, and grand-daughter of Earl Whitworth, and has issue. This family of Graves springs from Samuel Graves, Esq., whose younger brother, Rear-Admiral Thomas Graves, was father of Thomas, first Lord Graves. The Sawles are a very ancient Cornish family.

MR. JUSTICE BALL.

The Right Hon. Nicholas Ball, P.C., first Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, who died, on the 15th inst., at his town house, 85, Stephen's-green, Dublin, was the son of John Ball, Esq., of Eccles-street, Dublin. He was born in 1791, and was educated at Stonyhurst, Lancashire, and Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1814, and soon distinguished himself as a sound and able lawyer. He was made a King's Counsel in 1830. He at one time enjoyed the largest share of the Irish Equity business. In 1836 he was elected M.P. for Clonmel, which borough he represented until 1839, when he was promoted to the Bench of the Common Pleas, Ireland, having in the previous year held the office of Irish Attorney-General and been made a member of the Irish Privy Council. He was the second Catholic barrister on whom the judicial dignity was conferred after the passing of the Emancipation Act, the first having been the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen, a Judge of the Common Pleas, and afterwards Master of the Rolls. Judge Ball discharged the judicial duties for fully a quarter of a century. He retired just prior to his demise. He married, in 1817, Jane, daughter of Thomas Sherlock, Esq., of Butlers-town, in the county of Kilkenny, and by her (who died in 1862) leaves, with other issue, John Ball, Esq., late M.P. for the county of Carlow, and Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HOPKINSON, C.B.

The late Sir Charles Hopkinson was the second son of Benjamin Hopkinson, Esq., of Highbury Park, and was born in 1784. He entered the Military Academy at Woolwich in 1798, and the next year joined the Madras Artillery as Lieutenant. After serving under General Stuart in the Mahratta War, in 1803, he commanded the artillery in the force sent against the Poligars in the Chittoor Pollams, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for his services. In 1807 he served against the rebel Rajah Myaput Raon, under Sir G. Montressor, by whom he was placed on the general staff, as Paymaster and Commissary to the force then in the field. He served in the campaign against Bunghust Khan, in Khandeish, under Sir J. Doveton, and subsequently commanded the artillery at Hyderabad. In 1820 he came to England on sick leave, where he remained till 1824, and immediately on returning to India was appointed to the command of the whole of the artillery then serving with the forces under Sir Archibald Campbell in the expedition against Burmah. At the commencement of this campaign he contributed materially to the reduction of the important fortress of Donabew—in reference to which service his "unremitting zeal and activity," and "his skill in carrying on the approaches before the place," are mentioned in Sir A. Campbell's despatches as "reflecting upon him the highest credit." In 1826 the bad faith of the Burmese in refusing to ratify the treaty of peace caused a recommencement of hostilities, and operations were immediately undertaken against the fort of Melloon, opposite Patanagoh. It was taken by storm on the 19th of January, the troops entering through the breach made by Colonel Hopkinson's batteries, which had so effectually performed their work that this stronghold, containing three lacs of rupees and a vast quantity of military stores, was reduced with the loss of only two men. For his services on this occasion Colonel Hopkinson was recommended to the favourable notice of the Government, received the special thanks of the Governor-General in Council, and was made a C.B. At the end of the war in Ava, he returned to Madras, where he commanded the Horse Artillery in 1828-9; but, in the latter year, the ill-health from which he had constantly suffered, and increasing deafness, obliged him to retire from the service. His claims to distinction were, however, further acknowledged in 1837, when he received the honour of knighthood. From the time of his retirement till his death he lived chiefly in London, where his venerable figure was long conspicuous among the military habitués of Pall-mall. His own sufferings made him acutely sensible to those of others; and his abundant charities, amounting to never less than a third of his income, will long be missed by the numerous recipients of his bounty. He died last month, after a long and painful illness, at his residence, in King-street, St. James's.

CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, ESQ.

Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville, Esq., who died suddenly, on the 18th inst., at Earl Granville's town house, 16, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, where he had resided for some years past, was a scion of the noble house of Warwick, and was the eldest of the three sons of Charles Greville, Esq., by his wife, Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William Henry Cavendish, third Duke of Portland, K.G., and was cousin of George Grey, present Earl of Warwick. He was born April 2, 1794, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He from 1821 filled the post of joint clerk to the Privy Council with the Right Hon. William Bathurst, retiring in 1860 with his colleague. He was also, for a period, Secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Greville had long held a high and dignified position in racing circles, from his intimate connection with the turf, not only as a breeder, but also as an owner of racehorses. He was a man of remarkable integrity in all his relations, and, as one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club, possessed a paramount influence in the decisions of that exclusive body. Up to the latest hour of his life he took the greatest interest in the turf, and, in conjunction with his friends General Peel and Mr. George Payne, had endeavoured to keep up the noble character of that national sport. Mr. Greville was never married. His next brother, Algernon Frederick Greville, Esq., Bath King of Arms, died on the 15th ult., at Hillingdon, after a very short illness; and his now only surviving brother and sister are Henry Greville, Esq., Gentleman Usher to the Queen, and the Right Hon. Harriet Catherine, Dowager Countess of Ellesmere.

MRS. NASH.

This lady, who died on the 14th ult., in her seventy-seventh year, after nearly half a century of suffering, borne with Christian meekness, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Barnes, of Nettleham, and was, in 1809, married to the late Roland Nash, Esq., formerly assistant registrar and solicitor of the Bishop of Lincoln's diocese, afterwards of the *Star* newspaper, and once a contributor to the old-fashioned literature of his day. He was kinsman of the famous Sir Brooke Watson, and assisted his sons in various historical works. The deceased lady, his widow, was herself an active politician and great friend of Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. Fardell, solicitor, and M.P. for Lincoln.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. M., CHARLES, F. G., and OTHERS.—Problem No. 1091.—By an inadvertence, one of the Pawns got misplaced in the drawing of this diagram, and renders the solution impracticable. The white Pawn should stand on his King's Kt 4th, not 5th, square.

ELOETHAN.—The copy, when condemned by the examiner, was destroyed. Before attempting the composition of another problem, we strongly advise you to obtain some treatise on the game, the "Chessplayer's Handbook," for example, and resolutely study it. You will find that in the English system of notation the squares are counted from both sides. Thus, when the white King's Pawn is advanced to *his* King's 6th square, he stands on the Black King's 3rd, and vice versâ.

F. I. BIGGS.—Much too easy.

I. M. C., Dublin.—It is not admissible, *under any circumstances*, to place your King "*en prise*" of an adverse piece or Pawn.

LA GALE.—It is not yet published.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—You are very wide of the mark in your attempted solution of Enigma No. 1430. Try, for the first move, 1. *Q takes Q P.* The solution of the other two enigmas and of Problem 1089 are correct.

W. M.—Undoubtedly a beautiful position, but it has been published several times.

A.C. and WELLWISHER.—The proposal of the proprietors of the forthcoming new chess publication, "The Chess World," to give prizes for the best collection of *games* as well as problems, is sure to have an encouraging effect upon our players. There may probably be some difficulty in arranging the details, but this will soon be overcome. We think the idea as practicable as it is novel and good.

S. O. H. T., Norwich.—An elegant little game. We shall be glad to see some more specimens of Norfolk play equally good.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1090 by Leonard, Burga, T. M. B., Anne, R. S. of Malines, V. G., E. B. F., Cora, Nereus, B. A., Felix, Dantzic, M. P., Box and Cox, W. W. P., Harry, G. W. M., Festus; E. W., Bath; Q. E. D., B. C. L., Wee Pawn, B. B., L. S. D., La Gale, Bath Archer, Gavino, Nemo, Etoniensis, Larry, A. Z., 1865, D. L. C., Licalsi-tardi, Monroe, D. D., Ely, C. H. L., A. A. T., Clericus, F. D. E., Edward, Ianthe, S. W. B., Banting, G. E. K., T. M., Civis, Esmond, Timothy, S. of Deptford, Fiddle, Manfred and Man Friday, Peon, The Trio, Dr. Fould, G. L. W., Young Rapid, W. E. S., Pip, Query, May of Cairnsfoot, D. P. D., A Mechanic of John Penn's, Lucy Short, P. of Canterbury, E. C., Richard, W. S. W., Charley, A Muff of the First Magnitude, Miles, T. B., Dereven, Eques, A German, I. M. C., T. E. R., Aunt Sally, Julio, A. M., H. W. of Oxford, are correct. All others are wrong.

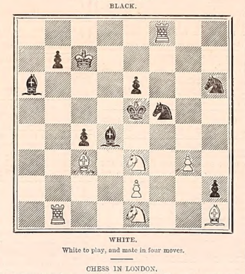
PROBLEM No. 1091.

In this position the white Pawn, which in the diagram stands on White's K Kt *5th*, should occupy White's *K Kt 4th* square. We reserve the solution, therefore, for another week.

PROBLEM NO. 1092.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A dashing little Game, played at the Grand Cigar Divan, between Mr. S. O. H. TAYLOR, of the Norwich Chess Club, and a foreign Amateur.—(*King's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
5. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
7. P takes K Kt P	P takes P
8. R takes R	B takes R.
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
10. Q to Q 3rd	K to B sq
11. P to K 5th	

(The key-move of a very pretty combination.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
11.	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
12. B takes K B P	K takes B
13. Q to K R 7th (ch)	B to K Kt 2nd
14. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K R 3rd
15. K Kt takes K Kt P (ch)	K to B sq
16. P to K 6th	P to Q 4th
17. Q to K Kt 6th	P takes Kt
18. Kt to K R 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
19. B takes P	

(This looks very hazardous, but the position demands bold measures.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
19.	Q to K R 5th (ch)
20. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
21. B to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
22. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
23. P to Q 5th	Q to K sq
24. Kt to K B 7th	Kt takes Kt
25. B takes Kt	Q to K B sq
26. P to K 7th, and wins	

CHESS IN PARIS.

Continuation of the Games between Messrs. HIRSCHFIELD and KOLISCH.

(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. B to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 5th
11. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th
12. R to K B sq	B to Q 3rd
13. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
14. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
15. Q to Q R 4th	Kt to Q sq
16. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to K 3rd
17. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q B takes Kt
18. B takes B	Castles
19. P to Q 4th	P takes P in passing
20. Kt takes Q P	R to K sq (ch)
21. K to Q sq	Kt to K 5th
22. K to Q B 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd
23. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th
24. P takes P	Q R takes P
25. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 2nd

(Mr. Journoud suggested here, with reason, that White would have done well to play the Q's Rook to K R 4th).

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
26. Q R to Q Kt sq	K Kt to Q B 4th
27. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
28. Q to Q Kt 6th	Q to Q 2nd

(Very finely conceived. By abandoning the Rook, White obtains an irresistible attack).

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
29. Q takes R	Q to K B 4th (ch)
30. K to Q sq	

(Any other move would have been directly fatal to him).

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
30.	Q takes Q R
31. Q to Q R 7th	

(This will be found a better move than Q to Q Kt 4th).

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
31.	R to Q sq

(This is conclusive. Play as he may, Black's game is gone.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
32. Q takes K B P (ch)	K to R sq
33. K to K 2nd	Q to K 5th (ch)
34. K to K B 2nd	

(If 34. B to K 3rd, then followed,
34. R to K B sq
35. Q moves Q takes B (ch), &c.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
34.	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
35. B takes Kt	B to Q B 4th (ch)
36. B to K 3rd	B takes B (ch)

and Black resigned.

Between the same Players.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
10. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q 2nd
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th
12. B tks K B P (ch)	K to B sq
13. Q to Q B 2nd	K takes B
14. P to K 5th	P to K R 3rd
15. P to Q 5th	Kt to K B 3rd

(Whether this sacrifice proves a valid defence to the ingenious mode of attack adopted in the present game or not, it is in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Hirschfeld's ingenuity.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
16. P takes Kt	Q takes P
17. Kt to K 4th	Q takes Q R

(B to K B 4th would also have been good play.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
18. R to K sq	

(B to Q Kt 2nd, followed by Q Kt to K Kt 5th (ch), would have given White a magnificent position of attack.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
18.	Q R to K sq
19. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q takes Q R P
20. Q to Q B 3rd	K R to K Kt sq
21. Kt to K R 4th	

(Threatening a fearful check with his Queen at K B 3rd square.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
21.	B to K Kt 5th
22. Q to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
23. Q to Q B 3rd	R to K 4th
24. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 5th
25. Kt takes R (ch)	Kt takes Kt
26. B to Q R 3rd	Q takes Q P
27. Kt to K Kt 3rd	R to K sq
28. R to K B sq	B to K R 6th
29. P takes B	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
30. K to R sq	Kt to K 8th (ch)
31. P to K B 3rd	R to K 6th
32. Q to K R 8th	R takes K B P

and wins.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Throughout February the morning stars will be Mercury (successively in Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius) and Jupiter (in Scorpio). Venus (in Pisces) will be an evening star. On Feb. 15 Mars (in Taurus) passes the meridian at 6h. 50m. p.m.; Jupiter rises at 3h. 57m. a.m.; Saturn (in Virgo) passes the meridian at 4h. 16m. a.m.; and Uranus (in Taurus) passes the meridian at 7h. 57m. p.m. The Moon's changes during the month will be:—First quarter, Feb. 3, 1h. 9m. a.m.; full Moon, Feb. 10, 4h. 27m. p.m.; last quarter, Feb. 18, 9h. 38m. p.m.; new Moon, Feb. 25, 8h. 3m. p.m. The constellations Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo will be on the meridian about midnight near the middle of the month.

Two papers by Dr. John Shortt appear in the new number of the *Linnean Society's Journal*. The first is an account of a heronry and breeding-place of other water-birds, at Vaden Thaugul, about fifty miles from Madras. These birds come to the spot in flocks in October and November to settle for breeding. Nests are rapidly built; the scene soon becomes exceedingly lively; and the trees are covered with bird-life. As the young are gradually reared the families depart, and by the middle of April the spot is quite deserted. This bird village is protected by the British Government. Dr. Shortt had the good fortune to visit the camp in March last, when he caused much dismay to the occupants, of which he gives a list. In his second paper he describes the habits of the Myrmica kirbii, a species of ant, found in Southern India. Its nest, built on trees, about 30 ft. above the ground, are constructed of a fine mixture of cowdung and leaves, arranged in such a manner as to be impervious to rain, yet permit free ventilation. This ant is exceedingly ferocious, attacking man or beast when meddled with. Late one evening Dr. Shortt placed two nests on his window-sill; the next morning the place was completely covered with dead or dying ants, a dreadful battle having ensued between the inhabitants of the two nests.

Mr. T. F. Jamieson's paper "On the Last Geological Changes in Scotland" was read at the recent meeting of the Geological Society. The history of these changes was divided into three periods—the pre-glacial, the glacial, and the post-glacial. Our knowledge of the first period is obscure, through the absence of the later tertiary strata; but Mr. Jamieson considers it to be represented by thick masses of sand and gravel, and that there were indications of the mammoth having inhabited Scotland during the period. The glacial period he divided into three successive portions—the period of land ice, during which the rocky surface was worn and scratched and the boulder earth or glacier mud formed; the period of depression, when the glacier marine beds were formed; and the period of emergence of the land, to which belong the valley-gravels and moraines, and during which the final retreat of the glaciers took place. During the post-glacial period Mr. Jamieson believes that the formation of the submarine forest beds took place, and that this was followed by a second period of depression, to which succeeded the elevation of the land to its present position. In this second period of depression Mr. Jamieson discovers the first traces of man in Scotland. He refers the shell-mounds with chipped flints to the same epoch as the blown sand and beds of peat—the most recent period, during which the land was raised to its present level.

M. Du Moncel recently submitted to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a new form of the electro-magnet, invented by M. Carlier. In his note, the latter says that hitherto an electro-magnet was composed of a cylinder of iron, covered with a helix of metallic wire, through which an electric current passed; and that it was considered indispensable that the different spirals of this helix should be insulated, which was done by inclosing the wire in silk, cotton, gutta-percha, or a varnish. M. Carlier, imagining that this covering was unnecessary, constructed electro-magnets with the helix entirely uncovered; and thereby obtained results so extraordinary that M. Du Moncel would not have credited them if he had not himself experimented with the new form of apparatus. He says that the effects are more than doubled. The only condition to be observed is that the different layers of wire should be separated from each other by paper, and that the bobbins should be wood or copper, coated with an insulating material. According to M. Du Moncel, the advantages of the change will be considerable economy in the manufacture of the electro-magnets, much more energetic effects, and the suppression of the extra current. In No. 2 of the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy more details will be found. At the same meeting a note from the Abbé Laborde was read, in which he described a process of simplifying analysis by the spectrum by means of an apparatus which he terms a "metallic controller." At the next meeting of the Academy M. Du Moncel gave the results of additional experiments, showing that it is currents of quantity which are especially suited to electro-magnets with uncovered wire, and that the extra current is considerably diminished only when the uncovered wire is thick and when a Bunsen's battery is employed.

The day of meeting of the Photographic Society has been changed from the first to the second Tuesday in each month, in order that the account of the proceedings may appear sooner in the society's journal. We are happy to be able to contradict the report that the publication of the journal was to be discontinued; on the contrary, measures have been taken for its enlargement and improvement. At the last meeting of the society Mr. Haes described the measures which he employed in obtaining his beautiful photographs of the animals in the Zoological Gardens. He had much trouble in taking the sable antelope, but fortunately succeeded, after a week of attempts, by drawing the animal's attention from himself to a lad with a light blue coat. The lion's head was well taken, but only one negative was obtained of the tiger—a much more restless animal. The elephant he describes as the most fidgety animal in existence, and the tortoise would always move its head at the wrong time, but was at last caught napping. "Susan," the ourang-outang, gave Mr. Haes much less trouble than he had experienced with bimana of the genus homo. Interesting particulars are given of other animals. Mr. Haes' paper is really a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the habits of the more important inhabitants of the Zoological Gardens. At the same meeting Mr. Johnson described his "Pantoscopic Camera," the construction of which is based upon the fact "that if a lens revolve about a pivot placed immediately under its optical centre, and if the image be received upon the interior of a cylinder placed behind and concentric with it, the image is stationary notwithstanding the rotation of the lens." This camera, which was stated to differ in most of its details from preceding attempts, naturally became the subject of much discussion.

The Municipal Council of Madrid has decided on erecting a statue to Murillo in the garden being laid out on the Plaza del Progreso.

A committee appointed by the people of Stutgardt to examine the motion of M. Buher for the abolition of the punishment of death has decided, with one dissentient voice, in favour of the proposition.

According to statistical tables recently published, there are in the Austrian empire 250,000 males entitled to the appellation of nobles. Hungary is down for 163,000; Galicia, 24,900; and Bohemia, 2260, among whom are 14 princes, 172 counts, and 80 barons.

Returns give the following as the number of foreigners who visited some of the principal German spas during the last season:—Baden, 49,545; Wiesbaden, 39,410; Toplitz, 20,255; Ems, 7595; Ischl, 6001; Marienbad, 4535; Nauheim, 3395; and Schlangenbad, 1426.

During the month of October last there arrived in the colony of Victoria, Australia, 4665 persons, of whom 916 were from the United Kingdom. The number of departures from the colony was 1304, of whom 127 were for the United Kingdom. The current rates of wages ranged from £30 per annum for single farm labourers to £60 for married labourers without children, and from £15 for nursemaids to £35 for cooks.

A letter from Cochin-China mentions that the arrival of letters at Barriah from Saigon was recently delayed by a singular incident. The native who acts as courier being some time overdue, the commander of the place sent a detachment to see what had become of him, when, after an hour's march, the troops found the unfortunate Indian perched at the top of a high bamboo, while two enormous tigers were at the foot rolling over the letter-box. The courier was released from his uncomfortable position, and enabled to continue his journey.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 18th inst., notices as follows the sitting of the Imperial Geographical Society on the 14th of December, at which news of interest was given concerning the countries of Central Asia:—Mr. Struve read an account of a voyage he had made, in company with Mr. Potanine, towards the sources of the Irtisch, to the Lake Zaissane, and to the mountains of Tarbigataisk. According to the information collected by the author it appears that the Kirghises and Tatars are inclined to form fixed settlements, and have begun to found villages, one of which is situate at about forty kilometres to the south of the mountains of Tarbigataisk.——After Mr. Struve, Rear-Admiral Boutakoff gave an account of his exploration of the Sir Daria. He has ascertained that this river is navigable to a distance of 8000 kilometres from Fort Perowsky, which gives a total length of 1500 navigable kilometres from its mouth. It is still unknown the river if higher up has a sufficient depth to carry boats. Rear-Admiral Boutakoff has met as far as Fort Djoulek the traces of canals and of some towns, the existence of which dates as far back as Tamerlane. The desert lands begin higher up. All the territory comprised between the Forts Perowsky and Djoulek is at present inhabited by a numerous and active population, who occupy themselves with husbandry and cattle-breeding. The Kirghises dig water-canals, drain the bogs, construct dikes, and live on good terms with the Cossack colony established near the fort. Every day there arrive Kirghises and wandering Korakalpacks, who abandon Khiva and put themselves under our protection.——The *Academical Gazette* publishes the account of a voyage of exploration of the River Soungoura, a tributary stream of the Amoor. Our steamer (says the correspondent) ascended the river as far as Guirine, a Mantchoura town of 100,000 inhabitants, which serves as a seat of residence to the governor of the country. The borders of the Soungoura, which traverses Mantchouria from south to north, are well-peopled, and the inhabitants gather in crowds round the Russians to admire their dress, and especially the steamer working its way against the current by means of its paddle-wheels. It results, from this first voyage, that the Soungoura is navigable from the Amoor as far as the confluence of the Nani-Onta, but that further on there are shallows. It remains now to ascertain if the Nani-Onta is not likewise navigable.

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Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists. Diploma, 1815.
36, Ludgate-hill, and 27, Harley-street, W.
Liverpool: 134, Duke-street. Birmingham: 65, New-street.
Complete Sets of Teeth, from Four Guineas the Set.

TEETH WITHOUT ANY PAIN.
Osteo-Eidon for Artificial Teeth.
Equal to Nature.
Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists,
36, Ludgate-hill, and 27, Harley-street;
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A single Tooth from 5s.; Complete Set from £4 4s.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure BRANDY (Pale or Brown), 18s. per gallon, 36s. per dozen, is very superior to recent importations of Cognac. Railway-cariage paid. No agents. To be obtained only of HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn-bars, E.C.; and 30, Regent-street, S.W., London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY V. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d., at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The OCTOBER BREWINGS of the above ALE are now being supplied, in the finest condition, in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their new London Bridge Stores, London Bridge, S.E.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Barclay and Sons, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

2280 AGENTS—HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.—Chemists, Confectioners, &c., are Agents, and supply it in Packets. It is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome. This Tea therefore secures general preference.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.—Homœopathic practitioners, and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into this country there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, homœopathic chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach. It is readily prepared for use, being sold in the form of powder, of which two teaspoonfuls are put in a breakfast-cup, then filled up with boiling milk or water.
As a breakfast beverage for general use it is distinguished as being grateful and invigorating, with a delicious aroma.
Dr. Hassall, in his work, "Food and its Adulterations," says:—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles; every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, cocoa stands very much higher than either coffee or tea."

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, secured in tin-lined ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, labelled "J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street. Manufactory, Euston-road, London." Sold, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists.

THE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL, 1862,
awarded to any English Manufacturers of
CHOCOLATE and COCOA, was obtained by
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING, in Sticks and Drops, &c.
The increasing popularity of J. S. Fry and Sons' Chocolate is the best proof of its superiority over other kinds of sweetmeats.
Few articles of confectionery
embrace so many advantages. It is very delicious and sustaining,
and is thus peculiarly adapted for persons who
require light refreshment in
a portable and convenient form.

Makers to the Queen and Prince of Wales.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING is prepared with scrupulous regard to purity, and, being exceedingly wholesome, is much valued for Children, with whom it is a universal favourite.

Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS, an exceedingly delicious Sweetmeat, rapidly increasing in public favour.

Prize Medals, 1851, 1853, 1855, and 1862.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING, in many Varieties, in elegant fancy Boxes, from 6d. each. Very suitable for Presents, Christmas Trees, &c.

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The purity, delicacy of flavour, and nutritious properties of this Cocoa, as well as the great facility with which it is made, have rendered it a standard article of General Consumption.
It is equally adapted for Invalids and others, and is highly approved and strongly recommended by Medical Men.

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PREPARED CORN
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Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c.,
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
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It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
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It is the only Mustard which obtained a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, 1862.
For domestic purposes nothing finer can be produced. Their "genuine" and "double superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.
Retailed in every town throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. Colman, 26, Cannon-street, London.

COLMAN'S STARCH obtained
Prize Medals,
International Exhibitions, 1851, 1862.
Report—"Superior Quality, with large Production."

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal 1862.

"IT IS THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED or seen in use," writes Mr. Bladon, Refreshment-rooms, House of Lords, where FLOWER'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER has been in use the last seven years. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by Chemists and Ironmongers.—Inventor, T. S. Flower, Chemist, Cheshunt, London, N.

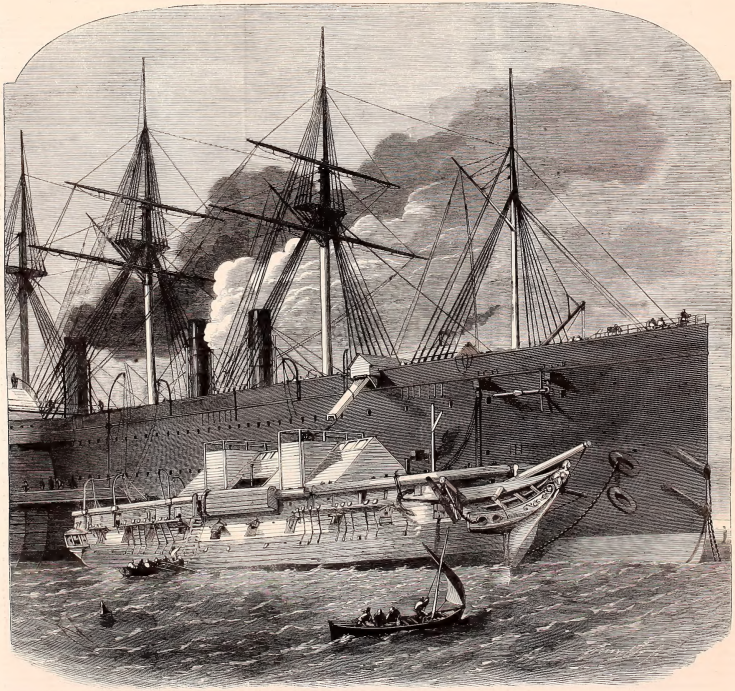
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THE QUEEN'S LETTER ON RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

HER Majesty the Queen has been pleased, through Sir Charles Phipps, to call the attention of the directors of the several railways which have their centre in London to the increasing number of railway accidents, and to express her warmest hope that the directors will carefully consider every means of guarding against these misfortunes, which, she observes, "are not at all the necessary accompaniments of railway travelling." Her Majesty has not been moved to take this step by regard for her own safety, because she is aware that extraordinary precautions are taken when she travels; but, on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, she wishes that the same security may be ensured for all as is so carefully provided for herself. "The Queen hopes it is unnecessary for her to recall to the recollection of the railway directors the heavy responsibility which they have assumed since they have succeeded in securing the



SHIPPING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the country."

A very large majority of her Majesty's subjects will thankfully recognise in this letter a fresh proof of the watchful interest which the Queen takes in their welfare, and will rejoice that the great moral influence attaching to the Throne, whenever it is directly exercised—which, indeed, it very rarely is—always selects its object with unimpeachable wisdom and propriety. If the Sovereign of this constitutional country has sufficient ground for believing that any single word of hers may avail to put an end to any want of consideration whereby the lives of her subjects are unnecessarily endangered, she only acts in conformity with a spirit which Englishmen will heartily approve in not withholding the "word in season." The course may be unusual, but it is precisely because it is unusual that it is likely to prove efficacious. Her Majesty has given the nation reason to believe that her factory evidence that she both knows with accuracy and respects with scrupulous fidelity the constitutional limits, whether of law or usage, which define the authority of the Crown, and her people have implicit confidence as well in her judgment as in her disposition in this respect. In matters of social importance, therefore, lying quite out of the region of political relationships and responsibilities, they are disinclined to insist upon redtape customs, applaud the vigorous common sense and sound feeling which for an adequate purpose can put them aside, and gratefully acquiesce in the employment of that moral influence which belongs to the highest personage in the realm, in the promotion of ends worthy at once of the woman and the Queen.

It is obvious enough that the influence which, in the hands of Queen Victoria, is used very sparingly, and only on occasions the nature and importance of which is at once clear to all, is not the course of years, and in the keeping of others, be applied unwisely. If so, the evil consequences would rather affect the Crown than the people; and it hardly seems reasonable that a moral agency so good should never be exercised, for a long time in the unknown future it might be applied indiscreetly, or for questionable purposes. It may surely suffice for us that the object is really desirable, and that the means are in themselves an unobjectionable in relation to the end they point. There are social ends in respect of which it is both natural and praiseworthy for the Sovereign to show her heart, and the preservation of life and limb holds a foremost place among them. She believe to be exercised by the general feeling of the country; and her Majesty, in addressing the railway directors, has rightly interpreted it.

There have been too many serious—we might almost add, inexcusable—railway accidents of late. They have followed one upon the heels of another with a rapidity likely enough to excite alarm. Most of them have been owing to preventible causes. Not one of them would have been allowed to happen to a train in which the Queen travelled. Not one of them should not have been allowed to happen to any other train. With sufficient care, it is quite clear that "these misfortunes," as the Queen says, "are not at all the necessary accompaniments of railway travelling." The rate of mortality from which, though so far as the public are concerned, insufficient. We do not claim to press this charge to an unwarrantable extent. The average number of lives lost in consequence of the numbers of passengers carried to their destination in safety is surprisingly small—one only in several millions; and this result will at once dispose of any wholesale charge of gross negligence as ridiculous. The slips of the reporters in the details of disasters have made themselves liable is that the causes of loss of property, limb, or life on the railway are more frequently blunders than accidents. The breakdowns and collisions are not numerous when the aggregate and the average train is considered; but, in view of the fact that they might have been prevented by the exercise of proper care, they must be considered as disproportionately many. Such being the case, it is well that attention has been called to the fact by one whose voice will be sure to command respect.

Of course, we do not profess to have studied the interior mechanism of railway management. But sometimes outside observers may detect broad general principles in matters devoid of deficiency which fail to impress themselves on the minds of those who, owing to their official position, concern themselves chiefly with details. What has struck us in reference to the matter is, as we suppose most observers do, a want of completeness, of what we may term "laws of the road." We do not refer now to instructions given to engine-drivers, signalmen, and pointsmen—no doubt these are definite enough if thoroughly mastered—but to certain rules to which the management as to traffic-managers, and station-masters should hold themselves sacredly pledged, and any infringement of which would be regarded as utterly and disgracefully unprofessional. The great trunk lines are so filled with traffic; so many branch lines run into them; and, in some instances, such irregularities are caused by other companies having running powers over them, that as little is possible should be left to the discretion of individuals, however authoritative their position; and wherever some discretion must be left in their hands, it should be limited, as much as possible, by fundamental laws which no one should be at liberty to evade or to transgress. Such laws would have respect, primarily, to the timing of successive trains; to the order in which fast and slow trains should stand relatively to each other; to the management of junctions; to the number of the staff in proportion to the business to be got through; and to the number of hours during which any branch of service can be rendered without trenching upon the physical and mental competency of those who render it. There is ample experience among railway men to settle a code of first principles applicable to all lines, and if the great companies having metropolitan centres chose to draw up and accept such code for their own observance all others would be compelled, after awhile, to recognise it. Strict and undeviating uniformity in regard to a few is a matter of more paramount importance, enforced, not by law, but by agreement, the violation of which would involve loss of character, would, it seems to us, constitute a most efficient safeguard to the travelling public.

Another would be provided by carrying into effect, in regard to the whole of the staff, something equivalent to military discipline and precision. Printed rules, for example, are all very well in their way; but vigilant supervision, rigid obedience, drill, and periodical examination, wherever they can be introduced, are better. There is a best method of doing all things, and when that method has been ascertained and trained in the use of it; and it might be ascertained of every one of that he is fully competent to do what is required of him, and to do it, moreover, after a given fashion. Watch the operation of any company's servants on the line—no matter what their work—and you will see at a glance the immense superiority they acquire in their way of going about it over ordinary labourers. Something more of this, it seems to us, is to be desiderated in the railway management of the Queen's subjects. A certain amount of form is invariably found necessary to infuse and keep alive in the mind an habitual appreciation of the spirit which such form is designed to embody. Punctuality, order, precision, promptitude, spirit-all these are required in railway services of almost any kind, and can only be certainly secured by methods similar to those which are found indispensable in military service.

We have set down the foregoing merely as illustrations of the general direction in which a desire to comply with her Majesty's request might seek to express itself. The illustrations may be right or wrong, sufficient or insufficient; but the two radical ideas they are meant to bring out into relief—fundamental laws and organised method—cover a large extent of the area within which improvement will have to be sought. There ought to be no time lost in giving effect to the movement; and if the Queen's letter should be the impelling cause of a convergence of scattered exposure upon a given centre, so as to become solidified into scientific rule, her subjects will have additional reason to hail with gratitude the step she has felt it her duty to take.

SHIFTING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Engraving on our front page represents the Great Eastern steamship lying in the Medway, with one of the two small vessels, the Amethyst, alongside, which are assisting the Atlantic Telegraph cable from Morden and Enderby's Wharf, East Greenwich, where it is manufactured, by the Messrs. Elliott, to place it on board the Great Eastern. We shall give in our next Number an Illustration of the manner in which the cable is stowed on board the Great Eastern, in the large tanks which have been fitted up for that purpose.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor on Monday left Paris for the season by a "battue" at Versailles. The Duc de Morny, General Fleury, General Molard, and a large party were of the Imperial party.

The Prince Imperial gave a fête at the Tuileries, yesterday week, to a deputation of the pupils of the colleges of Paris and Versailles. In the evening thanks for the entertainment "I drink to the future colleagues, the children of France."

The *Moniteur* reports a speech of Princess Mathilde, delivered on the threshold of a new hospital, at Neuilly, for 300 incurable children, to be called the Asile Impérial, of which her Imperial Highness is the principal patron. The Archbishop of Paris, who attended to consecrate the chapel of the establishment, made an eloquent discourse. The notice of the foundation now inaugurated was stated eleven years ago by Princess Mathilde, who remarked that an asylum for incurable children was wanting in Paris. The germ of the present establishment was a small house in the Rue Picpus containing only four children, attended upon by two nuns. Sisters of Charity still continue to superintend the developed institution, which, as Princess Mathilde said, "will be the last word—by alleviating the misfortune of the incurable children themselves and by relieving their families of a burden which is sometimes heavy." A child is elected to the Asile Mathilde, it is provided for for life. Unless a deformity requires it, none of the children in this refuge leaving the separates it from the hospital.

The Sultan, according to the *Presse*, has given orders for the translation into the Turkish language of the Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar" in one of the Libraries.

The sale of the famous Pourtalès Collection at Paris will begin on Monday next, and continue for a month. Among the objects is extraordinarily rich in antique sculptures, bronzes, and classical coins of various kinds. The Medieval, Renaissance, and modern pictures are rich, though not extensive. The metal casts are also numerous, and there is a valuable collection of pictures, drawings, and sketches. The late proprietor, some de Pourtalès, for ten years ago, leaving his treasures to be sold at the expiration of that interval after his decease.

The *Presse* asserts that the pictures and other objects of art forming the collection of the Count of Chambord will shortly be sold.

The sale of the collection of pictures of M. Gabriel Arnault, of Orleans, attracted an immense crowd, at the Rue Drouot, Paris, on Saturday last. The whole sale brought nearly 100,000f.

M. Geoffroy, the great modern painter, the author of "Ave, Cæsar Imperator" "Les Derniers Moments," and the "Christian Martyrs" (Exhibition of 1864), has been elected, in the place of the late E. Delaroix, a corresponding member of the Belgian Academy.

At Valenciennes, the other day, a gentleman who had made his name almost as well known as that of his predecessor, Mansel, died at Versailles last week, aged seventy-eight.

Our readers no doubt remember the famous French coup-d'état case, in which a woman, Madame Lafarge, was tried at Tulle, in 1840, for having tied him up in a cellar and endeavoured to murder him there; and the defence was that the servant had himself tied up in Davenport style for the purpose of making a false accusation. The Air just found, in the Château de Versailles, a box full of bones and clothes awarded to Roux large damages, on the ground that Arnaud had inadvertently struck him. Arnaud has been condemned to appeal to the Court of First Instance at Grenoble. It was urged on his behalf that he must enjoy a "modified impunity on account of his age; either he did all the lying and beating, or had nothing to do with it. The Grenoble Court decided last Saturday that the award of damages was inconsistent with the verdict of the jury, and therefore reversed the decision of the Court of Aix.

The Admiralty has received the following report of the co-fishing on the coast of Iceland during the summer of 1864:—249 French vessels, of which the tonnage amounted to 23,003, and which were worked by 4337 men, sailed from various French ports for this purpose. This return shows an increase of twenty-five boats, of 2331 tons, and 383 men on the number employed in this service during the fishing season of 1863. However, these figures by no means convey a correct idea of co-fishing on the coast of Iceland, as the *navires-chasseurs* must be added to the above number. Boats of the naval division are fifteen of the latter class of 1000 tons burden, and having a crew of eighty-three men to each vessel. There has been one third less taken last year than in 1863, the proportion being 945 fish to every man, or 168 to every ton.

In reply to a remonstrance from her Majesty's Government against the oppressive proceedings of the French Governor of New Caledonia in Lifu and the other islands of the Loyalty group, M. Drouyn de Lhuys has assured Lord Cowley that the most stringent orders had been sent to prevent a renewal of the occurrences complained of, and that, so far from there being any desire on the part of the Imperial Government to discourage the labours of Protestant missionaries in the Loyalty Islands, there was every disposition to foster and protect them.

SPAIN.

The Senate on Monday adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by 105 against 24 votes.

The *Epoca* declares the rumour of a new commercial treaty being negotiated between France and Spain to be unfounded.

The Minister of the Colonies maintains the reports of the war in San Domingo at 200 millions of reals; and states that the war operations have been carried on with 9000 soldiers in the course of 1864.

The West India mail brings the intelligence that a further force of the Spanish Expedition to Peru had arrived at the Chincha Islands. The Peruvian commanders had reported their inability to oppose the Spanish fleet, and had written to Madrid requesting that a fleet might to make my reasonable concession to the Spanish Government.

Information by the last mail from Cuba says that a petition signed by over one hundred planters of that island was presented to the Captain-General, urging him to use his best efforts with the Queen of Spain for the abolition of slavery in that island.

Spain, it appears, is willing to acknowledge the kingdom of Italy, but only when the transfer of the capital has been made and all the stability of the Government thereby proved.

Senor Pacheco, the newly-appointed Spanish Minister to Rome, presented his credentials to the Pope on Monday. His Excellency afterwards visited Cardinal Antonelli, the senior Cardinal, and the tomb of St. Peter.

ITALY.

The military tribunal have decided on proceeding against fifty-eight of the soldiers who were on duty in the streets of Turin during the disturbances of September. Twenty of the accused are charged with having exceeded the means of legal defence, and the others with having only failed in their duty.

Further disturbances occurred at Turin yesterday week, and it was deemed necessary to call out the National Guard to quell the outbreak. Some of the leaders of the demonstration were arrested. Another portion of the demonstrators broke into the Monte de Pietà Royal Palace, during the festivities of a Court ball. It was necessary to call out the Royal Guard to disperse the mob.

The municipality of Ravenna has voted 2000*l.* for the erection of a monument to Anita, Garibaldi's wife, who died in his arms during the dangerous retreat after the taking of Rome.

BELGIUM.

The second ball of the Belgian Court took place at the Palace of Brussels a few evenings back, and passed off with great brilliancy. More than 1500 invitations were issued, and the King, the Duchess de Brabant, and the Count de Flandre were present. His King's shops at the palace, and returned to Lieken on the following morning.

The Chamber of Representatives has concluded the general discussion on the War Budget, and the discussion on the various items has been postponed for a few days.

AUSTRIA.

In Thursday's sitting of the Finance Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, a majority of 10 to 6 declared, in the name of the Cabinet, that the Government was willing to consent to reductions in the budget of expenditure, under the twofold condition that the Government should have the right to distribute the funds voted by the Chamber administrative branches of the public service, and also that the Budget for 1865 should be voted during the present session of the Reichsrath, with a similar power of distribution on the part of the Government. The Minister further declared that, unless these two conditions should be previously accepted, the Government could not submit the Budget for the amounts of which the new modifications of the Budget would consist. Thereupon the Finance Committee passed to the order of the day, considering that the views of the Cabinet declined distinctly to point out the amount of reductions to be introduced.

It is said that the decree convoking the Hungarian Diet will be promulgated on the 15th of April, and that the Diet will be opened on the 10th of May next.

PRUSSIA.

The King, in his reply to the address of the Senate, expressed himself as ardently desirous that the conflict between himself and the representatives of the land may speedily be brought to an end. He was his Majesty said he had made advances to the representatives, in the hope that they in their turn would make advance to him.

The bill regulating the strength of the Prussian army in time of peace and the levying of contributions in war time has been laid before, by the Ministry and approved. It will be brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies next week.

The Finance Committee resolved last Saturday to make a general report to the Chamber on the Budget, and to consider therein whether the complaints of the inhabitants respecting the unequal incidence of the taxation are well founded; and, if so, by what means this is to be remedied. The debate will, at the same time, examine the various branches of the Budget.

It was also resolved to make no definite proposition in reference to the military budget, but merely express a general opinion as to the manner in which the augmentation of charge and expenditure are to be regulated. The Committee will call upon the Ministry to state what changes had taken place in the Ministry of War in the course of the disposal of the Government previous to that event, and especially whether any sums had been withdrawn from the Treasury, and, if so, to what amount.

DENMARK.

The Upper Chamber has adopted the project of a new Constitution, framed to suit the altered condition of the kingdom, by what may almost be termed unanimous consent. Only one member dissented. The measure will now be submitted to the popular Chamber.

TURKEY.

Vessim Pacha has succeeded the late Mehemet Pacha as Minister of Marine. The appointment is generally approved.

Hadjai Effendi, Turkish Ambassador to Vienna, has been named Ambassador at Vienna.

The negotiations in reference to Mr. Laing's scheme for the consolidation of the home debt of Turkey have been suspended.

Telegraphic communication between Baghdad and Bussorah is open. The first telegram was sent by the Governor-General of Baghdad to the Governor of Bombay on the evening of the 29th ult.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Nova Scotian we have news from New York to the 21st inst.

Whilst General Butler was giving evidence at Washington of the impossibility of taking Fort Fisher, that powerful work fell under a combined attack of Admiral Porter's fleet and an assault made by Colonel Fleury in person. The Washington expedition arrived off Fort Fisher a second time on the morning of the 13th ult. At an early hour Admiral Porter dispatched a portion of his fleet to a point about three miles and a half from Fort Fisher, with orders to shell the neck of land which at this place separates the shore from the river, and which was thickly wooded, whilst in the meanwhile the iron-clad frigates and the monitors were ranged within a distance from the fort varying from half to three-quarters of a mile. At nine o'clock in the morning the landing of the troops was begun, and as 200 boats had been told off from the fleet to convey the soldiers from the transports to the shore, 4000 troops were safely landed in the course of an hour. The vessels which had been engaged in shelling the woods previous to the landing of the troops then moved in the direction of Fort Fisher, continuing to shell the adjoining line of coast; and at four o'clock in the afternoon, the disembarkation having been completed, the Federal troops, to the num-

ber of 6000, advanced two miles up the promontory, thus reducing their distance from the fort to a mile and a half. Here they remained until the 15th, on the evening of which day the fort was taken by assault. Whilst one portion of the fleet was engaged, on the morning of the 13th, in covering the landing of the troops, the ironclads and monitors opened a bombardment on Fort Fisher. This bombardment is described as having been incessant during the greater part of that day, and the guns of the fort were either silenced or the commander of the garrison was convinced of the inutility of firing upon the Federal ironclads. In the course of the same day Admiral Porter directed the wooden frigates, which had in the morning been engaged in shelling that part of the coast where the troops landed to take part in the bombardment, which they did, without, however, provoking a return fire from Fort Fisher. During the night shells were occasionally discharged against the fort, and on the afternoon of the following day the bombardment was renewed in all its previous intensity. On the morning of the 15th it was continued, and at four o'clock on the same afternoon the troops made the assault. Whilst three brigades advanced to the attack, a division of the Federal army, remaining on the ground it had occupied for the preceding two days, held the promontory against the Confederate forces, which, under Hoke, advanced from the direction of Wilmington, and which would otherwise have taken the assaulting column in the rear. The defence of the fort was obstinate, but fruitless. A battalion of sailors and marines, which had been landed during the day in order to co-operate with the land forces, was repulsed; but ultimately the garrison, being outnumbered, was obliged to evacuate the fort. Hemmed in on one side by the river and on the other by the sea, the Confederates (to the number of 1200) could not retire beyond the extremity of the promontory, and, as a matter of course, were there compelled to surrender. The Federal loss was considerable, but it is more than counterbalanced by what is unquestionably a substantial success. On the first day the monitors alone were at first engaged, and from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon poured in 2000 ponderous shells—at the rate of four a minute; then both divisions of the fleet, iron and wood, were engaged with 312 guns, and in one hour and a half fired 21,600 shots. Fort Smith, on the opposite side of New Inlet, was subsequently abandoned and blown up by the Confederates. Wilmington was reported to be held by 5000 Confederates, under General Hoke; and it was not known that further operations would be immediately undertaken by the Federals. The *Richmond Examiner* thinks that the capture of Wilmington is not a necessary, but a probable, consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher, and urges the burning of all cotton in Wilmington.

In consequence of this success, General Grant has ordered a salute of a hundred shotted guns to be fired against Petersburg and Richmond by each of the armies co-operating against those cities.

General Sherman had sent part of his army to reinforce General Foster, who had occupied Pocotaligo, on the Savannah and Charleston Railway, the Confederates having abandoned their works there. It was reported that General Sherman was menacing Branchville. It was stated that a considerable body of Federals was intrenched at Franklin Mills, on the Dog River, and that serious operations were about to be undertaken against Mobile.

Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond, and a general impression prevails that negotiations in some form are afoot on the question of peace. In the Confederate Congress, however, a strong determination to prosecute the war is expressed. The *Charleston Mercury* of the 12th ult. says:—"The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest. The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground or will reinstate its power. Without reform we are doomed. There must be no more Jeff Davis foolery, but brains and nerve; reform, shooting, cashiering, order, subordination; soldiers—not runaways, ragamuffins, ruffians." Mr. Foote, the Confederate orator who denounced the policy of Jefferson Davis within the walls of the Southern Congress, has been captured in an attempt to reach the Federal lines. General Lee, it was alleged, was urging the Confederate Government to order a conscription of negroes, and to emancipate the conscripts and their families.

The monitor Patapsco has been destroyed off Charleston, while on picket duty, by several torpedoes. Fifty of the crew were drowned.

The resolution of Congress to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty has been approved by President Lincoln; and the Senate has ratified the notice to be given to England for the termination of the Lake Naval Force Treaty. Senator Sumner has introduced into the Senate a resolution proposing that notice should be given for the termination of the Extradition Treaty with England.

The Virginia Legislature had almost unanimously rejected a resolution "to make peace through State action."

Slavery has been abolished in Missouri and Tennessee by State conventions.

The Hon. Edward Everett, formerly Ambassador for the United States at our Court, died recently, of apoplexy, in Boston. Mr. Lincoln ordered the customary marks of respect to be paid to his memory. The Government buildings in Washington were to be draped with mourning for thirty days.

Captain Bell and three other Confederates, charged with the attempt to burn the New York hotels in November last, have been arrested near the Canadian frontier and consigned to Fort Lafayette. General Warren has been ordered to convene a court-martial for their trial.

A considerable fluctuation in gold had taken place, prices ranging between 199 and 206, the latter being the latest quotation.

A curling-match between Canada and the United States was played at Buffalo on the 5th ult. At the close of the day the score was found to be:—Americans, 478; Canadians, 658: showing a majority of 180 for Canada. The curlers afterwards dined together in the American Hall. By special order of Mr. Seward, passports were not required from the Canadians at the frontier on this occasion.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Parliament met at Quebec on the 19th ult. The Governor's message announced that a bill to give the Executive further powers to deal with political refugees who commit outrages on the borders, and a plan for the constitution of the Confederation, would be laid before the Parliament.

One of the Canadian raiders has been declared guilty of robbery, and been adjudged to be delivered over to the Federal authorities. A writ of habeas corpus had been demanded on his behalf.

MEXICO.

An important note has been addressed by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico to his Minister directing him to prepare measures for the revision of the operation of mortmains and the nationalisation of ecclesiastical property, and for other purposes of equal moment in connection with the relations between Church and State. It seems that the Emperor opened negotiations with the Pope on these subjects several months ago, but, when Maximilian lately applied to the Papal Nuncio, the latter declared that he could not co-operate without instructions from Rome. The Emperor therefore announces that he has no alternative but to go on without the sanction of the Papal authority. It is stated that the Nuncio and the Archbishop are about to leave the country in consequence of this energetic resolution on the part of the Emperor.

Teluca and Durango have been taken by the French, and Monelia has been taken by the Mexicans.

A letter from Vienna says that M. von Plener is engaged in negotiations with some great firms in Europe for the sale of the State domains.

A journal which bears the lugubrious title of the *Necrologist, or Register of Deaths*, has just made its appearance at Paris. The *Figaro Programme* hopes that its new confrère will fail to be supplied with copy.

The existence of petroleum in large quantities in the Russian empire is reported. A French company has been organised for the utilisation of the oil.

Letters from Odessa state that 120,000 Russians are concentrated between the Dnieper and the Dniester, and that Russian agents are enlisting sailors in the Greek Archipelago.

Dom Fernando of Portugal, the father of the reigning king, has just sent to the Society of Aquafortistes, of Paris, a proof etching exhibiting great ability. It represents a funeral oration pronounced by a cat over a deceased brother; around the bier is a crowd of other cats expressing their grief in various ways; some wipe their eyes, some look upwards with resignation, while others seem transfixed by despair, but all stifle their sobs and listen to the orator, who is seated with intense gravity on a tub.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Worcester presided on Monday over a meeting at Coventry in behalf of the fund for augmenting poor livings in that archdeaconry. Among the speakers were Lord Leigh, Mr. Davenport Bromley, M.P., and Archdeacon Sandford. The subscriptions amounted to £400.

Miss Hammond, of Ovington Park, Winchester, on succeeding to that estate, found that the parish church required rebuilding, and at once offered £1000 towards it. To this she has now added another large sum, sufficient for the rebuilding and a new site; so that the whole will be her own gift to the parish.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol consecrated the Church of St. John, Durdham Down, Bristol, yesterday week. The church has been enlarged by the addition of transepts and by the extension of the chancel, and has been re-seated throughout; the high pews being replaced by open benches. By the enlargements accommodation will be provided for 250 additional worshippers. The cost of the work has been between £2000 and £3000.

New College, Oxford, has voted £3000 for the augmentation of the living of the future incumbent of St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich, with the proviso, however, that he is to be a Fellow of New College. The sum of £3000 is also offered by the college perpetually, under any incumbent, provided the grant is met by an equivalent from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or some other source.

The English church at Corfu was opened on Sunday, the 8th ult. Besides the English residents, all the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Pelican were present. Mrs. Saunders, the English Consul's wife, directed the choir, and the young lads of the Pelican sang very well. The upper gallery was crowded with Greeks who wished to witness the service. The Rev. Mr. Sutton is the minister.

The Bradford Church-Building Society held its fifth annual meeting on Tuesday. Besides seven churches completed within the last five years, there is an eighth now in progress. Several parsonage-houses have also been erected, and schools established. A number of clergymen and Scripture-readers have been appointed to the special duties of parochial work.

The annual meeting of the Association for Promoting Freedom of Worship in Parish Churches was held in Manchester last week. The Dean of Manchester, who presided, said the influence of the society was extending, and asserted that wherever pew-rents had been given up and offertory collections substituted there had been a gain, both as regards the attendance and the pecuniary contributions. The honorary secretary reported the formation of several new diocesan and local branches of the association, and stated that the income during 1864 was 50 per cent larger than that of previous years.

An innovation of no small importance as a precedent is, according to the *Record*, about to be attempted by the University of Oxford with reference to the privilege which enables the Universities, in the matter of printing the Holy Bible, to overlook the monopoly of the Queen's printers. We are informed that the Oxford authorities have contracted to issue an edition of the Bible without the translators' dedication to King James. The Queen's printers did not feel themselves at liberty to risk their patent by agreeing to a similar demand.

A meeting was held in Canterbury yesterday week to found a diocesan society. Lord Sydney presided. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the first resolution and explained the objects of the society, which are, first, to aid in the erection of new churches and the increase of accommodation in existing churches; secondly, to build parsonage-houses; and, thirdly, to increase the endowment of benefices under £200. The Marquis Camden, Sir E. Dering, Lord Stanhope, and other noblemen and gentlemen were among the speakers. The resolutions were all carried unanimously.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on the Sunday mornings of this month:—Feb. 5th, the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre; 12th, the Rev. Fraser Stooks; 19th, the Rev. James William Vivian; 26th, the Rev. Thomas Grainger Hall.——The following is a list of the preachers at the special services for this month:—Feb. 5th, Rev. G. C. Harris, minister of St. Luke's, Torquay; 12th, the Lord Bishop of Ripon; 19th, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle; 26th, the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester.

The Manchester and Salford branch of the Church Pastoral Aid Society held its annual meeting on Monday. The object of the society is to afford assistance to clergymen whose parishes are so large or so thickly populated as to be beyond their personal control. The rapidly and frequently-unexpected growth of town populations also necessitates the formation of new districts, and these the society aids by grants, with a view to their ultimate constitution as separate parishes. The number of parishes aided by the society is 460, and the number of grants 583; 423 clergymen and 160 lay agents are maintained by its instrumentality. The treasurer stated that the Manchester branch, notwithstanding the distress, had sent up a larger amount last year than ever it did before. The secretary reported that he had forty-five urgent applications for aid on his list.

At a meeting of the restoration of Cirencester church committee, held on the 26th ult., the Rev. Canon Powell reported that a sum of £6789 had been received, and further donations amounting to £1086 had been promised, as the result of efforts in Cirencester and the neighbourhood; that a further sum of £300 from the trustees of Dr. Warneford's Ecclesiastical Charity had been promised, payable on the completion of an expenditure of £8000; and also that a further sum of £200 by the same trustees had been promised on the completion of work to the value of £11,000. Estimates have been prepared by Mr. Gilbert Scott for the execution of the work under his superintendence, by which it appears that the first contract will amount to £10,000; and that probably, when the works included in that contract shall have been performed, a further outlay of £2000 will be necessary for the complete restoration of the building.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. R. Gwillym to be Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. E. Jenkins, Perpetual Curate of Glyntaf, to Loughor, Carmarthenshire; Rev. G. C. Pease, Vicar of Paull, to Routh; Rev. F. F. Tracy, Vicar of Worth-Matravers, to St. Pancras, Chichester; Rev. Augustin Williams, Curate of St. Martin's, Worcester, to Icomb, Gloucestershire. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. Candy to South Newington, Oxon; Mev. R. C. Cavell to Binham, Norfolk; Rev. J. S. Hoare to Godstone, Surrey. *Incumbencies:* Rev. G. Ross, Curate, to Glastonbury; Rev. Charles Benet Calley, Curate of Hawarden, to Steeple Bumpstead, Essex; Rev. E. M. Welby to Oystermouth, Swansea. *Curacies:* Rev. A. Baker to Addington, Bucks; Rev. W. Bethell to St. Thomas's, Islington; Rev. W. S. Bruce to St. Margaret's, Westminster; Rev. H. B. Clissold to St. Peter's, Notting-hill; Rev. T. Graham to St. Margaret's, Westminster; Rev. J. Johnstone to St. John's, Walworth; Rev. A. Nicholson to the Marsh district, in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol; Rev. P. E. Phelps to St. Jude's, Whitechapel; Rev. C. J. Thompson to All Saints', Gordon-square; Rev. T. Woodhouse to Cusop, Herefordshire; Rev. T. Woolley to St. Andrew's, Hoxton; Rev. E. Luckman to Baddlesmere; Rev. H. Shorrock, to Flixton; Rev. T. Tickell to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. W. F. Whitechurch to Luddenham. Rev. W. Stuart, Master of the Grammar School, Maldon, to the living of Mundon, Essex; Rev. J. B. Whiting to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—List of Honours at the Bachelor of Arts Commencement, Cambridge (in all cases of equality the names are bracketed):—

WRANGLERS.

Ds.
1 Hon. J. Strutt, Trinity
2 Marshall, John's
3 Taylor, Trinity
4 Mitchell, C. T., Caius
5 Ashton, Sidney
6 Wood, John's
7 Cumming, Trinity
8 Watson, Trinity
9 Blanch, John's
10 Caldwell, Corpus
11 Levett, John's
{Bray, Trinity
{Grimley, Peter's
{Taylor, Clare
15 Walker, Clare

Ds.
16 Pitts, Emmanuel
17 Coutts, John's
18 Beebee, John's
19 Browne, Trinity
{Davis, Sidney
{Perkins, Christ's
22 Russell, John's
23 Rendell, Trinity
{Carlos, Trinity
{Griffiths, John's
26 Isherwood, John's
27 Cartmell, Christ's
{Smith, John's
{Waugh, Jesus
30 Metcalfe, E.P., Christ's

Ds.
31 Roach, John's
32 Sutton, John's
{Hammond, Trinity
{Wilson, Jesus
35 Hall, Peter's
{Gibson Craig, Trinity
{Peachell, John's
{Webster, Trinity
{Hopkinson, Catherine's
{Mathews, Caius
{Gray, Queen's
{Huntly, John's
{Shackleton, John's
44 Brown, Trinity

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Ds.
45 Finney, Caius
46 Jones, Sidney
{Banham, Trinity
{Masheder, Sidney
{Cope, John's
{Robson, Downing
51 Lyon, Clare
52 Masefield, John's
53 Whitelaw, Trinity

Ds.
{Rendel, Trinity
{Wilcox, Emmanuel
56 Blakiston, Peter's
57 Mills, John's
58 Longley, Magdalen
{Bensted, Sidney
{Bicknell, Trinity
{Sergeant, Catherine's

Ds.
{Howard, H. B., Trinity
{Sanderson, Jesus
{Wright, Clare
65 Hallowes, Caius
66 Booth, Catherine's
67 Vawdrey, John's
68 Edwardes, Jesus
69 Morris, Downing

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Ds.
70 Mealy, Queen's
71 Beale, Trinity
72 Gadsby, Emmanuel
73 Locke, Corpus
74 Lawson, Caius
75 Swaffield, Trinity
76 Wilson, Pembroke
{Baring-Gould, Corpus
{Yeld, John's

Ds.
79 Clarke, John's
80 Smith, Clare
81 Evans, E., Caius
82 Clay, Trinity
83 Selby, John's
84 Trotter, Christ's
85 Wilson, John's
86 Dobbs, Trinity
87 Heaven, Peter's

Ds.
88 Turner, Magdalen
{Archer, Corpus
{Walker, Jesus
91 Foster, Peter's
92 Hyde, Queen's
93 Hodges, John's
94 Woolley, Queen's
95 Allsopp, Trinity
96 Longman, Trinity

Ægr. Shaw, St. Catherine's.

Antonius Ameuney, Esq., has been appointed Professor of Arabic at King's College.

At a public meeting held at Manchester on Wednesday week, under the presidency of the Mayor, resolutions were passed approving the scheme of the Feoffees of the Manchester Grammar School for the introduction of a capitation fee.

The Malvern Proprietary College was opened on Wednesday week for the reception of students. The first stone of the building was laid on the 22nd of June, 1863, by the Bishop of Worcester.

The Rev. Grey Skipworth, M.A., late Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Assistant Master in the Armagh Royal School, has been appointed to the second mastership of Oakham School.

The Rev. S. F. Creswell, M.A., Mathematical Master of Durham School, has been appointed Mathematical Master of Lancaster School.

Mr. R. H. Young, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, late Master of the Modern Department in Felstead School, Essex, has been appointed Assistant Master in the Modern Department, Durham School.

The Corporation of Salisbury have resolved to erect a new grammar-school and to memorialise the Lords of the Treasury to obtain permission to sell certain Corporation property for the purpose.

Mr. J. Froysell, B.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, has been appointed Mathematical Master in the High School of the Liverpool Institute.

The new covered racquet-court built in Harrow School was opened on Saturday week. It has been erected, by contributions from old Harrovians, at an expense of about £2500.—*Guardian*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The emigration from Liverpool during the past month was about half that of the corresponding period of 1864.

The congress of the present year in connection with the British Archæological Association is to be held at Durham.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt between two and three in the morning yesterday week at and near Leicester and Nottingham.

The tomb of William Button, a Bishop of Bath and Wells, famous for his sanctity in the thirteenth century, has been discovered by some workmen in Wells Cathedral.

The Admiralty have signified to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce their approval of a proposition to appoint a Judge of Admiralty to travel the Northern Circuit.

John Sherwood, one of the little band that defended the farmhouse at Farranrory against Smith O'Brien and his followers in 1848, has retired from the Irish constabulary on a pension of £30 a year.

We understand that Mr. T. E. Chitty, of the Northern Circuit, and Clerk of Assize for the Western Circuit, has been appointed Clerk of Assize and Clerk of the Crown for the county of the city of Bristol.

The steam-ferry between Southampton and Woolston, at the mouth of the Itchen, which has been projected, is to cross the river just below the southern entrance to the Southampton Docks. A road at the southern boundary of the docks will lead to it.

There can be little doubt that the dispute between the master builders of the midland counties and their workmen is in a fair way of being finally settled. A conference of delegates representing both parties met at Birmingham yesterday week, when it was explained that the discharge-note was unconditionally withdrawn.

A densely-crowded meeting of reformers was held on Tuesday night, in the Victoria Hall, Leeds—the Mayor in the chair—to consider the question of Parliamentary reform. The speakers included Viscount Amberley, eldest son of Earl Russell; Mr. Forster, M.P. for the neighbouring town of Bradford; and Mr. Baines, the Liberal representative of the borough. Some resolutions and a petition to Parliament were adopted in favour of a liberal measure of reform.

Captain Stanley, the younger son of Lord Derby, has complied with a requisition inviting him to become a candidate for Preston at the next election. The requisition, which was presented at Knowsley on Thursday week, is said to have been signed by about two thirds of the constituency. Captain Stanley's return is considered certain; and the real struggle, on the dissolution of Parliament, will lie between Sir T. Hesketh, one of the sitting members, and Mr. Melly, who is to be brought forward by the Liberal party.

The distribution of prizes to the students in connection with the Museum of Irish Industry, which had been postponed in consequence of the death of the Earl of Carlisle, took place in the Lecture Theatre at Dublin, last Saturday, in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and a distinguished assemblage. Sir Robert Kane read a paper "On the Economy of Fuel, and the Adaptation of Heat to the purposes for which Steam is now applied." His Excellency, amid loud applause, then distributed the prizes.

A slight decline of pauperism in the cotton districts is reported for last week. Twelve unions have more paupers: together, 850. Six unions are without change, and ten show a decrease: together, 1030. The Bury Union has 220 more paupers on its relief-lists; while the Blackburn Union has 100; the Haslingden Union, 260; Manchester, 120; and the Preston Union 190 fewer than in the previous week. The total number of adult able-bodied paupers is now 24,100. The outdoor relief disbursed last week amounted to £5943, less by £3500 than in the corresponding season of 1864.

Mr. Leonard Bruton, secretary of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, has been presented with a cheque for 500 guineas and a handsome recular silver salver, "in recognition of his zealous, disinterested, and valuable services for the last quarter of a century in the city, dating back to a period prior to the first origination of the free-port movement, of which he was the indefatigable promoter, and including all the steps onward which have since increased the commerce and advanced the general interests of Bristol."

The question of the ownership of the ruins of the ancient and historic Palace of Dunfermline was, we learn from the *Scotsman*, decided in the first division of the Court of Session, on Tuesday. Mr. Hunt, of Pittencrief, claimed the ownership, as against the Crown; but his claim was declared invalid by an interlocutor pronounced by Lord Mackenzie in December, 1863, which found that "The said Royal Palace, or ruins thereof, belonged to Her Majesty and her Royal successors, and were a part of the patrimony and property of the Crown." The judgment of Lord Mackenzie was brought under the review of the First Division; and on Tuesday the Court, written cases having been in November submitted to it, gave judgment to the effect of reversing by a majority the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, and declaring the title to the ownership of the palace which had been advanced by Mr. Hunt sufficient.

In a field close to the North Tyne, on the Warkshaugh Farm, a large tumulus of the pre-historic age has been opened, of which the *Carlisle Journal* gives the following particulars:—A large urn, inverted, containing burnt bones, was discovered in ploughing, and a cist of the usual form connected with it by a pavement of unhewn slabs. After two days' further excavation on the south and east, two additional cists and four urns were discovered. Neither in the centre nor on the north side were any interments found, the latter being, indeed, seldom, if ever used—the sunny sides of the barrow having always the preference; a fact accounted for not only by an intuitive feeling yet existing, but also by its connection with the solar worship of the ancient Britons. The cists were filled with river sand, in which unburnt bodies had been deposited, of which the only remains appeared in a dark unctuous earth, mingled with the sand. In the eastern cist, an urn of graceful form and scoring was found, unfortunately broken by the fall, long since, of a side slab, and containing some black dust of corn, probably intended, according to the pagan idea, for the use of the departed chief. A flint arrow-head was also found in the cist. Around the three cists, the urns, with their burnt bones, were grouped—two having ornamented scorings, string lines, and dotted indentations on the pottery.

ASCENT OF THE PETER BOTTE MOUNTAIN, IN THE MAURITIUS.

THE Peter Botte, or Pieter Both, Mountain, in the island of Mauritius, is 2874 ft. high, but of a singular shape, and very difficult of ascent. It has, nevertheless, been climbed on two or three occasions—in 1832, by Captain Lloyd, Lieutenant Phillpotts, the Hon. T. Keppel, and Lieutenant Taylor; in 1848, by Lieutenant Swinney and his party; and in 1858, by Messrs. Baynton, O'Grady, and Wollet, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-boat Company's service, with Lieutenant Todd, 4th Regiment. This feat was again performed, on the 13th of last October, by a party consisting of Captain Johnston and Mr. Symons of the 24th Regiment, and Mr. B. Greene, who took with them, to carry up the flagstaff, ropes, and other packages, Private Lowe, of the 24th Regiment; Mr. B. Greene's coachman (an Indian), named Debee; a Lascar named Ameer, and five Indians. Mr. Greene is an amateur photographer, and had with him a camera and the necessary apparatus with which he took a series of views; he has sent them to us, and three of them are engraved in our present Number. The one at the bottom of the page is a general view of the mountain; the other two represent the most difficult places of the ascent. It was at seven o'clock in the morning that the party set out from Crêve Cœur, at the foot of the mountain, where two of the gentlemen had passed the night. The shoulder of the mountain was reached after an hour's steep walking through the woods. Here the photographic apparatus was left in charge of four of the Indians, while the adventurers made their way up. The first hundred feet from the shoulder lay over rocks and grass, with here and there a tuft of heather; but they then came to a very steep flat-faced rock, about 29 ft. high, named by previous visitors the "Ladder Rock," from the fact that it had always been thought impossible to ascend without the aid of a ladder. A pole about 20 ft. long having been placed against the rock, Debee, the Indian, climbed up the pole with a rope around his waist, and, taking advantage of a crevice running down the face of the rock, succeeded in reaching the top of the "Ladder Rock," and fastened the rope to the stump of a bush some 40 ft. higher up on the ridge, by means of which the rest of the party were enabled to follow. Ameer and the other Indians at

ASCENT OF THE PETER BOTTE MOUNTAIN, MAURITIUS.

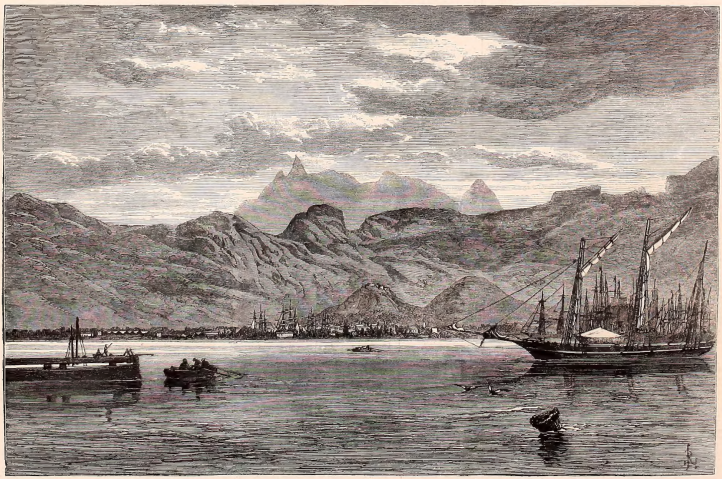


THE HEAD OF THE MOUNTAIN.



CLIMBING THE LADDER ROCK.

first refused to go up; but, after much difficulty, he and one Indian were persuaded to do so; they, however, afforded no assistance, but proved in reality an incumbrance. From the top of the "Ladder Rock" extends a rough ridge rising with a gradual slope about 41 ft. long and of no great breadth—in fact, the upper 14 ft. form a narrow neck varying in width from 2 ft. to 5 ft.; on parts of this ridge the formation of the strata was found to be square, the ends of the stones being sharp cornered and easily broken. A great deal of time was spent in getting up the flagstaff, crowbars, and other things, by means of a small rope; and, although the going up and down was not very hard, the high wind rendered it difficult to throw the end of the rope back. On the right side of the ridge, looking down on the valley of the Calabasses River, the face of the mountain is very precipitous, several hundred feet being almost perpendicular; whilst on the Crève Cœur side, a short grassy slope much detracts from its dangerous appearance. From the end of this ridge rises the second difficult rock, 23 ft. high; several of the party managed to get up without assistance, and, having fastened a rope round the foot of a tree, the others easily followed. The remaining 67 ft. to the neck was got over very quickly, and the party found themselves, at forty minutes past nine, under the curious overhanging mass of rock called the Head. The distance from the shoulder to this point is 260 ft., which was accomplished in one hour and forty minutes. On arriving at the neck, the two Indians were shivering with cold; they took shelter under the lee of the rock, and, having lighted a fire, remained crouched over it. It was determined without further delay to attempt to reach the summit. The flagstaff, about 18 ft. long, securely supported by guys, was placed against the side of the rock facing the ridge, and Mr. Greene, having climbed up this pole, was enabled from the top of it to throw a piece of lead with a fishing-line attached over the head. This he happily accomplished at the first attempt; a stronger cord having been pulled over, Mr. Greene managed by its aid to reach the top. A stout rope (2½ in.) was then hauled up and securely fastened, by which means Captain Johnston, Mr. Symons, Private Lowe, and the Indian Debee climbed up hand over hand, and all safely gained the summit at half-past ten o'clock. The top is 23 ft. in extreme length, and 11 ft. 3 in. in the narrowest part. The height from the neck to the top of the head is 33 ft.; the circumference of the neck, 43 ft. The ledge extending round the neck, with the exception of 6 ft. which is impassable, varies in width from 4 ft. to 8 ft. The traces of former ascents were discovered on the top; a boarding-pike, supposed to have been used as a flagstaff by the party who went up in 1858, and a piece of lead with the date of May 21, 1848, and the names of Lieutenant Swinney, R.A., Mr. Hayter, Mr. J. Beasley, J. Billington, and Messrs. Macpherson and Prothoroe. Having taken note of these things, Mr. Greene and his companions erected the British flag, and left their own names in a "visitors' book," which was inclosed in a strong tin box and securely fastened. They descended about one o'clock to the shoulder of the mountain, and breakfasted there, walking down to the foot in the afternoon. A few days later Mr. Greene and the same party made a second expedition, accompanied by Mr. G. Bargmann, R.A., for the purpose of taking photographic views. They were fortunate in having fine weather, and accomplished their object with complete success.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOUNTAIN, FROM THE HARBOUR OF PORT LOUIS.



NEW BUILDING OF THE WILLENHALL LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE WILLENHALL LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE Literary Institute at Willenhall, one of the manufacturing towns of South Staffordshire, has just come into occupation of a new building, which was opened on Tuesday week. It was designed by Mr. J. R. Veall, architect, of Wolverhampton, and contains, on the ground floor, a reading-room, a library, a conversation-room, and two class-rooms, over which is a lecture-hall, capable of accommodating upwards of 400 persons. The builder's estimate is £761. At the inaugural meeting briefly noticed in our last, the chair was occupied by the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., who was supported on the platform by the High Sheriff of the county; the Earl of Lichfield (Lord Lieutenant); Mr. H. W. Foley, M.P.; Mr. T. M. Wegselin, M.P., and other gentlemen of distinction. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. G. Fisher, M.A. (vice-president), after which several addresses were delivered by the chairman and other gentlemen. The honorary secretary (Mr. J. C. Tildesley) read letters from the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Stanley, M.P., and Sir Robert Peel, M.P., the latter promising a donation of £25. The total subscriptions promised during the day amounted to upwards of £200. In the evening a soirée was held in celebration of the day's proceedings, under the presidency of the Earl of Lichfield. Mr. Villiers, who has been President of the Institute ever since its foundation, congratulated its members upon the success it has achieved.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LANGLEYBURY.

IN the parish of Abbot's Langley, in Hertfordshire, four or five miles from St. Albans and two miles from Hemel Hempstead, there is an ancient church, but not conveniently situated for the hamlet of Hunton Bridge, a remote part of the parish. Mr. Jones Loyd, of



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LANGLEYBURY.

Langleybury, has therefore provided, at his own expense, for the building of a new church, which was consecrated and opened in November last. We give an illustration, from a photograph by Mr. F. Downer, of Watford. The new church is an elegant structure in the Early English Decorated Gothic style of the fourteenth century. Mr. Woodyer, of Guildford, near Guildford, is the architect, and Messrs. George Myers and Sons, of Lambeth, the builders. The church consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with vestry, organ-chamber, and south-west porch; and a private mortuary chapel, on the south-east side, for the Loyd family. The church is built of flints and Bath stone. The flints, being "squared," have a very finished and neat appearance. The tower and spire is



SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT AT ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, HORSEFERRY-ROAD, WESTMINSTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

120 ft. high. The latter is made of wood and covered with oak shingle, which gives it a light and elegant appearance. The length of the church is 168 ft.; the nave is 18 ft. wide, and the church 46 ft. in the clear. There are sittings for 700 adults and sixty children, exclusive of those in the chancel. One hundred sittings are "for ever" to be free. The seats are made of unicoast oak, and are of the modern style. The ends are of stained timber open to the ridge, with white plaster between the rafters. The interior of the church is richly embellished. The pillars are composed of cluster columns of Forest of Dean stone, with moulded bases and carved capitals. The carving, both within and without the church (which was done by the Messrs. Myers), is beautiful and elaborate. The arcades are richly moulded with figured and bright glass quatrefoil prepy and of guinea. The chancel arch is a beautiful specimen of carved work. It is supported on Forest of Dean shafts, with a group of six angels on each corbel. On each side of the arch are twelve angels, with musical instruments, and like figures in the intermediate shafts. The chancel is beautifully inlaid, and divides the chancel from the nave. At the north side of the chancel is the organ-chamber. The chancel itself is raised four steps above the nave, and there are three more steps in ascending to the "altar." The reredos, or altarpiece, is a rich piece of carving. In the centre is an oval panel containing the sacred monogram, around which twine nine branches bearing fruit, and small circles containing the monograms of the Four Evangelists. The altarpiece is made of Caen stone, with a border of alabaster inlaid. Below it is the "super altar," also of alabaster. The Alabaster is inlaid with a richly-embroidered altar-cloth, on which stood the communion plate. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles. The altar-rails are made of Bath stone, and placed on the south side of the church. The font is a very handsome one, made of Cornish serpentine marble, with inscriptions in gilt letters. There is a fine peal of six bells.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN WESTMINSTER.

THE accident on Thursday week at St. Mary's Catholic School, in St. Peter-street, Horseferry-road, Westminster, has resulted in some loss of life, but not death being that of a child. The school-room, one of the assistant matrons of the Millbank Penitentiary, who was among the spectators at the drawing of the prize lottery that evening, when the floor broke down. It may be explained that the Catholic schools the school is attached being in debt, those in authority established a lottery to clear it off, and tickets were sold among the congregation and others in the district entitling the winners to certain prizes. The invitation was as follows:—"A Ball, by the Pupils of the Establishment of prizes in aid of the Church of St. Mary, Horseferry-road, Westminster, will take place in Westminster, on Tuesday Evening, the 26th of January, 1858." The list of prizes included a handsome ormoulu Paris clock, an ivory work-box, a very handsome dressing-case, a handsome service, a lady's silver watch, a very handsome missal register, lace (church pattern), a musical snuffbox, a portfolio desk, besides many other valuable prizes, including gold brooches, gilt vases, writing desks, workboxes, cases, ladies' workboxes, dolls, statuary, vases, pictures in frames, purses, stereoscopes, photographic albums, &c. The tickets were sold at 6d. each, and were to be had of the Rev. G. Lambert, Rev. W. Cantwell, Rev. V. Zanetti, Rev. Mr. Bowden, formerly curate of Rev. P. Gaffney and the Fathers of Parm-street Church, at 9, Hill-street, Berkeley-square. The meeting took place, and at a quarter past eight the distribution of the prizes had begun in the school-room up stairs. The floor was about sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. There were at the time nearly 300 persons—men, women, and children—in the schoolroom. Without the slightest warning, one of the beams which rested from the centre to the wall suddenly gave way, and more than 100 persons were thrown down to the floor beneath, amid the screams and cries of the terrified people. It was at first supposed that a fire had burst out, and, the alarm being given, the building was soon hastened to the spot, foremost among whom was Conductor James Cottrell, of the escape brigade. He rendered most valuable assistance in rescuing men, women, and children from the windows of the building. In their agony and flight they tore down the window sashes, and would have jumped out had not means of aid they not been restrained by the police. A large number of the wounded were conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, where they were at once attended to. Twenty-eight persons remained there, of whom Miss Fallen and Mary Heffernan have died; another is not expected to survive. Nearly fifty were attended to and conveyed to their homes, while a great many were conveyed to the residences of their friends without receiving hospital treatment. It appears that the examination of the building, that the beam which gave way was of white deal and much affected by dry-rot. It which floor-boards was erected in 1837. It had rather an ornamental appearance and seemed to have been solidly built. It stands next to the model lodging-house in St. Peter's-street.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at 52, Rye-hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Mr. J. Wigham Richardson, of a son.

At Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady A. Hotham, of a son.

At Church-street, Brighton-square, Lady A. Bruce, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Victoria Villa, Weston-road, Bath, the wife of John Stephens, Esq., late from Ceylon, of a son.

Deaths

On the 31st ult., at Claremont, in the county of Roscommon, the seat of his brother-in-law, Sir Hon. Gonville Phibbs, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Henry of Ballyfoon House, in that county, late of the Château de la Voliere, and Le Vivier, Isle-of-Cher, France.

On the 22nd ult., at Guildford, of consumption, Christian, daughter of the late Charles Wyatt, aged 23.

On the 25th ult., at 19, Park-crescent, Portland-place, Emma, the beloved wife of Thomas Bell, Esq., aged 70. F.R.S., in her 32nd year.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Katherine, Dowager Countess of Dundonald, relict of Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, aged 69.

At Great Malvern, the Hon. M. Clare, Honorary Lady Lecturess.

At Oxford-terrace, Georgina, daughter of the late Sir F. Macgregor, Bart.

On the 16th ult., Sir James Edward Wenlock, Bart., of Escrick-park, Chancery-lane.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 41″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of Evaporation	Dew Point Temperature	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud, 0 to 10	Highest in the Day	Lowest in the Night	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement in Miles	Total Movement in Miles
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles	Miles
25	29·981	38·1	35·1	85	10	42·2	34·5	E. by N.	242	1451
26	29·303	39·1	32·8	73	10	52·0	34·8	E. to E.	242	1454
27	29·215	39·4	37·0	90	10	42·3	37·8	NNE. to NNW.	643	3758
28	29·990	39·7	37·8	92	9	42·6	37·4	WNW. to WSW.	322	1948
29	··	··	··	··	9	49·7	36·1	··	289	1680
30	29·737	45·3	42·5	85	9	51·5	42·9	E. by E.	193	1188
31	29·719	39·8	38·3	93	9	44·6	38·7	E. by S.	222	927

* Rain and melted snow. † Mixed snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in Inches corrected	29·766	29·337	29·773	29·864	29·915	29·754	29·705
Temperature of Air	37·7°	37·6°	37·6°	38·6°	39·6°	39·6°	39·6°
Temperature of Evaporation	31·9°	32·6°	32·6°	36·1°	38·3°	38·3°	38·3°
Direction of Wind	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	WSW.	S.	WSW.	S.	S.S.E.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 11.

SUNDAY, Feb. 5.—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany. Agatha, Sicilian virgin and martyr, about 253. The Danes relinquish the Danmerwerke, 1864.

MONDAY, 6.—Queen Mary I. incorporates the company of Merchant Adventurers trading to Muscovy, 1555. Death of Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen gas, 1804.

TUESDAY, 7.—Sir Robert Walpole born, 1812. Important motion and speech of Henry Brougham on Law Reform, 1828.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," born, 1617. Half Quarter.

THURSDAY, 9.—Dr. Rowland Taylor burned at Hadleigh, 1555. David Rizzio, Secretary to Mary Queen of Scots, murdered, 1566.

FRIDAY, 10.—Marriage of the Queen to the late Prince Consort, 1840. Sir Hugh Cholmley, Governor of Scarborough, at Malton, 1657. Sir Robert Peel, 67th Regt., born.

SATURDAY, 11.—St. Codmoc, the earliest English poet known, died about 680. Death of the Philosopher Descartes, 1650; of William Shenstone, poet, 1763.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30	4 0	4 30
13 50	14 20	14 50	15 20	15 50	16 20	16 50

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—OPERA EVERY EVENING.—On MONDAY, Balfe's popular Opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. On TUESDAY, Donizetti's charming Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On WEDNESDAY, Auber's fascinating Opera, THE CRYSTAL SLIPPER. On THURSDAY, the highly-successful Pantomime, CINDERELLA, with magnificent scenery and gorgeous accessories, and the celebrated Ballet of Fairies. On FRIDAY, Balfe's Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On SATURDAY, Balfe's Opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at the Box-office, which will be open for the Sale of Tickets on Monday next, Feb. 6, at Two o'Clock. Doors open at Half-past One.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Mr. Anson & Mr. Bunn.—On MONDAY, a Comedy, in 5 Acts, by Shakspeare, entitled KING HENRY IV. Falstaff, Mr. Phelps. Grand Historic Performance of the Tragedian on Wednesday and Saturday, in Two Parts, KING JOHN and KING HENRY VIII. Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Phelps. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, the Comedy of THE HONEYMOON. Duke Aranza, Mr. Ryder, supported by Messrs. Walter Lacy, M. Marston, E. Phelps, Howe, Cathcart, Ryder, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Reynolds, Miss Fitzwilliam, and Miss Cooper. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven precisely. The whole produced under the direction of Mr. Robert Roxby. Characters in the opening — Mr. Bunn, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Marston, Mr. Howe, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Meagrave, Mr. G. Warren, and Master Percy Roselle, &c. The Horticultural Fête, Wednesday, July 5, 1854. Characters by Mr. Bunn, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Howe, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Meagrave, Mr. G. Warren, Mr. Bunn, Mr. Cornwell and Mr. S. Saville, Harlequins; Miss. Rolere and Miss Cooper, Columbines; Mr. Paul Bedford, Clown; Mr. Barnes, Pantaloon. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, the Comedy of THE HONEYMOON. Duke Aranza, Mr. Ryder, supported by Messrs. Walter Lacy, Howe, Cathcart, Ryder, and Bennett, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Reynolds, Miss Fitzwilliam, and Miss Cooper. On Wednesday and Saturday, the Tragedy of KING JOHN. Characters by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Howe, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Meagrave, Mr. G. Warren, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Cornwell, Mr. Roselle, Mr. Saville, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Barnes, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Reynolds, Miss Fitzwilliam, and Miss Cooper. On Wednesday and Saturday, the Tragedy of KING HENRY VIII. Characters by Mr. J. Bennett, Machinery by Mr. Tolmie and Assistants. Dresses by Mr. Moy and Mrs. Lavine. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the Comedy of THE HONEYMOON. Duke Aranza, Mr. Charles Kean. On WEDNESDAY, the Comedy of EVERY MAN IN HIS HUMOUR. Kitely, Mr. Charles Kean. On THURSDAY, the Comedy of THE RIVALS. On FRIDAY, the Comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. On SATURDAY, the Comedy of THE HONEYMOON. Duke Aranza, Mr. Charles Kean. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at the Box-office, which will be open for the Sale of Tickets on Monday next, Feb. 6, at Two o'Clock. Doors open at Half-past One.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1854.

AGAIN we record the close of the Parliamentary recess. Next week the Speech from the Throne and the debates on the Address will give the public the earliest view of our affairs. The week before the opening of the houses has been marked by both Conservative and Liberal demonstrations, the followers of Lord Derby having concentrated their efforts upon a movement against the malt tax, while the more "advanced" Liberals have taken up the larger question of Parliamentary Reform. The début of Lord Amberley, the son of the Foreign Minister, has been made at Leeds, in connection with the Reform question; and he has endeavoured to do honour to his father's "rest and be thankful" maxim, which will, perhaps, descend to posterity as a companion saying to Sir Robert Walpole's celebrated *Quieta non movere*.

It is not unremarkable that the new Session of the present Parliament may be a bustling and noisy one. Whether any measure of Reform will be actually brought forward or recommended, it is generally believed that a motion will be made to pledge the Administration on the subject. It is matter of notoriety that differences of opinion upon this question exist in the Cabinet; and that, should those who do not consider that any reconstruction of the representation is necessary come to influential to permit their antagonists to take the initiative in regard to Reform, an attempt at another kind of reconstruction is not impossible. Whether these differences will produce any effect upon the history in the coming Session remains to be seen; but that an active party in the House of Commons will use every endeavour to bring on some kind of crisis is tolerably certain. We have also to see whether the Conservatives, who have so long proclaimed their conviction that at a general election the country will give them a majority, will retain that conviction in the presence of the agitation that will be attempted, or whether they will continue, as heretofore, to strengthen the hands of that party in the Cabinet which is understood to stand the least aloof from what is termed Conservatism. With so many conflicting agencies to disentangle and to estimate, it would be premature to attempt prediction before the campaign shall have well opened; but we are unable to see the grounds upon which certain violent partisans expect to see the two great parties in the State again arrayed in defined hostility, as in the period of the Reform Bill. It must not be forgotten that at that period the far larger portion of the all-powerful middle class worked energetically with the champions of Reform, whereas at the present time it must be clear to a dispassionate observer that the great prosperity of the nation, the enormous amount of capital invested in meritorious speculation, and the belief that sufficient time has not elapsed to justify another change, combine to make domestic agitation unacceptable to the class which has everything to lose. Against these influences have to be set the activity of certain leaders, and the moral force which belongs to any movement in which the masses are sincerely interested; but again comes the compensating element, when we find that the leaders in question are not men who have the confidence of the country, and when we find that they have been able to make so little impression during the long time which has been avowedly devoted to the purposes of excitement. With ethics so curiously balanced, we conceive that ultra-statesmanship of high order never had a more favourable moment for asserting its superiority to partisanship.

We are assured by those who are, or should be, well informed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer expects to be able to state that he has a very large surplus. The announcement has already produced its effects, and numerous claims have been promptly set in motion. We consider ourselves especially aggrieved by the present system of taxation. The loudest of these claimants for relief are, of course, the enemies of the malt tax. Yet we may observe that at the most enthusiastic meetings for the subversion of this tax a spirit of moderation has prevailed. It may be that the chiefs of the Conservative party have contrived to signify to the agitators that they must not ask too much; and it is not ungenerous to suppose that those may regard themselves as nearer to office than they have been for years look at the demand for the entire sacrifice of this important item of revenue in a somewhat more practical light than they have done while such a prospect was not before them. Were Mr. Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is hardly to be supposed that he would see his way to conceding the full demands of his supporters in reference to the malt tax, or to any other political demands under existing circumstances Mr. Gladstone will be asked for a relief rather than for an abolition. Whether he will be prepared to assent to any reduction may depend not merely upon financial considerations. He may think it while to secure the support of the Conservative party by some concessions in this respect, if we were not so very near a dissolution, when every man, like Harry Wynd, must fight for his own hand. There are times, and one of them may be the approaching, when political differences, which have of late years but slightly affected Budget questions, must have their weight. If Mr. Gladstone take the line which at the Leeds meeting and elsewhere has been chalked out for him, on the principle of a celebrated speech, which was afterwards "explained" in a still more celebrated preface, the enemies of the malt tax have not much to hope for at his hands. But we have a suspicion, and something more, that Mr. Gladstone will not be entirely guided by either party in all his confidences on the subject on which he was thought to have avowed his views so plainly. He has a great future before him; and, though he is too wise a man to be cynically reticent when great questions are at issue, he is too shrewd a man to lend himself by lavish and abstract propositions.

Oxford eloquence *sans obstacle*, we think that no very important accession to the authority, or at all events influence of, the Bishop of Oxford will be made. Session after Session, upon what some of his friends have considered to be matter of fact remarks will be as unsuccessful as heretofore. The public mind is as disinclined as ever to place any new powers in the hands of the hierarchy, or to render the Church in the slightest degree independent of the law of the land. It is, on the other hand, the legitimate influence of the Church has greatly increased—solely, be it remembered, through the enlightened energy of her Ministers, who, with few exceptions, have long been thoroughly awakened to the duties of a Christian priesthood. The Church will be protected, by public opinion, both from herself and from her enemies. And if, amid the scuffle of a closing Session and the preparations for a fierce contest, time can be found for a discussion on the case of the grand question of the day—that of the education of the people, for whom so very much remains to be done—the moribund Parliament, which has done so little for the welfare of the nation by wise measures, and for resistance to many foolish measures, will not expire ung sacrilegiously.

The Address of the House of Lords in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved by the Duke of Cleveland (long known as Lord Harry Vane) and seconded by the Earl of Charlemont. As previously stated, Sir Hedworth Williamson and Mr. Hanbury-Tracy will be the mover and seconder of the Address in the Lower House.

The Duke of Buccleuch has, in confirmation, yesterday week, at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, when eighty boys were confirmed, after an impressive address to the candidates.

The Captain's good-service pension placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the death of Captain R. Smith, R.N., has been conferred on Captain M. De Courcy.

Bishop Blomfield, Bishop Frederick Pocklington has been appointed a member of the Council of Military Education, in succession to Bishop Edward Denison, deceased. Colonel Addison, appointed Major and Superintendent of Studies at the Royal Military College.

Commander Henry Garrett, an officer who served at Trafalgar, died on the 14th ult., in his ninety-second year. The death of Major-General R. S. Armstrong, K.A., has been reported at Cape Coast Castle, on the 20th ult. Major Hall, 2nd Dragoons, has purchased the 101st Regt., and has been appointed to a "good-service" pension, as he is seventy-fifth year.

A meeting of the jurisprudence department of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science took place in Adam-street, Adelphi, on Monday, when a paper was read by Mr. Macqueen "On the Court of Appeal in Chancery." The lecturer traced the history of that tribunal from the earliest period. He observed that the Court of Delegates which formally existed was one of the most objectionable that could be imagined, and there was no wonder that, in 1851, it was entirely abolished, and the appeal transferred to the Queen in Council. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council he looked upon as a great improvement upon the old state of things; and of the many suggestions which were now being made to further improve its action only one met with his approval—that was the appointment of a permanent judicial assessor to the Judicial Committee. The Lord Chancellor, he thought, should have the Bench of Bishops form part of this permanent tribunal, the rest of the committee to be formed of by members of the Judicial Committee, whose number should be double that of the Bishops. In the discussion which followed, a diversity of opinion was manifested amongst the members as to what would be the best plan to adopt, and ultimately the question was adjourned for further debate.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, attended by Lady Churchill, drove out. The Princess of Wales took a drive. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Captain Grey, passed the day shooting.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, drove in the carriage.

Yesterday week the Queen walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, and Princess Beatrice, drove out in an open carriage and four. Princess Louisa, accompanied by Countess Blatcher, took a drive. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Ponsonby and Captain Grey, went to Bishop Waltham and honoured Mr. A. Heigh with a visit. The Royal Highness, accompanied by Captain Grey, on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, and crossed from Osborne to Portsmouth. The Prince was received upon his arrival, by Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B., and Captain F. Scott, Aide-de-Camp. The Victory and other ships in commission in the harbour gave a Royal salute, and the Turkish ships lying alongside the harbour hoisted their colours, and their bands played the English National Anthem. His Royal Highness drove to the harbour railway station and proceeded on his journey, in a saloon carriage attached to the forty minutes past seven ordinary train, by Brighton and South Coast. The Prince, during his visit, accompanied by Mr. Heigh, inspected the Bishop Waltham Clay-works. His Royal Highness returned to Portsmouth in the afternoon, and embarked on board the Alberta at five o'clock, from the King's Stairs, and proceeded across the Solent; the ships in harbour again saluted upon the Prince's departure. The Prince of Leiningen accompanied his Royal Highness to Osborne, and remained on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. Her Majesty, with Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, also attended the afternoon service in the same church. Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Louisa and attended by Colonel Ponsonby, drove out in a carriage and four. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen and attended by Captain Grey, passed the day shooting. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice took a drive. The Right Hon. W. Gladstone arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, drove out twice. Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Grey, joined the "meet" of the Isle of Wight hounds. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. The Right Hon. W. Gladstone left Osborne for London.

The Court is expected to leave Osborne on or about the 12th inst. and return to Windsor Castle.

The Queen has received through the Secretary of State for India, an address from the Maharajah of Benares conveying the congratulations of the Maharajah upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the congratulations of his Highness.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse have removed from a visit to the Grosvenor Gallery to Cross Princess of Prussia. Yesterday week the Prince and Princess, with the members of the Prussian Royal family, assembled at the breakfast table at the Royal Queen House. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred also arrived at Cross Princess of Prussia, to the Crown Princess and Crown Prince.

The christening of the infant daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn took place on Monday, at Wynnstay, Denbighshire. The sponsors were the Queen of Denmark, represented by Mrs. Stuckley Bankes, Lady Mostyn, and Lady Williams Wynn, represented by Miss Francis Stonor; and Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Cholmondeley, Rector of Malpas, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Vicar of Ruabon.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Georgiana Hamilton arrived at Chesterfield House on Wednesday, from Scotland, and left for Dublin in order for Cannes.

The Marchioness of Ormonde has arrived at her town residence, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

Earl and Countess Delawarr left town on Tuesday for Buckhurst Park, Sussex.

The Earl of Powis and Countess and the Ladies Herbert have left Powis Castle, Welshpool, for Walcot Hall, Salop.

Earl Granville gave the usual dinner to the members of the Cabinet and their wives, at his house in Bruton-street, on Thursday, to settle the roll of Sheriffs.

The Duke of Cleveland arrived at his residence in St. James's, on Friday, for the season.

Earl De Grey has returned to Carlton-gardens from Grantley Park, Surrey.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Cambridge House on Saturday last for Broadlands, Romsey.

Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton left town on Saturday last to stay with Mr. Milton Mowbray.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have arrived to town from a visit to Italy.

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Lord Lamoure has been appointed a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

M. de Bille presented his letters of recall as Danish Envoy on Saturday. M. de Bille has now private life, and will live for several remain in this country, and reside at Salvinton House, Putney-heath.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the friends of the Merchant Seamen's Hospital was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips in the chair. The report stated that the number of patients admitted into the hospital during the year had been 1912, and the number of out-patients 1305. The receipts of the year from all sources, except legacies, had been £4,000, and the expenditure had been £4795. The legacies received during the year had been £400 from Mrs. Ann Lyon, £200 from Mr. Cruchley, and £100 from Mr. Tyler. Her Majesty had sent her usual donation of 100 guineas, and £6292 had been subscribed by seamen of the mercantile shipping. A large number of letters had been received from the Hon. Rountree Jopleyton. The general committee had made their annual serious consideration, for many years past, the removal of the hospital to a site open shore, and had determined upon recommending that course to the governors outside meeting. The report was adopted nem. con.

The last of the course of lectures on Maritime International Law was delivered, on Wednesday, in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn, to the members of the Inns of Court, by Dr. Lushington, Q.C., Queen's Advocate General in the chair. The subject of the lecture was "Contraband of War." After alluding to neutrality and belligerency, on the rights and duties of neutrals as regards trade and navigation, illustrating the boundary of the rights of neutrals according to the law of nations prohibiting the carriage of contraband of war and selling articles of war to belligerents in a neutral country. The Foreign Enlistment Act in force in this country and in the United States was carefully examined, as well as the points involved in the dispute regarding the Alabama, the Alexandra, &c. The Professor lamented the practice of contraband carriers and blockade-runners, dealing as they did against both the law of nations and the municipal law. He showed the great advantage of adopting the principle of free ship free goods; dwelt on the importance of preserving the immunity of neutral territories; and concluded the lecture with recapitulating the principal points of the previous lectures. At the conclusion, Mr. Mountague Bernard, Chichele Professor, and a number of those who attended the lectures and of the Council of Legal Education.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE person who takes the liberty of writing these "Echoes" once received a business letter from a publisher, long since deceased. He was a very eminent and liberal publisher, but he had the misfortune to labour under a chronic perplexity with regard to the use of pronouns. He wanted an article for a magazine of which he was the proprietor, and his request ran in this strain:—"One would like the paper done by you. But I cannot give it by the 1st, and you know they cannot wait longer; so please write it directly, as we are short of copy. P.S. I await it most anxiously, as they have again asked me to get it from you. But I will not. You must be my apology for writing the "Echoes of the Week" in future in the first person singular." You remember what Lord Eldon said about corporations? I am very ready to bear any responsibility I may incur, and to answer any just demands anybody who may be kind enough to ring the big bell of this column and ask for the author. Besides, "we" is, at the best, a fiction, and a fiction which deceives nobody. Mr. Albert Smith used to ascribe the failure of a daily paper with which he was connected to the fact that it was published at Seven Dials. "Why, we were walking one day this week up" his face after reading this passage —"Malmo has a Mayor who has been, in his youth, uncommonly beautiful, so as to have been called the Lady of his college. His hair, which was a light brown, parted at the forehead and hung down upon his shoulders, according to the pictures which he has given of Adam." Read this, and then go and see Mr. Billington. Perhaps Milton was as bashful as Moden when he was young; but, alack! he did not get on very well with Helen after he had married her.

The following needs no introductory remarks; we give it, without comment, that the public may see both sides of the question :—

"Bridge-street, Westminster, Monmouthshire, 1865.

Mr. Bostin presents his compliments to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and is glad to avail himself of the Editor's permission to state the objections he takes to Mr. Sala's observations in the "Echoes of the Week" reading Jan. 14, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to his office, published, in a magazine, too lengthy extracts from a series of papers signed Mr. Bostin, which appeared in the Times. In this Mr. Sala's name was repeatedly introduced, Mr. Bostin's name was omitted, in this article Mr. Sala's name was the editor was in his street, full right where he took the extracts he did from these letters, and what was the result? Mr. Sala's name the editor did perform all that good faith and literary courtesy could require at his hands. The solicitors of Mr. Bostin have sent most injurious to Mr. Bostin's that wherein it is professed that his magazine had been published in February, instead of in January." The solicitors of Mr. Bostin will of course comply very soon have taught him the difference between mean and mean." Mr. Bostin, having to do with the public, is sorry to learn how that which was said to be in January becomes wrong to be in February. But, having done no kind of wrong; in fact, having done all that he could to prevent it, Mr. Bostin naturally feel indignant that Mr. Sala, in his anxiety to over-polish himself should have spoken of Mr. Bostin a thing which, being translated, means downright dishonesty."

THE FARM.

As a sample of what matters to us in some parts, we may quote a letter of Jan. 29 received from Mr. Hudson:—"We are in the midst of a real northern snowstorm, 15 in. or 18 in. deep, had frost at night, and the thermometer down last night to some 16 deg. below the freezing point. This has lasted for a week, and may do so for two or three more, and we have had a most unfavourable season for hay, and not a supply of turnips stored. I have some 200 tons of sweden, but it is absolutely locked up in the pits in which they are grown. Meantime we are whiling away the hours on the ice, 'like gods together,' careless of mankind." Mr. Hudson's letter suggests, however, that the master to the farm lad, without any exception, plays at this game; and, as it seems to me, the older a man gets the more interested he is in it."

It has been already pointed out, both here and elsewhere, in connection with the Agricultural Show, that cottage ponies and mules, that is would be much more advantageous to their owners and convenient to horses if they were sold at the Smithfield agricultural Show instead of Reading and still further west. An agricultural contemporary now perhaps urges that the Committee of Captain Spencer and his hon. periodical shorthorn sales (the first of which is announced for Rugby in future at the same time. Shorthorn breeders are largely; and although such gatherings have been too much looked upon as a mere collection of cattle for sale, which only good hearts should not be sent up for sale by breeders who have not, enough to make up a sale-catalogue of their own; and if Captain Spencer can have a sufficiency of sale, will be to him property of his locality, he will have done than an essential service. We would, however, go a step beyond that. There is no finer sight at the Smithfield Show than the Ashton Hall and Lord yearling shorthorn bulls, or "the yearling-bull St. Leger," in which we have seen some excellent. We would see why a show of the kind should not be held at the Islington Hall early in the spring for yearling bulls of all breeds. Such a show was very inconvenient could hold their sales and have their lots to hand. There would be no risk of a cattle plague during does not visit the Royal, and therefore the two shows would not clash, and farmers would have a great choice, instead of requiring to wait for the spring sales of yearling bull. Three or four good prizes in each class would secure plenty of entries.

We hear that Captain Spencer's shorthorn register has been so far a successful medium of sale. Mr. Thomas Dodds, who was for many years the manager of the business of the Ambo herd, and is now an auctioneer in Wakefield, has just sold Mr. Willis's Baron Crossley, the first-prize yearling bull at Manchester, to Mr. Robin Hood, of Robin Hood Yeatley shorthorn bulls, or "the yearling-bull St. Leger," in which we have seen some excellent. We would see why a show of the kind should not be held at the Islington Hall early in the spring for yearling bulls of all breeds. Such a show was very inconvenient could hold their sales and have their lots to hand. There would be no risk of a cattle plague during does not visit the Royal, and therefore the two shows would not clash, and farmers would have a great choice, instead of requiring to wait for the spring sales of yearling bull. Three or four good prizes in each class would secure plenty of entries.

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Mr. Waisman's name as a pig exhibitor will be not seen in future at any show except the Royal and the Birmingham. The Cardwell pigs have won upwards of 500 prizes during the last five years, and will therefore be reserved for the meetings of the society in which alone Royal-prize boars—Worcester Duke, King Cube, and Perfect Cure—are now at Cardwood, along with twenty-two sows, all of which have won at the Royal or at the Royal and from dams which have taken such honours.

Mr. Fisher is living died, a few days since, at Brighton. Soon after his arrival from Sydney, where he had lived for several years, he gave £100 worth of prizes for the agricultural and horticultural show which was held at his native town of Wigton, Cumberland; and the prizegiving was one of the last duties which he was well backed up by Royal Butterfly 11th. At the first of the Babraham sales he gave the highest price of the day (£37 for Cowslip 2nd), and was also bold bolly from the auctioneer's waggon for Rose of Lancashire, Rosa Knights' Bridge, and Hannah's Farewell on the Towneley yearling.

It has been decided to place the Jonae Webb statue (which is to be of bronze and by Baron Marochetti) in Cambridge. Mr. Cobbett moved, and Colonel Cornwall seconded, an amendment to the effect that it should be placed in the Agricultural Hall; but they were beaten by three to one. For our part we think that purpose. The statue was something for beyond a mere county reputation; and, by the present arrangement, the vast majority of English agriculturists will never set eyes on the statue at all, and many of the subscribers may have to take a special journey to see that purpose. The statue was also numerously attended, and the Hon. Eliot Yorke, M.P., was in the chair.

Mr. Massey, M.P. for Salford, and Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, will succeed, as Finance Minister of India, Sir Charles Wood, who is compelled, by the state of his health to return to England.

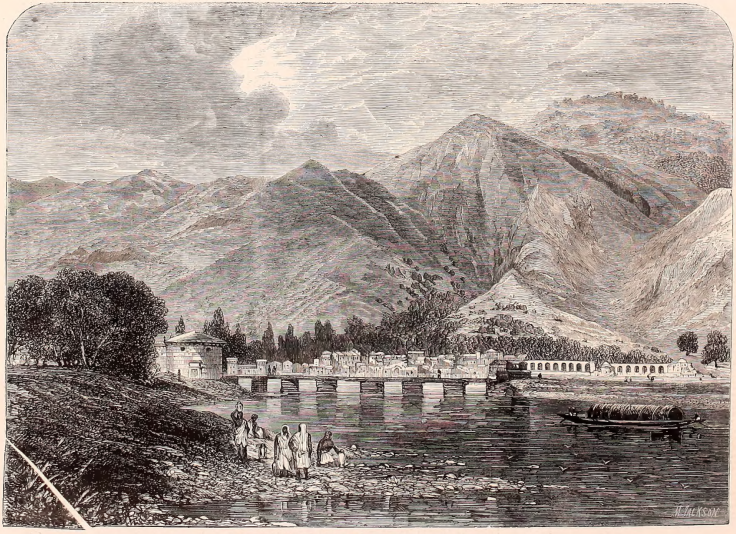
The Right Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, D.D., Bishop of the American Episcopalian Church at Hartford, Connecticut, died a few weeks ago, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Connecticut, was a graduate, in 1811, the president of Trinity College, in the State of Connecticut.

Mrs. Ann Perriman, widow, died, on the 24th ult., at Exmouth, aged ninety-seven. She was remarkable, not only for her great age, but for her brilliant continuous services about Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Viscount Exmouth, who resided for many years in Lower Sidmouth, and Mrs. Perriman, commanded by Captain Sir James Saumarez, from the early part of 1794 to the close of 1798, having taken an active part by the three following great battles—viz., of L'Orient, Cape St. Vincent, and at the Nile—and in the several commands of Admirals Lord Hood, Sir John Jervis, and Lord Nelson. She survived all her contemporaries in the Mediterranean. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty acknowledged her services by granting her a pension. About two years ago we gave a portrait of Mrs Perriman.

SKETCHES OF CASHMERE

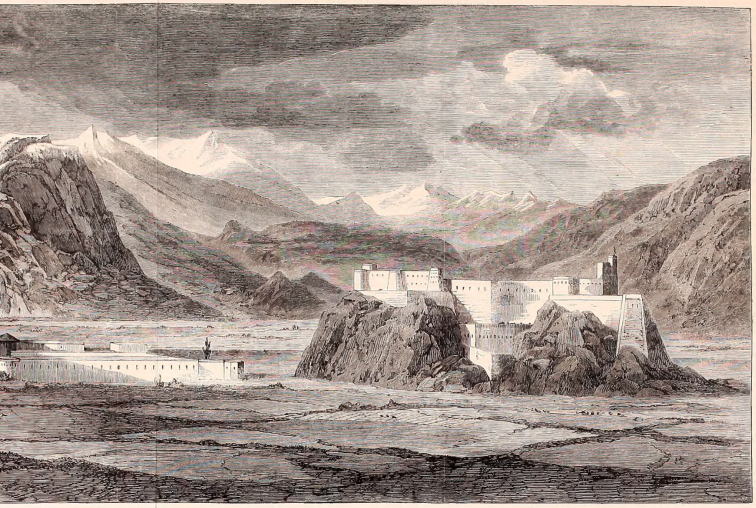


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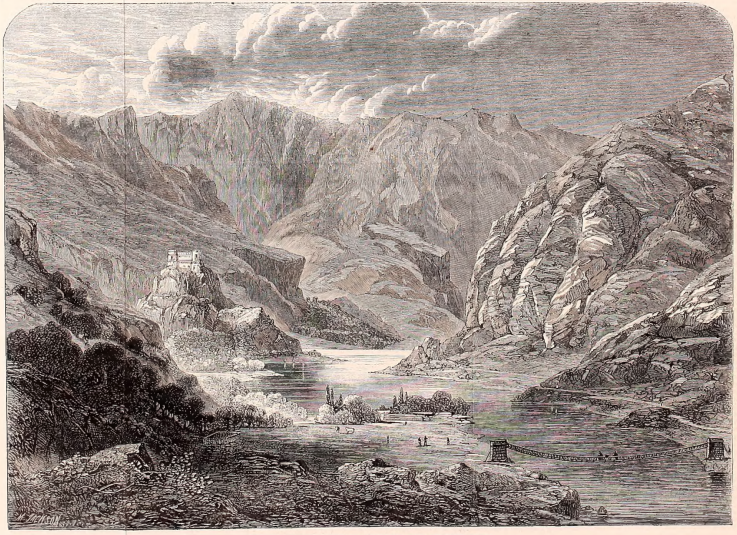


BARAMULA, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.

A N D L I T T L E T H I B E T.



LITTLE THIBET.



FORT OF KARTSABRUSHA ON THE INDUS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

LITTLE THIBET.



FORT OF KARTSABRUSHA ON THE INDUS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SKETCHES OF CASHMERE AND LITTLE



SKARDO, ON THE INDUS, LITTLE THIBET.



BARAMULA, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.



FORT

SCENERY OF CASHMERE AND THE UPPER INDUS.

The territory of Cashmere, to the north of the British province of the Punjaub, is almost quite shut in by lofty mountains—secondary ranges of the Himalayas—the summits of which are covered with perpetual snow. Its principal outlet is the Baramula Pass, by which the river Jailum or Behut (the ancient Hydaspes), which drains the whole of the inclosed basin and is navigable for light vessels, emerges into the vast plain of the Punjaub, to join the Sutlej and other rivers there, which discharge themselves into the Indus. We are indebted to Captain G. H. Ware, of the 51st Light Infantry, for a sketch of the Baramula Pass; as well as for two Views of the scenery of the Upper Indus, in Little Thibet: the larger one represents the village of Skardo, or Iskardo, the capital of a little State called Bulti, on the frontier of the Chinese empire. Here is a large fortified building perched upon a rock overlooking the River Indus, with cultivated ground on one side, and a desert of white sand on the other; a second fortress, with a few houses about it, lies beneath; and snowy mountains, with glaciers far surpassing those of the Alps, surround the place on every hand. Another Illustration gives a view of the fort of Kartsabrusha on the Upper Indus.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

We have repeatedly had occasion to urge objections against the management of the Female Artists' exhibitions—objections which we have had reason to believe have been shared by precisely those working and professional contributors who alone can support the credit of such exhibitions, and whose interests they should most directly subserve. These objections and their effects have at last become irresistible, and, as the catalogue of the exhibition just opened in Pall-mall announces, and we intimated some weeks since, the Society of Female Artists has been "reorganised." A number of names of illustrious ladies, headed by the Duchess of Cambridge, are still set forth as "patronesses," and, as such, of course quite legitimately and honourably to themselves and the society. In future, the entire management will devolve upon the artists themselves. This revolution has been too recently brought about for its effect to be already very perceptible. Yet we find the present display an advance instead of, as usual, a retrogression upon its predecessor; and the hanging is comparatively satisfactory. The visitor must, notwithstanding, still be cautioned against accepting this gathering as affording anything near a fair criterion of the capabilities of the female artists of this country, seeing that at least a dozen of the most eminent are absent. To prevent, however, an impression which, though only natural, would be unfair and damaging, we think it behoves all our lady artists, now that mutual consideration may be expected, to contribute to an exhibition that affords an opportunity for vindicating the powers of women, and that is calculated to be of great benefit and service especially to many poor and deserving sisters.

We are glad to see Mrs. E. M. Ward, the most distinguished of our female artists, setting the example of re-adhesion to this society, though she only contributes two tiny and comparatively unimportant, yet thoroughly womanly and very charming, little pictures—studied, we suspect, in her own nursery—entitled "The Young Archer" (182) and "Beatrice Mary Florence" (188). Miss Kate Swift maintains her position as the exhibitor of the most noteworthy pictures in oil, albeit we miss the pathos of former works and scarcely recognise the luminousness which was their chief technical merit. Of her two contributions preference is due, perhaps, to the more elaborate one which bears as its motto the old adage "Two Heads are Better than One" (177). In a French *cabane* an old man, who, we are led to assume, was formerly (if he is not still) a *matelot*, is gravely expounding the principles of boat-building to a little boy, who, trusting to his own head, has carved a boat which, though it floats in a pan of water before him, manifests a perverse tendency to capsize and only right itself keel uppermost. The puzzled, rather shame-faced, expression of the boy, and the sympathetic interest of his little sister, are prettily expressed. The second picture, having for title another old saw, "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine" (187), represents, with much pleasant feeling, a mother bending over her little daughter as she gives her one of the first lessons in the housewifely duty of mending rents and "darning"—we believe that is the correct term—incipient holes. By a sister of this lady, Miss G. Swift, there is a picture of a girl "Returning from Covent-garden" (167), which, though promising, is painted in a rather flat, foreign manner. Still further qualification would be necessary were we to discuss the merit of a picture by another sister, Miss L. Swift, representing a nun relieving a poor, starving mother. We will venture to counsel the artist to avoid, at present, subjects which, unless treated with the nicest command of pathetic expression, are apt to be mawkish or simply disagreeable.

Miss Emma Brownlow, whose charming little single-figure picture, "On Thoughts of Charity Intent," we engraved last year, has, in "Anxious Moments: A Ray of Hope" (192), attempted a composition of, for her, more than usual elaborateness, and one involving the great difficulty of representing conflicting emotions; but, though well conceived, the result is hardly of commensurate value. Most visitors will prefer "The Firstborn" (164), a mother teaching her little toddler to walk on the cottage dresser. The Countess of Westmoreland sends, we believe, the only effort, in oil, in what is, surely properly enough, called high art—"Angels Appearing to the Shepherds" (180). This is just such a subject as Angelica Kauffmann might have treated, and she would have treated it—if in an old-fashioned academic style in which we now feel little interest—with still more of the ability and suavity not absent from the present work. Even to attempt, nowadays, such a subject as this is highly honourable to her Ladyship; but there is the glorious peril attending such representations, that we are always more sensible of their shortcomings than of a measure of success which would cover a multitude of defects in less ambitious subjects.

Coming to water-colour figure drawings, a foremost place is due to Miss Adelaide Burgess's juvenile subject, "Children Mending their Kite (241), the "French Flower-girl" (28), and the drawing of a little one bending absorbed over Grimms' "Fairy Tales" (38). There is a regretable disparity in "A Young Knight" (77), by Miss Gillies, between the effective painting of armour and other accessories of secondary importance and the weak and character-lacking effeminacy of the face. Mrs. Backhouse was not so happy as she is wont to be in the choice of the subject, "The Gipsy Poacher; or, Love versus Duty" (107); but her little "Gleaner" has the usual firmness of execution and force of positive colour. "Lady Flora" (87), a Georgian beauty, by Miss M. L. Oakley; other beauties (but rather artificial ones), by Miss Agnes Bouvier; "Shade in a Hop-garden" (51), by Mis Sarah Hewitt; a study, by Miss Jessie Landseer (daughter of Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A.), of a canine head, the property of Sir Edwin; "A Peasant from Lilienthal," by Miss Eliza Martin; a miniature portrait, by Miss Alicia H. Laird; and pen-and-ink drawings, or other subjects with the "point," by E. V. B., Miss L. Corbeaux, and Miss C. Babb, also deserve notice.

"E. V. B." (the Hon. Mrs. Boyle) has scarcely since equalled the beautifully conceived and executed pen-and-ink drawing of "The Nativity," which we engraved the Christmas before last. Yet her three drawings here almost equally testify, by their naïveté and delicacy, to a study of that early Christian art which this graceful designer has evidently found most congenial to her own chastened fancy. In "Fragments" (235), two saintly figures are walking through the flowery paths of piety; in "Arcadia" (225), a youthful Bacchus reclines under an arbour or *pergola* of vines entwined with pomegranates, saplings bearing golden apples, &c.; and in "A Dream" we have a little maiden dancing, gay as the peacocks disporting themselves near her, in the quaintly-trimmed garden pleasaunce before an ancient mansion—an old French legend underneath reminding us how much more delightful are dreams (such as that of this maiden) than realities.

The landscapes are numerous; but we can only afford space to particularise a small proportion of the best: such, for instance, as the "Hope, Derbyshire" (196), and the "Peveril Castle" (174), both by Mrs. J. W. Brown; the "Dunstaffnage Castle, Loch Etive" (14), by Miss M. Gastineau; and a moonlight view of "Tarbet, on Loch Fyne" (73), with other drawings by Miss Gastineau—which, like some other contributions here, recall qualities we have long associated with the respective family names; the "Villa di Angelis, Sorrento" (50), and "Ischia" (114), two landscapes, by E. C., possessing a good deal of Italian local colour; "Evening" (220), and "A Windy Day" (59), by Miss J. Deakin, the latter very closely imitative of the style of David Cox; a "Wheat-field at Taplow, Berks" (124), by Mrs. S. Wilkes; Algerian views, by Lady Dunbar, which seem to deserve better places; "The Lake of Lucerne" (178), by Miss Assenbaum; several drawings by Miss S. S. Warren; a drawing showing a considerable advance by Mrs. Dundas Murray, the secretary to the society; and other items by Miss C. F. Williams, Mrs. Hussey, and Miss H. A. Seymour. To this enumeration we can only add that the works of Miss S. S. Warren, who, if we remember rightly, is a new contributor, have conspicuous merit. A glowing, suffused tone is sometimes exaggerated to heaviness, but this drawback is not discoverable in "On the Thames—Cloudy Day" (153).

Of architectural drawings there are, as usual, some very good examples. All those by Miss Louise Rayner evince practised artistic skill in execution; they are sometimes very powerful in effect, and this year more free than heretofore from a mannered use of white on coarse-grained paper, to give texture. We may draw particular attention to "Durham" (42), "The Black Gate, Newcastle" (61), and "Old Houses on Elvet Bridge, Durham" (71). Also well deserving notice are the drawings of Miss Isabella G. E. Jones, an artist who has made rapid progress of late. We must mention with especial praise her "Rue de la Tuille, Rouen" (29), which reminds somewhat of Prout, "The Church of St. Mary Magdalene" (159); and "In Venice" (66). Very good, likewise, is a view of "Fryering Church, Essex" (103), by Miss Palacia E. Fahey; and "Rue St. Jean, Beauvais" (187), by Mrs. Hemming.

In the department of still-life there is always in these exhibitions a vast number of examples of every degree of merit, and generally in the more facile material of water colours—the imitation of immovable objects being a proper commencement of art-study; and we must remember that a large proportion of these lady exhibitors are but students. Among the best works of this class are the productions of Mesdames Withers, Pfeiffer, and Nixon; and the Misses H. Coleman, E. Cantelo, A. Dundas, E. Walter, C. James, A. M. Fitzjames, Lane, and E. Lane. Mrs. Withers tends to hardness in the finish of her "Flowers and Fruit" (92); and mere finish for finish sake—that is to say, the smoothening of surface without proportionate increase of truth—seems very obvious in the "Fruit" (226), by Mrs. Nixon. As an excellent example of great delicacy in feeling after the refinement of nature (not merely after uniformity of surface) we would instance the study of nuts, &c., entitled, "From Nature" (236), by Miss Helen Coleman. A group of "Grapes and Apples," by the same artist, shows a profitable reference to the style of the late W. Hunt. Another good specimen of careful delicacy is afforded by the "Primroses" (224) of Miss E. Cantelo, which have more of the pure pallor in colour and the tender texture of the petals than other representations of the same sweet, wild flowers. And by the side of this may be placed—as they will soon be found in our hedgerows, banks, and covers in all their lovely contrast of pale yellow and deep blue—the "Wild Hyacinths" (253) of Mrs. Pfeiffer. The "Autumn Roses" (227) of the same lady enables us to anticipate the completion of the floral wreath with which nature will crown the matured beauty of the growing year. Miss C. James, besides a good study of chrysanthemums, has a set of excellent designs for table-glass, and an admirably accurate copy of a female study from the life by Mulready. The two last have deservedly won the medallions awarded by the South Kensington Department of Art. Miss Lane, some of whose contributions on former occasions have been among the best of their kind, sends drawings of magnolias, cinerarias, apple and pear blossoms, &c.; but, though these have very considerable merit, we miss some of the freedom and "juiciness" of preceding flower-pieces. It would appear that her work is in a transitional state; that, dissatisfied with a broad, sketchy style, she has been aiming at the greater quantity and variety attainable by the stippling process, which was carried to such marvellous perfection by Hunt. Miss Emily Lane has a capital single study of an "Iris" (222).

On a pedestal are several small bronzes from admirable models of animals, by Rosa Bonheur. We must not take leave of this exhibition without expressly stating that, although we have used all vigilance, there are probably other works as noteworthy as those reviewed.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Armadale" still constitutes the principal attraction of the *Cornhill*. We are inclined think that in this fiction Mr. Collins has reached a greater height than he ever did before. There is little of the gaudy melodrama of "No Name," or the factitious horrors of "The Woman in White," while the characters of its two youthful heroes are at once more original and more true to nature than any he has drawn since his early masterpiece "Hide and Seek." A more natural air than usual is diffused over the whole work, and, thrilling as the incidents are in themselves and pregnant in their suggestiveness, we miss the customary clever and elaborate but mechanical and obvious stage carpentry. The local colouring is striking, and in fine keeping with the character of the story. Mr. Collins has rarely written anything more effective than the description of the two Armadales drifting down in the forsaken ship between the Isle and the Calf of Man, the wild night and its waning moon, the subdued roar of the current, the cries of the maniac on the shore, and the black figures dimly descried struggling on the rock. "Wives and Daughters" is of course the strongest possible contrast to these gloomy pictures. It is enlivened this month by the introduction of a new character—Mrs. Gibson's daughter by her former marriage—who promises to be a success. The "Rise of Roman Imperialism" is an able article, especially suggestive from the comparison implied in every line between the career of Augustus and that of the restorer of Imperialism in France. An equally interesting paper might be written on the differences between them, but their affinities are perhaps more numerous, certainly more conspicuous. "Orvieto" is a good description of this remarkable old city, with an account of the great but little known works of the mediæval artists, Nicola Pisano and Luca Signorelli, whose principal works it contains. "University Life" is a very entertaining and generally accurate chapter of gossip on the subject, and "Winter Shooting" a suitable companion to the agreeable paper on partridge-shooting published in the season. "Bohemians and Bohemianism" contains some graphic sketches and amusing anecdotes, but hardly so many as we should have expected, the fertility of the subject considered. Some of the persons introduced will be readily recognised. On the whole, this number is about the perfection of the light literature that just keeps above frivolity.

Macmillan, as usual, aspires to and attains a higher level, but fulfils its aim less perfectly. The best article is undoubtedly that in which Professor Masson records his recollections of his deceased friend, Agostino Ruffini. Some writer of fiction—but one endowed with sentiments and perceptions above the common—should appropriate this figure of the grave, courteous, quietly-longing, half-desponding exile, so strangely placed in a Scotch city, and so curiously influencing, and in some sense inspiring, the shrewd, hardy, practical young men with whom he at first sight seemed to have so little in common. We fancy we need not look further for the source of that generous zeal for Italy which Professor Masson manifested so warmly at a time when such sympathies were deemed the mark of a visionary or an anarchist. The writer has also been able to render his own powers more justice in this delineation of a warm attachment than in his more studied portraits of the great professors and preachers whom he only contemplated from the outside. Next in interest to this tribute to the dead is Professor Goldwin Smith's professedly slight and imperfect portrait of a great living celebrity—President Lincoln. The ludicrous falseness of the popular estimate of this remarkable man must by this time have become apparent to all capable of reflection. Mr. Smith has contributed towards the formation of a better one by some judicious observations; but, in particular, by simply letting us see how the President is wont to express himself on great occasions. No man, it must be conceded by all who read this paper, could have spoken more simply and nobly over the dead at Gettysburg; more firmly, and at the same time wisely and moderately, on the question of emancipation; more tersely and unanswerably than in rebutting the charges of illegal arrests. The same spirit pervades all these utterances—that of a magistrate severely conscious of his responsibilities, disinterested, energetic, circumspect. The scrap on the late Professor Boole is either two pages too long or six too short. One of the greatest faults of this magazine is the interminable length to which the serial stories are allowed to run. Both have now reached a point where memory is dead beat and attention hopelessly bewildered. Yet it is impossible to dip into Mr. Kingsley's without encountering some graphic touch of description or brilliant flash of diction; or into Mrs. Oliphant's without yielding to the charm of her tender devoutness of spirit.

The authoress of "The Perpetual Curate" returns to *Blackwood* with a new story, "Miss Marjoribanks," which promises well. "The Visit to the Confederate States" is concluded, and is not uninteresting reading when we have once got over our disappointment at finding the writer so mere a collector of gossip and so hopelessly incapable of any breadth of view or any correct appreciation of the relative importance of the matters that fell under his cognisance. Seldom have such admirable opportunities of investigation been so sadly misused. "Knight-Errantry in the Nineteenth Century" makes some amends. It is a paper in the old *Blackwood* style, replete with hearty fun, bordering on the farcical. A political biography of Mr. Gladstone opens fairly enough, but soon proves to be an insidious attempt to damage his chance of re-election at Oxford by spiteful carpings at his conduct concerning questions on which peculiar sensitiveness is expected from an academic constituency.

Fraser opens with a luminous survey of the present condition of the Chinese empire and the transactions of the past three years. The point chiefly insisted on is the tendency of events to gradually bring China into the great family of civilised nations. The last war finally convinced the Celestials of their mistake respecting the power of the Western nations; their necessities compelled them to solicit the assistance of their conquerors; and, while they found the material aid they sought in the military genius of Colonel Gordon, the disinterested course of the British Minister allayed their inveterate suspicions, and the vast increase of their revenue convinced them of the substantial advantages of our alliance. It still remains to be seen how far these views have actually modified the traditions of Chinese statesmanship, or how far they are peculiar to a few enlightened men placed by accident at the head of affairs. According to the writer, Prince Kung, the Regent, is not a man of marked ability, and the liberality of his administration is really due to his counsellor, Wu Siang. Some interesting statistics of the progress of Chinese commerce are given, and the article concludes with a vindication of the Pekin Cabinet from the charge of bad faith brought by Mr. Lay. "The Story of Saneha" is another paper of very great interest, being a translation, by Mr. Goodwin, one of our best Egyptian scholars, of a hieroglyphic document which the interpreter, who leans to the longer chronology, refers to a date of about 2200 B.C. It is the story (whether genuine or fictitious cannot be ascertained, but probably the former) of a certain Saneha, a courtier of Amenemha I. (about 2400 B.C., according to Goodwin), who fled from the Court, and, after a long residence with another Sovereign, was invited back and restored to favour. The narrative is in general simple and intelligible, except when interrupted by hyperbolical adulation of the King. Mr. Goodwin does not profess to have achieved an entirely satisfactory version, but states that his rendering agrees in the main with that of M. Chabas, a French savant, who undertook the task "simultaneously, but without concert or communication." "The Rest of It" is an entertaining essay, in A. K. H. B.'s usual style. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's letter on the law of the Church of England is an exposition of a branch of his argument on the Colenso case into which the Court would not permit him to enter, considering his position too obviously correct to require proof. He now writes for the unlearned public, who, it is to be hoped, will read him, the point being one of extreme importance. Dean Stanley's genial paper "On the Spirit of the Church of the Nineteenth Century" was read before a gathering of clergymen, which, probably, accounts for its very conciliatory tone.

The *Dublin University* and the *St. James's Magazine* have many readable papers, but nothing of special note.

Temple Bar commences with a new story by Miss Braddon, which seems to us to promise better things than we have yet had from her. There is more insight into character, more human interest, more thought, and evidence of intellect. We believe Miss Braddon is capable of producing much better works than she has as yet allowed herself to write. Mr. Byron's story also improves. The writer's vocation is evidently for the comic rather than serious, and his descriptions of the lower grades of literary life are both amusing and pungent. There are elements of a much higher kind in Mr. Wills's story—a fiction strikingly original, and reminding us of nothing else, unless it be of Jean Paul, in the mutual interpenetration of rich humour and deep pathos in the scene where the hard, worldly husband reviews his estimate of his deceased wife by the light of the success of her posthumous novel. In the scene between Chantrey and the Major, too, there is fine feeling for character as well as an acute perception of its singularities. "Through Wilts" is an excellent paper of its class, and "Recent Criticism on Tennyson" is very subtle and discriminating. Somehow, this magazine is particularly fortunate in its poets. "Glimpses" is founded on a very fine thought, which would have gained by condensation; and the sonnet, "Three Maidens," besides embalming a beautiful idea, has all the clearness and symmetry vital to, but so frequently absent from, this species of composition.

The *Churchman's Family Magazine* introduces a new feature, "Our Clerical Club—a sort of decorous "Noctes Ambrosianæ"—in which the topics of the day are discussed in no ungenial spirit. We turned with interest to Mr. Wilberforce's account of the Munich Conference, but found it brief and disappointing. With all goodwill to the *Englishman's Magazine*, we cannot say that the contributors have yet attained the end they propose to themselves. They seem to want experience, and the general effect is heavy. Lord Lyttelton's paper "On the Proposed Reform of the Sunday Lessons" is, however, eminently frank and practical. The *Month* is, as usual, written with grace and refinement; but its sectarian character will restrict it to a limited public. Of *Good Words*, the *Quiver*, and *London Society*, it is unnecessary to say more than that they continue to perfectly fulfil the aims of their respective conductors.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No. 10. (Chapman and Hall.) The worst number yet published, following one of the best. Its inferiority may be explained by its being the last of the second book, which compels Mr. Dickens to take up all the loose threads of his story and attach them to some definite point of the action. It would have been well if he could have dropped them altogether; for this number is full of the sayings and doings of very uninteresting people.

The *Globe* states that Mr. Justice Williams has tendered his resignation as one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. It is reported that Mr. Lush, Q.C., will be the new Judge.

A great many workshops in the centre of Paris are at present busy manufacturing gilt copper ornaments in imitation of gold—earrings, chains, and rings of the same—together with table ornaments, all for the Chinese markets.

The Roman Railway Company has opened a direct route from Naples to Florence in twenty hours, 93f. first class. The annoyance of changing carriage at Isoletta, the confine of the Naples Kingdom and Papal States, is over.

The population of the ten principal cities of the United Kingdom is increasing at so rapid a rate that it is necessary to take the increase into account in calculating for the weekly table their mortality. And by the best estimates that can be framed from the Census their population will amount to 5,524,012 in the middle of the present year; London counting for 3,015,494, Edinburgh for 174,180, Dublin for 254,808, Liverpool for 476,368, Manchester and Salford for 465,763, Glasgow for 423,723, Birmingham for 327,842, Leeds for 224,025, and Bristol for 161,809. The population of all the ten cities has overflowed their limits; and even the lines of boundaries, traced at the date of the Reform Bill, in the interval of a generation, are already antiquated. The question of the health of the ten cities is of paramount importance, for diseases from afar find homes in them, or growing epidemics radiate from their centres through the whole population. Their leaven leavens the whole lump, as their intelligence agitates the mass of the nation. The deaths of the week ending on Saturday last were 3469, the births 3643. The rate of mortality (per 1000 per annum) was 33 in the ten cities; namely 30 in London, 32 in Edinburgh, 39 in Dublin, 42 in Liverpool, 40 in Manchester, 29 in Salford, 36 in Glasgow, 32 in Birmingham, 29 in Leeds, and 30 in Bristol (exclusive of its large workhouse). All these rates are above the average of their respective cities, which is in part due to the winter weather. The mean annual mortality of healthy places is, it will be recollected, 17 in 1000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The members of the North London Band of Hope, Caledonian-road, gave, on Thursday week, a concert in the vestry-hall of St. Pancras, before 900 of the workhouse inmates, including the halt, lame, blind, and even the quietly disposed from the insane wards.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week Mr. Bazalgette presented a report on the new railway schemes about to be promoted this Session in connection with the metropolis. It appears that the railways projected are fourteen miles in length, and that the cost of their construction will be £17,000,000.

The first meeting of the Department of Economy and Trade of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was held in Adam-street, Adelphi, on Tuesday evening, when a paper was read by Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., president of the department, "On the Economical Principles of a Reform of the Legislation and Administration for the Conveyance of Goods and Passengers by Railways."

The Prince of Wales has given 100 guineas in aid of the Licensed Victuallers' Building Fund. At a large gathering of the friends of the institution, which took place at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, last week, for the purpose of devising plans for a great and united effort on the part of the trade at large to raise the additional capital requisite to place the asylum on a footing which shall render it secure against every contingency, a sum of 1000 guineas was contributed, and steps were taken for a widespread appeal to the friends of the charity during the chairmanship of Mr. Golding.

The annual general court of governors of the German Hospital, Dalston, was held on Monday at the London Tavern. From the report of the hospital committee, it appeared that the number of in-patients in the hospital from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1864, was 795; of these, 448 were cured. The number of out-patients during the same period was 17,728, making a grand total of patients relieved during the year of 18,523. The receipts for the year were £4174; expenditure, £3700. The building fund amounts to about £14,000, and a further sum of £3000 is required to cover the costs of the new buildings and fittings. The anniversary dinner will take place at the London Tavern on the 1st of March next, at which the Duke of Cambridge has promised to preside.

Two Industrial Exhibitions were opened on Wednesday—one for the working classes south of the river, at the Lambeth Baths; the other, confined to the narrower range of the operative coachmakers, at the Coachmakers' Hall, Noble-street, City. Both were opened with considerable spirit, and each promises, in its own way, to be successful. The Lambeth Exhibition, which is the second of the kind in that district, was attended at the opening by the Bishop of Winchester, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., and several of the clergymen and Dissenting ministers of the district. The Marquis of Lansdowne opened the Coachmakers' Exhibition. The Very Rev. Dean Milman and several members of the Coachmakers' Company were also present.

Last week the births of 1894 children—964 boys and 930 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1855-64 the average number (corrected) was 2084.——The influence of the cold weather on the lives of the population is apparent in the increased mortality in London. In the week that ended on Saturday last the deaths of 1747 persons were registered; in the previous week the number was 1585. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1855-64) the average number of deaths is, with a correction for increase of population, 1591. 359 persons died last week from zymotic diseases, the corrected average number being 331. Whooping-cough is the most fatal disease in the list, having carried off eighty-one children. Seventy-six deaths were caused by typhus, fourteen by smallpox, and twenty-six by measles. Fifty-seven deaths occurred from scarlatina, and seventeen from diphtheria. 472 deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis), the corrected average number being 404. Bronchitis was much more fatal than in any previous week of the present winter season, 316 persons having died from this disease. Pneumonia, on the contrary, shows a somewhat lower mortality than the average; it carried off ninety-three persons. 203 deaths occurred from phthisis, eighty-six from diseases of the heart, and 183 from diseases of the brain and nervous system. Thirty-eight persons were killed by accidents, sixteen deaths occurred from fractures or contusions, three children and two adults died from burns or scalds, five persons were drowned, and nine infants and one adult were suffocated. Two persons committed suicide, and two infants were murdered.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. A communication was read from General Knollys stating that he had been commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to express the extreme satisfaction of the Prince and Princess to learn that the Albert Victor life-boat, stationed at Berwick-on-Tweed, had rescued six fishermen from drowning. A grant of £40 was made in aid of the funds now raising for the widow and three young children of the poor man who perished from the Holyhead life-boat, on the 14th ult., when, owing to the breaking of the masts' clamp, the boat was capsized. The life-boat, manned by fifteen men, had put off during a furious storm, and brought the schooner Henry Holman and her crew of eight men to a place of safety. Rewards amounting to £36 were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution for saving the following shipwrecked crews during the late heavy gales:—Brig Steffaria, of Palermo, vessel and crew of twelve men saved; schooner Thomas, of Liverpool, six men saved; brig Willie Ridley, of Plymouth, eight men saved; French lugger La Maria François Le Père Samson, vessel and four men saved; brig Elizabeth, of Lowestoft, vessel and seven men saved; schooner Henry Holman, of Plymouth, vessel and eight men saved; fishing-boat of Berwick and six men saved: total, fifty-one lives and five vessels saved. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were presented to Captain T. H. B. Fellowes, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard at Penzance, and to Major F. W. Testing, of the Royal Marine Artillery, in acknowledgment of their gallant services in saving life from shipwreck. Various other rewards were also granted to the crews of fishing-boats and others for saving life from different wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Payments amounting to upwards of £2000 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. It was reported that the institution had sent during the past month new life-boats to Poole, Dorset; Penzance, Cornwall; Bridlington, Yorkshire; Tramore, in the county of Waterford; and Girvan, Ayrshire. Public demonstrations had taken place at most of the above places on the arrival of the life-boats. New life-boats, built by Messrs. Forrestt and Son, under the superintendence of the institution, had also been recently forwarded to the life-boat societies at South Holland and Marseilles. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspector of life-boats of the institution on their recent visits to some of the life-boat stations on the coast. It was stated that a legacy of £200 had been left to the institution by Mrs. Morgan, of Cheltenham. Messrs. Leaf, Sons, and Co., Old Change, had expressed their desire to present the institution with the whole cost of a life-boat station. Henry Nixson, Esq., of Manchester, had also intimated his intention of defraying the cost of a life-boat establishment.

LAW AND POLICE.—In the Admiralty Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Lushington applied, in the matter of the Amazon, for an apportionment of £1000, awarded as salvage-money. The Court granted £500 to the owners, £200 to the master, and £300 to the crew.

A communication has been received from the Home Office by Mr. Beard, solicitor to the assignees under the bankruptcy of Matthews, to the effect that the £300 to which Matthews is entitled as a reward for his exertions in reference to the apprehension and subsequent conviction of Franz Müller, will become payable to the official assignee of the estate. The creditors of Matthews, who but for this circumstance would have lost the whole of their debts, will now receive a dividend of upwards of 10s. in the pound.

The Strand Musick Hall Company, which has had such a short existence, was before the Master of the Rolls on Saturday. It is said that the debts and liabilities of the company far exceed their assets, and that there are creditors holding securities which more than cover all the resources of the firm.

The second January sessions of the Central Criminal Court began on Monday. The two thieves, named Grant and Northgate, who broke into the house of Mr. Bodkin, at Highgate, pleaded guilty on Monday. The Recorder sentenced Grant to ten years' and Northgate to seven years' penal servitude, and ordered a reward of £2 to each of the policemen, who, he said, had acted with remarkable courage. On Tuesday the grand jury brought in a true bill against Mr. Terry and Mr. Burch, for issuing a fraudulent balance-sheet of the Unity Bank. The trial has been postponed.

The Littlehampton, Havre, and Honfleur Steam-ship Company was summoned to appear before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, yesterday week, to answer a charge of not having deposited a complete list of the shareholders at the office of the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies; but it appeared that the directors had acted under the advice of counsel in making the return in the shape it was made. On this and other grounds the summons was dismissed.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, two persons were fined for snowballing and riotous conduct in Kensington-gardens on Sunday.

On the morning of the 24th of November last it was discovered that the shop of Mr. Abrahams, jeweller, of the Strand, at the corner of the Lowther Arcade, had been entered, and jewellery valued at considerably over £1000 had been stolen. A search of the premises showed how the robbery had been committed. Three men had engaged a bed-room at a coffee-house four doors from Mr. Abraham's shop. In the night they had cut through the ceiling of the room, got out upon the roof, walked to Mr. Abraham's house, where nobody slept, cut a hole in the roof, and thus secured entrance, and, after robbing the shop, had returned by the way they came to the coffee-house. In the bed-room they stripped the jewellery of all the tickets and marks, and then, putting the valuables into carpet-bags which they carried, marched out of the front door of the house at four o'clock in the morning. A man, who says his name is Price, but who seems to have many an alias, has been brought up at Bow-street Police Court, charged with having been one of the three men engaged in the robbery. A waitress at the coffee-house swore to his identity. He was not apprehended without a severe struggle with the police officer. He stands remanded for further examination.

Three men were brought up at the Mansion House Police Court on Thursday week charged with defrauding several fire insurance offices. The men had been employed at Meriton's Wharf, Dockhead, where a few weeks ago there was a great fire. It seems that when the goods were landed at the wharf to be stored tablets bearing the name of the vessel by which the goods had been brought were affixed to the bales. It is charged that since the fire the prisoners have removed the tablets from several thousand bales and affixed others bearing another name. The bales have then been represented as destroyed by the fire, the trace to them being removed by the changing of the tablets. In this way some thousands of pounds have been paid by the insurance offices for goods which are now in the warehouses. The plan was exposed by a labourer at the wharf. After some evidence had been taken, the prisoners were remanded.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE flatness has prevailed in the market for all National Stocks. The transactions for Money have been on a very limited scale, and the Account operations have been unimportant. Prices have, therefore, given way, and the inquiry for loans in the Stock Exchange has been somewhat active, at 5 per cent for short periods.

In the General Discount Market the supply of capital is abundant; but the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4¾ per cent.	Four months' bills	5¼ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4¾ "	Six months' bills	6 "
Three months' bills	5 "		

On the Continent money has ruled about stationary, with a moderate demand. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4½	4½	Turin	6	6
Vienna	5	5	Brussels	5	4
Berlin	5	4¾	Madrid	9	10
Frankfort	5	5	Hamburg	—	4
Amsterdam	4½	4½	St. Petersburg	6½	9

The Joint-stock Banks are now giving 4 per cent for money at call, 4¼ per cent if with seven, and 4½ per cent if with fourteen, days' notice of withdrawal.

About £450,000 in bullion has arrived this week. Mexican dollars have sold at 60⅞d., and fine bar silver has produced 61⅞d. per ounce.

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills on the East, at previous quotations—viz., 1s. 11⅝d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11⅝d. on Bombay.

The annexed return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Jan. 7:—

Bank of England	£19,571,118
Private Banks	2,959,367
Joint-stock Banks	2,737,410
Scotland	4,325,591
Ireland	5,661,035
	£35,254,512

Compared with the same period last year, the above figures show a decrease in the total circulation of £731,103.

On Monday, Stocks generally were very dull, at slightly depressed rates. Consols, for Transfer, marked 89½ ⅝; Ditto, for Time, 89¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞; Bank Stock, 244 to 246; India Stock, 213 to 216; Ditto Five per Cents, 103¾ to 104; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem. On the following day, Consols, for Money, were 89½ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 89¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 104 and 103⅞; Ditto Bonds, 10s. prem. The transactions on Wednesday were much restricted. Consols, for Transfer, 89½ ⅝; Ditto, for Time, 89¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88½ ⅝; Bank Stock, 245 to 247; India Stock, 213 to 216; India Five per Cents, 103⅞ ⅞; Rupee Paper, 101 to 103, and 109 to 111; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem. On Thursday the market was firmer, Consols being 89⅜ ½ for Money, and 89⅝ ⅝ for the present Account. Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 88½ ⅝; India Five per Cents, 103⅞ ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. prem.

Owing to the recent Federal successes, the market for the Confederate Loan has ruled heavy, at reduced quotations. Turkish Consolidés are firm, at 52¾ to 53; but most other Foreign Securities are very inactive. Egyptian Scrip has marked 2 to 2¼ prem.; Italian, ¼ to ½ prem.; Danubian, 1 to 0½ dis.; Mexican, 7 to 5 dis.; and the Confederate Loan, 53 to 55. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been done at 83½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 18½; Ditto, 1864, 96⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 23¼; Ditto, 1864, 27; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 82⅞; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47⅞; Russian Old Five per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1862, 89½; Ditto Three per Cents, 54⅞; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, Deferred, 40½; Ditto, Passive, 32⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 14⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 91½; Ditto, 1858, 73½; Ditto, 1862, 70⅞; Ditto, 1863, 68; Ditto Four per Cents, 98¾ ex div.; and Venezuela Six per Cents, 42¼.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and prices have somewhat improved:—Alliance have sold at 35½; Australasia, 71; Ditto, New, 66; Bank of London, 153 ex div.; Bank of Wales, 15½; Brazilian and Portuguese, 11½; Consolidated, 11¼ ex div.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 20½ ex div.; European, 15½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 29½; Imperial, 33¼ ex div.; Imperial Ottoman, 17½; Land Mortgage of India, 5½; London Chartered of Australia, 24; London and County, 80; London Joint-Stock, 48 ex div.; London and South African, 22; London and Westminster, 94 ex div.; Merchant, 28⅜; Mercantile and Exchange, 8¼; Oriental, 58; Ditto, New, 54; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 11⅝; Union of Australia, 53; and Union of London, 53½.

The Market for Colonial Government Securities has been quiet. Canada Six per Cents have marked 93½; Ditto Five per Cents, 82; Cape Six per Cents, 108⅞; New Zealand Five per Cents, 87½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108½.

In Miscellaneous Securities a tolerably extensive business has been transacted. Australian Agricultural, 19¾; Ceylon Company, 10; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8¼; Ditto, New, 5⅜; Credit Foncier of Mauritius, 7; Crystal Palace, 35; East Indian Financial, 6; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 5¼; Financial Corporation, ¼ ex div.; Financial Discount, 3¼; Fore-street Warehouse, 9¼; General Credit, 7¼; Hudson's Bay, 16¼; International Financial, 7¾ ex div.; Joint-stock Discount, 9¼; London Financial, 23 ex div.; Natal Land, 4¼; National Discount, 15⅜ ex div.; National Financial, 6; Ottoman Financial, 9; Peel River Land and Mineral, 39⅜; Royal Mail Steam, 97; Smith, Knight, and Co., 3⅜; Société Financière d'Egypte, 4⅜; South Australian Land, 39⅜ ex div.; West India and Pacific Steam, 15⅜.

American (Federal) Securities have been in improved request, and prices have advanced about 1 per cent. United States Five per Cents have been 52 to 51; Virginia Six per Cents, 30¼; Erie Shares, 33¼ ex coupon; and Illinois Central, 53.

There has been an improved feeling in the Railway Share Market, and the quotations have tended upwards. The dividend of the Midland Company is at the rate of 7½ per cent. The "calls" for the present month amount to £930,796. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 93⅜; Great Eastern, 47¼; Great Northern, A Stock, 155¼; Great Western, 82¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118⅜; London and Brighton, 106½ ex div.; London and North-Western, 122¼; London and South-Western, 99; Metropolitan, 129¼; Ditto, New, 6¼; Midland, 138¼; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 108¼; North-Eastern—Berwick, 115; Ditto, Leeds, 73; Ditto, York, 106; North Staffordshire, 80¼; South Devon, 58¼; South-Eastern, 87¾.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 57½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101¾; East Indian, 101¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 101¼; Great Western of Canada, New, 6⅜; Indian Branch, 1¼; Scinde, 99¼; Ditto, Delhi, 100.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10; Bahia and San Francisco, 16¼; Sambre and Meuse Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 9¼; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 21⅜; Turin and Savona, 10; West Flanders Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 9¼.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 4 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£383,684	An increase of bullion of	£144,009
An increase of public deposits of	704,653	An increase of rest of	29,136
A decrease of other deposits of	105,939	A decrease of reserve of	242,020
An increase of securities of	867,525		

The total circulation is £20,998,178. Public deposits amount to £5,541,452; and private deposits to £14,147,994. Securities are £30,010,983; and the stock of bullion is £14,451,221.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 30.—The supply of English wheat on sale to-day was very moderate. For both red and white qualities the demand ruled inactive, at last week's quotations. Fine foreign wheats changed hands slowly, at full prices. In other descriptions next to nothing was doing, at late rates. Malting barley moved off steadily; other kinds slowly, at last week's prices. Malt was in good supply and sluggish request, at late currencies. Sound oats were firm in price, with a steady inquiry. Heated samples were much neglected. Beans were quite as dear as last week. In peas scarcely any business was transacted. Both English and foreign flour was steady in price.

Jan. 25.—Fine wheat, barley, and oats sold at full prices. Otherwise the trade was very inactive.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 40s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 24s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 34s.; grey peas, 31s. to 34s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 40s.; boilers, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; households, 32s. to 33s.; country marks, 27s. to 33s. per 280 lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 320; barley, 610; malt, 1650; oats, 1460; flour, 280. Foreign: Wheat, 40; barley, 810; oats, 17,180.

Seeds.—Clover seed still moves off freely, at further enhanced rates. All other seeds command full prices. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 59s. to 60s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 18s. to 22s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 10s.; white ditto, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; tares, 8s. 0d. to 9s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 11s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 68s. to 120s.; white ditto, 58s. to 80s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 36s. 6d.; barley, 29s. 0d.; oats, 19s. 3d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 72,510; barley, 71,913; oats, 7804 quarters.

Tea.—There is about an average business doing in most kinds, and prices are fairly supported.

Sugar.—No change has taken place in the quotations. The market, however, is steady. Stock, 106,608 tons, against 74,400 tons last year.

Coffee.—Most descriptions move off slowly, at about stationary prices. The stock consists of 11,198 tons, against 11,071 tons in 1864.

Rice.—This article is in fair request, at full quotations. Stock, 52,291 tons, against 53,131 tons last year.

Provisions.—Both Irish and foreign butter is in fair request, at full quotations. Fine Kiel is worth 128s. to 133s. per cwt. Bacon is firm, at 61s. to 62s. per cwt. for Waterford landed. Lard is held at extreme rates. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is steady, at 41s. 6d. to 41s. 9d. per cwt. The stock amounts to 50,320 casks, against 65,624 ditto last year. Rough fat 2s. 2d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £32 15s. per ton. Rape is quiet, at £41 10s. to £45 10s.; and fine palm, £36 10s. French turpentine, 69s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The inquiry for rum is steady, at full quotations. Brandy and grain spirits command very little attention.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Cowper Hartley, 16s.; Harton, 16s. 9d.; Belmont, 17s.; Haswell, 19s. 6d.; South Kelloe, 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 19s.; Kelloe, 18s. per ton.

Hops.—Nearly all kinds are a dull inquiry; nevertheless, prices are supported. The best samples are still worth 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—English qualities move off steadily, at very full prices; but foreign and colonial parcels are a dull inquiry, at late rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the demand is steady, at from 65s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Thursday, Feb. 2.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. Nearly all breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The general top figure was 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was limited; nevertheless, sales progressed slowly, at previous quotations. The best Downs, in the wool, realised 6s. 2d. per 8 lb. We were scantily supplied with calves, which met a dull inquiry, at late rates—viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, but not cheaper.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 17s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 982; cows, 120; sheep, 3010; calves, 126; pigs, 320. Foreign: Beasts, 110; sheep, 364; calves, 119.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

BANKRUPTS.

L. P. TURNER, City, painter.—W. KEYLOCK, City, warehouseman.—J. WHEELER, Walworth, furniture-dealer.—G. COURTHOPE, Grosvenor Park South, coal merchant.—F. W. NIVES, Southampton, hairdresser.—W. FELGATE, Commercial-road, builder.—J. R. R. DOWNIE, Vauxhall-bridge-road.—N. LEVY, Goodman's-fields, printseller.—W. COURTENAY, Pentonville, coaldealer.—S. ISAACS, Paddington, greengrocer.—W. GIBBS, Whitechapel-road, grocer.—J. A. BROWN, Fulham-road, commission agent.—E. PRICE, Pimlico, mason.—H. A. POWER, Soho.—J. F. BENISON, Battersea, butcher.—H. CANHAM, Tabernacle-square, china-dealer.—E. BATTEN, Paddington, plumber.—F. WICKWAR, Walham-green.—S. JACOBS, Knightsbridge, jeweller.—A. W. CLARK, Lower Clapton, dealer in glass.—J. LAKIN, Edgware-road, linendraper.—T. C. HARRIS, Pimlico, miscellaneous dealer.—G. BAXTER, Northampton-square, patentee of printing in oil colours.—C. ROSE, Rochester, baker.—J. WEBSTER, Lee.—A. DEEM, Brighton, auctioneer.—A. WATTS, Freemantle, builder.—J. TUGWELL, Horsham, stationer.—J. RICHES, Kelling, cattle salesman.—H. W. COOMBS, Salisbury, publican.—H. MOORE, Wimborne Minster, attorney.—T. E. COOPER, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—R. REES, Neath, cabinetmaker.—P. CLAR, Kingston-on-Hull, brewer.—P. W. BRACKENBURY, Upton, land surveyor.—W. WHEATLEY, Kingston-on-Hull, pawnbroker.—R. MOORE, Liverpool, brewer.—J. LANCASHIRE, Middleton, crinoline manufacturer.—W. H. JONES, Birmingham, brassfounder.—E. JONES, Liverpool.—W. LESTER, Liverpool, chemist.—E. KNOWLES, Bradford, shoemaker.—H. STEPHENSON, Salford.—N. HOBSON, Hulme.—J. TOMLINSON, LEEDS, joiner.—S. TOWERS, Leeds, carter.—R. LOADER, Preston, French polisher.—E. WILTON, Ely, grocer.—R. DAVISON, Manchester, commission agent.—T. BROMHEAD, Peterborough, corn merchant.—J. HAMPTON, Isle of Wight, horsedealer.—O. BOSTOCK, Whitwick, blacksmith.—E. DAVIES, Halifax, roller-coverer.—W. HARTLAND, jun., North Malvern, butcher.—H. PARKIN, Barrow, shoemaker.—H. HUGHES, Maes-mawr.—J. STEVENS, George Town.—W. GREEK, Little Torrington, farmer.—W. P. POOLE, Honiton, schoolmaster.—J. RICHARDSON, Bradford, ginger-beer manufacturer.—G. TAUNT, Oxford, engine-fitter.—J. BUCKLEY, Tunstall, tobacconist.—H. BULLOCK, Hanley, potter.—J. LOFTHOUSE, Hyde, furniture-dealer.—D. SUTTON, Loughborough, tailor.—W. WOOD, Ashton-under-Lyne.—I. LAWTON, Mossley, dye-winder.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

BANKRUPTS.

E. NYBERG, Bucklersbury, merchant.—C. BAINES, Cheapside, commission merchant.—J. GRIEVES, Poultry, commission merchant.—J. J. WORSLEY, Redcross-street, hairdresser.—H. WERNDLY, Wood-street, watchmaker.—C. MORGAN, St. Luke's, coachsmith.—E. MANIERE, Bedford-row, attorney-at-law.—W. PEDLEY, Bartholomew-square.—J. REED, Bethnal-green, flourfactor.—G. FLETCHER, Kennington Park, newspaper editor.—H. W. SAY, Walworth, bricklayer.—T. W. CHAPMAN, Holloway, builder.—H. WRIGHT, Harrison-street.—J. DICKINS, Hackney-road, licensed victualler.—J. PECOVER, Paddington, upholsterer.—E. B. KEELING, Gray's-inn, architect.—J. COLE, Clapham.—W. HARDING, Blackheath, builder.—M. J. SHANNON, Woolwich, engineer.—W. HALL, Barnes, builder.—W. CROSS, Minster, tailor.—J. WILLIS, Maidstone, ironfounder.—E. F. WATTS, Gravesend, commission agent.—K. BURG and P. HOPKINS, Hastings, booksellers.—W. HARRALD, Bury St. Edmunds.—G. CLUBB, Colchester, engineer.—H. DURRANT, Norwich, grocer.—R. TILL, Worcester, butcher.—W. BARTLEY, Oxford, carpenter.—G. CHAMBERLAIN, Whitchurch, plumber.—J. SPICER, Finedon, innkeeper.—A. JOYES, Birmingham, hosier.—J. BEDDARD, Wombourne.—J. BALLANCE, Birmingham, factor.—H. TAYLOR, Birmingham, factor.—H. MARTIN, Tipton, brewer.—J. WATTS, Kingsholm.—R. C. UNDERWOOD, Cam, miller.—T. H. SMART, Cardiff, outfitter.—D. J. GRIFFITHS, Llandilo, printer.—J. EVANS, Penybont Tyrch.—R. SCOBIE, Bodminland, ironmonger.—J. FINLINSON, Leeds, grocer.—S. BUXTON, Leeds, contractor.—H. HARTOP, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.—E. DAWSON, Sheffield, pianoforte-dealer.—J. MANLEY, Rainford, grocer.—P. JACKSON, G. GRIME, and M. BARRY, Blackburn, cotton-spinners.—T. HALLIWELL, Littleborough, manufacturer.—J. SPEIGHT, Lancaster, rope manufacturer.—J. INGHAM, Colne, tax-collector.—J. ROLLASON, Manchester, metal-broker.—A. WINDGARDH, West Hartlepool, ship-broker.—J. GLAISTER, Saltcoats, cooper.—J. FINNEY, Hanley, butcher.—J. WILDER, Aston, licensed victualler.—P. TOMLINSON, Hanley, tailor.—G. HICKMAN, Birmingham, gunlock filer.—W. CLAGUE, Liverpool, joiner.—J. ARMITAGE, Pudsey, cloth weaver.—W. COCKERILL, Northampton, butcher.—J. TAYLOR, West Tanfield, butcher.—O. WILLIAMS, Ystradgunlais, grocer.—C. W. HAGUE, Lichfield, grocer.—H. HILLS, Gateshead, surveyor.—J. G. RENYON, Wigan, bootmaker.—J. BOND, jun., South Stockton, tailor.

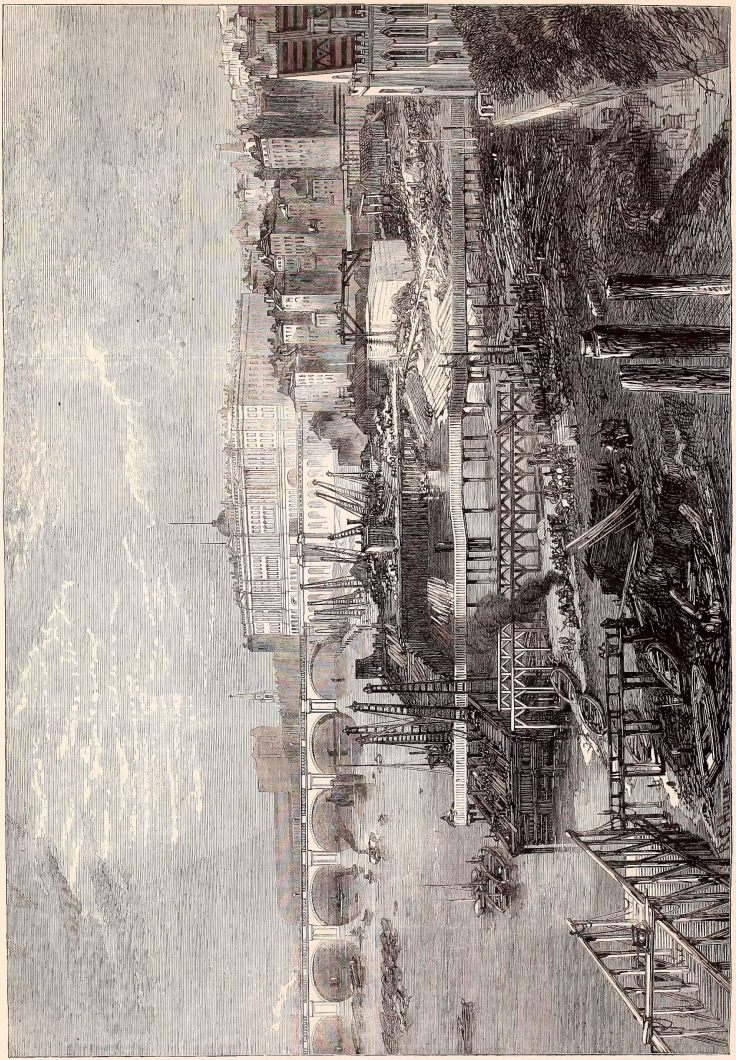
PROGRESS OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AT THE TEMPLE GARDENS.

DURING the past week, the works of the Thames Embankment, which had been partially suspended for several days owing to the severe weather, have been resumed with increased vigour, a large number of additional workmen having been engaged. The works of No. 1 Contract (Mr. Furness's), from Westminster Bridge to Waterloo Bridge, are found to be in much better condition than was anticipated, notwithstanding the heavy falls of snow and severe frost. The filling-in is going on favourably; the brick and other dry rubbish, when shot, mixing with the saturated matter and forming a solid concrete. The brickwork within the caissons is rapidly progressing. In No. 2 Contract (Mr. Ritson's), extending from Waterloo Bridge to the east end of the Temple Gardens, the work is proceeding with such dispatch that our Illustration on the next page, engraved from a sketch taken not very long ago, shows rather the space to be covered by the embankment and the apparatus for its construction than the amount of new ground already made. The point of view is nearly opposite the bottom of Inner Temple-lane, looking up the river; and the wall of the Middle Temple garden is shown on the right hand, with the Middle Temple Library. The earth in front of the garden, both here and at the Inner Temple, has now been raised to a level with the garden itself, and nearly the whole space is filled up between the garden wall and the timber scaffolding which marks the outer line of the projected embankment, so that there is little or no water now to be seen within the temporary piles. The long wooden gangway leading from the bottom of Essex-street to the steam-boat pier is a conspicuous feature in the middle of our View. Beyond this part we see another portion of the rising embankment, between Norfolk-street and Somerset House, which was illustrated by the Engraving published in this Journal some months back. In the background are Somerset House, Waterloo Bridge, St. Martin's Church, and the Hungerford Railway Station.

THE MURDER OF TWO BRITISH OFFICERS IN JAPAN.

WE have received from Mr. Wirgman, our Artist and Correspondent at Yokohama, a letter, dated Nov. 30, in which he gives a mournful account of the feelings of grief and consternation which affected the European residents upon hearing of the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird. He relates the affair as follows:—"Last Friday week a party of six of us went out for a trip of five days for the purpose of sketching and photographing. On the Monday we met Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird on the Island of Enosima. They were admiring the view of Fusiyama; and we asked them to join our party, as we were going to sleep at Fujisawa, on the Tokaido; but they, unfortunately, declined, as they had not seen the Daiboots, a large bronze idol, near Kamakura. So they left us, intending to return to Yokohama before evening. We continued our way, and arrived safely at Fujisawa, where, shortly after our arrival, Mr. Beato's servant told him that the two officers we had seen at Enosima had been assassinated. We did not believe it at all, and thought it was a Japanese excuse to get rid of us. However, we loaded with ball cartridge, as we had, besides our revolvers, two fowling-pieces; and slept all in the same room, with our weapons by our side. When we woke next morning a Japanese officer came in and said he had been sent down by the Governor of Yokohama to see if we were safe, as two English officers had been attacked the night before at Kamakura, and one was dead, but the young one was wounded. We had our breakfast and returned to Yokohama by the Tokaido, as had been our intention. We met only one procession, which tranquilly passed us, and we arrived in Yokohama at midday, where we were informed that it was true that the two officers had been murdered, and both were dead. The unfortunate Lieutenant Bird had been killed many hours after he was wounded. By whom he was killed, we do not know; but the Vice-Governor was down there the evening of the attack, and he should have been able to discover who cut the wounded men's neck and gave the mortal blow. I may observe that I myself had been sketching there the evening before with only one companion: so safe did we think it that we left our revolvers at the inn, and walked along the narrow avenue, which was to be the scene of blood so soon, till we arrived on the beach—a most melancholy spot, as we remarked at the time. Sandhills blown about by the wind, a few weird and blasted pines, their branches torn by storms; the murmuring sea; and, in the distance, the ever-smoking volcanic island of Vries, all illuminated by the yellow sunset and quickly advancing night. We sat to sketch the place, and did not leave till dusk."

It appears from the report of the coroner's inquest that, on the morning of Nov. 21, these unfortunate gentlemen, Major George Walter Baldwin and Lieutenant Robert Nicholas Bird, both of the second battalion of her Britannic Majesty's 20th Regiment, left Yokohama, on horseback, for an excursion to Kamakura and Daiboots. About half-past ten they arrived at Enosima, which place they left about twelve o'clock, with the intention of proceeding to Daiboots. The same night information from the district authorities was sent in to the Governor of Yokohama that two foreigners had been assaulted at or near Kamakura; that one was dead, but the other was yet alive. This information having been communicated (about two o'clock in the morning of the 22nd) to the foreign Consuls, Dr. Lindau, the Swiss Consul; Mr. Von Brandt, the Prussian Consul; and other foreign residents went out to the place indicated; Lieutenant Woods, with a party of mounted artillery, and Mr. Fletcher, Interpreter to the British Legation, being ordered to proceed hither in all haste. A little after daylight



PROGRESS OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AT THE TEMPLE GARDENS.—SEE PREVIOUS PART.

SKETCHES IN JAPAN. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN YOKOHAMA.



A REFRESHMENT-STALL IN YOKOHAMA.

they arrived at the threefold road leading from the Great Temple, Hatchioma, where it divides into three smaller roads, one, leading to Daibootz, to the right, the second straight on to the sea, and the third into the country to the left. Near this spot and between a miserable tea-house and a hut for horses, in two small sheds of mats propped up by bamboo, and disposed on mats laid on the ground, were found, most horribly mutilated, the bodies of the two unfortunate gentlemen, the pistol of one of them—one barrel of which appeared to have been recently discharged—by his side, that of the other yet undrawn from his belt. All the inquiries made by Mr. Fletcher failed to elicit any information. No one knew anything but that there the bodies were, and that one of the deceased, the younger one, who said his name was Bird, had lived several hours.

The bodies of the two Englishmen were brought back by water to Yokohama, where an inquest was held on them, at which the following verdict was returned :—"From the evidence brought before them, the jury verdict was returned :—"From the evidence brought before them, the jury have no doubt that this atrocious crime was the act of Japanese swordsmen unknown. The jury further find that their attack must, in all likelihood, have been made on both sides simultaneously, and by a party of five or six ruffians at the very least, but possibly of even greater numbers. The jury are further of opinion that the Japanese evidence read in court is utterly worthless, and that there must be ample testimony in the possession of the Japanese authorities, or attainable by them, descriptive of the whole circumstances of the tragedy."

The funeral was attended by the Ministers and Consuls of all the Powers which have representatives at Yokohama, and by 150 men from the French frigate Semiramis, in addition to the firing-party of 240 men of the 20th Regiment. It is needless to dwell on the indignation which this cruel murder has excited. Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister, has expressed his determination to leave no means untried to secure the punishment of the murderers.

We shall engrave next week our Correspondent's Sketch of the Avenue leading to the Temple of Kamakura. In the meantime we give a couple of his Illustrations of Japanese life and manners, which convey their own explanation.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The New Opera, LARA, every Evening during the Week. To be followed by the Burlesque, THE LION AND THE UNICORN. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE. Under the Sole Management of Mr. FECHTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. S. Emery, C. Horsman, Collett, Miss Henrade, Mrs. C. Horsman, Miss Horsman, and Miss Elsworthy. After which, at Half-past Eight, THE ROADSIDE INN—Messrs. Fechter, C. Horsman, Fitzpatrick, Garden, Raymond, and Collett; Misses Percy and Elsworthy. To conclude with THE BEARFACED IMPOSTORS: Messrs. H. Widdicomb, Moreland, Collett, and Garden; Misses B. Percy and E. Laveno.

NEW GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—The best Pantomime in London—DAME DURDEN; or, Harlequin Robert and Richard Were Two Pretty Men, Every Evening, at Quarter to Seven. All should see the Farmyard and magnificent Transformation Scenes. Concluding with the great Drama of THE WAITS; or, a Christmas Story.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY (SATURDAY), CONCERT and AFTERNOON PROMENADE. Vocalists—Mdme. Louisa Vinning and Mr. W. Coates (from the Royal English Opera—first appearance). Solo, Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Conductor—Mr. Manns. Programme includes Symphony No. 4, in B flat—Mendelssohn; Solo, Pianoforte, Fantasia on Airs from "Mirella"—Lindsay Sloper; Overture, "Melusine"—Mendelssohn. Palace lighted up. Admission, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Tickets, free. Numbered Reserved Seats, Half a Crown, on sale at the Ticket Stands in the Naves.

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THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

THE Right Honourable John Barrington, Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose Portrait we have engraved this week, is one of the respectable firm of John Barrington and Sons, extensive soap manufacturers and tallow merchants, in Dublin. He was born in 1824, and is a grandson of Mrs. Laetitia Baxter, an accomplished woman, who was the early friend and correspondent of Edmund Burke, and whose letters, with a brief memoir, were lately published in an entertaining volume. Mr. Barrington is a member of the Society of Friends, and the first of that body who has held the position of Lord Mayor. He has been two years only a member of the Dublin Corporation, but has already distinguished himself by his talents for public business, his impartiality, and suavity of manner. On Thursday week the new Lord Mayor gave a banquet to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the King's Room at the Mansion House, where 600 gentlemen were assembled to enjoy the civic hospitality. In proposing the health of his Excellency, the Lord Mayor said he trusted there was no chance of the Government abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant; for he believed that the existence of the Viceregal Court, around which the aristocracy and gentry of the country could assemble, was of great value, and it was also of great importance to have a man of ability and judgment directing the governmental business of the country in Dublin. He deplored the absenteeism of Irish landlords, as doing a vast amount injury to the country. In replying to these observations, the Lord Lieutenant said that there were many signs of progress and improvement in the state of Ireland, though great poverty existed in some districts. After speaking of emigration, which he regarded as a blessing rather than an evil, and simply obedience to an economical law, which operates in the agricultural districts of England as well as in Ireland, leading men to take their labour to the best market, Lord Wolchouse proceeded to refer to manufactures, the linen trade in Ulster, and the woollen trade, in the prosperity of which, he said, all Englishmen would rejoice. He then adverted to another sort of manufacture, in regard to which Dublin can certainly boast of one prosperous establishment—namely, the celebrated manufacture of Guinness's Dublin porter. He mentioned the name of Mr. Benjamin Guinness and the example of munificence shown by that gentleman in the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral at his own expense. In conclusion, the Lord Lieutenant referred to the international exhibition to be held in Dublin this year.



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BARRINGTON, LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

WRECK OF THE AFRICAN MAIL-STEAMER ARMENIAN.

THE Royal mail-steamer Armenian, which sailed from Liverpool with the monthly mails for the West Coast of Africa on the morning of Tuesday week, struck upon Arklow bank, on the coast of Wicklow, at midnight of the same day, and soon became a total wreck. The following account of the disaster is given by Mr. Henry J. Waring, of Plymouth, one of the passengers, who has also favoured us with the sketch we have engraved:—

"The vessel left the Bell Buoy, at Liverpool, at 10.30 on the morning of the 24th; weather thick and foggy. In the course of the afternoon the captain twice stopped her to get soundings. At midnight the ship, going under full steam and canvas, ran on the Arklow bank. About an hour afterwards she took fire in the deckhouse, which, after some time, was extinguished by the heavy seas breaking over her. About two o'clock the starboard quarterboat was lowered; the two men who were in her unhooked the davits, took her away, and refused to return to the ship. The starboard life-boat was then lowered, and the ladies, thirteen in number, with six children, were with great difficulty placed in her, in charge of the chief officer and some five or six men, and sent from the ship. The port life-boat was stove in lowering, and became completely useless. Both port quarterboats were then lowered and got away from the ship full of people and in safety. It was then about 4.30. The foremast fell with a heavy crash, carrying the maintopmast with it. In its fall a wire rope got round the neck of a naval officer, a passenger, whose name is not known, and instantly severed his head from his body. A passenger, said to be Mr. Horne, who was clinging to the main boom with a blanket round him, was washed therefrom, as also another gentleman from the break of the poop. The ship then parted in two before the funnel, and at once settled down, the sea driving the rest of the passengers to the main and mizen rigging, six to the former and twenty-five to the latter. She was by this time thoroughly immersed, nothing remaining above the water but the



WRECK OF THE AFRICAN MAIL STEAM-SHIP ARMENIAN ON THE ARKLOW BANK, ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.

two masts and the funnel. Previous to this two of the stewards were washed overboard—the chief and the third steward, the people remaining in the rigging until rescued by the Montague steamer, which came to their assistance, with the life-boat and quarter-boat of the Armenian, which she had picked up with their occupants—namely, the ladies, children, and others. The sea was breaking so heavily over the wreck at this time that the boats could not approach her, but lay off some fifteen yards, keeping up a communication by lines and life-buoys, by which means these unfortunate people were taken from the rigging one by one and drawn through the surf to the life-boat. While this was going on, one of the quarter-boats of the Armenian, manned by four brave fellows from the light-ship, who had volunteered to go to the rescue of those in the rigging of the wreck, while approaching it, was drawn under the breakers and perished. The people taken on board of the Montague were most hospitably treated. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Clarke, the commander of that steamer, who so nobly came to the rescue and landed them at Wexford at eight o'clock in the evening. It is believed that if this timely aid had not arrived the unfortunate people could not have held on to the rigging another hour, many of them being barefooted and lightly clad. Up to the time of the Montague leaving the wreck neither coastguard nor life-boat was seen to approach, and even if they did approach it must have been long after the people had been taken off. The great wonder is why the coastguard and life-boat people had not observed the wreck during the many hours of daylight that intervened prior to the Montague taking off the passengers. The land and a train running along the shore were distinctly seen by the sufferers in the rigging."

Mr. Waring adds, in his letter accompanying the sketch, that when the foremast fell it carried with it the mainmast, and bent down the mizenmast, as shown in our Illustration. In this view nothing of the hull is to be seen, the ship having settled down several feet under water, while the sea made a complete breach over all, and ran far up the masts and rigging. The passengers, amongst whom was Mr. Waring himself, were still clinging to the main and mizen rigging; and they are so represented in our Illustration.

The Armenian belonged to the African Steam-ship Company. She was built some ten years ago, being an iron screw-steamer, of 763 tons registered burden, and with engines of 300-horse power. She was under the command of Captain Thomas Leamon. Her ship's company numbered about forty. She carried twenty-eight first-class, two second-class, and eight deck passengers, the last being sailors. All the crew and steerage passengers were saved. So far as can at present be ascertained, the sufferers were Mr. Horne, passenger; a naval warrant officer, name unknown; Mr. Smith, chief steward; Mr. Watts, third steward. Four of the crew of the light-ship boat, in their exertions to render assistance to the passengers and crew of the Armenian, were also drowned, making a total of eight lives lost.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

It is as nearly as possible a century since the British colonies in America were electing delegates to a convention which was to assemble in New York for the purpose of concerting a united resistance to Mr. Grenville's Stamp Act of 1765. The convention recently held at Quebec by the representatives of the remaining British colonies in America on this side of the Rocky Mountains, was actuated by a very different spirit from that of 1765. The one was pregnant with distrust and a dogged spirit of self-assertion; the other has been profuse in compliments to the Empire, its influence and its institutions.

This happy change of disposition, which augurs a lasting friendship between the British Americans and the people of the British Isles (a friendship more valuable to both than any merely political tie) has been wrought by a corresponding beneficent change in the colonial policy of the British Government and the sentiments of the British nation on which that policy was based. A century ago, the prevailing theory was that the colonies were communities called into existence for the sake of furnishing establishments for the servants of the Crown employed in the administration of the several colonies, and monopolies to our manufacturing, commercial, and shipping interests. It was in vain that Adam Smith ridiculed this system of government, and showed that it was prejudicial, not only to the colonists, but to the parent State. His cogent demonstrations broke against the purblind egotism of the nation and the rooted traditions of the Government.

One of those traditions was to hold fast to the rule of *divide et impera*—to look with suspicion on all combinations between the colonies for political or commercial objects; and, in accordance with this policy, the Imperial Government vetoed the plan of confederation agreed upon by the convention of the colonies which was held at Albany in 1753, although the principal motive for that proposal was not a desire to guard against the encroachments of the Crown, but against the hostility of the French.

The Imperial Government and the nation itself have had their experiences since 1753; they both see things from a higher level than of yore; the idea of equality between nations has advanced as that of the dominancy of one nation over another has declined; we have become less grasping, less arrogant towards our colonists, and we are repaid by confidence and affection where before reigned distrust and smouldering disaffection.

It is especially important to the emigrating classes of Englishmen that there should be one portion of the American continent where, in a congenial climate, they can find themselves at home. Highly favourable to Continental Europeans and to Irishmen, fair to Scotchmen and to British-Americans, American society has, by the force of opinion alone, discouraged and even repelled the English settler. The English have been "the least favoured nation" at the bar of American popular opinion, though it is but just to add that this result has been due more to the retributive jealousy of the numerous and well-organised Irish element of the population than to the old Anglo-American section, which is frequently partial and seldom bitterly opposed to the Englishman in the States.

The British-American colonies have, on the other hand, given to the Englishman all that he ought to desire—"a fair field and *no favour*." The influx of Englishmen into Canada West, both from England and the United States, has been large and influential. We may justly flatter ourselves that the comparatively cool and regular movement of British American political and social life is, in part at least, a consequence of the direct influence thereupon of English national characteristics.

It is precisely because we are sincerely solicitous for the abiding welfare of the projected Confederation that we cannot join some of our contemporaries in flaunting before the eyes of British Americans the dazzling, but, in our opinion, improbable, prospect of their one day becoming "the leading Power of the American continent." It is a dream flattering to British vanity, and countenanced at the present moment by some American malcontents. The British Americans will do well not to import from this island the high-flying Imperial ambition which once swayed Britons so powerfully, but which is now somewhat out of date and fashion. "The leading Power on the American continent," whoever it may be, will have the leading debt in the American continent, will be the most prone to wars of empire, to wars for a fanciful balance of power, or more probably for a real but selfish preponderance. Such distinctions as these may be accepted as the gratuitous gifts of destiny, but are not worth heavy sacrifices for their attainment.

Still more important to the Confederation than its relations to Great Britain and France (for we must not forget that Canada has a hold upon the French heart also) are its relations to its powerful and excitable neighbour. It is the instinct of danger in this direction which has so rapidly brought to a head the idea of a British-American Confederation. President Lincoln has given notice to the British Government to terminate that stipulation of the treaty of Ghent, which, in substance forbade the maintenance of a naval force on Lakes Ontario and Erie. Congress has instructed, or is on the eve of instructing, the President to give the requisite year's notice of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. We will fling a veil of oblivion over General Dix's passionate order, speedily cancelled as it was by the President. The repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty alone will exclude American vessels from the navigation of the Canadian waters, natural and artificial, and place the disabilities of the American fishing interest on the same footing as they were in 1852, when the American people were excited to a war point by the simple enforcement of an almost unquestioned British right. The birthday of the confederation will fall in no halcyon time of security, but at an epoch when the minds of its citizens are brooding anxiously about the future of their country and the various forms of danger to which it may be exposed.

It is to be hoped that the free-trading interests of the Great West will eventually outweigh in the political balance the Protectionist tendencies of the Atlantic States, and that the repeal of one reciprocity treaty will be only a step towards the conclusion of another and an amended one. The pungent manifesto of the Detroit Board of Trade, which has been recently republished in this country, gives us an assurance that the men of the West will not allow their greatest commercial interest, the export of grain and its free transit to the seaboard, to go to the wall. That they will find willing allies in British American statesmen the following well-conceived resolution shows:—

> The communications with the North-Western territory *and the improvements required for the development of the trade of the* Great West with the seaboard, are regarded by this Conference as subjects of the highest importance to the Confederation, and should be prosecuted at the earliest possible period when the state of the federal finances will permit the Legislature to do so.

The improvements referred to are, we presume, the construction of the Ottawa Canal and the deepening of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. Such being the highly precarious state of the commercial relations between British America and the United States, it becomes doubly incumbent on the former to establish that system of entire *intercolonial* free trade which is one of the most prominent features of the new scheme. The sweeping away of four or five provincial tariffs will be the best means of indemnifying the British Americans for the possible loss of a reciprocity treaty with the American Union.

To carry out this general system of free trade, as well as to facilitate intercourse between the maritime provinces and Canada, it is absolutely necessary that the missing links of the intercolonial railroad, which is to connect Halifax with Quebec, be forthwith completed. These missing links are two—viz., between Truro, in Nova Scotia, and Shediac, in New Brunswick; and between Fredericton, N.B., and Rivière de Loup, the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk line, 114 miles below Quebec. The construction of this line was recommended by Lord Durham in his celebrated "Report on the Affairs of British North America," so early as January, 1839, at a time when the present gigantic system of American and Canadian railroads was yet in embryo. We quote this curious passage:—

> The completion of any satisfactory communication between Halifax and Quebec would, in fact, produce relations between these provinces that would render a general union absolutely necessary. Several surveys have proved that it would be perfectly practicable the whole way. It appears to be a general opinion in the United States that the severe snows and frosts of that continent very slightly impede and do not prevent the travelling on railroads; and, if I am rightly informed, *the Utica Railroad, in the northern part of the State of New York, is used throughout the winter*. If this opinion be correct, the formation of a railroad from Halifax to Quebec would entirely alter some of the distinguishing characteristics of the Canadas. Instead of being shut out from all direct intercourse with England during half the year, they would possess a far more certain and speedy communication throughout the winter than they now possess in summer. The passage from Ireland to Quebec would be a matter of ten or twelve days, and Halifax would be the great port by which a large portion of the trade, and all the conveyance of passengers to the whole of British North America, would be carried on. . . . . . If the great natural channel of the St. Lawrence gives all the people who dwell in any part of its basin such an interest in the government of the whole as renders it wise to incorporate the two Canadas, the artificial work which would, in fact, supersede the lower part of the St. Lawrence as the outlet of a great part of the Canadian trade, and would make Halifax, in a great measure, an outport to Quebec, would surely, in the same way, render it advisable that the incorporation should be extended to provinces through which such a road would pass.

Although Sir Robert Peel's Government was favourable to this project, and offered to guarantee 4 per cent interest to the investors, it has not yet been carried out. The want of it was grievously felt by the empire in the winter of 1861-2, when the 10,000 British troops made their famous passage on sleighs between Fredericton and Quebec. The same motives of economy and speed in the conveyance of troops, military stores, and the mails which have prompted the Indian Government to guarantee a certain rate of interest upon the vast sums invested in Indian railroads, has at length impelled both the Imperial and Colonial Governments to renew their offers of a guarantee and a grant of land to any capitalists who will supply the missing links in the railroad chain between Halifax and Quebec. As the surveys have long since been made, and the estimated outlay is only £3,000,000 for a length of 350 miles, and inasmuch as its execution is a condition precedent of the proposed Confederation, we may soon expect to hear of its introduction on the Stock Exchange.

It is a little singular that the crisis which brings upon the tapis the aforesaid suggestion of Lord Durham, for a closer connection between Canada and the maritime provinces, should also be the same which puts an end to his pet scheme for the Legislative Union of the two Canadas, whose express and principal duty it was to be to Anglicise French Canada. His advice was that "Lower Canada must be governed now, as it must be hereafter, by an English population." The French language, laws, and customs were to be "obliterated." His statesmanship on all these points has been singularly traversed by events. The Legislative Union of the two Provinces, far from having been the means of "subjecting the Eastern Province to the vigorous rule of an English majority," has, on the contrary, been the instrument by which a French minority has been able to govern a British majority; and it is the revolt of the British majority against this galling régime which has brought it to a close. But the remedy proposed is not the "obliteration" of French nationality, but the concession to it of a Provincial Legislature with a solitary restrictive stipulation in favour of the payment of Protestant schools, for which an equivalent is given in the payment of Catholic schools in the British province. In the matter of language, the British element allows French as well as English to be used in the General Legislature and its proceedings, while the French Canadians concede that English as well as French may be used in the local Legislature of Lower Canada and in the federal and local courts of Lower Canada. So scrupulously is French nationality respected that, whereas provisions are inserted in the published scheme for consolidating the laws rendering uniform the legal procedure of the other confederated provinces, no allusion is made to any prospective alteration in the laws and procedure of Lower Canada. From the point of view of modern Liberalism, the spirit which pervades this scheme is an immense advance upon the harsh animus towards the conquered and isolated race which inspired the report of the Earl of Durham.

The mail from Sherman's army, by the Arago, reached the New York post-office at half-past six o'clock on Friday night, and the last of more than 200,000 letters was dispatched by the Erie line at a quarter past four the next afternoon. The stamps not having been cancelled, this labour was necessarily performed in the New York post-office, and employed fifteen men throughout the night and up to noon on Saturday. Twenty men were required to sort the letters. This is the largest mail that the New York post-office ever received.

The Registrar-General's Quarterly Return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2200 registrars in all the districts of England during the autumn quarter that ended Dec. 31, 1864; and the marriages in 12,717 churches or chapels, about 5139 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 641 superintendent registrar's offices, in the quarter that ended on Sept. 30, 1864. The population goes on increasing. The weddings in the summer were much more numerous than they had ever been in the season. The births in the last quarter of the year were less numerous than the births of the corresponding quarter of 1863; but with that exception the number is higher than it has ever been since registration began. Death has also been unusually busy. No autumn death-rate has been observed in England higher than that of the last quarter, except in 1846, 1847, and 1858. Bread has been cheap, and employment, except in Lancashire, plentiful; but the weather has been cold, and the waters of the wells and streams have been scanty, as well as impure, through the deficiency of rainfall; of which the storage about dwelling-houses is everywhere deficient. Fever and scarlatina have ravaged several cities where the sanitary arrangements have never yet reached the great body of the population. 177,444 births were registered in the quarter ending Dec. 31, and there were 123,458 deaths during the same period, leaving a natural increase of 53,986 to the population, or 587 daily. The number of emigrants in the quarter who left ports in the United Kingdom where emigration officers are stationed was 33,495, being 12,972 less than in the previous quarter, and 9628 less than in the same quarter of 1863. 123,458 deaths (63,162 males, and 60,296 females) were registered in the last ninety-two days of the year—a number never yet reached in any corresponding season since the commencement of registration.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The cessation of the provincial starring consequent on the early approach of the regular season in town has been signalised by a certain effort to get the stars into galaxies. In more places than one they have corruscated much after the fashion of that bunch of luminous globes which bursts out at the end of the fiery track of a rocket. In the main, the pyrotechny has been the work of the Conservatives. In the latest gatherings of their party there is still greater proof of that belief in themselves, and in their having really a party cry, to which we have recently alluded. There has been a faint touch of the mass-meeting spirit in two most remarkable assemblages which have been held under the auspices of leading Tories.

At Leicester there was absolutely a family likeness to a league; for there, the malt tax being set up as the object of a meeting and of a discussion, the proceedings were not conducted by local agency, but pronounced; and special advocates of the repeal of that tax were in presence, and took some such place as that which used to be occupied anywhere and everywhere by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright in the heat of the anti-corn-law agitation. For corn read malt, for Mr. Cobden read Sir F. Kelly, and for Mr. Bright imagine Mr. Ferrand, and the analogy is complete—upon the surface. It may be that Lord Curzon and Mr. Hartopp, who stood sponsors for Leicestershire on this occasion; and Mr. Bromley, who, new-fledged as he is, could yet take a flight from neighbouring Warwickshire, might have been glad to welcome the two outlying members who came to pile up the agitation; but how came Lord John Manners to cast in his lot with a group of irresponsibles? It is competent, even to Sir F. Kelly, who may or may not be a law officer in a Conservative Government again, to talk for hours in that circular fashion which is peculiar to him; and there is nothing on earth to prevent Mr. Ferrand's railing at—and we had almost written blaspheming as the most apt representative word for his style—a tax, the denunciation of which is agreeable in the one case to the electors of Suffolk, and, in the second, forms as good an excuse as any other for the pouring out of that political and social lava with which Mr. Ferrand is ever overflowing. But, if half that his friends say be true, Lord John is a proximate Minister in a Cabinet where the genius, if not the executant agent, of finance will be Mr. Disraeli, who, as we believe, has by no means pledged himself to a repeal of the malt tax. Nearly the only time in which he agreed with and supported Mr. Gladstone was last Session, in a resistance to a motion framed only to catch a pledge from the House to put that impost down amongst its earliest considerations. There have been rumours ere now, when the Derbyites were in office, that Lord John Manners was rather an obstructive to the Liberalism of that Cabinet; so, perhaps, he does not owe any special allegiance to his chief in the Lower House, and is indifferent about committing himself to a movement which has not been included by Mr. Disraeli in that simple programme of policy which he has declared, and which consists only of the two items of Church and State, and the improvement of wool in certain counties. However, such a little difference as a matter of five or six millions a year can easily be arranged between them when a Cabinet is being built up on compromises.

Of course in Berkshire, whatever may be the case elsewhere, people understand why the electors should give a dinner to Mr. Benyon, who has been one of the representatives of that county since 1860, succeeding a member whose activity was akin to nervous restlessness, who never let an evening pass without asking awkward questions of the Government, and always made a set motion or two every Session. Mr. Benyon has distinguished himself in the House by force of contrast. He is remarkable for nothing ever having been heard of him, and that is, in its way, a Parliamentary merit. Looking to the character of a gathering the other day at Reading, which professed to be in his honour, there does arise a suspicion that in this case Mr. Benyon was made a peg on which to hang a Conservative demonstration. Here, again, there was an effort to give a species of universality to a meeting which was avowedly for general party objects; as well as to present a live candidate, who is to purge Berkshire from Whiggery by procuring the rejection of Mr. Philip Bouverie at the next election. There were Mr. Gathorne Hardy (who was worth having), from Kent, and Mr. Lygon (who was not worth having), from Worcestershire; and Mr. Beach, from Hampshire, who, in a certain and particular sense, rather illustrates the Conservative party as it is understood amongst irreverent North Country Radicals. Thither came Mr. Malins, leaving the Court of Chancery on a day in the middle of Term—a sacrifice the extent of which only lawyers in great practice can appreciate, and which could only be justified by a prevision of a not too-distant solicitor-generalship; and there, in the exercise of his undoubted right as a Berkshire man and a neighbour to the town of Reading, was no less a personage than Mr. Darby Griffith, who, as his speech appears to have been the last on the list, was probably chosen to perform that task which at concerts is known as playing the audience out; and we will venture to engage that, in his well-known zeal for instructing the fewest possible of his fellow-creatures (his fate always in the House), he did not cease while one man was left in that hall, the festive lights of which were growing dim about him. In the somewhat pot-valiant speech of Mr. Mowbray—who, probably because he was the only "right honourable" at hand, was the chairman—and in the pronouncement of Colonel Loyd Lindsay, who is to re-conservatise Berks, were set forth the hopes—no fears, by-the-by—and objects of the party for which they spoke. But the most that uninspired observers can make out of it all is, that there are plenty of opinionists who are ready to dash into a political fight; but what the fight is to be about is not quite so clear. So far as can be made out, the moving cause is personal, in the shape of Mr. Gladstone, who has combined opinions on universal suffrage and cheap claret which are horribly revolutionary, and not to be endured. As a whole, however, one cannot but fancy that all the valorous doings of the Conservatives have a strong family likeness to sciomachy, which may be an exciting but is a very harmless exercise.

The compensation meetings of the last few days—that is, the gatherings on the Liberal side—have been quite different in their character. The humdrum monotone of member to electors has prevailed, whether in the dreary platitudes of Mr. Frederick Peel, at Bury, where he seemed to be weighing out ounces of discretion and offering them to the bystanders as of the value of hundredweights of free talk and passionate oratory; or in the nicely-adjusted murmurings of Mr. Milner Gibson to a quasi-Radical audience at Ashton, where he exhibited to perfection the results of that process of transformation which has been described as catching a Radical, taking him to Court, and making him a Cabinet Minister. To be sure, there has been Mr. Leatham's brilliant oration at Huddersfield, which reads as if the sentences had been constructed by Addison, and then dashed with points and witticisms by Steele, and which, no doubt, was spoken with that most artistic adoption of freedom and spontaneity which he studies so carefully, and which almost, though not quite, veils that which would otherwise be the oratorical vice of too careful preparation. If there is really to be any party strife it must now be at close quarters in the closed lists of Parliament; for the time for contending at long shots is past and gone.

The Roman Pontifical Academy of Archæology has decided that the colossal statue of Hercules in gilt bronze, discovered in the ruins of the theatre at Pompeii, shall henceforth adorn the Vatican and bear the name of the Ercole del Mastai, in memory of Pius IX.

At the suggestion and through the mediation of Austria, negotiations have been entered into at Athens on the subject of the claims of King Otho for the restitution of his private fortune which is still withheld from him. Two commissions are now occupied with this question; one to examine the legal value of the claims made and the other to fix the amount of the indemnity.

"The Eleanor Crosses."—(To the Editor.)—Permit me to point out a slight error in the reference which occurs in your last Number (in the column "Archæology of the Month") to my communication to the *Athenæum*. You state my third proposition, in support of the popular conviction that these crosses are due to the conjugal devotion of King Edward I., to be "the authority of the common law," whereas I used the word "tradition," suggesting that in Westminster Hall the common law itself is only a bundle of such traditions, *but* which, nevertheless, from the earliest periods known to the administration of justice in this country, are held to be conclusive as to what the law is in those Courts which are governed by it, upon any disputed point, whereon no other authority is known to exist.—John Abel, Temple, Jan. 28, 1865.

BETTER DAYS FOR WORKING MEN.

THE principle of Co-operation—illustrating the fable of the bundle of sticks—is producing a wonderful revolution in the towns of the north. In very many of them there are now central stores, with their branches and ramifications, all in vigorous operation. Confined, as they are, to the sale of food and clothing, with a public of their own, buying with ready money and selling for cash, they cannot fail to succeed and to beat the small and even the large shopkeepers out of the field. At Manchester and elsewhere I have been told by shopkeepers that, whereas they were accustomed to take £30 or £60 a week, they now take £5 or £10. The following facts will explain this:—In Rochdale, with 40,000 inhabitants, there are 4900 co-operative members. In Halifax, with about the same population, there are 5000 members. If these members represent heads of families, and the families average four persons, we get half the population in each case as purchasers at their own shops. In Rochdale these 4900 have invested very nearly £300,000 in various co-operative schemes. The stores employ £62,000; the corn-mill, £71,000; the cottage or house building society, £8000; and the cotton-mills, £160,000.

This prodigious sum is subscribed in shares of £1 or £5, paid up in full, or by weekly instalments. The energy and determination thus evidenced by the workpeople to preside over the fructification of their own earnings is mainly due, in Rochdale, to the defalcation of the secretary of the savings bank and the loss to the operatives alone of some £70,000. The bitter lesson has been well learned.

Finding that they had more money than could be employed in stores, these thrifty trading workmen determined to try the virtues of co-operation in the higher sphere of manufacturing; so they built a flour-mill, supplied their own stores, and, driving a ready-money trade, have done well. About fifty co-operative societies depend upon it for unadulterated flour and meal. The capital employed in 1863 was £41,714; the business done, £152,492; the profit, £10,138.

In 1860 a cotton-mill was opened, and another is now rising, close to it, at Mitchell Hey. These are considered the finest mills in Rochdale. They who contribute to the realisation of wealth should participate in its distribution. Such was the conviction of those who originated the enterprise which now involves a capital of £160,000, £90,000 being fully paid up. It was contended that the workpeople, being mostly shareholders, would work to the best advantage; that time and material would be fully economised; that the expensive system of middlemen and agencies, together with the risks of credit, would be dispensed with. There would be no debts, and, after interest, rent, wages, and repairs were provided for, the remainder would be divided—in part in proportion to amount of shares, in part in proportion to wages—the workpeople being paid according to the wage rate of the district. Such was the idea; but this society has objected to the last provision, which throws open, and most wisely, I think, the advantages of co-operation to non-members. My card gained me ready access to this mill a few weeks since, and polite attention. Those who are exalted to the management of these large affairs seem by no means disposed to desert their class, or to dress better than their fellow-members, and I therefore did not look out for an "extensively" got-up man, with gold watch-chain and diamond finger-ring, when inquiring for the secretary or manager. I found nothing beyond fustian. The chairman of the educational committee was introduced to me, and gave me a nod from the huge beam of one of the 50-horse power engines, which was stopped for dinner and required oil. The arrangements of the mill were admirable; the machinery beautiful; cleanliness pervaded every floor; order reigned throughout; and I thought the looks and actions of the 3000 operatives spoke thus:—"There, don't trouble to look after us, we are working for ourselves, and are therefore sure to do our best." And this is, undoubtedly, the feeling which pervades the busy community, notwithstanding the recreance of the society to the true co-operative principle, for most of them are shareholders. As a speculation, the cotton-mill has not proved a success; but it has certainly done better than most private mills. The last dividend, 1s. 10d. in the pound, was paid on the half-year ending December, 1863. It is something, however, to be able to say that the mill has kept running and given work to its people throughout the distress period. Since January, 1860, to January, 1863, they paid £25,000 in wages, removing in this manner a tremendous weight from the rates and relief fund, and doing incalculable service by preserving the *morale* of the people. The gross profits during the same time were £25,000. What they would be in times of prosperity may be surmised from the actual dividends that have been paid by companies that have been longer in operation. The Bacup and Wardle mills have paid dividends varying from 20 to 34 per cent. On consulting the share list, for there is a local market for all these shares, I perceive that the Bacup and Wardle £12 10s. shares are worth £15 10s., Littleborough £10 shares are worth £7 10s., Calliards (woollen mill) £5 shares worth £5, Ripponden £10 shares worth £6 10s., Small Briggs £5 shares worth £1 10s., Rochdale Michell Hey £5 shares worth £4 12s. 6d., Middleton £10 shares worth £7 15s., Greeve £25 worth £20. These shares would not have been at a discount had trade continued good; for, as a whole, the concerns they represent have been unexceptionably managed; and manufacturers around are looking confidently, though alarmedly, to a large extension of a system which seems to possess so many advantages to favour it. So far as the purchase of cotton and its manufacture are concerned, there is a simplicity about the operation eminently adapted to show off co-operation to its best; the question of finance is another matter. Nearly all these manufacturing companies have been working for stock; the accumulations are consequently large, and the state of the share market indicates a doubt in the public mind as to whether an immense loss will not be sustained by a drop in the market before this stock can be sold.

In the case of food stores and corn-mills these companies are safe to succeed, because they can command their own public and enforce their own ready-money system; but, in the matter of cotton, the Mitchell Hey mills, for instance, would more than supply the wants of the whole of the co-operative members throughout the land, and it is clear that these societies must compete with private traders for custom in the open market, where they cannot enforce that ready-money system which is their safeguard. Where their powers of production are beyond the capacities of their shareholders they must resort to the same means as other manufacturers to secure custom; an organisation of agencies and middlemen must be established, advertising and other expensive expedients must be resorted to, and the credit system, with its bad debts and loans, will follow. Will the present order of inexperienced men be able to cope with such difficulties? That is the question. Will the shareholders be patient under loss and disappointment? Will they have sufficient wisdom to forego an immediate for an ultimate advantage? So long as they maintain the system of cash payments there is nothing to fear; but in departing from this they will afford opportunities to multitudes of capitalists who regard with ill-favour this new movement to crush it. It is clear that mere joint-stock companies which trade on credit have no right to expect the advantages of pure co-operation.

In the limited space allotted to this paper I can but glance at other forms of co-operation. Land and building companies have been established. That at Rochdale has power to build, buy, and sell, houses, workshops, mills, factories, or any other kind of property; to purchase, lease, or rent land, &c. Some thirty-six houses have been built for £130 each, renting for 3s. 6d. a week. A society called the Wholesale Agency has been formed for purchasing commodities in quantities large enough to supply the whole range of co-operative stores. Already the members of these stores get the best of everything; but this new agency is to economise the purchases to the utmost, by wholesale buying on a very large scale, with its liberal allowance for cash.

The last instance of co-operation I can give is obtained from the rural districts. In the year 1832 Mr. Gurdon, of Assington Hall, Suffolk, offered a small farm to twenty labourers. He lent the capital without interest, and retained the control as regards tillage. The capital being repaid in ten years, Mr. Gurdon was encouraged to enlarge the area to 150 acres, and to add thirty men to the original company, on the same terms. In 1862 the capital advanced this second time was repaid, and the experiment is giving the utmost satisfaction to the benevolent and wise projector. These fifty men and their families are thriving in a neighbourhood where wages are scanty and labourers ill-fed. Here is an example that might be tried with advantage by those who advocate close parishes and cottage demolition, and whose lives are rendered a burden to them by reason of the claims of distress. They are surrounded by those who will help themselves, if they can but get the chance to do so.

The principle has also spread into the mining districts.

Those who have taken the pains to follow me cannot, I think, fail to perceive in this movement the germs of a new state of things for working men. The fact that there are now 200,000 working men uniting in themselves the functions of capitalists and workers must produce a profound impression on the class views and habits of every industrial body in the kingdom. Personal experience in these undertakings will teach these people how little the rate of wages depends on any man's will, and the views thus engendered will spread slowly and surely. I cannot but regard co-operation as a cure for those lamentable conflicts between capital and labour in which both are always losers, and the country with them. If it will not prove a sure panacea for pauperism, it will, at any rate, remove so many from that vortex as may be counted upon its own rolls.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A GROWING fancy that Zambesi *may* be the Merry horse, after all, has brought the black, or "Mat's black," to 9 to 1 for the Two Thousand; but Chattanooga, one of the most bloodlike yearlings that was ever sold at the Royal paddocks, is sadly out of favour for both events. Some say that his action won't do; and others, that he is an incipient roarer. Admirers of Pepper's Ghost, "a name which will never win a Derby," can be accommodated at 1000 to 7½, if they wish to speculate on this "viewless form of air;" and among the "sensation" turf news of the day we find the names of the three banks through which Mr. Chaplin's £11,000 cheque for Breadalbane and Broomielaw passed to Mr. I'Anson. Our forefathers used to speak with rapture of "the stain of old Prunella," but it seems as nothing now to the stains of Pocahontas and Queen Mary combined.

The first foal to King of the Forest was dropped at Mamhead last week. Buccaneer's subscription is full; and Thormanby's, Dundee's, and Chevalier d'Industrie's nearly so. It is said that Blair Athol's fee may be raised to 100 guineas next year, and that Mr. Jackson has only kept one subscription out of the thirty of this season for himself. Lady Clifden has been passed over in consequence of being, like him, from a Melbourne dam, and the choice falls on Tunstall Maid. Those who have seen the crack in his box declare that he still retains that inveterate trick of gaping in which he stood and indulged for minutes at the Derby post till the other horses were done with false starts and "Snowdon called upon him for something more tangible." Myrtilus, Stockman, Cistercian, Lord in Waiting, Bayonet, Jack Frost, Operator, and Fanfaron are among the lot of sires which Mr. Phillips is collecting for India. Surplice has reached Hasketon; and it can be said of few horses, as of him, that, out of 150 foals, about sixty-six are winners, with stayers like Wild Rose and flyers like Lady Clifden among them. He had only four foals in 1862, of which one died and another has not been out; but the other two have won, and one of them—The Missionary—rather decisively. We may well be a little jealous of the stud fame of a horse who was the first, after forty-eight years, to break the "double-event" spell. Muscovite and the late Mr. Greville's mares will be sold, we hear, in the summer, at Hampton Court. It is rumoured that Caller Ou is to leave the turf; and, if so, in the words of Mr. Pecksniff, "To Owners and Trainers, an eligible opportunity offers itself to anyone" who has a horse good enough for Queen's Plates, of which she has won twenty-nine—being three more than Fisherman and eight more than Rataplan.

The Grand National Hunt Steeplechase, which came off with such *éclat* at Melton last year, has had its venue changed to Wetherby, on March 29. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and twenty-five noblemen are among the seventy subscribers, and £250 will be added. The meeting will most probably occupy two days, and the town announces that it "can accommodate any number of horses."

The weights for several of the great handicaps have been published. Dollar (9 st. 7 lb. and 9 st.) heads four of them; and Admiral Rous considers him capable of giving 7 lb. for his year to Ely. With respect to Oldminster's and Dr. Syntax's forms, as compared with Dollar's the Admiral and Mr. Topham differ by 7 lb. and 8 lb. Mail Train' (7 st. 10 lb.) and The Clown (7 st. 6 lb.) are the imposts of the pair, which were fancied by anticipation for the Chester Cup, in which Ackworth gets 7 st. 12 lb., and very lucky to get it. Lord Zetland (4 yrs. 6 st. 10 lb.) is considered wonderfully well in at Chester, and he is on 13 lb. worse terms with Dollar in the Metropolitan.

Nearly everywhere north of London there has been a heavy fall of snow, and in Aberdeenshire, where Mr. Archer Fortescue recently brought a fox to book in the open after two hours and a half hard running with three and a half brace of his Orkney harriers, they have been completely blocked in. The Brocklesby have had 4 in. or 5 in. of snow and frost underneath, and only hunted six days all last month. There are a great many foxes in the country, and they lie out, so much so that on the 18th, when Nimrod Long had been running his fox over a good country for an hour, he found that they had three lines before them, and, after carrying a good head for ten minutes more, they got beat. Mr. Villebois, who has not had such good sport as Lord Hastings, gives up his Norfolk country this season, and the hounds are to be sold at the end of April, by Messrs. Tattersall, at Messrs. J. and N. Mason's farm, near Hendon. The Hon. Robert Grimston's four hunters, The Cat, King Alfred, Shawn Buidhe, and Malt Tax, will be sold at The Corner on the 20th, in consequence of their hard-riding owner having met with an accident in the field. Malt Tax is the horse which "Bob" Ward, Lord Dacre's huntsman, rode last December, when he beat off Mr. Lowndes's field over the grass, a feat which we alluded to at the time.

The frost has rather spoilt the coursers' fun, and the Scarborough Open is postponed till Feb. 22. Mr. Campbell has decisively denied the rumour that he had a better dog left in his kennel than Calabaroono, who was, we hear, at least 7 lb. too big when he won the Sundorne cup. Clasper is said to have got hurt, and Rebe to have been tried to be in that grand form which has twice brought her up second for this cup; but the Waterloo "stock-exchange reports" are beginning, and Calabaroono has been "severely injured"—on paper.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that 60,000 persons were drowned or otherwise killed by the fearful cyclone which recently swept over a portion of Bengal.

A ball was given by the merchants of Gibraltar to Governor and Lady Codrington, on the 17th ult. It was numerously attended.

Petroleum has been discovered in Guadaloupe, distant a league from the city of Mexico, in Otapan, and in San Christobel, near the brook of Amnesquite, in the municipality of Minatitlan.

The last overland mail brings intelligence of the lighting-up of the city of Hong-Kong with gas. This is the first town in China that has been so lighted.

It is asserted that a photographer, who has been employed by the Dutch Government to take views of the most beautiful points on the island of Java, has discovered a city buried beneath the lava of a volcano close by, which has been extinct for several centuries.

The fine teak-built ship Assaye, originally launched as a man-of-war, was lost on Monday morning, going ashore on the rocks near the Old Head of Kinsale. It is stated that her commander was drowned in an attempt to reach the shore. The Assaye had a cargo on board from Bombay, valued, it is said, at £300,000, and it is feared that little will be recovered. The ship was valued at £40,000. Both ship and cargo are heavily insured.

The Rev. Mr. Greene's congregation in Hatfield, Massachusetts, made their pastor "surprise visits" on Christmas evening and on New-Year's Eve, and left him 508 dols. in money, a barrel of sugar, a barrel of flour, 50 lb. of butter, and wood enough to supply him for a year, besides many other articles for family use. This was in addition to many other valuable presents in money and family supplies during the year. These "surprise visits" would not be taken amiss by many clergymen in this country.

The *Italie* of Turin says the following scene occurred a few days ago at a railway-station:—On a bitter cold day a millionaire applied at the ticket-office for a third-class ticket. "What!" exclaimed the official, who knew him, "you, Sir, take a third class on such a day as this?" "Why, I must," was the cool reply, "since there is no fourth class." "I beg your pardon," answered the official, handing him a ticket, "but there is; here is one." The man of wealth hastily paid for it, and rushed forward to take his place. On the doorkeeper asking to see his ticket the traveller produced it, but was rather taken aback on being told that the ticket would not do for him. "And why not?" he exclaimed. "Because it is a dog-ticket!"

SHOOTING.

THERE are few periods of the year looked forward to with more pleasure than the commencement of the shooting season, and when on the 1st of February the last barrel is fired, the sportsman feels with regret that six months must elapse before he can renew his favourite pursuit. Delightful as is the spring, with its birds and flowers, he sighs for that golden day in September when, with health and strength, a cloudless sky, bright verdure, shady hedgerows, an agreeable companion, a gun, a brace of pointers, he can with freshness and elasticity of spirits enjoy a morning walk through an extensive range of stubble and turnips, with every prospect of bringing home a well-filled bag. Nothing has undergone a greater change than the entire system of shooting, and the modern battue is as unlike the old sport as one of Landseer's dogs is to the sign of a greyhound at a wayside public-house. The hours, too, have been greatly altered; and, instead of taking the field at sunrise, the modern lover of the trigger seldom begins operations before ten or eleven o'clock, thus carrying on the sport after dusk.

The question as to which is the best gun—the breech or muzzle loader—has, we think, been decided in favour of the former; and there can be but little doubt that for quickness in charging, especially on a cold, frosty morning, the breech-loader possesses a great advantage over the other. The only drawback to the modern invention is, perhaps, the large quantity of cartridges with which the sportsman must provide himself, and which cannot be procured except in large towns; whereas powder and shot may be purchased at any small village or from the gamekeeper on the spot. Nevertheless, the advantages preponderate over the disadvantages; and ere long we believe that breech-loaders will be universally adopted.

As we write for the million; for old, middle-aged, and young; for the experienced sportsman, who, during a long life, has bagged his thousands of grouse, pheasants, partridges, hares, woodcocks, wild-fowl, snipes, and rabbits; and for the tyro, who, during his winter holidays, has brought down a few blackbirds and sparrows, we will venture to offer a few remarks upon a subject which has lately attracted much attention—namely, accidents out shooting. Want of due caution and thorough carelessness in the management of firearms have been the means of so many fatal results, that we cannot too forcibly impress upon the minds of our readers the necessity of following the annexed golden rules, which ought to be printed and hung up in every sportsman's hall throughout the United Kingdom:—

1st. "Any person loading a gun, carrying, or leaving it loaded in the house, will be subject to a penalty of five pounds, to be distributed among the poor of the parish!" How often has some unsuspecting urchin or inquisitive housemaid maimed or caused the death of a fellow-creature by handling loaded guns in an incautious manner!

2nd. "Never allow the lock of a detonator to be down upon the nipple when capped." A man might almost as well sit on a barrel of gunpowder, with a lighted cigar or short clay pipe in his mouth, as walk with a comrade who carries his gun in the above manner, as the least jerk, the slightest strain, an accidental stumble, a sudden movement, will cause the piece to go off, and woe to the wretched victim who happens to be within the line of fire. We recollect, many winters ago, crossing the entrance-hall at Goodwood with a brother of the late Marquis of Anglesey—now no more—who was carrying his double-barrelled manton in the way we have referred to. Scarcely had he proceeded three yards when an explosion was heard, closely followed by another, the charges of shot rattling over the marble pavement in every direction. Never shall we forget the effect produced upon our mind by this double fire. Happily, no damage was done, as the gun was pointed downwards. Had the young covey of beautiful children, now grown into womanhood and manhood, run out to welcome us back from shooting, as they were wont to do, the result might have been most calamitous.

In covert, the very greatest care ought to be taken, or a friend or keeper may be bagged instead of your game, a consummation *not* "devoutly to be wished." The owner should give especial orders, and see that they are obeyed, for the line of guns and beaters to advance in strict military order, dressing on the centre; for a man in advance or a straggler in the rear runs a fair chance of being shot. In halting to load, the word "halt" should be given in a loud, distinct tone, and it ought to be repeated by the keepers. "Forward" is the order for renewing the attack. Special injunctions should be issued to the whole force never to run forward or backward for a dead or wounded hare, rabbit, or pheasant; for in attempting to recover your game the life of the seeker may be sacrificed. I never shall forget, some years ago, when shooting with the late Sir East Clayton East, at Hall Place, Berkshire, how nearly I shot a lad who, upon my knocking over a hare, ran to secure it. My gun was raised to fire at a rabbit, right in the direction of the boy, when fortunately, I had time to avert the calamity.

Lastly, "Never, under any circumstances, whether your gun be cocked or uncocked, in cover or out of it, in getting through a fence or crossing a brook, let the muzzle be so pointed that, in the event of its going off unexpectedly, any mischief would accrue."

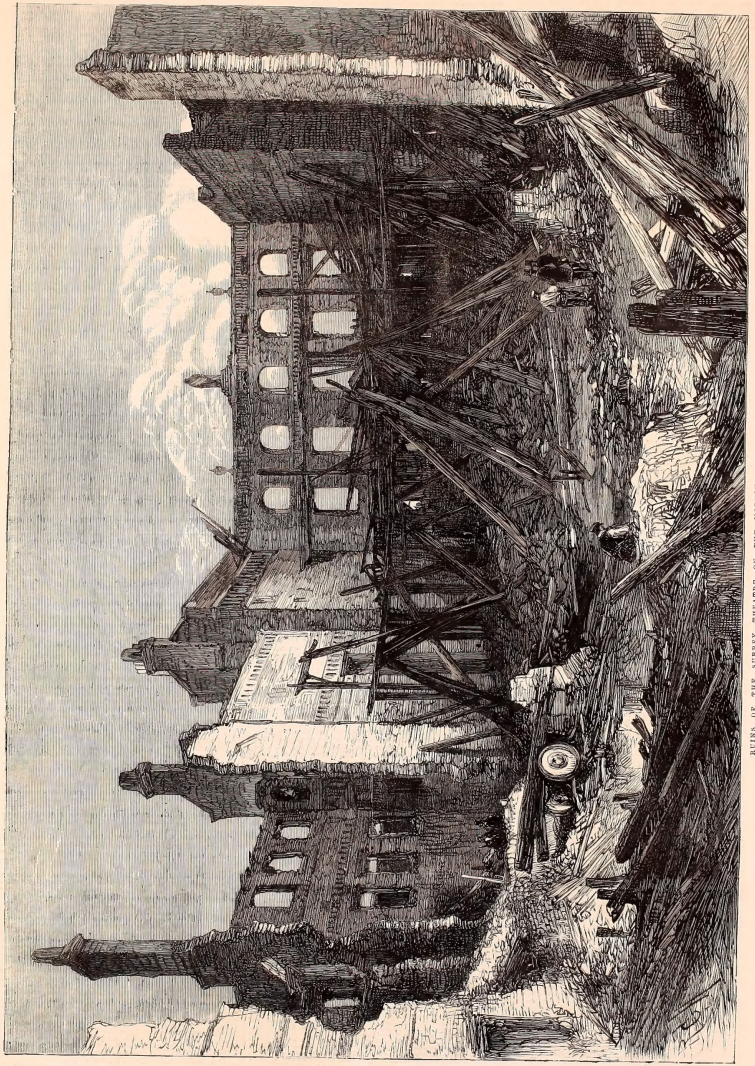
To the above important points of advice, we would add two of a minor nature, which may be of great avail to the beginner—viz., first, to take ample time and aim at the head, allowing a moderate advance for the bird's flight, which is at first very rapid; secondly, never to draw the trigger until the bird is full thirty yards' distance from you, as, in the event of your killing, or rather "blowing him up," you will assuredly spoil him for "dressing," and will most likely get a good "dressing" and "blowing up" for your unsportsman-like conduct.

In conclusion, we shall briefly notice the sportsman's costume, which, like other fashions, has undergone considerable change since the days of our grandfathers. We no longer have our legs encased in stiff leather gaiters, or our feet and ankles cramped with half-boots, the buttoning, buckling, and lacing of which occupied no small portion of the morning toilet; our shooting-jackets no longer contain the oilskin-lined hare-pocket, which was as capacious as that of the clown in the Christmas pantomimes, and the scent of which in the breakfast-room was strong enough to hunt a pack of beagles with. Powder no longer streams down upon our dark velveteen jacket, as was the case in the time of our ancestors. Ease and comfort in dress are the characteristics of the present day, and ought to be the primary object of the shooter, whom we strenuously recommend to employ a first-rate tailor, trousers-cutter, and bootmaker; and, above all, to avoid the ready-made articles commonly called "reach-me-downs," which are to be seen in the windows of the advertising crew. Look at the discomfort of ill-shapen, badly-made gear. A man may as well be in the stocks as have his body confined, his chest contracted, his arms pinioned down straight-waistcoat fashion; and such will be the inevitable result to those who purchase cheap "goods"—if such a term can be applied to the worst of articles. We therefore fearlessly assert that, in the long run, both for comfort and economy, the plan we have suggested will succeed.

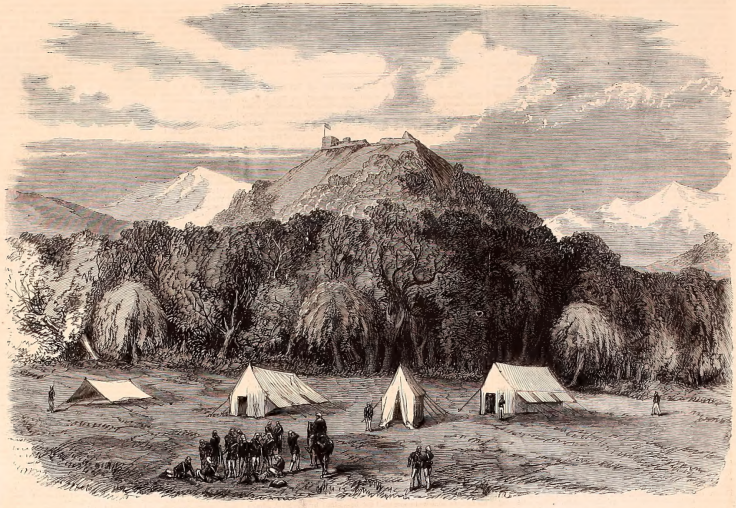
For August shooting we recommend jacket, waistcoat, and trousers of heather-colour tweed, a broad-brimmed straw hat or drab "wide-awake," and a pair of strong, easy, short wellington boots, doubly leathered over the toes. For September, when

> The flutt'ring coveys from the stubble rise
> And on swift wing divide the sounding skies;
> The scatt'ring lead pursues the certain sight,
> And death in thunder overtakes the flight,

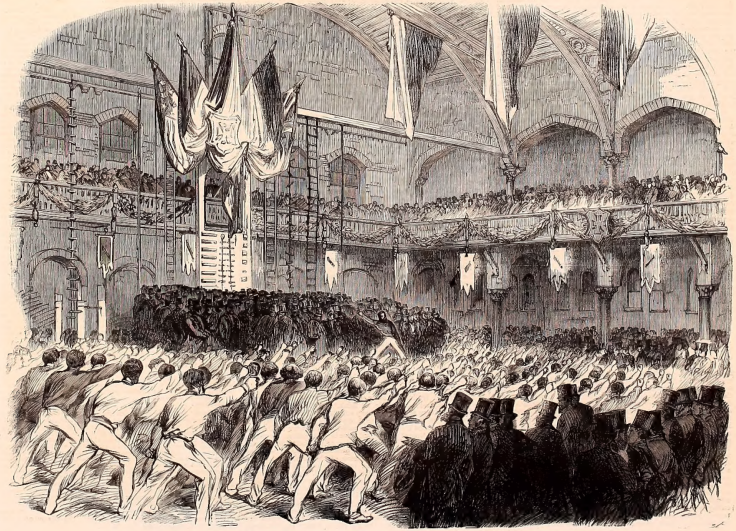
a jacket of jean, nankeen, or merino; waistcoat to match; tweed trousers, strapped to the knee with thin leather, to turn the thorns in scrambling through a hedge, will form the best attire. For October and winter shooting nothing can exceed a velveteen jacket lined with fine flannel, a dark kerseymere waistcoat, cord trousers, strapped with leather as above mentioned, plain or waterproof beaver hat, according to the season. With respect to pockets, we advise every sportsman to follow his own fancy, and the best way of getting them in the right place is, when trying on his gear, to bring the hand naturally up to the most convenient spot, which the "man of measures" can mark with a piece of chalk. Any good bootmaker will turn out every requisite article, from the light balmoral shoe for September shooting, to the thick double-soled boot for winter wear. In giving the order, let the advice of the late Theodore Hook be borne in mind, and especial care be taken to "have your last made an inch longer than your foot, that there may be plenty of room left for supplementary tow (toe);" without which precaution a man may be crippled, after one day's work, for the whole season.



RUINS OF THE SURREY THEATRE ON THE MORNING AFTER THE FIRE.—SEE PAGE 125.



THE FORT OF DALIMKOTE, LATELY CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS IN BHOOTAN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



OPENING OF THE GERMAN GYMNASTIC HALL, OLD ST. PANCRAS ROAD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE BURNING OF THE SURREY THEATRE.

THE Surrey Theatre, in the Blackfriars-road, was destroyed by fire a little before midnight on Monday last. The "gorgeous pantomime of Hasheesh: King Pippin" was being played, as usual; it was drawing to a conclusion, about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, and the stage carpenters were just setting the last scene, entitled "The Investigation Retreat in the Forest of Fancy." At this juncture, the Clown, announced in the playbills as "the great little Rowella," was performing in a comic scene, "The Slave of Darkness in the Region of Despair," where one of his acts of drollery was to pile up the furniture. He was just beginning his solo on this musical instrument, when he cast his eyes upward and saw that the flames and smoke were bursting from back-canvas drawn above the chandelier. Taking his bucket of water with him, and leaving inviting bits of stage property behind him (Mr. Evans), to follow, Mr. Rowella hurried from the stage and up a small staircase or ladder leading to the "flies." From the stage manager, at this moment cause upon the stage, and, hearing above all things, the cry of "Fire!" he paused and a moment to the scene, begged the spectators to "keep their seats," adding the assurance that he and his assistants would do all they could to avert danger. The audience, however, misunderstood the humorous, soon dispersed, and nobody was hurt. Meantime, the Clown made his way, on hands and knees, up to the top of the house, where, directly above the pit of the theatre. He found this floor on fire in many places with the heaps of dry stuff and scenery which had accumulated between the planks of the flooring and the ceiling beneath it, which consisted of lath and timber and canvas. As it was useless to think of extinguishing the fire here, Mr. Rowella descended, and at the same time Mr. Hudson, the fire-engineer, turned off the gas at the main, to prevent an explosion. This measure left all behind the scenes in total darkness, and the fire became one mass of blazing flame. So rapid was the spread of the fire that out a single play was saved in the way of dresses or any article of dress belonging to the company; nothing but the money in the treasurer's office. But for the exertions of the police on duty and spoken of, the loss of life behind the scenes would almost certainly have been frightful. Even as it was they had narrow escapes for their themselves, and they got out at last grimed with smoke and dirt in the dresses in which they had been performing, and without opportunity to get even a coat or cloak for themselves. The theatre was soon all ablaze from top to bottom, and the fierce glare lit up the sky all round the neighbourhood. There were plenty of engines and plenty of police early on the spot; but all the efforts of firemen and engineers were fruitless, as the building was, indeed, could only check the spread of the flames to other houses. From the first case of the theatre was doomed. In less than an hour after the first alarm it had ceased to exist.

The first Surrey Theatre, originally called the St. George's Field's Circus, was built, in 1782, by Charles Dibdin, the poet. It was afterwards called the Royal Circus, and Astley's Amphitheatre, and finally the Surrey. In 1810 it was burnt, like its successor of last night, in the course of little more than an hour. The Surrey Theatre was then built in 1865, and opened, its lessees were Elliston and Thomas Dibdin, and on the boards of this theatre Richmond made his first bow to an audience. The celebrated John Palmer was acting manager in 1790, when he was living within the rules of the Queen's Bench, and the theatre was then in the aboriginal by Lord Chief Justice Kenyon of the debtors' privileges in forcing the bailiffs to keep their prisoners within the boundaries of from the rules. The lessees of the late theatre, Messrs. Shepherd and Anderson, are, of course, great sufferers by the fire. The property of the value of the theatre and its contents at about £12,000, and the insurance effected upon it, owing to the heavy rate of premium, the heavy direct loss on the lessees. The loss will be much heavier when the number of persons thrown out of employment by the fire is taken account. Mr. Shepherd, however, a man of energy, and, undaunted by his misfortune, is already talking of rebuilding the house on a new and splendid theatre upon the site of the late building. Much sympathy is felt for the numerous actors, supernumeraries, musicians, and workpeople, who are thrown out of employment; and it is intended to give a night of performances at the theatre, the profits for the benefit of these unfortunate people.

With regard to the cause of the fire, the most experienced firemen, having carefully examined the ruins, believe that it originated from the accidental overheating of the chandelier, and that the heat, being drawn up by the strong current of air which was then blowing down which the chandelier was suspended, caused the ignition of the ceiling, which in its turn communicated the flame to the highly combustible materials in the painters' and carpenters' workshops, filled at the time with a large quantity of scenery. Our Illustration of the ruins on Tuesday morning is drawn in our Illustration. Outside the building could be seen the front wall, the only portion left standing, with the windows all blank and empty; and there were the foot of the boxes, and the entrance to the pit, and the front of the first circle, and the gallery, but within there was not a rod of iron that was not bent, and a beam that was not reduced to a mere stick of charcoal. Above the roof had been the scenery, all was empty and gallery, and had stretched across the theatre, now hung on each side like broken wings. Somewhere also there had been the dressing-rooms to bear a man's weight. For a little way past the entrances a charred labyrinth of cross-beams, some yet in their places, some dropped down, and heaped over one another, dripped with the tons of water that had been poured over them, and which had not extinguished the fire. Over and these beams, however, as far as the back wall, with its high arched doorway, continued the stage, and there, too, fronted the stage, and there, too, was nothing under foot but a dismal heap of black ashes, mingled with relics of half-burned books and papers. The remaining walls of the building have since been taken down, to prevent further accidents.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION, OLD ST. PANCRAS-ROAD.

THE German Gymnastic Society of London was formed in 1861. It started with 150 members, and has gone on increasing till at the present time it counts over 500. In consequence of this great increase, it was deemed expedient to erect a building more suitable for the original one. A foundation fund was formed, and, being liberally subscribed to, the council, at the commencement of the year, found themselves in a position to decide upon building a new gymnasium. A site in Stanhope-street, Old St. Pancras-road, was secured on a lease of ninety-four years granted, at the annual rental of £42. The building was designed by Mr. Ernest Turner, and, on Monday last, the first stone was formally laid, in the presence of a large number of friends. The building is situated in the rear of No. 1, and will be entered through it. It comprises a large central hall, 100 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, and 60 ft. in height, fitted with all the necessary apparatus, including a structure for escalading exercises, and is surrounded by a capacious gallery; a club-room, 60 ft. by 35 ft.; a fine reading-room, and a library containing some seven ninety works on bodily exercises and 300 miscellaneous books. Messrs. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, have presented the society with upwards of fifty volumes of valuable works. The building will cost £6000; but, when completed with fittings and apparatus, it is estimated that the entire outlay will be about £8500, including £1600 for paying off an improved ground-rent. The opening of the new building took place on Saturday week, when above two thousand persons were present. The proceedings began with an appropriate address by Mr. A. Heintzeman, the president of the society. This was followed by a cantata written by Mr. G. Watt, composed by Mr. Julius Syrax, and executed in admirable style by members of the German singing societies. A series of gymnastic exercises was subsequently gone through by some of the principal members of the society, and a short concert brought the public entertainments of the evening to a close.

Some 300 members, presided over by Mr. Ravenstein, the honorary secretary, afterwards partook of a repast, at the close of which an illustration representative of the gymnastic exercises performed by all the members together, including the movements of the fugleman on the platform.

THE FORTRESS OF DALIMKOTE, IN BHOOTAN.

THE fortress of Dalimkote, which was captured, on Dec. 6, by a detachment of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, under Captain Tytler, is situated on the top of a steep and lofty rock, almost surrounded by the forest which clothes the hills. Our artist's sketch was made from a position on the opposite side of the valley to that from which the assault was delivered. The first performance of the season, on Thursday last, was received with the warmest applause; and the house, which has been frequently full of late, was crowded to the roof. The drama is in some degree founded on Lord Byron's two poems, "The Corsair," and "Lara." The hero, "Lara," is represented as the hero of this musical piece, the heroine, too, being Byron's Gulnare, Lara, beyond this, there is little in common between the poem and the new opera. Except the above two, all the characters are creations of the dramatists' fancy, and the whole piece is a mere vehicle for the introduction of a number of new obscurities of construction, which render the story somewhat difficult to follow, the drama is interesting, and a good vehicle for the display of Mr. Harrison's powers as a vocalist. But Spanish nobleman, has been wild in his youth, left his paternal home, and disappeared. Returned, after the lapse of many years, to plot for the conduct of his son, and his ancestral halls are shut up and deserted. Gulnare, a Moorish girl, who has been left by Lara's father, arrives to take possession of the estate and to choose a husband whom she may wish, but, apparently has no love for any of the suitors. At the same time the long-lost heir suddenly makes his appearance, and is joyfully welcomed by the aged domestic left in charge of the old family seat by the father. Gulnare, who has also left with her his cousin Camilla has formerly been betrothed lovers; now that they meet again their old love is revived and they resolve to elope together. But Lara is attended by a Moorish boy—Gulnare in disguise—who, witnessing the parting interview of the betrothed pair, becomes a prey to the pangs of vindictive jealousy. Camilla has another lover, Ezzelin, who hates Lara, and who, in the hope of gaining Camilla, betrays Lara's secret—his lawless career as a corsair. The Countess has declared herself a widow, and is to be married again. In the midst of the joyous festivities of such an occasion, Ezzelin publicly denounces Lara as an impostor. Lara, when called upon to defend himself, declares that his accuser shall not be stained by falsehood, admits that he is Conrad the Corsair, and leaves it to be inferred that he is the son of the late Count. Ezzelin, who has sworn to kill Lara at hand for ever, and departs, accompanied by Gulnare and his old and faithful servant. The denouement is singularly flat and unsatisfactory, and the story is left in a most unfinished state. Lara's previous career life is a clumsy device. He dreams a dream of one of his former victims, and this is the only explanation of his wild career. The dialogue is mostly commonplace, and reminds us very agreeably of Auber. The concerted pieces are, however, admirably suited for action and animation. The airs are melodious and expressive, and the instrumentation throughout is highly accomplished and effective. The character of Camilla was sustained by Miss Romer, who made a most interesting début. Her voice, which is excellent in a fine person and pleasing manner, has a pure soprano voice, of admirable quality, and she sings like an accomplished artist. She often reminded us of the celebrated relative, who was long the prima donna of the English musical stage. The part of Gulnare was taken by Miss Poole, who, by Mr. Renwick, Mr. Terrott, Miss Cotterell and Mr. Mme. Burrington, all of whom contributed to the success of the piece.

The Monday Popular Concert of this week derived a peculiar attraction from the first appearance this season of Mdme. Arabella Goddard. She received a most hearty welcome, and her performances were applauded with the usual enthusiasm. Beethoven's Sonata, in F, No. 2, and one of the lovely compositions of that great old master, whose works, by-the-way, our fair pianist has been mainly instrumental in introducing to the notice of the public. The Sonata forte part of Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, the other parts being played by Mr. Henry Blagrove and Mr. Pezze. The instrumental pieces were Spohr's quintet in G major, and Haydn's quartet in C, op. 33. Mdme. Sainton's inimitable "Adelaide" was beautifully sung by Mr. Cummings.

THE THEATRES.

Legitimate tendencies have manifested themselves during the week, but the drama is, we think, likely to rise to a higher level than has been possible for many seasons past. Drury Lane has not yet come out on Monday, but Sadler's Wells reopened and was loudly welcomed by a crowded house. He supported the character of Cardinal Wolsey with a degree of power and force of declamation. We regret, however, to see that the practice continues of mutilating this solemn historical play, which, on the present occasion, terminated with the third act, thus depriving the audience of the sorrows of Queen Katherine and the pageant of the birth and baptism of the infant Elizabeth, the future Protestant Queen of England. The tragedy should be performed in its entirety or not at all. Another step in the right direction was on the same evening made at the Adelphi. Miss Bateman appeared as Julia, in "The Hunchback." Considerable curiosity was excited in regard to the young lady's assumption of this character; and, in some minds, even doubts whether the mechanism of her style, as it has been shown in Leah, would not militate against her success in such a rôle as Julia. The first scene, however, served to dispel these doubts. Miss Bateman invested the character with a girlish simplicity which made it interesting, though not entirely according to the ideal idea of the author. Julia should be recollected, has been peculiarly educated, and has a knowledge of life not usual with girls of her age. Her intellectual precocity is apparent in every speech she utters, and scarcely comports with the air of puzzled apprehension which the actress assumes when she thought fit to assume it. The same remark is carried on in the second act, and lends the supposition of inexperiences as an excuse for the coldness of Julia's attitude to Clifford. The remainder of the part was performed in that level manner which distinguishes so many of the performances that fill a long engagement, accepted as a natural characteristic. For the most part, it avoids the points needful to produce effect in Julia's speeches, and makes whatever portions of dialogue, but nowhere rising into those manifestations of power that shall at once rivet the attention, and, altogether, receives so much of novel illustration from the new cast to which it has been subjected, that, if only on that account, the revival should secure public attention for a considerable period. Though the merits of the performance of Julia are chiefly negative, yet it is only fair to merely played, and the mere attempt at introducing this class of play to these boards is deserving of encouragement.

Among the plays at the Royal Strand that are great favourites with the playgoers there is "The Waits; or, a Christmas-Eve "—a domestic comedy, in four acts, by Tom Taylor; it is perfect in its way, possesses especially attractive. This interesting drama was revived, with new scenery, on Saturday last, and was played by Mr. Rosner as Thomas, Little Joe, was impersonated by Miss Marian Lacy with her usual cleverness. The performance was much applauded throughout.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall began his fourth lecture on "Electricity," on Thursday, with some remarks upon the electrical machine employed for the day's experiments, its peculiarity consisting in the introduction of a number of metallic points, which, by discharging the electricity with more readiness than the conductor, prevented its accumulation. After explaining the principles of the electric condenser and discharger, based upon induction and conduction, he proceeded to illustrate the latter principle by means of the Leyden jar, the phenomena of which were observed accidentally by Kleist when endeavoring to electrify water contained in a glass jar held in the cold hand, and was accurately described and explained by Cuneus and Muschenbroek, of Leyden, about the middle of the seventeenth century. In the form of the apparatus now shown to consist of a glass jar with a wide mouth, about four fifths of the outside and inside coated with tinfoil, and the glass stopper with a screw with shellac. A metallic rod, terminating in a ball, descended into the jar and touched the inside coating, while the outside coating communicated with the earth by means of a conductor. When the machine was worked the electricity accumulated in the jar, and the outside coating was charged with positive electricity, while the inside coating, with negative. By means of the connection with the machine was broken, the charges remained; and when momentarily connected by means of a wire bent in the form of a U, the electricities combined with a luminous spark. It was stated that so much electricity could be accumulated in the jar as to be rendered fatal by the violence of the induction. Among other experiments, Dr. Tyndall so placed himself and his assistant on insulating stools that each received the charge of the other coating of the jar. When they joined hands the spark produced produced an explosion. The lecturer then, by a series of the jar series, exhibited Franklin's cascade battery, and also explained and put in action the electric eyelet-hole puncher. The latter apparatus, he said, was not of any use, but was merely a toy. The next experiment illustrated the rapidity of the electric discharge by sending it through a wire which was nearly eleven miles long. The operation took place only when the discharge was retarded. The lecture was concluded with the illustration of the electric light, produced by the passage of sparks between the coloure summed by it when sent through vacuum tubes containing minute quantities of rarefied air or gas. The beautiful colours of the aurora borealis were attributed to a similar cause.

General Sir Charles Pasley gave the Friday evening discourse on the 27th ult., his subject being "The Results of Connellan Disappointment in Submarine Blasting." In stating that no time was to need to defend the students of concellcan inscriptions from the charge of being either visionaries or enthusiasts, he reminded their professors had been conferred upon him by authorities in Britain and on the Continent. He then referred to the recent submarine explosions, which established the correctness of the exercitaens of the method adopted in interpreting the characters; and stated that Mr. Taylor, the assistant secretary to the Admiralty, had presented to the Chief Engineer's office figures and tablets of the time of Tiglath-Pileser, about 1110 and 1100 years before the birth of Christ. Sir Charles Pasley, he admitted, however, that there was a considerable danger in the estimates based upon the Assyrian conjectures, giving, as an instance, the erroneous supposition that Sir Henry Rawlinson, in his work on Cuneiform Inscriptions, had ascribed to the Assyrians the knowledge of the use of gunpowder, and of slaves, house, lands, and cattle, &c., grammatical lists, vocabularies of words, and tables of the proportions of weights and measures, the division of the year into months, the appointment of the governors of provinces, and actions, agricultural treasuries, and reports of the proceedings to incite attention to these objects, were a system of writing, and proceeding to incite attention to these objects, would treasuries, or Babylon, which may justly claim to be the progenitors of Sir Charles Pasley then read Mr. Fox Talbot, Esq., F.R.S., translation, and in the chair.

Professor Marshall's second lecture "On the Nervous System," given on Saturday last, was devoted to the consideration of the structure, composition, and properties of the nerve cells, and to explanations of the various experiments and preparations. The microscope (he said) above nerve cells to be of a globular form, and that the nerve fibres had formed processes issuing from them; the structural arrangements resembling a candelabrum with its branches and stem, which represented the primitive fibres. In medullary substance, and the essential central axis, corresponding to the conducting tube of the electric telegraph. Experiments have proved the existence in living nerve substance of static currents, and of ana and cata currents (the methods of which the lecturer said) were applied to the human body, and to the nerves of animals. A peculiar property of nerve fibres, flexibility, slight great inherent elasticity, and extensibility, including the deflection of a forming a number of latitude experiments, including the deflection of a magnetic needle, were shown, &c. Dr. Tyndall also showed how the primary electric current in a wire can excite a secondary current in an adjacent wire, which also can excite a tertiary, by which also a fourth may be produced. In illustration of this, wire was fixed by a secondary, and gun-cotton burnt by a tertiary, current. The rapidity of the passage of the electric discharge was illustrated, and stated to be swifter than light, being above 200,000 miles per second. Examples of the disruptive power of the electric discharge were exhibited in the cases of trees struck.

On Friday evening next, the 10th inst., the discourse will be given by W. G. Palgrave, Esq., "On Arabia."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FRANCES ANNE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

Frances Anne Marchioness of Londonderry, the great beloved of the Vanes and the Tempests, died at Seaham Hall, near Sunderland, on the 6th ult. Her Ladyship was at the period of her decease just sixty-five years of age, having been born on the 18th of January, 1800. She was only child and heiress of Sir Henry Vane, second Baronet of Hutton, Yorkshire, and of Anne Louisa Catherine, daughter of Lord Newton, in the county of Durham, who assumed, by Act of Parliament, in 1823, additional surname and arms of Vane, through his mother, Frances Anne Vane, the Tempest of Wynyard, and who died in 1854, having had issue by her husband, besides the subject of this memoir, a son, Sir Henry Vane-Tempest, Bart., who married, in 1826, Lady Adelaide Emelina Charlotte, born Jan. 31, 1830, and married to the Rev. Francis Henry Law, Vicar of Lullington, Derbyshire. The late Marchioness of Londonderry, during the lifetime of her husband occupied a prominent position in fashionable society. This privilege was facilitated by the possession, during the London season, and the autumnal festivities at Wynyard Park, Durham, were unsurpassed in liberality by any other family of distinction in the kingdom. Her Ladyship was also many years one of the influential patronesses of the ball at Almack's. Since the death of her husband, in March, 1854, the Marchioness of Londonderry devoted the chief portion of her attention to the improvement of her extensive estates in the county of Durham, in Ireland, and to promoting the comforts of those resident on her property, as well as the cultivation of their families.

VISCOUNTESS HAWARDEN.

Clementina Elphinstone, wife of Cornwallis, present Viscount Hawarden, died at the family residence in Prince's-gardens, on the 16th ult., after a short illness. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter and coheiress of the late Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone-Fleming, M.P.; and, through her great-grandmother, Lady Clementina Fleming, wife of Charles, the last Earl Elphinstone, was senior representative and heiress general of the great house of Fleming. She was born in 1824, married in 1847, and survived, Earl of Perth. She married, March 22, 1848, the present Viscount Hawarden (then the Hon. Cornwallis Maude), by whom she leaves seven a numerous and youthful family. The deceased Viscountess was in her forty-third year.

SIR FRANCIS BOOTT LEGARD, BART.

This Baronet died, at Muskets, at the early age of thirty-one, on the 6th ult.

He was the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Digby Legard, eighth Baronet, of Garton, in the county of York, by the Hon. Frances Boscawen, his wife, daughter of Charles, Lord Feversham, and succeeded, at the date of his father, December, 1860, to a baronetcy which dates from the coronation of King James I., and is in the representation of a Yorkshire family, which was of ancient Norman descent. The Legards, Knights of Digby, as constantly borne by the Legards, was derived from the marriage of Sir Simon, the fourth Baronet, with Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Digby, Knt. The late Baronet, who was a lieutenant of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir D'Arcy Wedderburn Legard, fourth Baronet, of Garton.

J. B. NEILSON, C.E., T.B.S.

Mr. Neilson, of Queenhill, who died recently, was a distinguished man, having played a very important part in the industrial progress of Scotland, as well as of other nations, during the last half century. He was the inventor of the hot blast, a discovery of great value, which revolutionised the iron trade and added largely to the sources of wealth and happiness throughout the world. The inventor himself had especially reaped the benefit of his genius, for the invention has given to the development of its mineral treasures during the last twenty years. Mr. Neilson's hot blast was immediately adopted in the ironworks of Wales, and was soon introduced into the United States of America, and was even practised in India. Mr. Neilson was a native of Shettleston, near Glasgow. His career was interrupted by ill-health, owing to the vicissitudes of men. He was born in 1792, and was brought up as a working mechanic. Mr. Neilson had been a widower for many years, and his wife predeceased him. He has left a numerous family to lament his loss.

M. KERSTEN.

M. Pierre Kersten, the oldest and most esteemed member of the Belgian press, died on the 1st ult., at Liège. M. Kersten began his career as a journalist with the late Count de Jouvet, in 1815, and his connection with him lasted throughout the rest of his life. In the offices of his *Courrier de la Meuse* he was constantly seen between the years 1815 and 1830, a literary witness to the fall of the Dutch Government. M. Kersten has ever since maintained the same patriotic attitude.

The Dowager Countess of Dundonald died at Boulogne on Wednesday week. Mr. W. Lee, a member of the Institute of Actuaries, died at Hampstead on the 22nd ult., aged fifty-five.

Mr. Edmund Saxby, secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons of England for more than half a century, died on Monday morning, aged seventy-five.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. John Thomas Manners Sutton, Baron Sutton, of Buntingsdale, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 27th ult. The executors are the testator's brother, the executors and trustees appointed being his Lordship's cousin, John Henry Manners Sutton, Esq., of Kelham Hall; Charles Augustus Tollemache, Esq., of Hiverton; and James Edward Dashwood, Esq., of the Foreign Office, Downing-street. The will is dated July 29, 1863, and is entirely in the testator's own handwriting. His Lordship died on Nov. 14, at Hastings, at the age of forty-six. He succeeded to the title in 1842. His Lordship was the only son of the first Baron, who was grandson of the third Duke of Rutland, and was for many years Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The testator bequeaths his property, which is not less than the two pieces of plate which were presented to his late father, Thomas Lord Manners, by the Grand Juries of the City and County of Dublin, and the officers of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons in Ireland. The testator and his children he has left the sum of £10,000. To Lady Manners, who is provided for under settlement, he bequeaths the remainder of his property, to be held together with his carriages, horses, the house in Portman-square, with the furniture, pictures, plate, &c., and such plate as she may select from Kelham.

The will of Major-General William Nepean, in her Majesty's service, formerly of Bengal, who died at Bath, on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 20th inst., at the Principal Registry, under £4,000. The testator bequeaths his property to his brother-in-law, Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B.; his son, the Rev. Evan Nepean; and his daughter, Miss Anne Maria Nepean. The personalty was sworn under £4,000. This gallant military officer was in the 76th Regiment in 1799, and in 1800 became a brevet-major. He was appointed major of the 76th in 1803, and became lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment in 1804. He was made a brevet-colonel in 1813, and became major-general in 1825. He was appointed colonel of the 76th Regiment in 1837, and died on the 8th of December last. To his son he leaves all his plate, and to his only daughter and her husband all his wines and drinking-cup; all the rest of his plate, together with a silver vessel for holding fruit-water, he leaves to his executors, to be also borne to the use of the limes. The rest of his property he directs to be divided equally between his son and daughter, whom he appoints executors and trustees. The will was attested by J. C. Hughes and E. Noble.

The will of John Arnold, Esq., of Great Barford, Bedfordshire, and of Abergavenny-street, Cavendish, was proved in the London Court by his only daughter, Miss Anne Fanny Arnold, the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The will bears date February, 1862, and he has left £1,000 to Miss Arnold. The testator gives an annuity to Elizabeth Arnold, and his cousin, Charles Edward Ogilvie. The testator has left many legacies, in which he has remembered his cousins, his nephews, his nieces, his cousins, and other relatives and friends; also his clerk, warehouseman, and servants. All legacies to be paid free of legacy duty. His freehold estate at Peterborough he devises to his nephew, Edward Arnold; all the rest of his freeholds, together with his personal property, he leaves to his said daughter, whom he has appointed residuary legatee. There are the following charitable bequests:—To the Domestic Mission, £1000; the Ragged School Society, Spitalfields, £100; Bedford Infirmary, £100; the Royal Benevolent Institution of Great Barford, £1000, the interest to be expended annually in coals and clothing for the poor of that parish.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. Finkelhuijsen.—Yes. There appears to have been a second misprint. Another letter has been dispatched this week, which, it is hoped, will be more fortunate.

W. Pugh (Sheffield).—They shall be examined forthwith. The other poems received will be very carefully considered.

C. M. E.—No problem in early pending. At first view, Black seems to have an advantage; but we doubt if he can win without the assistance of a Pawn.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1691 received from Rev. G. Nicholson, Barnard Castle; Rev. Wolfe Barry, Woodbridge; and Rhodesia, which appeared in our last Number. It appears to us more than the advance of the B by Black to his fourth square that the benefit of inserting this last plan in the Evans's is really due; but we are very much obliged to him for this additional proof of the unsatisfactory nature of our 'authorised' opinion.

PETER, A. M.—Very creditable as a first attempt.

ALPHA and OMEGA.—Your solution of No. 1691 was received because it exhibited of a variation in the Evans's which had escaped the notice of the many correspondents who sent us the original. No. 1691 is, of course, unsound.

CUTHBERT.—We cannot undertake to answer problems; they should be forwarded to the offices of the publication mentioned. It is not certainly to be relied on the stipulated conditions.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1690.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th	B to K 8th (best)	2. Q to R 4th (ch)	K or B takes Q

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1691.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 6th	P to Q 4th	3. K to Q 5th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
2. R to K 7th	Kt takes R	4. B, R, or Kt mates accordingly.	
or ?	B to Q Kt 3rd	3. R takes P (ch)	B to Q 4th
		4. R mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1693.

By W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN BIRMINGHAM.

The two brilliant little Matches played were played at the Birmingham Chess Meeting between the Rev. G. SALMON, one of our finest players, and Mr. RABBO, a well-known Surrey player.

GAME I.

(*Queen Pawn.*)

WHITE (Mr. Rabbo.)	BLACK (Rev. G. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
7. P to Q B 4th	B takes Kt
8. P takes B	Kt to K B 4th
9. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K R 5th
10. P to K 6th	P to K Kt 3rd
11. B takes Kt	P takes B
12. Kt to K 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
13. Q to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
14. P to K R 4th	Q to K B 3rd
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q takes Q P
16. Q to K 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
17. Q R to K sq	Q to K 2nd

WHITE (Mr. Rabbo.)	BLACK (Rev. G. S.)
18. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
19. Q R to K B sq	Q R to K B sq
20. P to K R 5th	Q to K 2nd
21. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
22. Q takes K B P	Q to K R 7th
23. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
24. Kt takes P	P takes Kt
25. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
26. Q to K 3rd	Q R to Q sq
27. R to K 2nd	P to K 5th
28. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
29. P takes P	R to K B 5th, and White resigns.

GAME II.

(*Philidor's.*)

BLACK (Rev. G. S.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th
4. P takes K P	K B P takes K P
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to K 5th	B to Q B 4th
7. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
9. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
10. Q to K 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
11. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
12. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K 2nd

BLACK (Rev. G. S.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)
13. Castles	P to K Kt 4th
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 3rd
15. Kt to K Kt 5th	B to Q B 3rd
16. R to K B 4th.	Castles
17. Q to K B 2nd	P to K R 3rd
18. Kt takes Q B P	P to K R 3rd
19. Kt to K 6th	P to K R 3rd

Throughout a deadly blow by playing P to K Kt 5th.

20. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q 5th
21. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Mr. Alexander Herschel, with the help of Mr. Browning, the maker of the Kew instrument, has produced a new spectroscope, possessing great power and excellent definition for direct vision, being composed of only two prisms of dense flint glass. We are informed that this instrument, although not yet fitted for stellar analyses, may be made quite equal to Steinheil's. With a magnifying power of five only, the dark lines of the spectrum are seen with great distinctness and in extraordinary number.

A portion of Dr. Wm. Rutherford's thesis on the cephalopus (or cuttle) of commercial value, for which he received a gold medal from the University of Edinburgh, appears in the new number of the *Journal of the Linnean Society*, illustrated by a plate and woodcuts. The peculiar construction of this organ is described to consisting of two layers of fibres running in an oblique direction, crossing each other like the threads in the meshes of a muslin and beautiful arrangements for the rapid transmission of food to the stomach, and giving greater efficiency than is required by muscles.

Dr. A. Carte, in a contribution to the Dublin Geological Society, has endeavoured to explain the extraordinary existence of Tufa lakes in Ireland. He described some bones discovered at Leugh Gur, in Limerick, and the characteristic existence of the Irish elk, although it belonged to the Pelar bear (Ursus maritimus), and therefore proposes to add to their name the term "subfossil." Mr. Wynne Edwards, C.E., referred, in the way of comparison, were lent to him by the Earl of Enniskillen, who personally obtained them from the celebrated cave of Castleconnell and Guilcaunella, in Limerick.

At a recent meeting of the Chemical Society Mr. G. B. Buckton exhibited a specimen of the uranium sesquioxide from one of the neighbourhood of the Saffront of Tuscany, and of which 10 per cent consists of sulphate of uranium. He reported that this substance had been formed artificially by passing a mixture of sulphuretted hydrogen, air and steam, through a heated mixture of the oxide of uranium and charcoal. In the crude mass, the sulphur was oxydised, and the nascent hydrogen combined with nitrogen, forming ammonia.

Mr. R. H. Allnatt, to whose methods of testing for ozone we drew attention some time since, has written to the *Times* as a reference to the relation between ozone and ozonometer. He refers to the existence of ozone in a state of dilution far removed from the presence of ordinary oxygen in one direction as ozone is in the other, and therefore to be pointed to it as the only true test of ozonometric indications—the latter reference to the action of ozonide and nitrosonide combinations—the latter being the only ozonometer which has been found to be reliable. Experiments on Jan. 1, 2, and 3, 1865, are recorded, and manifested, each in its turn, previously discovered were reduced to nearly their original white. After referring to similar phenomena noted by Dr. Schönbein, he asks, "Are ozonide addition and three direct manifestations? Does there exist positive atmospheric ozonides, and have we found one of them?"

The Actiscope, an apparatus recently exhibited at the Royal Institution by Professor Tyndall, and by Mr. Ladd at the Polytechnic, to illustrate the phenomenon called esoteric seen in some specimens of urine and other secretions, consists of a cylinder of glass on which there are ruled with a diamond point 1·20th of an inch apart. These are set in brass mouldings, so that the liver may be placed in the centre. The image of a point of light through this a rhythic appearance was seen, the number of rays being always double that of the divisions in which the lines were ruled. It is in consequence of the lines being at perfectly regular distances, each ray was beautifully illustrated by the phenomenon. The apparatus is not, however, not only the phenomenon of interference, but also showed very beautifully the production of colour by interference. By using one set of lines it becomes apparent that the rhythic appearance is produced by a number of rays, which are themselves produced by the bending of the light at the edges of the lines (the diffraction fringes).

Dr. Marcet's remarks on the brine of salt meat and on the distribution of albumen through muscular tissue appear in the new number of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. Dr. Marcet, in November, 1862, he began the use of Professor Graham's process of dialysis as a method of separating albumen from the salts with which it is usually associated, and after putting the process in practice for thirty-six hours, he found a strong taste of soup, and hardly distinguishable from soup made in the ordinary way. As the albumen was separated from the salts existing in food in Lancashire, but it proved to be deficient in the crystalline constituents as well as in the salts—the phosphates, lactates, and kreatine which are present in the flesh, and which pass into the brine, being not while the latter are retained. Dr. Marcet's experiments show that sanguine hopes held out in regard to the utilisation of brine some time ago as popular writers, by the restoration of albumen containing brine with a concentrated solution of chloride of zinc, and thereby obtaining lactate of zinc and the double chloride of zinc and albumen, which, when dried, is not acted on by the large proportion of albumen contained in brine. His paper contains also a notice of the fact that albumen is distributed through the muscular fibre of sheep and ox in different proportions, having how much is diffused and thereby. His also describes a method of mixing meat by including it on phosphates, &c., which are lost in the common process. The meat so prepared was found to have a more delicious wholesome and richer flavour, and was suited by direct immersion in brine.

Interesting details of the annular eclipse of the sun, on the 30th of October last, witnessed and described by M. E. Mouchez, near Ice St. Domingo, are published in the Comptes Rendus of the Academy of Sciences, and printed in the *Comptes Rendus*, tom. 60, No. 3. We select a few interesting facts. The sky was very favourable, and the observations were made with precision. At the first contact (at 10h. 5m.), M. Mouchez perceived the penumbra of the moon on the circumference of the moon, then being distinctly marked on the notched edges of the sun's disc. At the second contact (at 0h. 43m.), when the moon was entirely on the sun's disc, there appeared two luminous traits, and the little bright point, separated by three black lines from the luminous circumference of the sun, from which luminous traits and the complete formation of the ring. The third contact (at 3h. 24m.) presented the same luminous trait, divided by two lines of shade, corresponding to the circumference remained at the moment of immersion. In four seconds the penis disappeared, and the complete rupture of the ring was effected. The fourth contact was very well observed, in consequence of the partial obscuration of the sky. The temperature fell rapidly during the progress of the eclipse, and the barometer, indicating the atmospheric pressure that M. Mouchez attributed the rising of the fog into the upper regions of the air, which appeared to the observer to become world be completely dissolved over. The appearance of the moon projected on the disc of the sun presented a singular and interesting spectacle. The moon's disc was perfectly well defined, the centre of the moon appeared very obscure; but soon afterwards the disc appeared to be surrounded by a luminous ring, which was very bright. The period when the ring was beginning to be of the same intensity throughout the entire circumference formed the subject of the last observation. M. Mouchez carried out millimetres.

By a letter from Shetland, in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, we learn that since the commencement of the herring fishery in the sea (round Shetland) have swarmed with the small fish known as "sillocks" to a degree unequalled for many years. Vessels from all parts have been engaged in the localised and trolling them up on the beach in heaps, literally like peat-stacks in size, prepared for the manure market. Many of the fish are of large size, and the people have been making as much as £1 a day.

A curious present has been exchanged to a chief of the Huns has recently been found in a tumulus at Khatoussoulow, in Russia. Among the different articles found in the tumulus was a gold cup, in the shape of a satchel of ancient Roman workmanship; a large collar, bracelets, and drinking-cups, ornamented with figures of animals, the whole of which are of gold of remarkable workmanship.

The Royal Horticultural Society are given by a Florence journal of the Hall of Five Hundred, where ulterations are in progress for the reception of the Italian Parliament. The semicircular shape of the assembly and the members' seats are to stand are already finished. The hemicycle slopes off in a point by means of benches rising one above the other, and is divided from the hustle end, that being considered the best form for the royal distribution of sound. The President's chair is placed against the wall in front of the tribune, with the exception of those of Michael Angelo and Gian Bologna, which now occupy the niches on each side of the tribune, and which will be left as they are. Until are also being made for the Senate's hall to prepare the old hall of the Court of Appeal for the reception of the Senate.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Marietto-Bey, a savant in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt, announcing the discovery of the tomb of Mentu-hot-ef. At Asphis I have discovered a magnificent sarcophagus of the tablet of Mentu-hot-ef, the son of Queen Ameneritis, the sister of Shabaka, the Ethiopian king who reigned over Egypt. The sarcophagus is of alabaster, and is 2m. 50c. long. The first thing of the first dynasty on Manetho's list is at once found. From Mentu-hot-ef to Psammetichus I. fifty-three kings are found in all the dynasties. The first six are represented therein. We are next introduced to Psammetichus I., whose reign is known to be the shortest period of the whole history from the end of the sixth dynasty to the beginning of the eleventh. From the eleventh to the twenty-sixth dynasty the new name Shabaka does not yet figure during the reign of Thoutmes, Amenophis, and the first Rhamses. It is only in the time of Sethos that everything is known; new, at least find in it a valuable confirmation of Manetho's list, and in the Ethiopian dynasty, which reigned over Egypt from 715 to 666 before Christ. Marietto gives all credit to his own efforts, even to whatever criticism it weakens the results we obtain. The new tablet of Asphis is, moreover, the completest and best-preserved monument we possess in this respect. Its style is splendid, and there is not a single cartouche or escutcheon wanting. It has been found engraved on one of the walls of a small chamber in the large temple of Asphis, which we are still engaged in extricating from the rubbish which covers it. Opposite the same field is perceived on another tablet, making an offering to 130 other personages, who, this time, personify the names or countries of the conquered provinces and subdued races of Egypt. On one side of the valuable chamber we have just discovered we do not the representation of the history, on the other of the geography, of Egypt.

NEW MUSIC.

Music Warehouse, 201, Regent-street.
Pianoforte Gallery, 207, Regent-street.

MESSRS. CRAMER and CO. (Limited) have lately published the following Compositions :—

I.—FOR VOICE.

GOUNOD—"For lack of gold he left me." Sung by Titiens. In A and G .. 3s. 0d.
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LEVEY—Coo ! says the gentle dove. In G and F .. 3s. 0d.
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BRINLEY RICHARDS—The celebrated "Leah's Song." In E, D, and C .. 3s. 0d.

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WALLACE—Prelude and scherzo .. 5s. 0d.
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ASCHER—Chant des Naiades .. 5s. 0d.
BLUMENTHAL—La Stella .. 3s. 6d.
" Téré, Téré .. 3s. 6d.
" Les Ailes .. 4s. 0d.
BRINLEY RICHARDS—"Wear this flower" (Helvellyn) 2s. 6d.
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FAVARGER—Stradella Fantaisie .. 3s. 6d.
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SCHUMANN—Chanson dans le Jardin. Duet. Edited by Lindsay Sloper .. 5s. 0d.

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New and Popular Quadrilles, Waltzes, Galops, Polkas, and Mazurkas, by Coote, Tinney, De Villiers, Manns, Marriott, Montgomery, Pinsuti, Clarke, &c.

Specially prepared Lists of Vocal and Instrumental Music on application. All New Music sent at Half-price.

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Now ready, scored for Voice and Piano, with or without Chorus, and suited for private performance.
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For the Pianoforte Department see other advertisements.

Just published,
MISS C. M. E. OLIVER'S NEW SONG, THE WINNOWER. Price 2s. 6d.
London : ASHDOWN and PARRY, 18, Hanover-square.

GRANDE FANTAISIE, sur les deux motifs "God Save the Queen," and "Partant pour la Syrie." Par Mdme. W. G. STRETTON née Lilia Thoumin.
ADDISON and Co., 210, Regent-street.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S LATEST SONG.
THE GARDEN OF ROSES.—The most favourite of all Miss Gabriel's compositions. Post-free for 19 stamps from EVANS and Co., 77, Baker-street, Portman-sq., W.

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LET on HIRE the following PIANOFORTES for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the instrument becomes the property of the hirer :—
28-guinea Pianette, in rosewood or walnut. 10 guineas per annum.
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Every instrument is warranted of the very best manufacture, inferior Pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock.
Quarterly payments are required.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY
(the Largest in Europe),
207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER and CO. (Limited) Let on Hire the following Harmoniums for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer :—
24-guinea, 7-stop, in oak, rosewood, or walnut .. } 2 guineas per quarter.
36-guinea, 11-stop, oak, rosewood, or walnut .. } 3 guineas per quarter.
48-guinea, 13-stop, oak, rosewood, or walnut .. } 4 guineas per quarter.
60-guinea, 19-stop, oak, rosewood, or walnut .. } 5 guineas per quarter.
Every instrument is warranted, by Debain, of Paris, and of the very best manufacture.
Quarterly payments are required.

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CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE. 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood or walnut, 26 and 28 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action ; and that Cramer and Co. were the original manufacturers.

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Velvets,	Hosiery,	French Merinoes,
Shawls,	Gloves,	Winceys,
Jackets,	Ribbons,	Fancy Dresses,
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Ladies and the Public are respectfully invited to make an early inspection.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
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Patterns forwarded to the country.
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No. 1301.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Imperial Parliament commenced its seventh and last Session on Tuesday last. The feeling with which the event was anticipated and witnessed by the public contrasts very strikingly with that elicited by the parallel event of last year. Then, the nation looked forward with intense excitement to the occasion. The momentous question of peace or war with Germany was in suspense, and none could foretell with certainty—perhaps not even her Majesty's Government—which way the balance would turn. Ominous rumours had, during the preceding six weeks, been filtering through the various channels of political gossip into the public mind. The invasion of Schleswig by the allied troops of Austria and Prussia had just occurred. Altogether, the aspect was gloomy, and the signs of the day pointed in the direction of a war, the objects of which could not interest the country; the cost of which, both in life and treasure, and in commercial, social, and moral derangement, would be incalculable; and the possible results of which not even the boldest seer could venture to foreshadow. The meeting of Parliament was anticipated with a throbbing heart; and never before, perhaps, was the Royal Speech listened to with more eager or anxious interest. When it was ascertained that neither of the great parties in the State recognised any necessity for armed interference by England in the Dano-German struggle, a great gasp of relief attested the volume of anxious feeling which had been pent up in the national bosom; and although there was thereafter much to excite curiosity and to keep sympathy



MEETING OF THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY IN THE FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.—SEE PAGE 135.

alive, apprehension of a dire and immeasurable calamity had passed away.

This year Parliament was opened under exactly opposite conditions. There is nothing upon the continent of Europe to give immediate uneasiness to the public mind—even the ground-swell following upon a storm being unusually trifling—and the slight ruffling of the surface caused by recent airs from the West showing abatement rather than increase. Not a soul counted upon having fears in regard to the possible relations of this country with foreign Powers either confirmed or dispelled by Ministerial explanations, for the very sufficient reason that no one harboured any fears. Men do not expect thunderbolts to fall from a clear blue sky, and therefore do not gaze wistfully up into it as if they did. Neither was the Session inaugurated by any great popular excitement on domestic questions. There has been no change in the Government during the recess—there does not promise to be. Political parties, it is true, approximate to an equality; and there will no doubt be smart scuffles between the ins and the outs; but the great outside public, judging that no national interest of appreciable magnitude is involved, looks forward to the fray without excitement. There are weighty questions to be discussed and settled; but, happily, the most important of them will neither invite nor tolerate party conflicts. As to reform of the representation, it has been generally taken for granted that it will be talked about, not so much with a view to settlement as to the general election, and that the House of Commons being moribund there will be a far greater proportion than usual of "buncombe." This state of affairs took from the reassembling of Parliament even its ordinary gloss and sparkle. The event was awaited by such as did not wholly forget that it was at hand without impatience, because without expectation—a fact which may bear a favourable or unfavourable interpretation in regard to the future of the country according to the point of view from which it is contemplated.

Of the state ceremonial there is little to be said. When the three Estates meet under the same roof, the pageant, although extremely simple, is brilliant, and is elevated to grandeur by the historical atmosphere which surrounds it. When, as on Tuesday last, only two of them are present—the first being represented by a Commission—the meeting requires a high degree of popular excitement to invest it with interest. The absence of her Majesty, the singular stagnation of political feeling, and the dreary, drizzling, spirit-depressing state of the weather united to give an aspect of desolation to what has usually been the most imposing of our national solemnities. The scene was typical. This Parliament was entering upon "the last scene of all," and the appointed term beyond which it cannot live was within its view. It cannot evade its rapidly-approaching dissolution. It will soon have to render up its account. The business before it is mainly to shape its affairs for the melancholy event which must shortly ensue. It has neither time nor remaining vigour to redeem lost opportunities, nor to repair past errors. Its character, such as it is, is fixed and irreversible. It seems appropriate that it should enter upon its last stage of being with as little external pomp as may be, and that the character of its last inaugural rites should incline rather to the funereal than the gay. Such, in fact, was the case.

The Royal Message did nothing to break the quiet of the occasion. It announced nothing which was not already so well known as to have been dismissed to the cells of memory. It struck no great chord of national feeling. It excited no emotion. It elicited no heart-heaving response. As a literary composition, it was what literary compositions usually are when concocted by several hands, and when the chief object is to use as many words as may be decorous for the occasion without conveying more meaning than is likely to pass unquestioned. Its purport was what Lord Derby aptly described as "innocuous." So far as foreign policy is concerned, it commended itself to "placid" reception in three respects. It expressed confidence in the continuance of peace in Europe. It renewed a pledge of "steadfast neutrality" towards the contending sections of the American people. It sanctioned the project of uniting in a single confederacy the various British provinces of North America. So far, therefore, lack of stirring incident in the Message is really matter for congratulation. The domestic policy shadowed forth was not a whit more exciting, while it was immeasurably less important. A concentration of law courts into one building, a revision of statute law, an alteration of the law of patents, the giving equitable jurisdiction to county courts in small cases, certain amendments of the law regulating the relief of the poor, and a measure for improving public schools may be useful and even necessary, but they certainly do not make up an ambitious programme. The Message was one which the Lord Chancellor might read without derogating from its claim to the attention of Parliament. Of very secondary importance, it was not spoiled by flowing from a secondary source.

The debates on the Address in answer to the Message were in perfect keeping with the proceedings which they followed. That in the House of Lords was enlivened by good humour—a sort of dead level of platitude with a play of genial wit upon it. Lord Derby, happily recovered from serious indisposition, was jocose. Lord Granville, catching the infection, threw around the little he had to say an air of jesting pleasantry. Lord Russell, conscious of a heavier responsibility, was cautious and conciliatory. The discussion, if discussion it can be called, consisted of a little gamesome sparring with the gloves on; merely by way, it may be supposed, of keeping the hand in. In the House of Commons the evening was about as dreary as a tea-party at which no amusements are permitted and no topic of conversation about which anybody cares a groat is forthcoming. The introductory formalities—the moving and seconding of the Address—being over, there followed that sort of awkward pause which commonly reveals the fact that nobody has got anything particular to say. The leader of the Opposition was silent—unprepared, we may conjecture, to waste his sarcasms upon the small game within range. If Mr. Scully had not risen and got up a little rehearsal of an Irish shindy, it seems likely that the debate would have been nothing more than a flash in the pan. Fortunately, the Queen's Message contained a few words relative to the condition of the sister isle, and, nothing better offering, the hon. member for Cork struck a key-note which he well knew would unlock many voices. Nevertheless, the slight scuffle that ensued was extremely languid, and looked more like a pastime than a real fight. It was interrupted once or twice by a laudable attempt to draw attention to other matters of more general interest. But nothing succeeded in waking up the House, nor in stirring the Premier. The Address was voted in time for dinner.

Not within our memory has there been so spiritless an opening of Parliament. Whether it foreshadows what the Session is to be, is a question upon which we would rather not commit ourselves by giving an opinion. At present there are no elements of serious political contention within view; and a moribund representative body commonly cares more about doing the agreeable to constituents than about the legislative work set before it. Last days, however, are not always peaceful days. Time alone can show whether they will be so in the present instance.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A dinner was given at the Tuileries last week to the municipal Councillors and Mayors of the twenty arrondissements of Paris.

On Tuesday week a ball was given at the English Embassy. The diplomatic world and the great functionaries of State were represented by persons of the highest station.

The invitations for the ball to be given by Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde have been issued. The fête is to take place to-day (Saturday), and about 1500 invitations have been sent out.

La France announces that, after a sitting of the Privy Council, presided over by the Emperor, in which Prince Napoleon and the Minister of Public Instruction warmly supported the principle of an entirely gratuitous elementary education, the Emperor appointed a commission, with the Prince at its head, to work out the financial details of the project.

The same journal states that the draught of an important law has been submitted to the Council of State. Its object is to fix the term of office of the municipal councillors at nine years, and a third of that body are to be elected every three years.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* publishes an article explaining the nature of banking and discount in a popular manner.

Thursday's *Moniteur* says:—"The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in compliance with instructions from the Emperor, has requested M. de Sartiges to complain of the two letters addressed by the Papal Nuncio to the Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Poictiers. These letters appeared in the newspapers, and constitute an infraction both of international law and of the public law of France. The same paper publishes the decree citing the Bishops of Moulins and of Besançon before the Council of State for having committed an abuse of their ecclesiastical authority. It also publishes the report of M. L'Anglais upon this decree.

The annual public meeting of the Academy of Sciences for the distribution of prizes will take place, on Monday next—General Morin presiding.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave its judgment, yesterday week, relative to the suit of the Montmorency family against Count de Talleyrand-Périgord, by declaring itself incompetent to try the case on its merits, seeing that the assumption of the title in question has been made in virtue of an Imperial decree, the legality or bearing of which the tribunal had no jurisdiction to determine. It therefore left the parties to seek their remedy before another Court and condemned the plaintiffs to pay all costs.

Butter is selling in Paris at four francs a pound, and provisions generally are enormously dear.

The population of Paris is 1,667,841, which, with the garrison of 28,300, makes 1,696,141.

The mother of Jules Gérard has written and published a very affecting letter, in which she describes herself, at the age of eighty years, entirely without resources, and intrusted with the charge of the four young and fatherless children of the celebrated lion-hunter. Their mother, equally unable to support them, has been compelled to accept a situation. Subscriptions for their relief are open at the French gun-maker's, Devisme, Boulevard des Italiens.

M. F. de St. Jean, a retired merchant of Havre, who died there a few days ago at the age of seventy-six, has left a will by which he makes that town his universal legatee on two conditions—the first, that 300,000f. of the property shall be devoted to the founding of an asylum for necessitous Protestants at Havre; and the second, that a similar sum shall be given from it for the same purpose to a town in the north of France.

The *Moniteur* explicitly contradicts the reports which have lately been in circulation regarding the cession of Mexican provinces to France.

SPAIN.

The Ministry having obtained a large majority in the election of the members of the committee appointed by the Congress to examine the bill for the forced loan, it is believed that no change in the Cabinet will take place.

The *Epoca* of Madrid states that the official reports of the Spanish Admiral in the Pacific show that there is a probability of the Peruvian difficulty being peacefully arranged.

The official *Gazette* publishes a decree authorising the establishment of an International Credit Company.

The frigate Numancia has left for the Pacific.

The forced loan proposed by the Minister of Finance has been transformed into a voluntary one.

PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen have returned from Cintra, and are now residing at the Opida.

The reply to the Speech from the Throne has been unanimously voted by both Chambers.

The official *Gazette* has published the new regulations for the custom-houses of Lisbon and Oporto.

Much rain has fallen, and the Douro and Tagus have flooded their banks.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel left Turin for Florence yesterday week, accompanied by General Della Marmora. Turin was excited, but quiet. He was enthusiastically received at Alessandria. The King reached Florence at ten o'clock the same night. The city was illuminated, and decorated with flags. A large number of persons thronged the King's line of route to the palace and enthusiastically cheered his Majesty. The National Guard alone were under arms. Shouts were raised of "Viva il Rè Galantuomo!" On reaching the palace the King came out on the balcony in response to the acclamations of the people.

Several municipalities in Piedmont have voted addresses to the King.

His Majesty has signed the bill for the sale of the State railways.

In order to secure to the city of Turin direct railway communication with the Mediterranean, the Government has granted a guarantee of 6 per cent on the capital of the lines between Turin, Savona, and Acqui.

Advices from Turin announce that the Council of Ministers have resolved upon establishing a naval station in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, and that a frigate, a corvette, and a dispatch-boat are now being armed at Genoa for that service.

A despatch from Messina announces that an eruption of Mount Etna took place during the night of Jan. 31, after several shocks of earthquake. The lava continues flowing.

AUSTRIA.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Thursday says:—"An agreement has been entered into between the Minister of Finance and the Credit Society, in order to provide for the payment of the eleven millions of florins due to the National Bank by the State on the 14th inst. According to this agreement, eleven members of the Administrative Council of the bank will each draw at three months upon the Credit Society for one million of florins. These bills will be accepted by the Society and discounted by the National Bank."

PRUSSIA.

Prince Alfred left Berlin on Sunday evening for Bonn, on the conclusion of his visit to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

The King received Lord Napier, the English Ambassador, at an audience on Monday.

The President and Vice Presidents of the House of Representatives were present at the last Court ball, and were received by the King with evident cordiality. These gentlemen had declined a previous invitation to Court on the plea of sudden indisposition.

The bill brought forward by the Government in the Chamber of Deputies fixes the annual military contingent at the proportion of eleven in every 1000 of the male population.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of War introduced a bill altering and supplementing by twenty paragraphs the law of Sept. 3, 1814, upon the obligation to military service in Prussia. Under the proposed new regulations the whole term of military service is reduced from nineteen to sixteen years, of which the first seven years are to be served in the regular standing army. Of these seven years the first three must be served with a regiment, and the four following years in the reserve. During the next four years, those having fulfilled the above terms of service will be liable under the first call of the Landwehr, and during the remaining five years to the second call. The first division of the Landwehr will only be called out when the country is in serious danger. Special laws will regulate the service in the Landwehr and in the navy.

The Minister of Marine has requested authority to contract a loan of nine millions of thalers for the construction of a fleet.

The Council of Admirals at Berlin has definitively drawn up its project with regard to the formation of a navy. Seven vessels of war are in course of construction for the Government, two of which will be built at Dantzic and the others abroad. The Council of Admirals has created a large number of new appointments, amongst which may be mentioned that of an admiral and seventeen captains.

As the new military bill makes no concession, the majority of the Chamber of Deputies will not propose an amendment to the Address, but will simply express their regret that such a bill has been introduced. A reconciliation between the Chamber and the Government is considered to be impossible.

At a public meeting of the electors of Cologne a civic crown of silver, representing a wreath of oak-leaves, has been voted to M. de Grabow, President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. It was accompanied by an address, of which the subjoined is an extract:—"Your words have resounded throughout the country, and far beyond its frontiers. Everywhere they have received an enthusiastic echo in the hearts of enlightened and independent men, who see in the strict preservation of the constitutional rights of national representation an indispensable guarantee of the general prosperity. Many thanks are due to you for your manly attitude."

AMERICA.

By the Moravian, we have intelligence from New York to the 28th ult.

Mr. Blair had returned to Washington, having, it is said, altogether failed in his peace mission. The Confederate House of Representatives has unanimously confirmed the resolution to issue an address to the Southern people announcing the determination of Congress to continue the war; and at Washington resolutions have been introduced into the Senate in favour of the continuance of the war until the South shall make an unconditional submission. So it is clear that "the end is not yet."

The Federal General Terry had demanded the surrender of Wilmington, giving General Bragg until the 19th inst. to decide. Opinions differ as to whether the Confederates would surrender or defend the place. In the mean time Admiral Porter had occupied all the forts and works abandoned by the enemy, and was feeling his way up the river.

A Confederate squadron, composed of three ironclads and five gun-boats, and said to have been commanded by Captain Semmes, descended the James River during the night of the 23rd ult., with the supposed purpose of surprising the Federal flotilla and destroying General Grant's stores and transports at City Point. But the Confederate vessels failed to pass the obstructions laid by the Federals in the stream. One of them ran aground, and had to be destroyed; and the others were compelled to return without effecting anything.

General Sherman has received considerable reinforcements, but nothing definite is known as to his movements.

In the West there have been several movements of detached expeditions.

The city of New York was to furnish 20,000 recruits under President Lincoln's last levy; and the Government had refused to reduce the quota.

President Davis has signed the Congressional resolutions creating the office of general-in-chief. He has also sent a letter to the Confederate Congress stating that, when General Lee took the command of the army of Virginia, he was commanding all the armies of the Confederate States, but was relieved of the latter command at his own request. Whenever General Lee finds it practicable to assume the chief command, without withdrawing from the direct command of the army of Virginia, Mr. Davis will deem it conducive to the public interest to place him in that position. General Johnston has been reinstated, and appointed, it is said, to the command of the Confederate army in the West.

President Davis has written a long letter in which he argues against separate State action, and also against the project of a convention of all the States of the Confederacy and of the Union.

The New York oil "diggings" promise to become as remunerative as those of Pennsylvania or West Virginia, and Cattaraugus County is fast becoming the Mecca of those who hasten to be rich.

The Senate has ratified the treaties with the north-western bands of Shoshoonee Indians establishing peace and friendship, the several bands stipulating that hostilities and all depredations upon the emigrant-trains, the mail and telegraph lines, and upon citizens of the United States within their country, shall cease. The boundaries of their country, as claimed and occupied by them, are thus given by the *New York Tribune*:—On the north, by the middle of the Great Desert; on the west, by Steptue Valley; on the south, by Toedon or Green Mountains; and on the east, by the Great Salt Lake, Tuilla, and Rush Valleys. The Indians agree to remove to the reservations whenever the President shall deem it expedient for them to do so, and become herdsmen or agriculturists, the Government paying them certain annuities in money, provisions, and goods. The Indians also agree that the Pacific Railroad shall not be molested; that military posts, &c., may be constructed, the gold and silver mines worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and rancheros established wherever they may be required.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Government and Parliament are taking high ground in the matter of the St. Albans outrages. Judge Coursol has been suspended, and a bill introduced to make good the fifty thousand dollars which were returned to the raiders on their release. In the opening debate in Parliament the Government was sustained by a large majority, and the conduct of the Southern refugees in Canada strongly denounced. A determination was expressed to stop the abuse of asylum. The Government is carrying out a general draught in order to be prepared for the worst, but the speeches in Parliament

are friendly to the United States. The Judges have decided that Burleigh must be delivered up to the United States. A report that the English Government had ordered the dispatch of gun-boats to the great lakes is semi-officially contradicted.

A large majority in Parliament favours the confederation scheme. The British Columbia and Vancouver Island journals are agitating for the extension of the project to those colonies.

A movement is on foot for the annexation of Vancouver's Island to British Columbia and for the consolidation of the two Governments.

INDIA.

The operations against the mountaineers of Bhootan appear to have encountered very little opposition; and the campaign seems to be almost terminated, the British troops having occupied all, or nearly all, the districts and posts which it is intended to retain.

Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., is to succeed Sir W. Mansfield as the Commander of the Bombay army.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was to reach Delhi on the 27th, and to inspect her Majesty's 38th Regiment, which is encamped outside the city.

The Hon. Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., has obtained permission from his Excellency the Viceroy to resign the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub and its dependencies. Subject to the approbation of her Majesty's Government, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Donald Friell M'Leod, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub.

The Lucknow Exhibition was opened on the 24th of December.

The whole railway line from Umritsur to Mooltan is completed, and has been traversed by trains. The line is to be opened for traffic this month.

The Thull Ghaut Incline was officially opened by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 30th of December.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Stanley will preside at the annual festival of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, at the London Tavern, next Wednesday.

Lord Fermoy and Mr. Harvey Lewis, the members for Marylebone, have addressed their constituents and received votes of confidence.

Dr. Percy, F.R.S., succeeds Sir Goldsworthy Gurney in the management of the warming and ventilation of the Houses of Parliament.

An industrial exhibition in connection with the Wandsworth Working Men's Club is to be opened early in June next.

A collection, amounting to £232, has been made on the Stock Exchange for the relief of the sufferers from the burning of the Surrey Theatre. Contributions from other sources are flowing in apace.

General Sir De Lacy Evans, one of the members for Westminster, has issued an address to his constituents acquainting them that, on account of failing energies, he shall not again be a candidate for their suffrages.

The annual ball of the Ranelagh Yacht Club took place on Tuesday night at St. James's Hall. There were nearly 300 persons present. Colonel Evelyn, the commodore, presided at the supper.

Mr. Gregson, M.P. for Lancaster, died suddenly on Wednesday morning at his house, Upper Harley-street, in his seventieth year. The hon. gentleman was in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening.

The committee of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, have received advice of a legacy of £500 by the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hill Morgan, of Cheltenham.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, at Burlington House, papers will be read:—"On the Basin of the River Mahanuddy," by R. Temple, Esq.; and "A Visit to the Ruined Cities of Cambodia," by Dr. Bastian.

The *Times* on Monday published the respective sum totals of the subscriptions received by the various charitable institutions in reply to the special appeals which it had allowed to be made in its columns during the past Christmas. The total received was £15,481 8s. 4d.

Mr. A. Gordon, C.E., has published a letter written to Mr. Cowper, in which he states that there are twenty steam-boilers under the floor of the Houses of Parliament, many of them working at high pressure, and some of which have not been tested for ten or twelve years. Unless matters are carefully managed, he anticipates a Guy Fawkes explosion one day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided yesterday week at a meeting on behalf of the Newport-market Refuge. In the course of his speech he pointed out that institutions like the refuge were not intended to meddle with the work of the poor laws. They came rather as an addition to the parish relief of the poor. Without charging the workhouse authorities with negligence or want of feeling, he believed the poor were more tenderly dealt with in the refuges than they were in the unions.

At the meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday it was announced that the Sheriffs had changed the day on which executions should take place in London from Monday to Wednesday. The object is to prevent Sunday being disgraced, as under the present arrangement, by the gathering of crowds to witness the preparation for a hanging. The Court appointed a committee to consider whether the Secretary of State should be memorialised to allow executions in London to take place privately.

Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, has reported that both on the north and south sides of the Thames the main drainage works will be completed and come into operation by the 29th of March next, with the exception of the low-level sewer on the north side, which is being formed in conjunction with the Thames Embankment and the new street to the Mansion House, and will, therefore, probably not come into operation for a couple of years. The proportion of the area drained by the northern low-level sewer is only one seventh of the whole.

A meeting was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern to promote the repeal of the malt tax. Sir Fitzroy Kelly presided, and there was present a goodly number of county members and farmers. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in opening the proceedings, advised the farmers not to ask for more than they were likely to get. The resolutions, which were nearly unanimously passed, asked for a repeal of the duty as soon as possible, and demanded that surplus revenue should be appropriated in that way. Several members of Parliament were among the speakers. An influential deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone on the subject the following day.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning the shop of Mr. Walker, jeweller, of Cornhill, was entered by thieves; his safe was broken open, and jewellery valued at several thousand pounds was stolen. The burglars went to work in a most systematic manner. They must have secreted themselves on Saturday night in rooms occupied as offices above the shop, then cut a hole through the ceiling into the shop of a tailor, next door to Mr. Walker, and (failing to effect an entrance through the wall on account of its being lined with iron) made their way through the floor into the room where the jewellery was kept. There was nobody on the premises; and the policemen on duty near the shop never discovered that a robbery had been committed, although a light was kept burning inside, and openings in the shutters admitted a view of the safe-room. It was only when the shop was opened by Mr. Walker's assistant on Monday morning that the robbery was discovered. A reward of £1000 has been offered for the detection of the burglars; and an attempt is being made to increase the reward by another thousand, to be raised by subscription among the mercantile firms in the City.

Last week the births of 2277 children—1175 boys and 1102 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1855-64 the average number (corrected) was 2115.——A high rate of mortality, consequent on the late inclement weather, prevails in London. In the week that ended on Saturday last the deaths of 1773 persons were registered; in the previous week the number was 1747. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1855-64) the average number of deaths is, with a correction for increase of population, 1530. The deaths in the present return, therefore, exceed by 243 the estimated number. 370 deaths occurred from zymotic diseases, the corrected average number being 324. Typhus was fatal to ninety-five persons—a number considerably above the average, which is fifty-two. Whooping-cough destroyed the lives of eighty-six children. Sixteen deaths occurred from smallpox, twenty-eight from measles, forty-six from scarlatina, and five from diphtheria. 500 persons died from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis), the corrected average number being 381. Bronchitis proved fatal to 339 persons, of whom 163 were above sixty years of age; 102 deaths occurred from pneumonia, 180 from phthisis, seventy-eight from diseases of the heart, and 178 from diseases of the brain and nervous system. Thirty-two deaths were caused by accidents. The deaths of seven nonagenarians were recorded; the eldest was a man who had attained the age of ninety-seven years.

A meeting was held on Monday at the rooms of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science on the subject of Prison Discipline—Mr. Frederick Hill in the chair. A short communication was read from Sir Walter Crofton, C.B., in which he urged—first, that separation should form the basis of prison discipline; and, secondly, that there should be a progressive improvement both in labour and diet, dependent on the conduct and exertions of the prisoner. Captain Cartwright, governor of Gloucester Gaol, then read a paper, in which he reviewed the whole subject of prison discipline at length and strongly advocated a uniform discipline throughout all the gaols in England, both in labour and diet, so far as practicable. He also recommended a general registration of criminals jointly by the police and prison departments. Sir E. Wilmot maintained that punishment should be more deterrent. In some gaols hard labour and diet as dealt out to prisoners was anything but burdensome, and had become a mere farce. He thought that the labour of prisoners should be utilized by putting them to agricultural work. Mr. Elliot thought that, after so many fanciful schemes for the punishment of criminals had been tried and found wanting, it was high time that public attention should be turned to the fact that the punishment a prisoner underwent in gaol was, in many instances, nothing to be compared with what he had to endure in working for his daily bread. Flogging, and less attention to health and comfort, he considered necessary. Mr. Baker and Mr. Allen differed from Mr. Elliot as to the treatment of prisoners. After some observations from Colonel Colvill, Captain Cartwright, and the chairman, in which the latter recommended the plan adopted by Captain Brenton many years ago, of preparing boys in industrial occupations by making them earn their meals before they ate them, the meeting separated.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Court of Queen's Bench has been occupied for nearly a week with a case "Feather *v.* the Queen," in which the plaintiff, who is patentee of some improvements in shipbuilding, claims to proceed by "petition of right" against the Crown for alleged infringement of his patent by the Admiralty in the construction of the ship Enterprise. The Attorney-General demurred to the claim in the petition of right upon two grounds—first, that no patent was valid as against the Crown which concerned the defence of the realm; and next, that if the patent was valid as against the Crown, a "petition of right" did not lie against the Crown for a wrongful act by any of its Ministers. Both questions, it was observed, were, from their nature, of great public importance, especially the second, which, indeed, the Attorney-General declared to involve "considerations of the highest constitutional interest." Yesterday week the Lord Chief Justice gave judgment. The Judges were unanimous in their decision for the Crown, on the ground that the Crown, in making any grant to a subject, parted with none of its own rights, unless the parting was expressly declared.

Mr. Montague Smith, Q.C., is to succeed to the puisne judgeship vacated by Mr. Justice Williams, in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Smith was called to the Bar in 1835, and obtained a silk gown in 1847. Mr. Justice Smith took his seat on the Bench for the first time on Wednesday.

It is stated that Mr. Joseph Browne, of the Home Circuit; Mr. Webster, Sir Thomas Philips, and Mr. Milward, of the Northern Circuit; and Mr. Hardinge Giffard, of the South Wales Circuit, are to be raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel; and that Mr. Colley Robinson, of the Home Circuit, is to take the coif.

The following are the names of the committee proposed by Mr. Moffatt to inquire into the working of the New Bankruptcy Act:—The Attorney-General, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Murray, Mr. Malins, Mr. Weguelin, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, Mr. Crum-Ewing, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Vance, Mr. Cave, Mr. Göschen, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Taverner John Miller, and Mr. Ayrton.

A meeting of Benchers of the several Inns of Court was held on Tuesday, when it was decided, by a majority of 12 to 11, that ordained clergymen should be henceforward eligible for call to the Bar.

Heavy damages were given by a jury in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday in an action for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was Miss Woodward, the daughter of a surgeon at Worcester. The defendant, Mr. Clarke, had been a captain in the 54th Regiment. In 1863 he had wooed and won the affections of the plaintiff, and a series of letters passed between them. At last he wrote, without any previous notice, that he had made a mistake, and that he did not love the lady with the warmth which was desirable. He therefore broke off the match. The jury gave the plaintiff £2000 damages.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. Tamplin, senior surgeon at the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, sued the executors of Mr. Cosens, late barrister-at-law, to recover the balance of an account due for professional services rendered to Miss Cosens, daughter of the deceased. The defendants pleaded that the charges were exorbitant. It appeared that the plaintiff was consulted by Miss Cosens for curvature of the spine. She visited him 218 times. He finally effected a cure, and the young lady had since been married. The plaintiff had only received one guinea from the father, who died in July, 1863. He claimed 218 guineas, or one guinea for each interview. The defendants paid about half that sum into court as sufficient. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The trial of Mr. William Rumble, of Sheerness Dockyard, for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act in connection with the attempted outfit of the Victor, the Confederate privateer Rappahannock, has ended in a verdict of acquittal. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, commented with some severity on the arts that had been used to entrap witnesses or engage them to give evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Farnall has made his report to the Poor-Law Board on the case of Timothy Daly, who was alleged to have been neglected in the Holborn Union. Mr. Farnall, after minutely considering the evidence, comes to the conclusion that Daly was comfortably lodged and attended to in the workhouse, and that the charge of neglect against Mr. Norton, the surgeon to the workhouse, is not sustained. He considers, however, Mr. Norton's conduct in the matter to have been careless, and deserving of censure. To Mr. Farnall's report is appended one from Dr. Carr in reference to the case. He comes to the same conclusion as the inspector, but makes some suggestions for the improvement of the sick wards of the house. The Holborn Union board express their opinion, founded on these documents, that Mr. Norton was not guilty of neglecting or ill-treating Timothy Daly while under his medical care; but they express their strong displeasure at the proved neglect of the doctor to fill up the records of his attendance in the visiting-book, which renders all the records of his visits worthless, and they request that Mr. Norton's obedience to this part of his duty be insisted on for the future.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Tuesday, Henry Charles Smethwick, alias Tucker, alias Count Alexander Borromeo, and alias, doubtless, half a dozen other names—one of the most audacious impostors of this age—was tried on several charges of fraud. The prisoner saved the time of the Court by pleading guilty, but addressed a whining letter to the Bench, which, however, did not prevent the chairman from passing upon him a sentence of five years' penal servitude. Sergeant Odell gave a long history of the prisoner. He confirmed the statements recently made in the Lambeth Police Court regarding the prisoner's apprehension at Reading, while delivering a lecture on "Electro-Biology," in the assumed name of Count Alexander Borromeo; his sentence to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, for obtaining money for supplying newspapers with reports of meetings which never took place; and his sentence to four years' penal servitude, on two charges of bigamy. Sergeant Odell further stated that the prisoner, who is an Irishman, had been very fond of saying that he had been in the Crimean War. He had never been there; but he was well known at some of the Continental watering-places as a cheat and a gambler. Since the committal from the Lambeth Police Court, he (Sergeant Odell) had received letters from ladies and tradesmen in different parts of the kingdom complaining of the prisoner's frauds and heartless conduct.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday John Wright, who was convicted a few weeks ago of stealing a bracelet belonging to Lady Honora Cadogan, was brought up for judgment. Mr. Attenborough attended to explain the exact nature of the circumstances under which his assistant purchased the bracelet. The Assistant Judge sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' hard labour.

Another instance of a money-lending swindle was brought under the notice of the magistrate at the Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday. A person living in Cumberland saw an advertisement in a local paper stating that money was lent by a firm in Oxfofd-street. He applied for a loan of £30, and by return of post was asked for a fee of 10s. 6d. for registration. This he paid. Then came to him a note of hand, which he signed and sent back with the cost of the stamp and half a year's interest at six per cent, amounting altogether to over £2. He has never received the loan, and the address given in Oxford-street is only a small shop where the advertiser had his letters left.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday week Captain White, late of the ship Snowdrop, and his first mate, Sutton, who stood charged with scuttling their vessel, were acquitted.——Yesterday week Serafino Polioni was tried for the alleged murder of Michael Harrington in a broil on Saffron-hill, found guilty, and sentenced to death. The countrymen of the convict have spared no pains to trace out one Gregorio, who is said by them to be the actual murderer. Mr. Negretti brought him up to the Clerkenwell Police Station on Wednesday from Birmingham, when he confessed that he used a knife in self-defence on the day the man was stabbed. He was therefore charged as aiding and abetting in the murder. The case was again brought before the Court on Thursday, and a further hearing was fixed for to-day (Saturday).

NEW SHERIFFS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette*, published last Saturday, gives the following list of Sheriffs appointed by her Majesty in Council for 1865:—

ENGLAND.

(Excepting Cornwall and Lancashire.)

Bedfordshire—Lionel Ames, of East Hyde, Esq.
Berkshire—Benjamin Buck Greene, of Midgham House, near Newbury, Esq.
Bucks—Nathaniel Grace Lambert, of Denham Court, Esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—John Hall, of Ely, Esq.
Cheshire—Wilbraham Spencer Tollemache, of Dorfold-hill, Esq.
Cumberland—Wm. Postlethwaite, of the Oaks, Esq.
Derbyshire—Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Bart.
Devonshire—Baldwin John Pollexfen Bastard, of Kitley, Esq.
Dorsetshire—John Brymer, of Ilsington, Esq.
Durham—Wm. Peareth, of Usworth House, Esq.
Essex—Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, of Belhus, Bart.
Gloucestershire—John Altham Graham Clarke, near Stonehouse, Esq.
Herefordshire—Sir Henry Geers Cotterell, of Garnons, Bart.
Hertfordshire—Forster Alleyne M'Geachy, of Shenley Hill, Barnet, Esq.
Kent—Robert Rodger, of Hadlow Castle, near Tonbridge, Esq.
Leicestershire—Frederick Palmer, of Withcote Hall, Oakham, Esq.
Lincolnshire—John Lewis Fytche, of Thorpe Hall, Louth, Esq.
Monmouthshire—Arthur Davies Berrington, of Panty-Goitre, Esq.
Norfolk—William Henry Trafford, of Wroxham, Esq.
Northamptonshire—Richard Aubrey Cartwright, of Edgcott, Esq.
Northumberland—John Errington, of High Warden, Esq.
Nottinghamshire—William Frederick Webb, of Newstead Abbey, Esq.
Oxfordshire—William Melliar Foster-Melliar, of North Aston, Esq.
Rutlandshire—William Gilford, of North Luffenham, Esq.
Shropshire—Francis Harries, of Cruckton, Esq.
Somersetshire—Sir John Henry Greville Smyth, of Ashton Court, Bart.
County of Southampton—Sir A. K. Macdonald, of Woolmer Lodge, Bart.
Staffordshire—Smith Child, of Stallington Hall, Esq.
Suffolk—John Page Reade, of Stutton, Esq.
Surrey—John Bradshaw, of Knowle, Guildford, Esq.
Sussex—Sir Percy Florence Shelley, of Boscombe, Christchurch, Hants, Bart.
Warwickshire—Henry Townshend Boultbee, of Springfield, Esq.
Westmorland—Arthur Shepherd, of Shaw End, near Kendal, Esq.
Wiltshire—Thomas H. A. Poynder, of Hartham Park, near Chippenham, Esq.
Worcestershire—Albert Hudson Royds, of Crown East, near Worcester, Esq.
Yorkshire—Francis Watt, of Bishop Burton Hall, near Beverley, Esq.

WALES (NORTH AND SOUTH).

Anglesea—George Higgins, of Red Hill, Esq.
Breconshire—Henry Gwynne Vaughan, of Yscirfechan, Esq.
Cardiganshire—Lieutenant-Colonel John Lewes, of Llanlear.
Carmarthenshire—Edward Morris Davies, of Upland, near Carmarthen, Esq.
Carnarvonshire—Charles Millar, of Penrhos, Esq.
Denbighshire—John Lloyd Wynne, of Coed Coch, Abergele, Esq.
Flintshire—Bryan George Davies Cooke, of Colomendy, Esq.
Glamorganshire—Thomas William Booker, of Velindra, Esq.
Merionethshire—Richard Meredyth Richards, of Caerynwch, Esq.
Montgomeryshire—Robert Simcocks Perrott, of Bronhyddon, Esq.
Pembrokeshire—Thomas Henry Davis, of Clareston, Esq.
Radnorshire—Thomas Williams Higgins, of Cwm Llanyre, Esq.

The Queen has appointed William Preston, of Ellel Grange, and of Rock House, Esq., to be sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On the 26th ult. the parish church of Northleigh, Oxon, was reopened with special services, after being closed five months for repairs.

Convocation has been prorogued until the 14th inst., when it will meet for the dispatch of business.

The Bishop of Durham has headed the proposed special fund for erecting new churches in the diocese with a subscription of £2000, to be paid by five yearly instalments of £400. Mr. J. Davison has subscribed £400, the Rev. P. H. Yorke £100, Archdeacon Bland, Rev. J. P. Eden, Mr. W. W. Gibson, and the Rev. E. Cheese, each £50. Further sums have also been obtained, amounting in the aggregate to about £100.

On Wednesday week an influential meeting was held in Leicester, under the presidency of the Duke of Rutland, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, to take into consideration the spiritual destitution of the archdeaconry, and especially of the town of Leicester. The meeting resulted in a subscription list of upwards of £7000, which included two donations of £1000 each from Earl Rowe, and another from Mr. J. Harris.

The Executive Committee of the Bishop of London's Fund have issued a satement of the grants made by them during the first year, under the following eight heads:—Missionary clergy, £10,790; scripture-readers, £1970; mission women, £335; clergymen's residences, £800; educational purposes, £2400; temporary churches, schools, and mission stations, £6810; endowment of districts, £1200; permanent churches, £17,200; and sites, £2439; special donations, £5622.

The annual meeting of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Association was held at Cheltenham—the Bishop presiding—on Monday week; and among the speakers were Mr. Holford, M.P.; Archdeacon Sir G. Prevost, Mr. Barwick Baker, &c. The statement of the treasurer showed that, during the year, there had been received as church collections, £948; donations, £37; and subscriptions, £446: total, £1413. Towards special objects there had been contributed £53. The grants that had been paid during the year amounted to £1365; the amount of grants still owing was £1546.

Mr. E. Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has conferred the bishopric of Rupert's Land, which became vacant some months ago by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Anderson, now Incumbent of Clifton, near Bristol, on the Rev. Robert Machray, M.A., Fellow and Dean of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Vicar of Madingley. The diocese of Rupert's Land is 37,000 square miles in extent, with a population of 200,000. The gross annual income is £700—£400 of which is derived from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, and £300 from the Hudson's Bay Company.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* Rev. R. Briscoe, D.D., Vicar of Whitford, and Proctor for the clergy of St. Asaph, to Nutfield, Surrey; Rev. D. J. Evans to Remenham, Berks; Rev. H. Stobart to Warkton, Kettering. *Vicarages:* Rev. W. J. Bristow to Ravensthorpe; Rev. P. Turton to Ravensden, Bedford. *Incumbencies:* Rev. J. Finley to Aveley; Rev. W. H. Ranken to Radley, Berks; Rev. H. C. Watson, Curate of Croydon, to St. James's, Croydon; Rev. W. Way, Curate in sole charge of Lilley, Herts, to Chrishall; Rev. W. Whitworth to the new Church of St. Saviour, Bacup. Rev. W. O. F. Hughes to be Perpetual Curate of Upwood with Great Raveley, Huntingdonshire; Rev. S. Bushnell to be Curate of Hatcham, New Cross.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford, in a convocation held on Thursday week, a form of statute was promulgated authorising the Vice-Chancellor to admit in future to the office of Proctor in the Chancellor's Court barristers-at-law and attorneys of the superior courts (whether they be members of the University or not), and such persons only; and providing also that the number of proctors shall in future be three at least, and that the permission to practise may be withdrawn by the Vice-Chancellor for sufficient cause. The Provost of Oriel (Dr. Hawkins) proposed and handed in an amendment. In a convocation held on Tuesday the Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., of Wadham, Keeper of the Archives, was elected a member of the Hebdomadal Council, in the room of the Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, M.A., Merton. Mr. A. Dendy, B.A., of Balliol, has been elected Law Scholar on the Vinerian foundation. Mr. James Simon Mackintosh, Commoner of St. Mary Hall, has been elected an Exhibitioner of Adam de Brome at Oriel. Mr. John Davies Davenport, B.A., and Mr. Walter Horatio Pater, B.A., Probationary Fellows of Brasenose, have been admitted Actual Fellows.

At Cambridge, the Smith's mathematical prizes of £25 each were adjudged as follow for 1865:—1. Hon. J. W. Strutt, Trinity, Senior Wrangler. 2. H. M. Taylor, Trinity, Third Wrangler. The Rev. G. Hale, Tenth Wrangler, 1863, has been elected Taylor Mathematical Lecturer at Sidney, Sussex. The Rev. J. R. Cornish, M.A., Fourteenth Wrangler, 1859, has been elected Blundell Fellow of Sidney. A correspondent of the *Cambridge Chronicle* finds fault with one of the problems set in the Three Days' Problem Paper in the Senate House respecting the game of "croquet," and "wants to know whether candidates for mathematical honours are expected to acquire a knowledge o croquet as part of their course; and suggests that setting a problem in so trivial a form is unworthy of the dignity of the University."

Mr. Gerard W. Tomkins, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, has been appointed to an assistant mastership in Epsom College.

Rev. H. G. Evans, M.A., has been appointed to the second mastership of Crediton School, Devon.

Mr. J. Blanch, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Ninth Wrangler of this year, has been appointed to the vacant mathematical mastership at Lancing College. The Rev. Philip De Quetteville, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been appointed to an assistant mastership in the same college.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the Middle-class School connected with the district of Christ Church, St. Pancras, took place on the evening of Tuesday week. The Rev. H. W. Burrows, B.D., presided, and congratulated the Head Master, Mr. George Green, upon the efficient state of the school. The Rev. T. Jackson, Rector of Stoke Newington, delivered an address to the parents. The proceedings terminated with some recitations given by the boys of the upper form.—*Guardian.*

ALL SAINTS' SCHOOL, BLOXHAM, NEAR BANBURY.

THE successful efforts which have lately been made in Devonshire, in Sussex, and in other counties of the west and south of England, to establish good public schools for the education of boys of the middle class, at a moderate cost, seem to have encouraged a number of influential persons in Oxfordshire to countenance a similar establishment there. The new buildings of the Middle-Class School at Bloxham, near Banbury, were lately opened by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; Viscount Dillon, the Ven. the Lord Saye and Sele, Colonel North, M.P. for Oxfordshire; the Ven. Archdeacon of Oxford, and a large number of the clergy, gentry, and yeomanry of the county of Oxford. We give an Illustration of these buildings. The school was commenced, about five years ago, by the Rev. P. Reginald Egerton, on his own private responsibility, but without any view to a commercial profit; as in the same manner, two or three years before, the Rev. Prebendary Brereton, of West Buckland, had, with the aid of Lord Fortescue, established what is now the Devon County School. The sum of £1500 was then subscribed by some of the noblemen and gentlemen of Oxfordshire, and vested in trustees, for the endowment of the Bloxham school, which will hereafter be placed upon the footing of a public institution. It is especially intended for boys who are not to proceed to the Universities, but go straight from school to business life. The two leading ideas of those who have promoted this undertaking are, attachment to the Church of England and a thorough appreciation of the benefits of a public-school education. "It was their view that a training based on these two principles produced, as their natural fruit, those qualities of straightforwardness, honour

and courage which pre-eminently distinguish the best type of English character." These middle-class public schools, in other parts of England, have been attended with the best results. Dr. Lowe, Head Master of the school at Hurstpierpoint, has now 300 pupils under his charge; while the school at West Buckland, in Devonshire, supplied no fewer than twenty-two scholars who passed the last local examination for the Associate's degree in the University of Cambridge—a larger number than came from any other school in England upon that occasion.

A FRENCH LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

THE life and exploits of Columbus are the subject of a handsome volume, "Christophe Colomb," just published by M. Ducrocq, of Paris. The author, M. le Marquis de Belloy, is a French naval officer, who feels a certain professional enthusiasm for the famous Genoese sailor. M. de Belloy, in his first voyage, when a boy of fifteen, happened to pass within sight of Palos, on the Atlantic coast of Spain. He was then taught by one of his superiors on board to greet with a reverent salutation that decayed and obscure little port whence started, on the 3rd of August, 1492, the memorable expedition of Indian discovery which brought the western hemisphere to the knowledge of the European world. For many years, therefore, M. de Belloy has cherished the fresh remembrance of those feelings of wonder and delight with which he listened to the story of Columbus as told in his ardent youth. He has now written this lively book for the especial entertainment of young readers, and most especially of his nephew, the young Rénê de Chavvigny, to whom the introduction is addressed. We should not, of course, in a narrative composed for such a purpose, expect to find any great display of historical research or profound philosophy; the author has been content to draw, with a free and careless hand, a bold outline sketch of the subject, omitting that precision of details and that critical judgment of persons and events which sober history requires. In the main, however, M. de Belloy's account of the career of Columbus is tolerably fair and truthful, though it is, like most other French works of eulogistic biography, written in a high-flown rhetorical style which is not much to our taste. There is a simple nobility in the character of Columbus, as in that of his countryman Garibaldi, which stands in no need of the elaborate ascriptions of honour and glory so abundant in this kind of literature. With regard to Queen Isabella the Catholic, who has the merit of having furnished Columbus with the means of undertaking his great design, M. de Belloy bestows upon her still more extravagant praises. After all, the motives of the Spanish Court in furthering this enterprise were so questionable, and the subsequent treatment of Columbus was so mean and so unjust, that Spain has no reason to be proud of the transaction. M. de Belloy has rather striven to exalt the power of individual genius, faith, courage and resolution, which contributed to this sublime achievement. In taking this romantic view of the matter, he may seem too much inclined to overlook those general influences of the age which would probably have led to the discovery of America within a few years although Columbus had never sailed—the fact being that Cabot had explored the northern part of that continent and the Portugue e had accidentally got to Brazil before Columbus and his Spanish comrades knew of anything beyond the West Indian Archipelago, which they still believed to be a part of Asia. But in such a narrative as M. de Belloy's, written merely for the gratification of young people, it would, perhaps, have been unnecessary to discuss these questions. The book will no doubt enjoy a wide popularity in France, were it only for the sake of the illustrations, designed by M. Leopold Flameng, in which a vivid and powerful imagination is combined with a high degree of artistic skill. We have selected one specimen of the wood-engravings for reproduction on this page. It represents the solitary figure of the hero himself, standing upon a cliff of the western shores of Europe and gazing beyond the known track of previous navigation far across the Atlantic Ocean.



ALL SAINTS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLOXHAM, BANBURY.



"LIFE WITH THE ESQUIMAUX:" PASSING THROUGH LUPTON CHANNEL.



"CHRISTOPHE COLOMB:" COLUMBUS LOOKING TOWARDS AMERICA.

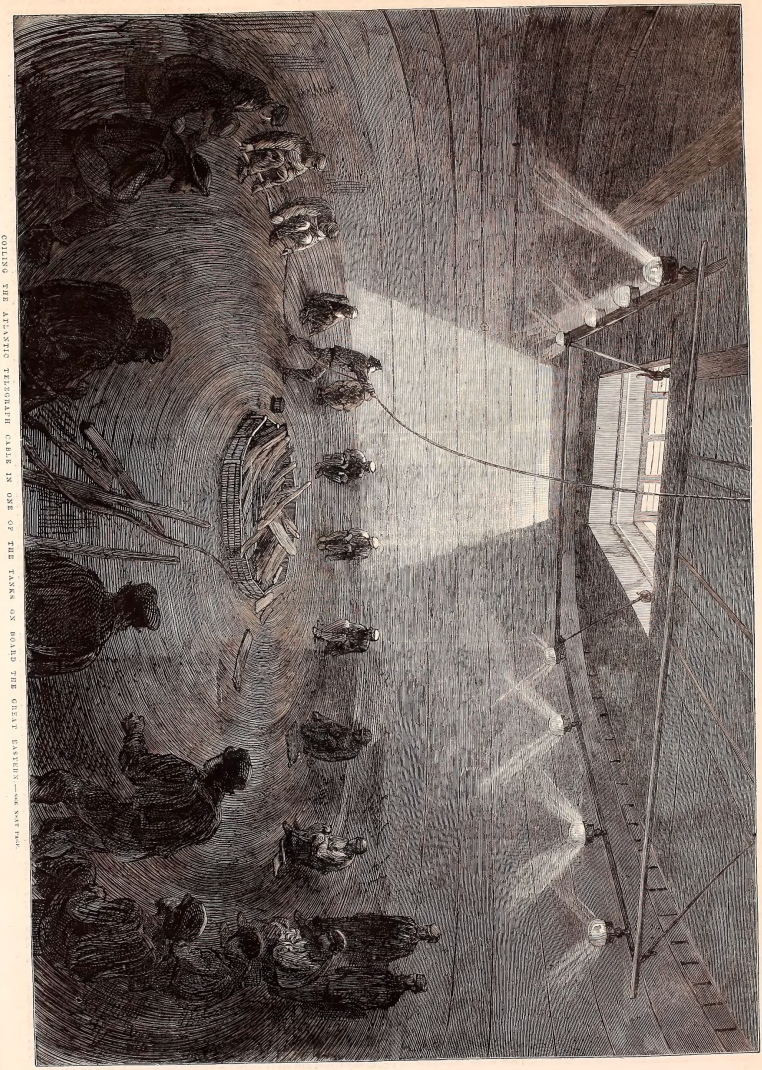


"LIFE WITH THE ESQUIMAUX:" INNUIT STRATEGY TO CAPTURE A SEAL.

LIFE WITH THE ESQUIMAUX.

THE manly eloquence and enthusiasm of Captain Sherard Osborn lately exercised a magnetic influence upon his hearers and irresistibly drew their thoughts in the direction of the North Pole. It seems therefore far from an inconvenient season for drawing attention to two unpretentiously written but highly interesting volumes, of which the theme is Captain C. F. Hall's "voyage and explorations of two years and three and a half months in and about the Arctic seas" (published by Sampson Low and Co.). It is difficult to discover whence the narrator derives his title—perhaps he is one of those who "have honour thrust upon them;" still, no doubt, "a captain is a head man;" and the head man of an expedition may not without justice be called a captain. Let it be understood that these remarks are made in no captious spirit, but for the purpose of setting forth in the strongest light the courageous achievements of the narrator, who, so far as we can gather from his account, having neither naval rank nor experience of seamanship, nor any but self-acquired knowledge of scientific matters, determined, for the sake of humanity, for the honour of the "glorious stars and stripes," and, of course, for his own fame, to penetrate to the regions of ice, to become domesticated amongst the Esquimaux or (as they call themselves) Innuits, to learn their language, to question them, and to travel with them, if by any means he might find out something certain about the remnants of the Franklin expedition. His own opinion clearly is that all Franklin's men have not perished, but that many are still living as naturalised Esquimaux. The narrative is written in a simple, artless style which does not incline one, however prone one's memory may be to recur to Baron Munchausen, to question the literal accuracy of statement for which the narrator vouches. Before his book could reach the hands of readers, the author had once more started for the haunts of the iceberg to follow up the traces he had found, or thought he had found, in his sojourn amongst the Esquimaux, of that which was the object of his toils and adventures. If the reader should marvel at the importance given to "the discovery of the Frobisher relics," the author justifies himself on the ground that "the discovery of these remains and the tracing of their history among the Esquimaux confirmed, in a remarkable manner, his belief that these people retain among them, with great positiveness, the memory of important and strange incidents; and as their traditions of Frobisher, when the author was able to get at them, were so clear, he is persuaded that among them may be sought, by one competent, with every chance of complete success, the sad history of Sir John Franklin's men." One hundred wonderful illustrations enliven the two volumes. A couple of these engravings are transferred to our pages; and we may quote the following explanations:—First (p. 57, vol. ii.), "On the way Koojesse and I had talk" with some more seals which we saw, and it was with great interest I watched him. He lay down on one side, and crawled, by hitches or jerks, towards his victim; then, as the seal raised its head, Koojesse would stop, and commence pawing with his right hand and foot." The second (p. 66, vol. ii.) is this:—

"We reached the entrance of Lupton Channel, and found a strong tide running into Field Bay, whistling, foaming, roaring, and boiling like a cauldron. As we laboured on, at our right were the iron cliffs of Bache's Peninsula (so named by the narrator after A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey), and conspicuous among them was a bold rock, terminating like a chimney-top. On the left lay Lok's Land, the 'much-dreaded land' of the Innuits; and, looking forward down the channel, we saw the bold front of Ellis Island."



COILING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE IN ONE OF THE TANKS ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

COILING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

IN our last Number was an Engraving of the Great Eastern, lying in the Medway, and receiving the Atlantic telegraph cable from one of the hulks employed to bring it from the manufacturers' yard at East Greenwich. We now give an illustration of the manner in which it is coiled and stowed away on board the Great Eastern. That mighty vessel, "largest of all that swim the ocean deep," has undergone an internal transformation to fit her for her new duties as a cable-ship. The great object was to get as few coils of cable as possible—in fact, if possible, to have it all in one. Large, however, as the Great Eastern is, she could never hold the 2500 miles in one coil, for, apart from its weight, which is 5000 tons, its bulk in one mass would be gigantic—a coil 58 ft. in diameter and nearly 60 ft. high, enough to fill all the space from the promenade deck to the bottom of the roof. It is disposed, therefore, in three circular tanks—one aft, one amidships, and one forward. Each of these tanks is of solid construction, water-tight, built on what is called the 30-foot deck, and, with some minute differences, all are nearly alike in size, being 58 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. high. The forward tank is, from the shape of the ship, smaller in diameter than those amidships and aft, but the heights of all are alike. This tank is shown in the Engraving on our front page, with the lower portion of the cable. In order to sustain the enormous additional weight which will be placed on the decks when the tanks are filled with the cable, the deck on which the tanks are erected is strengthened by a system of knees and deck-beams, while the lateral pressure of the cable against the sides of the tanks will be counteracted by enormous stays of beams and supports, with the object of confining the dead weight of the cable to the centre of the ship, and preventing any undue overcoming, the outward pressure of the enormous mass when the vessel is rolling—as the Great Eastern does sometimes. The three tanks will hold respectively 817, 805, and 533 miles of cable, giving a total height of 2755 miles. The work of shipping the cable, which began on Thursday, the 10th ult., and will continue without intermission now until nearly the end of May, by which time it is hoped all will be safely away snugly on board the great steam-ship. The total quantity of rope required to connect Valentia with Bulls Bay, Newfoundland, allowing for the "slack" which must run out to prevent too great a strain on the cable, is about 2000 miles, or nearly 4000 statute miles. With this length a liberal margin is given of nearly 600 statute miles of rope for slack caused by currents, possible rough weather, and the avoidance of anything like unusual strain on the cable in the deepest water. Over one part of the route the depth is as great as from 2000 to 2400 fathoms, or nearly three statute miles—a depth, however, which is only considered of moment in case of unusual weather in paying out. The strength of the cable being sufficient to bear its own weight in eleven miles of still water, in this respect—and, indeed, in all respects—the cable has an enormous superiority over the old and ill-used rope which was first laid, and which, to the amazement of all those who know its real condition, were considered sound in fair working order for a few days. In size, in strength, in better condition, better insulation, and better outer covering, the new rope is never less than three times as good as the old one, while in many cases, and these the most important, its superiority is four, five, or even more. The cable is much larger cable, its weight in water per mile is less than half that of its unfortunate predecessor, its insulating power is 74 times against 34 tons, the maximum strength of the old rope. The method of joining up the various lengths in which the cable is made is also a great improvement upon the soldered joints in the wires of the first cable, while the standard for insulation and "conductivity" are as high as those decreed by the Persian Gulf cable, and the tests are continuous in every portion of the manufacture.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 14′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER			WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected and Reduced to 32° Fahr.	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour	Rain in Inches	Solar Radiation in Inches of Mercury	Maximum in the Sun's Rays	Minimum on the Grass	Mean of the Day	General Direction	Velocity in Miles per Hour
Jan. 31	29·961	25·5	29·3	·00	16	44·1	40·8	42·6	SW.	21·4
Feb. 1	29·917	42·4	42·2	·00	9	37·2	29·6	33·4	SW.	31·9
2	29·746	41·7	39·7	·00	9	37·2	29·5	33·6	S. by E.	27·1
3	29·558	37·2	32·6	·16	10	39·5	EXC. F.	EXC.	SW.	29·9
4	29·749	37·1	31·7	·00	10	31·9	23·6	27·8	SW.	23·1
5	29·749	37·1	31·7	·00	10	31·9	23·6	27·8	SSW. and	12·4
6	29·921	45·9	44·9	·07	10	36·2	29·4	33·1	SSW. SW. W.	27·8

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the seven days in the week ending February 6, 1865:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·779	29·194	29·048	29·253	29·703	29·803
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.
Temperature of Evaporation	40·6	41·7	41·1	39·5	39·4	41·5
Rain	CALM.	SW.	E.	ESE.	SW.	W.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD," PRINTED IN COLOURS, FROM A PICTURE BY J. SANT.

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been RE-ENGRAVED, and will be REPUBLISHED EARLY IN FEBRUARY 22ND. PRICE SIXPENCE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

THE decision at which the Benchers of the Inns of Court have arrived, by a considerable majority, upon the question whether a clergyman can be admitted to practice at the English Bar, is in itself of some importance, and it also suggests some considerations of a larger interest. Twelve Benchers to eleven have declared that holy orders will not disqualify for the practice of an advocate. The sentence is given on the side of liberality and good sense, and the Popish dogma, "once a priest, always a priest," is among many similar condemnations of bigotry which have been unhesitatingly cast into the sea. We know, in everyday life, that many a young man is "brought up to the Church" as a mere business arrangement, and that many another young man resolves on becoming a clergyman before he has any definite idea of the solemn duties and responsibilities of the office, or of the enduring perseverance which it requires. When matured thought, or the coarser teaching of discontent, has shown him that he has made a mistake, he is not free to quit his calling. It is not better that another liberal profession should be open to him than that he should be compelled to labour at one which is distasteful to him? He had better be a good lawyer than a bad clergyman, say, considering the relative value of the interests committed to the charge of the professions, he had better be a bad lawyer than an indifferent clergyman. We need not dwell upon the exceptional cases in which great hardship is entailed upon men of peculiar conscientiousness, who are forced, for the sake of food and raiment, to pursue a calling for which they feel themselves unfit; but relief will now be offered to those if they can find more comfort in that work than in the sacrifice. On the whole, the Benchers of the Inns of Court should be thanked for having taken a step in accordance with the liberal feeling of the day. A gentleman never feels more proud than when he considers himself in a false position;" and it is well to have offered many gentlemen the means of rescue from the latter.

But it is a curious psychological question how far the pressure exercised by a lawyer does act upon the legal mind. We may assume that we shall tread upon no legal corns when we assert that the rule of morals taught to the young person is somewhat different from—we will not say somewhat higher than—that imparted to the young lawyer. We shall not be accused of the ordinary and vulgar claptrap which scoffs at lawyers, just as the Joe-Miller wits scoff at doctors, and the Bohemian wits at matrimony. Passing over that trash, we may, without offence, observe that a lawyer does not get a special hold justified in doing, a good many things which a conscientious clergyman would find it difficult to justify. Men of the world—and we do not mean, with Mr. Kingsley, to say that this implies also men of the flesh and of the third evil agency—know that lawyers have settled, and smile derisively at any one who would dispute, that a professional man may do almost anything for his client. Lord Brougham has said, we believe, a lawyer does not get a special hold justified in the world but his client for the time being; but this bold declaration has been explained, Gladstone fashion, and it is not an strong to say, that, considering the wide professional latitude is permitted to the defender, if not to the prosecutor. To save a ten-times convicted thief from an eleventh sentence it is allowed to bully, confuse, and insult the most honourable witness, lady or gentleman, who can be put into a witness-box; and it is done so habitually that it is very difficult to get a quiet, sensitive person into a prosecutor at all. It is a moot point whether it is quite right in an advocate to endeavour to throw suspicion upon other parties than the man in the dock, but it is quite clear that he would be acting unprofessionally if he paid the slightest regard to the coarse suspicion might take, his business being only to divert it. It is, we apprehend, an advocate's duty, as at present understood, to call no witness who can possibly endanger the safety of the client; and, though it is not for the high-minded barrister to advise that any such witness be got out of the way, we may suppose that the high-minded attorney quite understands that the witness must not be in the way, and that the high-minded managing clerk somehow makes it clear to somebody who is low-minded that the objectionable witness must disappear—anyhow, objectionable witnesses do disappear at the most convenient times, and within the last ten days we have heard the Bench remark on the fact. Then the solemn appeal to the consciences of the jury, the tears in the night palace—tears over a stranger, and probably a scoundrel, from a gentleman who, in accordance with the tone of society, would be too proud to show before witnesses his emotions over an event that really touched him in his domestic affections — the admirable acting at the close of a speech—all these conventionalities are recognised as the right thing; they are performed in the exercise of an honourable profession; and there is not one of the satirists who would not most bitterly rail at us who would not feel himself frightfully wronged were he party to an action and his counsel omitted any of the precautions or demonstrations against which it is easy to be so virtuous. We have agreed to submit to the indirect society there shall be set up a machine, worked by opposite parties, for the production of a result, and we have further agreed that if both parties work their handles the result shall be satisfactory, or we will think so.

But when the clergyman, exchanging surplice for stuff gown, comes into the new arena, will he be troubled by any apparent irreconcilability between what he has been taught and teaching for some years, and what he has just learnt? He may be slightly incommoded in this way, until he shall have had his ears properly opened to the fitness of things and to the exceedingly admirable working of the law system. He will gradually learn, of course, that what he has been taught for a thousand years of age, or nearly; whereas this is the nineteenth century. The American poet observes,

> But Jonathan Q.
> Robinson,
> Say they didn't know everything down in Judee;

and this will be the experience of the sculptor. Some of the old rules about charity that thinketh no ill, and the duty of being pitiful and courteous, and things of the kind, may be embarrassing when he has, at first, to bully a nervous lady out of a plain statement of a plain fact, and, moreover, which he will blat at as perjury,—but he will get over that. False witnesses used to be stoned to death in "Judee," but they are very delicately hustled in England, except by the advocate whose business it is to expose them. We do not mean to carry the argument to imply that a gentleman would suggest the employment of such methods; but the most high-minded gentleman forms his opinion of his witness, and takes care not to run risks with him—it is a conventionalism. The clergyman, and the lawyer, and the rest of it, may at first seem a little awkward to one who has been denouncing hypocrisy and reading the commination against him that loveth and maketh an untrue statement; but he will be told that he is in a strange and new position, that he has but to argue from his brief, and that he says but what he is told to say, and may therefore lawfully go on resisting a conviction which has gone home to everyone else in court. But we apprehend the force of all this will be enhanced a distinguished member of a distinguished profession, of which we are all justly proud—but we only say that, just as starting in the race, the clergyman-lawyer will require blinkers.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, is expected to leave Osborne House to-day (Saturday) for Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Prince Leopold and attended by Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, drove out in a carriage and four. The Prince of Wales accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went shooting. Princess Louise and Prince Arthur took a drive.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, drove out. The Prince of Wales rode out. Princess Louise attended by the Hon. Emma Lascelles, also rode out. The Duke of Cambridge left Osborne for London.

Yesterday week the Queen accompanied by the Princess of Wales and attended by Duchess Dowager of Athole, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne House. Princess Louise rode out. Princess Louise took a drive. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, left Osborne by special train for Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Queen held a Council at Osborne, which was attended by the Duke of Somerset, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Clarendon. Mr. A. Helps, the Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. At the Council the Queen received the seals of office as Chancellor of the Privy Council, and the Sheriffs for 1865 were appointed. The Duke of Somerset, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Clarendon had audiences of the Queen. Earl Granville remained at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold attended Divine Service at Osborne, performed by the Rev. G. Prothero. Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. Earl Granville had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole and Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Princess Helena and Princess Louise drove out. Earl Granville left Osborne for London.

On Tuesday the Queen walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Emma Lascelles, also out. Princess Louise took a drive. The Count and Countess de Paris and Prince Edmund of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Mrs. Parkes (Miss Amy Sedgwick), on Monday evening, had the honour, of reading before the Queen and the Royal family a selection of Mr. Shakspeare's plays, and Mr. Charles Knowles.

Major-General the Hon. A. Hood and Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros are the Equeries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and attended by the Countess of Morton and Major Teesdale, left Osborne yesterday week for Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses crossed from Cowes to Southampton in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen. The Prince and Princess travelled thence in a saloon-carriage attached to the three o'clock ordinary train on the South-Western Railway, arriving at Waterloo station at fifty minutes past five o'clock. Mr. Godson, the traffic manager of the South-Western Company, had charge of the train. The Prince and Princess drove immediately to Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Aigburth, near Liverpool, the wife of Richard A. Hilton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Hursley, Lady E. Tollemache, of a son.

At Queen's-gate-gardens, the Viscountess Hardinge, of a daughter.

At Ince-castle, Cornwall, Lyttor Grenfell-Gregor, Esq., of a son.

On the 31st ult., the wife of Richard James Haybow, Esq., of Grosvenor Park, of twin boys.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the parish church of Stanbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Robert J. M'Ghee, of Holywell, Sr. Ives, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Cliffe, of St. Matthew's, Kingsdown, Bristol, the Rev. Charles Hugh Malvern Link, Eliot, eldest daughter of T. C. Whitty, Esq., of Cobham Park, to Arthur Bevan, Esq., of Quetta-road, Clifton.

On the 4th inst., at the parish church of St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Kirke Swann, M.A., F.R.A.S., cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Mettersley, M.A., Captain Arthur Swann Howard Lowe, F.R.A.S., of Highfield House, one of the late Alfred Lowe, Esq., of Bowdon, Cheshire, to Caroline Hastings, to Louisa Ruth Harris, the adopted daughter of Samuel Cornforth, Esq., of Cockett Hall, in the county Durham.

On the 4th inst., at Ashtead, Surrey, by the Rev. Edward Hawkins, Rector of Ashtead, Walter Charles Hamilton, C.B., of Colmore, to Miss Rivers Lewis, second daughter of Henry Lewis, Esq., M.D., of Norfolk-square, Hyde Park Scots.

On the 3rd inst., at Hartshill Church, Warwickshire, by the Rev. Henry Hotchens, Vicar of Manston, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Charles Bromley Tyer, Rector of Leckhampton, and the Rev. Arthur Rogers Vyse, Incumbent of Hartshill, Henry Norwood Tyer, Esq., of Cregagh House, in the county of Wentworth, eldest son of the late Colonel Tyer, to Mary Elizabeth Tyne, of Lockington Court, Gloucestershire, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Heath Key, Esq., of Hartshill Green, Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

On Dec. 21, at Claremont, in the county of Roscommon, the seat of his brother-in-law, the Hon. Granville Francis, Thomas Henry Kemmy, Esq., of Ballybrack, Dublin, in that county, barrister-at-law, aged 34, M.A. of Trinity College, Le Vicier, Lee-etc. France.

On the 30th ult., at his chambers, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, Henry Miles, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, aged 71.

On the 1st inst., at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Charles Thomson, Rector, Esq., of Belfast, eldest daughter of John Laird, Esq., M.P., Birkenhead, in her 59th year.

On the 5th inst., at Blackheath, General Sir E. Nicolls, K.C.B. (late of the Bengal Horse), aged 85.

At Walcot, Lincolnshire, Judy Strickland, aged 67.

At Edinburgh, Colonel Gordon, Deputy Quartermaster of the Victualling Department, and Accountant-General of H.M.'s Navy, aged 67.

* * *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18.

SUNDAY, Feb. 12.—Septuagesima. Battle of Hastings: The French defeated by Sir John Fastolf, near Orleans, 1429.

MONDAY, 13.—Association of Barristers Called, the sculptor, 1370. Annunciation of the Blue de Berri at Paris, 1809.

TUESDAY, 14.—Valentine, priest and martyr, about 271. Death of Sir William Blackstone, author of the "Commentaries on the Laws of England," 1780.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—Death of John Philips, author of the poems, "Cider," 1709. The Scots Greys' War terminated by the Peace of Kuchenberg, 1809. Action between Commodore Dance and Admiral Linois, 1804: the latter defeated.

THURSDAY, 16.—Birth of the reformer Philip Melancthon, 1497. Death of the eminent physician Richard Mead, 1754.

FRIDAY, 17.—Battle of St. Albans: Queen Margaret and the Lancastrians defeat the Yorkists, 1461. Sir Charles Napier's victory over the Belochees at Meeanee, 1843.

SATURDAY, 18.—Death of John Martin, the painter, 1854; of John Bradmer, singer and composer, 1705. Moon's last quarter, 9h. 38m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
2 10	2 52	3 31	4 8	4 45	5 22	6 0
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
2 34	3 16	3 55	4 32	5 9	5 46	6 24

The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. Antrobus, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out. The Prince of Leiningen arrived at Marlborough House, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the Royal English Opera with their presence.

On Tuesday the Prince attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess drove out. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

The Hon. Mrs. Stonor has succeeded the Countess of Morton as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

His Royal Highness the Count d'Eu and his bride, her Imperial Highness the Princess Isabel of Brazil, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, in the Magdalena, from the Brazils. Their Royal Highnesses were met on board the Magdalena by the Duke de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Count and Countess de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, and various members of the Corps Diplomatique. The Count and Countess, accompanied by the members of the Orleans family, left Southampton by special train on the South-Western Railway, en route for Claremont.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Misses Longley have arrived at Lambeth Palace from Addington Park, Croydon.

The Archbishop of Dublin has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from the Palace, Dublin.

Count De la Tour, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Italy at the Court of Mexico, has left Claridge's Hotel for Southampton, en route for South America.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have arrived at their villa on Campden-hill, Kensington, for the season.

The Duke of Hamilton has arrived at Christ Church, Oxford, from Brodick Castle, Arran, N.B.

The Duke of Grafton has joined the Duchess and Lady Ashburton at Cannes.

The Earl and Countess of Caithness have arrived in town from their seat in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Aylesford and Lord Guernsey have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Packington Hall.

The Earl of Warwick has arrived at his residence in the Stable-yard, St. James's, from Warwick Castle.

The Earl of Cardigan arrived in town on Monday from his seat, Deene Park, Northamptonshire.

The Earl of Dalhousie and Lady Christian Maule have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Brechin Castle.

The Earl of Lucan has arrived in town from Castlebar, his seat in Ireland.

Earl Cathcart has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from Thornton-le-Street, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Dunmore has left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, for the Continent.

The Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, has just entered the Army as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

Lord Lyons returned to town on Monday from visiting Earl and Countess Russell at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond.

Lord and Lady Londesborough left town on Wednesday for Grimston Park, Yorkshire.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has arrived in town from Knowsley Park, Lancashire, for the season.

Lord and Lady Foley have arrived in town from Paris.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons arrived at his official residence on Saturday last from Ossington Park, Notts.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

Countess Danner, the morganatic wife of the late King of Denmark, is about to marry Count Silfwerstolpe, descendant of an ancient Swedish family. The marriage will take place at Nice.

The marriage of Lady Victoria Scott and Lord Schomberg Kerr will take place at Dalkeith, in the Duke of Buccleuch's private chapel, towards the end of this month.

A marriage will take place, on the 23rd inst., between Captain Rawdon de Robeck, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, third son of the late Baron de Robeck, and Catherine Gordon Hepburne, only daughter of Mr. Cosmore Alexander Hepburne, of Clarkington.

POLITICAL AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff entertained at dinner, on Monday evening, various members of the Corps Diplomatique at Prussia House.

Earl Granville gave a full-dress banquet, on Monday evening, to the supporters of the Ministerial party at his house in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square. Covers were laid for forty-six. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended as Commander-in-Chief. The noble Earl read the text of the Queen's Speech, which was delivered by commission at the opening of Parliament.

The Earl of Derby, as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, gave the customary dinner to his supporters in that branch of the Legislature, on Monday evening, at his residence in St. James's-square. The Earl had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, of the members of the House of Commons.

Viscount Palmerston gave a full-dress Parliamentary dinner on Monday evening at Cambridge House, Piccadilly. The noble Premier read the Queen's Speech to his assembled friends. Viscountess Palmerston had a small and early party after dinner.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli entertained at dinner at his residence, Grosvenor-gate, on Monday evening, a party of members of the House of Commons.

Frances Countess Waldegrave held her first assembly for the season, on Wednesday night, at her residence, Carlton-gardens. The réunion was fashionably attended. Previously to the assembly the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., and the Countess Waldegrave entertained his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale and a select circle at dinner.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. Mrs. Gladstone received a small party after dinner.

MUSIC.

The success which attended the first performance of Maillart's new opera, "Lara," at Her Majesty's Theatre (of which we gave some account last week), has been fully confirmed. On every subsequent evening it has drawn full and brilliant houses, and has been received with undiminished favour. This opera is an excellent specimen of the modern French musical stage, does honour to the young composer's genius, and well deserves its reception both in Paris and London. Mr. Harrison, too, is entitled to high praise for the admirable manner in which the work has been produced under his management.

At the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, a new piece was brought out on Thursday evening. It is an opera, in one act, called "The River Sprite," the music by Frank Mori, the libretto by George Linley. Next week we will give an account of the piece and its performance.

At the Monday Popular Concert of this week "Dussek's pianoforte sonata, "L'Invocation," so enthusiastically received when played by Arabella Goddard at the previous concert, was repeated with, if possible, increased effect, and at its conclusion the performer was brought back to the orchestra by prolonged acclamations. Our fair pianist deserves the warmest gratitude of the public for her efforts in reviving the works of the great masters of former times. But for her, this sonata of Dussek, a work worthy of Beethoven in his happiest moments, would most probably have been lost in oblivion. The other instrumental pieces were Mozart's divertimento in B flat, for four stringed instruments and two horns; and Hummel's septet in D minor, for the piano, with stringed and wind instruments. Mozart's divertimento is one of the composer's early productions—a marvel of simplicity, melody, and grace. Hummel's septet is his most celebrated work of its class. It is generally known to amateurs; and performed, as on this occasion, by the greatest pianist and the most exquisite accompanyists of the day, it is one of the highest treats that an amateur can enjoy. The vocalists were the Misses Wells; they sang Winter's beautiful duet, "Vaghe colli," and Mozart's "Sul' aria" with a grace and sweetness that delighted the audience.

The newly-established Beethoven Society, of the formation of which we gave an account a few weeks ago, goes on and prospers. Its fifth concert, at Willis's Rooms on Saturday evening last, was an excellent and successful entertainment. The programme included Haydn's 81st quartet in F major; Beethoven's grand sonata in C minor, op. 30, for pianoforte and violin; and the same composer's 10th quartet for stringed instruments. The principal violin was Herr Jansa, one of the most accomplished chamber violinists of the day; the pianist was Mdme. Alice Mangold, a young and charming performer, who has few superiors. Several elegant vocal pieces were sung by Miss Susan Galton and Fräulein Mehlhorn. The concert was ably directed by Herr Wilhelm Ganz, and the various performances were warmly applauded.

Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" was performed at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening, by the National Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The performance was excellent on the whole, though it suffered from the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was at first announced, but is still unable to sing, in consequence of his very severe accident. Mr. George Perren sang in his stead; but it is no disparagement to this gentleman to say that neither he nor any other of our tenors is competent to fill Mr. Reeves's place, especially in an oratorio which taxes so heavily the highest vocal powers of the performer. Mr. Perren, however, exerted himself greatly, and his efforts were favourably received. Mdme. Rudersdorff's admirable performance of the principal soprano part in this oratorio is well known to the public, and she never was more successful than on this occasion. Miss Palmer and Mr. Weiss sang with their usual ability and effect. The choruses were well sung—with strength and energy—though greater smoothness would sometimes have been desirable. The hall was very full.

Professor Sterndale Bennett has returned from Leipsic, which city he has visited in consequence of an invitation from the directors of the celebrated Gewandhaus Concerts to conduct the performance of his new symphony, composed last season for the Philharmonic Society. Our London readers must remember the effect produced by that beautiful work, which was generally pronounced the author's chef-d'œuvre in orchestral composition; and it appears that the Leipsic audience, the most intelligent and critical in Europe, formed a similar opinion; for the symphony (which was magnificently performed) was received as warmly as it had been by the composer's own countrymen. Dr. Bennett's works have long been well known and duly estimated in Germany; and the public of Leipsic showed themselves anxious to do honour to the visit of the great English musician. A concert in compliment to him was also given by the directors of the Conservatoire. The programme consisted of a selection from his works, including the fourth concerto, in F minor, sestet, capriccio in E, and several of the "Preludes and Lessons," performed by the pupils of the Conservatoire.

The sixth and last of the present series of the Hackney Classical Concerts was given at the Manor Rooms, on Tuesday week. It was an admirable and truly classical entertainment. The principal features of the programme were Haydn's quartet in C—that which contains the celebrated variations on the Austrian hymn, "God Preserve the Emperor"—and Beethoven's quartet in F, both of which were splendidly played by Messrs. Burnett, Betjeman, Webb, and Edward Howell. A duet by Bottesini, originally for the violin and contrabasso, but arranged for violin and violoncello, was admirably executed by Messrs. Betjeman and Mr. E. Howell. Our young violoncellist's fine tone and brilliant execution are becoming more and more remarkable. A manuscript quintet for the piano and stringed instruments, from the pen of Mr. Prout, who himself played the pianoforte part, was much and deservedly applauded. Several vocal pieces, particularly Rossini's "Di tanti palpiti," were sung by Miss Lucy Hann, a young vocalist of great promise; and the air, "In happy moments," from Wallace's "Maritana," was given with great effect by Mr. Arthur Howell.

The annual general meeting of the Benevolent Fund of the Sacred Harmonic Society was held last week, at Exeter Hall—Mr. Harrison in the chair. From the report read at the meeting it appears that the expenditure in relief has increased from £27 8s., in the year 1856, to £146 4s. in the past year; and for the last four years the relief account amounts to £587 15s. The report further stated that of the relief distributed by the fund about one half is among the professional associates of the society, from whom, however, not more than a tenth part of the income is derived. The treasurer's abstract of accounts shows a balance against that officer of £24. The invested fund is £2300, New Three per Cents. The usual complimentary votes were passed, and addresses delivered by various gentlemen present, urging the claims of the fund upon the professional and amateur members of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

Mr. Santley continues his triumphant career in Spain. The Barcelona correspondent of a Paris musical journal, after speaking of his appearance in "Lucia di Lammermoor," says:—"Since his début in the 'Trovatore,' Mr. Santley has marched onward from success to success. His is a talent of the very highest order, and his voice is so happily *timbrée* that one cannot hear it with indifference. Mr. Santley manages it with an art which one cannot sufficiently admire; without exaggeration, by force of expression alone, by the legitimate employment of all the resources of the vocal art, he produces his effects, and raises the enthusiasm of his hearers."

Mr. Charles Swinnerton Heap, of Birmingham, pupil of Dr. Monk, of York, has been elected to the Mendelssohn scholarship lately founded in the Royal Academy of Music.

The Barcelona papers, which lately recorded the successful début of Mdlle. Georgi at the Lyceum Theatre, now state that the opera of "Martha" is about to be represented, she and her sister taking the two principal parts.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres are beginning to place their pantomimes in a subordinate position. At Drury Lane "Henry VIII." still continues to be the leading piece. "David Garrick" and "Lord Dundreary" take the precedence at the Haymarket. At the Adelphi, in consequence of the indisposition of Miss Bateman, "Stephen Digges" and "The Flowers of the Forest" are substituted for "The Hunchback." Mr. Fechter continues to flourish as Robert Macaire. At the Princess's, Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "The Streets of London" follows the burlesque, "The Hidden Hand" and "Cupid and Psyche" remain the stock pieces at the Olympic. The other theatres maintain their usual bills, except the Grecian, which on Monday revived Herr Mosenthal's pathetic drama of "Deborah." Miss Edith Heraud is re-engaged to sustain the part of the heroine, and attracted an overflowing audience.

The benefit given to Paul Bedford at Drury Lane, on Thursday week, was altogether a remarkable exhibition. The veteran actor was surrounded by the élite of the profession, and the occasion was also distinguished by the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Beaufort, and many other noblemen, gentlemen, and celebrated artists. The pieces were well chosen. "The Area Belle" gave opportunity for the humour of Mr. Toole and Mr. Paul Bedford; "My Aunt's Advice" introduced Mr. Sothern; and "Box and Cox" Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Compton. Mr. Bedford also addressed the audience, and the business ended with the Scotch song of "Auld Lang Syne," in which all joined in chorus. The result was exceedingly profitable.

A paragraph lately appeared in several journals to the effect that a bottle had been picked up on the west coast of France containing a paper, dated Dec. 7, 1863, stating that Captain Toulouse, of the Garonne, of Bordeaux, was on the point of being murdered by his officers and crew. The *Journal de Bordeaux* now explains the matter, on the authority of Captain Toulouse himself, who arrived at Bordeaux on Dec. 14, and then declared that no attempt had ever been made on his life, but that he had written the paper in question and thrown the bottle into the sea while in a state of delirium, caused by a violent attack of fever.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

MORE than two years have elapsed since this huge metropolis was scared half out of its wits by the prevalence of crimes of robbery accompanied by violence. A score or two of hardened ticket-of-leave men sufficed to keep nearly three millions of people, for weeks together, in an agony of fear. Nothing was talked of, thought of, but garotting. Peaceable folk went about with spiked dog-collars round their necks, and whole arsenals of bowie-knives and revolvers in their belts. Well, the garotting panic has passed away. The "Thugs" and "Phansigars" of London still pursue from time to time their nefarious trade; but outrages of a very aggravated nature are comparatively rare. The revival of the use of the cat-o'-nine-tails as an accessory to penal jurisprudence has caused Mr. William Sykes to perpend, and to hesitate ere he makes too free with his life-preserver, his knuckleduster, and his bottle of chloroform.

No sooner, however, is one door closed than another is opened. It seems that we must have our average of evils and devour our peck of troubles *quand même*. The reigning pest is Burglary. There is a "run" on jewellers' shops. The "cracksmen" are doing things "on the large." No petty thefts of watchguards or pencil-cases content them. One after another the magnificent goldsmiths' establishments at the east end of London are being broken into and property to the amount of thousands of pounds stolen; and, as though to show the sporadic nature of crime, a young Spaniard, on the very morrow of the great Cornhill jewel robbery, smashes with his elbow a pane of glass in a shop in Cheapside and runs away with a tray containing no less than two hundred and fifty-six diamond rings.

Now, it may reasonably be assumed that jewel-robbers are not likely to be deterred from their evil calling by the fear of penal servitude, the crank, and the cat. In old times the gallows and breaking on the wheel have been found powerless so to deter them. Given a rich booty and an accessible one, and you will never lack villains who will risk every peril and every punitive infliction to secure it. How, then, should the plague of burglars be met? Assuredly, by adopting increased measures of security. Nothing need, perhaps, be said here about the construction of iron "safes" just now, for that would probably lead to a controversy; and between the relative merits of Chubb, Bramah, Hobbs, and Milner non-professionals are not qualified to judge. Still, it may be asked whether our system of police watching and supervision is as perfect as it might be. The City tradespeople are crying out against the police most vehemently, and declaring that the streets are not adequately patrolled. Unless the police force amounted to three times its present number, it is difficult to see how they *could* be adequately patrolled. The thief knows quite as well as the inspector on what particular part of his beat a policeman should be at a particular moment. *In every important street there should be a couple of public night watchmen*, inhabiting a little wooden hut with a red lamp outside. One of the two should be alternately on duty at the hut or patrolling the ground within fifty yards of it. No London square should be without one of these huts, and the watchmen would tend to prevent not only burglaries but garotte robberies and outrages on women. That red lamp would send many a scoundrel slinking home to Spitalfields. It would be very idle to object that watchmen have been tried in London before and have been found wanting. The old "Charlies" were paralytic incapables who went to sleep so soon as the watch was set, and ran away when they were attacked. The watchmen of 1865 should be young, athletic, and thoroughly "wide-awake" fellows.

Of all the droll announcements of the introduction of an important element of civilisation in a half-savage country, can anything surpass the account of the establishment of the electric telegraph in Morocco? The Emperor Muley Mohammed something—they are all Muleys and mostly Mohammeds down there—having decreed the formation of a telegraphic line, the mollahs and dervishes of Fez applied themselves to dreaming of dreams for an entire day and night, and then, waiting on the Emperor, informed him that the scientific improvements of Frangistan in general, and the telegraph in particular, were inventions of Sheitan and the offspring of Jehanum. His Majesty, so runs the story, caused each of the holy men to receive forty blows on the soles of his feet, and immediately issued a codicil to his decree enacting that anyone who in any way presumed to injure or interfere with the telegraph should be at once decapitated. All decrees in Morocco are, as is well known, *binding*.

There is an "Anglomania" of a curious nature reigning in Paris. Not for "le turf," or "le sport," or "le boxe," but for English dramas. Two English dramas by the well-known author of "The Dead Heart" are in preparation at leading French theatres, and anything English in the dramatic line is eagerly asked for by Parisian managers. Mr. Watts Phillips, it is well known, writes only original dramas; but the directors of the French stage should be warned against reckless importations from England. A case might occur at last similar to his who went out for wool and came home shorn. Suppose a batch of favourite stock English pieces submitted to a boulevard manager—"Simpson and Co.," "Blue Devils," "Deaf as a Post," "Box and Cox," "The Lottery Ticket," "Grandfather Whitehead," "The Bengal Tiger," "A Day Well Spent," "Ladies, Beware!" for instance. Alas! they are all translated from the French. About "Sweethearts and Wives" I am not quite so certain, although the paternity and maternity of Billy Lackaday have a decidedly French savour; but I remember an old *Professeur d'Anglais* in Paris, twenty-five years since, who used to declare that Sheridan's "School for Scandal" was a translation, not from one, but from *two* French pieces. The history of plagiarism would afford a new D'Alembert and Diderot materials for a work thrice as voluminous as the Encyclopædia.

The first number of the *Pall-mall Gazette* appeared on Tuesday, very appropriately in concurrence with the opening of Parliament. This new evening paper and review is handsomely printed (in the brave old "Esmond" type) on fair paper, and altogether, in "make up," matter, and manner has a "Pallmallish" and scholar-like guise. There was a capital bit of club and committee-room politics in the first number in the shape of a letter from Sir Pitt Crawley, Bart., to his nephew, on his entering Parliament; but is the editor of the *P.-M. G.* quite *au fait* in his baronetage? Old Sir Pitt Crawley (Becky Sharpe's Sir Pitt) could not spell, and the writer of the "letter to his nephew" is manifestly a cultivated gentleman. Moreover, old Sir Pitt died while George IV. was King. His son and successor, Sir Pitt (author of a pamphlet on malt), died shortly after the passage of the Reform Bill; and the present possessor of the title is Sir Rawdon Crawley, Bart., the son of Colonel Rawdon Crawley, C.B., sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Yellow-Jack Island. Sir Rawdon was a boy at Charterhouse at the time of the demise of his lamented uncle, and could not then have entertained any thought of entering Parliament.

The publication of an exquisitely-beautiful series of photo-lithographed facsimiles of Shakspeare's plays has been commenced with the comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing." The series will not exceed twenty quartos. Mr. Preston is the photographer, Messrs. Day and Son the publishers; and the good work has been produced under the superintendence of Mr. Howard Staunton from "the matchless original of 1600," in the library of the Earl of Ellesmere. And, lo! we have a copy which has almost as great a claim to be called matchless; for, certainly, in no age or country save our own could it have been put forth with such beauty, such fidelity, and such completeness. For half a guinea at least one "thing of beauty" may be purchased which will continue "a joy for ever."

Under the head of "Intelligible at Last" a contemporary gives a funny cutting from an American law report, in which it is stated that one of the principal newspapers in New York is chiefly edited in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. This is very facetious, but it is erroneous; and very unjust, besides, to the leading organs of the New York press. The "principal" papers in the Empire City are the *Herald*, the *Times*, the *Tribune*, the *Daily News*, the *Express*, the *Evening Post*, the *World*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *Journal of Commerce*; and these are respectively edited by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the Hon. Henry Raymond, the Hon. Horace Greeley, the Hon. Ben Wood, Mr. Erastus Brooks, Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Mr. Manton Marble, Mr. W. H. Hurlbut, and Mr. Prime. These are dailies. Of weekly papers the only considerable one is the *Independent*, edited by Mr. Theodore Tilton and the Rev. H. Ward Beecher. I have the pleasure of knowing most of these gentlemen very well, and can vouch for the fact that not one of them is, or has been at any time, an inmate of any madhouse whatsoever. Yet a little funny paragraph such as the one to which I have adverted is calculated to irritate the American people almost to madness.

THE RESTORED CRYPT OF ST. STEPHEN'S, THE CHAPEL OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—SEE PAGE 137.



"ROBIN ADAIR," BY A. JOHNSTON, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES, 53, PALL-MALL.

It is one great advantage of painting pictures from, or suggested by, favourite songs or ballads—and even short undramatised tales and romances—that they directly appeal to every one. And yet the artist has not to satisfy, or, as it often happens, contend against, any very definite preconceptions in the spectator's mind of the characters the painter seeks to realise. It is otherwise as regards the persons of the dramatist, especially when more distinctly drawn and coloured, so to speak, and individualised by the actor. It is different, too, with historical personages, where authentic materials for correct portraiture exist; and, even where these are not to be had, we involuntarily find those personages become embodied in our imaginations through the minute delineations of the historian; while many characters of the novel and even the romance writer seem as familiar to us as the very "people we have met." Who, we may ask, was ever quite satisfied with painters' versions of Juliet or Imogen, Hamlet or Lear, Falstaff or Puck; with artists' representations of Alexander, Nero, or Richard III.; of Moses, David, or Our Saviour; or with artists' embodiments of Sir Launcelot of the Lake, Sancho Panza and his master, Mr. Pickwick, or Edmond? Poor Thackeray said of his friend Mr. Walker's very clever illustrations to "Philip," that the Philip of the draughtsman was not the Philip he, the conceiver of the character, had so long mentally known, and from whom he was so loth to part. And could we ask them, few authors, we suspect, would know their foster children when disguised by the painters.

However, not to wander further from the subject of the picture we have engraved, and which we last year reviewed on its exhibition at the Royal Academy, all the artist (Mr. Johnston) had in this case to do was to make his Robin Adair sufficiently handsome to account for the love-longing of a fair maiden, which is all the burden of the well-known Scotch ballad. That he has done this, and made the susceptible young lady herself lovely to boot, requires no demonstration, even could we give it with the pen. Very properly, he has rendered the costumes as contemporary with the date when the ballad was composed; and for the same reason we have the sedan with the chairmen in attendance—one lifting the lid. The little by-play of the coxcomb eyeing the fair heroine with his glass (so greatly in contrast with the gentle

deference of young Robin), while another lady, evidently suggesting all sorts of cross purposes, in turn watches with furtive jealousy the fop who is thus forgetting the attention due to her for another, will not pass unnoticed by the reader. We have only to add that the lines immediately illustrated are—

And when the play was o'er,
What made my heart so sore?
Oh! it was parting with
Robin Adair.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

SUPPOSING that her Majesty the Queen had fulfilled the anxious wishes of a large portion of her subjects and had proceeded in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster to open Parliament in person, what a damaged effect would have been there. That half-mediæval pageant would have been smirched and bedraggled by rain and mud, and would have presented that most sorry of sights, finery and splendour in an aqueous eclipse. Her Majesty's faithful lieges may console themselves so far for the disappointment which they felt in her continued absence from a scene which is always one of her popular triumphs. One is getting used to the ceremonial of inaugurating the Session by Commission; but still it is difficult to get rid of the feeling that, contrasting it with the really gorgeous splendour which pervades the Upper House when the Sovereign presides over her Parliament for a brief half hour, the step from the sublime to the ridiculous is in this instance particularly short. The Royal Commissioners as they appear in character are solely responsible—involuntarily of course—for this, because all the rest of the arrangements are simple and business-like, all the other persons present presenting their everyday features, and being in their habits as they live. But on that uneasy cross-bench in front of the throne the cynosures of every eye stand out with singular grotesqueness. Peers' robes, despite crimson cloth, and ermine, and gold lace, are ungraceful in shape, being based on the long cloaks of babyhood, and have the unpleasant art of giving a look of age to the most upright human form. But when to these are added certain cocked hats which are the common property of the whole Peerage, being kept at the house, and never worn anywhere else, and which therefore are made of one size and on one pattern, which seems to have been invented with special regard to making the wearers look fierce at the Commons, in whose presence the Lords have the privilege of remaining covered, why, the identity of Dukes, Earls, and Viscounts is lost, and an affinity to certain figures which boys carry about on the 5th of November is complete. To be sure, the Lord Chancellor has a hat with its own peculiar cock, but then it is twin to that which his own coachman wears; and, perched uneasily on the top of his bag wig, it always gives that functionary, whoever he may be, an air of Captain Macheath after he had retired from business on Hounslow-heath and was trying with indifferent success to look like a respectable citizen of his time. Why do not the Peers on these occasions wear their coronets, if any of them have such a thing materially and actually in their possession? However, one must not talk with levity on what is evidently a matter interwoven with our glorious Constitution.

At five o'clock all this is forgotten, and we find Peers perhaps more business-like in their proceedings than the Commons, and setting to their work with a will. On Tuesday evening those of their Lordships who had had the privilege of hearing Lord Harry Vane in the Commons, however they may deplore the cause, may not have been cruelly disappointed at his being prevented making his début as Duke of Cleveland. The rear-rank man had to step to the front—that is, the Earl of Charlemont, who was to have seconded, had to move the Address; and, looking to the tone and character of his speech, he was, probably, not much discomposed in his arrangements by the change. He is a young Peer, and was modest, as became his legislatorial youth; and had the good sense to speak most on that which he may be supposed to know most—the state of Ireland—and acquitted himself, on the whole, fairly. Lord Houghton, in the Upper House, has only cast the skin of Mr. Monckton Milnes, and was quite as much at his ease amongst their Lordships as he was amongst the Commons. Physically, as he appeared on this occasion, one has only to imagine Tom Pipes, the boatswain, endued with the uniform of a deputy lieutenant, and the idea is complete. But, seconding the address almost impromptu, he made a very good speech; a little *ex cathedrâ*, perhaps, and calculated to let their Lordships be aware that he was not at all overwhelmed by the novelty of his presence in the midst of them, but neat and suggestive. Positively, although Lord Derby was in his place, looking ardent and lively, his eye with all its characteristic brightness about it, there was a supposition of an instant that the Address was about to be agreed to without a debate. But good-naturedly, in the fullest sense of the term, Lord Derby did intervene, and made things so pleasant, that the political atmosphere of the moment grew quite genial, and Lord Granville, whose business it was to watch for points to which to reply, suffered his face to lose its anxious expression and to return to its normal chubby placidity. Nothing could have been happier than his allusion to Lord Derby's recent classical achievements; while the quotation from the translation of Homer was so apposite and well placed that it almost seemed as if the two Earls had arranged their speeches together beforehand. Perhaps the evening would have been quite as agreeable, or even more so, if the House had been spared one of Lord Russell's platitudinous expositions of foreign policy, which might just as well be kept in type and read periodically, say once a month, by the clerk at the table; and their Lordships would have been able to dine punctually at seven instead of at a quarter to eight; and not with less appetite, and consequent digestion, from the knowledge that the Opposition threatened them with no party debate this year.

The entry of Mr. Speaker into the Lower House was welcomed by a goodly gathering of familiar faces, in none of which was there any trace of that Parliamentary tenuity which should characterise the countenances of the members of a moribund Legislature. If they felt themselves to be *in extremis*, they contrived successfully (to quote the Earl of Derby) to galvanise themselves, and were, in appearance, even merry. At four o'clock, there was not by any means a crowd; and, as Mr. Disraeli did not look in the least mischievous, and lounged carelessly in his seat, instead of, as it were, warming his resolution within his folded arms, as his manner is when he is going to be aggressive, the outsiders, who had got inside for the nonce, were informed by the more initiated that there was not much chance of a passionate party display, which, of course, was what they would have liked to witness. At notice-of-motion time enough was given out to occupy a moderate Session; for every conceivable subject, from railways and capital punishments to threepenny postage-stamps, was proclaimed for discussion and consideration. Most of the subjects were new; and, indeed, all the old questions which used to be paraded on the first night of the Session were conspicuously absent. With a due sense of that modesty which is becoming to rather young members, the mover and seconder of the Address did not get into their places until just before they were to be called on to do their spiriting, which they did sufficiently well, neither exciting nor offending. To be sure, Sir Hedworth Williamson seemed to look at his situation from rather a comic point of view; and, though he only once ventured to perpetrate an attempt at mirth, there was evidently a current of fun underlying his demeanour; but he was, nevertheless, adequately decorous, and there was a manly simplicity about the style of his work which was just the thing to catch the favour of the House; and they petted him accordingly, and listened to him. Mr. Hanbury Tracy, on the contrary, seemed to be so pregnant with a profound speech, so palpably intended to instruct the House on the whole philosophy of politics, while, at the same time, he was not quite so perfect in his words, as the actors say, as he might have desired, that he provoked conversation amongst members with each other about things in general, and had, we suspect, to cut off a great part of a very searching disquisition, together with an eloquent and ornate peroration, for lack of attention. Mr. Vincent Scully has, we believe, intimated his intention of retiring from the representation of the people at the end of the present Parliament, and therefore he may be congratulated on having achieved, in the last moments of his legislatorial existence, a great Parliamentary distinction; he inaugurated the debate on the Address. Nobody objected, on this of all other occasions, to his talking for a long hour or so in his "melancholy-Jacques" style, veiling his bitterness of spirit under an affectation of jocoseness, on the wrongs of Ireland; nobody seemed to care at first to follow him but Mr. Brady; and it is just probable that even Mr. Maguire might not have been roused into the utterance of one of his ardent declamations on that subject if it had not been for the intervention of two English members into the discussion. Mr. Danby Seymour, having had his usual fling at Sir Charles Wood's Indian policy—which is, perhaps, what it is, because Mr. Seymour is not Under Secretary for India—and having naturally expressed his surprise at Mr. Massey having been chosen for the post of Finance Minister for our Indian empire, when a gentleman like Mr. Seymour, who has been three months in Bengal, and brought home no end of statistics for the India Reform Association, and perhaps a tiger-skin or two for himself, is wasting his breath night after night from the back benches was available, pronounced, in his authoritative way, that the people of Ireland were worse governed than the ryots of India, who were crushed by only having thirty years' leases. Encouraged thus, up rose Mr. Long—a rising young Conservative statesman, who has a knack of composing, and, on due opportunity, delivering, smart and antithetical sentences—and related his horrified experience of a recent little tour in Ireland, and evolved the striking and original idea that the remedies for the evil under which that country labours are to make landlord-absenteeism penal and compulsorily to place the Prince of Wales in the Viceroyalty. Artfully enough, Sir Robert Peel, in his reply, contrived to mix up the sentiments of Mr. Maguire and Mr. Long, and so to make the statements of the one as absurd as the other; thus giving a little more spirit to the Irish debate, which had changed its usual place in the order of the proceedings of the Commons, being early in the evening and the Session, instead of late in both. With unconscious good nature, Lord Fermoy crushed it out with his elephantine rhetoric; although afterwards Mr. Kinglake had a few solemn words of warning, as usual, on a point of foreign affairs, which he had, after his manner, specially discovered. Colonel Sykes was angry, as usual, with Sir Charles Wood about India, and with the whole Government about India and Japan. As by that time everybody had gone away, there was no alternative but to agree to the Address and adjourn, or to tempt some mischievous member to count out the House on the first night of the Session.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The seventh Session of the present Parliament was opened by Commission. The ceremony was a very simple one. A few ladies assembled in the House of Lords and occupied the back seats usually taken by the peers. In the galleries there were also a few ladies. As soon as the Royal Commissioners entered, the Lord Chancellor directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons, and in a few moments afterwards the Speaker, in his state robes and accompanied by a few members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar. The Lord Chancellor then read the

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

The negotiations in which the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were engaged with the King of Denmark were brought to a conclusion by a treaty of peace, and the communications which her Majesty receives from foreign Powers lead her to entertain a well-founded hope that no renewed disturbance of the peace of Europe is to be apprehended.

The civil war in North America still unhappily continues. Her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral between the contending parties, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between them.

A Japanese daimio in rebellion against his Sovereign infringed the rights accorded by treaty to Great Britain and to certain other Powers; and, the Japanese Government having failed to compel him to desist from his lawless proceedings, the diplomatic agents and the naval commanders of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States of North America, undertook a combined operation for the purpose of asserting the rights which their respective Governments have obtained by treaty. That operation has been attended with complete success; and the result has afforded security for foreign commerce and additional strength to the Government of Japan, with which the relations of her Majesty are friendly.

Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

Her Majesty regrets that the conflict with some of the native tribes in New Zealand has not yet been brought to a close; but the successful efforts of her Majesty's regular forces, supported by those raised in the colony, have led to the submission of some of the insurgents; and those who are still in arms have been informed of the equitable conditions on which their submission would be accepted.

Her Majesty has had great satisfaction in giving her sanction to the meeting of a conference of delegates from her several North American provinces, who, on invitation from her Majesty's Governor-General, assembled at Quebec. Those delegates adopted resolutions having for their object a closer union of those provinces under a central government. If those resolutions shall be approved by the provincial Legislatures, a bill will be laid before you for carrying this important measure into effect.

Her Majesty rejoices at the general tranquillity of her Indian dominion, but her Majesty regrets that long-continued outrages on the persons and property of subjects of her Majesty, and for which no redress could be had, have rendered it necessary to employ a force to obtain satisfaction for the past and security for the future.

Her Majesty deeply laments the calamity which has recently occasioned great loss of life and property at Calcutta and other places in India. Prompt assistance was rendered by the officers of the Government, and generous contributions have been made in various parts of India to relieve the sufferings which have thus been occasioned.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty has directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

They have been prepared with every attention to economy and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the general condition of the country is satisfactory, and that the revenue realises its estimated amount. The distress which prevailed in some of the manufacturing districts has greatly abated; and the Act passed for the encouragement of public works in those districts has been attended with useful results.

Ireland during the past year has had its share in the advantage of a good harvest, and trade and manufactures are gradually extending in that part of the kingdom.

Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration.

Bills will be laid before you for the concentration of all the courts of law and equity, with their attendant offices, in a convenient site; a measure which her Majesty trusts will promote economy and dispatch in the administration of justice.

The important work for the revision of the statute law, already carried to a considerable extent by recent Acts of Parliament, will be completed by a bill that will be laid before you. Her Majesty hopes that this work may be a step towards the formation of a digest of the law.

Bills will also be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the laws relating to patents for inventions, and for conferring on the County Courts an equitable jurisdiction in causes of small amount.

Your assistance will also be invited to give effect to certain recommendations made to the House of Commons, after inquiry, directed by that House, into the operations of the laws regulating the relief of the poor.

A bill will be laid before you founded on the report of the Commission for Inquiring into Public Schools; and her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued to inquire into endowed and other schools in England which have not been included in the recent inquiries relating to popular education.

Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your councils and may guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of her constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her people.

On the conclusion of the reading of the Speech, the Speaker and the members of the House of Commons retired, and the Peers adjourned during pleasure.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The House resumed at five o'clock, when, the Speech from the Throne having been again read,

The Earl of CHARLEMONT (in the absence of the Duke of Cleveland, owing to domestic breavement) moved the Address in reply to the Royal Speech. Having adverted to the principal questions to which the attention of Parliament had been called, he read some statistics referring to the condition of Ireland to prove the gradual progress of that country, and maintained that though some persons and parties were dissatisfied, the people were generally loyal.

Lord HOUGHTON seconded the motion. After referring to the treaty with France of 1852 and the confederation of the British North American provinces, he defended her Majesty's Government from the charge of having violated its neutrality in the civil war now waging in America. He denied that in any one instance it had ever departed from the policy of non-interference it had declared it would observe. As to the relations of England to foreign nations generally, he pointed out the important fact that wherever England was in arms it was entirely in self-defence. The domestic legislation in which they were asked to engage in the present Session would, he assumed, be of the same kind as that of former years. The measures to be proposed to them would mostly be of a practical character. He had hoped that in some manner they would have succeeded in broadening the basis of the Parliamentary representation; but that work was, perhaps, reserved for another and more ardent generation. He hoped, however, that some progress would be made in preparing a digest of the law of England, a measure that certainly ought to receive serious attention.

The Earl of DERBY described the Speech from the Throne as just the sort of speech that was likely to be addressed by an aged minister to a moribund Parliament, whose dissolution no event can postpone; so that all its experienced advisers could do was to find it some gentle occupation and take care that its dying moments were not disturbed by any unnecessary excitement; whilst its physicians held the usual consultation and pocketed their accustomed fees. The noble Earl then adverted to our relations with Brazil and the civil war in America, calling attention to the ingratitude with which the neutrality of this country had been met by the Government of Washington, who had given notice to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty and the agreement for securing the neutrality of the American lakes. Under these circumstances the noble Earl said he regarded with satisfaction the proposed confederation of the British North American provinces. He alluded to the distress in the cotton districts, pointing out the condition of those districts; and expressed his regret that legislation had not been determined upon as the result of the Public Schools Commission.

Earl GRANVILLE congratulated their Lordships upon the good sense and good humour displayed by the Earl of Derby, and congratulated the latter upon the brilliant success which had attended his literary labours during the recess. Referring to the notice given by the Government at Washington to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty with England, he stated his belief that it was to be traced to irritation consequent upon the movements of Confederate raiders, but that there was still time for negotiation.

The Earl of LEITRIM, having spoken on the Irish portion of the Speech,

Earl RUSSELL stated his pleasure at finding that there was a general approval of the House of the foreign policy of the Government; but in answer to observations of Lord Derby on the diplomatic rupture with Brazil, he denied that the Foreign Office was to blame, or could have taken any other course than they had adopted. As regarded American politics, he urged that the United States expected that her Majesty's Government should do all that the law of nations and international law required to prevent any aid being given to the Confederates; but it had been impossible to prevent acts by British subjects, which had caused great irritation in America, such as the fitting out of ships in English ports to prey on the commerce of the United States. In Canada also Confederate agents had done acts calculated to embroil this country with the United States, and it was not surprising that the Federal Government, seeing the Canadian lake made use of for such purposes, should be inclined to take steps to put a stop to such proceedings. While, however, her Majesty's Government would adhere strictly to neutrality in the American contest, they would not admit claims on this country which were not founded on justice.

The Address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord Courtenay took the oaths and his seat for Exeter; Mr. Morris, for Carmarthen; Lord A. Hervey, for West Suffolk; Mr Bromley, for North Warwickshire; and Mr. Waldegrave Leslie, for Hastings.

New writs were ordered to issue for the election of members for Tralee, in the place of Mr. O'Hagan; for the city of Cork, in the place of Dr. Lyons; for Salford, in the room of Mr. Massey; and for Truro, in the room of Mr. Montague Smith.

A number of notices of motion and for the introduction of bills were given; amongst them, a bill by Sir George Grey, to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons; by the Attorney-General, a bill to provide for the expenses of new courts of justice; by Mr. W. Cowper, a bill to provide a site for courts of justice; by Sir F. Kelly, a motion for the consideration of the reduction and ultimate repeal of the malt tax; by Lord Robert Montagu, a bill for the utilisation of sewage; by Mr. Roebuck, of a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the intention of the Government with regard to railway legislation; by Mr. H. J. Baillie, for a committee of inquiry as to whether the ships of the Navy were armed in conformity with the requirements of modern warfare; by Mr. Hibbert, a bill to allow of capital punishment within prisons; and by Mr. Hennessy, a motion on the state of Ireland.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, was moved by Sir H. WILLIAMSON, member for North Durham, who adverted to and commented upon, seriatim, the different points of the Speech with considerable minuteness, and expressed an opinion that there was nothing in that document to excite controversy, and therefore he recommended harmony and a desire for the general good in the councils of Parliament.

Mr. H. TRACY, member for Montgomery, seconded the motion He expressed a feeling that the satisfaction caused by the Speech from the Throne would have been enhanced if it had been delivered by her Majesty in person, and a hope that ere long the country would receive that gratification. He then proceeded to deal with its topics in a more generalising and argumentative tone than that adopted by the mover, but enlarging with equal fervour on its spirit and suggestions.

Mr. SCULLY disputed the accuracy of that paragraph in the Speech which referred to Ireland. He denied that manufactures were extending in that part of the United Kingdom, or that it had had the advantage of a good harvest.

Mr. BRADY insisted that the people of Ireland were suffering under a succession of bad harvests, and that they were flying from the country because they could not obtain a proper remuneration for their labour.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR complained that no intimation had been given by the Government of a redemption of the pledge to initiate a reform in Parliament, on the faith of which they came into office, and urged that no moment could be more favourable than now for the passing of a moderate reform bill, especially after the speech of Mr. Gladstone on that subject last year. At any rate, the present Session ought to be employed in domestic reforms, especial attention being directed to the subject of national education. He also criticised the Indian policy of the Government.

Mr. R. LONG stated his grievance against the Queen's Speech—that it contained no encouraging word for the agricultural interest, and no mention of the repeal of the malt tax. Having spent several months recently in Ireland, he was horrified and disgusted with the wretched condition of that country.

Mr. SCOURFIELD hoped that, in any proposed reduction of the military force of the country, efficiency would not be disregarded.

Mr. MAGUIRE, while advocating the principle of self-reliance as one of the means of regenerating Ireland, was of opinion that the spirit of Irishmen should be supported and stimulated by wise and just legislation.

Sir R. PEEL ridiculed the argument and statements of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Long, whose ignorance of the real state of Ireland he asserted, adding that at the proper time he would be prepared to vindicate the course pursued by the Government towards that country. He justified the terms in which Ireland was mentioned in the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. KINGLAKE questioned the policy of the Government in recognising the Emperor of Mexico, notwithstanding an assurance which had been given that no such step would be taken so long as civil war, which might end one way or the other, continued. He said it appeared that hostilities between the contending parties were still going on, and that the whole country was by no means reduced under the Imperial authority.

Colonel SYKES took occasion to imply censure on the policy of the Government in India, China, and Japan.

Sir C. WOOD pointed out the necessity of putting a stop to the outrages which had been committed for more than twenty years on the frontier by the inhabitants of Bhootan.

The Address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. O'Reilly gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the mode of recruiting for the Army.

Mr. Walter gave notice that, on Sir J. Pakington's motion for a committee of inquiry into the conduct of the business of the Committee of Council for Education, he should move to add words extending the inquiry to the subject of inspection of schools.

Sir R. Peel, in answer to Mr. Maguire and Lord Naas, said that the Government was preparing a bill for reforming the Court of Admiralty in Ireland. The subject of arterial drainage in that country was under consideration, but he could not say that any measure was in preparation.

Lord Naas obtained leave to introduce a bill to enable certain companies to issue mortgage debentures on land.

REPORT OF THE ADDRESS.—STATE OF IRELAND.

On the report of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne,

Mr. Scully moved to omit the paragraph relating to Ireland, and to insert, "We regret that the general condition of Ireland cannot be regarded as prosperous or satisfactory, and that multitudes of the inhabitants continue to emigrate to foreign countries through the want of remunerative employ-

ment at home," instead thereof. He contended that the paragraph was ill-advised, calculated to deceive the public with regard to the true state of Ireland, and ought not to have been inserted in her Majesty's Speech.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. O'Reilly.

Sir R. PEEL said that it seemed, on the previous evening, to be the feeling of the House that the paragraph in question was a proper one, and was justified by the condition of Ireland in the past year, especially as compared with the state of that country a few years ago; while a spirit of enterprise was developing itself amongst the people which was calculated, at no distant period, to place Ireland in the position she was entitled to hold amongst nations.

Major GAVIN was of opinion that there was a tendency amongst the people of Ireland to exert themselves and to work for themselves, and this was especially to be noticed in regard to the cultivation of flax; while, on the whole, there were gleams of hope for the country.

Mr. BRADY strenuously combated the assertion that there was anything in the state of Ireland which warranted the statement in her Majesty's Speech.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 67 to 12.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE observed that there was nothing in her Majesty's Speech on the subject of the military and naval services; and at this time, when, looking to the state of affairs in America, it was necessary that steps should be taken to place our Navy in a position to protect our commerce, for which purpose it was not now efficient. He also complained that the subject of India had not been more prominently brought before Parliament.

The report was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor laid upon the table certain returns connected with the business of the Court of Bankruptcy during the past year. He hoped, when the report of the Committee was made, to propose some remedy for the evils which those returns disclosed.

Lord Belmore called attention to a recent judgment in the Court of Chancery Appeal in Ireland, with reference to the liability of shareholders in railways.

Lord Houghton moved for a return of the number of unions or parishes that have availed themselves of the Act of July 29, 1864, enabling them to receive from the Metropolitan Board of Works the sums of money expended on the relief of the casual poor; of the amount of money hitherto so expended and of the unions where the guardians have provided new wards or other places of reception for this class of poor since the passing of the above-mentioned Act. The noble Lord observed that though this Act had been in operation during the present winter, yet the appeals made by the managers of private refuges had been more urgent than ever. He believed that the returns he asked for would show that the Act had been in effective operation, but that the poor had preferred applying to the refuges supported by private charity. It appeared to him that those private refuges had a tendency to increase the pauperism of London.

Earl Granville assented to the returns.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. G. F. Boyle took the oath and his seat for Buteshire in the room of Mr. Mure, elevated to the judicial bench in Scotland.

Mr. C. Forster brought up a vast number of private bills in respect to which the standing orders had been complied with.

The attention of the House was then occupied for upwards of an hour and a half with the consideration of the standing orders.

Mr. Newdegate gave notice that upon an early day he would call attention to the existing arrangements for the management and inspection of monastic establishments.

Mr. Baines gave notice of his intention on the first convenient day to move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise in England and Wales.

Sir. F. Kelly postponed his motion on the malt tax from the 28th of February to the 7th of March.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Mr. M. GIBSON, in reply to Mr. Bentinck, stated that it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government, during the present Session, to introduce any measure with the view to the better prevention of railway accidents, or to take any steps founded upon the recommendations of the Committee that sat upon the subject a few years ago. The railway companies, in cases of disaster, always evinced a willingness to supply the Government with every possible information. The subject of passenger communication with the guard was at present under the consideration of a committee composed of some of the directors of the various leading railway companies, and when the result of their deliberations were known it would be time enough for the House to discuss the subject. It was important, however, to notice that, whereas in 1863 there were only fifty-two accidents to railway passenger-trains, there were in 1864 seventy-seven accidents, an increase that no doubt was greatly to be regretted. It must at the same time be borne in mind that in the latter year there was a considerable increase of mileage, of passenger-trains, and of general traffic. During the year 1864 the railways had carried 220,000,000 passengers, and, altogether, there were only fourteen persons killed, being a proportion of one person killed out of 15,714,285. There was, however, an increase on the previous year of persons injured by railway accidents, being one out of 315,638. The sum paid by way of compensation by railway companies was such as to teach them caution in a most effectual way, being about £170,000 in the year 1863. The return of the sums paid last year had not as yet been made out.

Mr. Moffat moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Bankruptcy Act and report thereon. He adverted to many of its practical and technical deficiencies as developed in practice.

After a brief discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hadfield obtained leave, in Committee of the whole House, to introduce a bill to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe declarations as a qualification for offices and employment, and for other purposes.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Dr. Ferdinand Krapf as Consul at Cardiff for the Emperor of Austria.

General M'Clellan was one of the passengers by the China, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday from America.

An industrial and art exhibition was opened in Lancaster on Thursday week, which promises to be a successful affair.

During some deep excavations at Woolwich Arsenal several fossil oysters, in an excellent state of preservation, have been found.

A meeting has been held at Hanley to promote the holding of an industrial exhibition for the northern division of Staffordshire in the course of the ensuing spring.

Mr. Lowe states that another slight shock of earthquake occurred at Beeston, near Nottingham, at about half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst.

A fire broke out early on Thursday morning in one of the bed-rooms of Sandringham Hall, but it was soon extinguished, and the damage done was of trifling extent.

A service of plate, value £1000, has been presented by the Midland Railway Company to Mr. S. Beale, M.P., who has recently retired from the chairmanship of the company.

The Manchester Art-Workmen's Industrial Exhibition will be opened on Monday, the 20th inst., at the Royal Institution, by Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., the High Sheriff.

The Duke of Beaufort has lost nearly forty head of deer from their browsing on a yew, the boughs of which were bent down within their reach by the snow.

The Reform Registration Society of Leeds has resolved to invite Viscount Amberley to become a candidate for the representation of Leeds at the next election.

A little boy, four years old, wandered away from Plumstead on the 23rd ult., and was found starved to death in a ploughed field at Shooter's-hill on the 4th inst.

The Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan was on Thursday week sworn in before the Lord Chancellor of Ireland as fourth Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and James Anthony Lawson, Esq., LL.D., was on Saturday morning sworn in as her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, and took his seat as such at the sitting of the Court of Chancery in Dublin.

Great distress, which threatens disturbance, exists in the west of Ireland. In Galway the authorities had to call in the military to overawe the crowds who walked the town with a black flag, because they refused to work for 10d. a day upon a task which the public had found for them rather than let them suffer want.

The salmon-fishing season for England and Wales (which had been closed, except for rod-fishing, for five months) opened on Thursday week, and great expectations are formed that the present year will prove the beneficial operation of the Salmon Fisheries Act of 1861, under which protection has been afforded to the breeding fish, and the supply has been much increased in a great many rivers.

A Dundee correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"A gentleman, ninety years of age, lives in this neighbourhood, in the full possession of his faculties and in the vigorous enjoyment of the socialities of life, dispensing hospitality at home and visiting his friends, whose father was born in 1711, in the reign of Queen Anne, and whose grandfather was born in the reign of Charles II. A chain of only three links thus spans nearly two centuries."

The mortality of the week ending Saturday last is higher than it was in the ten chief towns of the kingdom. The births were 4196, the deaths were 3557, in the week, and the annual rate of mortality was thirty-four per 1000. The rate was thirty-one in London, thirty-three in Edinburgh, and thirty-seven in Dublin; forty-two in Liverpool, thirty-five in Manchester, thirty-one in Salford, thirty in Birmingham, thirty-eight in Leeds, thirty in Bristol, forty-four in Glasgow.

Between the Soho and Hockley stations of the Great Western Railway, near Birmingham, is a tunnel, over which an arm of the old Birmingham Canal passes. On Wednesday the waters burst through the brickwork of this canal, flooded the tunnel, tore up the rails, and, escaping from the mouth of the tunnel nearest Birmingham, poured, in an immense volume, into the lower ground which lies adjacent to the station, doing a large amount of damage. No lives were lost, though many narrow escapes are reported.

The *Liverpool Mercury* has an account of a Cheshire rector, who wore a moustache, had choral service, abolished Tate and Brady for "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and preached in his surplice. These four offences displeased one of his parishioners. This gentleman at last offered to place £50 at the disposal of the Rector for each proposition he might concede, or £200 in all. His propositions were as follow:—"That the intoning of the service should be discontinued; that Tate and Brady's version of the Psalms should be adopted instead of the "Hymns Ancient and Modern;" that the sermon should be preached, as in former times, in a black gown; and that the Rector should shave off his moustache." On receiving his parishioner's letter the Rector was inclined to be angry, especially at the allusion to his not over-handsome moustache; but a night's reflection somewhat cooled his passion. After consulting with his wife, he resolved to concede one of the propositions, and thus secure a £50 note for the benefit of his schools. He determined to shave off his moustache—a matter involving no sacrifice of principle; but, with regard to the other three propositions, he resolved not to forego the practices he had adopted in the church. He accordingly wrote a letter to this effect to his troubled parishioner informing him that, if he attended church that morning, he would find him (the Rector) minus his moustache, at the same time requesting him to send in return a cheque for £50. The speculator in cotton did not fail to attend church as desired, and to his great delight he found the Rector had kept his word. On getting home he sent a cheque for the £50 to the Rector, who has appropriated the money for the benefit of the parish schools.

Mr. John George Dodson has been appointed chairman of Committees in the House of Commons in the room of Mr. Massey, now Financial Minister of India.

The steamship Leila, which left the Tyne for Calcutta on the 2nd of January, has been lost off the north-east coast of Scotland. All hands are supposed to have perished.

The House of Lords will, it is understood, begin hearing appeals on Monday next. The list contains sixty-one causes and eight peerage cases. There are nine appeals from the Court of Chancery, England; fourteen from the Exchequer Chamber; two from the Divorce Court; the celebrated case of "Doglioni v. Crispin," the Portuguese will case, from the Court of Probate, which is expected to last several days; fourteen from the Court of Session in Scotland; and five from the Irish Court of Chancery.

The anniversary of the revolution which, in 1858, put an end to Soulouque's rule in Hayti and restored the Republican Constitution, with a President elected for life, was celebrated on the 22nd of December last. A religious ceremony took place in the cathedral church of Port-au-Prince. The festival was marked by the manœuvres of the new corps of riflemen of the President's Guard. The 1st of January is the anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Hayti in 1804. On the 31st of December all the civil and military authorities and the several establishments of education in Port-au-Prince were admitted to present to the President their good wishes on the occasion of this national festival.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

OWING to the continuous sales of money stock, and the prospect of a new loan being introduced into the Stock Exchange next week for Peru, to the amount of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000, considerable heaviness has prevailed in the market for National Securities, at further depressed quotations.

The supply of money in the general Discount Market is very large. The demand being active, full quotations have been paid for all descriptions of paper. The lowest rates are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4⅞ per cent.	Four months' bills	5¼ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	5 ,,	Six months' bills	6 ,,
Three months' bills	5¼ ,,		

In the Stock Exchange the quotations for advances are from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Very little change has taken place in the value of money on the Continent. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4½	4½	Turin	6	6
Vienna	5	5	Brussels	5	4
Berlin	5	4½	Madrid	9	10
Frankfort	4	4	Hamburg	—	4
Amsterdam	4½	4½	St. Petersburg	6½	9

The arrivals of the precious metals have been only moderate, and nearly the whole of the gold at hand has been taken for France.

On Monday Home Stocks were heavy, at slightly-depressed rates:—Consols, for Money, were done at 89¼ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 89⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; India Bonds' 10s. to 15s. prem.; Bank Stock was 246 to 248; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, New, 103½; Rupee Paper, 101 to 103 and 109 to 111. The transactions on Tuesday were limited:—Consols, for Transfer, closed at 89¼ ½; Ditto, for Time, 69½ ⅜; Bank Stock, 246 to 248; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅜ ½; India Stock, 215 to 218; India Five per Cents, 103⅜ ⅞; Ditto, Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were done at 89 to ⅛; Ditto, for the 9th of March, 89⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88½ ⅜; India Five per Cents, 103⅜ ⅞; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; Bank Stock was 246 to 248; and India Stock, 215 to 218. On Thursday the market was flat. Consols, for Money, sold at 89 to 89⅛; for Account, 89⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88½ ⅜; Bank Stock, 246; India Five per Cent Stock, 103⅜; and Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.

The market for nearly all Foreign Securities has been flat, and prices in some instances have given way. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 101; Greek, 23½; Egyptian, 98½; Ditto, 1864, 96; Mexican Three per Cents, 28; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 89¾; Ditto, 1864, 91; Sardinian Five per Cents, 77½; Spanish Three per Cents, 47⅞; Ditto, Deferred, 40; Ditto, Passive, 32⅜; Ditto, Certificates, 14⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 91¾; Ditto, 1858, 73; Ditto, 1862, 70½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 43; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63; and Italian Five per Cents, 61⅞. The Confederate Loan has sold at 51 to 56; English Mexican Scrip, 8½ dis.; Danubian Scrip, par to ½ prem.; Italian, par to ½ prem.; Egyptian, 1¼ ⅞ prem.; and Montevidean, 5½ prem.

About an average business has been done in Joint-stock Bank Shares. Alliance have sold at 34½; Anglo-Egyptian, 13½; Australasia, 72½; Bank of British Columbia, 18; Bank of Wales, 15½; Brazilian and Portuguese, 10½; Colonial, 42; Consolidated, 10¾ ex div.; European, 15½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 29½; Imperial Ottoman, 17⅞; Land Mortgage of India, 5⅜; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and County, 78; London Joint-stock, 48 ex div.; London and Westminster, 95½ ex div.; Mercantile and Exchange, 8; Metropolitan and Provincial, 19; Midland, 18⅜ ex div.; Oriental, 59; Ditto, New, 54; Provincial of Ireland, 84½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 11⅞; South-Eastern, 11½; Union of Australia, 54½; and Union of London, 53.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled inactive. Canada Six per Cents have been done at 92; Ditto Five per Cents, 80; Cape Five per Cents, 93½; Ceylon Six per Cents, 110; Natal Six per Cents, 106½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 91½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 92½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market has been somewhat active. Berlin Waterworks have been done at 9⅜; Bombay Gas, 5⅜; Ceylon Company, 9⅜; City Offices, 5⅜; Continental Union Gas, 10⅞; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8⅜; Ditto, New, 5½; Crystal Palace, Six per Cent, Perpetual Debentures, 112; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4⅞; Electric Telegraph, 114; Fairbairn Engineering, 6⅜; Financial Discount, 3½; Fore-street Warehouse, 8½; General Credit, 7; Hudson's Bay, 15⅞; International Contract, 8½; International Financial, 7 ex div.; Joint-stock Discount, 9⅜; London Financial, 22⅞ ex div.; National Discount, 15 ex div.; Oriental Inland Steam, 2⅜; Royal Mail Steam, 97½; South Australian Land, 29½ ex div.; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 2½; Thames and Mersey Marine, 7⅞; Universal Marine, 6.

The fluctuations in the value of American Securities have been only moderate. Generally, the transactions have been limited.

Railway Shares have been somewhat inactive. Nevertheless, the quotations may be considered steady. The dividends declared by most of the leading lines are considered good. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 131½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 87; Great Eastern, 47⅞; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 7⅞; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 91½; Great Western, 80½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117; London and Blackwall, 83½; London and Brighton, 105½ ex div.; London and North-Western, 121½; London and South-Western, 99½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 61 ex div.; Metropolitan, 126⅞; Midland, 137½; North British, 54½; North Eastern—Berwick, 112½; Ditto, Leeds, 70½; Ditto, York, 103⅜; North Staffordshire, 81½; Scottish Central, 139; South Devon, 58; South-Eastern, 87½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101; East Indian, 101⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 101⅜; Great Southern of India, 99; Madras Five per Cent, 100½; Scinde, 99⅜; Ditto, Punjaub, 100½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10; Bahia and San Francisco, 16½; Dutch Rhenish, 21½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½.

Dividends.—The dividend of the Great Northern Railway is at the rate of 8½; of the South Devon, 3½; of the London and Caledonian Marine Insurance Company, 5 per cent per annum. The directors of the Credit Foncier Company of Mauritius have declared a dividend of 6s. per share.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 8 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£251,673	An increase of bullion of	£50,388
An increase of public deposits of	711,440	An increase of rest of	91,670
A decrease of other deposits of	633,931	An increase of reserve of	302,582
A decrease of securities of	132,881		

The total circulation is £20,743,805. Public deposits amount to £6,252,892, and private deposits to £13,814,063. Securities are £29,908,102; and the stock of bullion is £14,511,611.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 6.—The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day was very limited. Good and fine samples were in fair request, at full prices. In other kinds, next to nothing was doing, at late rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which was good—moved off heavily, at late rates. We were fairly supplied with barley, in which only a moderate business was doing, on former terms. No change took place in the value of malt. The trade, however, was less active. Oats changed hands slowly, at about stationary prices. Beans and peas were in improved request, at late quotations. The flour trade was steady.

Feb. 8.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a sluggish state. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 480; barley, 1740; malt, 790; oats, 50; flour, 330. Irish: Oats, 810. Foreign: Wheat, 50; barley, 4660; oats, 12,170.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 40s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 24s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 34s.; grey peas, 31s. to 34s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 40s.; boilers, 37s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; households, 32s. to 33s.; country marks, 27s. to 33s. per 280 lb.; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Clover seed supports the late high quotations, with a steady inquiry. Most other seeds are inactive. In cakes, only a limited business is passing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 60s. to 60s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 18s. to 22s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 10s.; white ditto, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; tares, 8s. 0d. to 9s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 11s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 68s. to 120s.; white ditto, 58s. to 80s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38s. 4d.; barley, 29s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 6d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 83,629; barley, 70,131; oats, 9358 quarters.

Tea.—Most kinds are a dull inquiry, and, in some instances, prices have a drooping tendency.

Sugar.—Raw qualities are in improved request, and the quotations are well supported. The stock is 101,156 tons, against 73,302 tons last year. In refined goods, only a moderate business is doing, at 42s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—The inquiry is far from active. Prices, however, may be considered firm. Stock, 10,776 tons, against 10,800 tons in 1864.

Rice.—The transactions are on a full average scale, at previous quotations. Stock, 51,613 tons, against 54,833 tons last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at about previous quotations. Foreign parcels are firm. Fine Friesland, 130s.; Kiel, 124s.; and fine American, 115s. per cwt. The sale for bacon is heavy, at 59s. to 60s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. Lard is quite as dear as last week. In other provisions the transactions are on a moderate scale.

Tallow.—The market is quiet. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 30,025 casks, against 61,410 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £32 15s. per ton; rape is quoted at £41 to £45; olive, £38 to £39 10s.; and fine palm, £36 to £36s 10s. French turpentine, 66s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is only a limited inquiry for rum, at about previous quotations. Brandy supports late rates. The transactions in grain spirits are only moderate.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—West Hartley, 15s.; Walker Primrose, 12s. 3d.; other qualities, 13s. to 19s. per ton.

Hops.—Selected samples of last year's growth move off freely, at full quotations. All other kinds are a dull inquiry, at late rates. Prices range from 110s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market, generally, is heavy, and prices are barely supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderately good, and the trade is steady, at from 55s. to 135s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 9).—The show of beasts in to-day's market was limited, and in but middling condition. Most breeds were in fair request, at full prices, the best Scots having realised 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. With sheep we were scantily supplied. Downs and half-breds moved off freely, at extreme rates; but other kinds were a slow inquiry. The top figure was 6s. 2d. per 8 lb. Calves were in short supply and fair request, at full prices—viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. In pigs, very little was doing, at late quotations. Milch cows were very dull.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 16s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 978; cows, 130; sheep, 2910; calves, 112; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 101; sheep, 320; calves, 107.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

BANKRUPTS.

W. PARKER, jun., Lower Thames-street, commission merchant.—J. SCOTT and J. S. CALDWELL, Tower-hill, provision merchants.—J. FRENCH, Great Earl-street.—H. G. ROBY, Peckham, comedian.—J. ARROWSMITH, Chisenhall-road, upholsterer.—R. V. HEATH, Piccadilly, photographic artist.—G. ROBERTS, Cheyne-walk, coffee-house keeper.—E. W. O'GRADY, Bayswater, baker.—J. H. LEE, Islington.—R. GOOSH, Walworth, butcher.—H. COLLINS, Maida-hill, land agent.—D. J. PHILLIPS, Primrose-hill, dairyman.—W. WILLCOX, Southwark, confectioner.—J. G. ROBINSON, Hammersmith.—T. ROGERS, Turnham-green, baker.—J. WINTER, jun., Old Brentford.—R. D. STRINGER, Staines, grocer.—W. BRAND, Enfield, beershop-keeper.—W. JARROLD, Bradfield, dealer.—T. FRANKLIN, Stebbing, innkeeper.—J. WALLER, Elsted, licensed victualler.—J. HAWKINS, Hemel Hempstead, butcher.—W. CRIPPS, Hockliffe, haydealer. W., D., and R. AVERY, West Wycombe, chair manufacturers.—B. URRY, Newport, leatherseller.—E. SENDALL, Great Ringstead, dealer in corn.—J. L. WORTLEY, Norwich, draper.—R. HARBORD, Great Yarmouth, dairyman.—J. HARDING, Northampton, furniture-dealer.—A. R. LILLY, Birmingham, chemist.—W. L. POLKEY, Loughborough, agent.—W. H. BURLAND, Skirbeck, organist.—J. LINNEY, South Witham-common, farmer.—D. HALLIWELL, Lowmoor, manufacturer.—J. T. ROBSON, Leeds, tailor.—G. LAWS, sen., Leeds, clothier.—T. HIND, Sheffield, joiner.—F. J. D. PAUL, Dolgelly.—W. WILD and W. H. BARLOW, Leeds, cotton-spinners.—J. ALLINSON, Stretford, farmer.—J. WEBB, Birmingham, tinplate-worker.—M. MALLIN, Birmingham, travelling draper.—O. LETT, Birmingham, stonemason.—W. KEWLEY, Liverpool, baker.—E. BRADLEY, Birmingham, assistant to a cowkeeper.—R. MILLIGAN, Liverpool, bootmaker. G. E. HILL, Liverpool, milliner.—A. H. BELL, Bradford.—J. THRESH, Bradford, hairdresser.—H. BARKER, Levinshulme, waste-dealer.—T. BIRKINSHAW, Cheetwood, joiner.—J. THOMPSON, Rotherham, beerhouse-keeper.—A. ROBERTS, Yeadon, cloth manufacturer.—J. REDHEAD, Skirton, beerhouse-keeper.—W. VARLEY, Bradley.—J. STILES, Aberley, farmer.—E. BADHAM, Whitstones, whitesmith.—W. BARRABALL, Plymouth, butcher.—R. HULLS, Worcester, cordwainer.—S. A. RACE, Berry Edge, grocer. H. WATKIN, Leeds, tailor.—H. M. HARDMAN, Lymm.—J. UNWIN, Golden Hill, clothier.—R. P. HARVEY, jun., Wymondham, dealer in bullocks.—J. MOUNTFORD, Leamington Priors, shoemaker.—H. BANNISTER, Heaton Norris, glassdealer.—T. HAZLEHURST, Runcorn, grocer.—W. GLEDHILL, Hill Top, yarn manufacturer.—T. VICKERMAN, Almondbury, innkeeper.—D. HAIGH, Dalton, grocer.—B. SISWICK, Huddersfield, woollen dyer.—S. GOODYEAR, Lindley, joiner.—S. TAFNER, Abersychan, innkeeper.—C. WILKINSON, Alston, blacksmith.—W. D. CHAPMAN, Southampton, innkeeper.—H. WALKHAM, Great Grimsby, baker.—T. CLAY, Withington, butcher.—W. PREVAL, Barwick-in-Elmet, potato-dealer.—H. PERKINS, Dinton.—J. WATSON, Whaplode, wheelwright.—G. TAIT, South Shields.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. K. WIGTON, Edinburgh, jeweller.—R. M'LEAN, Inverness, printer.—J. BAIRD, Cloubeith, contractor.—J. STEWART, Aberdeen, brewer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

BANKRUPTS.

T. ASHTON, Ivy-lane, provision-dealer.—E. C. DICKENSON, Southampton, clothier.—J. ROTTOR, Bermondsey, leather merchant.—P. W. CLARKE, Gloucester-crescent, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry.—A. R. W. WADE, Dorking, Adjutant of the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers.—W. DUGDALE, Arnoss Farm, Hampshire, farmer.—P. PHILIPPART, Chelsea.—J. WHITLOCK, Woodstock, cattle-dealer.—B. J. MOSEDON, Minories, merchant.—F. BRIGGS, Dalston, broker.—C. F. SINGDAHLSEN, Rotherhithe, shipchandler.—D. RUSSELL, Artillery-lane, butcher.—W. J. WATTS, Freemantle, innkeeper.—J. G. KENYON, Wigan, boot-top-maker.—W. CULLEMORE, Islington, haberdasher.—W. H. EMDIN, Cloudesley-square, dealer in photographic goods.—W. SOUTH, Stratford, carpenter.—W. M'DONALD, Peckham, preceptor.—G. RAYMOND, Chiswick, commander in the Royal Navy.—H. THORPE, Commercial-road East, grocer.—T. B. HUBBELL, Aldermanbury, merchant.—W. MASLEN, Deptford, licensed victualler.—J. HOWELL, Paddington-green, carpenter.—J. ASH, Cubitt's Town, iron-ship builder.—J. ODDY, Writtle, farmer.—J. ALFORD, Wellington-street, seedsman.—R. B. NEWSOM, Orpington, gas-apparatus manufacturer.—A. EATON, Birmingham, boot and shoe dealer.—C. PARKER, Wolverhampton, barge-owner.—W. E. TIPPER, Wolverhampton, egg, butter, and fruit dealer.—T. COTTIS, Wednesfield Heath, grocer.—F. E. BUDD, Exeter, Major in the Army.—G. DIX, Mexborough, joiner and builder.—G. HOLT, East Retford, watchmaker.—W. R. PIERCE, Anglesea, corn merchant.—W. BALCHIN, Wonersh, tailor.—J. BOLSHAW, Macclesfield, carter.—T. DAVIES, Birkenhead, butcher.—J. JARMAN, Bury, coachbuilder.—J. SMITH, Wednesbury, caster.—T. HOLDSWORTH, Leeds, mason.—P. PRESENT, Norwich, bricklayer.—W. PROSSER, Mordiford, innkeeper.—R. M. TURNBULL, Sunderland, baker.—R. H. BLUMSON, Heckington, saddler.—W. H. BASTARD, Wakefield, teadealer.—J. GLASPOOL, Winchester, fishmonger.—T. WRAGG, Hill Top, Yorkshire, steelmelter.—J. REES, Brynmawr, miner.—A. SAVILL, Elsenham, publican.—H. MILES, Cardiff, milkman.—R. HORN, Ipswich, innkeeper.—J. ROBINSON, Westgate, cloth manufacturer.—J. BLAKEMORE, Wellington, baker.—G. CLEVERLY, Bristol, porkbutcher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BAXTER and YOUNG, Glasgow, glass merchants.—G. DUNLOP and CO., Glasgow, fish merchants.—J. M. BECKETT, Blairgowrie, watchmaker.

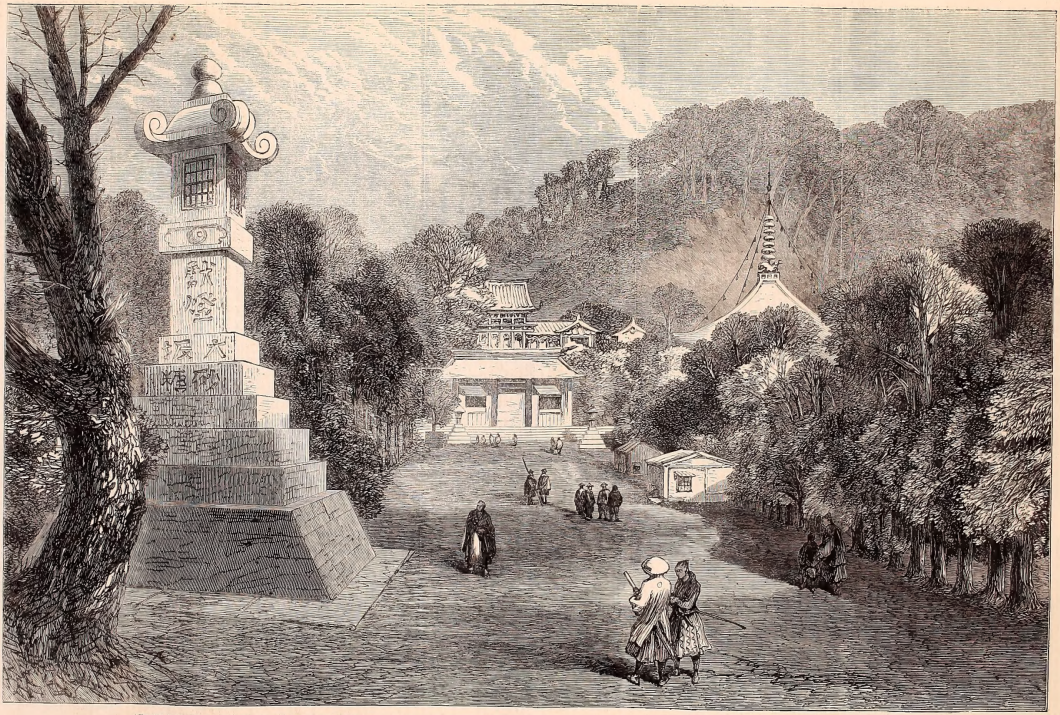
AVENUE TO THE TEMPLE OF KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

IN our last week's Paper was an extract from a letter we had received from our Special Artist and Correspondent at Yokohama, giving an account of his visit to the Temple of Kamakura, some twenty or thirty miles from Jeddo, on Nov. 22, the day after the murder of Major G. W. Baldwin and Lieutenant R. N. Bird, of the 20th Regiment, who were attacked and slain upon the high road in that vicinity by some persons not yet known. We now publish an Engraving from Mr. Wirgman's sketch taken upon that occasion, giving a view of the avenue leading from the great temple, called Hatchuma, to a smaller shrine, where the famous bronze statue, or idol, named Daiboots, is most religiously preserved and worshipped. It was to indulge their curiosity with a sight of this noted object of Buddhist adoration that the two unfortunate English gentlemen rode over from Yokohama on the previous day, intending to return the same night. It is supposed that they were met on the road, very near the spot shown in our Illustration, by some of the licensed bullies in the retinue of one of the daimios, or great feudal lords; and upon little or no provocation—perhaps merely for omitting to pay the usual tokens of respect—were assailed and slaughtered by these ruffians.

MEETING OF

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY IN THE FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.

THIS is the age of great movements—of surprises. The country in general is, perhaps, as little prepared now for the Illustration which represents an assemblage of 2300 practical co-operators in the Free-trade Hall, at Manchester, under the presidency of the Mayor of that important city, as it was some months ago to read of a temperance meeting convened within the walls of a building sacred to Bacchus—the Valhalla of the City Corporation—the great Guildhall of London, under the actual and living presidency of the Lord Mayor. When the Free-trade Hall was opened co-operation was not. It has since sprung into vigorous being, and we have taken the opportunity, in a series of papers recently published in this Journal, to sketch its rise, and take the gauge of its present dimensions. For the information of those whose eye has not been caught by the notices referred to, it may be well to state that more than 200,000 working people—for the most part men, the heads of families averaging four or five members—are banded together throughout the country in an endeavour to supply themselves with wholesome food at a moderate price and to cover the week's expenses with the week's wages. Their subscribed capital amounts to more than a million sterling, and the profits of trade, formerly absorbed by a host of middlemen, are now distributed amongst



AVENUE LEADING TO THE TEMPLE OF KAMAKURA, NEAR THE SCENE OF THE MURDER OF THE TWO BRITISH OFFICERS IN JAPAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

the shareholders, and yield them from fifteen to twenty per cent upon the money invested.

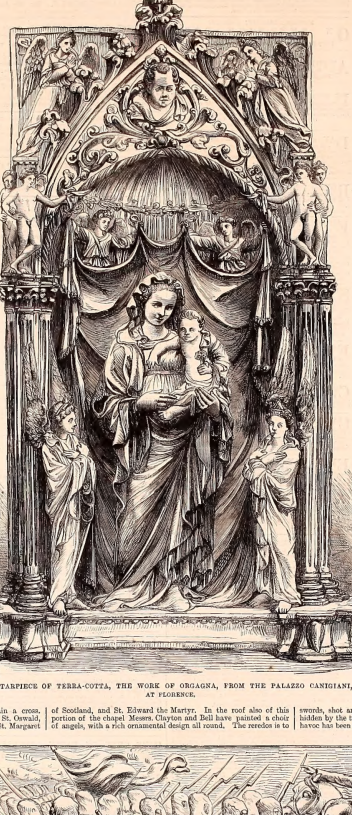
The Manchester and Salford Industrial Co-operative Society is a section of this large body, but by no means the most flourishing one; and we have called special attention to it more because its annual meeting affords us the opportunity of showing the large proportions of this movement than because its merits place it in the first rank amongst the associations. Unless we take its domestic phase, as illustrated by the happiness and material prosperity brought to many a family which before its advent was steeped in pauperism, or held upon the verge of that abyss, co-operation affords but few picturesque features, and we have therefore seized upon the best that presented itself.

The proceedings of the seventh annual meeting of this society commenced on Tuesday week with a tea, after which the assembly was seated to listen to the report of the year's transactions, and various addresses founded thereon, the intervals being enlivened with vocal and instrumental music, and recitations. The numbers were soon dispatched, and various speeches by J. M. Bennett, Esq., the Mayor; Messrs. A. Heywood and Bowker, Aldermen; and Messrs. F. C. Edwards, S. Ashworth, Max Kyllmann, J. M. Percival, Ingham, Dyson, and E. Jones were delivered, all most encouraging to the working men who had successfully devised and carried out such an enterprise for their own benefit. After these speeches the spacious hall was cleared for the ball, which was kept up with great animation till a late hour.

RESTORATION OF ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT, PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

BENEATH St. Stephen's Chapel, which is now St. Stephen's Gallery, in the New Palace of Westminster, running between the upper and of Westminster Hall and the central lobby of the two Houses of Parliament, there is an underground chapel or crypt which was built by Edward I. towards the end of the thirteenth century, sometimes called "St. Mary's Chapel in the Vaults," but more commonly St. Stephen's Crypt. The entrance to this chapel is in Old Palace-yard. It was much injured, not by the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament in 1834, but by the carelessness of those employed subsequently in the building of the New Palace. They used the venerable chapel as a storehouse or lumber-room, so that the sculptured pillars, windows, mouldings, and other decorative features were sadly defaced. It is satisfactory to know by the illustration in our present Number that this ancient building (almost the only portion which remains to us of the *old* Palace at Westminster) has lately been restored with much care, and is now to be used as the chapel of the New Palace at Westminster, according to the original design of the late Sir Charles Barry. The restoration has been carried out by Mr. Edward M. Barry, in whose charge the New Palace has been placed since the death of his father, in 1860.

The length of the chapel is 90 ft., and it is 28 ft. wide, and 20 ft. high. It consists of five bays, the easternmost of which is raised to form a sanctuary. There is a private entrance at the north-west corner from the palace, and access is given to the public by a door near the angle at the southern end of Westminster Hall down a flight of stone steps, thence through a door on the right hand. On entering the vaulted chamber, the spectator is struck with its fine proportions and sombre effect, its bold moulded groinings, and richly sculptured bosses. The stained-glass windows, seven in number, are by Mr. Hutchings, and represent the ministry and martyrdom of St. Stephen. The walls beneath the windows are covered with alabaster and inlaid marble, disposed in a rich diaper pattern, and the whole of the groining is decorated with arabesques and figures executed on gold grounds. The old bosses have been carefully preserved, and represent the martyrdom of St. Stephen, St. John, St. Catharine, and St. Lawrence, and also St. George and the Dragon, all beautifully executed. The east wall is panelled with deep recessed tracery, with full-length figures on a gold ground. The decoration of this part of the chapel, the easternmost bay, forming the sacrarium, was intrusted to Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of Regent-street. There are nine panels, the centre of which is to contain a cross. The other eight panels represent St. Peter, St. Stephen, St. Oswald, St. Ethelreda, St. Edmund, St. Edward the Confessor, St. Margaret of Scotland, and St. Edward the Martyr. In the roof also of this portion of the chapel Messrs. Clayton and Bell have painted a choir of angels, with a rich ornamental design all round. The reredos is to be a low structure, of marble and mosaic, and is not yet completed. All the columns are of polished Purbeck marble, and have been executed by Mr. Field, who has also carried out all the marble and alabaster work. The decoration of three of the bays, without any figures, has been done by Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street, from the designs of the architect.



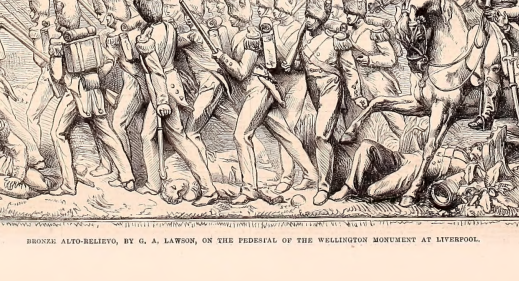
ALTARPIECE OF TERRA-COTTA, THE WORK OF ORGAGNA, FROM THE PALAZZO CANIGIANI, AT FLORENCE.

TERRA-COTTA ALTARPIECE, FROM THE PALAZZO CANIGIANI, AT FLORENCE.

THE remarkable specimen of Tuscan sacred art which is represented by our illustration is a piece of sculpture in terra-cotta, about 5 ft. in height by 4 ft. in width. It was lately removed from the Palazzo Canigiani, in Florence, where it formed the altarpiece of a chapel attached to an hospital for the receiving of pilgrims on their way to Rome, which had existed from a remote antiquity in that palace. It thence passed into the possession of the present proprietor, and is now on view at the establishment of Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East. At the time of its removal from the Palazzo Canigiani it was very thickly incrusted with whitewash, remains of painting and gilding—so thickly that it was only when the many coatings of rubbish had been removed that the beauty and value of the work became recognisable. It was then pronounced by the unanimous opinion of the great number of connoisseurs who examined the work, carefully comparing it with the well-known tabernacle by Orgagna in the church of Or San Michele, at Florence, to be by that artist. It may be observed, on close inspection, that the head of the Virgin has been detached and reattached, but the head is not a restoration. The figure was entire in this respect when the work came into the hands of its present owner; and the head was broken off in moving the tabernacle from his house to another in Florence for the purpose of a loan exhibition in that city.

SCULPTURE ON THE PEDESTAL OF THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

THE bronze alto-relievo sculpture, designed by Mr. G. A. Lawson and cast by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, for the pedestal of the Wellington Monument in Lime-street, Liverpool, has lately been fixed in its place. We give an illustration of the design, which is of a very bold and striking character. Its subject is that momentous incident of the Battle of Waterloo when the Duke ordered the Guards to make their final charge. The representation includes a group of about twenty figures, nearly 3 ft. in height, and the idea sought to be conveyed is very well carried out. The principal figure, of course, is that of Wellington himself, who occupies a position in the relief upon the spectator's left. He is upon horseback, holding a telescope in one hand and the reins lightly in the other. In the background, and slightly in advance of his chief, is Lord Hill, also upon horseback, who is pointing the Duke's attention to some movement of the enemy. Immediately in the rear of Wellington rides the Marquis of Anglesey, in his hussar uniform and upon his fine horse, while, in a Highlander, in kilt and tartan, who, still in the attitude of a running man, has just arrived in hot haste with some despatch, and is also pointing forward. The attitude of the Duke and the expression of his countenance are skilfully conceived, and give one a good idea of his calm, imperturbable temperament, which is rendered the more striking by the excitement visible in those around. The horse on which he is mounted is designed with great freedom and spirit. In front of Wellington the Guards are advancing—the charge with fixed bayonets, and the artist has succeeded in giving considerable variety to the action and expression of the men. One of the officers in front has just received a mortal wound, and, with his eyes closed in death and his hand pressed to his heart, is only seen from falling by a soldier who has stepped from the ranks. Close by, another wounded officer is lying upon the ground; and the mangled remains of others who have before fallen victims are scattered about, the living trampling over the dying and the dead. Battered standards, broken guns, swords, shot and shell, are seen lying about in all directions, half hidden by the trodden corn, and denoting what a scene of strife and havoc has been enacted on that famous field.



BRONZE ALTO-RELIEVO, BY G. A. LAWSON, ON THE PEDESTAL OF THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT AT LIVERPOOL

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—LARA.—The new and successful Opera, LARA. The Burlesque, THE LION AND THE UNICORN, EIDOS AEIDES, and Grand Transformation Scene every Evening.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN—OPERA COMPANY (Limited).—The Great Pantomime and Senor DONATO every Evening.—On MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 13, and during the Week, Frank Mori's New Opera, in one act, THE RIVER SPRITE. Messrs. G. Perren, Weiss, Lyall, A. Cook, and E. Dussek, and Mdme. Florence Lancia. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. After which, at a Quarter past Eight, the grand and highly-successful Pantomime, CINDERELLA, in which the Wonderful DONATO will appear. Doors open at half-past Six. Commence at Seven, and terminate a few minutes past Eleven.—The last Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Monday next, Feb. 13, at Two o'Clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—NOTICE!—The Public is respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the success of the revival of Shakespeare's play of HENRY VIII., it cannot be performed longer than Saturday, Feb. 18, in consequence of the representation of Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton's play of RICHELIEU, on Monday, Feb. 20. Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Wednesday and Saturday next, at Two o'Clock, being the last Morning Performance of the season.—On Monday and during the Week, Shakspeare's play of HENRY VIII., terminating with the Fall of Wolsey—Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Phelps; Henry VIII., Mr. Walter Lacy; Queen Katherine, Miss Atkinson; other characters by Messrs. H. Marston, E. Phelps, Barrett, Sinclair, Raynor, Spencer, Fitzjames, Miss R. Leclercq, and Mrs. Vandenhoff, &c. To conclude with (the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, and 64th time) the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled HOP O' MY THUMB; the scenery by Mr. William Beverley, whose personal services have been retained this Christmas exclusively for the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. The general action of the Pantomime arranged by, and the whole produced under the direction of, Mr. Robert Roxby. Characters in the opening—Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss E. Falconer, Miss Hudspeth, Mr. G. Belmore, Tom Matthews, Mr. Fitzjames, Mr. Meagreson, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle, &c. The Harlequinade includes the services of those popular Pantomimists (forming a double Company) Harry Boleno and Mr. C. Lauri, Clowns; Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. J. Morris, Pantaloons; Mr. Cormack and Mr. S. Saville, Harlequins; Mdme. Boleno and Misses Gunniss, Columbines; and Mdlls. Deteto, four years of age, who will introduce her celebrated imitations à la Ferea Nena. The masks, dresses, and devices from designs by the humorously renowned Dyk-wyn-kyn. Doors open at half-past Six; Performance to commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, FEB. 13, and during the Week, Mr. Sothern as David Garrick and Lord Dundreary Married and Done For. Mr. Buckstone in two Pieces Every Evening. H. J. Byron's new Extravaganza of THE PRINCESS SPRINGTIME.

NOTICE.—Mr. Sothern's extraordinary success as David Garick and Lord Dundreary necessitates the announcement that seats, &c., can be secured at the Box Office one month in advance.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mr. FECHTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. S. Emery, C. Horsman, Collett, Miss Henrade, Mrs. C. Horsman, Miss Horsman, and Miss Elsworthy. After which, at Half-past Eight, THE ROADSIDE INN—Messrs. Fechter, C. Horsman, Fitzpatrick, Garden, Raymond, and Collett; Misses Percy and Elsworthy. To conclude with THE BEARFACED IMPOSTORS: Messrs. H. Widdicomb, Moreland, Collett, and Garden; Misses B. Percy and B. Laveen.

STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—Continued Success of the best Pantomime in London—no change required—DAME DURDEN; or, Robert and Richard Were Two Pretty Men, every Evening at Seven. Concluding with the popular Drama of THE WAITS; or, a Christmas Story. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SUMMER in WINTER.—Luxuriously Warm and Dry.

Performances by the Company's Orchestral Band twice daily, and by Mr. Coward on the Great Organ.

The Thousand and One other Attractions of the Palace include the New Picture Gallery—The Fine Arts Courts, in variety and beauty unequalled in the world—the Great Christmas Tree—Shakspere House—Montanari Models—Swings, Roundabouts, Invigorators, and other popular Amusements—Galleries of Models and Ships—Armour-plates, lent by official authority—The extraordinary Chimpanzee—The unique Aquariums—All these things render the Crystal Palace the One Place for Holiday Enjoyment.

Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday—first day of Exhibition of Canaries, British and Foreign Singing and Talking Birds, &c., and Concert and Afternoon Promenade—Half-a-crown; or by Guinea Season Tickets free. Open for Admission from Ten till Dusk.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY (SATURDAY), CONCERT and AFTERNOON PROMENADE. Vocalists—Miss Julia Elton, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and a select Chorus of 150 voices. Conductor—Mr. Manns. Programme includes Mendelssohn's Cantata, "The First Walpurgis Night"—Overture, "Euryanthe," Weber—Chorus, "In these delightful groves ("The Libertine"), H. Purcell—Chorus, "Hear, Holy Power" ("Masaniello"), Auber, &c. Palace well warmed and lighted up for afternoon promenade.

Admission, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Tickets, free. Numbered Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra, on sale at the Palace.

NOTE.—"A more agreeable means of passing a winter afternoon can hardly be imagined than is now provided every Saturday at the Crystal Palace."—Vide Newspapers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXHIBITION of CANARIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN SINGING and TALKING BIRDS, and GOLD and SILVER PHEASANTS, &c., commencing next SATURDAY, FEB. 18. Admission, including Concert and Promenade, Half-a-Crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets free.

NOTE.—The Show will be held in the Tropical Department. Agreeably warmed and amid the most luxuriant vegetation, this Show is one of the most pleasing exhibitions of the season.

UNPRECEDENTED and UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.—The World never Saw the Like.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—General TOM THUMB and his beautiful little WIFE respectfully announce that they have concluded an engagement to appear for a short time only previous to their departure for the Continent at the above Hall, in conjunction with those established little favourites, Commodore NUTT and Miss MINNIE WARREN, and that they will hold THREE LEVEES DAILY—viz., at Eleven, Three, and Half-past Seven o'clock, commencing on MONDAY, FEB. 13. This wonderful diminutive group will appear at each Levée in a popular entertainment, consisting of a variety of Songs, Dances, Duets, &c., appearing in each in various costumes. At the Eleven o'Clock Levée the whole four will appear in the identical wedding costume which they wore at Grace Church, Broadway, New York, at General Tom Thumb's wedding. The rich, rare, elegant, and costly presents, belonging to the General and to Commodore Nutt, will be exhibited at each Entertainment. This group of Nature's smallest edition of her choicest works, consisting of four persons of mature age, weighing a trifle over 100 lb. in weight. The General's infant daughter, "the wonder of the age," will also be present at each Levée. The whole party, consisting of five persons, will ride to and from the hall in their miniature carriage, drawn by four of the smallest ponies in the world.—Admission to the Day Levées, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Evenings, 1s. to all parts of the house, excepting a few seats at 2s. Children under ten years half price.

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MYTTON O GYMRU.—WELSH MUTTON direct from the Principality weekly.
Legs, Saddles, and Haunches.
D. B. DOSSETOR, 5, Russell-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

ORIGINAL AND SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, SAUCES, PICKLES, &c., pure and good, as supplied by JOHN BURGESS and SONS for more than a Hundred years.—107, Strand (corner of Savoy-steps), London.

CAUTION.—MENIER'S CHOCOLATE (Chocolat Menier).—Important notice.—To avoid being deceived by resemblance in the form of the cakes, colour of the covering, arrangement of the label, and that quasi-similarity of names which imitators have invented for the purpose of passing off their chocolate as the Chocolat-Menier, the purchasers should look for the trade-marks, the real name upon the back of each division of the cake, and the signature "Menier" upon the seal of the cover. The fine quality (yellow paper) at the price marked, 2s. per pound, is especially imitated, because it is this that the public have particularly adopted. It gives the highest satisfaction, both for its low price and its excellent quality.
Wholesale, Menier, No. 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.—Homœopathic practitioners, and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into this country there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, homœopathic chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach. For general use Epps's cocoa is distinguished as an invigorating, grateful breakfast beverage, with delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work, "Food and its Adulterations," says:—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles; every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, cocoa stands very much higher than either coffee or tea." Directions:—Two tablespoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup filled with boiling water or milk. Tin-lined ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. labelled packets. Sold by grocers, confectioners, and chemists. Each packet is labelled "J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly; 48, Threadneedle-street; Manufactory, 398, Euston-road, London."

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES, for Cough, are supplied only in boxes, containing two and four ounces, 6d. and 1s., labelled J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, No. 112, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street.

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal 1862.

A DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE and a delicate Skin by using the celebrated UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, 4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth. Sold everywhere.

SAFETY FROM FIRE—By using FIELD'S Patent Snuffless, Hard, Self-fitting CHAMBER CANDLES. Sold everywhere, and wholesale of the Manufacturers, J. C. and J. Field, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

"IT IS THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED or seen in use," writes Mr. Bladon, Refreshment-rooms, House of Lords, where FLOWER'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER has been in use the last seven years. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by Chemists and Ironmongers.—Inventor, T. S. Flower, Chemist, Cheshunt, London, N.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL. Invariably pure, uniformly excellent, palatable, and easily taken. Universally recognised to be incomparably superior to every other kind.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

The extraordinary virtues of DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL in Pulmonary Consumption may now be considered as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. DR. WAUDBY, late Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy in Diseases of the Chest, from his own personal experience:—"I can take DR. DE JONGH'S OIL without difficulty or dislike and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly as to be quite remarkable. I believe DR. DE JONGH'S OIL to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease."

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The late Dr. JONATHAN PEREIRA, F.R.S., Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine. Whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties, I am satisfied that, for medicinal purposes, no finer Oil can be procured."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, &c., &c.
"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness."—(Extract from "Consumption, its Early and Remediable Stages.")

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex, &c., &c.
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as DR. DE JONGH, who has also written the best Medical Treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod-liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the city of London, &c., &c.
"The Oil corresponds in all its characters with that named 'Huile Brune,' and described as the best variety in the masterly treatise of DR. DE JONGH. It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that DR. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil has great therapeutic power; and, from my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

DR. BARLOW, Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital, &c., &c.
"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod-liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure Oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

EDWIN CANTON, ESQ., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing DR. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than any other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF THE MOST VIOLENT COUGHS is given by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box, of all Druggists.

TO MOTHERS AND INVALIDS. ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, of superior make and construction, for debility, corpulency, pregnancy, &c. Directions for self-measurement sent by post free.—ELAM, 196, Oxford-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!
Now ready for sale, upwards of 5000
WORKED WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES, in Three Lots.
Lot 1—7s. 9d. each, or Seven Guineas for Twenty.
Lot 2—8s. 9d. ,, Eight Guineas for Twenty.
Lot 3—9s. 9d. ,, Nine Guineas for Twenty.
being less than one third the original cost.
This is, without exception, the largest and most desirable stock of White Dresses ever offered.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
SILK STOCKS. PETER ROBINSON has just concluded the purchase of two manufacturers' stocks of Rich French Silks, which will be ready for sale on the 20th of this month, and patterns will be forwarded on application. Prices from 2 to 5½ guineas the Full Dress. These Stocks are confidently recommended, and worthy ladies' special attention.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SILKS FOR EARLY SPRING. New Colours in Rich Plain Silks, including our well-known make of Glacés, Poult de Soies, and Drap de Lyons, from £2 15s. 6d. to 5 guineas extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

JUST IMPORTED,
5000 SILK DRESSES, made expressly to our order for this season, including every style for present fashion, from £1 7s. 6d. to 10 guineas extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

RICH CORDED SILKS (Both Sides Alike), including the Royal Italian, Gros de Londres, Jasper Bar, and the Alexandra Cord, from 2¼ to 3½ gs. Full Dress 14 yards.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

NOW READY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
TARLATAN BALL-DRESSES. Numerous Designs, on Black, White, or Coloured grounds, 12s. 9d. the extra Full Dress (fine quality).
Plain Tarlatans, all colours, in any quantity.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

PLAIN STRIPED OR BROCHE
RICH SILK GRENADINES, adapted for Dinner, Evening, or Ball Dresses, 18s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 31s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Some very superb designs, extra quality, from 2 to 3 guineas.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

ABERDEEN LINSEYS. PETER ROBINSON has just purchased several hundred Pieces of Knickerbocker Winceys, and is now selling them at 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 9½d. per yard, the usual price for the same goods being 2s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. All other makes of Linseys at reduced prices.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.
ALSO SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES OF

LAST YEAR'S PRINTED MUSLINS, Finest Quality and Designs, equal to new. An endless variety of patterns (at the reduced price) post-free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN FABRICS FOR
EARLY SPRING DRESSES. The "Honeycomb Poplinette," 35s. the extra Full Dress.
The "Mexican Cloth" (new colours), 12s. 6d. to 25s.
And a variety of other cheap and useful Dresses ranging from 10s. to 31s. 6d.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Black Stuffs. Black Skirts.
Black Silks. Black Cloaks.
Black Crapes. Black Shawls.
Black Jackets.
The largest Stock in the kingdom of the best and most serviceable qualities.
Mourning Orders are supplied with punctuality and dispatch, at the most economical prices.
The New Address, 256 to 260, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS, of the best and most serviceable makes, at as cheap a rate as they were ever known to be at any period.
Poult de Soie, Glacé, Gros Royals, Drap de France, Gros de Suez, Royal Cords, New Brochés, New Figures — from 2 to 10 guineas the Full Dress of 14 yards, or cut by the yard.
Antiques in Black, Greys, White, Violet, &c., from 42 to 10 guineas.
Black Silk Skirts made up, trimmed in elegant and useful designs, either in Crape or with fancy trimmings, suited to ladies who wear black from choice. Patterns free.
The new address—PETER ROBINSON, Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 260, Regent-street.

RHUMPORE CHUDDAH SHAWLS in all Colours.—FARMER and ROGERS have just received, direct from India, several cases of superb India Shawls, suitable for Wedding Presents. Also, a beautiful variety of full-sized Rhumpore Chuddah Shawls, so much esteemed for their peculiar softness.
171, 173, 175, 179, Regent-street, W.
India Shawls bought and exchanged.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES and CO., have the honour to announce that, in anticipation of an early Spring Season, they have subjected their present stock to a thorough revision, and for the purpose of disposal, prior to the receipt of their new goods, are now offering the same at a great diminution in price.
Messrs. H., J., and Co., invite special attention to a large purchase of costly Lyons Silks, both light and dark colours, which are included in the sale.
5, 7, 9, Regent-street, Pall-mall.

SANSFLECTUM JUPONS, 15s. 6d. and 18s. 6d.
"Wear admirably well."—Court Journal.
"Like vulcanite or indiarubber."—Queen.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

ONDINA, or WAVED JUPONS, 18s. 6d. and 21s.
"The dress falls in graceful folds."—Morning Post.
"Learned in the art of petticoats."—Le Follet.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

ONDINA, or WAVED JUPONS, partly covered, 24s. 6d.
"Let our wives and daughters and their sons' wives and daughters to a woman patronise the Patent Ondina."—Punch.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!—On and after FEB. 20 FORD'S Mantle and Jacket Business will be conducted at more spacious Premises, situate at 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon).
T. Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

FORD'S SALE OF JACKETS PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—Cashmere and Cloth Jackets, in all colours, beautifully braided, 16s. 6d.; Velvet, 35s. 6d.; Silk, 21s.; the new Coquette Jacket, for evening wear, in all shades, 14s. 6d.
Thos. Ford, 42, Oxford-street, W.

FORD'S SALE OF MANTLES, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—Velvet-Pile and Fay Cloths, 16s. 6d.; Sealskin, 10s. 6d.; Velvet, 2½ guineas. Opera Cloaks greatly reduced during the sale.—Thos. Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, 3 to 8 guineas. Quality and fit guaranteed. Illustrations of the new Riding-jacket, with Patterns of Cloth and Directions for Self-measurement, free.—Thos. Ford, Habit-maker, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at Manufacturers' Prices.—JAMES LINDSAY and CO. will forward, carriage paid on parcels of £5 and upwards, Single and Double Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Tickings, Huckaback and Diaper Towellings, Glass Cloths, Pantry Towels, &c., &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Patterns and Price-list post-free.—James Lindsay and Co., 18, Donegall-place, Belfast.

ROYAL SCOTCH WAREHOUSE, London.
SCOTT ADIE, 115, Regent-street.
Entrance at the Corner of Vigo-street only.

SPRING SEASON, 1865.
KING and CO. SILKMERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that they are now showing their first delivery of NEW SPRING and BLACK SILKS, ordered before the late advance in prices, and 30 per cent under the present market value. Ladies who wish to avoid paying the advance prices should make their Spring purchases this month.
Patterns sent post-free to all parts of the world.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
NEW SPRING SILKS at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
First Delivery.
Striped Silks, £1 1s. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Checked Silks, £1 5s. 6d.
Tartan Silks, £1 7s. 6d.
Corded Silks, £1 10s. 6d.
Gros Grains, £1 15s. 6d.
Broché Reversible Silks, £1 17s. 6d.
New Crossbar Silks, £2 2s. 0d.
Corded Drap de France, £2 10s. 6d.
Richest Moire Antiques, £3 13s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£35,763 BLACK SILKS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Black Glacé Silks, £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Black Ducapes, £1 7s. 6d.
Black Gros Grains, £1 10s. 6d.
Black Corded Silks, £1 15s. 6d.
Black Reversible Broché Silks, £1 17s. 6d.
Black Drap de France, £2 2s. 6d.
Black Drap de Lyon, £2 5s. 6d.
Widows' Silks, £2 10s. 6d.
Richest Black Moire Antiques, £3 3s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to King and Co., Regent-street.

SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, &c., at REDUCED PRICES.—GRANT and GASK, in accordance with their custom at this season of the year, are selling the whole of their AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK of SILKS, FANCY DRESS FABRICS, VELVETS, MADE-UP SKIRTS, MANTLES, &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Last Season's best FRENCH BROCHE GRENADINES, reduced to 10½d. per yard, half the original price.
ODD DRESS LENGTHS of RICH FRENCH SILKS proportionately cheap, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard, full width.
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES, in all colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
A few SEALSKIN MANTLES, very best quality, reduced to 5½ guineas.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

CHEAP SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S. Patterns free.
Last year's Striped, Checked, and Fancy Silks, at .. £1 5s. 6d. Full Dress.
The New Spring Silks .. £1 13s. 6d. ,,
The New Rich Fancy French Silks .. £2 2s. 0d. ,,
Neat, useful, and recherché Silks for Young Ladies, from £1 7s. 6d. Full Dress.
198, Regent-street, London.

CHEAP SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S. Patterns free.
Rich Corded Silks (same both sides), £1 13s. 6d. Full Dress, or 2s. 9½d. the yard.—198, Regent-street.

CHEAP SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S, Patterns free.
12,000 yards of Plain Chinese Silks, very bright, all at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9½d. per yard; worth double.
198, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Rich, bright, wide, and durable, from 1 guinea guineas the Full Dress.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE NEW SPRING MOHAIRS, 8s. 9d. Full Dress. 50,000 yards of the new Spring Camlets, Genappes, Grenadines, Barèges, Mexican Cloths, &c., from 8s. 9d. to 1 guinea Full Dress. The best makes. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

AS FINE AS HUMAN HAIR, Three for 1s., post-free. Invisible HAIR NETS, in any colour; the new Floss Silk Hair Nets, 1s. 6d.; Chenille ditto, 1s. 6d., 2s. Post-free for stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS, BARÈGES, Balzarines, Grenadines, Mohairs, &c., at half the original cost. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN DRESSES, 6s. 9d., worth One Guinea.—BAKER and CRISP are now selling a manufacturer's stock of White and Coloured Embroidered Muslin, Grenadine, and Tarlatan Dresses, at the above price.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S LAST YEAR'S CAMBRICS, Brilliants, Piqués, Muslins.
All the best goods. Prettier, better, and half the price of the new goods. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BEADS, PEARLS, &c.—A Pound's worth for 2s.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, have purchased, and are now selling, the whole stock of a late eminent French florist, now bankrupt: 12,000 bunches of best French flowers, six sprays to the bunch, all at 1s. the bunch, positively worth 10s.; thousands of bunches of beads, pearls, plumes, feathers, &c., for 1s. and 2s., worth six times the price.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES! Delafosse's real French Kid, 2s. per pair.
Black, White, or Coloured Sample, for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH WAREHOUSES, by appointment to her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
117, 119, and 127, Regent-street, London, W.
Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Walking and Yachting Jackets, Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers of every description. Shetland Shawls, Veils, and Hose. Serges, Fine Tweeds, and Linsey Woolseys for Ladies' Travelling and Seaside Dresses.
Patterns forwarded free.

LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY (now opened).
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.
SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Checked Glacés, 14 yards, £1 15s. 6d.
Patterns of Rich Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Striped Glacés, 14 yards, £2 2s.
Patterns of New Ribbed Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS. Princess Royal Cord, very bright, £2 15s. 6d. for 14 yards.
New Checked Glacés, £2 2s. for 14 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips,
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

MESSRS. JAY,
MOURNING SILK MERCERS to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN,
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.
London General Mourning Warehouse,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

FAMILIES RETURNING TO TOWN will find at JAYS' a very large and carefully selected STOCK of MOURNING GOODS, suitable for the present season, including Bonnets, Mantles, and Dresses, designed by Parisian artistes especially for
The London General Mourning Warehouse,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

BLACK NET EVENING DRESSES.— Messrs. Jay have a new and most fashionable assortment of made-up Skirts for evening wear, suitable for Ladies who are in Mourning or for those who wear black from choice.
Bodices are also made up by experienced dressmakers, if required, in a few hours.
The London General Mourning Warehouse,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.
JAYS'.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF WINTER. Warm Dresses for Morning Wear or for Travelling.—Messrs. JAY have a few dresses of the best material, and finished with the most correct taste, which they are willing to dispose of to their patrons and the public at half their original cost.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street,
JAYS'.

MESSRS. JAY beg to invite special attention to the DEEP MOURNING Department of their Establishment, consisting of every article suitable for First and Family Mourning, either made-up and ready for immediate wear or materials from the piece cut by the yard, according to the wishes of purchasers.
Silks, Crapes, &c., of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring qualities.
JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK, at 2s. 6½d. the yard, made of bright Italian Silk, with the guarantee for durability of eminent firms in Paris and Lyons. The Silk Department includes all the richest and most costly productions. Patterns sent free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

BLACK SILKS (wear guaranteed), 3 guineas, 3½ guineas, and 4 guineas the Dress of 15 yards.—SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Old Compton-street; and Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the New Colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.—Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS. These Petticoats, now for many years honoured by Royal and Distinguished Patronage, are not to be surpassed for elegance, lightness, and comfort. List of prices on application.
W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

TO LADIES.—A large Assortment of STAYS, Skirts, Hosiery, and Ready-made Linen, at moderate prices. Flannel Dressing-gowns, from 30s. Price-lists free by post. GEORGE ROBERTS, 183, Oxford-street, and 11 Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

THE ULTIMATUM.—EIGHT SCARFS IN ONE.—The greatest novelty produced, most gentlemanly in appearance, easy in adjustment, having an entire new fastener, to fit any size neck. Made from silk, rich in quality, newest designs. Price 3s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 10d.—W. T. BICKERTON, 61, Cheapside.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Flannel Shirts and Dressing-gowns.
CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London, S.W.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN BUYERS. Tailors and others desirous of saving 5 per cent every purchase, should go to JAMES PLATT and CO., 78, St. Martin's-lane, and 28 and 29, Cranbourn-st., who return to Cash Buyers 1s. out of 20s. N.B. Foreign Orders honestly, carefully, and promptly executed.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMED VALENTINES.—The Valentine of the Language of Flowers; the Sachet Valentine, the Photographic Valentine, the Mirror Valentine, St. Valentine's Gloves. All 1s. Either sent by post for 14 stamps.—96, Strand; 128, Regent-st.; and 24, Cornhill, London.

NOTICE.—PROFESSOR BROWNE respectfully invites Ladies and Gentlemen to an inspection of his Stock of Head-dresses, Perukes, Scalps, and Ornamental Hair of every design, suited to the present fashion, at his well-known Establishment, 47, Fenchurch-street, City. Material and workmanship guaranteed of the first quality. For self-measurement, see "Punch."

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING-INK is by far the best for marking household linen, wearing apparel, &c. Price 1s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Stationers, &c.—NOTICE. The genuine bears the address, "10, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.," upon the label.

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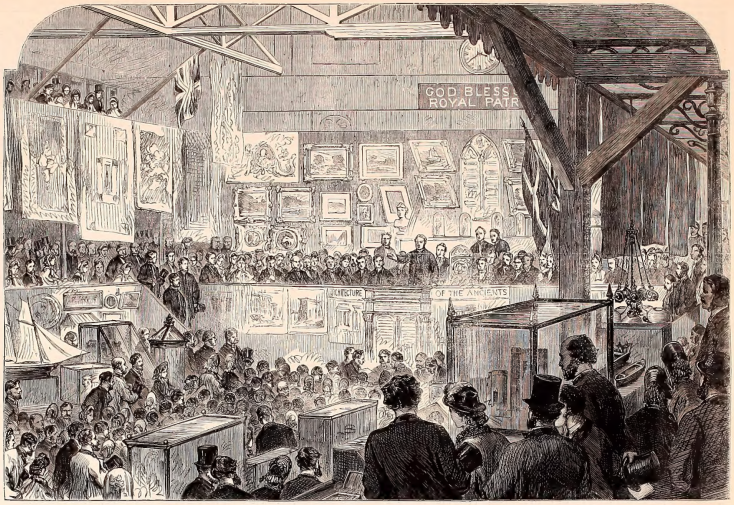
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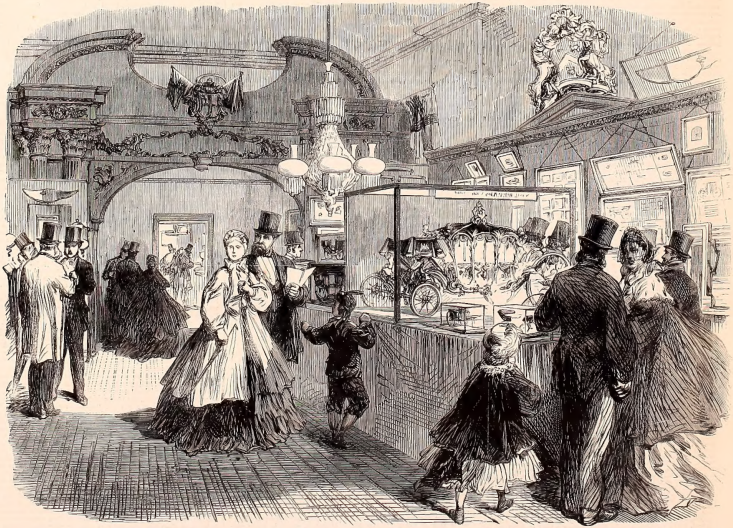
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THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT THE LAMBETH BATHS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE OPERATIVE COACHMAKERS' EXHIBITION IN THE HALL OF THE COACHMAKERS' COMPANY, NOBLE-STREET, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The second South London Industrial Exhibition at the Lambeth Baths was opened on Wednesday week. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, supported by the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. Locke, M.P.; Mr. Doulton, M.P.; Messrs. Charles and Thomas Lucas, the Rev. Newman Hall, and others. Prayers having been read, the Bishop opened the proceedings in a kindly and appropriate address, in which he dwelt on the value to the working classes of such displays of competitive industry, and then called on Mr. G. M. Murphy, the hon. secretary, to read the report. This report, after referring to the first efforts of the promoters of the plan, went on to say that at an early period of the movement it was determined to raise a guarantee fund of £1000 for the purpose of securing the committee against loss and of inspiring the exhibitors with confidence in the project. The sum guaranteed was £1108 5s. 6d., the number of guarantors being ninety-six, many of whom are working men. The committee also offered a prize of £5 for the best design for an exhibition medal, the competitors to be working men. Twenty-one designs were forwarded, and the adjudicators (D. Maclise, R.A.; R. Redgrave, R.A.; and M. D. Wyatt, F.S.A.;) were unanimous in awarding the prize to Mr. R. W. Martin, of Walworth. Arrangements have also been made that a medal from the designs to which was awarded the second place in the adjudicators' list will be sold in the exhibition. The number of exhibitors are 663; this number might have been doubled, supposing they had had sufficient room to accomodate so many, and had not been scrupulously strict as to prescribed boundaries and the time for the reception of applications. The room required for exhibition purposes is about 5000 square feet of wall or hanging space, 1200 feet run of table space of various depths, and 800 feet of floor space. To meet so large a demand for room the erection of the gallery, as at present constructed, was determined upon, as well as the appropriation of premises adjoining the bath. In all these arrangements the committee have had in view the accommodation of the public, the comfort of the exhibitors, and the success of the exhibition; and they trust it may be found that they have not altogether failed. In order that every facility may be afforded to all classes for the examination of the articles brought together at so much expenditure of time and skill, the exhibition will be opened every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from twelve till four, at the charge of 6d.; on Fridays, from twelve till four, 2s. 6d.; and every evening, from six till ten (Saturdays, two till ten), 2d.; children half-price at all times. The committee have to acknowledge the great pleasure they have felt in receiving such hearty co-operation from all with whom their duties have brought them in contact—the president, vice presidents, guarantors, adjudicators, the chairmen and speakers at the public meetings, the representatives of the press, and all who have laboured with them.

The reading of this report was followed by long applause; and, a few addresses having been made by Mr. Kinnaird, the Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Locke, and other speakers, the National Anthem was sung and the exhibition declared to be formally opened. The collection will remain on view for one month.

THE OPERATIVE COACHMAKERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of models and specimens of workmanship belonging to the coachmaking and harness-making trades was opened, on Wednesday week, in the hall of the Honourable Company of Coach and Harness Makers, Noble-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Dean of St. Paul's favoured the opening of this exhibition with their presence, as well as the Master and Wardens of the Coachmakers' Company; Mr. Henry Cole, C.B.; and several of the leading members of the Society of Arts. A guard of honour of the 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Woodall, attended on the occasion. The Marquis of Lansdowne presided, and delivered a brief address congratulating both the masters and workmen of the coachmaking and harness-making trades in London upon their first industrial exhibition. Mr. G. N. Hooper, chairman of the managing committee, read a short essay upon the history and present state of these trades, observing that in 1669, when the Coachmakers' Company obtained their first charter from King Charles II., their industry was a mystery, and its processes were secret; but such an exhibition as this showed vast change, not only in the processes employed, but in the altered state of feeling on the part of employers and workmen, who now courted inquiry, comparison, and inspection of their work, hoping to interest the public by showing how much ingenuity, patience, and care were necessary for the production of a first-rate carriage. This exhibition of the coachmakers' handicraft, as a first attempt, is very creditable. There are most ingenious and tasteful drawings and designs for carriages by working men, and various models of improvements in splinterbars, steps, roofs, and other details of carriage-building. Elegant models of the Queen's and other state carriages form an attractive feature in the exhibition; and there are some wonderful specimens both of heraldic and ordinary coach painting. Some of the imitations of "basket" bodies are exquisite. In another department the harness-makers are excellently represented; and there is an immense variety of coach lamps, including one which generates its own illuminating vapour and produces a most powerful and continuous light. Cushions, hammer-cloths, lace, and the whole furniture of every description of carriage, are exhibited in great variety, with all the more mechanical parts of coachbuilding. Not the least useful among the designs for improvements are the models of street-cabs and other vehicles for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to the hospitals. Altogether, the exhibition is well worth a visit.

M. Nigra, the Italian Minister, has made a present to the Empress Eugénie of a Venetian gondola, to navigate the calm waters of Fontainebleau. M. Nigra, besides being a diplomatist, is also a poet, and accompanied his present with a sonnet engraved in gold letters inside the gondola. The verses are said to be very well turned. A French version has been published, of which the substance may be thus rendered:—"Christened in the stormy waters of the Adriatic, the fatal city of the Doges sends me to thee. At thy feet, fair Empress, I lay the anger, hopes, and fears of an oppressed race. The winged lion, erst so proud, is now in chains! the soil of St. Marc echoes to the foreigner's tramp; the faithless sea has broken the ring of our mystic nuptials; the gondolier's lips are mute. The moon sadly tinges the golden domes; silent is the laguna, and the sea without a sail; the lion slumbers yet on his bed of seaweed—till the day of vengeance wakes him to life again. Woman! If the silent Emperor ever lingers on this peaceful lake, tell him that on the Adriatic shore Venice—spoiled, naked, bleeding—suffers, but lives still, and waits for the hour of her freedom."

The ship Landsborough, 1166 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. Tike, Mackay, and Co., sailed on the 12th ult. from Gravesend, and 23rd from Plymouth, for Queensland; Captain Maxwell, commander; Surgeon-Superintendent, Dr. F. H. Scott; assisted by Mrs. Edwards, matron. The Landsborough is the forty-ninth vessel that has sailed on the land order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 317 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 146 members of families, 116 single men, and 61 single females.——The Castle Eden, which sailed from Southampton on the 9th of July last, arrived at Moreton Bay, Queensland, on the 31st of October, with 316 Government emigrants. Seven births and three deaths (all of infants) took place on the voyage.——The Queen of the South, which left Liverpool on the 31st of July, arrived at Moreton Bay on the 31st of October, with 434 emigrants. Thirteen deaths (including three adults) and four births took place on board.——The Sir Robert Sale, which left Plymouth on the 30th of July, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 29th of October, with 292 emigrants. Seven deaths and two births took place on board.

The following special gifts for the purchase of the life-boats hereafter named were presented last year to the National Life-boat Institution:—Berwick-on-Tweed, Bridlington, Cardigan, and Carmarthen Bay, collected in Manchester by Messrs. R. Whitworth, J. G. Bell, and the Rev. E. Hewlett, £940 9s. 10d.; Alnmouth, Miss Wardell, £320; Redcar, Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, £300; Whitby, No. 2, Dr. H. W. Watson, £180; Donna Nook, Mr. Robert How and Miss How, £350; Theddlethorpe, Mrs. B. Caslake, £350; Sutton, collected in Birmingham, £250; Skegness, friends of the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., £205 5s.; Dover, collected in Wiltshire by Captain N. J. Reed, R.N., £435 10s. 9d.; Poole, a Lady, £500; Penzance, J. C., £250; Sennen Cove, Mrs. M. A. Davis, £300; Padstow, collected in Bristol by Captain R. Tryon, R.N., £570; Newquay (Cardigan), Ancient Order of Foresters, £255 11s. 3d.; Porthdinllaen, Lady Cotton Sheppard and Friends, £250; Holyhead and New Brighton, Mr. Joseph Leather, £662 15s.; Blackpool, Mrs. and Miss Hopkins, £250; Piel, Commercial Travellers' Life-boat Fund, £250; Girvan, Mr. Alexander Kay, £400; Londonderry, Mr. J. D. Aldcroft, £250; Tramore, Cambridge University Boat Club, £250; Ardmore, a Friend, £300; Valentia, a Lady, £508; making a total of £8327 11s. 10d. Each life-boat station requires £50 a year to keep it in a state of efficiency.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This exhibition, just opened in Pall-mall, is a decided improvement upon its immediate predecessors. Artists of established reputation (with some conspicuous exceptions we shall presently note) are still sparsely represented; but there are many works of interest by the "rising men," and among these there appear to us to be a larger proportion of subjects giving some evidence of reading if not of invention. The hanging also is more satisfactory than it has been for some years, yet any qualified judge of art could point to several very manifest discrepancies between relative position and merit.

When this exhibition is the subject of conversation at the dinner-table or in the drawing-room, as well as generally in art-circles, the fact that will probably be first discussed will be that Sir Edwin Landseer contributes three pictures. Of these the most remarkable, for its conception of the stern wildness and terror of nature, is entitled "An Event in the Forest" (204). A stag has fallen headlong from a precipice among the ice, snow, and boulders which block the bed of a mountain torrent, and lies with eyes filmed in death. A fox, scenting his prey, is cautiously approaching, but suddenly crouches with fear at sight of an eagle, who, with outspread wings and retracted claws, looms on high through the mist and prismatic bow of the torrent, and prepares to dart down with lightning swoop for the first repast. The execution of this picture, though apparently very slight, is most masterly; it expresses the animal character perfectly, and is fully competent to convey to the mind a sense of the fine imagination which pervades the entire work. Excellent, also, though in a different way, is the more familiar subject called "No Hunting till the Weather Breaks" (189), where, in front of a kennel and among the pack of hounds, a hunter stands, ready-saddled—looking back, as horses will when they expect to be mounted—and with his master's pink thrown across the saddle; but no master appears, or is likely to appear, through the driving snow. In a third picture, of a Skye terrier—a portrait, as the title indicates, of a favourite dog belonging to her Majesty—"Dear Old Boz" (85), Sir Edwin is seen to less advantage than in any recent work we remember; the tone is monotonously low, and the greens of the background are not pleasing in contrast. Another well-known animal-painter, Mr. Ansdell, has a very large picture at the head of the room, which, although more distinguished for ability and spirit than many of his paintings nearer the cabinet size, appears to us in subject forced and far-fetched. It is a canine version of "The Death of Cæsar." Impersonating Cæsar is a huge brindled and, we believe, Cuban mastiff, who lies, weltering in his blood, at the foot of a pedestal bearing a bronze statue erected to the memory of "Pompey," a favourite setter, as, by-the-way, may have been a not unusual custom in ancient Rome, judging from the Hall of Animals, in the Vatican. In the background are Brutus, Cassius, senators, and citizens, in the shape of howling and slinking stag-hounds, blood-hounds, pointers, and so forth. Now, how Cæsar met his death is here not clear; and the whole seems a parody, neither comic nor edifying. We do not wish to draw odious comparisons; but it is not thus that Landseer has traced or suggested those analogies between man and the brute creation which have so often won our sympathies for the latter. It is legitimate to seek resemblances in the natural habits and instincts of animals to those of men; but the result is only grotesque when we, as it were, merely transform men into animals. Metempsychoses of this sort, while allowable enough in written fable, are generally too palpably absurd in the more definite realisations of the painter.

Turning to subject-pictures with human figures, we have to notice an unusual number of works of assured excellence or promise. Mr. J. Pettie, whose "Time and Place" we engraved last year, has two pictures equally remarkable for dextrous facility of touch. The one represents a wounded cavalier despatch-bearer (402) lying on straw (the figure admirably foreshortened) concealed in a barn, with a buxom lassie bringing him a bowl of soup or posset. In the other a poor fiddler of a theatrical orchestra, who, as the title tells us, is "Out of an Engagement" (312)—though not for want of applying for one, as his muddy boots and the pile of playbills testify—is seen solacing himself over his violin in a comfortless garret, while two daughters, perhaps themselves unemployed ballet-girls, regard him with pitying love. Appeals like this to our compassion for the secret distress of those who minister to our amusement have often been made by Thackeray, Dickens, and Bulwer, and they are surely equally proper to the function of the painter. Mr. F. Wyburd has a picture called "Baby's Corner" (51), which we are engraving, and shall therefore have another opportunity of describing. Mr. C. Lucy, the painter of several large historical works, and notably of "Cromwell at Hampton Court"—a picture exhibited during last season at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly—has, alternating to the moderate in scale and familiar in subject, invested with a fresh charm of touching expression and pleasing colour the nursery rhyme of "The Babes in the Wood" (358). The background was probably studied from the noble beeches of Fontainebleau forest, near which this English artist resides.

Mr. W. B. Richmond, a young artist (son of the A.R.A.), exhibits a picture so striking in certain qualities as to guarantee much public interest in his career. Three little maidens, called "Three Sisters" (118)—we suppose in a poetical sense, for they have no family resemblance—are seated in a rocky landscape. On the lap of the eldest lies an open book, and we are led to infer that some passages she has read from it, combining in their effect with the romantic solitude of the scene, the soothing hush of evening, and the mellow glow which, as well as flushing the neighbouring heights with roseate light, suffuses all nature with gorgeous though low-toned reflected hues, have led all three into mute reverie, like three sister Mignons. It may be objected that the sentiment expressed is beyond the years of these little ladies; that the centre figure is rather commonplace in character; that there is with modern types of face an apparent simulation of needless mediævalism, and that the flesh-painting is comparatively heavy; yet, after all deductions are made, there is an almost Giorgionesque richness of colour in this picture that is unique in this exhibition, and indicates the possession of a rare faculty, all the more remarkable in an artist so young as Mr. Richmond. We should add that the brilliancy of colour is obtained by painting solely with transparent colours on a thick impaste of white, and the danger of this system of execution is that the means of effect may, by becoming too obvious, lose the virtue of genuine art. M. G. D. Leslie, another young artist, son of an academician, seems resolved to live in a rather crudely vernal yet, withal, pleasant fifteenth-century world of his own: witness his young gallant up a cherry-tree, near a moated hall or manor house, plucking some of the fruit for lips as red (395); and his stingy monk cheapening the Lent mackerel of a pretty upbraiding fish-girl (534). Mr. F. Weekes (again a son of an academician) brings to his illustrations of the past, if a gloomy set of colours, a bright and racy humour: see his brigands "Dividing Spoil" (264), and his "Settled or Not" (460)—a grotesquely-grim Don Quixote-like Roundhead, or, more probably, a border ruffian, alighting from his Rosinante and advancing cautiously towards an enemy or victim at whom he has just emptied the contents of his carbine. Mr. Weekes sends also a comic little picture, which might at first sight be attributed to his brother, of an old fellow rasping on his fiddle "Away with Melancholy" (488).

Mr. C. Rossiter has an exquisite little bit of sixteenth-century street life (307), perfect in colour and telling of the story—in truth quite a gem—representing a staid civilian protecting (ready, if need be, with his cudgel) a fair girl from the insolent attentions of a young lordling or courtier. A happy thought, as indicating the character of the times, is that of introducing the young clothier's apprentice, who, with another cudgel, is coming out to the defence, fearless of the fop's rapier, from the sign of the Golden Fleece hard by. Mr. R. Beavis gives us a stirring and highly-picturesque tableau of Scottish chivalry illustrative of Scott's "Lay," "The March of the Men of Buccleuch" (292). Mr. D. W. Wynfield has made a considerable advance in his picture of a gay gallant audibly "Composing his Love Speech" (109), to the infinite amusement of two listening, comely young dames, for one or both of whom the speech is doubtless designed. The last, but not, though rather drily painted, the least promising, picture we have to notice in the class of "historical-genre" is "A Man of Straw" (3), by Mr. E. Crawford, which is easily construed as a man whose once costly but now shabby dress proclaims him ruined by the "law's delays," or the frequent impossibility of obtaining justice, say only a hundred and fifty years ago; and whom a crafty lawyer is here torturing by sounding his ability to advance the necessary bribes to suborn witnesses, whether true or false.

Of subjects drawn from contemporary life there is no lack in this exhibition. Spain supplies materials to two painters of merit: Mr. Burgess, who contributes a more than usually rich and effective study, "The Beauty of Valencia" (551); and Mr. Long, who sends a characteristically impish little Gitanino (14). By Mr. H. W. Phillips there is a study of an Egyptian head (174), well drawn and modelled and broad in effect. Mr. F. Richie is the exhibitor of a provoking picture of "A Border Fair" (319)—"provoking" because, while the labour expended is great and the incidents are graphic and multifarious, the colouring is lamentably black and the drawing distressingly unsound. There is far more art-merit in Mr. J. Holland's "After the Race" (483). Mr. A. Johnstone's "Youth and Age" (105)—an ancient dame counselling a young lassie—has the painter's usual facile effectiveness. Mr. J. Morgan is seen to more than ordinary advantage, especially as regards colour, in two or three pictures of child life and character—of which one, entitled "Little Woman," is especially to be commended. Mr. J. Clark's subject of the same class, "Going to School" (225), has the negative hues of recent works, with, however, much luminousness and some of that simple truth to nature and freedom from self-consciousness rare among English pictures of this class, yet never wholly absent from this artist's works.

Mr. P. R. Morris, the Academy gold-medal student at Rome, and the young artist whose "Morning After the Crucifixion," in last year's exhibition, we so warmly praised for its originality (an estimate which has been confirmed by Mr. Ruskin in his "Cestus of Aglaia"), contributes a picture which deserved a better fate than to be placed next the floor in the third room. It is called "The Battle Scar" (516), and sets before us a young soldier of a Highland regiment showing his mother the now hardly-perceptible trace of an old cut in his sword-arm from a Russian sabre or Indian tulwar. The subject may not suit fastidious tastes, and the soldier is, it must be confessed, a rather smug young Sandie; but the painting generally, and very especially that of the head of the loving, clinging mother, is worthy of all praise. Mr. G. E. Hicks, under the title, "A Lesson in Faith" (475), has a manly and pleasing picture of a little boy jumping fearlessly from the top of a tall cabinet into the arms of his sailor father.

The pressure on our space this week compels us to defer our remarks on the landscapes, &c., in this exhibition till next week.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

My Diary in America in the Midst of War. By G. A. Sala. (Tinsley.) Mr. Sala's peculiar powers appear to the greatest possible advantage in these two volumes; and the consequence is that there has not been published for many a long day a book more full of entertainment and amusement. His keen faculty of observation had full scope; his talent for minute description was taxed to its utmost; his ability to place both persons and things in the most striking light was freely exercised; his intimate acquaintance with popular taste had a chance of showing itself; his brilliant colouring had a fine opening for application; his appreciation of humour did him excellent service; his capacious memory or his punctual notification supplied him with copious stores of anecdote; and his epigrammatic style of writing gave a pungent flavour to the sentences which flowed from his pen. It must be remembered, however, that the greater part of that which is contained in his two volumes was written in the form of letters to a newspaper which has, perhaps, the largest circulation of all daily publications in England, if not in the world. The remembrance of this fact will enable the reader to understand not only why Mr. Sala frequently speaks of himself as "the subscriber," but also why he should have been accused by the Americans (particularly those of extreme Northern principles) of misrepresentation. For it is plain that he must have given ready ear to what would be likely to amuse and to gratify his readers and to increase the circulation of the paper for which he had undertaken his pilgrimage; and how well Mr. Sala fulfilled his objects, let those many admirers testify who purchased the *Daily Telegraph* simply for the pleasure to be derived from his letters. Now, experience will tell you that there is nothing so delightful as to have pointed out to you the mote in your neighbour's eye; and in this respect Mr. Sala has been a most conscientious as well as humorous showman. He would, of course, have scouted the idea of putting upon paper what he had neither seen nor heard; but he would naturally repeat not only what he saw but what he heard that was likely from its grotesqueness to convulse with laughter, from its folly to put upon good terms with themselves, and from its horribility to interest as well as shock his readers. In fact, the "chiel" who "taks notes" in a foreign country nearly always does so in the spirit of a censor. Hence the charge against Mr. Sala of misrepresentation, by which is probably meant an unconsciously, perhaps, partial, but still a partial, representation. A man who spends but a year in a large country cannot gain an insight into its interior economy; he gets but the public—which is usually the worse—view of it; and Mr. Sala, so far as we can discover, does not seem to have penetrated far, if at all, into American private society. Nathaniel Hawthorne, who lived amongst us in time of peace far longer than Mr. Sala lived amongst the Americans in time of war, found occasion to apply the lash to us; and, though he did not lay it on with the vigour displayed by Mr. Sala, even Nathaniel Hawthorne has been accused of misrepresentation. However, that the Americans are not so black as they have (not by Mr. Sala) been painted is proved by the fact that Mr. Sala, in spite of his "misrepresentation," was not subjected to the American amenities of cowhiding, tar-and-feathering, or gratuitous riding upon a rail. He hit them hard, and they winced; but they took no ruffianly vengeance such as they are reported to be in the habit of taking. One is pained at Mr. Sala's views on the negro question; but, on the whole, one is inclined to look upon his picture as a faithful representation of matters as they appeared to a writer who was far from a "Northern sympathiser," who was on the look out for literary capital, and who was expected to make of his capital the most that he possibly could. Mr. Sala was, of course, dependent to a considerable extent upon hearsay, but it will be profitable in the interest of truth to compare what he says at p. 361 and at p. 377, vol. ii., with what has been written about Sherman's barbarity in driving out the inhabitants from Atlanta and about the composition of the Northern armies. We read, with respect to the former, "all the inhabitants who were able fled from before the dreaded Yankees," from which one would infer that there was no great hardship in removing those who would have gone had they been able, and that Hood's letter to Sherman was mere "talk;" and with respect to the latter, "the best blood, the best bone, the best sinew, of the Northern States have already been offered up to this Moloch. There is scarcely a Unionist family—from that of the millionaire merchant to that of the petty farmer and storekeeper—which has not sent a son, a brother, and often even a father and bread-winner to the war;" from which one would infer that the Northern armies are not entirely, or even principally, composed of "Irish and German mercenaries." It is true that Sherman's reply to Hood does not quite bear out the inference we have said might be drawn, so that Mr. Sala's account may not be literally correct; but as regards the composition of the Union armies, Mr. Sala is as likely to be well informed as any other "special correspondent" or "commissioner," and it is desirable, whatever one's individual sympathies may be, that truth should not be sacrificed to prejudice and passion.

Our Convicts. By Mary Carpenter. (Longmans.) The name of Miss Carpenter, of Bristol, is very well known to all who take an interest in the most difficult problems of social reform. That lady has won for her opinions the authority which is due to a practical experience of some fourteen years in her benevolent labours in the school which she has founded at Red Lodge House for the moral and industrial training of destitute children who might otherwise be thrown into a life of crime. By the publication of two distinct treatises on the subject of "Juvenile Delinquency" and "Reformatory Schools," followed by her evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons and her frequent communications to the Birmingham conferences and the successive congresses of the Social Science Association, Miss Carpenter has already proved that an enlightened woman is far abler than the generality of men to solve the question of the best mode of reclaiming neglected or corrupted boys and girls.

The treatment of adult criminals is another question; though it may perhaps be said that, as they are but children of a larger growth, the same principles of management which Miss Carpenter has found most successful in a juvenile reformatory should be found in our convict prisons. It is enough, however, here to remark that she gives her strongest recommendations to the chief features of the "mark system," as it was called, which the late Captain Maconochie introduced into the penal settlement in Norfolk Island about twenty years ago. The essential principle of this system is to make the criminal perceive that by good behaviour he can shorten the period of his trial of which are recorded with a punctual accuracy from day to day, will gradually improve his position, and that the moral qualities and habits will certainly be attended with the forfeiture of a step in his advancement. This is done by the use of a set of marks, corresponding to certain privileges which may be earned by the accumulation of a stated number, resulting finally in an abridgement of the term of imprisonment and a small pecuniary reward on the day he first begins his new life of freedom in the world outside. We may quote the sentence in which Captain Maconochie explained the moral working of the mark system:—"It is to place criminals in a state of utter poverty, destitution, and suffering, from which nothing but the most strenuous, persevering, unflinching exertion can elevate them; they are to be at the bottom of a well, with a ladder provided by which they may ascend if they will, but without any bolstering or dragging up, other than their own efforts; if they even halt they are made to descend, for their maintenance from day to day is to be charged to them." A thoroughly consistent system of penal servitude has practically been established by Miss Carpenter, if administered without caprice or favour, would deal beneficially, no doubt, with nine tenths of the common offenders. It may still be possible, for a signal exception, to send a criminal out of mere heinous crimes, especially in cases of personal outrage, to retain the old-fashioned institutions of the Hulks and the whipping-post and the like. In these cases the reformatory object of most secondary punishments should give place to the vindication of the supremacy of the law and terrible example. The reclamation of ordinary criminals who belong to the class of professional thieves and vagabonds is not the moral strength to endure a life of patient labour is quite a different matter; and the views set forth by Miss Carpenter on this subject are worthy of our best consideration.

Christian's Walks. By the author of "Julia Halifax, Gentlewoman." (Hurst and Blackett.)—The title of this simple story is calculated to mislead. One's mind naturally reverts to the dear old "Pilgrim's Progress," and one looks to find that Christian made his escape out of the city to the Celestial City. But the Christian who made or did not make a mistake was a young lady of the name of Christian, and she age, married a man (whom she did not love, but very much respected) of forty-five or fifty years of age. She did not love him at first, but soon learn for few weeks in love, and had interchanged letters with a young gentleman whose acquaintance she had made at the house of a decease him; and this omission is, if we understand the author, supposed to have been the cause of Christian's illness. It is not clear that her grave and reverend senior and husband was aware of her love affair and of her high-minded dismissal of her lover, and had not been prompted by this knowledge to make her a proposal of marriage, it seems to us, in our insensible simplicity, that there was just as great a mistake in the matter on hers. Husband and wife appear to have agreed to unpack "and much "also about nothing," matters come straight, and the wedding cards turns away from the drawing-room door. The tale as good a life as anybody else. The book will, we have no doubt, be a great favourite with women. It is full of the most minute particulars upon love and marriage, and pretty, good, and naughty children. It shows how marriages can be made and, if we are not mistaken, are often out of nest to nothing; and in it due regard is paid to dress and ornamental matters. The effect produced upon the mind by a parure of diamonds is both natural and touching—she bursts into tears and very nearly loves her husband. But the way in which three hundred pounds are set and knit, and the manner in which must be the right spelling) and cry, is enough to make a man wish he had never been created. Christian would have given him to swear eternal bothersheetsd, to see on his own buttons, darn his socks, and keep a look-out for moths. The management of feminine contradiction in the story; the author advocates love as the only ground for marriage, and yet Christian's love for her husband, as love, is represented after six months' marriage as having a "complete and overcast idea." We are accustomed to look to women novelists to induce young ladies to disregard love as an incentive to matrimony than "Christian's Mistake."

Private Life of an Eastern Queen. By William Knighton, LL.D. (Longmans.) If there be not a loud call for this little book, then we have formed a most erroneous estimate of the curiosity felt by readers about the privacy of Oriental magazines. The queen alluded to is that unhappy Queen of Oudh, who, with a cruelty which she did not always deserved, but is been possible, the success which it failed to achieve, determined to be the penis and unfortunate Queen of Oudh (as she was to an Oriental) of a voyage from Lucknow to England, seek the favor of Queen Victoria, and beg a throne for the restoration of her son's kingdom. The story, told by Ethin Jan, the late Queen of Oudh's hookah-attendant, is full of interest, and notwithstanding the gigantic quaintness of the original from Urdu into English by Mr. Knighton, who expresses himself in a manner in which is related. The reader must not expect to find the events of the Queen's journey to, and sojourn in, England described; the narrative is confined to that of life at the Court of Oudh.

The Book of Perfumes. By Eugène Rimmel. (Chapman and Hall.) A handsome volume, embellished with numerous plates. It really a very learned and carefully-prepared history of perfumery; it is compiled with excellently illustrated and numerous extracts from various high authorities; and it does great credit to its compiler.

Duchess Agnes, &c. By Ira Craig. (Strahan.) The fame which the author won by her "Ode on the Coronation" and other occasional contributions to periodical literature will not be diminished by their association in present volumes.

The Voice of the Year. (Charles Griffin and Co.) An exceedingly handsome book, illustrated. It contains the choicest pastorals, which Our they be in translations or originals, by the best English poets. And there is a useful index for the assistance of those who wish to find out a favourite piece, an appropriate quotation, or a time-honoured authority.

The directors of the great railway in Bombay have selected Captain Garland Orders, R.E. as the manager-in-chief of their line.

The Reform movement makes rapid headway. On Thursday week the people of Rochdale met and passed a series of resolutions urging the necessity of an increase for the enfranchisement of the working classes; there was a similar meeting at Nottingham. It was attended by Mr. Paget, M.P., Mr. Ellis, M.P., and other members of Parliament. On the 30th ult. the people of Leeds and Manchester met in their respective towns. He time was held at Bolton on Monday last—Mr. R. Harwood, ex-Mayor, in the chair—at which a resolution was passed declaring that Parliament in being is a Reform bill immediately on the reassembling of Parliament.

The Rev. H. Solly, secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, has issued a circular to the clubs connected with the Union (Carey Inn, Jan. 28th), in which he says:—"We are quite right in considering that the Bill for Legalising Trade Societies is the most important social measure of the Union. I have written to Mr. Hughes to urge the rest of the cells under which the working classes labour, or that is better suited to secure the object. I am glad to say that the Government has decided to see them comply. I have written to Lord Lyttleton upon our want of increased facilities for beautify with him, and have received a courteous and benevolent answer. I replies to hear from him that the society continues to do its work." I am sincerely yours, Henry Solly."

Two deputations from Belfast waited on Thursday week upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the one at the head of the Duke of the Regius Doctum, and the second on the subject of intermediate education. That on the former subject had before the Lord Lieutenant the claims of the Presbyterians to increased support from the Government, and urged them by a reference to the strength and loyalty of their body. During the viceregalty of Lord Carlisle a deputation on this subject waited on him, and he forwarded their memorial to the Queen. The Prince's answer was considered favourable, and the Lord Lieutenant, although he promised to forward their memorial, held out no hope that the Government would grant the request of intermediate education was also from the Presbyterian Church. They wished for the establishment of a class of commercial occupying a place intermediate between the national schools and the classical schools. The deputation pressed himself in favour of turning the endowed schools to account for this purpose, but feared there would be difficulty in dealing with them in that way

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

"The coloured man," said Mr. Frederick Douglas, the eloquent negro orator, at a lecture which he recently delivered in New York, *is the master of the situation. Your scholar-state he shall declare himself, on that side will be the victory."* Mr. Douglas knows his people, and does not exaggerate the importance of the coloured man in the mighty struggle, of which their cause was the pretext rather than the cause; and, knowing them so well, his opinion that they will fight for the Union is the promise of freedom to themselves and families; that they will not, as some pessimists have feared, turn their coats and join the cause in which their services are enlisted; but that, on the contrary, they will zealously, faithfully, and bravely earn their liberty on the terms proposed, is entitled to the respect which all opinion founded upon knowledge claims from every loyal citizen of the South, under the pressure of military necessity, is about to make this vital experiment, the fate of a replenished race of the dwindling and ever diminished armies, the time is favourable for a review of the progress already made in the emancipation of the coloured race. As a preliminary to the consideration of the future of the negro, it be steadily borne in mind that the South, though it has always been proslavery, has always been pro-negro; and that the North has, in the manner, been anti-slavery and anti-negro. The South has maintained that it was a good thing for America that the negro should remain where it is and increase and multiply, and that it was a better thing for the negro that he should be a slave in America than free in Africa. The North, on the other hand, has maintained as strenuously that slavery was an abomination, a curse, and a crime; but that, all things considered, it was a very bad thing for America that the negro race had ever been introduced into it; and that if slavery was to be abolished, it was evils almost, if not quite, as flagrant. Social prejudice set up and still insists on this preposterous claim. The result is that throughout the North, the negro is practically excluded from participation in social position and political privilege by the tyranny of custom and the unanswerable argument of force. In the Free States of the West neither negro nor negress are allowed to enter the State. To harbour a negro is a penal offence for a coloured man to cross their borders and presume to live. But he has not left behind him white enemies. The negroes of the North feel this social excommunication more acutely than the negroes of the South. They are practically slaves. In the South the white man does not hate the negro, nor the negro the white man; while in the North the hate is mutual. The negro's chance of fame for the negro is purely theoretical and political, and not in the slightest degree social; while the opinion entertained by the negroes of their white foes is that they are the slaves of fear. It is their belief, is of the kind which uses men entertain towards palpable hypocrisy. They believe that the white man is a coward at the best thing they and their race could do would be to betake themselves out of the country. This is the feeling which prevails throughout America. Mr. Douglas, speaking for his race, declares that they will do nothing of the kind. "I was born in the United States, and like the rest of the earth, like the red Indians; that they have found a home in America, and like the rest of the earth, like the red Indians; that among friendly, and not among hostile, white people. Possibly, and very probably, the negro may be, if the South should achieve or help to achieve its independence by the aid of the coloured people, that the Southern negroes will be free. But the negroes of the North, and of the South, attracted by the superior congeniality of the climate. In the North there are 4,000,000 of negroes, and in the South 4,000,000. In fact, if their numbers were not augmented by fugitives from slavery, they would not increase. They are a prolific people, but of short race, as may be discovered from the fact that the annual number of deaths among them is as great as that of births.

The South hold the doctrine that the Federal Government had no power to abolish slavery in the States, but that the States had the only agency which could effect the purpose was the lawful and Constitutional legislation of the States in which it was established. Mr. Lincoln, by military reason and for State necessity, abolished slavery by proclamation and by stroke of the pen in the first year of the war, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, right and left, it is not because of his proclamation, but because the Federal Army, by the proclamation, had liberated Missouri have, in their sovereign capacity, resolved to abolish it. Missouri has followed the lead of Maryland. In other words and deeds, finding the futility of "proclamations" or "edicts" of military power, debates no amendment to the Federal Constitution—the abolition of slavery by the States, in which, if the amendment shall pass, it will tolerate no longer. And, more effectual than anything that has been done or can be done, the Southern confederates not alone to emancipate its slaves, but to elevate them in the social scale, and look to them for aid in the war, by the offer of the liberties of mutual interest and reciprocal gratitude. The black man in the North is a pariah, in the South he is a man. It is probable that the black man who shall have served in the Confederate army will be free, and as much entitled to consideration as the white man whose contemporaries can make him.

It is from this point of consideration of all these circumstances that the emancipation of the slaves is more likely to be satisfactorily effected by the Southern than by the Northern people. So passionately does the North hate the South, so overwhelming are the sentiments of pride, as well as of material resources, that it is prepared to make for its black race the best terms that can be obtained. Instead of holding down its arms on the sole condition of the maintenance of slavery by the States, the Federal Government and the majority of the North would in all probability accede to the proposal. The negroes have the best of reasons for knowing that the Northern people have at all available opportunities that they will not consent to be played with by either side for the purpose of serving a party cause. They think they have arrived at the decisive moment of the struggle. There can be little doubt that the South are in want of greater help than they have the North; but the South, by reason of its climate, is a better home for people of their blood than the frozen regions of New York, New England, or Canada. It is probable that, under the properly-organised system of labour which would be necessary to prevent them from becoming a burden upon the resources of the South, if it should be recognised among the independent nations of the earth, would be available, by the Southern people, to develop the latent which resources more rapidly than it was ever able to do under the system of slave labour. The Southern people, almost universally adopted. Should, however, the South be conquered, the question of the negro as well as to emancipation would be settled by the North. Slavery may be abolished, but the Northern overseer will take the place of the Southern master, and the industrial and social condition of the negro throughout the whole Union as they now are in the North, and the poor negro will be fortunate if he escape in the sequel the fate of those races that could not be enslaved and as a consequence were exterminated.

There are 264 post towns in the United Kingdom which send letters to London; fifteen of these are sent by mail; and six which send five day mails.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Archæological Society held on Monday week Dr. Brushfield read his second paper on the Parochial Registers and Registrars of Banbury in Oxfordshire. The Rev. Canon Blomfield presided, and there was a large attendance. Dr. Brushfield commenced with a historical and general description of the site, and of the pottery and insulated pavements discovered there, prefaced by a short sketch of the 21st Legion, and of its permanent head-quarters at Deva, of Chester. In his second paper he pointed out the usual characteristics of Roman masonry, so that the peculiarities of the Roman work at Deva might be clearly shown. Having carefully gone over all the details of the building, he came to the conclusion that the group of noble, classic-looking ornaments, in which much resemble ten and a thorough mastery of the subject were shown, that it was neither a temple nor a private dwelling, but that it most probably formed part of the public baths of Deva, with, possibly, shops and stores. For proof of this however, we must, he said, wait until further excavations have been made on the north and south sides. A short discussion followed, all the speakers agreeing in opinion with Dr. Brushfield, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

THE FARM.

The monthly council of the Royal Agricultural Society was held last week. Its finance department seems to be flourishing, although the annual arrears from members on Dec. 31 were £831. The Newcastle meeting shows a balance of £1342 6s. 6d. on its own account; and the balance in the hands of the bankers on Jan. 31 was £1744 19s. 8d. Mr. Moore is made a foreign steward for the Plymouth meeting, and Mr. Bowly a steward of live stock in the room of Mr. Milward, whose three years of office has expired. In future all the prize awards are to have rosettes—white, red, and blue—for first, second, and third, but why not have a distinguishing ordeal for the judges? A rearrangement in munication committee has been formed to confer with directors, and to endeavour to settle the time upon which steel stock and implements can be conveyed over the companies lines.

The Fitzwarenne of the present month gives a very singular instance of accumulation of fat inside a four-year-old shorthorn ox. The very plain and light fleshed, but the conical fatty deposit was 3 ft. 1 in. in length, 2 ft. 1 in. in circumference at its largest end, and 151 lb. in weight. When cut into it was found to be of a beautiful white colour, and full of fine juice. The kidneys were covered in the same size, the left being much smaller than the right. The farmer (which we presume is the proper word for a manufacturer, who situated in the centre of the deposit) weighed only three quarters of a pound, and the latter three pounds and a half. The kidneys of the ox of the same age and size are generally found to weigh from two pounds to two pounds and a half each.

The West Riding Steam-Ploughing Company held their half-yearly meeting lately, and their report showed that there was an available sum of £260 8s. 6d. profit upon the last half year, of which £150 was added to the reserve fund, and £110 3s. 6d. retained as a floating estate to provide for the dividend, which was the balance of the said last autumn, and the expensive breakages attendant on it, have done much to reduce the profits, and the directors allusion was made to the attempts which are being made to prevent road locomotives passing through highways and bridges during the night, a subject regarding which deputation is to wait on Sir George Grey.

Dr. Spencer Thomson, the Edinburgh investigator of parasitic worms, has issued a caution against employing sewage matter as manure. He found that the eggs of one of these worms (trichocephalus) are annually swept away into the ocean; and that, if the accumulation of sewage be spread over the surface of land, the larvæ will find their way into our cattle and vegetables and entozoetic diseases will sometimes result from such accidental glimpses. "Four hundred net there alarmist notions in his recent lecture —"Four hundred acres of land, treated more wastefully and filthily than any of the London sewage farms, would be required for a century and consume the very noses of the Edinburgh people, who have, moreover, been fed for generations on the very fish which have been nourished upon this sewaged grass. If any evils of the kind alleged are in the least to be apprehended, they are certainly not shown themselves in the healthiness of so large a town, which, however, I believe, stands as low as that of any in Britain."

Mr. Hegan has published his private catalogue, which contains fourteen Grand Duchesses, and twenty-four Grand Duke, the bulwer at Wetherby during the past and present year have been as follow:—Third Duke of Cleveland, Second Duke of Inchiquin, Fifth Duke of Clarence from Duchess 87th. Both of these are rich roans, and by Second Duke of Wharfedale, and the former is bespoken by Mr. Eastwood, for the Earl of Feversham. Sixth Duke of Collingham, a rich roan, by Duke of Wharfedale from Duchess 85th; and Duke of Oxford, by Second Duke of Fourth Duke from Duchess 79th, the celebrated "white twin" which died soon after giving birth to the Duke of Oxford. Fifth Duke of Cleveland by Duchess 70th brought a red bull-calf dead, and died herself soon after; and Duchess 69th, a red cow, died in the act of calving to the forty-eight hours after its birth. The bulier-calves are red, and red and white, both by Second Duke of Oxford, the former from Duke and Duchess 89th. Among the other calves not pure Duchesses there is a very handsome roan heifer, another red bull, Duke Oxford, by Second Duke of Wharfedale, dam by Grand Duke of Wetherby, grandson by Archduke.

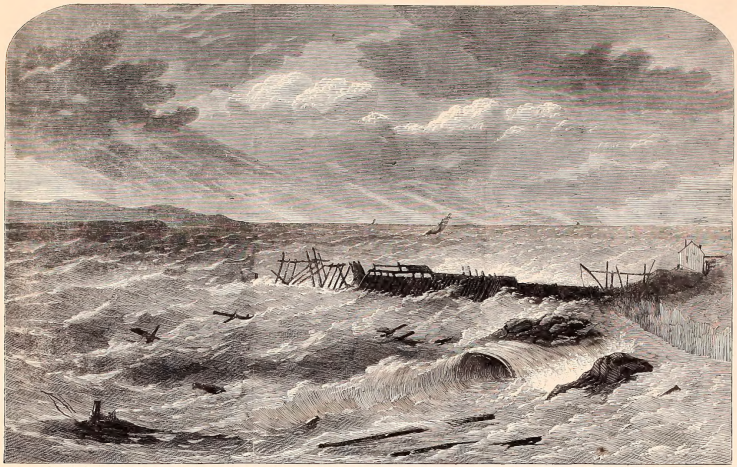
Mr. Stratton's sale by the Lump of Lothian (who has come back again to Wall's Court and Broadbottom this season) are not very numerous but very select. The principal are Belvedere Second Maid of Honour (in calf to 7th Duke of York), Brilliance from Eighth Duchess of Gloucester (in calf to the gold-medal bull), Second Duchess from Rosebottom, Lady Crosbie from Lady Hinda, Peerless from Peeress, Sharpshooter from Sixth Duchess of Oxford, Duke the Duke cow at Newcastle; Sunbeam from Sunset, one of the few left by the celebrated prize cow of that name; Princess Summer from Princess, of the Moss Rose sort; Bright Kirn from a Hermit cow, and Bridelight from Duchess, the latter a very handsome roan heifer. The Duke Castle of Montrose's Rosedale (late Lady Fiqet's) has unfortunately lost her bull-calf; and Mr. Dickenson's bull, Hyde Park (19,994), by Grand Duke of Wharfedale, and Duchess of Oxford, is also dead. Mr. Bywell, of Chilwick's, shorthorn sale is announced for April 5th, by Mr. Strafford, and the entries for the Royal Dublin Show of April 17th close on March 11.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

The Isle of Man was visited, on Sunday week, by a tremendous hurricane, which caused the loss of life of the vessels from a breakwater, in course of construction at Douglas. This work, consisting of a series of stone piers, extending from the shore to deep water and were to be filled with stones and rubble, forming an artificial barrier to shelter the harbour of refuge. It was to be completed intended to be 1100 ft. in length, but had been actually carried to the length of 600 ft., when the storm came to a standstill. The valuable last June little or no progress has been made with it. There are several other breakwaters, of a precisely similar construction, designed by Mr. Abernethy, the engineer of the one, which have, since their completion, withstood every storm that has occurred—as at Blyth, on the coast of Northumberland, and at Port Erin, in the Isle of Man, in the Bristol Channel; at Stranraer, and at Falmouth; but in the Isle of Man itself, the breakwater at Ramsay and that which was left of the same kind, have sustained no damage from the late hurricane, though Ramsay is on the opposite extremity of the Isle of Douglas. The huge piles and beams of timber, which were torn from the work of the breakwater and drifted on to the beach, presented a curious and terrible havoc on the Monday morning. A small vessel, named the Jane and Agnes, laden with timber for the breakwater, was driven from behind the Imperial Hotel, at Douglas; but her crew, three men and a boy, were happily saved by means of ropes.

WRECK OF THE EARL PEMBROKE STEAM-SHIP AT NEWCASTLE.

The iron screw-steamer Earl Percy, 400 tons burden, belonging to the Tyne Steam-shipping Company, and engaged in trading between Hamburg and the Tyne, was driven on to the pier called the Black Middens, at Tynemouth, on Friday week, about eleven o'clock in the morning. The vessel was bound to the Tyne in ballast from the Elbe boats. There was only one passenger—Mr. Peterson, a merchant of Hamburg. The vessel was under the command of Captain Woodhead, assisted by Captain B. Taylor. The Earl Percy had arrived from Hamburg with a general cargo, and was consigned chiefly to the well-known and fifty-five sheep, all kept between decks. When the ship came off Tynemouth, the weather was thick and foggy to some extent, but it is supposed to the prevent surrounding objects from being seen at some distance. There was little or no wind blowing at the time, and the slight air that was felt was from the south-west. She was, however, a tremendously heavy easterly sea running on the bar, the tide being about the first quarter ebb when the steamer took the bar. Notwithstanding the height of the sea, the improvements effected by the Tyne Commissioners by the removal of the bar made it perfectly safe for the Earl Percy to come in, even if her draught of water had been much greater than it really was. She came safely over the bar, and held on her course up the harbour. When approaching that part of the harbour nearly opposite the Spanish Battery, the persons on shore, who were on the look-out and watching her movements, saw that she was not keeping her proper path, and it became almost impossible that she would be able to reach her port in safety,



DOUGLAS BREAKWATER, ISLE OF MAN, AS DAMAGED BY THE LATE STORM.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

A succession of heavy waves came rolling in between the piers, and, as she was alternately lifted on their foaming crests and then left in the trough of the sea, it was seen that she had lost steerage way, and that she might be thrown upon the rocks momentarily. While lying in this helpless state, a heavy cross sea struck her on the starboard quarter, causing her to run off against her starboard helm; and the next sea hove her upon the Black Middens, on the identical spot marked by the appalling calamity which happened to the Stanley on that dark November night when so many precious lives were so miserably lost. On this occasion, however, the calamity took place in broad daylight, and with hundreds on shore eager and willing to render assistance to save the lives of those on board the Earl Percy. It unfortunately happened that one of the boilers of the Stanley had been left on the rocks at the spot where that vessel struck. The Earl Percy took the ground with this boiler immediately beneath her, midway between the fore and main masts. The heavy sea caused her to beat heavily, and the consequence was that, having this boiler beneath her keel, she broke her back on it, and was also holed in several places upon the rocks. As the tide left her she settled down with a strong "list" to starboard, the foremast having an inclination over her bows. The heavy sea thundered against her port side, but, owing to the rapid fall of the tide, little else but spray came over her. The pilot, Mr. John Ramsay, of South Shields, as soon as the vessel parted, ordered all hands to the poop. In the mean time preparations were made by those on shore to rescue them without delay. Mr. Lawrence Byrne, chief officer of the coastguard at Tynemouth, immediately caused the rocket apparatus to be brought down to the beach, oppo-



WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP EARL PERCY AT TYNEMOUTH.



THE CHAMPION SHOTS OF THE PROVINCE OF VICTORIA IN THE AUSTRALIAN INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE-MATCH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

site the wrecked steamer. The first rocket fired carried the line right across the vessel. The crew hauled the tail-block on board and made it fast to the mizenmast, but just then the appearance of a life-boat on the scene prevented them from availing themselves of the rocket apparatus. Had the apparatus been needed, the mode in which the crew made it fast showed that they were not going to repeat the fatal mistake which led to such a fearful loss of life on board the Stanley. Amongst the first life-boats that were manned and put off to the wreck was the Providence, of South Shields, the coxswain of which, Mr. Joseph Smith, has distinguished himself on several other occasions. The South Shields life-boat, the Tyne, Mr. Andrew Harrison, coxswain; the



BURNING OF THE MARKET-HOUSE AT KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Northumberland life-boat, Mr. Gilbert Young, coxswain; and the California, steered by Mr. James Gilbert, coxswain of the Constance life-boat, were all quickly afloat and doing their best; but the Providence was the first to get to the Earl Percy and take off the persons on board her, who were safely conveyed to the shore at the Low Lights. As soon as the tide had fallen a little the wreck was boarded by a party of men for the purpose of saving as much as they could of the cargo and stores. The cattle were thrown overboard and hauled ashore by ropes, but some of them were more dead than alive. A number of casks of lard and butter were floated to shore, not much damaged; and the sailors managed to save their hammocks and chests. The scene during these operations was a very animated one, and witnessed by thousands of people on the beach.

THE AUSTRALIAN INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE-MATCH.

About two years ago we published an Engraving of the champion riflemen of the province of New South Wales, who were then successful in the first intercolonial rifle match between that province and the neighbouring province of Victoria. In 1863, the New South Wales marksmen were again victorious; but we have now to record that the last contest, which extended over three days, Nov. 14, 15, and 16, resulted in a victory to the Victorians. The subject of the contest was a challenge shield, value £250, which has to be won by either colony thrice in succession before it can be permanently held. The third struggle was therefore regarded with unusual anxiety, both by the marksmen and their friends. As the result proved, the men were very equally matched, and a more spirited or closer contest has seldom if ever been witnessed. The firing was at seven ranges, from 200 to 900 yards. At the 700-yards range both teams scored 292 points—"a tie;" and when half of each team had fired at 900 yards, they also tied, making the total score on each side 1808. On the third day the last five men on each side went in. The Victorians scored 113, the New South Wales men 96; thus making the grand total:—Victoria, 1921; New South Wales, 1904: majority for Victoria, 17. The declaration of the result was received with great cheering. Corporal Macartney, of Bendigo, was the highest total scorer on the Victorian side, and Dickson on the Sydney side; both made 207 points. The greatest good feeling and fairness were exhibited on both sides throughout this very close and exciting contest. The great improvement since 1863 in the shooting of both teams was the subject of general remark. The firing of the Victorians was excellent. Our Engraving contains the portraits of these gentlemen—viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Rede, Major C. H. Hall, Major W. D. Pitt, Captain M'Cartney, Captain Courtman, Lieutenant Sargood, Lieutenant Templeton, Sergeant Douglas, Sergeant Cole, Messrs. Ewan and M'Naughten. Major W. D. Pitt acted as umpire for Victoria. Major C. H. Hall was captain of the team, and had been intrusted by the council of the Victoria Rifle Association with the task of selecting those who were to shoot.

BURNING OF THE MARKET HOUSE AT KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

We give an Illustration of the scene presented by the burning of the Market House in the town of Kingston, which was reported by the last Canadian mail. This building was situated in the Market-square, at the corner of King-street, and was a capacious structure, used for a corn exchange and for other commercial purposes. The fire broke soon after nightfall on the evening of the 4th ult., and before midnight the whole interior of the building was gutted, so that only the bare walls remained. A heavy snowstorm prevailed for an hour or more during the conflagration, which produced a singular effect by the reflection of the red light from the descending flakes of snow. We are indebted to Mr. H. K. Sheldon, of King-street, for the View which we have engraved.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A couple of suburban meetings have helped to while away the sporting torpor so far; but the ground was so deep in the Harrow country that one horse fairly stuck in his canter and his jockey declined going to the post. So far, the Chester Cup is declared to be "a moral" for Lord Zetland; and there are thirteen points between the Beaufort Brown and the rest; but Roodee certainties have invariably crumbled away. Chattanooga has survived the roaring reports, and is backed freely for the Two Thousand, which will be worth pretty nearly £5000 this year. There are great searchings of hearts as to whether Liddington will go for this race. It seems far more the course for him than for a game bantam or rather a Dr. Syntax sort of a horse like Zambesi, who is not much beyond fifteen hands, and as thick a little beauty as ever man looked at. The public cling very fondly to the hope that the black may be the Epsom horse of the stable after all, and go bounding to victory like a ball, up and down those "hills on the Surrey side," as William Scott used to style them. A Champagne winner always has a peculiar prestige with the public, as that stake can boast of eleven winners of the three great events on its list in forty years, to say nothing of Beeswing, Aphrodite, and Ely. However, the friends of Russley take the 11 to 2 merrily enough about Liddington, and declare that Mat Dawson has never tried a horse higher. He will be very little short of sixteen two by the summer. Lioness goes, we are told, to Costa by the Baron, and Queen Bertha to King Tom.

For the Newmarket Handicap 30 out of 67 accept; for the City and Suburban, 102 out of 170; for the Great Metropolitan, 52 out of 94; for the Chester Cup, 86 out of 164; and for the Great Northamptonshire Stakes, 47 out of 97. Ackworth (8st.) and Victorious (7st.) stand in for the Chester Cup, and both should have some chance. Ely is struck out of everything; but Mail Train is one of the "Contents" at Epsom, Chester, and Northampton, as well as in the Newmarket Free Handicap.

The hard weather operated sadly against the Ridgway meeting, and many dogs had their preparation for nothing. Mr. Spinks ran four of his Sea Foam-Sea Flower litter in the United North and South Stakes; but three were put out in the first ties, and Sea Bride in the second. Mr. Johnston had more luck with his Dalgig-Woodpigeon trio, and finally won the stakes with Fieldfare; King of Hearts, by Canaradzo, running up. Owing to the absence of the dogs, there were no less than eight byes in the first round. The Clifton Cup finish was between two sons of Canaradzo; and Gipsy King, who is, like King of Hearts, from one of the Silkworm litters, was the winner. Lord Sefton had seven dogs at the meeting, but only won two courses with Starlight, whose dam, Stella, has just had puppies by Patent. It is said that Marshal Forward and Cheer Boys will both go for the Waterloo Cup, for which there has been a great rush to get on old Rebe once more.

An important game appeal case has been settled by the Common Pleas. Two gentlemen were driving along the highroad on their way to shoot when one of them alighted, shot a hare in a field, and brought it back to the gig. Both were jointly summoned for the trespass, one for going into the field in search and pursuit of game and the other for aiding and abetting; and the Court held that, if the latter was in the road to watch and carry off the produce of the trespass, he was equally engaged in a common unlawful act.

Mr. Heathcote purposes giving up the mastership of his staghounds, but offers to lend them and the deer to the country; and it seems to be settled that Mr. Antony Hammond will succeed Mr. Villebois in Norfolk. A good story is told about that pheasant-preserving which has too often sapped the hunting interest in this county. When sport was exceedingly desired for an illustrious visitor, it was found necessary to send the head keeper home, as the pheasants interpreted his presence into a premonitory symptom of feeding-time, and would sit on his shoulder and drop at his feet.

The Munich journals state that the King of Bavaria has signed a decree by which all the impediments to the practice of medicine in his country are removed.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ended Sept. 30, 1864, having exceeded the expenditure for the same time by £2,587,571 1s. 11d., one fourth of the surplus—namely, £646,892 15s. 5d.—will be applied (under the provisions of the Act 10th Geo. IV., cap. 27 sec. 1) towards the reduction of the National Debt.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet C. Gandy to be Lieutenant; Cadet M. G. Loyd to be Cornet. 3rd: Lieut. A. H. White to be Captain; Cornet H. Langtry to be Lieutenant; D. A. Grant to be Cornet. 6th: Staff Assist. Surg. J. Landale, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon.

8th Hussars: Lieut. H. C. Norris to be Lieutenant. 14th: Cornet T. K. Baker to be Lieutenant; Ensign M. A. Laing to be Cornet. 11th: Lieut. H. G. Annesley to be Captain; Cornets C. F. A. Howard and W. G. Walmesley to be Lieutenants; C. H. Currey and J. A. Thompson to be Cornets.

12th Lancers: Lieut. De B. E. Hodge to be Captain; Cornet J. E. P. Hooper to be Lieutenant; G. A. Thompson to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. C. Baikes to be Captain; Lieuts. H. P. Lane and C. S. V. Wilson to be Second Captains; Second Capt. W. H. Newcome to be Adjutant; Staff Surg. J. Hannan to be Surgeon; Assist. Surg. J. Greig, M.B., and Staff Assist. Surg. T. S. Barry to be Assistant Surgeons.

Royal Engineers: Capt. J. M. Grant to be Lieutenant Colonel; Second Capt. F. E. Pratt to be Captain; Lieuts. H. Locock and F. Hime to be Second Captains.

Military Train: Cadet W. F. Rudman to be Ensign.

Grenadier Guards: Major and Brev. Col. E. G. Wynyard to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brev. Col. H. F. Ponsonby to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. and Brev. Major R. L. O. Pearson to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensigns and Lieuts. F. W. Duncombe and the Hon. E. G. P. Lyttleton to be Lieutenants and Captains; N. C. Allix and C. S. Corkran to be Ensigns and Lieutenants.

2nd Foot: Cadet G. D. King-Harman to be Ensign. 5th: Major-General W. L. Dames to be Colonel; Capt. G. W. F. D. Smith to be Captain; Ensign J. L. Vincent to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. M. Wix to be Ensign. 6th: Lieut. G. Gandy to be Captain; Ensign H. Marvin to be Lieutenant; Cadet M. H. Taylor to be Ensign. 7th: Lieut. F. Beauchamp to be Captain; Ensign J. Potham to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. B. Farnell to be Ensign. 9th: Ensign M. S. J. Sunderland to be Lieutenant; A. C. Pickering and Cadet C. H. D. Butler to be Ensigns. 10th: Lieut. J. D. Power to be Captain; Ensigns C. Knatchbull and G. W. T. Martin to be Lieutenants; Cadets E. A. Tuck and A. C. Tawke to be Ensigns; Lieut. J. C. Little to be Adjutant. 11th: Ensign R. Cumberlege to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. Egan to be Ensign. 12th: Capt. H. P. Pearson to be Captain. 15th: Cadet W. H. N. Locke to be Ensign. 16th: Ensign S. J. Pullin to be Lieutenant; Cadet Sir J. L. Foulis, Bart., to be Ensign. 18th: Cadet G. W. N. Rogers to be Ensign. 23rd: Cadet A. J. Hutchinson to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. T. S. Barrow, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 25th: Lieut. J. O'Brien to be Lieutenant. 26th: Capt. G. J. Hamilton to be Captain. 27th: Lieut. T. O. Wingate to be Lieutenant. 28th: Capt. E. O'Neill to be Captain; Lieut. E. C. C. Farnall to be Lieutenant. 29th: Capt. F. Maycock to be Captain. 31st: Capt. G. W. Appleby to be Captain. 35th: Lieut. W. W. Sherlock to be Captain; Ensigns C. Semple and J. R. B. Buscarlet to be Lieutenants; Cadet A. P. Hawthorn and R. A. W. Bayly to be Ensigns. 37th: Lieut. D. Alleyne to be Captain; Ensign H. S. Howard to be Lieutenant; Cadets W. E. Gilbert and T. E. Verner to be Ensigns. 38th: Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. C. J. Addington to be Major; Lieut. J. A. Caldecott to be Captain; Ensign L. W. Lee to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. C. Nicholetts and Cadet T. G. Cuthall to be Ensigns. 40th: Capt. W. Higgin to be Captain. 44th: Capt. J. H. Linton to be Captain. 45th: Capt. T. E. Adams to be Captain; Lieut. H. N. Bayley to be Lieutenant. 46th: Lieut. T. Murphy to be Instructor of Musketry. 59th: Lieut. D. T. Chisholm to be Lieutenant. 65th: Capt. J. W. Lewis to be Captain. 73rd: Lieut. F. Swindley to be Lieutenant. 74th: Lieut. R. B. R. Glasgow to be Lieutenant. 98th: Capt. and Brevet Major E. Grantham to be Major; Lieut. C. H. Griffin to be Captain; Ensign H. W. Roberts to be Lieutenant; Ensign A. K. Abbott to be Ensign. 100th: Lieut. R. C. Clarke to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: The Hon. N. G. Lyttleton to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. J. C. Jackson to be Lieutenant. 3rd: Lieut. J. Shephard to be Lieutenant.

Staff.—Major and Brevet Col. the Hon. H. Clifford to be Assistant Quartermaster-General at head-quarters.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Gen. G. Lambrick to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel; Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. D. Morrison to have the honorary rank of Colonel; Major G. S. Young to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capts. B. C. Russell, O. T. Burne, J. J. Hockley, and F. E. Budd to be Majors.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General W. L. Walton, Colonel 5th Foot, on Jan. 11:—Lieut.-Gens. Beaumont, Lord Hotham, Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart., and J. Spink to be General; Major-Gen. Sir E. Lugard to be Lieutenant-General; Lieut.-Col. W. O'Grady Haly to be Major-General; Major J. Jordan to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. A. G. Wright to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. M. C. Paul, Bengal Infantry, on Jan. 7:—Major-Gen. J. Bell to be Lieutenant-General; Col. W. F. Beatson to be Major-General.

Lieut.-Cols. W. A. Fryers, A. C. Robertson, J. F. M. Browne, and A. M'Ian M'Donald to be Colonels.

Col. S. A. Abbott to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Caley to be Colonel; Major C. Buckle to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. F. Grindall to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Gen. Sir W. Tayll, Colonel of the 7th Hussars:—Lieut.-Gen. A. F. Mackintosh to be General; Major-Gens. Sir W. R. Mansfield and G. Moncrieff to be Lieutenant-Generals; Col. J. A. Lambert to be Major-General; Major W. Roberts to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. M. E. Smith to be Major.

General Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B., died on Sunday, at his residence, Blackheath, in his eighty-sixth year.

Sir John Briggs, who for many years held the post of Accountant-General to the Navy, died at Brighton on Thursday week, aged eighty-three.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Sir Hope Grant has accepted the post of Quartermaster-General at head-quarters, and that he will return from India to enter upon the duties about July next.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Gibbon, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the 1st division of the Dépôt Brigade, Royal Artillery, in the Chatham district, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Vesey, who has been transferred to the ninth brigade. The strength of the Dépôt Brigade has been augmented by the arrival at head-quarters of No. 18 Battery from Woolwich.

At a recent parade at Winchester Barracks, Colonel M'Donald presented to Colour-Sergeant Farcombe a silver tankard, of the value of 22 guineas, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by Colonel Elrington (commanding the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade), Colonel M'Donald, and the officers of the Rifle Dépôt Battalion (Winchester), to Colour-Sergeant H. Farcombe, the best shot in the British Army and of the Rifle Dépôt Battalion, in the course of musketry ending April, 1864."

The members of the Royal Naval Club celebrated their centenary on Saturday last by dining together at Willis's Rooms. Admiral George Gifford, C.B., occupied the chair. The Royal Naval Club is one of the oldest of its kind in London, and the meeting which led to its establishment took place at the house of Captain Basil Keith on Feb. 4, 1765. The title of the club, which was first named "The Navy Society," was afterwards called "The Navy Club," next "The Crown and Anchor Navy Club;" and in 1829 obtained its present name of "The Royal Naval Club of 1765."

On Tuesday week the despatch-vessel Helicon, built at Portsmouth, was launched from the dockyard, in the presence of numerous spectators. The Helicon was laid down in April, 1861, as sister ship to the Salamis, Psyche, and Enchantress. In December, 1863, as usual under the present naval administration, her lines were altered in order that she might be fitted with a projecting bow, or ram. These alterations were made, it was stated, to ensure a greater speed, and also to give increased stability by bringing her main breadth further forward. The Helicon is the only vessel built upon her present lines, her dimensions being as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 220 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 200 ft. 1⅝ in.; breadth (extreme), 28 ft. 2½ in.; breadth for tonnage, 27 ft. 2½ in.; breadth, moulded, 27 ft. 2½ in.; depth in hold, 14 ft. 6 in.; burden in tons, 836 40/94 o.m. Floating as she now does, her draught is about 4 ft. 9 in. forward and about a foot deeper aft. The Helicon is a paddlewheel ship, and her engines (of 256-horse power) will be fitted by Messrs. Ravenhill and Co.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Colonel M'Murdo, who has retired from the post of Inspector-General of Volunteers (being succeeded by Colonel Erskine), has been gazetted honorary Colonel of the Inns of Court corps.

The first competition of the year for the champion's badge and association pewters of the London Rifle Brigade took place last Saturday, at the range at Plaistow. The badge of the first battalion was won by Colour-Sergeant Churchill. The badge of the second battalion was won by Sergeant W. Walker. In the competition of second-class shots, the three highest scores—each taking a pewter—were Private Geary, Private May, and Corporal Thorne, P Company; the latter tying with Sergeant M'Nish, who lost on shooting off.

A match of novel character was fired over the same range on Thursday week, between three Staff-Sergeants of the London Rifle Brigade and three Staff-Sergeants of the 1st Surrey. The match resulted in favour of the Staff-Sergeants of the London Rifle Brigade by thirteen marks.

The monthly competition between the members of the West Middlesex for the possession of the gold champion badge took place, on Thursday week, at Wormwood-scrubbs. Private C. Hall, A Company, again made the highest score, this being the third match in which the same member defeated the whole of the competitors for the possession of the badge.

A volunteer banquet was held at Stamford on Tuesday se'nnight at which the chair was taken by Lord Burghley, M.P.; who was supported by Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P.; Lord R. Cecil, M.P.; Sir G. Ward Hunt, M.P.; Sir J. Trollope, M.P.; the Mayor of Stamford (Mr. J. Groves), Colonel Cautley, the Rev. D. E. Jones, Captain Fazakerley, and many others. The vice-chair was filled by Captain Wingfield, the commanding officer of the Stamford corps.

The eleventh competition for the regimental challenge cup of the 3rd Manchester took place on Saturday week, on the ground of the regiment at Barton Moss. The cup has been won twice in succession by Sergeant Kemp, of No. 2 Company; twice on separate occasions by Ensign Hughes, of No. 6 Company; Sergeant Canavan, of No. 5; and Sergeant Winstanley, of No. 9; and once by Corporal Anderson, of No. 5; and Colour-Sergeant Holden, of No. 7. The above, with the exception of Sergeant Kemp, who was absent, were all beaten on Saturday by Private Henry Cooper, of No. 10 Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, hon. secretary, accompanied by several members of the committee of metropolitan commanding officers, had an interview on Saturday week, at the War Office, with Colonel Erskine, the newly-appointed Inspector-General of Volunteers, on the subject of the closing of volunteer rifle-ranges. The object of the deputation was to induce the Government to take legislative steps in the ensuing Session to prevent the annoyance and injury to which the volunteer service is subjected through having the rifle-ranges closed at the caprice of persons residing near them.

The National Rifle Association offers £100 for the most efficient and serviceable military breech-loading rifle, to be competed for at Woolwich on the 30th of May next. The prize is open to gunmakers and others. Entrance fee £5, to be paid at the office of the National Rifle Association on or before the 1st of May, where the conditions may be obtained.

On Monday a public meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton was held at the Townhall, under the presidency of Mr. J. L. Brigden, the Mayor, to consider what steps should be taken to secure the holding of the next Easter Monday volunteer review at Brighton. Mr. James White, M.P., proposed a resolution "That, in the opinion of the inhabitants, it was desirable that the review should be held there," and this was carried by acclamation. Mr. Alderman Martin then proposed the formation of a committee to communicate with the metropolitan commanding officers on the subject, to see what arrangements could be effected with the railway company, and to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the cost of damage which might be done to the crops by the review, and to provide prizes for a shooting-meeting at the Sheepcote Valley ranges on the Saturday preceding Easter Monday. An influential committee was then formed.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Mr. Ruskin has contributed to the *Geological Magazine* some notes on the shape and structure of some parts of the Alps, with reference to the vexed question of denudation now pending between the advocates of the fracture and erosion theories, and appears to take up a middle course. He says that "the more we examine the Alps from sufficiently dominant elevations, the more the impressions gain upon us of their being rather one continuously raised tract, divided into ridges by torrent and decay, than a chain of independent peaks; but this raised tract differs wholly in aspect from groups of hills which owe their essential form to diluvial action." Mr. Ruskin gives several drawings and diagrams, and asks his brother geologists several questions respecting the origin of the phenomena in question, promising to continue the publication of his opinions.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, M. Becquerel presented, in the name of the constructor, M. Richer, a new electric machine, the plate of which was formed of sulphur. This modification is said to possess the very great advantages of producing negative electricity in great quantity, and of being worked in an atmosphere filled with watery vapour. At the same meeting, M. Fizeau reported some observations of M. Janssen on the bands of the spectrum, which tend to prove that the rays termed telluric, which are due to the interposition of the atmosphere, diminish in intensity in proportion as we ascend to an elevated spot, a portion of the rays being absorbed by the atmosphere.

Mr. Huggins, so eminent for his researches in regard to the physical and chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies, at a recent meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society gave an account of his latest inquiry into the nature of nebulæ. He stated that he had discovered, by means of the spectroscope, that the great nebula of Orion was of uniform constitution throughout, and that all parts of it gave a purely gaseous spectrum, varying only in intensity; and that the bright lines were three in number—one very strong, another fainter, and one very faint. Other nebulæ gave continuous spectra, showing their starry nature. Mr. Huggins hopes soon to make further observations with a silver glass speculum of considerable size. He also stated that he thought that the question of a lunar atmosphere, the evidence of which is now all negative, might be tested by the observation of the disappearance of the spectrum of a star when the moon approached; and he reported that he had applied the method on the 4th of January last. As far as the experiment went, the result was against the existence of a lunar atmosphere.

Mr. J. J. Waterston has communicated to the *Philosophical Magazine* for February an account of a number of electrical experiments and inductions, which will doubtless be read with interest by students. His researches have embraced the forms of the discharge, the limit of the discharging effect of pointed bodies, the discharging effect of flame and incandescent matter, the behaviour of non-conducting matter under conditions of excitement and induction, &c. As an example, we give his notice of the discharging effect of stroking. When the electroscope was charged to near its maximum, he placed a small disc of fine sealing-wax upon the cap, and then drew, gently, the elbow of a bent iron wire, with a newly-filed surface, along the top of the disc, as it were stroking it. This caused the leaves to descend to 50 deg. On taking off the disc from the cap, the leaves rose again from their original angle, and the disc was found electrified on the surface stroked. No effect was produced by merely touching the disc with the wire at many points. In the same number appear the results of Mr. John Hunter's experiments on the absorption of gases by charcoal, in a tabulated form. The gases were carefully dried and collected over mercury, and the charcoal was introduced, after having been heated out of contact with air and plunged into mercury while red hot. The residual volume of the gas was examined after twenty-four hours. Mr. Hunter states that of all the charcoals he examined, that made from the cocoanut manifested the greatest absorbing power, its absorption for ammonia being 171·7 times its volume. Considerable differences appear in the results of some of the experiments, especially with oxygen and phosphuretted hydrogen.

The *Annals of Natural History* for February will be very interesting to advanced naturalists, from its containing, besides other interesting papers, the fourth account of new species of snakes in the British Museum, by Dr. Albert Günther; the first number of "Carcinological Gleanings," by Mr. C. Spence Bate, arising out of a systematic series of dredgings off the coasts of the Shetland Isles, undertaken by a committee appointed by the British Association; and the first number of a series of papers "On the British Echinodermata," by the Rev. Alfred M. Norman. The last will be very much welcomed, as no special work on the subject has appeared since the monograph on star-fishes by the lamented Edward Forbes, twenty-four years ago. Mr. Norman gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance of Messrs. Alder, Jeffreys, Thompson, Robertson, and other eminent collectors and observers. Dr. J. E. Gray has contributed to this number a paper "On the Species of Manatees," in which he dwells especially on the difficulty of distinguishing such species merely by their osteological characters. In conclusion, he says that he does not wish to throw any doubt upon any determinations which have been made, or deny that there are well-determined fossil species, but merely to show the necessity of extreme caution in such determinations, "more especially as such abstruse questions as the antiquity of man, and other theoretical questions, have been attempted to be settled by the results of such examinations." Among the miscellaneous notes is one by Dr. P. Sclater, on the so-called Japanese pig, in which he advances reasons for believing that the home of the animal is China, where such monstrous varieties of domestic species are much appreciated. A translation is also given of M. Liais' paper "On the Flight of Birds and Insects," in which he treats of flight without locomotion, flight with locomotion and beating of the wings, and flight without beating of the wings, or gliding flight. The third mode, he says, presupposes a previous locomotion produced by beating of the wings. The ascensional force is then obtained at the expense of the active force of the movement of progression, by an effect of the inclination of the wings. According to this inclination the animal may ascend or move horizontally as long as its rapidity of motion is not too much diminished by the resistance of the air. To descend requires merely a change of the inclination of the wings; to remain at the same elevation the animal must again have recourse to the beating of the air. M. Liais' paper is an interesting contribution to animal mechanics.

At the last meeting of the Geological Society was read a paper by Dr. Julius Haast, respecting the ancient climate of New Zealand, with especial relation to the history of the gigantic bird named by Mantell, Dinornis. Dr. Haast expressed his opinion that the extinction of the bird was due to the agency of man at some recent date, since the present Alpine flora of the country furnished a large quantity of nutritious food, quite capable of sustaining the life of so large a creature. Two papers by Dr. Bryce were also read respecting the drift-beds on the Isle of Arran and the occurrence of beds in the west of Scotland in the position of the English crag. In the first he expressed his dissent from the opinion of Dr. Watson, who described all these beds as boulder clay; whereas, they are found to consist of seams of clay and sand intermingled, containing stones that are rarely striated, and without shells. He considers these drifts "to have been formed by land-ice, emanating from central snow-fields, and covering the whole country." In his second paper Dr. Bryce reports the discovery of fossil remains of the elephant, reindeer, shells, &c., at Airdrie, Kilmaurs, and other places, the geological age of which is discussed by himself and by the Rev. H. W. Cross Key in the paper which was next read.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Gustavus Overbeck as Consul at Hong-Kong for the Emperor of Austria.

The election of a member for the representation of the county of Bute took place yesterday week. At the close of the poll the numbers stood as follow:—The Hon. Mr. Boyle, Conservative, 204; Mr. Lamont, Liberal, 189.

The shop of Mr. Howard, jeweller, in Market-street, Manchester, was entered, between Saturday night and Monday morning, by thieves, who stripped the place of almost every portable article of value it contained. Over M. Howard's shop is a room occupied by a hairdresser, which is entered by a stair from Corporation-street. To this room the thieves gained access, apparently without much difficulty, and, cutting a hole through the floor, they lowered themselves into the shop beneath. Mr. Howard had his jewellery locked in a safe, but the thieves worked their way through this obstacle and gained possession of property which is valued at more than £3000. A daring but unsuccessful attempt was also made upon the premises of two other jewellers in the same neighbourhood. The thieves have not been traced.

Mr. Maclure reports that in the past month, as compared with December, there was a further considerable increase in the number of cotton operatives working full time; but it is added that the present state of the market renders it extremely doubtful whether the improvement will be maintained throughout February. At the close of the month the guardians had 86,901 persons on their books, and the relief committees 33,243; making a total of 119,544. This represents a great mass of indigence, but the number is 10,853 below that reported in the last week of December. Of the 119,544 persons supported by the rates or the funds raised by public subscription, 9335 are described as able-bodied men. In seven of the twenty-eight unions comprising the cotton district there are now no local committees distributing relief, but in the remaining twenty-one there are fifty-three committees still in active operation.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

The Right Hon. Clementina Sarah, Lady Willoughby D'Eresby and Baroness Gwydyr, who died at the family town house, 142, Piccadilly, on the 29th ult., was a scion of the ancient and historic line of Drummond, now represented by the Earl of Perth and Melfort, and by the Duke of Manchester. Lady Willoughby D'Eresby was the eldest daughter and heiress of Captain Drummond, who was created a British Peer, as Lord Perth, in 1797, and at whose death, in 1800, that title became extinct. Her Ladyship was born in 1796, and was married, April 29, 1817, to the Hon. Peter Robert Drummond-Burrell, who thereupon assumed, by royal sanction, the surname and arms of Drummond in conjunction with those of Willoughby, and who succeeded his father, in 1825, as second Baron Gwydyr; and his mother, in 1848, as nineteenth Baron Willoughby D'Eresby. By this marriage her Ladyship (Lord Willoughby survives her) had issue seven sons and two daughters, Albert Drummond Willoughby, and three daughters—viz., Clementina, wife of the present Lord Lovaine; Adelaide, wife of Lord Algernon Percy; and Charlotte Augusta Arabella, wife of the present Lord Carrington.

COLONEL STAVELEY.

The career of Colonel Patrick Stewart, C.B., whose death occurred at Constantinople, on the 16th ult., was one of unusual activity and of great usefulness. He entered the Military College at Addiscombe in 1808, and at the completion of his course, in 1809, was appointed to the Royal Engineers, received a vote of honour and the prize for high proficiency in mathematical and military studies. From Chatham he proceeded to India, and entered the Bengal (now Royal) Engineers, and during the sepoy mutiny greatly distinguished himself in the discharge of important field duties. He was placed at the head of the army telegraph, and the wonderful regularity with which Lord Clyde's despatches were sent to the commander-in-chief during that critical time was mainly due to Captain Staveley's great energy and skill in the duties of his office. For his services he received a medal, honourably recorded in general orders, and was also appointed officiating superintendent of Indian telegraphs, and when the project of a Government Indo-European telegraph was started, Staveley was named its director-general. In this capacity he shared, last year, with Sir C. Bright the honour of laying the submarine cable from Varna to Balaclava, for which he was made a C.B. He since carried out a special inspection of the Persian landlines from Gulahe to Teheran, and thence round to the Turco-Persian frontier and Bagdad. In June last he arrived at Constantinople, and concluded a convention with the Porte for the extension of the through service; but he and his wife had incautiously ingested at Bagdad some of the cholera-impregnated air which was then prevailing there, and, after a few days' illness, with military honours, in the British Cemetery at Scutari, under the shadow of the Crimean monument, he was laid in his kindred earth, by his beloved Chinese dame.

MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD SAY ARMSTRONG, R.A.

The death of this able and gallant officer occurred on the 16th ult., at Laurence, Switzerland. He had only recently been appointed to a distinguished service pension, and was in his seventy-fifth year. Armstrong entered the Royal Artillery early in life, and was for many years on duty in the Canada from May, 1811, to July, 1815, including the capture of a detachment on the Niagara frontier, and the retaking of an enemy's gun-boat in command of a gun-boat at Prescott. He was at the storming of Fort Erie, during a manœuvre of seventeen hours' duration, and was present at the battle of Fort George; the actions at Stony Creek and Black Rock; the reinvestment of Fort Erie, and the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Fort Erie, and Buffalo; Fort Schlosser, Black Creek and Chippewa; and at the siege of Fort Erie, where he was under an almost constant fire for 24 days. For his services he obtained the same medal as Sergeant Armstrong in 1847; he became a Captain in 1827, a Colonel in 1854, and a Major-General Jan. 19, 1860.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Noble Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, K.G., D.C.L., Baron of Lymington, Viscount Pelham, and Peer of Scotland, late Master of the Buckhounds, Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, and Lord Warden of the Stannaries, was proved under £250,000. The will is of considerable length, and there are six codicils. His Grace has charged his estates with liberal annuities for his younger sons, as also for his Grace's brother, Lord Robert and Lord Thomas Clinton, and for his son, the present Duke; besides which, he has given, by his executors acting, he has left £200, and to his valet a legacy of £200.

The will of the late Earl of Morley was proved last week in the Court of Probate, at Exeter, by the executors, the Countess of Morley (his widow) and Edmund G. Stapleton, Esq. The personalties are evenly under £30,000. The whole of the large landed estates are left to the present Earl, his only son. To his wife he leaves £400 a year for life; and to his only daughter, Lady Katherine Parker, he leaves a legacy of £3000: in both cases, in addition to previous arrangements. To each of his servants he leaves £20.

The will of George Dodd, Esq., F.S.A. formerly M.P. for Maidstone, late of Downshire-place, was proved in the London Court under £500,000. The executors and trustees appointed are Joseph W. Thrupp, W. H. Bodkin, Lewis Pocock, M.D., and Alfred W. Holmes, Esq., to each of whom he has left a legacy of £500, as well as an annuity of £20 each during the period they are acting. To his wife he has left a certain rental from a portion of his freehold estates for her life, also a legacy of £7000 and an immediate annuity of £1000. To his daughter, Mrs. Holmes, he has left a legacy of personal estate for her life. To his son, Frederick Dodd, he has left his household estates on his attaining the age of twenty-three, and to his son Edward certain freeholds on her attaining the age of twenty-one. To his second daughter are also reversionary residuary legatees. There is an annuity of £200 to his wife's grandmother, and a further legacy to the survivor of £1000, and legacies to his servants. The following are the charitable bequests:—To the Royal Institution, £1000; to the Governors of St. George's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, and Lock Hospital, each £100; Society for Relief of Aged Persons and to the Benevolent Society of Blind Men and the Royal Humane Society £200.

The will of James Haydock Hill, Esq., of Newbold Firs, Leamington, was proved in London on the 1st instant, and the personalty sworn under £14,000. The executors and trustees appointed are the Rev. James and George Hill, Esqs., and his son-in-law, Francis H. G. Nicolls, Esq. The will is dated 1863, and he died on the 15th of January last. Bequests are confined to the members of his family. He has left to each of his daughters the interest varying from £400 to £1000 a year, and to each a liberal provision for the daughter of his late son Henry. The residue of his property is to be divided amongst his four sons, to whom specific bequests are likewise made.

In the will of the late Lord Mancave, given last week, the title was incorrectly described as Baron Stotton, but Mancave was the grandson of Lord George Manners Sutton and nephew of Archbishop Sutton.

Mr. James Dudley M'Aiester has been appointed Receiver-General for the Gold Coast Settlements.

Abd-el-Kader, who arrived at Alexandria last month, has set out for Cairo and Suez, and will subsequently pay a visit to his estate.

The Princess Caroline (son of the Duke of Aumale) has obtained a commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the Swiss army.

The Austrian journals announce as an extraordinary fact that a Protestant has been able to purchase a house in Vienna, in the Graben, without the incident having excited any hostile demonstration.

The Duke of Manchester, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Greek Royal decree, assimilating, with certain exceptions, the customs' tariff of Greece to that of France, has just now in force in Greece.

The royal officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Bombay, recently destroyed by fire at Montevideo, arrived at Liverpool yesterday week in the steamer Hereford. There were 40 persons.

A shop for the sale of horseflesh at half the price of beef has recently been opened in Paris. The shop, which announces the fact, does not pronounce for or against this dietary, but contents itself with observing that beef meat only costs 1 fr. 20 c. per kilo, whereas horse is good condition if cold dead at the price of beef would not realise as much as 10 sous (1fr.). The Parisian artizan, therefore, can by the help of this shop and less horse which is offered to the public at such a cheap rate. Some information on this subject would, the *Paris Journal* thinks, be useful.

The "Sacred College" consists of seventy cardinals. Nine hats are now vacant. Of these cardinals eighteen are above the age of eighty, and forty-three by Pius IX., besides two received *ex gratia*; five are more than eighty years old, fourteen more than seventy-five years old, twenty-one twelve have passed and one not yet reached fifty years. The oldest, Tosti, is eighty-nine years old; the youngest, Mieczyslaw, is forty-six years old. Of the Sacred College Pius IX. has seen all the members changed save one, the Cardinal Deon Mahel, who has worn the purple thirty-three years.

M. F. de Lesseps has informed the Chambers of Commerce in France that communication is now open by water between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and that a daily service of boats is established between Port-Said and Suez. A barge, containing from twenty-five to thirty persons and towed by a small steamer, has already traversed in twenty-four hours the ninety-four miles which separate the two seas. The Isthmus of Suez Canal Company also invites the Chambers of Commerce to send delegates to report on the progress of the works, and to visit them. The transport of goods and passengers which may be made of the canal, offering as it does a continuous stream of water of 8 m. wide and of a minimum depth of 4 m.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. P. C.—The new work by M. Jean Dufresne, entitled "Bibliographie Analytique de Jeu des Echecs," contains about 1,218 works. You can, no doubt, obtain it through Messrs. Trübner, of Paternoster-row.

Egbert.—Quite right.

W. A.—A very ingenious stratagem as it stands, but by omitting the pleasant first move it would be more difficult still.

W. B. Mackechnie.—On subjects inquiretive you must more the pieces considered if it can be briefly stated.

W. B. Mackechnie.—You rarely can have sufficiently in finding examples of that defence to the Evans Gambit which you mention. It is expressly included in the formula of the English Handbook.

A. V. Fort St. Mary.—Themelution formula will be partially correct.

C. F. C., Portsmouth.—A remarkable case will be found recorded by Mr. Murphy in Bourne, attentively annotated, at given in the "Chess Praxis," published by Bell and Dudley, Fleet-street. Mr. Murphy's work is the best extant on the Evans Gambit. There is a reply to it by Mr. Staunton, which we have not seen.

W. G. Mendenhall.—In talking down the game, you have repeated some move and so lost the thread of the analysis. Please to write out the game from the commencement, and we will endeavour to point out the precise moment at the game club mentioned in which your opponent blundered.

Hereward.—Solved.—In the first position of your *Partida da Cavallaria*, White could apparently by win. In the fourth, the game can only be drawn. Your last variation is, we think, unsound, but we will look at it. Thanks.

J. A. B., Bagnor.—Your defensive player, you will find, would win anything by playing B to Q 3rd at once, since his opponent, in that case, would move his Queen to Q Kt 3rd.

Solvers are informed that Mr. Wormald's Problem No. 1,000 will appear in the 25th inst., and that Mr. Wormald's Problem No. 1,001 will appear in the 4th of March.

Speaking, to which you refer, we are, of course, unable to discuss from want of space.

W. H. Gossip.—Your solutions are correct. Thanks for the problem and the game.

Solutions of Problem No. 1,000, by Mr. Wormald, and Problem No. 1,001, by Mr. A. Cumberlege.—The shortest company of the kind, to do the subject justice would be one long day's meeting; but you have hitherto not exceeded a reasonable number for the publication of such contributions to the new chess periodical on locational laxity.

Mr. Bird's Problem.—Solved.

Dublin.—Try a very long day's meeting; but you have hitherto not exceeded a reasonable number for the publication of such contributions to the new chess periodical on locational laxity.

R. B. T. W., and Others.—In the Solution of Problem No. 999 (ante), for Black's 1st move of Q to Q 3rd, read Q to Q 2nd, and for White's 2nd move of Q to Q 3rd, read Q to Q 2nd.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 998 RECEIVED.—If all there are right.—Alpha.

SOLUTIONS OF NO. 999 BY F. R. Jelly, A. M., F. B., H. S., Gosden, De L., Major, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Rev. J. A. Wilson, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. T. Hunt, S. S., Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Dalton, Rev. J. Hall, Dash, Valentine, Tom Tiddler, Samuel G., D. Young, C. S., Spilsbury, B., of St. Albans, are correct. All others are wrong.

* * Any decipherer of undecidable abilities who is desirous of playing a game of chess by telegraph with the Editor of the Chess Column, may address "Mr. Knight," Head Office, S. E. Railway Company, Admiralty, Westminster.

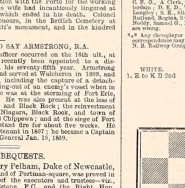
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1001.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 2nd	2. P to Kt 4th, or	2. P to Q 4th	Anything
	Kt to K to Kt 3rd	3. Q or Kt give mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1094.

By W. ANDRY, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Continuation of the Games in the KOLISCH-HIRSCHFIELD MATCH.

(Remove White's Q Kt P.)

BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	2. Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	3. P takes K P
4. P to Q 4th	4. B takes Kt P
5. P to Q 5th	5. B to K 3rd
6. Castles	6. P to Q 3rd
7. P to K B 4th	7. B to K Kt 5th
8. P to Q B 3rd	8. Q to Q 2nd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	9. Kt to Q B 3rd
10. P to Q Kt 3rd	10. B to Q Kt 2nd
11. Q to Q Kt 2nd	11. Q to Q 2nd
12. B to K 2nd	12. Castles (Q R)
13. Q to Q 2nd	13. P to K R 3rd
14. P to K B 4th	14. B to K 3rd
15. B to K Kt 5th	15. P to K Kt 3rd
16. P to Q 6th	16. B to K B 2nd
17. Q to Q 2nd	17. Q to Q 2nd
18. P to K 5th	18. P to K Kt 4th
19. P to K 6th	19. P to K B 4th
20. P to K 7th	20. Kt to K 2nd
21. Q takes P	21. Q takes Q
22. Kt to K 4th	22. Kt to K 4th
23. B to K Kt 5th	23. P to K Kt sq
(The only valid move.)	
24. R takes B	24. Kt takes B

and White abandoned the game.

Game between the same Opponents.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	2. Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 4th	3. B to Q Kt 5th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	4. B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	5. B to Q 4th
6. Castles	6. Q to Q 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	7. P takes P
8. P to Q 5th	8. Kt to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	9. Kt to Q B 3rd
10. Q to Q Kt 4th	10. B to K Kt 5th
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	11. B to K B 4th
12. B to K 3rd	12. Kt to K 4th
13. P to Q 6th	13. B takes B
14. P to K 6th (ch)	14. B takes P
15. P takes B (dis. ch)	15. K to Q sq

(Whether he take or does not take the Bishop, the result is the same. Mate in either case, he is subjected to a cruel attack.)

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1449.—By W. ANDRY, Esq.

White: K at Q 6th, Q at Q R 2nd, B at K 4th, Kt at Q B 3rd, Ps at K B 2nd and K Kt 2nd.

Black: K at Q 3rd, Q at K R 3rd, Rt at K B 3rd, Ps at K B 2nd and Q 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1446.—By MR. MEYENDIE (*Paknoah*).

White: K at Q B 3rd, R at Q B 7th, Bs at K Kt 8th and Q B 4th, Kts at K 5th and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, B at Q Kt 3rd, Kts at K R 7th and K 3rd.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall commenced his sixth lecture "On Electricity" on Saturday, the 2nd inst., with a reference to the new electric machine constructed by M. Holtzer, with a sulphur plate mentioned in our "Scientific News" of this day, thus comparing it to the material of the first machine made by Otto von Guericke. Sir William Armstrong's hydroelectric machine was next described, and the discovery that its action is due to the friction of particles of water, and not to the properties of steam, was ascribed to Professor Faraday. Dr. Tyndall then commented upon the phenomena of "pyro-electricity" originating from the fact that certain crystals, especially tourmaline, exhibit opposite electric conditions poles with being heated, the positive and negative electricities changing places during the process of heating and cooling, and illustrated the subject by the application of tinsel and gilt paper to the crystal, as described by Mr. Brewster. Dr. Tyndall also referred, with Franklin afterwards invented, to the fact that a lightning conductor would discharge, while repelling the electric fluid, and that a fully lower to observe electricity in the air. In the interim M. Dalibard erected a tall metallic rod at Marly-la-Ville, near Paris, on the 10th of May, 1752, and in June of the same year Franklin brought down electricity from the clouds by means of a kite. Dr. Priestley is cited with a cycle of kite-flying sparks by presenting his knuckles to the key. Dr. Tyndall, after referring to the discovery of Leyden jar by Cuneus, in May, 1746, and its power of discharge, while repeating Franklin's experiments, described the phenomena of the "electric egg," and the theory of the latter, as derived from a metal bust of Mr. Sinkler. The interesting phenomena termed the electric brush and glow were next described, and the fact that the former is the result of the dissipation of electricity by points, and the latter a combination of the two, was ascribed to the action of electric clouds upon pointed bodies. Dr. Tyndall next explained and illustrated the principle of lightning-conductors, the use of which had been suggested by Franklin, and the construction of which has been immensely improved by the recent investigations of Sir William Snow Harris during the present century. The invaluable labours of the latter were next eulogised and illustrated by experiments which have been, in consequence of his conductors. Professor Tyndall next demonstrated the existence of electricity in the flame of a candle, and referred to the fact (discovered by exciting the machine) by throwing its action on a frame attached to the end of the conductor. The electrical condition of the atmosphere was then described, and the means employed to ascertain the same, and the changes produced by the negative electricity of a second conductor placed near it and repulsed the positive; with a reference to the fact that the latter conductor could be pushed back to the second conductor, producing a spark which ignited gunpowder. The electrical condition of the earth was next dealt with, and coincided with the repetition of the experiment of Cavendish, which led to the discovery of water being a conductor of electricity, by the jug of a frog, brought into contact with two metals, iron and copper. Galvani imagined that he had discovered a new species of electricity, but Volta ascribed the action was due to the two metals, and that the phenomena could be produced by wet cloth. Dr. Tyndall next described the construction of the voltaic battery, and the effects produced by the application of the magnetic needle.

Dr. Odling, F.R.S., commenced his lecture on Saturday, the 3rd inst., "On Aluminium Bronze and Metalate." He began with observations on the characteristic properties of the metals, and the error of the earth, existing in clay, granite, slate, &c.; the ruby, emerald, sapphire, amethyst, and other precious stones, and the gems, are the true found in connection with organic life. Its compounds, however, have not received very much attention, and the metal itself is not known. Its ores are still easier procured and more abundant than iron. Its extraction was endeavoured to settle the questions by showing, first, the relation which exists between the atomic weights of metals and their specific gravity, illustrated by the accurate measurement of the quantity of ice they can melt when heated to the same temperature. Secondly, the specific quantity of metal which is contained in two volumes of its gaseous compounds—i. e., its chlorides, bromides, chlorides, and metallides. The results of the researches of Calvoire, Deville, and others on aluminium chloride not agreeing with Dr. Odling's method of arriving at the atomic weight, he stated that Dr. Heinrich had, by adopting the method of Dr. Frankland and M. Duppa, proceeded to ascertain the atomic weight of aluminium, and found it to be 27·3 parts, and nothing, anxious of the existence of lower atomic weights was published and their spontaneously-inflammable character shown.) The compounds there are protoxides, sesquioxides, and peroxides, and the chloride from the chloride and confirmed the atomic weight and molecular formula deducible from the specific gravity of the chloride. The quantity of aluminium in the same specific heat at 108 parts of silver was found to be 27·3 parts, which is, therefore, the atomic weight of aluminium. The next class of compounds of oxides our giving further details of Dr. Odling's chain of chemical reactions, which, with the experiments, were illustrated by diagrams. Messrs. Darlington, Burt., F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair.

Professor Wheatstone began his third lecture "On the Nervous System" on Saturday last, with additional remarks on the electric nerve-currents, and the experiments of Galvani on the muscular action on the results obtained by Helmholtz from his elaborate and ingenious experiments, rejecting Helmholtz's assumption that the motion is not instantaneous, but is about 200 ft. in a second. Professor Marshall then proceeded to trace the ganglionic connections of the nervous system in the lower forms of animal life, only visible by means of the microscope, to the highly-developed nervous system of man, and explained the uses of the various ganglia connected in consequence of the experiments of Flourens, Longet, Brown-Sequard, and others. The experiments of Dr. Brown-Sequard on the instruments of motion, of sensation, and, in the vertebrate animals, of reflex. He added that although the nervous system is made of cells, the function of nervous systems had failed, yet evidence of a common plan in the structure of nerves in the animal kingdom. The nerves of sensation and motion, which are especially pointed out by reference to diagrams exhibiting the nervous system in man and in the rabbit.

Professor Tyndall, in his seventh lecture, given on Tuesday last, resumed the subject of electricity, and illustrations of the same described the successive stages in the formation of the voltaic pile, or battery, from the time of Galvani and Volta, in the manner of Dr. Faraday, Davy, and other philosophers; and he exhibited the production of light and heat when the two ends of the battery were connected with platinum wire. Professor Tyndall stated that Volta ascribed the electric action of the battery to the contact of the two metals in the heart of the battery, which was then disputed, but which was set aside by Faraday's discovery that the current was due to chemical action, and that the electricity was developed by the metals. Among his numerous experiments, Dr. Tyndall showed how electric currents could be made to produce motion, and how the power of the battery could be increased by the addition of cells. In the table in the lecture, and bringing them in contact, &c. He then proceeded to the consideration of the phenomena of electro-magnetism, and explained the "Oersted" effect, that the copper wire connected with a voltaic battery in action becomes magnetic, and illustrated the same by the experiment of the magnetic needle. The law fully illustrated; and it was further shown that, when a quantity of copper, isolated by contact with glass, was placed in the path of the wire, the most attractive power is very much increased; but that, when a piece of soft iron was placed in the heart of the coil, the magnetic power was increased. Evidence of this was abundantly afforded in the heavy weights sustained by the electro-magnet, and the "lifting" power of the machine was also illustrated in his elaborate experiments. Dr. Tyndall stated that this power had been employed by Mr. Page in the construction of his electro-magnetic engine, which was then described and explained, and employed in locomotive manufacture—the voltaic battery then replacing the steam-engine as a motive power.

On Friday evening, Feb. 17, the discourse will be given by W. Huggins, Esq., F.R.S., "On the Physical and Chemical Constitution of the Fixed Stars and Nebulæ."

From the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1865 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press:—"There are now published in the United Kingdom 1,000 newspapers, viz., 600 in England, 141 Wales, 41; Scotland, 109; Ireland, 112; British Isles, 14. Of these 1,000 papers 500 are published in Saturday, 200 on Monday, 200 in Wales, eleven duties in Scotland, twelve duties in Ireland, and one duties in the British Isles. Of the number published 500 are published daily, 300 quarterly journals, and 200 monthly publications, each having a distinctive character, by which the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Independents, and other religious denominations, are represented."

A pleasant hit at the neck-and-neck race of extravagance which the two powers Mindy and Petroleum are running in the States is thus told by the *Cincinnati Gazette*:—"Mr. Petroleum V. Nasby, postmaster at Confederate Cross Roads, gave a party at Turkey's, and brought there, aided by his friend's counsel, a splendid assortment of Petroleum. Everybody was there before they had been assembled long. Mr. Petroleum, accompanied by Colonel Mrs. C., came in, and, after requiring the services of half the assembled, bought a fine piano, and presented it to the sweetheart of Private Allen, home for the adornment of her person. Whereupon Mrs. A. to Mrs. B. on an underside, 'I wouldn't have thought it of Mrs. Petroleum.' 'No more would I,' replied Petroleum." "Another story of the same kind is told. A young lady in Pennsylvania informed a friend that she had made a match must be off, for she grasped the underwriters lover. 'Dad has struck oil,' replied the damsel, determined not to be outdone in the matter of slang.

Letters received from the Gaboon (West Coast of Africa) state that Mr. Walker, factor at Loddiet, having been informed that an English schooner had been taken and plundered by the inhabitants of Ikonal, a village on the River Cams, immediately proceeded to that place in the Phantom steamer, accompanied by the Plantair, attacked and destroyed the village, and erected a large inclosure for the owners of the vessel. Captain Dawsant, chief of the Rear-Admiral's staff, returned to the Gaboon from Ascension in the Ariadne, and proceeded to the mouth of the River Cams, which was the recovery of the cargo of a French vessel illegally seized by the custom officers of Dahomey. The captain was well received by the King, but failed in persuading the latter to abolish human sacrifices. Twelve poor wretches were murdered on the eve of the captain's departure under the pretext of opening the road for the King's journey to the Coast. Captain Dalrymple Dawsant that he could not suppress the established customs of the country without danger to his own life.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

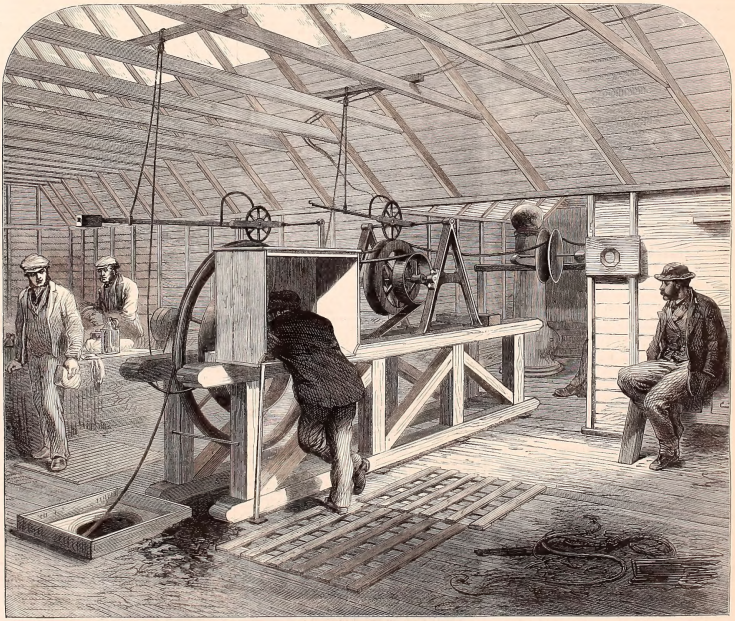


No. 1302.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

A PALACE OF JUSTICE.

At last there appears to be reasonable ground for hope that Justice will be provided with court accommodation in the metropolis adequate to her wants and suited to her dignity. For thirty years the subject has been more or less under consideration. It was first mooted in the House of Commons by Mr. Hume, who, after the destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire, urged the localisation, as far as possible, of all the Law Courts on a single central site, for reasons of public convenience and economy. It was, unquestionably, a branch of law reform—if we may venture so to describe it—upon which the veteran economist was competent to give a trustworthy opinion. Three several Committees of the House of Commons have inquired into the subject, and a Royal Commission, composed of men of the highest reputation and character, on a searching review of the whole case, has strongly recommended it. The Imperial Legislature is never precipitate in the adoption of projects which, however much needed, however loudly called for, however ultimately inevitable, would sweep away what is old, unsightly, but interlaced with all sorts of out-of-the-way existing interests, in order to substitute for it something which shall be at once simple, adequate, convenient for its purpose, and ornamental in its appearance. Our law is a confused heap of statutes and judicial decisions—our law courts miserable "hovels," "dog-holes," "cucumber-frames," scattered about without the slightest regard to contiguity. It is only quite lately, and through an immense amount of investigation and reinvestigation, that we have worked our way to the conclusion that a Palace of Justice is a practicable idea, and will, on the whole, be better than nobody-knows-how-many scattered and wretchedly-inconvenient huts.

Since the time when the expediency of bringing all our law courts together upon one site and rearing for them a single pile of buildings was first brought under the notice of Parliament, the business transactions of the country have increased beyond all power of accurate calculation. Trade, agriculture, and commerce have originated and accumulated an immense mass of individual interests, most of which, at some stage or



MACHINERY FOR TAKING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

other of their growth, require some service which law only can administer, and many of which raise conflicting claims which law is required to settle. The augmentation of wealth has been enormous, and continues at a progressive rate. The diffusion of it is wide, beyond all precedent and parallel. The innumerable processes by which it is collected and distributed necessitate a frequent resort to law offices and courts, the more frequent, of course, in proportion to its aggregate amount and to the number of persons amongst whom it is divided. The external accommodation, which was barely sufficient for the wants of our great-grandsires, is preposterously inadequate for their great-grandchildren, who, besides being three times as many in number, do business to an extent which a hundred years ago would have been simply fabulous.

Perhaps, however, there is no part of Europe which, in proportion to the amount and variety of interests adjudicated upon from year to year, has made so little provision as we have done in the way of material and official accommodation for the easy, unimpeded, economical transaction of legal affairs. Such provision as we have grumbled at and put up with for the last thirty years has been a scandal to our otherwise fair fame, and it has been a matter of reproach, which we could not gainsay, that while nowhere is justice more promptly and impartially administered than in England, nowhere is it more barbarously lodged. It is not necessary to read the bluebooks in order to arrive at this conviction. It is not a case in which faith must rest on testimony. It begins to be matter of which we are few persons who do not, at some period of their lives, if they visit the metropolis at all, enter one or more of the law courts, either as witnesses, defendants, witnesses, jurymen, or idlers. No matter in what capacity they go, no matter into what court they enter, they will be struck with the singularly straitened, unwholesome, dingy appearance of the place. The Rolls Court, perhaps, may be considered an exception—the only one; otherwise, in Westminster, Chancery-lane, Lincoln's-inn, Guildhall, or wheresoever else a court of justice can be found in the metropolis, a deficiency of space, light, and ventilation, to say nothing of architectural propriety, will force itself upon the notice. It curiosity be pushed to extremes, it may even be possible to discover the place mentioned by Mr. Bovill wherein the full Court of Queen's Bench is occasionally obliged to hold its sittings in two pairs of stairs in a remote part of the building, where there is accommodation for neither judges, counsel, attorneys, nor witnesses—"not," in Mr. Bovill's words, "in a shed or a hovel, but in a place little better than a dog-hole."

The dispersion of the Courts and their distance from a central site are a greater evil than even want of accommodation. Loss of time is the consequence, and loss of time is loss of money. Barristers, solicitors, and suitors are subjected to ly unnecessary delays, and the last, at any rate, by the vexatious attendant on them. The Commissioners have summed up the evils flowing from this source in most emphatic terms. "Of all the elements of inconvenience," they observe, "there is none more important than time; of all the sources of vexation attendant on it, there is none more bitter than unnecessary delay. It court be separated from court, and courts be at a distance from the offices of the officers separated from each other; if both are at a distance from the chambers of barristers and the offices of attorneys and solicitors, it is obvious that time must be lost in the transaction of business, at every stage of its progress and conclusion in it."

Having described the evils requiring to be dealt with in language which, when compared with the facts of the case, may claim to be regarded as moderate, we proceed to sketch an outline of the plan submitted to Parliament by the Attorney-General for effectually extinguishing them. The general idea is, of course, the concentration upon one spot of all the more important of our courts and offices within easy distance from the chambers of counsel and practising attorneys. The Government proposition will be best appreciated by considering it in reference to, first, the site of the structure; secondly, its architectural character; thirdly, its cost, and the means of meeting it.

The site selected consists of about seven acres and a half of land, immediately north of the point of junction of Fleet-street with the Strand, between Chancery-lane on the west and Clement's Inn in the latter. It is recommended by the following advantages:—It occupies the centre of what may be called the legal district, and comprises within a radius of a quarter of a mile all the Inns of Court and the offices of two thirds of the practising attorneys in London; it lies between two great thoroughfares—Holborn and the Strand—in the very heart of the metropolis; it is now covered with a perfect mass of courts, lanes, and alleys, the whole of small and little value, and very many of them of a disreputable character. It is, therefore, eligible for the purpose; it may be secured at a moderate expense, regard being had to its situation and extent, and the use to which it will be applied will effect an improvement, sanitary and moral, of one of the worst neighbourhoods in the metropolis.

The architectural character of the building can only be generally described. It will consist of one pile, within which, probably, a series of commodious law courts will be arranged, and along the façade of which, fronting the Strand, the law offices will be placed. The thoroughfares on all the four sides of the building will be spacious. Thus much seems to have been determined upon. No details have yet been settled. When the site has been secured, Government proposes to ascertain, by a commission of well-informed persons, the amount of accommodation required for each court and its offices, and what will be the best arrangement to meet the general convenience of the public and the wants of the profession. It is contemplated, as soon as this report has been made, that the competition of a limited number of architects who stand high in their profession shall be invited, with the understanding that of the plans sent in the one selected shall not only be best adapted to meet the wants of those who are to use the building, but also to answer the public demands in regard to the general beauty and dignity of the structure.

And now as to the ways and means. The estimated cost of the site and building is £1,000,000. This sum, or what expenditure is to be provided for, in the first instance, by the Treasury; but it is believed that the Treasury will reimburse itself from the following sources:—There was, says the Attorney-General, in October, 1863, a sum amounting to £6,000,000 standing invested in Consols, to the credit of the Chancery Court, called the "Fund B." It has accumulated from the banking profits derived from the management of suitors' stock, which at the same date—October, 1863—was £1,500,000. To this investment will sell out £1,000,000, which, at the present price of Consols, will realise about £900,000. It is calculated that the Treasury will save £200,000 in respect of sites alienated, and rents now paid of offices which, after the completion of the proposed change, will be no longer wanted. This will make £1,100,000 of the £1,500,000 required. For the remainder, £400,000 of the remaining £600,000 it is intended that for the next fifty years fees shall be paid on certain proceedings in each of the courts which will benefit by the new arrangement, to be appropriated as redemption annuities. Eventually, the whole expenditure will be made out without laying the smallest additional burden upon the taxpayers.

The scheme looks at first sight too good to be true. Indeed, there are some who affirm that the reliance placed upon the anticipated sales of Fund B. is unwarranted by Government, however, pledge their responsibility for the existence and the availability of the fund. The real ground for apprehension is that the actual outlay will far exceed the estimate. But should it be so, no one who has any regard for the character of his country, will begrudge the amount which may be found indispensable to the proper attainment of a desirable object to the subjects of the realm.

MACHINERY FOR TAKING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

IN the old Illustrated London News of Journal we have given illustrations of the shipping and stowing of the Atlantic telegraph cable on board the Great Eastern steam-ship, now lying in the Medway, to which the cable is brought, by barges, both at the moment of departure by the two hulks that come down alternately from the manufactoryat what at first sight resembles a huge Catherine wheel, but which, as shows the apparatus erected upon the lower deck of the Great Eastern for hauling in the cable as delivered by the vessel alongside and passing it down into the hold, where it is to be stowed in the three great iron tanks, specially fitted for the purpose, the first of which is shown in a former Illustration. The mechanism does not require much explanation, as it is of the simplest description, until the cable is passed over a set of wheels or rollers, at a uniform rate of speed, regulated by the pressure of the levers at the top holding the cable steady in the groove between which it passes, the place where it enters the ship is on the right hand of our View, and on the left hand is the aperture by which it descends into the hold. The man who is seen leaning against the frame, with his head thrown into a kind of upright position, is Mr. Measures Napier Denam" pronounced to put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes. The distance between the two ships is about a mile, or a little more of the terrestrial circumference; yet, when next midsummer allows the Great Eastern to set forth, the mighty errand across the Atlantic, we shall be satisfied if she can perform the task in as many days.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Session was opened on Wednesday by the Emperor in person. His ceremonious progress from the Tuileries, in the Salle des Etats, in the Louvre. We give in another column his Majesty's speech entire, which was received with acclamations. A perusal of it will show that the indications that it was to be of a pacific character have been fully realised.

The Court at Compiègne. France and Sweden was signed on Wednesday.

The Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Chigi, has had an audience of the Emperor, at which his Eminence expressed regret for the publicity his powers letters to the Bishop of Orleans have given to the question. The Emperor, it is said, graciously received the explanation.

The ball at the Tuileries on Wednesday night was the most brilliant of the season, and was graced by the presence of the Empress, who was beautifully attired in white lace, and wore a crown of pearls. Their Majesties were accompanied by Prince Napoleon, Princess Clotilde, and Princess Mathilde. The Empress conversed a great part of the evening with Prince Napoleon, who appeared at a Court ball in an unusual event.

On Saturday night Prince Napoleon gave a ball at the Palais Royal, entertaining in his twenty-two saloons 1400 guests, among whom were the ministers, letters, arts, and commerce. Of the industrial class there were a good many, and they were among the most favoured guests. Dancing was banished from the first floor, where the Emperor and Empress, All the Corps Diplomatique, with the exception of Prince Gortschakoff and Baron Brunnow, Russia, were present. It is understood in Paris that Prince Napoleon, with the concurrence of his brother, the Emperor, has determined to withdraw before the public in a more prominent position than he has hitherto occupied, and one in accordance with the confidence reposed in him by the Government. He is now Vice-President of the Privy Council, and, as is supposed, Regent, in case of the heir apparent ascending the throne while a minor.

The appeal of the "Thirteen" (M. Garnier-Pagès and others), condemned for illegally assembling at the funeral of Manin and other persons, was dismissed, last Saturday, by the Court of Cassation.

The first sale of the sale of the late Duc de Morny's property, directed to antique bronzes, were throughout numerously attended. Count de Nieuwerkerke was the purchaser for the Louvre. Mr. Sewell, for the British Museum; and M. Helbig, for the Berlin Museum, were constant attendants. The gladiator's bronze found at Herculaneum was purchased for the Emperor, at 13,000f. It consists of two thighpieces, two bracelets, a buckler, and helmet, and forms a part of a present of antiquities, offered, in 1802, by the Queen of Naples to Mdme. Bonaparte, wife of the First Consul. The Emperor has also bought a complete curass with a belt. The Louvre has purchased a bronze seat, which has no equal in any of the museums of Europe. It was knocked down at 3000f. Count de Nieuwerkerke also bought for the Louvre, for 4350f., a small bust of a Roman youth. The Minerva found at Besançon fetched very nearly 20,000f., rumour naming the Duke d'Aumale as the purchaser. The total proceeds of these four days amount to 109,686f.

The basin of ornamental water in the garden of the Luxembourg Palace has been drained and cleaned. From it have been taken cartloads of mud and barrowfull of children's toys, particularly boats and ships, which had foundered on stormy days; also tops, balls, and hoops, the accumulation of the last seven years.

At the last sitting of L'Académie des Sciences (Institut) the prize founded by Astronomer Lalande for the most signal advance made in knowledge of the solar system was awarded to Richard Carrington, of Redhill, where that gentleman has a private observatory, and for seven years (1854-1861) had assiduously kept watch for the detection and mapping out of spots on the sun. He had placed on record 304 groups on the surface of that luminary the accuracy of which had been verified.

A hotly-contested election for a vacant seat in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has ended in the nomination of M. Caubin, a rigid Catholic, by a majority of seven votes, against sixteen given to M. Bersot, a redacteur of the *Débats*.

The provincial journals announce the death of two communists—a man named Allemand, aged 80, at Mas-en-Garnier, in the Aveyron (Aube), and a woman named Giroux, aged 101, at Nismes (Gard).

A terrible colliery explosion occurred on the 9th inst. in a coalpit at Dernin (Nord). Nearly 300 men were in the pit at the time. The subterranean fire was extinguished as soon as found, and preasures were adopted for extricating the unfortunate miners. The latest intelligence states that twelve men were killed.

SPAIN.

The Government has approved of the publication of the encyclical, except those portions which are contrary to the Royal prerogative.

The proposition to compel the nation generally to pay its taxes in advance has met with such opposition that it has had to be virtually given up. The Finance Minister, treating with a committee of the Cortes on the subject, has consented that only those persons paying taxes to the amount of more than sixty reals, and officials whose annual salaries exceed 8000 reals, shall be compelled to pay in advance. Persons who avail themselves of the privilege will be allowed interest at the rate of eight per cent.

Senor Bonansinga, the Minister of Finance, has announced that a capitalist has offered to negotiate a loan for the Government at 41.

A typhus fever, which appeared last week, demanded the abolition of slavery in the Spanish possessions.

From San Domingo we learn that the so-called insurgents have achieved another victory over the Spanish troops.

The general impression is that the Spanish American Republics has given up the adjustment of the quarrel between Peru and Spain, and left Peru to settle the affair single-handed. General Vivanco has accordingly been dispatched by the Peruvian Government to the Chinchas in order to treat, and terminate the difficulty. He was to propose to the Spanish Government to the decision of a mixed commission appointed by the two Governments. Admiral Pareja insisted, however, as a preliminary of the appointment of the Spanish squadron being guaranteed, and it was thought that Peru would submit.

ITALY.

A decree issued by King Victor Emmanuel authorises the publication of the Pope's encyclical throughout the kingdom of Italy, but reserves the right of the laity and clergy to declare in what the validity of those passages which are opposed to the institutions and laws of Italy.

His Majesty has received the deputation from the municipality of Turin at his Palace at Florence. The King expressed his thanks of the council and expressed entire good feeling towards the people of Turin.

Some disturbances have taken place in Padua, chiefly set on foot by the students of the University, several of whom have in consequence been arrested by the authorities.

General Garibaldi has written to a gentleman in Liverpool, stating that he will not be able to visit England this year.

Count Sartiges has forwarded a note to the Holy See remonstrating, on the part of the French Government, against the attack of Mgr. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio in Paris, to the Bishop of Moulins and the Archbishop of Auch. The Papal Government has disavowed the conduct of the Nuncio, who, as will be seen by our French news, has apologised to the Emperor Napoleon.

The deficit in the Pontifical Budget for 1865 is calculated at 3,000,000 scudi (equal to £600,000 or £1,000,000 sterling).

A memorandum has been sent by the Pope to the Russian Government complaining of the suppression of the Catholic convents in Poland, and also of the sequestration of the goods of the Church.

One of the secretaries of the Russian Legation has been banished from Rome for having given a challenge to a duel with a Neapolitan noble. His antagonist was banished the city for life.

An interesting discovery of industrial exhibition is to open at Rome on the 9th of March and to last six months.

TURKEY.

It was announced privately to the Austrian Reichsrath, on Monday, that the Government agreed with the main points of the address to the Emperor, which the Diets of Hungary and Croatia will next immediately after the close of the Reichsrath's Session.

The draught of a Customs tariff is to be submitted to the Reichsrath in the course of next month, and an international conference, consisting of delegates from England and Austrian representatives, to investigate the present state of the trade between England and Austria, with a view to extending the commercial relations by a reduction of tariffs.

The Government has prohibited the clergy of Galicia from receiving subscriptions for the Polish National Loan in the Polish priests.

A Vienna letter mentions that the directors of all the journals in that city, without distinction of party, have addressed a petition to the Government complaining of the present legislation on the press, and praying for a modification of it.

PRUSSIA.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Herr Grabow said that he had received a report recently presented to him by the inhabitants of Cologne not in his own name, but in that of the Liberal majority of the Rhine Province, complaining of a want of right and liberty.

A proposition of Herren Schultze Delitzsch and Faucher to abolish the laws against coalitions of working men has been under debate in the Lower Chamber.

Under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Prussia, an international exhibition of machines, implements, and productions of agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, together with objects of flowers and foresters' household economy, will be opened on the 16th of May, in the large grounds of the Horticultural Society at Cologne.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has not addressed a receipt to the Minister of the Interior evoking the loyalty of Russians in reference to his Majesty calling for reform, which he considers an interference with his prerogative, and expresses that he will never again deal with such similar letters from his faithful nobility.

Mr. Charles Edward Stowe, Professor of English Literature in the Imperial Alexander Lyceum, has been appointed, from among fourteen candidates, to be chief of Regent Alexander in the University of St. Petersburg, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. T. B. Shaw, M.A.

Foreigners passing through the Russian Legation or Consulate may reside and travel in Russia for six months without exchanging their passports for a passport of residence.

Telegrams from Warsaw and elsewhere have been published in the English and French newspapers announcing the assassination and deportation of Poland with Russia and consequent changes among the officials in the Polish Government. These, we learn from a telegram, are entirely unfounded.

AMERICA.

The latest news from New York is to the morning of the 8th inst. Accounts of the opening of peace negotiations between the Federals and the Confederates, and of their complete failure, reached us almost simultaneously. The Canada, which arrived during Tuesday night from Boston and Halifax, brought the news that three Confederate Commissioners—Vice-President Stephens, Senator Hunter, and Judge Campbell—had arrived at Fort Monroe on the 2nd inst., in order to discuss peace unofficially; that Secretary Seward had gone to Fort Monroe to meet them; and that President Lincoln himself had left Washington for Fort Monroe in consequence of a telegram from Mr. Seward. This important

news was brought to us by New York despatches to the afternoon of the 3rd inst. The Hibernian, which arrived on Wednesday evening, brought, however, telegraphic news from New York to the morning of the 5th inst., to the effect that the peace conference between President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and the Confederate Commissioners has proved a failure, and that both Governments remain as they were. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward had returned to Washington; and a secret session of the Cabinet had been held there. The Associated Press despatches state that President Lincoln and Mr. Seward had an informal conference with Messrs. Hunter, Stephens, and Campbell, on board a steamer at Hampton Roads, which lasted four hours; and it is positively known that it resulted in no change in the attitude of either Government. In other words, it was a failure.

The war news is not important. There had been no operations in the neighbourhood of Richmond; and the Confederate squadron had retired up the James River. Part of the Federal fleet had left the Cape Fear River for Charleston; and it would seem from Confederate accounts that the Federals had assembled their troops near Fort Fisher, and had probably abandoned for a time active operations against the town of Wilmington. The main body of General Sherman's army had crossed the Savannah River, and commenced on the 17th ult. its march, in three columns, through South Carolina towards Charleston and Branchville, but had experienced great difficulties at the outset in consequence of heavy rains, which had rendered the swamps impassable. Federal accounts stated that General Sherman was within forty miles of Charleston, that General Foster was co-operating with him, and that the Confederates were offering resistance at every point, but were being rapidly driven from all their defensive positions. Confederate despatches, however, asserted that all General Sherman's efforts to cross the Combahee River had hitherto failed. A number of steamers had been sent from Cairo up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, for the purpose, as it was said, of removing General Thomas's army to "a new base." The Confederate General Hill had announced that, in case of need, all the cotton stored in Augusta would be burned, even though the burning might cause the destruction of the city; and the Richmond papers stated that measures had been taken to destroy all cotton in Georgia and the Carolinas whenever it might be in danger of falling into the Federals' hands.

President Davis has appointed the 10th of March as a day of fast and prayer. The Confederate Congress was considering a bill for the impressment of 40,000 negroes for "menial service" with the army, and had rejected an amendment providing that none of them should at any time be armed and employed as soldiers. General Breckenridge has been appointed Confederate Secretary for War.

The Federal War Department has arranged to exchange with the South all prisoners now in close confinement or in irons.

Admiral Porter has made a special report to the Federal Government on the monitors. He says they behaved better in rough weather when off Fort Fisher than any of the rest of the fleet, though they became very uncomfortable for the officers and men, shipping much water. On one of his ironclads the Admiral gets quite eloquent. He says:—"The Monadnock is capable of crossing the ocean alone (when her compasses are once adjusted properly), and could destroy any vessel in the French or British navy, lay their towns under contribution, and return again (provided she could pick up coal) without fear of being followed. She could certainly clear any harbour on our coast of blockaders in case we were at war with a foreign Power."

General Butler had made a speech at Lowell, in which he fiercely attacked Admiral Porter, and especially General Grant, whom he charged with preventing an exchange of prisoners with the South and with lavishly wasting the blood of his troops. As to himself, he hoped that when he died his epitaph might be—"Here lies the General who saved the lives of his soldiers at Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, and who never commanded the army of the Potomac."

A joint resolution submitting to the decision of the State Legislatures the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States has passed the House of Representatives, amid great enthusiasm, by 119 ayes to 56 noes. The Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Western Virginia Legislatures and the New York Assembly have ratified the constitutional amendment, and it has been ratified in Illinois and Rhode Island by the Lower Houses. In the Senate Mr. Sumner has introduced resolutions declaring the consent of the rebel States to the measure to be unnecessary while they are in rebellion; and the Senate has passed joint resolutions declaring Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, not entitled to representation in the Electoral College. President Lincoln has been serenaded at Washington, when he made a speech, in which he said that the passage of the amendment abolishing slavery was an occasion of congratulation for the whole world. He thought the measure was a fitting if not indispensable adjunct to the winding up of the great difficulty. He wished the re-union of the States to be so effected as to remove all causes of future disturbance. "The emancipating proclamation," said Mr. Lincoln, "falls short of what the amendment will effect when consummated."

The Senate has passed the retaliation resolutions, with the amendment that the retaliation should be in conformity with the usages of war among civilised nations.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Niagara Falls, and also for the Illinois-Michigan Canal. The latter will enable gun-boats to pass from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan.

Mr. Stanton has ordered the re-annexation of Arizona to the Pacific department, under General Macdowell. The limits of the Southern department are intended to embrace North Carolina.

A coloured lawyer has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court.

The peace negotiations diminished the premium on gold at New York to about 105 per cent; but it rose again to about 113 per cent on the 4th inst., when the failure of those negotiations became known.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Government has given up Burleigh, the Confederate partisan who seized a steamer on Lake Erie, for trial in the United States; and the Canadian Legislature has almost unanimously passed he Alien Bill introduced by the Colonial Ministry. This bill provides that, on complaint of a resident, the Governor-General may order aliens to quit the Provinces, after giving them notice, through the *Official Gazette*, of their intended expulsion. The accused may, however, tender reasons for non-compliance.

The report of Colonel Jervois respecting the defences of Canada has been published. Colonel Jervois is of opinion that if Montreal and Quebec were placed in a condition for defence, and the river between Montreal and Quebec commanded by iron-plated vessels, a successful resistance could be made to any attempt to subjugate the country, so long as Great Britain had the command of the sea. The defence of Upper Canada is, in his opinion, more difficult. Even there, however, points are to be found—for instance, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton—which, if properly fortified, would offer a most serious, if not effectual, resistance to an enemy.

THE BRAZILS.

We have news from Rio Janiero to the 24th ult.

Paysandú was taken by the Brazilians on the 2nd inst., after a sanguinary conflict which lasted fifty hours. The losses were heavy on both sides, including several Generals killed. Great mortality was found to exist in the city.

The Brazilian army is marching on Montevideo.

The Diplomatic Corps have taken an energetic course in presence of these events, which threaten the tranquillity and commercial interests of that city.

The forces of Paraguay have taken Fort Corunbra, in the province of Matto Grosso. It is believed that they have also captured Forts Miranda and Dorrado.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Tranquillity is completely restored in China, and little or nothing is heard of the remains of the rebels.

Two Japanese have been executed as accomplices in the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird. Two French sailors at Yokohama were riotous on shore, and were set upon by a crowd of armed Japanese and killed. It is reported that the batteries of Simonosaki are in course of being rebuilt, and one of our gun-boats has gone to the strait in order to ascertain the truth of the matter. The British forces are still in the Bay of Jeddo.

NEW ZEALAND.

Sir George Grey has at length accepted the resignation of the Fox Ministry, and a new Cabinet has been formed, consisting of Mr. Weld, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Sewell, Attorney-General; Mr. Fitzherbert, Treasurer; Major Atkinson, Colonial Defence Master; Major Richardson, Postmaster-General. Mr. Weld, Major Atkinson, and Major Richardson are members of what is known as the war party. Mr. Weld, in his statement of policy, declares that the double system of government by Governor and Ministers has resulted in evil to both races in New Zealand. He will recommend the Assembly to request the Home Government to withdraw the whole of the troops from the colony and instruct the Governor to be guided by his constitutional advisers. He recommends a small standing colonial force, and a strong military post about the centre of the Ngatiruanui country.

In the Waikato districts quiet appeared to be permanently restored, but at Taranaki the enemy were still in arms, and held possession of the country beyond the guns of the redoubts.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE interchange of news between Australia and home—as all, even the native born, affectionately call the mother country—is ordinarily as one-sided in interest as the Homeric swap of the golden armour for the brass. What the mail brings us is the expectation of a week before and the town-talk of a week after; while we are pretty well assured, in spite of a reasonably good opinion of ourselves, that the Australian intelligence with you is but an item in the day's account. This time, however, the balance seems to be more even; for we are all pleased, though rather surprised, to find that our remonstrances on the transportation question have not altogether been thrown to the winds, and that even the leading organs of public opinion think we are not presumptuous in looking sharp after the safety of our lives and fortunes. At the same time, the said journals are not to be complimented on their Australian knowledge. It is sickening to find that we cannot enter upon a protest without being harked back upon that everlasting Lord North and the American War. The unanimous desire to stop the infiltration of crime from Western Australia, by cutting off the channel of supply, is so far from being a move towards separation that there never was a time when the colonists were more united in heart to the English Crown and people. And good reason why. As the last Census shows, nine tenths of the Victorians are British born, and of these nine tenths at least a half have not been ten years away from their native shores. There never would be an idea of separation in Australian minds if it were not incessantly started by the English press. These colonies cost England nothing, and add to her income many millions; and why she should be so exceedingly anxious to cut the painter is a puzzle, for the first consequence of the child setting up for itself would be, as in America, the introduction of heavy protective duties, anything but pleasant or profitable to your importers. I repeat that the feeling here is most loyal; and if Mr. M'Culloch has expressed himself considerably briskly, it is "only pretty Fanny's way." He is a rough and ready Scotchman, and in his proposed interference with the mail service only took the shortest and sharpest way of rousing attention to the fact that we are in earnest. There is a conference now sitting here of delegates from the three colonies—South Australia and Tasmania being the other two—but it is unlikely that they will originate anything.

The first Session of the fourth Parliament of Victoria was opened on the 28th of November. The Governor, in the customary speech, promised a land bill, the reform of the Legislative Council, amendment of the insolvency law, a bill for establishing post-office savings banks; for imposing a legacy duty; and concluded by stating that application had been made to the Home Government for a material contribution, in the shape of ships and guns, to assist in securing the colony against aggression.

The recent brief Session of our Parliament has been attended by some results unexpected to particular parties more than to the public. So long as the elections were going on, the Ministry left the question open; or, if anything, went in on the side of native industry. The cry from the tradesmen and operatives in this direction was so strong that the free-trade party appeared to be entirely at a discount. When the result of the elections was known, it turned out that the majority between free traders and pseudo-Protectionists was so overwhelming for Mr. M'Culloch that he was completely master of the position; and since then we have heard little indeed of protection. It is, in fact, a matter which no one colony can settle for itself. If any one is sufficiently rich and independent to be able virtually to do without customs duties, she drags the others perforce in her wake. This is, probably, about to be the case with South Australia. By Mr. Goyder's recent valuations, the squatters, alias shepherd kings, have been obliged to submit to such a heavy increase of rental that it is believed Adelaide will be able to declare herself a free port. In this case, Victoria must follow suit, or be completely undersold in her own markets. For this reason, among others, considerable anxiety has been felt as to whether the rentals of the Victorian sheep-runs would be, in like manner, revalued, so as to give an additional half a million of revenue. No change, however, is to be made till 1870. The present land bill, which is virtually carried, applies itself only to the sale of the agricultural soil. In this it is tolerably liberal. The settler may select any quantity up to 640 acres at £1 per acre, and pay for it at the end of the first year; or, if he prefer to let it run for five years, paying meanwhile 2s. per acre rent, it will be then put up at auction, and sold, after full compensation for all improvements. The soil of Victoria is generally so rich, and at the same time so sparsely timbered, that £1 per acre pays the purchaser far better than a dollar would do in poorer soil, where the land has to be cleared. If the farmers here would grow reactionally, and not exhaust the soil by perpetual white crops, this would be one of the greatest corn-growing regions in the world. As it is, we buy our corn; and if Americans, as they often do at Adelaide, fail us, we have dear bread, a heavy item to be set against high wages. Still, there is very little real distress, and that little chiefly the growth of intemperance, the curse of these colonies. The merchants, indeed, look very serious since the receipt of the recent mail. The tightness of the money market at home, of course, reacts very prejudicially here. Two considerable failures—those of Messrs. Cleve and Joske—have already taken place, collectively, for an amount considerably exceeding £100,000. Trade, however, generally is sound enough; and the depression would have lasted only a few days but for the unaccountable conduct of the Minister. A partial readjustment of the tariff has been long announced, and, of course, until the details are known, commerce on a large scale is paralysed. In this state of things the Budget has been suspended till the reopening of Parliament in February.

Meantime, the town rejoices in the coming Christmas. The balls, picnics, fancy bazaars, promenade concerts, &c., are innumerable; and the fine arts are represented by Mr. Frith's picture of "The Derby Day," which the people crowd to see.

A fire broke out in Brisbane, Queensland, on the night of Dec. 1, by which the entire block of houses encompassed by Queen, Albert, Elizabeth, and George Streets, with the exception of one or two buildings, was laid in ruins.

The festival of the Skaters' Club, St. Petersburg, took place on the 26th ult., on the Neva, opposite the English Quay, and was honoured with the presence of the Emperor and the majority of the Princes of the Imperial family, besides a large number of persons of distinction, including many ladies. Festoons and garlands of light, with chandeliers, immense torches, and Bengal fires illuminated the inclosure, formed by a cordon of coloured lanterns. Many of the skaters also carried torches, while others, and particularly ladies, bore small lanterns on their heads and at their waists. The proceedings began at half-past eight in the evening, and were kept up with spirit until midnight. Punch, tea, and other refreshments were distributed in pavilions, and in the centre of the inclosure had been erected a pile of enormous blocks of ice, the surface of which, cut into facets, glittered in the coloured fires around like diamonds. A military band executed waltzes and other dances, to the music of which the skaters glided rapidly along in couplets, sometimes in Indian file, sometimes rapidly crossing each other and forming mazy circles around the sledges and privileged spectators. An immense crowd looked on the brilliant spectacle from outside the barrier.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

CONCLUSION OF PEACE BETWEEN SPAIN AND PERU.—Madrid, Feb. 16.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced in the Congress to-day that peace had been signed between Spain and Peru, the latter State paying to Spain an indemnity of 400 million reals.

Three thousand five hundred barrels of gunpowder have recently been added to the powder stored in the Government magazines at Marchwood. The guard there has been increased.

Constantinople journals of the 25th ult. announce that Fuad Pacha, the Grand Vizier, having sent for Mdme. Ristori to his palace, presented to her from the Sultan a necklace of diamonds engraved with his Majesty's cipher. This favour was said to be a mark of the Sovereign's appreciation of the great performer's talent.

The Portrait published in our Number for the 28th of January as that of the late Dr. W. H. Baikie, R.N., the African traveller, was in reality the portrait of Dr. Robert Baikie, formerly of the Madras Army, now residing in Edinburgh. They were both natives of Orkney, and near relatives, but the deceased was much the younger man. He died the other day at Sierra Leone, after some years' absence from England. The mistake originated with the photographers who supplied us with the portrait.

The Cape papers contain voluminous accounts of the cruiser Shenandoah, formerly the Sea King, and her doings. She is commanded by Captain Waddell, and had a complement of about seventy-four men. After taking in her armament and leaving Maderia, under circumstances revealed in some recent law proceedings in England, she had captured and burned five Federal merchant vessels: one she released on finding that the chief owner was a Confederate, and a friend of the captain.

A biographical sketch of the late Horace Vernet gives the following anecdote:—"One day Louis Philippe, who had ordered Vernet to paint the picture of the 'Siege of Valenciennes,' was explaining his ideas as to how the artist ought to group the different figures, and insisted that Louis XIV. should be placed at the head of an attacking column at the moment of the assault. Vernet remarked that the great King had not taken quite so direct and heroic a part in the action. 'It is a family tradition,' objected Louis Philippe. 'That may be,' replied the artist, 'but it is a legend only, and I am a painter of history.'"

An American journal asserts that in the annual report of the chief of the bureau of ordnance of the United States Navy department, it is stated that—"On the field of Gettysburg there were 27,574 guns picked up, and of these 24,000 were found to be loaded, and half of them were double loaded. One fourth had from three to ten loads in, and many had five or six balls to one charge of powder. In some cases the powder was above the ball, in others the cartridges were not broken at the end, while in one musket twenty-three balls, sixty-two buckshot, and a quantity of powder were all mixed up together."

The *Leone di San Marco* of Catania (Sicily) announces that the eruption of Mount Etna is continuing. The first outbreak was at the foot of Mount Frumenti, north-west of the principal crater, and the second in the Valle del Bue, about a mile distant. The lava first divided into two branches, which took the direction of Villanova and Randazzo; and afterwards into three, one of which ran towards Piedimonte, another by Giarrita, and the third in the direction of Masceli—this last flowed as far as Scorciavacchi, about five miles from the town of Nunziata. The lava is advancing very slowly, and the damage done is not very considerable.

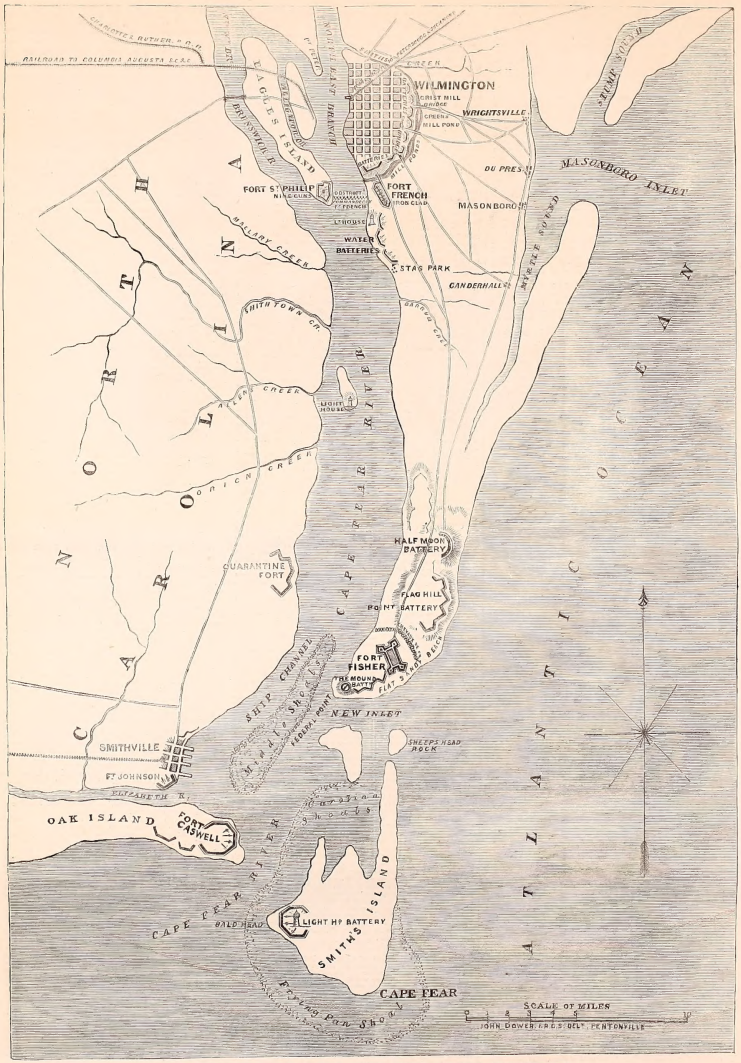
Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered, at £12 6s. 8d. per statute adult, the Peeress, 777 tons, belonging to the Merchant Shipping Company, London, to sail with emigrants on the 27th of March, from Plymouth, to Adelaide, South Australia.——The Maryborough, 2500 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., sailed on the 9th inst. from Liverpool for Queensland, Captain E. Davis, commander; Surgeon Superintendent Dr. A. Levitt, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Needham, matron. She is the fiftieth vessel that has sailed on the land order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 445 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers.

Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1865 fully sustains the credit of its predecessors for the careful classification and condensation of materials, gleaned from the most varied and authentic sources of information. Nor does that valuable manual, Dod's Parliamentary Companion for the current year, show any sign of falling off in completeness and accuracy. In addition to the usual carefully revised lists of the members of the two houses and the fullest particulars concerning their personal and political connections, there is a chapter giving a succinct but comprehensive explanation of Parliamentary terms, forms and proceedings; and the third part contains a statement, compiled from the latest returns, of the population and registered electors of each county and borough.

WILMINGTON AND THE CAPE FEAR RIVER,

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Map of Wilmington and the Cape Fear River, which appears on the following page, will doubtless have a peculiar interest for our readers, as placing before them the scene of Admiral Porter's recent successes. The subjoined particulars have been furnished by a correspondent direct from "Dixie's Land," who was, during four days, an eye-witness of the bombardment of Fort Fisher, and to whom a three months' previous residence at Wilmington had given many facilities for procuring the latest and most reliable information. The port of Wilmington, North Carolina, is situated about twenty miles north of the New Inlet entrance to the Cape Fear River. It is about four miles long and three miles broad, numbering nearly 6000 inhabitants, of whom two thirds are negroes. The streets are built at right angles, and contain many handsome edifices, among which the City Hall, the Custom House, and the marble mansion of J. A. Taylor, a wealthy Northerner, are the most conspicuous. Wilmington, however, owes its notoriety to having been the principal port of rendezvous for blockade-runners since the closing of Charleston Harbour. In spite of the vigilance of the Federal cruisers—there were on an average eighteen blockading the different entrances—as many as 164 runners successfully passed in and out in the twelve months elapsing between Oct. 1, 1863, and Oct. 1, 1864. The value of imports, through the blockade, for the year ending June 30, 1864, was 3,276,000 dols.; and of exports, 65,185,000 dols.—figures not even attained in prosperous times before the war, when imports were almost nil, and exports consisted only of lumber, resin, turpentine, and farm produce. There are two approaches to the Cape Fear River, one at the New Inlet, navigable for vessels not drawing more than 9 ft., and one at the Western Bar, between Smith and Oak Island, where the depth varies from 9 ft. to 13 ft. To the extreme left of Oak Island (not visible in the map) is Fort Camel; and in a straight line with it, on Smith's Island, below Bald Head Light, is Fort Holmes. These two forts formerly commanded the channel, and kept the Federal cruisers at bay when chasing a blockade-runner too close to the bar. Caswell, a very strong, casemated earthwork, has been blown up by the Confederates, as also the batteries on Smith's Island, and Forts Johnson and Pender, one above, the other below Smithville. Fort Fisher, against which Admiral Porter's attack was directed, forms the key to the channel. The inner (direct) distance from Fort Fisher to Caswell is eight miles, but to go round by the Frying Pan Shoals, it is sixty-two miles. The fort itself is described as "an enormous mound of sand"; but it mounted seventy-five guns, Brooks's rifled, protected by traverses, with bombproof casemates below. The best instance of its extraordinary strength is that it sustained a continuous bombardment of twenty-one days, for the attack commenced on the 14th of December and terminated only on the 14th of January. The banks all along the river, as far as Wilmington, and some distance beyond, are protected by formidable masked batteries; and torpedoes and other obstructions—piles and wrecks—have been laid down in the channel by the Confederates, to impede navigation. Even before the arrival of the Northern armada, that portion of the river between Fort St. Philip and Fort French required the utmost skill and caution to pilot a vessel of any width through without running aground or against some hidden danger. Although secret information reached Wilmington as early as the 18th of December of the departure of the Federal fleet from Fortress Monroe, the military authorities in command so little expected an invasion that there were only 400 effective soldiers in the town, and a little over 200 in Fort Fisher, when the shelling began. The Federal forces are now before Half Moon Battery, about fifteen miles below Wilmington; and, as possession of the town is of great importance to them—it commands the high roads to Charleston and Petersburg—they are sure to use strenuous exertions to effect its capture; and this we may expect to hear of by next mail, the Confederates not being prepared for hostile demonstrations in that quarter before spring, nor able to spare sufficient troops for a lengthened resistance.



WILMINGTON AND CAPE FEAR RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

THIS eminent London merchant and philanthropist is one of the leading members of the Jewish community in Great Britain. Sir Moses Montefiore, now in his seventy-ninth or eightieth year, has, by a long course of social usefulness and beneficence, done much to uphold and enhance the respectability of his people, who are justly esteemed as inferior to no other class in England in the virtues of private life, in their character for commercial integrity, and in their zeal for the public welfare consistently with their belief in the future destinies of their own religion and race. As a member of the City Corporation, soon after the removal of those legal disabilities by which the Jews, with all other dissenters from the Established Church, were formerly excluded from civic offices, his example contributed to put an end to the unworthy prejudices which had been fostered by unjust laws derived from the intolerant bigotry of past ages. It was one among the most significant tokens of the era of political reform and general progress that Mr. Sheriff Montefiore should have taken part in giving an entertainment to her Majesty Queen Victoria when she visited Guildhall upon her accession to the throne, in 1837; and upon that occasion he of course received the honour of knighthood. Having subsequently discharged, with equal credit, all the duties of a resident country gentleman and magistrate in the county of Kent, of which he has also been High Sheriff, Sir Moses Montefiore has entered the ranks of our landed aristocracy, and now wears the baronetcy conferred upon him in 1846. These distinctions, with the degrees and diplomas of several learned societies, have testified to the esteem in which he is held by the secular world; but he has earned the gratitude and reverence of his brethren in the Jewish faith by special services done to their cause. Some twenty years ago he went on a mission to Syria and Constantinople, with a view to obtain from the Turkish Government the concession of certain rights for the oppressed Jews of Damascus; and, having been successful in this object, he was presented by the Jews of London, wifes he returned home, with a handsome testimonial of their regard. About a twelvemonth since, the distressed condition of both Jews and Christians in the empire of Morocco having appealed in like manner to his sympathies, Sir Moses Montefiore again undertook a toilsome journey for the purpose of pleading on their behalf. He was graciously received at the Court of the Sultan of Morocco, who listened to his representations, and soon afterwards published an edict granting the needed measures of relief. Upon the news of this result, in April of last year, it was resolved by the Court of Common Council that the thanks of the City of London should be offered to Sir Moses Montefiore "for the signal service rendered by him in having undertaken missions to various countries in relief of communities oppressed for their religious convictions, and more especially for his journey to Morocco, to solicit from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of that country that his Jewish and Christian subjects should be relieved from all civil and religious disabilities." The presentation of this vote of thanks took place at a meeting of the Common Council, held at Guildhall, on the 6th of October last. The Lord Mayor (Alderman W. Lawrence) took occasion to remark that Sir Moses Montefiore had consistently exerted himself, for a long series of years, "not only to alleviate the suffering of his co-religionists, but those of humanity in general, irrespective of creed, colour, or country." Upon this ground, the Portrait of Sir Moses Montefiore (from a photograph by Mr J. C. Twyman, of Ramsgate) will be viewed with interest by all our readers.



SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART.

THE SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN, RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE *Sugarloaf* is an immense conical block of granite 1200 ft. high, which forms the barrier on the southern side of the entrance to the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The entrance to the bay is about three quarters of a mile in breadth, and is guarded on the other side by Fort Santa Cruz. To the inexperienced eye the Sugarloaf looks quite inaccessible. Its ascent has, however, been effected, and is rather a favourite enterprise with young British naval officers, some of whom have succeeded in triumphantly planting the union jack upon its stony summit. In the year 1838 it was attempted by an adventurous Italian lady, calling herself the Donna America Vespucci, who about that time visited Brazil and other South American States, claiming to be regarded as the sole surviving lineal descendant of the Florentine navigator Amerigo Vespucci, who followed next to Columbus in his exploration of the coasts of the New World. This lady, however, failed to get to the summit of the Sugarloaf; but the feat has since been accomplished by others of her sex. An American, named Burdett, accompanied by his wife, succeeded in reaching the top; and a young Scotchwoman, whose name we do not know, has likewise performed the arduous ascent. The Sugarloaf, as might be supposed from its position, is the first object seen by the traveller who arrives at the port of Rio, and it is the last to pass out of his view as he leaves the Brazilian shores.



THE SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BIRTHS.

At Berkeley-square, Viscountess Dungan, of a daughter.
At Upper Seymour-street, Hyde Park, the Hon. Mrs. Webb, of a son.
On the 13th inst., at Newton House, Lady Dan Wassbrge, of 8 daughters, of a son.
On the 9th inst., at Hatley, Burlington-road, Dublin, the wife of John Hilton Gaetin, Esq., LL.B., M.R.I.A., of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at 31, Mornington-road, Regents Park, the wife of J. Elliot Blake, Esq., of Falkirk Vineyard, Victoria, Australia, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Emily Moore, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir G. R. Mantland, to William, son of the Right Hon. Sir J. Romilly, the Master of the Rolls.
At Pau-on-Pyrenees, Hayti, A. Dupuy, Esq., Captain and Aide-de-Camp of his Excellency the President, son of Baron Dupuy, of Gonaives, to A. Gerfaud, daughter of his Excellency the President of Hayti.
On the 9th inst., at Pedmore Church, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, by the Rev. J. H. Whiteley, Rector, Henry, eldest son of Henry Hill, Esq., of Tarleton House, Bromley, to Emma Jane, second daughter of George Cruickshank, Esq., of the same.

DEATHS.

At Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Essex, the Hon. C. H. Maynard, daughter of Viscount Maynard.
On the 10th inst., at Grange, Northamptonshire, the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, Rector of Grainsby, aged 86.
On the 10th inst., at Edgeworthstown, Ireland, Frances Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, D.D., and relict of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, aged 95.
On the 6th inst., at Whitwell House, Cricklewood, Middlesex, after three days' illness, Eleanor, the beloved wife of Mr. James Anson, aged 37.
On the 11th inst., at 1, Percy-place, Clapham-road, John Law Wright, Esq., of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, youngest son of Robert Wight Esq., late of the Colonial Bank.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25.

SUNDAY, Feb. 19.—Septuagesima. The Earl of Northumberland and the rebels defeated at the Pass. Robert le Bruce crowned King of Scots, 1306. Henry V. King of England, born, 1387.
MONDAY, 20.—Birth of Voltaire, poet, dramatist, historian, and philosopher, 1694. Death of Joseph Hume, political economist and M.P., 1855.
TUESDAY, 21.—Death of Robert Hall, the great English preacher, 1831. Lord Gough's victory over the Sikhs at Goojerat, 1849.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Battle of the gallant James Darcy, 1836; of the Rev. Sydney Smith, 1845.
THURSDAY, 23.—Suppression of the Cato-street Conspiracy of Thistlewood and others to murder the Cabinet Ministers, 1820. Death of Joanna Baillie, poet, 1851.
FRIDAY, 24.—St. Matthias, apostle and martyr. Birth of George Frederick Handel, 1684. Abdication of Louis Philippe, King of the French, 1848.
SATURDAY, 25.—The second Lord Clarendon beheaded, 1651. Sir Carnbyspere Wren died, 1720. New moon, 8h. 5m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 34	1 11	1 47	2 23	3 0	3 39	4 20
12 57	13 31	14 5	14 39	15 14	15 51	16 30

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 13′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer Reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Saturation.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles per Hour.	
	Inches	°	°	°	°	°		Miles	INCH.
8	29·749	39·8	39·0	·97	40	39·7	N. NE. NNE.	198	·020
9	30·023	37·8	37·0	·97	0	31·2	39·0	NNE. SE.	346	·062
10	30·231	37·6	37·0	·97	0	31·2	39·0	SE. NNW. ESE	240	·012
11	29·953	38·4	37·6	·90	0	29·2		ESE.	195	·012
12	29·7				0	32·0	39·7		349	·019
13	29·211	37·8	37·0	·90	0	29·3	39·7		E. SE.	379	·049
14	29·265	37·3	37·0	·96	0	29·2	39·2		E. SE.	316	·000

* Millimetres.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected.	29·681	30·221	30·275	30·251	29·744	29·911
Temperature of Evaporation	39·0	38·0	37·0	37·0	38·0	37·7
Temperature of Evaporation	39·0	38·0	37·0	37·0	38·0	37·7
Direction of the Wind	S.	SSE.	N.	SSE.	S.	W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

In the early part of the week came news from America which excited legitimate hope that the combatants were weary of the war. We were informed that agents from the South had been empowered to meet the heads of the Federal Government, and to discuss terms of compromise. We also learned that the authorities at Washington had consented to receive these Confederate gentlemen, and that a meeting had actually taken place. President Lincoln, having previously dispatched Mr. Seward to Hampton Roads, went thither himself, and met Messrs. Hunter, Campbell, and Stephens on board a steamer, and it is said that their "informal conference" lasted for four hours. The last mail confirms the intelligence that the meeting has been without a result, and that the parties have returned to their respective abodes.

We find ourselves unconsciously lingering over this detail, though it is a vain one. How gladly should we have narrated every incident in the history had we been able to end it with the intimation that the heads of a treaty had been agreed upon. There was not an honest-hearted man in England who did not hail the intelligence of the early part of the week with satisfaction, and, indeed, with gladness. It was felt that the period was opportune for pacification. The Northern armies had accomplished splendid things, and had so triumphantly vindicated the claim of the Federals to superiority of force that they could well afford to close the game, and leave the South unsubdued, and proud of the gallant soldiery that had held the capital against all comers. There was no loss of honour to the Confederates in giving in when every one of their ports was closed; for they were like to a brave garrison that had yielded to the power of the assailants to draw lines all round the fortress. On the great question of slavery, too, there seemed now but little or no room for controversy, because each discussions would lead men's minds away from the savage feelings of war, and this was the financial question which has been so often declared to have been the rock on which the ship Union really split. Throwing aside State rights and an absolute Union until the promise of peace should have made men so resolved upon it that there could be no danger of the failure of the negotiations, the emissaries from the South and the authorities from Washington might have talked tariff until the minds of all were prepared for constitutional debate and the resumption of friendly relations.

All was soon to be changed, and all again to be told, both by South and North, that we sordid islanders have never been able to attain to the true estimate of an idea. The North will jeer us for thinking that it would ever give up the Republican idea of Union; the South will not believe us whether we believe that it would be content with the fact of independence unless it had the name also. And we can only reply that we are practical people, and are well satisfied that we do not care to fight when nothing is to be gained by fighting. We know that a real Union, such as is dreamed of by the more sanguine Federals, is an impossibility, and that a name is all that the Southerns, which are really distinct nations, with different customs, creeds, and objects, into one harmonious whole. But the honour of the North might have been conserved by a treaty arrangement that should have given the mighty power. We know that the South must, unless foreign aid be granted, ere long succumb to the overwhelming power, numbers, and resources of its enemies, and that it cannot, therefore, demand a fixed independency: but it could have, by its gallantry, and by the terrible obstacles which it will for a long time be able to throw in the way of the Federals, earned the right to a real liberty, which might have been secured to it by the wisdom of the Washington rulers. We are sorry we taunted with the smallness of these views; but when we consider that our small scheme would instantly have checked the flow of blood and speedily have arrested the flow of treasure, which is the life-blood of war, we could reasonably desire, and that the grand ideas of each side have caused the negotiators to separate and the signal to be given for new slaughter and new expenditure, we are not in a position to say that our humble suggestion ought to be. At all events, we are anxious to assure our American brethren on both sides that we hailed the tidings of possible peace with a satisfaction for which words of them will not give us credit; and that it was with a wild and childish greediness for good news that made us receive the intelligence so eagerly. We had thought over the situation, and perceived, as we believed, that it was far from unhopeful that both champions being in honourable attitudes, and the real causes of the war having been absorbed. We had therefore some right to be bitterly disappointed when the second mail told us that all has been in vain. And quite in vain we know, for it is a good thing that the peace idea has so far made its way that Mr. Lincoln can meet the ambassadors of Mr. Davis. Let us hope that they may soon meet again, and to better purpose.

At a meeting of the members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, on Monday evening last two new Associates were elected—Mr. J. D. Watson, an artist well known in London, and Mr. F. L. Shields, of Holme, Manchester, who is a painter of rustic figures.

The Speaker has appointed the following members to serve on the General Committee of Elections for the present Session:—Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; Ralph Allen, Esq.; Lord Arthur Lennox, Lord Athlumney, Sir W. Miles, Bart., Mr. G. W. Hunt, and Mr. J. Bonham-Carter.

Mr. Butt, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, will proceed to Vienna to negotiate with the Austrian Government the terms of a commercial treaty.

Mr. Dodson, one of the members for East Sussex, has been elected Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, in the room of Mr. Massey.

The recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Factory Acts are, briefly, "A more important of these may be mentioned—that no importation of a foreign invention, or of a British invention patented abroad, shall be to the original term of fourteen years; and that the Crown shall be entitled to the use of all inventions, the remuneration for such to be settled by arbitration.

The report of the visitors of Maynooth College (these being the Duke of Leinster, Archbishop Whately, Lord Justice Chief Baron Pigott, C.B.) was issued on Wednesday morning. The superiors and professors of the College, on examination, were found to be efficient in twenty-two out of twenty-three departments. The number of students actually in residence during the year was 519, and the number of students who were not in residence was 70. The visitors have also examined the premises in the present year, and have found them in a satisfactory condition. The number of students have been reduced to the prescribed limit. The visitors express their satisfaction with the present hall and of the college chapel, and of the gravity of the library at the latter. With these exceptions the visitors report that the existing buildings remains unexcepted for want of funds to provide the necessary furniture; the visitors say the result of their visit has been satisfactory.

The eighth annual ordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held on Thursday week, at the London Tavern—the Right Hon. Stuart Wortley in the chair. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed great pleasure in the prospect of a speedy completion of the work. He believed that there were 1120 miles of the cable manufactured, and that which had been received on board the Great Eastern had, from the time it left the machine until it was deposited in the tanks, been submerged in water; every foot of it had been tested; and they were sure that the scientific staff that it was infinitely superior to anything that had been manufactured, and practically for the purpose for which it was intended. Mr. Hugh Allen, of Manfield, was elected hon. director as representing Cunard's.

THE COURT.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out twice. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold took a drive. The Count and Countess de Paris and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar took leave of her Majesty and left Osborne. Viscount Sydney and Lord Roley arrived at Osborne from London to present the Addresses to the Queen from both Houses of Parliament.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold left Osborne. This was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of her Majesty.

On Saturday her Majesty was visited by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove out. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended Divine Service in the Whippingham Church. Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold attended the morning service. The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey officiated. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove out. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, took a drive.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, drove out.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. On Saturday week the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, went out. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out.

Yesterday week the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, went hunting with his harriers in the neighbourhood of Staines, his Royal Highness commencing the meeting. The "meet" was held near the Crooked Billet. Several fields were tried with success, and Prince Arthur was in the midst of the sport. Prince returned to London in the afternoon. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses had a dinner-party, the Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Leiningen, the Duke of St. Albans, the Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Alfred Paget, Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, the Hon. Henry Stonor, the Hon. Mrs. H. Stonor, Lieutenant-General Sir Mrs. Keeley, Colonel Tyrwhitt, and Major Teesdale. During dinner the band of the Coldstream Guards performed a selection of music.

On Saturday last the Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out. The Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the St. James's Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Prince of Leiningen attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean officiated. The Rev. Dr. Wyld officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess honoured with their presence the morning rehearsal of the Messiah, at Drury Lane Theatre in aid of the Royal General Dramatic Fund. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Duke of Ely with their company at dinner, at Prince's-gate. The Prince of Leiningen took leave of their Royal Highnesses, and left Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, went to the exhibition of models of the late Mr. David Roberts, R.A., at the room of the Architectural Society, in Conduit-street.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, proceeded, by the Great Western Railway, to Windsor. His Royal Highness passed several hours rabbit-shooting in the Great Park, and had excellent sport. His Royal Highness returned to Pall Mall, and Virginia Water line of the South-Western Railway. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses dined with the Duchess of Cambridge, at her residence in the Cambridge, St. James's.

The Prince has graciously forwarded twenty guineas for the Surrey Theatre Relief Fund.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, visited the Royal Military Academy, and rode on board the Admiralty steam-vessel Enchantress, which is being prepared to convey their Royal Highness to Ireland. Her Majesty's steamer Osborne will accompany the squadron.

His Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge is expected to leave her residence in the Cambridge, St. James's, at an early day, and, for Strelitz, in order to be present at the confirmation of the Hereditary Grand Duke Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary will return home immediately afterwards.

The Duke of Saldanha has been appointed Portuguese Minister to the Court of St. James's, in succession to Count Lavradio, who shortly leave Rome, on his way to Lisbon.

His Excellency Sir Henry Howard has left Brown's Hotel for Hanover.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Bournemouth Park.

The Countess of Jersey arrived in town on Saturday last from Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslorough have arrived at their residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, from Beaborough House, their seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Seafield and Lord Reidhaven have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Scotland.

Viscountess and Viscount Enfield have arrived at their residence, Rutland-gate, for the season.

Lord Bloomfield has arrived in town from his seat in Ireland.

Major-General Seymour, C.B., has arrived at St. James's Palace from the Continent.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Viscount Sudley, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Arran, and the Hon. Edith Jocelyn, second daughter of Viscountess Jocelyn, is appointed for the 21st inst.

The marriage of Sir A. Percy Herbert, Chichester, Bart., to Miss Court, second daughter of the late Saint daughter of Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park and Westerly Lodge, Winchester, was celebrated, on Thursday week, at Otterbourne Church, near Winchester.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi entertained various members of the Corps Diplomatique and a distinguished circle of the aristocracy at a dinner party evening, at the Austrian Embassy, in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.

The Duchess of Cambridge entertained a select party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Kensington Palace.

Lord and Lady Ashburton received a distinguished company at dinner, yesterday evening week, at their residence in Charlotte-street.

The Speaker will hold a Parliamentary dinner, on Wednesday evening, at his residence in the Speaker's Apartments.

Countess Frances Waldegrave held her second assembly for the season, on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Cumberland-gate. The réunion was numerously and fashionably attended. Previously to the reception, her Ladyship and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue entertained their Royal Highnesses, the Count and Countess de Paris and a distinguished circle at dinner.

Viscountess Bridport received company this season, on Saturday evening, at her residence, 94, Cambridge House, Piccadilly. The réunion was attended by the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, and by a large circle of the fashion of society. Previously to the reception the noble Viscount and Viscountess entertained at dinner a numerous circle.

The Lord Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait entertained a large party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence, London House, St. James's-square. The Bishop and Mrs. Tait received a select circle after dinner.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a dinner-party at his residence, Carlton-house-terrace, on Saturday last.

The Queen has appointed Martin Crofton Morrison, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Ning-Chow, to be Consul at Kin-Kiang; and Robert Swinhoe, British Vice Consul at Taiwan, to be Consul at Tamsui.

The report is confirmed that Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., the Secretary of the Poor-Law Board, has expressed his intention to resign his position in connection with that board. He will, however, continue to perform the duties of the office until the appointment of his successor.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.
THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

THE French Chambers were opened on Wednesday by the Emperor, who delivered a speech of which the following is a translation :—

GENTLEMEN AND DEPUTIES,—

When we last met I hoped to see the difficulties which threatened the repose of Europe removed by a congress. It has been otherwise; I regret it, for the sword often disposes of questions without solving them, and the only basis of a durable peace is the satisfaction given by the sovereign to the principles of the true interests of the people. In pursuance of the conflict which arose on the borders of the Danube, my Government, between the two monarchies Denmark and its goodwill for Germany, observed the strictest neutrality. Called upon, at the same time, to give its opinion on the question which involved the principle of nationalities, and the right of populations to be consulted in their fate, my language, condemning in turn the reserved attitude which we intended to preserve, has been moderate and friendly towards both parties.

The war, which I had hoped would be localised, has assumed greater importance lately. I have, however, neither possible the solution of a difficult problem. The Convention of the 15th of September, freed from violent interpretations, establishes my great principle—the consolidation of the new kingdom of Italy and the independence of the Holy See. The provisional and provinces, state which occupy Central Italy have shown that they are worthy of the sentiments of the Italian fatherland seeking to unite themselves to Sardinia as a regular province situated at the foot of the Alps, and not as a great country, which, rising above local prejudices and despising rash indignations, aspires to form a capital build into a kingdom of Upper Italy, and places it in the midst of the Apennines as an impregnable citadel. By the side of the Pope, whose spiritual authority I respect, I have wished to place a chief of an honour with Catholicism. It undertakes to support the independence of the Holy See, to protect the frontiers of the Roman States, and I can continue to withdraw our troops. A political testament, if different from my wishes, would be guaranteed, finds itself placed under the protection of a treaty which solemnly binds the two Governments. The Government of the Holy See engages to enter a work of peace and conciliation.

In America we have known to bring consolidation, the country is becoming powerful, its immense resources are being developed—a happy result of the honour of our flag and of the good sense of the American people, who, in the midst of the greatest conflicts, have always known how to respect the rights of nations.

In England I regret to see that of England, Holland, and the United States, has given a legend of which I can only express my regret.

In Africa a sudden insurrection has arisen to disturb the security of our possessions and to show how ignorant enemies are able to make use of our forces and of our friendly intentions. This took place at a moment when, in a spirit of generous justice, Algerians were severing the ties which bound the Arab population—when, by liberal measures, we were trying to make that mistaken people understand that, far from oppressing them, we wished to restore them to the benefit of civilisation—it was at this moment, I repeat, that, misled by religious fanaticism, the Kabyles have become the prey of a blind and fatal spirit of revolt. In spite of the difficulties of the position and the severity of the season, our troops have shown their usual energy, and the insurrection will, after the struggle of a few months, be completely subdued. I congratulate you on the victory. The zeal of the experienced chief placed at the head of Algeria, the unity of command which I have established, the efficiency of the reserves of France, will all concur, I hope, in preventing the return of similar disorders.

Time all our expenditure are augmented by the war. The sum of the executed Chins ; the money is sufficient to maintain our establishments in Cochin China and to keep up the army in Africa at the level at which it is already returning to France ; the garrison of Rome will soon return ; and, while at the Tuileries War, we shall also be able to withdraw the garrison of the Arc de Triomphe three weeks —" To the glory of the French armies, for ever, the Emperor will add the glory of the Peace."

Let us then, gentlemen, without uneasiness as to the future. The interval between the sessions is employed in seeking the means of increasing the material and moral well-being of the people, and I am happy to be able to state that being welcomed by me and adopted by you. Let us examine, then, together the measures which are submitted to you and which are of public use.

Religion and public instruction are subjects which constantly occupy me. All forms of worship enjoy equal liberty. I am happy to acknowledge the zeal bestowed its ministry's legitimate influence. By the law of instruction of 1850, Catholic clergy have entered the young in the bosom of the school, and in public councils; by the Constitution it sits in the Senate. But the more religious action is free and powerful, the more it is pure, the more it ought to be left respect for the governmental laws which rule it. It is my duty to maintain intact the rights of the civil power, which do not belong to me more than to Louis-lay and Napoleon.

The development of public instruction merits your solicitude. In the country of universal suffrage every citizen ought to know how to read and write. A bill will be presented to you for the still greater extension of primary instruction. Every year I seek to increase the number of those who are being opposed the free expansion of individual initiative in France.

By the law upon associations voted last year you have given to those who employ labour have learnt to settle the differences between them without the intervention of the law. Associations of workmen have been formed, and have to regulate by mutual relations between their supply and demand. New projects will now have for their object to improve the position of the workmen, to ameliorate and to increase the responsibility of the guarantees of their existence. I am anxious to destroy all the obstacles which oppose the creation of societies intended to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. In preparing the establishment of these societies without abandoning the guarantees of public security we shall facilitate their formation.

The Council of State has carefully considered a law which tends to give to municipal and general councils larger functions and more extended powers. Measures will be thus called upon to transact their own affairs, which, decided on the spot, will be more promptly settled. I hope that this law will satisfy a want of the legislature adopted to multiply the opposition of useful arrangements which uselessly complicate the machinery of the administration.

The colonies have also been inaugurated. A decree of the Regency has been extended to our relations with, Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom and Sweden and Norway. Many other conventions will successfully be applied to commercial navigation. A law is being prepared to establish on one basis of organisation which shall be uniform the whole of the rapid completion of our railways, our canals, and our roads, is the necessary complement of the ameliorations already made. The law of 1852 has already given a part of our task by promoting private enterprises and by appropriating to the general interests the resources of the departments and communes. Several projects are before you, and without imposing new burdens on the public, the augmentation of home as well as already existing resources. The facility of industry, and promotes the easier communication of raw materials and products, the effects of which are injurious in turn to the consumer and the producer. Public works are not executed with sufficient economy, and the transport is facilitated—the less complaint will there be of sudden changes in the price of the necessaries of life. Time is not always taken into account in inconvenience suffered by agriculture. Some attribute this momentary suffering to the organisation of the railways, others to the price of coal, to which it was in existence, the depreciation in the price of cereals was much greater. I do not consider it useful to enter into the discussion of these facts.

Such is the condition of affairs in relation to the impetus given to industry, to the increase of wealth, to the development of the resources of the country. In 1858, it was millions of millions, and we have risen to the prodigious sum of upwards of seven milliards.

In reference to another subject, you will not be laid before you, with the object of increasing the guarantees of individual liberty. The first authorises provisional detention, and, or without bail, and, in case of necessity, will diminish the severity of preventive detention. The second suppresses personal arrest in civil and commercial matters, and thus abolishes imprisonment for debt. It is in accordance of a very ancient principle. From the earliest days of the Roman Republic the principle of the liberty of the person of the debtor was established by the Twelve Tables.

Let us therefore continue to follow the course marked out. Let us live, should it arise from the different forces of which we are the result, be combined only for law and justice; at home, let us protect religious ideas without encroaching on the rights of the civil power; let us maintain a wise balance among all classes of society; let us simplify without destroying our admirable administrative system; let us give the employment of the resources of our independent existence; let us stimulate individual initiative and the spirit of association.

Lastly, let us elevate the soul and strengthen the body of the nation. But, gentlemen, in order to fulfil this programme, we must have peace. The reputation for honour of the Constitutional Government and the generous tendencies of those who provoke changes with the sole object of securing what we have found. Europe is to verify what I say. Whatever may be the issue, my great is not the realisation of a more or less ingenious theory, but the application of the results of experience consecrated by time and accepted by public opinion.

M. Gerhard Rohlfs, the African traveller, has recently arrived at Malta by way of Tripoli. Rohlfs and Overweg made a journey into the interior from Morocco, across the Atlas range, as far as Kuka, on the western shore of the Nu-lake, in Bornu, for Marseilles, on return to Germany, to consult at to another journey over the same tract.

In a brief account of the late ascent of the Peter Botte mountain, in the Mauritius, of which we published a brief notice in our Paper of the 8th inst., reference was made to several former ascents; but we did not mention that, in 1851, the summit was visited by the officers of the late Royal Engineers, with Mr. Bain, chief officer, and Mr. George Bryce, steward, of the merchant-ship Hooghly, and six Indians, in October, 1847. We have received a letter from Captain George Bayly, of the Trinity House, who commanded the Hooghly, on board which Captain Cromwelle was a passenger, and he relates the manner in which this party accomplished the feat. The Indians or poler by which Captain Lloyd's party had got up in 1852 had since been removed; but Captain Cromwelle and Mr. Bain prevailed themselves with fifty fathoms of three-inch rope, and some lead-lines with heavy leaden weights attached to them. Having reached the summit, they threw over the rock, where the leaden weight struck fast in a crevice; one of the Indians then climbed up the line and pulled the rope after him; it was made fast, and the whole party got up safely. This ascent is not mentioned in a recent pamphlet, printed at the Mauritius, upon which we relied for our information.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, eldest son of Lord Ebury, has consented as a candidate for the representation of Westminster.

The first conversazione of the Arts Club this season was held on Wednesday, at the chambers, in Hanover-square.

The porpoise which was placed in the Zoological Society's Gardens on the 29th of December, and of which an Engraving was recently given in the *Illustrated London News*, died in the night last week.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was resolved to oppose the bill for the incorporation of Wimbledon-common. It was also resolved that inquiries should be made into the question of providing a site for the Royal Academy of Music, and to report to the Board with a view of affording information to the Committee of the House of Commons on the subject.

A self-righting life-boat, 40 ft. long, the largest ever built, was launched at Limehouse, from Messrs. Forrestt's yard, on Tuesday, put to some severe tests, with satisfactory results, in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse. The boat, which is built for the Duke of St. Albans, K.G., F.R.S., who, including his own contribution of £200, collected nearly the amount of £1000 for the purchase of the boat. She is to be stationed at Trent Dock, in the neighbourhood of the Goodwin Sands.

The Rev. Dr. Hessey, rector of the parish of St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula was held on Thursday week at the London Tavern. This hospital is making progress under the energetic care of Mr. Salmon, the surgeon, and there has been an increase in the annual subscriptions. The number of patients admitted during the year was 1161, of whom sixty-three died; cured 936 ; materially relieved, 134 ; for non-attendance, twenty ; and remaining under treatment, 28. The total receipts were £2,000, and the expenses £1,900, leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £100.

Cardinal Wiseman died at his town residence, in York-place, Portman-square, on Wednesday morning, in his sixty-third year. He had been for some time suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, but his labours on behalf of his companion were uninterrupted, except in intervals of pain, to the last. The Cardinal was born in Seville, and was the second son of an Irish gentleman whose illness being his inability to fulfil his promise of lecturing at the Royal Institution on the 25th inst. on the subject of "Photography."

Last week the births of 2836 children—1171 boys and 1665 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 2,000. Deaths in the week ending Saturday last were 1,000, showing a decrease on those of the two previous weeks. The deaths in the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 average 1,000. The deaths from bronchitis, which had been 339 in the previous week, declined to 314 ; those from pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, to 194 ; those from heart disease, seventy-eight. Whooping-cough, of which eighty-two cases were recorded in the previous week, was fatal in seventy-six cases. Seventy infants died from being overlaid or otherwise suffocated in bed. The ages of 1,000 persons who died in the week ending Saturday last amounted to 20,000 registered in the week.

The examination of an extraordinary character has been opened before the directors and guardians of the poor of St. Pancras, at the Vestry-hall, Pancras-lane, Oxford-street, by Mr. Rawlinson, inquiry into the conduct with the family of Earl Ballantyne, and to be heir to property in Canada, valued at £100,000. The inquiry arises out of a charge of child-stealing had, it was rumoured, been induced by Mr. Morrison, the master of the workhouse, to withdraw the charge. Mr. Morrison, it is stated, has since left, making the master of the workhouse his trustee and heir, and leaving him £1,000. Mr. Rawlinson, in opening the inquiry, said that the duty of the directors, or the guardians, was to collect evidence, and not the parish committee relative to the matter, a motion was carried by a considerable majority to the effect that the inquiry should be adjourned for a week, a decision of duty is not reporting to the board the circumstances attending the veil.

Two magnificent vessels were launched last Saturday from the leading and extensive shipbuilding establishment of Messrs. Scott and well, and that of Bidwell Ironworks, at Poplar. The Napoleon III., built at the Thames Ironworks, is a screw steamer of 1,000 tons, intended for the Transatlantic trade. This is one of the largest and most powerful paddle steamers built on the Thames. The Ripon, a screw steamer, registered 1,000 tons ; while her nominal steam-power is to be 1000, which is, of course, capable of being increased to 2,000 horse power. The Ripon is intended for the public steamer of such size and power has been built for some time past. Her length, over the paddle-boxes, is 300 ft. ; breadth, 40 ft. 6 in. ; depth, 45 ft., her depth 25½ ft., and her register 3791 tons. Messrs. Ravenhill, Salkeld, and Co., of the Blackwall Ironworks, have built the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company. She, like the Napoleon, is a remarkably fine vessel, and is intended for the Transatlantic service, between Southampton and New York, number, 2500 tons. Her length over all is 310 ft., with a breadth for tonnage of 40 ft., and for paddle-boxes of 75 ft. Her depth is 31 ft. 6 in. She is of 1000 horse nominal, and capable of working to at least 3000. Both launches were successfully performed on Saturday.

LAW AND POLICE.—An appeal case of some interest is being heard before the Lord Chief Baron. The defendant, Grigorio Mogni, is the agent of the French Submarine Telegraph Company, to provide a ship to lay down the wire between Cape Grisnez and the English coast in the Mediterranean. The ship was ready at the time appointed, but the defendant refused to allow her to start, on the ground that the sum of £1000 claimed for the expense to which he had been put. The jury awarded the plaintiff damages by the amount claimed. The Lord Chief Baron thought that the jury entered for the defendant, as the plaintiff had not acted under a bond for the performance of the contract. The jury, after a short consultation, found for the plaintiff, damages £1000.

Gregorio Mogni, the Italian who secures himself of being the man who shot Mr. Richard Hutchinson, at Bayswater, on the morning of Boxing Night, was stated in our last impression, was brought up for examination at Marylebone Police-court, on Thursday week. The prisoner, on being asked to a statement made by the prisoner that Petitioner (or Pellesi), who has under evidence of having been in the habit of frequenting the house of the deceased man, but that he (Mogni) had done the deed. Gregorio Mogni states that he charged the prisoner with the murder, and that he (Mogni) was arrested by a quarrel between the English and Italians, that he drew his knife and killed Barrington. Mogni was then fined £5 and bound over to keep the peace. On Saturday the case was again heard before Mr. D'Eyncourt. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, committed the prisoner for trial on the charge, and the prisoner said Mogni, or rather those who are attempting to save Pellesi, will be disappointed. Mogni was then removed in custody. Another examination was resumed, when Mr. Bodkin, on the part of the prosecution, stated that he might present the same appearance as he did on the night of the murder. The evidence of Mogni, who was then called, was to the effect that when the prisoner stabbed, swore distinctly that he pulled Pellesi off the murdered man, Hutchinson, and that Pellesi had not done the deed. The prisoner committed Gregorio Mogni for murder, observing that he would not commence on the circumstances of the case. Mogni was then removed, and the execution of Serafino Pellesi on has been postponed until Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

The charge of conspiracy to defraud the insurance offices which was brought against the proprietors of the Argyll Rooms, Regent-street, was investigated by their employers, Messrs. Alfred and John George Barry, who were on Thursday week charged with having, on the night of the destruction of the premises by fire, conspired to defraud the Sun Fire-office. The principal piece of evidence was given by Mr. Baxter, who had a quantity of jute stored in their cellars. The jury found a verdict of guilty against the defendants, and refused bail.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday week, the *Morning Post* was cast in an action for libel, and was awarded to pay £1000 damages to the plaintiff, Mr. Woodgate, of Dublin. The libel was published in reference to proceedings during the Fignent estates in Ireland. The last Earl of Egmont left the estate to his daughter, Viscountess Perceval, for life, or during her husband's life, and it was for some comments on the conduct of the plaintiff, who was solicitor to the trustees, that the libel was published in the *Morning Post*. The case occupied the greater part of the day.

A case of breach of promise of marriage was tried on Saturday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Crompton and a special jury, in which Miss Emily Caroline Hall sued Mr. Thomas Hall, of Bedford, for damages for not having married her, according to promise. Mr. Lee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bovill for the defendant. The latter, in his opening address to the jury, said that the plaintiff had made imputations on the plaintiff's character. These imputations, it was said, had been made by the defendant, but they were entirely false, and the plaintiff's character was entirely unfounded. The damages were laid at £10,000, and the jury gave £2,000.

Paul Bedford's bankruptcy has been annulled, an arrangement having been entered into with his creditors.

At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, David Roberts, who described himself as a gentleman, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of jewellery, the property of Mr. Walker, the jeweller, of Cornhill, and plundered that gentleman of property to the value of £5000 or £6000. Some of the stolen property was found on him. After some witnesses had been examined he was remanded.

The inquest on the persons killed by the fall of the floor of the Roman Catholic school at Westminster was concluded yesterday week. A witness deposed that the broken beam, which caused the mischief, was faulty timber, and not, as the inspector for the district stated, American timber. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

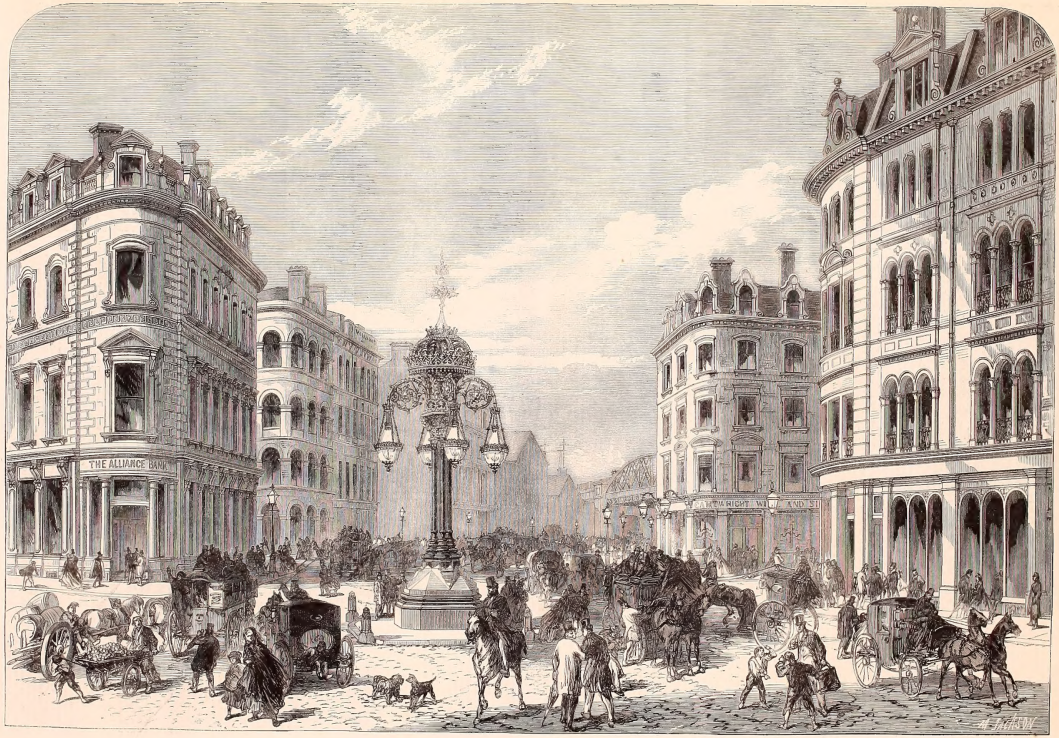
Victor Townley, who was found guilty of the murder of Miss Goodwin, near Derby, and sentenced to be hanged, escaped the gallows, it will be remembered, being reprieved on the night of medical men who visited him in the condemned cell. Townley was removed from Derby Gaol to the convict establishment in Pentonville Prison, and on Sunday morning last, as he was returning from the chapel, he killed himself by jump up over the staircase railings.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND DRAWINGS OF THE LATE D. ROBERTS, R.A.

AN exhibition of the pictures, drawings, sketches, and etchings found in the studio of the late David Roberts after his death, was opened, appropriately enough, in the galleries of the Architectural Institute, Conduit-street, on Thursday last, and will remain open till April, after which the great bulk of the collection will be sold at Christie's. Any perusal of the exhibition will be divided between the two artistic funds in which the deceased took so much interest. The collection comprises upwards of 300 pictures and studies in oil, and 800 drawings and sketches in water colours. Scarcely any of the latter can be considered more than memoranda ; they want rather be called "finished sketches." The artist is known to have employed many months together in his studio in strengthening and signing his slighter water-colour work, especially his Eastern subjects, out of which it is known that more than one, large in size and full of detail, was painted in a few days. Of this class of his vast collection we do not recommending that none of its multifarious items had been previously exhibited. Some of the finest drawings published by the gallery family ; when, too, we call to mind the long series of elaborate pictures and scene-paintings executed by the founder of the dynasty, and the first of architectural painters (though, it is true, the numerous lithographs published by Mr. Louis Haghe were contributed to by the same hand), we readily know which is the greater, our admiration of the skill and facility of the artist or our astonishment at the marvellous industry of the man. To give anything approaching an adequate impression of the variety of subject represented would be impossible within the space we have at command. We can only say that they range over great part of Europe, Asia, and Syria ; that they comprise the temples and tombs, obelisks and halls, colonnades and caves, pyramids and sphinxes of Egypt ; the mosques, minarets, and bazaars of Cairo ; the "holy" places, palaces, and ruins of Jerusalem ; Baalbec and Damascus ; and other ruins of Syria, with innumerable sites of sacred interest throughout Palestine. Classical remains, the modern churches, campanili, palaces, and basilicas of Italy ; the stupendous Cathedrals of Belgium and Germany, with its numerous spectacles ; the glories of Milan's cathedral, and the glosses of St. Ouen's at Rouen ; the more profuse variety and the representations of the ecclesiastical, castellated, public and municipal edifices of parts of Switzerland, France, and the Netherlands. The architecture, both Gothic and Moorish, of Spain and Morocco was the subject of special study. Another large set of drawings, together with a number of those published already of mountain scenery, bear witness to the painter's attachment to his native Scotland. Lastly, there are numerous studies of scenes and buildings in England, sacred and secular, in England, and particularly in this great metropolis. Especial and loving attention was bestowed on the unfinished series of "St. Paul's, from Ludgate-hill," upon which the artist worked on the day he was taken ill. Of the more female companions portraits of his pictures, which he kept throughout his life. The oil pictures now exhibited are of the same class as those in which we see the most familiar from his pencil. One remarkable exception, however, is a large scene entitled "The Destruction," which is a most imaginary restoration of the ancient port of Rhodes, with the mighty Colossus striding below the entrance, and ships of all sizes and nations ; may be derived the most art-instruction are the unfinished sketches in oil, because they disclose the principles upon which the painter worked. These sketches are, for the most part, in the form of brown-holland tones, and show the primary sun only at producing that broad and effective chiaroscuro which the completed picture must conceal. The drawings reveal, however light the key, the same permanent desire to secure the most powerful contrasts of light and of events among those of earlier date, to the exclusion of essentially characteristic detail. The most rich examples, however, that in Roberts's later works his strong feeling for artistic composition, and, probably, lastly confidence in the power of his memory to fill in minutes of detail, and into an arrangement, arbitrary and often inaccurate, which detract from their value as topographical records, and do not satisfy those who have learnt to shape their requirements upon photography and the newer school of architectural art. Of figure-drawing it is well known that the painter was accustomed to employ models rather than the rudiments, as some studies of figures here prove, not to speak of the infinity sketches in the possession of Mr. Louis Haghe. The sketches, after all abstracted, David Roberts remains unquestionably the foremost painter of architecture in this country ; one of the most precise masters of breadth and pictorial effect, scarcely surpassed for technical power and dexterity ; and a bright example of honest, brave, and successful industry.

SOUTHWARK-STREET, BOROUGH.

THE new street lately opened by the Metropolitan Board of Works, from near the London and Brighton railway station to that of London, Chatham, and Dover lines on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, is now commencing to be built upon, and presents already a patch of ground on each side being already for some distance covered with the workmen's scaffoldings of fair architectural proportions. The east end of Southwark-street, as it is called, running into the Borough-street with a bold curve, which brings it nearly opposite the Mitre-tavern, in Borough, is a handsome pile of brickwork, of cast iron, designed by Mr. Bazalgette, engineer to the Metropolitan Board, and built by Mr. Myers, Lambeth, the architect to the Surrey Sewers Commission. We give an illustration of this work, which consists of two handsome bays, each of which, surmounted by a ventilating shaft and lamps, in cast iron, about 27 ft. high, with the Board's monogram, surmounted by a dragon, and affording a certain degree of protection to the street crossing. The cost of the whole of the ornamental work will be about £1000, the other objects in the View which we have engraved require little explanation. The new street has been laid out with a width of 60 ft. from the Borough, with store-rooms and chambers overhead, fronting the High-street, and the Borough Market, with its spacious dome of glass and iron, close against their rear. On the left hand of the View is a detached block of buildings occupying the site of the Mitre Tavern, the Alhambra Music Hall at the east end of this block and the London and County Bank at the other. Beyond, looking eastward, is the commencement of the new Cathedral of the View, are several groups of warehouses, of an imposing size and style of architecture, and the Clarence Dining-room Tavern, which spans the street with a bridge supported by two iron arches, or bows, springing high above the roof. On the right hand are a large lodge building far more picturesque than the straight, monotonous lines of the lodges generally erected by the side of the entrance to other Hay Exchange and adjacent warehouses belonging to the hop trade will be in Southwark-street, on the left hand, next to the corner. Solid lodging-houses, erected by "The Industrial Dwellings Society," have been laid out in front of the traffic of Southwark-street, especially in drays and waggons for the carriage of merchandise, is already very important. It will never be liable to those interruptions which so often take place in the narrow streets of the City, where the leaking up of the road to adjust the sewerage or the gas and water pipes; for beneath the surface of Southwark-street there is a tunnel, or subway, through which the workmen employed in these repairs can have access to every part of the said works and communications without the hollow shafts of the lamp-standards at each end of the street, with a sufficient number of intermediate openings, over the centre of this subterranean passage. Upon the whole, Southwark-street is one of the greatest improvements effected in London, and the spirit of improvement has been so busy during the last five or six years. With the two railway bridges which it spans, the Thames at no great distance ; and its own gigantic bridge connecting the heart of the City with the south-western and south-eastern districts and the country beyond, there is no place which exhibits more striking proof of the huge powers of enterprise, capital, and skill applied to useful works of this description. At the same time, while modern ingenuity has wrought such changes, we may be permitted to recollect the most interesting local associations of Southwark-street in connection with the English literature and history of past ages. At one end of this street, at No. 72, High-street, is the Talbot Inn, formerly called the Tabard, where Geoffrey Chaucer met the nine-and-twenty pilgrims on the eve of their journey to Canterbury ; and at the other end of Southwark-street, or within a few yards of it, is the site of the Globe Theatre, Bankside, which Shakspeare kept in the zenith of his fame, and which was burnt down in 1613.



SOUTHWARK-STREET, BOROUGH, LOOKING WEST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

"COURTESY: SIR TRISTRAM HARPING TO LA BELLE ISOUDE."

In the Numbers of this Journal for Oct. 22 and Nov. 19, of last year, we gave a minute description and critical estimate of the noble frescoes, in the Queen's Robing Room, upon which the late Mr. Dyce, R.A., was so long engaged. An Engraving of the principal fresco, the elaborate composition representing the "Admission of Sir Tristram to the Fellowship of the Round Table," was given with the first portion of our notice of the whole series. In submitting another Engraving from one of the same set of works, it will hardly be deemed necessary that we should repeat those general observations, applying to the frescoes collectively, which have so recently been made. It may, however, be not altogether needless to recall from the romances of the "Mort d'Arthur" such particulars as are necessary to understand rightly the incident or situation here depicted, and its signification as illustrating one of the virtues of knighthood.

It will, then, be remembered that Sir Tristram* (for here in this, one of the smallest of the frescoes, as he is also in the largest, alreadly engraved) is represented not only as very nearly, if not quite, the equal of Sir Launcelot of the Lake in gentleness and generosity as well as prowess, but also as the most accomplished of all the Knights of the Round Table in music and in field sports generally. It is necessary to mention this because we have to bear in mind that the word "courtesy" formerly had a more comprehensive meaning. "I find," says the scholarly painter in one of his letters to the Fine-Art Commissioners, "the chivalric idea of courtesy to be a complex one, including in it, besides courtesy of speech and demeanour, the virtues of mercy and generosity, and *social accomplishments*, such as skill in music, in games, and field sports." These accomplishments Sir Tristram is represented as having acquired in France, where he was sent at an early age, and where for seven years he learned the "language, and the horture and deeds of arms," and to be "an harper passing all other so that there was none such called in no country." This knight is, therefore, properly taken as the very impersonation of "Courtesy."

But the incident selected, showing, as it does, at once the power of minstrelsy and love, is likewise peculiarly fitted to a series of chivalric designs; for, although the attachment of these two lovers continued after La Belle Isoude was married to King Marke, and thus formed a scandal of the Arthurian romances similar to that of the liaison between Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere, yet here their love is in its first innocent flower. The events which brought the pair together as the artist places them before us may be very shortly narrated. Before, almost, Sir Tristram had arrived at manhood he left France and went to the Court of his uncle, King Marke of Cornewaile, in order to fight with Sir Marhaus, the brother and champion of King Angwish of Ireland; this Sir Marhaus, who was one of "the famoosest knights of the world," having arrived in Cornewaile with hostile intent to enforce payment of tribute to the Irish King.

* Sir Tristram—so named according to the later romancers, by his mother from his "sorrowful" birth; his mother died from giving him untimely birth in a forest, whither she had gone to seek her missing husband, King Meliodas. He was called Sir Tristram de Lyonse, meaning, "a knight that was born sorrowful by Bretteyne;" but some have thought it to have been a district of Cornwall, or named, which is said now to be buried under the sea, Marie de Fraunce, in the "Lai de Chievrefeulle," makes him a native of South Wales.

En Kokl-Walas li fu nez.

In the earlier legends the name is Tryston, which signifies a "proclaimer," or "herald of mysteries," and, if the views of somecommentators are adopted, all circumstances connected with him admit of an esoteric meaning. Tristis") and others he was the symbolic introducer and representative of certain novelties in the Bardic system connected with the worship of the sun, who is figured in Isoude (in Welsh, Essylt), which name signifies "a specimen," or "example," and is connected with Isis, Ishtar, Astarte, Easter, March—i.e., a horse (the King Marke of the Mort d'Arthur); and Hippa, the mare, in one of the most ancient goddesses of the Gentile world. By the Bards Tystan is termed "one of the "mighty swineherds," that is, keeper of the animals sacred to Ceres.



"COURTESY: SIR TRISTRAM HARPING TO LA BELLE ISOUDE," A FRESCO BY THE LATE W. DYCE, R.A., IN THE QUEEN'S ROBING-ROOM OF THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

In the tremendous and protracted encounter with this much-dreaded Irish Knight of the Round Table, Sir Tristram, though he mentally wounded his adversary, himself received a dreadful hurt, which, as it was found to have been inflicted by a poisoned weapon, could, as a "full-wise lady" affirmed, be healed, if at all, only in the country the venom came from. Sir Tristram betook himself, therefore, to Ireland; and no sooner had he arrived than his harping in bed a merry lay—"such a one had they never heard in Ireland afore that time"—was the occasion of his being conveyed before that very King Angwish, whose brother and champion he had slain, and whom, therefore, he had so much reason to fear. However, by the very easy expedient of transposing the two syllables of his name, Sir Tristram contrived to escape suspicion, and the good King, "for great favour, made Sir Tramtrist (as he was now called) to be put in his daughter's ward and keeping, because she was a noble surgeon." This lady, who was no other than La Belle Isoude—so named because "she was at that time the fairest lady of the world"—"searched" and quickly healed his wound; "and therefore," says the romance, Tristrictis cast great love to La Belle Isoude, and there Sir Tramtrist learned her to harpe, and she began to have a great fantasie unto Sir Tramtrist." The mutual passion of which we here see the blameless commencement was destined, however, to have a guilty course and a fatal termination. When, years later, Sir Tristram was again harping to his old mistress, her husband, coming upon him from behind, stabbed him to the heart.

Little further need be added by way of direct description, Sir Tristram, in an amber-coloured cloak and tight red hose, and La Belle Isoude, in a blue robe and pink mantle, stand under an arch communicating with a terrace of the Royal "castle." Resting his ivory harp on his thigh, and while accompanying thereon his lay of love, the young knight gazes with the exquisite courtesy as well as the passionate earnestness of a true lover into the fair face of his pupil. She stands with downcast eyes, conscious of the love-fraught glances directed towards her, and betraying the secret of her love for the musician, as well as mere admiration of his skill, by her blushing confusion and bowed head (of the warm praises of the singer), by a quiver that seems to play about her lips and chin, by the hand placed across her bosom deprecatingly, or to check its hearing; and by her leaning for support on the harp at her side. The "motif" of the figure seem to remind of some of the representations of the Virgin by the early Italian painters—a school to which Dyce manifestly studied. An attendant damsel, though feigning to turn away, has evidently an instinctive consciousness of the state of her mistress's feelings. Under the oak in the middle distance a huntsman and falcon-bearer are seen conversing—an allusion, of course, to Sir Tristram's skill in field sports.* The background bears witness to Dyce's versatile powers in architecture, decoration, and landscape, as well as in figures and draperies. For that breadth and dignified simplicity which result from the presence in exact balance of those artistic qualities proper to monumental art, this fresco is fully as remarkable in any of its companions. Altogether, it may be instanced as one of the most perfect examples of what a mural painting of limited scale should be which this country has hitherto produced.

* "Sir Tristram was at that time," says the "Mort d'Arthur," "called the best chaser of the world and the noblest blower of an horne of all manner of measures. For, as bookes report, of Sir Tristram was first ordained the termes of venery and of hunting, and the sises and measures of blowing of a horne. And of him we had first all the terme of hawking; and of which sorte beasts of chace, and beasts of venery, and which were vermins, and all the blasts that long to all manner of games. First to the uncoupeing, to the seeking, to the rechase, to the flight, to the deadth, and to the strok, and many other blasts and termes, that all gentlemen have cause to know, to the worst's end, to praise Sir Tristram and to pray for his sonle." In another place reference is made to a "booke of Sir Tristram," on venery, hawking, and hunting, and there was a book of authority on such matters which went under that name. But "Tristram," says it does not appear that he had really any connection with our horn. The well-known "Duke of St. Albans" is supposed to represent this "Booked Sir Tristram." See "Sir Tristram," edited by Sir Walter Scott.

The *Africain* states that a fine mosaic pavement has been discovered by some workmen engaged in digging for the foundation of a house near Constantina (Algeria). This specimen of Roman art presents figures of numerous animals, among which are tigers, elephants, and dromedaries.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A PROTEST against the union of Ireland with Great Britain is a standing piece of political capital with a certain class of Irishmen. They are always denying that any benefit has by any possibility accrued to their country by the change, while they are prepared with a number of actual grievances, which, if shadowy to most other people, appear to be very palpable to them. One does not remember that one ever heard Englishmen stating any particular advantage accruing to their part of the kingdom by the political, and in a great measure social, closeness of connection which was effected in the beginning of the century; but just at present we venture to suggest that a claim to their gratitude has been created by the conduct of certain Irish legislators. If the condition of the Parliamentary Session, so far as it has gone, and so far as it promises, has not absolutely tended to bring our constitutional institutions into contempt, it is owing to the labours—unwearied, pertinacious, and cognate in their character—of the Earl of Leitrim in the Lords and Mr. Vincent Scully in the Commons. But for them it would have been impossible to prolong the sittings of either House beyond a time which would have proved at once the paucity of business and the tenuity of the energies of members. Everyone knows that for weeks and weeks after the commencement of the Session the House of Lords is unable even to keep up that appearance of a party in a parlour so late as seven o'clock, which is their normal course of proceeding; but here is an indefatigable Irish Peer, who possesses in perfection the faculty of talking on his legs for any given number of hours, always on the smallest and most minute local subjects, and who invariably suggests the idea that, though he is speaking, he is not performing the usually simultaneous operation of thinking; who has contrived, almost every night since Tuesday week, to occupy the Lords for two mortal hours on the same subject. A glance at the notice-paper of the Upper House day by day has shown a formidable mass of matter, which, on examination, turns out to be a demand for a return of something equivalent to the walks abroad on no business of a police constable in a remote district in Ireland. These papers have been, for what reason one cannot exactly say, refused night after night, and were regularly asked for again, until Lord Granville, tired out, gave them in a modified form; and so, perhaps, the sittings of the Lords, which have been so kindly preserved from apparent, though not from real, nonentity, will fall back into the acts of meeting and adjourning.

Well, then there is Mr. Scully in the other House. On the first night of the Session, and every evening since, he has, by his own unaided—we will not say efforts, for that would be an inappropriate word, but by his spontaneity of talk—enabled the Commons to show so much more decently, by an hour and a half or so, than they otherwise would, in the eyes of that public which pants for sensation debates, and, however unconsciously, believes that Parliamentary intelligence is intended for their amusement day by day, ranking in that respect sometimes above, but generally rather below, the chronicles of the police courts. Although Mr. Scully has not been so successful, judging from the light which twinkles in his eye when he refers to him, as he has wished in bringing out Sir Robert Peel's peculiarities, not to say eccentricities, of idea and speech, yet he has proved that he himself has by no means lost that power of speaking for any length of time on any subject which he displayed on that famous occasion when, in order to defeat by delay a motion against Maynooth, he spoke from half-past twelve to a quarter to six on a Wednesday, and then stated that, having made those few preliminary observations, he would on a future day begin to argue the question involved. Be it said, however, that he is this year very good-humoured, there being only so much bitterness in his sarcasms as to give them reasonable pungency. This is the case for the gratitude of the lovers of Parliamentary proceedings to two Irishmen (who, perhaps, would prefer a Legislature sitting in College-green) which we proposed above, and which, we think, has been made out.

But, in common justice, it should be recorded that at least one English member has done his best to get up an exciting discussion, and that on a very ticklish international question. Amidst the desolation of the first Friday of the as yet ungalvanised Session, Sir John Walsh stood up—with a gallant disregard of adverse circumstances, as evidenced in the condition of the House—and made an oration, couched in the language and illustrated by the style of oratory which tradition has preserved as characterising the period when "all the talents" flourished in Parliament, and of which the late Marquis of Lansdowne was, if not the ultimate—Sir John Walsh, happily still surviving—the penultimate professor. It is by no means intended to insinuate that Sir John imbibed his rhetorical influences direct from the fountain heads of the school to which he belongs; but it is manifest that his early studies of declamation were confined to that class of oration which Dr. Johnson used to compose and father on the first Pitt, and that he has never escaped from the modelling he received at the most impressionable of ages, when he, after the usual struggles, was able to recite, with the due emphasis and effect applicable to it, the famous speech which begins with "My name is Norval!" Now, this sounding mode of speaking gathers an additional tone of oddness, bordering on the absurd, when it is used in the presence of a dozen or so of listless members who are only waiting in their places because it is not yet their dinner-time; so Sir John Walsh's warlike speech fell more flat than even his deliverances of political opinion usually do; it was palpable that he had received no *mot d'ordre* from the leader of the Opposition, who appears to have temporarily abnegated his functions and to show singularly free from that concentration of countenance which it is his manner to assume when Mr. Disraeli means to indicate that he is acting as chief; in fact, when he assumes, metaphysically speaking, his war-paint. Now, Sir John Walsh undertaking on his own responsibility to declare war against the United States was, to put it mildly, in decidedly a false position; and so Lord Palmerston, who spoke with physical vigour and with singular directness and distinctness of statement and argument, disposed of the motion with a completeness and with a judicious appeal to the House, which brought out, faint as they were from the fewness of the executants, the only cheers of any consequence which have been uttered in the house up to the present time.

Nobody expected much action, immediate or remote, on the part of the Government, even before the delivery of the Queen's Speech; but, somehow, there was an impression that private members would be busy with motions, and set up themselves in loquacity, with a view to the creation of Parliamentary merit which would tell in their favour at the coming general election. But even this has not been the case, and there has been no development of single-handed patriotism, as that virtue can be exhibited in the making of speeches in the house. Perhaps the most prominent bid of this kind has come from Mr. Cox, who, despite adverse influences, it is believed, means to contest Finsbury again. He has been attempting to establish an easement in a recent Act of Parliament which shuts up public-houses at reasonable hours of the night, by means of exceptional provisions in favour of certain respectable classes of operatives, who, in order to minister to the positive sustenance of the inhabitants of the metropolis, have to begin their labours for one day soon after the midnight of that preceding. It is not a bad move on the part of Mr. Cox, who professes to be a popular member in a confined, because practical, rather than in what may be called a comprehensive or abstract, sense. It may be all very well for members to laugh at the way in which Mr. Cox delivers himself in the house; but it is hardly a question whether he is not a very good member for such a constituency as that of Finsbury. The electors may fancy that they are exhibiting themselves in fine character by preferring some *dilettante* politician, who, however grandly he may show on a platform as a disquisitionist on great and broad principles, is not in the least likely to jump to a position in the house corresponding to the height of his philosophical opinions as applicable to Parliamentary government. A man who understands the wants of a class constituency like Finsbury, and is able to work them out quietly in legislation, is the best member for that borough; and the electors know, or ought to know, whether Mr. Cox fulfils this idea.

There are some of the chapters in "Tristram Shandy" which consist only of the numerals indicating their sequence, and a number of asterisks. Perhaps, if one were to adopt some such mode of filling a column devoted to Parliamentary delineation it might be, besides a novelty, the best mode of illustrating the nature of recent legislative proceedings.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 10.

THE ADDRESS.—Lord SIDNEY (the Lord Chamberlain) read her Majesty's answer to their Lordships' Address, as follows:—"I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful Address. It is satisfactory to me to be assured that the various measures which shall be submitted to you for the amendment of the law will receive your careful consideration; and it will be always my earnest endeavour to co-operate with you in promoting the happiness and welfare of my people."

There was no other business transacted deserving of notice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Baines fixed Tuesday, the 21st of February, for his motion for leave to bring in his bill for the extension of the franchise in England and Wales.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Butler, said that a commission was appointed to inquire into the arrangements under which gunpowder-magazines were established, with the view to better security. Whatever practical improvements might be suggested would no doubt be carried out.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. H. Lewis, said he thought that the frequent recurrence of fires at theatres and other places of public amusement was a subject of very great importance, and deserving of careful consideration. With regard to theatres, the Lord Chamberlain had already large authority in granting licences; and there could be little doubt that if all due precaution were not taken against fire, and every possible means of egress provided, the neccessary sanction would be withheld. As to the music halls, they were licensed by the justices, and he apprehended they would be influenced by the same rules.

Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Mr. Moore, stated that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to discontinue the transportation of criminals to Australia.

Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Mr. Peacock, said that he had not received any official information that Judge Coursal in Canada had been dismissed.

The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to supply means towards defraying the expenses of providing courts of justice and the various offices belonging thereto. The site of the proposed building would be west of Chancery-lane, from Bell-yard to Clement's-lane. Its cost and that for the construction of the building would be about £1,500,000.

The Attorney-General also obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the constitution and amend the practice and course of proceeding in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Mr. Cowper obtained leave to introduce a bill to enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire a site for the erection and concentration of courts of justice and of the various offices belonging to the same.

THE CONVENTION RESPECTING THE CANADIAN LAKES.—Sir J. WALSH, pursuant to notice, asked for information relative to the circumstances which had led to the notice given by the Government of the United States of North America to terminate the convention under which England and the United States mutually engaged not to fit out naval armaments upon the Canadian lakes, also respecting the abrogation of the treaty of commerce between the provinces of British North America and the United States, and moved for all papers and correspondence connected with these subjects.—Lord PALMERSTON said he did not intend to go into any explanations in reference to the relations of this country with the United States, because he did not think that such a discussion, at the present time, would be productive of any good effect. He did not, however, consider, looking at all the circumstances of the matter, that the notice to terminate the convention could be construed into an exhibition of hostile feeling towards this country. Certain things had taken place of which the United States' Government had reason to complain; and if they could by any means protect the property of their citizens they were surely justified in so doing. With regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, no official notice could be given to terminate it until the 15th of March, when the fixed period of ten years would have elapsed.

The House then went into Committee.

BANKS OF ISSUE.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that it was "expedient to make provision for empowering country banks of issue to obtain relief, from certain restrictions upon payment from time to time of a certain charge in respect thereof." Also that "any compensation payable by the Bank of England to any such privileged bank for the determination of its right to issue notes should be repaid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland." The resolutions were agreed to.

THE BANK OF IRELAND (CONSOLIDATED FUND).—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved "That the remuneration to the Corporation for the management of the public debt in Ireland be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom from and after April 6, 1865." This proposition was also agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Lord Houghton, a return was ordered of the number of unions or parishes that have availed themselves of the Act of July, 1864, enabling them to receive from the Metropolitan Board of Works the sums of money expended in the relief of the casual poor, and of the unions where the guardians have provided new wards or other places of reception for this class of poor.

The Earl of Longford said that during the present year 15,000 persons would be displaced from their dwellings by railway and other schemes. The Westminster Improvement Bill, of which notice had been given, would displace about 3500 persons, and he thought something ought to be done to remedy the evil consequences.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A new writ was ordered to issue for an election of a member for the county of Tipperary, in the room of The O'Donoghue, resigned.

Mr. Sheridan gave notice of a motion for the reduction of the duty on fire insurances.

Mr. D. Griffith gave notice of a new standing order, by which the fees paid to Parliamentary counsel should be regulated by the same rules as prevailed in the common law courts.

Sir C. Wood, in answer to Sir H. Cairns, said that no Act had been passed in India enabling judges to enforce performance of personal contracts by sentences of imprisonment. Some regulation to that effect was contained in the New Civil Procedure Code, but that code would not come into operation until it had been sent home for approval.

The Attorney-General, in answer to Mr. C. Forster, said that a bill to alter the law of forfeiture on conviction for felony was in preparation.

Mr. Tite, in answer to Viscount Enfield, stated that the main drainage of the metropolis was nearly completed; on the Surrey side completely. On the Middlesex side the high-level and the middle-level sewers were entirely finished, and the only works which remained incomplete were those connected with the Thames embankment. The works would come generally into operation by the 29th of March. The total cost would be about £4,000,000.

Sir G. Grey, in answer to Mr. Lawson, said that he had given no directions for staying the execution of the Italian for the murder on Saffron-hill. He had received a memorial from the Italian Minister stating the new circumstances which had arisen, which was now in the hands of the Judge who presided at the trial.

Mr. Hadfield moved the second reading of the Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill, which dispenses with certain declarations which are required to be taken by all persons accepting offices, which he proposed to refer to a Select Committee, which was agreed to.

Sir G. Grey moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons, the object of which is, in the first place, to codify the existing acts that regulated prisons in regard to structure and maintenance, which were numerous, and had not been consolidated for forty-two years. Amendments are to be introduced into regulations affecting prisoners, mainly on the plan proposed by the bill which was introduced last year. It was stated that after the second reading the bill would be referred to a Select Committee. A discussion, principally as to whether the gaol of Abingdon should continue to exist or not, ensued, after which leave was given.

Sir R. Peel obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the power of granting licenses to deal in game to police magistrates in Dublin; and another to protect inventions and designs exhibited in the Dublin International Exhibition for the present year.

Sir H. Cairns obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Endowment and Augmentation of Small Benefices (Ireland) Act, 1860.

Mr. Ayrton obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the raising of money by debentures on the security of land.

The report of the formal resolution that supply be granted to her Majesty was brought up and received.

The report of the resolution respecting banks of issue was brought up and received, and a bill founded thereon was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

The report of the resolution on the Bank of Ireland (Consolidated Fund) was also brought up and received, and a bill founded thereon was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor made a statement of the results of the recent Act for the Augmentation of Small Church Livings in his patronage. Altogether sixty-three had been sold for £113,129, and of this £10,520 was available for disposal for the purposes of the statute. He had appropriated £2400 to augment the stipends of eight small livings, and £500 to the re-erection of parsonages, and had promised, conditionally, £5600, leaving a balance of £2020.

The Earl of Leitrim moved for a number of returns and correspondence relative to the working of the police force in Ireland. After some discussion the motion was understood to be agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for Lancaster, in the room of Mr. Gregson, deceased.

Mr. A. Smith gave notice of a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the offices of the Board of Works and the Woods and Forests.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to questions from Mr. Roebuck and Mr. V. Scully, said the Government had no intention of bringing in a bill this Session for the revision of the tariffs or for the purchase of any of the railways of the United Kingdom, under the Act of 1844. All they proposed to do, at present, was to issue a Commission of Inquiry with a view "to bring the facts and all the information bearing on the question in a state to be thoroughly available for Parliament and the public at large."

Mr. Villiers, in answer to Mr. Long, said that the Committee on the Poor Laws having concluded its inquiry on the question of poor-law medical officers, it was not proposed to reappoint it.

Mr. Cardwell, in answer to Mr. A. Mills, said it was intended immediately to bring in a bill to annex British Kaffraria to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to Mr. A. Smith, having expressed his regret at the resignation of Mr. Gilpin on account of ill-health, said that it was intended to fill up the vacant office of Parliamentary secretary to the Poor-Law Board.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. W. E. Forster, said that by the sixth section of the Annuities and Life Assurance Act of last Session it was provided that the tables and rules, having been framed and approved by the Treasury, were to be laid before Parliament for thirty days previous to coming into operation. The necessary documents were laid on the table on Friday last, and in thirty days from that date the Act would come into operation.

Mr. Cox obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Public-house Act (1864) Amendment Act. He urged that while the Act was valuable in putting an end to acknowledged evil in a particular part of London, it worked great hardship on industrious classes of persons like those employed in Covent-garden and the Cattle Market, whose business began at two and three o'clock in the morning, and who were unable to obtain necessary refreshment. He proposed to add a clause to the Act enabling refreshment-house keepers, under special circumstances, to obtain licenses to open their houses at hours convenient for their peculiar business.

Sir F. Kelly obtained leave, after a brief debate, to bring in a bill for the further amendment of the law of evidence and of the practice in certain courts of justice, the object of which is to allow parties to suits for dissolution of marriage in the Divorce Court for adultery, and parties in criminal cases of misdemeanour, to be competent though not compulsory witnesses. In criminal cases at the Central Criminal Court and the assizes provision was made for trying them by special juries.

Mr. Denman obtained leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the practice and procedure in courts of criminal jurisdiction, the object of which is to enable counsel to sum up the evidence in criminal cases, and generally to assimilate the procedure in such cases to that in civil cases.

Sir C. O'Loghlen obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Election Petitions Act (1848) in certain particulars.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Land Debentures Bill and the Land Debentures (Ireland) Bill were read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

Leave was given Mr. E. Craufurd to bring in a bill to allow affirmations or declarations to be made instead of oaths in all civil and criminal proceedings.

MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.—The second reading of the Mortgage Debentures Bill was moved by Lord NAAS, who observed that the measure had come down backed by the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Lords, of which the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, and Earl Granville were members. Its object was to promote an extension of land credit throughout the country similar to that which prevailed in Prussia, with this difference, that the security would be far greater. The bill was not promoted by any particular company, but would empower all properly-established corporations, if so minded, to issue mortgage debentures secured on land, with a sufficient margin to secure the borrower, and the additional guarantee of the paid-up and subscribed capital of such companies.—Sir G. GREY assented to the second reading, on the understanding that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee, and that when it came back the House should not be regarded as pledged to support its principle.—After some remarks by Mr. Henley, Mr. Scully, and a few words from Mr. Ayrton, the bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

POOR RATES.—Lord RAVENSWORTH presented a petition from the parish of Hammersmith complaining of the grievous inequality of the poor rates between the metropolitan and suburban districts, and inquired whether her Majesty's Government contemplated any measures of relief to the suburban districts in their promised bill for the amendment of the Poor Law Acts?—Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government proposed to bring in a bill embodying some of the recommendations of the Committee of last Session, but they did not contemplate any special legislation upon the subject matter of the petition.—Lord RAVENSWORTH said he had heard the answer of the noble Earl with great regret.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Cheetham took the oaths and his seat for Salford, in the room of Mr. Massey, now Finance Minister for India.

Mr. Whiteside obtained leave to introduce a bill to alter the constitution and amend the practice and course of proceeding in the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Mr. Cardwell was permitted to bring in a bill to provide for the annexation of the territory of British Kaffraria to the Cape Colony.

Sir Coleman O'Loghlen also obtained leave to bring in a bill to declare and amend the law in relation to the keeping together and discharge of juries in criminal cases.

THE LATE MR. GREGSON.—Lord PALMERSTON called the attention of the House to the recent death of Mr. Gregson, and said he believed he represented their feelings when he expressed their very deep regret at the loss they had sustained by that melancholy event. The late member for Lancaster had performed valuable services to the public. His attention to duty was most exemplary, and all who came in contact with him could bear witness to his indefatigable industry, firmness of judgment, and conciliatory temper. The public in general were hardly aware of the extent to which they were indebted to certain members of the House with regard to the transaction of private business. The patient attention which was given gratuitously in Committees—both on public and private matters—reflected on them the greatest credit, and the more so, because, however arduous might be the labour, it was not of a nature to attract public attention. The late Mr. Gregson was a deserving instance of this, and, personally, he (Lord Palmerston) felt he had lost a valuable and an estimable friend.

COURTS OF JUSTICE BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Courts of Justice Bill, Mr. J. J. POWELL approved generally of the measure, but pointed out some matters of detail, which, he said, would require attention in Committee.

Mr. KINNAIRD drew attention to the fact that the seven acres which the new buildings were to occupy was now densely populated by the working and poorer classes, and wished to know whether some portion of it could not be saved.

Mr. BENTINCK thought that the House was proceeding somewhat hastily in this matter.

Colonel SYKES said he had been recently at Westminster as a witness, and it appeared to him that some of the smaller places where the Judges sat were little better than rat-traps.

Mr. WALPOLE considered it injudicious to touch the Suitors' Fee Fund as proposed, because from that source great good had been effected by reducing the amount of Chancery charges. He did not think it improbable but that in some future years the Government would be compelled to come on the Consolidated Fund for the whole amount now proposed to be absorbed by the New Courts.

Mr. MALINS said the projected site was all that could be desired, and the houses proposed to be removed comprised some of the worst and lowest in London. If the present moribund Parliament passed only this measure in its last Session it might die with honour.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL briefly replied. He adverted particularly to the subject of the removal of the old houses which now constituted the residences of poor persons. This question was regulated by the ordinary principles of supply and demand, and such alterations in London were not made without ample time being allowed for those affected by them to look about them and ascertain where they should locate themselves. The hon. gentleman defended the scheme generally, as the best which, under the circumstances, could be devised.

Sir F. GOLDSMID said the effect, on the East of London, of the railway demolition of overcrowded residences had been not to remove but to increase the evil. He trusted that this point would not be hastily passed over.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Government of Chili is organising an immigration commission with a view to induce Europeans to settle upon the vast tracts of land now lying waste.

Immediately before the outbreak of the American civil war Mr. John E. Fuller, of New York, one of the oldest members of the Abolitionist party, having been associated with Mr. Lloyd Garrison as long ago as 1830, submitted to the Federal Government, through Mr. Sumner, a calculation proving that the freedom of all the slaves in all the Southern States might be amply purchased for a sum which is considerably less than the actual expenditure already incurred by the Federal Government alone in the course of this war, and this without reckoning the loss by waste of labour and material and by the disturbance of trade. Mr. Fuller, who is a zealous partisan of the Union, though he would have recommended a peace policy, has completed a very interesting statistical chart, showing the territory, population, political distribution, and date of the Constitution of all the States, with the number and aggregate money value of all the bond negroes in the Slave States. The fondness for ciphering and the mechanical ingenuity which distinguish Mr. Fuller's countrymen are further exemplified by his invention of that useful instrument the "Computing Telegraph," or Circular Sliding-Rule, by which the labour of many tedious arithmetical processes is saved, while the desired results are exhibited without the possibility of an error. It would have been happy for America if the conflicting parties of North and South had been disposed to adjust their dispute by a sum thus easily worked.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Her Majesty has appointed the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Chevenix Trench) and Sir James Power to be Commissioners of the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests of Ireland.

An attempt is being made to get up a great public library for Edinburgh, where books of reference may be consulted by literary men, as in the British Museum.

At a meeting held last Saturday it was resolved to present an address from the citizens of Dublin to Benjamin Lee Guinness, to commemorate his munificence in restoring the Cathedral of St. Patrick. It was also resolved to place a statue of Mr. Guinness within the precincts of the sacred building.

The children of the late Mr. Longfield have been made wards of Chancery. His estates in the county of Cork, worth £12,000 a year, have been placed under a receiver. Mr. French, a gentleman of property in the county, has been appointed to the office, on the recommendation of Mrs. Longfield, mother of the minors.

The first turf of the Hoylake Railway was turned on Wednesday. This line is intended to run directly from Birkenhead to Hoylake, a watering-place on the Dee side of the Wirral peninsula. The new line, when permission is obtained to cross the Dee, and connection is formed with the Chester and Holyhead line, will form a much shorter approach to North Wales than the present one by the way of Chester.

The thirty-ninth exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy opened on Saturday last. It is said to be in many respects much above the average of former years. The Belgian school is well represented in several landscapes of great excellence.——At a general meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, the vacancy on its list of Academicians, caused by the decease of Sir J. W. Gordon, was filled up by the election of Mr. Walter H. Paton.

A testimonial, consisting of a service of plate of the value of 1000 guineas and a full-length portrait by Mr. Lucas (artist of the well-known picture of George Stephenson), has recently been presented to Mr. Beale, M.P., by the shareholders in the Midland Railway, upon his retirement from the chairmanship of the board of directors, which he had occupied for a period of twenty years.

The gates of the large graving dock in the Southampton Docks, which had been open for two or three tides, were closed on Monday morning for the purpose of pumping out the dock, when the water was found to be swarming with shoals of grey mullet. In the course of a couple of hours, several tons of fine fish were caught, hundreds of men rushing to the place as soon as the fact was known and capturing the fish by hand-nets, baskets, and every implement which could be made available.

In ten large towns of the kingdom last week the births were 4428 and the deaths 3289. The annual rate of mortality was 31 per 1000 less than it had been in the previous weeks. In Liverpool the births were 406, the deaths 411; in Manchester—births 282, deaths 241; in Salford—births 102, deaths 74; in Birmingham—births, 292, deaths 163; in Leeds—births 250, deaths 144; in Bristol—births 120, deaths 88; in Edinburgh—births 120, deaths 94; in Glasgow—births 366, deaths 329; in Dublin—births 151, deaths 166.

A landslip on the Aberdeen and Teneriff Railway is reported by the *Banffshire Journal*. The embankment, about half a mile to the north of the Tyvie station, is about 70 ft. high; and the late rains have loosened the earth, so that on Saturday week a huge mass of the embankment, about thirty-six yards in length, gave way, and left the sleepers clear half across the line. The earth that fell stopped up the culvert of the "Lownie Burn." This caused the waters to accumulate, and for some time there was quite a lake there. In time the water forced its way through, and was dispersed without much damage. Passenger traffic was still carried on—one engine running from Banff and another from Inveramsay, meeting at the place where the interruption occurred.

The Sheffield Inundation Commission had a singular claim for compensation before it on Tuesday. A "poet and actor," named Richard Nesbitt Ryan, claimed £300 for "loss of poetic effusions." The claimant had been, in his own words, actor, poet, publican, manager, &c. He lodged in one of the inundated streets, and the flood swept away a large quantity of manuscript and printed "poems, odes," &c. He claimed £200 for the loss of a diary containing his autobiography, but the company's valuer cruelly estimated this at £1. Ryan showed that he had been getting his living by selling his "poems," and that he could not replace the loss; and the Court awarded him £100.——On the same day, a widow, named Bethell, of Birmingham, claimed £2650 for the loss of her husband, who was a foreman metal-roller at Owlerton. The man had been earning very large wages, and the claimant was left with three young children. The Court awarded her £1000.

The monthly meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held at Manchester on Monday. The report of the honorary secretary showed that £1243 had been received during the past month, and that the balance in hand now amounted to £65,160. Mr. Farnall reports that on the 4th inst. there was an increase of 1648 persons receiving relief, as compared with the 27th ult. It was further stated that the number had since increased, and that now there were not less than 134,624 persons receiving relief, either from the guardians or the local committees. Mr. Rawlinson made an interesting statement in reference to the operation of the Public Works Act—one important result of which, he said, would be that the cottages of working men throughout Lancashire would be materially improved in regard to the comfort and health of the occupants. According to his statement the Act was working well, many of the cotton operatives becoming so skilful as to render it highly improbable that they would abandon their new trade for the old one. The committee made several grants.

Some elections of members of Parliament have taken place this week. Mr. John Cheetham was elected member for Salford on Monday without opposition, in the room of Mr. Massey, appointed Financial Secretary for India. Mr. Cheetham, who was once before in Parliament as one of the members for Lancashire, is of a more decided shade of Liberal politics than his predecessor.——The polling for a member for Truro, in the room of Mr. Smith, raised to the Bench, resulted, on Tuesday, in the return of Mr. Williams, the numbers being—Williams, Conservative, 249; Vivian, Liberal, 220.——On Tuesday Mr. Murphy was chosen member for Cork. Mr. Maguire was proposed, that he might state his views. He then retired, declaring that he would stand at the next election.——The nomination for Tralee took place on Tuesday, and the show of hands was in favour of The O'Donoghue, who vacated his seat for Tipperary to stand for Tralee; but a poll was demanded by Mr. M'Kenna, and Thursday was fixed for it.——The election for Tipperary will take place next week.——The nomination for Lancaster is fixed for Monday. Mr. Schneider, a Liberal, formerly member for Norwich, will, it is thought, be returned without opposition.

The nineteenth annual report of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland has been presented to both Houses of Parliament in the form of a bluebook of 230 pages. From this compilation it appears that the number of parishes now assessed is 770, and the number that still raise the funds by voluntary contributions is 114: total, 884. Of these, 263 have poorhouses, either singly or in combination; the total number of district buildings open at present being 53, affording accommodation for 12,895 inmates. The number of inmates on the 1st of July last was 7165, leaving vacant accommodation for some thousands more. The average weekly cost per head of the inmates for food, clothing, fuel, light, and all other necessaries of maintenance was 2s. 10¼d. for the half-year ending July 30 last. The report further states that the whole sum expended on medical relief to the poor during the year ending May 14, 1864, according to the annual returns of the inspectors, was £30,601, which is equal to 2·39d. per head of the population of Scotland in 1861. The population of the 697 parishes and combinations that have resolved to comply with the conditions annexed to participation in the grant is 2,807,950, and of the 187 parishes that have not so resolved, 254,344. The sum expended by the former, according to the returns, was £29,307, equal to about 2·5d. per head of the population; and that by the latter was £1293, equal to about 1·22d. per head of the population of those parishes.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—Six men were killed by a fall of coal in one of Lord Dudley's pits, near Dudley, on Thursday week.

The Goring station of the Great Western Railway, about midway between the Didcot and Reading Junctions, was burned down yesterday week.

At the Leeds County Court, yesterday week, Mr. Wray, a member of the council of that borough, and Mr. Seth Joy, an auctioneer, were each mulcted in the penalty of 40s. for bribing voters at a recent municipal contest. The proceedings were taken under a section of the 22nd Victoria, c. 35, which provides, in addition to the penalty, that upon conviction the offender shall be disqualified for six years from holding any municipal office and from exercising any power as a voter.

Three little girls, two of them sisters, named Brackley, were on a piece of ice near Wendover, when they fell and broke through it. A grown-up sister of the third child, named Wilds, going to their aid, shared their fate, and all four were drowned.

The *Wiltshire Mirror* records a strange series of deaths in a family named Watts, residing in Melksham Forest. The father was taken ill, died, and was buried. On the return of the mourners from the funeral they found the mother dead. She was buried, and on the return of the sorrowing relatives from the grave they found the daughter dead. Last week a surviving son died, and the intelligence was sent to Trowbridge, to the only surviving child, Jane Watts. Her son took the letter and, by way of gently breaking the news to his mother, told her her brother was ill. Looking up, she caught sight of the black border of the letter and exclaimed, "He's dead. I shall die too!" Although previously well, she sat down, fainting, in a chair and soon after expired.

The Sheffield police have succeeded, after a desperate fight, in apprehending the notorious garotter, Edward Hall, believed to be the chief of the gang of ruffians who garotted and nearly murdered Mr. Burnby, Earl Fitzwilliam's coal agent.

The police of Manchester have apprehended seven or eight men who are supposed to have taken part in the late extensive jewellery robbery in that place. Besides drilling apparatus, the prisoners had in their possession sixty crowbars and eighty skeleton keys. In robbing Mr. Howard's shop in Manchester a drill had been broken, and the thieves left the piece broken off behind them. The other part of the drill has been found in their possession. None of the jewellery or stolen property has yet been discovered.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Baron Meyer de Rothschild has erected a church at Mentmore, Bucks, for the use of his servants.

The sum of £3000 has been promised by the friends of the Rev. T. B. Simpson for the new chancel of St. Michael's Church, Teignmouth.

Sir Humphrey de Trafford is about to erect, at a cost of £20,000, a church at Barton-on-Irwell, to replace the building now used for that purpose.

The work of painting the ceiling of the nave of Ely Cathedral, begun by the late Mr. Le Strange and continued by Mr. Gambier Parry, has been completed.

William Ramsay, for more than thirty years Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, died at San Remo, near Mentone, on Sunday morning, soon after entering his sixtieth year.

The Bishop of Worcester has written a pastoral in support of the movement for augmenting the endowments of poor benefices, which has been recently inaugurated in the archdeaconry of Coventry.

The parish church of Bradwell-on-Sea was reopened, after restoration, on Tuesday week, when sermons were preached by the Bishop of Rochester and the Rev. M. Anderson, Vicar of St. Paul's, Herne-hill.

At a recent meeting of parishioners at Stockton Heath, near Warrington, held to promote the building of a new church there, £2250—including £1000 from Mr. Greenall, M.P.—was subscribed on the spot.

The governors of Dulwich College have offered a site for a church and parsonage for a new district in South Dulwich, together with £1000, and intend to apply to Parliament for power to assist in the endowment.

A fresh charter has been bestowed on St. David's College, Lampeter, which secures to it the right of conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The examiners for this degree will be chosen from Oxford and Cambridge.

The foundation-stone of the new English Protestant church at Smyrna was laid a few weeks since—Mr. E. Price, the contractor for the Cassaba and Smyrna Railway, and Mr. C. McIver, of Liverpool, having taken the lead in a subscription for the building.

The parishioners of Spittlegate, Grantham, have presented a testimonial of respect, consisting of a handsome silver salver and a purse of £100, to the Rev. F. Jesson, Incumbent of that parish and hon. Chaplain of the 2nd Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers.

Mr. J. Amott, organist of Gloucester Cathedral for thirty years, died suddenly on Friday week. His name has long been well known in connection with the festival meetings of the three choirs. Dr. Wesley, of musical celebrity, the organist of Winchester Cathedral and College, has offered himself as a candidate for the office of organist in Gloucester Cathedral.

Convocation met at Westminster, on Tuesday, for the dispatch of business. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided in the one House and Archdeacon Bickersteth in the other. In the Upper House the Bishop of London presented a petition in favour of an extension of lay agency in the Church. The Bishop of Oxford moved an address to the Crown in favour of an extension of the Episcopate. Several of the Bishops spoke in favour of the motion, and it was agreed to. In the Lower House the subjects discussed were the judgment on "Essays and Reviews" and the burial service. The two Houses sat again on Wednesday. The Upper House was occupied with a discussion on the present state of the marriage law and divorce, and the differing opinions of the various Bishops was harmonised into a motion that the House lamented the present state of the law of marriage, but could not interfere in its capacity as the Upper House of Convocation.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Howard, Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, to be Rural Dean of Nottingham Deanery, District No. 3; Rev. E. B. Squire, Vicar of Swansea, to be Rural Dean for East Gower. *Rectories:* Rev. W. Burnside to Plumtree, Notts; Rev. E. James to Peakirk, Northants; Rev. C. Knox to Dromore. *Vicarages:* Rev. W. P. Brown to North Somercoates, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. P. Babington, Perpetual Curate of Manningtree, to Stanton-upon-Arrow; Rev. H. Barnacle, Incumbent of Ringway, to Knutsford; Rev. H. Prior to Baston, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Spencer to Kirby-Moorside, Yorkshire. *Chaplancies:* Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Twickenham, to the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace; Rev. Dr. Gifford, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough; Rev. J. Mould to Holborn Union, London; Rev. H. C. Watson to Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon. *Incumbencies:* Rev. W. Bradstreet to Theberton; Rev. F. R. Chapman, Perpetual Curate of Walsham-le-Willows, to St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds; Rev. C. R. F. Davie to Yelverton, Norfolk; Rev. J. Duncan to St. Michael's, Dumfries; Rev. W. Locket to Little Dean, Newnham; Rev. Canon Madan to Dursley; Rev. S. F. B. Peppin, Priest Vicar of Wells Cathedral, and Curate of St. Thomas, East Wells, to Horrington; Rev. E. Wrenford to the English Church at Navin, N.B. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. J. E. C. Colquhoun to Holy Trinity, Crockham-hill, Westerham; Rev. D. R. Williams to Grinshill, Salop; Rev. J. Lewis to Bonvilstone, Cardiff. *Curacies:* Rev. J. Abell to East Ferry Chapel, Lincolnshire; Rev. A. W. Armand to St. Giles, Northampton; Rev. W. P. S. Bingham to Wootton Bassett; Rev. T. J. Butlin to St. Matthew's, Duddeston; Rev. T. Davies to Brymbo, Denbighshire: Rev. W. De Bentley to Alfreton; Rev. J. P. Durell to Eccleshall; Rev. F. E. Elliot to Risley; Rev. C. H. Gem to Holy Trinity, Bordesley; Rev. J. Hindley to Eskdale, Cumberland; Rev. W. A. Howes to St. Edmund's, Northampton; Rev. F. W. Hungate to Clay Cross, Chesterfield, Derbyshire; Rev. J. Inglis to Hesket and Armathwaite, Cumberland; Rev. W. O. Jenkin to Iwade and Sittingbourne; Rev. T. Johnson to St. James's, Dudley; Rev. M. Kennedy to St. Nicholas, Whitehaven; Rev. J. W. Kitto to Whitnash, Warwickshire; Rev. T. E. Lawrence to Flint, North Wales; Rev. E. Lee to Radford; Rev. T. B. Lee to Stapleton, Shrewsbury; Rev. T. B. Armistead to Silverdale, Staffordshire; Rev. N. Madan to Ashbourne; Rev. T. Mooney to Lenton, Notts; Rev. H. R. Morres to Finedon, Northamptonshire; Rev. A. M. Norman to Houghton-le-Spring, Durham; Rev. D. Owen to Gyffylliog, St. Asaph; Rev. T. Roberts to Martin Hussingtree, Worcestershire; Rev. A. H. Seacome to Northfield, Worcestershire; Rev. A. H. Smith to Cold Ashby, Northants; Rev. W. W. Talfourd to Asgarby, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. T. Taylor to Bottesford, Leicestershire; Rev. T. S. Uglow to St. Andrew's, Droitwich; Rev. W. Williams to Cockermouth, Cumberland; Rev. C. M. Wimberley to Ranby, Lincolnshire; Rev. P. J. Wodehouse to St. Mary, Nottingham; Rev. A. Workman to Holy Trinity, Coventry, Warwickshire; Rev. W. H. Marriott to Westerleigh, Bristol.—Rev. A. T. Bellhouse to St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; Rev, J. M. Vaughan to the Conventional District of St. John's, St. George's-in-the-East, London.—*Guardian.*

The annual dinner of the friends of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Stanley. The company numbered about two hundred, and subscriptions amounting to £1250 were announced.

The inquiry into the loss of the Lady Hobart on the Malahide strand, near Dublin, closed at Liverpool yesterday week, when Mr. Raffles, the legal assessor, stated that the Court had decided that the certificate of the captain (Richmond) be suspended for six months.

A list prepared for "Bradshaw's Manual" shows that Parliament has opened with fifty Peers directors of railway companies, and 149 members of the House of Commons; the publication of the names of the board of the Metropolitan District Railways Company raises the latter number to 151.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the Government broker has commenced his purchases of stock for the reduction of the National Debt, and that money is tolerably abundant in the open market, Home Securities have ruled heavy, and the quotations have been with difficulty supported. In the Unfunded Debt very little has been passing.

There has been a good demand for money for commercial purposes, and the lowest rates for the best paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	5 per cent.	Four months' bills	5½ per cent
Sixty days' bills	5 „	Six months' bills	6 „
Three months' bills	5¼ „		

In the Stock Exchange capital is worth 4½ to 5 per cent, if for short periods.

On the Continent very little change has taken place in the quotations for Money. Those in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4	4	Turin	6	6
Vienna	5	5½	Brussels	5	4
Berlin	5	4½	Madrid	9	10
Frankfort	4	4	Hamburg	—	3
Amsterdam	4½	4½	St. Petersburg	6½	8½

About £400,000 in gold has come to hand, but £120,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to Spain.

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills, at previous quotations—viz., 1s. 11¼d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¼d. on Bombay.

The demand for silver for India and China is still heavy. The steamer has taken out only a small amount in bullion.

Very little change took place in the value of Stocks on Monday. The market, however, was extremely inactive. Consols, for Money, were 89⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 89⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 103⅞ ⅞; Ditto Four per Cents, 98½; Ditto, Bonds, 10s. prem.; Bank Stock was 247. On Tuesday, Consols, for Transfer, marked 89⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Time, 89⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; Annuities 1885, 14 7-16; Exchequer Bills, 5s. prem.; India Stock, 216 to 218; Ditto, Five per Cents, 103⅞ ⅞; Ditto, Four per Cent Certificates, 98½; Ditto, Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 80⅞; Ditto, Five per Cent, 101½ ⅛. The dealings on Wednesday were trifling. Consols, for Money, left off at 88⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 89⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 103½ ⅞; Ditto, Four per Cents, 98½; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 102; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 109. On Thursday the market was decidedly firmer. Consols, for Money, 89 88⅞ 89; for Account, 89⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; Bank Stock, 217½; India Five per Cent Stock, 103⅞ ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. prem.

American (Federal) Securities have been in good request. United States Five per Cents have marked 53, 54; Erie Shares, 34½; and Illinois Central, 52½.

The foreign house has been heavy, and the quotations have had a downward tendency. The failure of peace negotiations in America has depressed the market for the Confederate Loan, the price of which at one period of the week was 58 to 60, and the quotation is now 55½ to 56½. Italian Scrip has sold at 1⅞ to 1⅞ dis.; Danubian, ½ dis. to par; and Egyptian, ½ to 1 prem. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1863, 83½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 98; Ditto, 1864, 98½; Greek, 22½; Mexican Three per Cents, 27; Russian Old Five per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1862, 89⅞; Ditto, 1864, 91; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto, Deferred, 39⅞; Ditto, Passive, 32⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 11⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 91⅞; Ditto, 1858, 72⅞; Ditto, 1863, 68½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 42; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63; Ditto Four per Cents, 98⅞; Italian Five per Cents, 64½; and Turkish Consolidés, 51⅛ ⅞.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent only, and prices have slightly declined. Alliance have sold at 33½; Australasia, 73½; Ditto, New, 71½; Bank of Egypt, 31½ ex div.; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 33½; Consolidated, 10⅞; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19⅞; Imperial, 30⅞; Imperial Ottoman, 17½; Land Mortgage of India, 5; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 48; Ditto, New, 11½; London and County, 74 ex div.; London Joint-stock, 47½; London and Westminster, 95½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 18; National, New, 84½ ex div.; Oriental, 58½; Standard of British South Africa, 2¼; and Union of London, 53.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has ruled quiet. Canada Six per Cents have been done at 90½; Ditto Five per Cents, 80½; Cape Five per Cents, 93½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 99; New South Wales Five per Cents, 92; and Victoria Six per Cents, 104.

In the Miscellaneous market only a moderate business has been transacted. Anglo-Mexican Mint, 17⅞; Bombay Gas, 5½; City Offices, 5⅞; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 9⅞; Ditto, New, 7⅞; Crystal Palace, 35½; Discount Corporation, 13½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 5; Electric Telegraph, 112 ex div.; Fore-street Warehouse, 6¼ ex div.; Hudson's Bay, 15½; International Financial, 6⅞; Joint-stock Discount, 9 ex div.; London Financial, 22; London and Provincial Marine, 3½ ex div.; National Discount, 14½; Oriental Financial, 4½; Ottoman Financial, 7; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7⅞; and Universal Marine, 5½.

The dealings in the Railway Share market have been unimportant, and prices, almost generally, have given way. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 95½; Great Eastern, 47; Great Western, 79½; Ditto, South Wales, 68; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117; London and Blackwall, 87½; London and Brighton, 103⅞; London and North-Western, 120; London and South-Western, 98⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 59½; Metropolitan, 116½ ex div. and ex New; Ditto, New, 5⅞; Midland, 137½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 107½; North Eastern—Berwick, 111⅞; Ditto, Leeds, 69⅞; Ditto, York, 103; South Devon, 50; South Eastern, 87½; Taff Vale, 162.

British Possessions.—Calcutta and South Eastern, 97½; Cape Town and Dock, 80; Eastern Bengal, 100; East Indian, 109⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 100⅞; Indian Branch, 1⅞; Madras Five per Cent, 100.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9⅞; Dutch Rhenish, 21½; Eastern of France, 29; Northern of France, 39½; San Paulo, 17.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 15 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£311,012	An increase of bullion of	£42,250
An increase of public deposits of	319,620	An increase of rest of	10,183
An increase of other deposits of	155,596	An increase of reserve of	337,010
An increase of securities of	99,097		

The total circulation is £20,399,763. Public deposits amount to £6,572,512; and private deposits to £13,969,659. Securities are £30,007,199; and the stock of bullion is £14,553,871.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 13.—To-day's market was scantily supplied with English wheat. Sales, however, progressed slowly, at about stationary prices. Fine foreign wheats commanded extreme quotations, but inferior kinds were very dull. In floating cargoes of grain very little was passing. Malting barley ruled steady, on former terms; but grinding and distilling sorts were a slow inquiry. Malt was in fair average supply and sluggish request, at late rates. Oats commanded more attention, and, in some instances, the currencies had an upward tendency. Beans advanced 1s. per quarter, with a steady inquiry. No change took place in the value of either peas or flour.

Feb 15.—Only a limited business was passing in all kinds of produce to-day. Monday's prices, however, were supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 40s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 24s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 58s. to 60s.; chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 19s. to 23s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 18s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 33s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; country marks, 25s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1010; barley, 1300; malt, 1250; oats, 130; flour, 950. Foreign: Barley, 2600; oats, 9880; flour, 300 sacks.

Seeds.—Clover seed supports the late advance in the quotations; but the demand for it is by no means active. Most other seeds move off slowly, at previous rates. Cakes rule firm in price.

Linseed, English, crushing, 60s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 56s. to 58s.; hempseed, 41s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 74s. to 76s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 41s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 62s. to 120s.; white, ditto, 56s. to 88s. per cwt.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38s. 4d.; barley, 29s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 3d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 66,918; barley, 62,161; oats, 8375 quarters.

Tea.—The market is flat, at about previous quotations. The stock in the United Kingdom amounts to £96,000,000 lb.

Sugar.—Raw qualities are in fair request, and prices are well supported. Stock, 102,781 tons, against 75,574 tons in 1864. Refined goods command full quotations.

Coffee.—Most kinds are selling slowly, at late rates. Stock, 11,243 tons, against 11,180 tons last year.

Rice.—The demand is somewhat restricted, at previous currencies. Stock, 50,950 tons, against 55,129 tons in 1864.

Provisions.—There is only a limited inquiry for Irish butter; nevertheless, prices are supported. Foreign qualities are firm, and the best Friesland is worth 140s. per cwt. Bacon moves off freely, at 62s. per cwt. for Waterford sizable, on board. Hams have a drooping tendency; but lard is very firm.

Tallow.—Only a moderate business is doing in this market. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. 6d. per cwt. The stock consists of 48,609 casks, against 62,845 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £32 15s. per ton; rape, £49 10s. to £44 10s.; and fine palm, £36 to £36 10s. French turpentine, 67s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—No change has taken place in the value of rum. Brandy and grain spirits move off slowly, at late rates.

Coals.—Haswell, 22s.; East Hartlepool, 22s.; Braddyll's, 21s. 6d.; Eden Main, 21s.; Belmont, 21s.; Wylam, 16s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 9s. to £1 14s. per load.

Hops.—Good and fine samples are in fair request, at full prices. Otherwise, the demand is inactive.

Wool.—Very little is doing in any kind, at about stationary prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 55s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 16).—There was about an average supply of beasts here to-day, both as to number and quality. All breeds were in fair request, at full prices. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was rather limited. Downs and half-breds moved off freely, at full quotations. Other breeds were inactive, but not cheaper. The general top figure was 6s. 2d. per 8 lb. The few calves on offer sold steadily, at full currencies—viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. Pigs were firm in price; but milch cows were very dull.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime southdown ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 120; sheep, 3040; calves, 112; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 400; sheep, 1200; calves, 104.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. Trade steady.

ROBERT HERBERT.

TOMBS OF THE MING DYNASTY OF CHINESE EMPERORS AT NANKIN.

SOME weeks ago we published an Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. F. L. Bedwell, giving a view of the avenue leading to the eastern quarter of the tombs of the Emperors at Nankin, showing the colossal stone figures of elephants and camels which are erected in that part of the Imperial cemetery of the Mings, not far from the ruined walls of the ancient city. We now give an Illustration of the avenue of warriors and priests forming the approach to the northern tombs. Here is a huge hillock, at the base of which is a massive rectangular brick building, perforated with three arches, and standing on a basement of larger dimensions. The colossal figures of men shown in our Engraving are sculptured in a species of sandstone, and, from continual exposure to the weather for centuries, have become black and unsightly objects, being here and there covered with patches of hardy lichen. They present, together with the sculptured animals and ruinous tombs, a striking scene of desolation, the solitude of which is only relieved now and then by the cry of some frightened bird. The Ming dynasty of Emperors, who reigned over China from the middle of the fourteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century, held their Court at Nankin, which city was at that time the most wealthy and populous in the whole of the Chinese empire. Since the conquest of China by the Mongol Tartars (about 200 years ago) the seat of government has been at Pekin, and few relics of the former splendour of Nankin are now to be seen, except these sepulchral monuments and the famous porcelain tower.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.

THIS church was recently erected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, for the new parish of St. Jude, near the beautiful Phœnix Park, in Dublin. It consists of the nave, 100 ft. long, with the transepts north and south together 87 ft. long, and accommodates nearly 600 persons. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Archbishop Whately. This ceremony, which was his last public official act, was performed in the presence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Robert Peel, and a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. In the stone was deposited a bottle, containing photographs of her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the late Earl of Carlisle (then Lord Lieutenant), and Dr. Whately (then Archbishop of Dublin). The church was consecrated by Dr. Trench, the newly appointed



TOMBS OF THE EMPERORS OF THE MING DYNASTY AT NANKIN, CHINA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Archbishop of Dublin; and this, singularly enough, was his first official act, his Grace preaching on the occasion in the presence of his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Ven. Archdeacon Lee, D.D., and a large number of the clergy of the diocese. The Earl of Meath is patron of the mother parish, out of which the new parish of St. Jude is formed, and the Rev. Thomas Kingston is the Vicar. The Rev. Thomas Mills, A.M. (through whose exertions mainly this new church was built), is the incumbent of the new parish. The church was built by Messrs. Butler and Sons, from the designs of Messrs. Welland and Gillespie, and is in the Early English style. The chancel contains five beautiful stained-glass windows, by Messrs. Forrest and Sons, of Liverpool. The total cost of the building was £4000. The site was a free gift from Mr. David M'Birney, a merchant and magistrate of the city of Dublin.

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN.

A HANDSOME church has lately been erected at the top of Rutland-square, Dublin, for the use of the Presbyterian congregation meeting heretofore at Mary's Abbey. The cost of this building has been defrayed solely by the munificence of Mr. Alexander Findlater, of Dublin. We give a View of the exterior, which has considerable architectural merit and makes a very imposing appearance, with as few faults of style as any edifice of the kind in Dublin. The architect is Mr. Andrew Heiton, of Perth, who had previously designed many churches in the Early English style. This is by far the largest Presbyterian church in the province of Leinster. About a thousand persons can be conveniently seated in the interior. The pewing is constructed in the

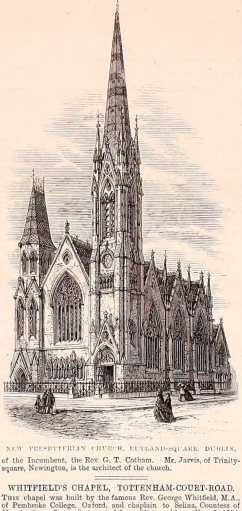


ST. JUDE'S PARISH CHURCH, DUBLIN.

most modern and comfortable manner. The place is admirably lighted, and the effect of the stained-glass windows is very pleasant. Ventilation and heating, which are usually antagonistic, are successfully provided for. The chandeliers for gas-lighting consist of six handsome medieval coronas, of thirty burners each, suspended from the roof. These were made expressly for the church from the design of the architect. The galleries and staircase are lighted by massive brackets, and the lobbies and vestibules by circular lanterns with mediæval brass mounting. The church was opened for Divine service shortly before Christmas.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, WALWORTH.

THIS new church, which has just been completed, is situated in Charles-street, York-street, Walworth. The building is of the Early English style of architecture. It consists of a nave, 75 ft. long by 21 ft. 6 in. wide, and north and south aisles, each 16 ft. 3 in. wide, with a chancel, 25 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, besides the organ chamber on the north side and the vestry on the south side. The organ presents an ornamental front to the nave, and is separated from the north aisle by an open wooden screen. The choir contains the stalls and choristers' seats. At the back of the altar is a reredos tiled with Staffordshire tiles. The centre part has white and red alabaster introduced with the tiles, above which is a slightly-projecting canopy of stone, carved and inlaid with alabaster. The pulpit is situated in the north-east corner of the nave. The nave, which is 55 ft. high, is divided from the aisles by five bays. Instead of the massive stone pillars usually placed between the nave and the aisles, the architect has introduced coupled columns, seven inches in diameter, with sufficient space between them to enable persons sitting behind them to obtain a view of the altar and chancel. The building is of Kentish ragstone, with dressings of Bath stone. This church is in the midst of a poor and populous district; and all the sittings are free and unappropriated. Accommodation has been provided for 1000 persons. The cost of the whole building was £8800; and this sum (with the exception of £1500 granted by societies) was collected by the untiring and indefatigable efforts

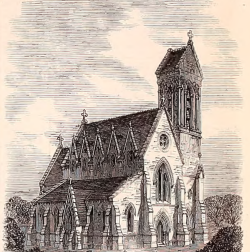


NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN.

of the Incumbent, the Rev. G. T. Cotham. Mr. Jarvis, of Trinity-square, Newington, is the architect of the church.

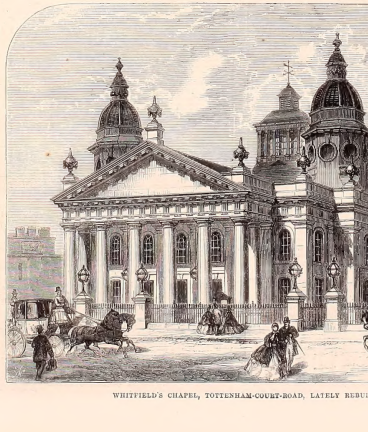
WHITFIELD'S CHAPEL, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

THIS chapel was built by the famous Rev. George Whitfield, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, and chaplain to Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. It was first opened for public worship on Nov. 7, 1756. It was enlarged in 1759-60 by adding an octangular front, which gave it rather a singular appearance. When Whitfield preached there it was visited by many persons of rank and distinction, eager to hear that eloquent orator, who was so much talked of in his day. The Prince of Wales and his Royal brothers and sisters, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Bolingbroke, Lord Halifax, Horace Walpole, David Hume, and David Garrick are all reported to have been among Whitfield's hearers. The existing pulpit is the same from which Whitfield preached. In the vestry there is a good portrait of Whitfield, taken when he was young, and also a fine bust of him; with portraits of all the ministers since the commencement—viz., the Rev. George Whitfield, M.A.; the Rev. Josiah Joss, the Rev. Joel Abraham Knight, the Rev. Matthew Wilks, the Rev. John Hyatt; the Rev. John Campbell, D.D.; the Rev. Joseph Wilberforce Richardson; and the present minister, the Rev. James H. Boulding. The founder of this chapel, Mr. Whitfield, here preached his last sermon in England on the 2nd of September, 1769; he died, on the 30th of September, 1770, at Boston, America. It had been agreed between Whitfield and Wesley that whichever of them died first, the survivor should preach the funeral sermon; so the Rev. John Wesley, M.A., of Christ Church and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford, preached Whitfield's funeral sermon in Tottenham-court-road Chapel, on the 30th of November in that year. A very singular instance, by-the-way, of a clergyman preaching his own funeral sermon occurred in this chapel on the 16th of August, 1787. This was the Rev. Henry Peckwell, D.D., of St. Edward's Hall, Oxford, Rector of St. Mary's, Blexham-cum-Digby, Lincolnshire, and Chaplain to the Marchioness of Lothian. The cause of his death was a prick of his finger with a needle. He had gone to the Westminster Infirmary to attend a post-mortem examination of the lungs of a woman (Miss Mary Stone) who had died of consumption, and some of the putrid matter got into the wound in his finger, which caused mortification in a few days. His physician pronounced the accident fatal. At this time Dr. Peckwell was doing duty for the minister of Tottenham-court-road Chapel. Being conscious of his approaching end, he ascended the pulpit with his arm in a sling, and preached, from St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, xiii. 7, 8, a sermon so affecting as to draw tears from many of his audience. At the conclusion he added that this was his farewell sermon—not like the ordinary farewell sermons of this world, but one more impressive from the circumstances than had ever been preached before. "My hearers," he said, "shall long beat it in mind, when this frail earthly body shall be mouldering in its kindred dust." The congregation were unable to conjecture his meaning; but what were their impressions, on the next Sunday morning, when, to their great surprise, a strange minister ascended the pulpit and informed them that their friend and late minister, Dr. Peckwell, had breathed his last on the evening before! This Dr. Henry Peckwell was the founder of the charity called the "Sick Man's Friend." The only other clergyman who was ever known to preach his own funeral sermon was the Rev. William Dodd, D.D., who preached it, from Acts xx. 23, in the chapel in Newgate, on Friday,



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WALWORTH.

June 6, 1777, before he was hanged for the crime of forgery. Several other remarkable anecdotes belong to the history of this well-known chapel in Tottenham-court-road. On Sunday, March 22, 1772, during the afternoon service, Mr. Bartholomew Goodere, of Craven-buildings, Drury-lane, was struck dead by a flash of lightning, while sitting near the west door with his child in his arms; but the child was not in the least hurt, though a part of the chapel was damaged. The burial ground which surrounds this chapel was made from the mould which was brought from the burial-ground of the Church of St. Christopher-le-Stock, in the city of London, when that church was taken down, in 1764, to enlarge the Bank of England, which now occupies its former site. The Rev. Augustus Toplady, of Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of Broadhembury, Devonshire, and the author of a well-known hymn-book, was buried in this chapel. So was John Bacon, R.A., the sculptor; and these tombs, as well as a monument to Whitfield, are to be found here. On Tuesday, May 18, 1824, the Rev. Edward Irving here delivered his celebrated missionary oration of three hours and a half, the effects of which are described by Mrs. Oliphant in her life of that extraordinary man. In 1804 an unhappy difference arose between the minister, the Rev. John Campbell, D.D., and the trustees of Whitfield Chapel, which caused the chapel to be placed in Chancery. On Feb. 23, 1857, the chapel was damaged by fire. It was, however, repaired, and some years later it was sold by order of the Court of Chancery. It was bought by the London Congregational Chapel-Building Society for £4700. It has by them been almost rebuilt, and made a most convenient and even handsome building. The front is adorned with a portico and towers. The interior is very neat; the decorations, in lavender and white, are chaste and plain. The chapel has been restored, from the designs and under the direction of Mr. John Turring, architect, of Bucklersbury, by Mr. Thomas Richards, builder, of Pimlico. The interior is lighted from the dome by star-light; and behind the pulpit is a fine organ, built by Mr. J. Walker. The dimensions of the chapel are—length, 136 ft.; breadth, 80 ft.; height to the dome, 70 ft. It was reopened, by the Rev. James Boulding, on the 29th of September last.



WHITFIELD'S CHAPEL, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LATELY REBUILT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

T. ERICH, Newgate-street, foreign glass manufacturer.—A. J. D. TICHBORNE, Tichborne Park, Hampshire.—J. WRIGHT, jun., Mildmay Park, tobacco manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

G. DELACHI and C. VINCENT, City, merchants.—E. G. STAFFORD, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, patentee of a machine for printing in colours.—J. C. CROXFORD, Clerkenwell, builder.—J. W. CLUBB, Tyler-street, fishmonger.—J. and J. HUTCHISON, Warwick-street, Scotch fancy hosiers.—T. DOLBEAR, sen., Mount-street, coachbuilder.—G. HOWARD, Finsbury, bonnet-crown and hat manufacturer.—A. LEVY, Poplar, tailor.—W. B. HENWOOD, Marylebone-road, tailor.—R. ROBERTS, Borough, grocer.—W. KIGHTLEY, Bayswater, builder.—S. WOODSTOCK, Leather-lane, bootmaker.—T. MORRIS, Seymour-street, tailor.—E. and S. SUTTON, Radcliffe, cotton-spinners.—W. MATTHEWS, Paddington, builder.—W. JONES, Colney Hatch, builder.—R. J. BREDE, Colney Hatch, architect.—H. BOHRER, East Greenwich, musical composer.—J. M. MARR, Gravesend.—T. WOOLGAR, Sandgate, harness-maker.—G. L. BELL, Rochester, carpenter.—J. SAWKINS, Quendon, coachbuilder.—J. WRIGHT, Leominster, publican.—H. STEVENS, Leytonstone, newsvendor.—C. LOWEN, Luton, bricklayer.—B. HOPKINS, jun., Datchet, butcher.—T. SEWELL, Standground, miller.—H. PACKARD, Seele, merchant.—E. W. BARNES, Norwich, baker.—E. DONKIN, Southampton, shoemaker.—F. HILLIER, Southampton, builder.—G. CALLEN, Winchester, builder.—W. W. SMITH, Aston.—T. COLES, Northampton, saddler.—G. TOWNSEND, Longton, china manufacturer.—R. HAWKIN, sen., York, baker.—T. E. WINN, Otley, farmer.—R. B. ROWLINSON, Liverpool, cotton-broker.—J. BROWN, Morley, innkeeper.—J. TUPMAN, Goole, publican.—J. WOOD, New Malton, builder.—O. OWENS, Liverpool, joiner.—J. LANCASTER and J. WORTHOP, Liverpool, estate agents.—J. W. BROWN, Stretford.—M. FRIESER, Manchester, clothier.—T. H. WOOD, Manchester, commission agent.—E. P. DEVIS, Birmingham, accountant.—W. ROSE, Northfield, nailmaker.—G. B. HALLAM, Birmingham, hairdresser.—J. WILLACY, Manchester, grinder.—W. CALDWELL, Salford.—H TUDOR, Manchester.—J. LOVELUCK, jun., Hafod.—D. M'CARTIN, Berry Edge, mason.—W. EMERY, Stafford, stonemason.—J. G. TORR, Derby, wireworker.—D. LOWE, Litchurch, ironroller.—H. NELSON, Oldham, cotton-waste dealer.—W. STROUD, Chichester, coachbuilder.—J. LAXTON, Pinchbeck, baker.—G. MOLESWORTH, Browhills, painter.—F. MATSON, Sheepshead, plumber.—G. HUTCHINSON, Isleback, brickmaker.—S. HOWES, Northampton, tobacconist.—J. CHARLESWORTH, Eccleshill, schoolmaster.—G. LLOYD, Pembroke Dock, shipwright.—E. TURNER, Egremont, grocer.—G. CADMAN, Bosley, farmer.—C. DEW, Salisbury, whitesmith.—T. SCORAH, Sheffield, bootmaker.—R. H. WILLIAMS, Chester.—J. HUDSON, Leeds, shoemaker.—J. CLOUGH, New Wortley.—W. COOPER, Willenhall, grocer.—S. JENNINGS, Wolverhampton, beerseller.—H. H. BRODIE, Wolverhampton, iron-moulder.—W. ELLIS, Swansea, stevedore.—W. MORGAN, Swansea, bootmaker.—F. NETHERSOLE, Swansea.—H. WILLIAMS, Qymawr, farmer.—W. YOUNG, Barton-on-Humber, chemist.—H. COLE, Boston, grocer.—E. NEWTON, Penrith, dealer in china.—P. PERIOLI, Cardiff, ship-chandler.—W. BOLTON, sen., Little Witley, farmer.—W. POLLARD, jun., Worcester, butcher.—W. HOPTON, New Wortley, plumber.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MACINTOSH, Aberdeen, engineer.—J. EPSIE, Milngavie, Stirlingshire, grocer and spirit-dealer.—R. STEWART, minister of the Gospel.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

F. TATE, Axminster, Devonshire, clerk in holy orders.

BANKRUPTS.

T. SPRATT, Aldersgate-street.—R. LEWIS, Mincing-lane, cotton-broker.—S. M. MOSS, Leadenhall-street, merchant.—J. STRATTON, Charles-street, St. James's.—W. BLAKE, Pentonville-road, coach-builder.—G. E. SAUNDERS, Portland-street, butcher.—J. H. V. TOMBS, Stoke Newington.—S. M. PARR, Norfolk-square.—W. BECKWITH, Kingsland-road, carpenter.—R. C. BACON, Duke-street, St. James's.—G. HOWARD, Blackfriars-road, scaleboard-cutter.—W. S. SMITH, Battersea.—H. THORNCROFT, Lower Norwood, butcher.—J. GENTRY, jun., Stratford, watchmaker.—A. SANDERS, Woolwich, painter.—H. JOY, Robertsbridge, licensed victualler.—S. SEABRIGHT, Aldershott, carpenter.—J. E. PITT, Evesham, veterinary surgeon.—J. F. SWAFFIELD, Aldershott, plumber.—E. H. HAINES, Alcester, hotel-keeper.—S. N. SOUTHGATE, Colchester, baker.—A. JAMES, Winslow, cattle salesman.—J. T. HOLLAND, Coventry, coaldealer.—T. L. FOWLE, Purton, doctor of music.—J. LITTLEJOHN, Hartland, farmer.—R. DILL, Sheffield, draper.—D. EVANS, Everton, joiner.—J. A. HOPPS and J. B. CAINE, Liverpool, grocers.—T. KIRKHAM and J. M. LEEMING, Manchester, spinners.—J. and E. WHALLEY, Radcliffe Bridge, manufacturers.—J. FISHER, Smethwick, furnace-builder.—C. SMITH, Leicester, tailor.—M. J. ARCHER, High Wycombe, butcher.—T. and G. FREEMAN, Otley, joiners.—W. HEATH, Dartmouth, shoedealer.—T. POWNER, Stoke-on-Trent, butcher.—T. BURNES, Sheffield, shopkeeper.—A. O. ADAMS, Birmingham.—H. RUSSELL, Kidderminster, plumber.—J. FELL, Worcester, shoemaker.—H. WARRINGTON, Northampton, whitesmith.—W. LEWIS, Ross, coachbuilder.—R. ROBERTS, Dolgelly, nailer.—J. BURNEY, Maryport, master mariner.—H. SPRIGGS, Bloomsbury, carpenter.—J. ROBERTS, Manchester, organ-builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. FORRESTER, Glasgow, slipper manufacturer.—J. M'KENZIE, Edinburgh, house agent.—J. ROBERTSON, Balmore, Stirlingshire, cattle-dealer.—P. M'KAY, Houston, Renfrewshire, slater.—P. E. TOWART, Blairgowrie, upholsterer.—E. CAMERON, Inverness, tacksman.—W. T. TEMPLETON, Greenock, merchant.—J. and P. M'EWAN and SON, Glasgow, fishcurers.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN—OPERA COMPANY (Limited).—The Great Pantomime and Senor DONATO every Evening.—On MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 20, and during the Week, THE RIVER SPRITE. After which, at a Quarter past Eight, the grand Pantomime, CINDERELLA, in which the Wonderful DONATO will appear. Commence at Seven, and terminate shortly after Eleven.—An extra Morning Performance of CINDERELLA on Monday next, Feb. 20, at Two o'Clock.

DRURY LANE, THEATRE ROYAL.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Special and positively the last Grand Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Monday, Feb. 27, at Two o'Clock. On MONDAY, FEB. 20, and during the Week, the Performances will commence with Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton's Play of CARDINAL RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Phelps, supported by Messrs. Walter Lacy, H. Marston, E. Phelps, G. F. Neville, Barrett, Sinclair, Raynor, Meagreson, T. C. Harris, Spencer, &c.; Mrs. Herman Vezin, Miss Helen Howard, &c. To conclude with the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled HOP O' MY THUMB. The gorgeously beautiful character of the decorations, inclusive of more than the usual amount of scenical surprises and transformation wonders, are ensured by the fact of their being entirely designed and for the most part executed by the celebrated artist William Beverley, whose eminent services have been retained this Christmas exclusively for the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. The general action of the Pantomime arranged by, and the whole produced under the direction of, Mr. Robert Roxby. Characters in the opening—Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss E. Falconer, Miss Hudspeth, Mr. G. Belmore, Tom Matthews, Mr. Fitzjames, Mr. Meagreson, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle, &c. The Harlequinade will include the services of those popular Pantomimists (forming a double Company) Harry Boleno and Mr. C. Lauri, Clowns; Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. J. Morris, Pantaloons; Mr. Cormack and Mr. S. Saville, Harlequins; Mdme. Boleno and the Misses Gunniss, Columbines; and Mdlle. Deteto, four years of age, who will introduce her celebrated imitations à la Perea Nena. The masks, devices, and dresses from designs by the humorously-renowned Dyk-wyn-kyn. The dances and action of the ballet arranged by Mr. Cormack. Comic scenes, tricks, &c., invented by H. Boleno and Cormack. The music selected and arranged by Mr. J. Barnard. Machinery by Mr. J. Tucker and Assistants. Gas effects by Mr. J. Hinkley. Properties by Mr. Needham and Assistants. Dresses by Mr. S. May and Mrs. Lawler. Doors open at half-past Six; Performances to commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr Sothern as David Garrick and Lord Dundreary Married and Done For every Evening.—Mr. Buckstone in two pieces every Evening.—MONDAY, FEB. 20, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, in which Miss Blanche Aylmer will make her first appearance as Lady Elizabeth Freelove. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, DAVID GARRICK; to be followed by LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND DONE FOR; concluding with the Fairy Extravaganza of PRINCESS SPRINGTIME.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Webster.—MONDAY and during the Week, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Mr. J. L. Toole. MASKS AND FACES—Mr. Benjamin Webster and Mrs. Stirling in their original characters of Triplet and Peg Woffington; and DARK DOINGS IN THE CUPBOARD BY THE KNOTTING'EM BROTHERS—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and Mrs. A. Mellon. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE. Under the Sole Management of Mr. FECHTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. S. Emery, C. Horsman, Collett, Miss Henrade, Mrs. C. Horsman, Miss Horsman, and Miss Elsworthy. After which, at Half-past Eight, THE ROADSIDE INN—Messrs. Fechter, C. Horsman, Fitzpatrick, Garden, Raymond, and Collett; Misses Percy and Elsworthy. And other Entertainments.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday at Three. THE RIVAL COMPOSERS, THE BARD AND HIS BIRTHDAY, and MRS. ROSELEAF AT THE SEASIDE. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Opera di Camera, THE SOLDIER'S LEGACY, and TOO MANY COOKS, every Tuesday and Thursday at Three. An OPERA DI CAMERA ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY, FEB. 25, at Eight.

THURTON'S ODD FOLKS, with a new piece of Extravagance, termed GOING TO COURT; also Portraits of the Japanese Dandy, Reuben Plant, and Jonathan Horn. At the GREAT FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, TO-NIGHT (Saturday), 18th; Accrington, 20th; Preston, 21st; Ecclesgden, 22nd; Burnley, 23rd; Bury, 24th.

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2 Gravy Spoons	10	3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4 0 0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4 2 6
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3 18 4	4 Sauce Ditto	12	4 16 0
4 Sauce Spoons (gilt)		1 0 0	4 Sauce Spoons (gilt)		2 2 0
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Silks, Crapes, &c., of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring qualities.
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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Prices considerably reduced, at
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Black Stuffs. Black Skirts.
Black Silks. Black Cloaks.
Black Crapes. Black Shawls.
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The largest Stock in the kingdom
of the best and most serviceable qualities.
Mourning Orders are supplied with punctuality and dispatch, at the most economical prices.
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BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD, By the last Patentees of cross stringing, the latest improvement and the newest kinds for these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side with those of all other makers, at CHAPPELL'S Pianoforte Gallery.
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LET us HIRE the following PIANOFORTES for three years, with option of purchase, and if during that time anything goes wrong, we will put it right at the property of the hirer:—
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Illustrations, and Lists of Prices forwarded free of the trade,
CRAMER and Co. (Limited),
Pianoforte Gallery, 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE.
Regent-street, Decr. 1st, 1864.
Mr. Hopkinson, Dear Sir,—Having had the Pianette (cabinet) instrument, 12 feet all the resolution of the best Pianoforte—check action, trichord throughout, and all the latest improvements, for the last three months, I am glad to say that it has given me perfect satisfaction. It will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument from the fact of its being new, and consequently more responsive to the hammer.
Yours truly, JOHN BARNETT.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument is not to be confounded with any of the Pianettes at the check action; and that Cramer and Co. were the original manufacturers.

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COLLARD'S NEW SEMI-GRAND, price 70 guineas, a most elegant Pianoforte, and the smallest to be seen in London. Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 201 and 205, Regent-street.

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ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRANDS, in solid Rosewood, 125 guineas; in Walnut, 135 guineas.—CRAMER and Co. have now in their Gallery a large variety of these elegant Pianofortes, by the leading manufacturers. The cases are of walnut and rosewood, and very elegant. The tone and touch are unsurpassed, and the price is the lowest for which instruments can be had of equal quality. With short lease, the rent given goes the instrument to the hirer without further payment. Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 201 and 205, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO. (in answer to numerous Inquiries) beg to intimate that they extend their system of Pianoforte Hire to Organs, and have now in their Gallery a large assortment and a specific line in advance being the only instruments of the kind in the trade. Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 201 and 205, Regent-street.

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Pianoforte Gallery, 201 and 205, Regent-street, London.

THE MOVERS AND SECONDERS OF THE ADDRESSES IN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.



LORD HOUGHTON.



THE EARL OF CHARLEMONT.

THE EARL OF CHARLEMONT.

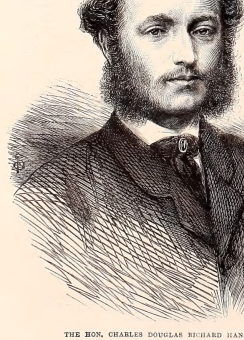
THE moving of the Address in the House of Lords, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, was originally assigned to the Duke of Cleveland, who has been long familiarly known to the House of Commons as Lord Harry Vane, and who would on the day of the opening of Parliament have taken the oaths and his seat on his accession to the dukedom. But by a fatality which seems at present to hang over his family—two Dukes of Cleveland died successively in the course of last year—a domestic affliction at the latest moment prevented his performing that duty, which accordingly devolved on the nobleman who was to have seconded the Address—the Earl of Charlemont, whose portrait we engrave. The Right Honourable James Molyneux Caulfield—third Earl of Charlemont, Viscount Charlemont in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Caulfield in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, by which latter title he sits in the House of Peers—is the eldest son of the late Honourable Henry Caulfield, who died in 1862. He succeeded his late uncle, the second Earl, in all the honours of the peerage in 1863. His Lordship was born in 1820, and is married to a daughter of Lord Athlumney, of the Peerage of Ireland, so long known in the House of Commons as Sir William Somerville, and who is still M.P. for Canterbury. The Earl was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tyrone in 1864. The first Earl is still remembered as being held in high estimation by the people of Ireland for the manner in which he comported himself as Commander-in-Chief of the Irish volunteers from 1778 to 1782. The second Earl sat in the House of Lords as a representative Peer for Ireland, and on him was conferred the barony of the United Kingdom, with special remainder to the father of the present Peer. The Earl, though by no means a young man, made his first appearance as a speaking Peer on the occasion of moving the Address, and had, therefore, a claim to indulgence on the score of Parliamentary youth; of which, however, he stood in little need, having discharged his duty with judgment, ability and judgment, adopting the course of dwelling with most particularity on that part of the subject with which he may be supposed to be best acquainted—the condition of Ireland.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, FIRST BARON HOUGHTON,

in the Peerage of the United Kingdom (the title having been conferred in 1863), is the only son of the late Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Fryer Hall and Bawtry Hall, Yorkshire, who for many years represented the borough of Pontefract in Parliament. The present Peer was born in 1809, and is an M.A. of Cambridge, as well as an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. He married, in 1851, a daughter of Lord Crewe. As Mr. Monckton Milnes, he was member for Pontefract from 1837 to 1863. On his first entering into Parliament he was a professor of Conservative principles as they were then understood; but, adhering to Sir Robert Peel in the innovations which were made by that statesman on the Tory creed, he at length found himself drifted into the regions of Liberalism proper, and, with some formality, he openly espoused the doctrines of the party of progress, and took his seat behind those who were accepted as its leaders, whether in office or in opposition. In the literary world the name of Monckton Milnes is well known as the author of numerous poems, all marked by feeling and taste and a command of graceful versification. He is also the author of a work entitled "Memorials of Greece." In the House of Commons he was a frequent speaker, so that he came to the task which he was somewhat suddenly called on to undertake, of seconding the Address in the Lords, with sufficiently-acquired readiness and self-possession; he made a speech which travelled out of the routine usually adhered to upon occasions of the kind, and he ventured to deliver opinions and even to make suggestions, which were delivered with very good effect.

SIR HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, BART.,

M.P. for the Northern Division of the County of Durham, who moved the Address in the House of Commons, is the son of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, seventh Baronet, of Whitburn Hall, Monkwearton, in the county of Durham, and who was M.P. for Sunderland from 1847 to 1852, by a daughter of the first Lord Ravensworth. He was born in 1820, and is married to his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of the second and present Lord Ravensworth. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; and, having entered the diplomatic service, was an attaché to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, and afterwards to that at Paris until the year 1856. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Durham and Captain Commandant of the Durham Artillery Volunteers, in the uniform of which corps he appeared on the occasion of his moving the Address. In politics Sir Hedworth Williamson professes to be a Liberal, a supporter of Lord Palmerston—especially of the noble Lord's foreign policy—and is in favour of a moderate extension of the suffrage. Having been elected for North Durham, in June, 1804, on the death of Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, the opening day of the Session was the first occasion on which he had addressed the House. This he did with much propriety, exhibiting none of the deficiencies which arise from overpowering diffidence, but at the same time evincing no undue confidence or self-assertion; while what he said was plainly but neatly expressed and quite to the purpose.



THE HON. CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD HANBURY-TRACY



SIR HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, BART.

THE HON. CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD HANBURY-TRACY,

who seconded the Address in the Lower House, is the second son of Baron Sudeley. He was born in 1840, and, having entered the Royal Navy in 1854, reached the rank of Lieutenant in 1860. During the Crimean War he served in the Hecla at the bombardment of Bomarsund, and afterwards in the Blenheim, during the presence of the English fleet in the Baltic; and he wore on the occasion of his seconding the Address two medals, which it is to be presumed were conferred upon him for his services during the war. He, however, retired from the Navy in 1863, and was elected for the Montgomery District Boroughs in the August of that year. He is unmarried, and is a Liberal in politics. It is probable that he also addressed the House for the first time on the first night of the Session, and he delivered a well-prepared speech with mingled confidence and discretion.

Our Portraits of the movers and seconders of the Address in both Houses are engraved from photographs by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Life of Thorvaldsen. By the Rev. M. R. Barnard, B.A. (Chapman and Hall). We have so grateful a recollection of Mr. Barnard's "Sport in Norway, and Where to Find It" that we are glad to welcome him again, even in the capacity of a secondhand biographer. Herr Thiele is the Danish biographer of the great sculptor; and from Herr Thiele's work Mr. Barnard has "collated" (to use his expression) the biographical notice under consideration. Mr. Barnard has prefixed to his biography "a list of Thorvaldsen's works in chronological order," has duly chronicled the date of the great sculptor's birth, has given an interesting account of the manner in which the materials for Herr Thiele's voluminous production were discovered, has related a few characteristic anecdotes of Thorvaldsen's habits and manners, and has altogether compiled a by no means unentertaining volume; but his work is meagre and, in respect of dates (vide pp. 236, 237, 239, 241, where one falls into a hopeless chaos of days and months), confused. It is curious to observe the singular resemblance of nature between Thorvaldsen and our great painter Turner, so far as the "miserly disposition" attributed to both is concerned; for it is said of Thorvaldsen, as we believe it was said of Turner, that "he was undoubtedly extremely careful in small money matters, and the dread of imposition would often make him haggle over the payment of a few coppers; but where larger sums were concerned he was extremely liberal."

Notes on Brazilian Questions. By W. D. Christie. (Macmillan and Co.) Mr. Christie, it is perhaps superfluous to mention, was lately her Majesty's Minister at Rio, and he therefore speaks upon Brazilian questions with no little authority. His publication, moreover, is particularly opportune, seeing that the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament drew from Lord Derby severe strictures upon, and from Earl Russell a caustic defence of, the British Government's conduct towards Brazil. The volume is, with the exception of a lengthy introduction addressed to Lord Palmerston and an illustrative appendix compiled from various despatches, mainly a reprint of letters written to the *Daily News*. This is, of course, not the place for a discussion of political questions; but it is the place for drawing attention to a book where those whom such matters concern may enlighten themselves on statements, proofs, and opinions touching Brazil and its government, touching slavery, touching our commercial relations with the Brazilians, and touching British claims and the reprisals in the case of the Prince of Wales. It is scarcely necessary to add that personal justification is not the least of the reasons for Mr. Christie's seasonable notes.

Shakspeare. Edited by the Rev. A. Dyce. (Chapman and Hall.) It is a great pleasure to be able to announce that the fifth volume of Mr. Dyce's noble edition may now be obtained. There are yet three volumes to come, and when those have appeared there will be within reach of Shakspeare lovers an edition equal, perhaps, in every respect, and superior in many points, to any hitherto published.

History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia. By the Rev. Julian E. Tenison Woods. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The land of gold and convicts, where men dine off kangaroo, is destined some day—if "coming events" truly "cast their shadows before"—to take a high place amongst the nations of the earth. It may not yet have earned its title to be called the "empire of the antipodes;" but, as a scion of the British stock, it does no discredit to its origin, and bids fair to be a very giant amongst the colonial offspring of prolific Mother England. In Australia many of our poverty-stricken countrymen have found comfortable homes and sufficient wealth, and many of our adventurous countrymen have found enduring fame and honourable graves. Australia, therefore, must be a subject of interest to all Englishmen; and to them all we commend the two volumes in which Mr. Woods has, with a conscientious toil deserving of all praise, and under difficulties precluding all adverse criticism, comprised his elaborate history. There is this misfortune attendant upon a very painstaking and minute historian that he can scarcely avoid making his narrative dry; and the dryness of Mr. Woods' work is undeniable: it must be read rather for instruction than entertainment. Howbeit, there is an occasional intersprinkling of anecdote and adventure which is to the reader as occasional showers to the traveller in a thirsty land.

Paid in Full. A Novel. By Henry James Byron. (J. Maxwell and Co.) This, we believe, is Mr. Byron's maiden achievement in prose literature. It will be an agreeable surprise, probably, to the reading portion of the public who are also theatre-goers, and who have grown accustomed to regard Mr. Byron as one of our greatest punning sinners in burlesque verse; and "Paid in Full" is a retort courteous to such as may hitherto have discredited the dramatist's faculty of delivering himself in sober prose, without quip or crank. The interest in the story is sustained to the last, and the plot is worked out with no slight ingenuity. Mr. Horace Bentley, the hero, is a young gentleman whose supposed widowed mother is a music-mistress, in very straitened circumstances, residing in lodgings in Little Green-street, Soho, and who denies herself reasonable comforts in order to give her son a good education. When Master Bentley's course of tuition is completed he returns to Soho, and a Mr. Stone, a relative of Mrs. Bentley, turns up at the right moment when the question of a profession for Horace arises, and consents to pay his protegé's premium at Mr. Pinto's, a surgeon in Bloomsbury, who has an only daughter, Priscilla, and a wife who goes for nothing in the household—a foolish, weak little woman. Mr. Horace, instead of falling in love with his profession, falls in love with Priscilla, whom he clandestinely marries. Mr. Pinto shows himself less forgiving and less amenable to the pocket-handkerchief test than Mr. Turveydrop did under similar circumstances; and Horace and Priscilla, with Mrs. Pinto's best wishes, remove, under compulsion, from Bloomsbury into Little Green-street, Soho, Horace turning *litterateur* on miscellaneous principles. The young couple are rather pinched at first; but Horace gets a drama taken after a while, and considers his fortune fairly made. As a natural consequence of his introduction to the world of letters, he is thrown into the society of men connected with the press, of actors and actresses and hangers-on at the theatres, is initiated into the mysteries of the green-room, and becomes acquainted with a good many people who do not make him more contented with his humble house in Soho and with his wife, who has a bit of the dragon about her, and has not studied the eighth liberal science, the art of pleasing, half as well as Miss Julia Mellington, a charming young lady at the theatre where Mr. Horace's piece is performed. Mr. Horace and Miss Millington become very particular friends, much to the prejudice of Mr. Horace's domestic felicity. Eventually his wife dies, which is a severe blow to the somewhat unprincipled Horace; and the scene in which Priscilla expires is written with considerable pathos. Miss Millington is married to Crofton Batts, an eccentric Government clerk; and the hero is killed in an affray with Lord Glenburn, a vicious nobleman, whose early transgressions are at the root of this skilfully constructed narrative. Mr. Byron's book displays knowledge of character and insight into the ways and doings of certain orders of society, especially when the writer sketches scenes from the lower strata of London, and medical, literary, and dramatic life.

Hits. By Lewis Hough, M.A. (Pitman.) A collection of reprints from various popular periodicals. Some of the stories are of more than average merit; they are all written in dashing, pleasant, semi-comic style, and there seems to be no reason why they should not procure for the author the notice he courts.

The Study of the Human Face. By Thomas Woolnoth, Esq. (Tweedie.) "The present treatise," writes the author, "(submitted with so much deference to the public) would never have been contemplated had not a too partial representation of the art (physiognomy) rendered it in the same degree equivocal, if not objectionable, from having been treated hitherto so linearly and speculatively as to address itself almost as much to the fancy as the form, by separating faces from facts, and giving the science such an unfair advantage over the subject as to render it capable of comprehending more cases than were ever yet found upon the human countenance." The author can hardly be said to have given a lucid explanation of his object; indeed, his English throughout the book can scarcely lay claim to the conventional epithet "plain." For instance, he writes (p. 12), "there is also the pride of intellect, of which nothing worse need be said than that of its keeping pace with the march of it." It has been remarked that when a gentleman gets to his "its," one should tremble for him; but when he adds to his "its" an incomprehensible "that," total bewilderment is produced. However, "twenty-six full-page steel engravings," illustrating the various "linear expressions" of the face, serve to atone by their graphic clearness for the confusion of style in the written essays upon pride, deceit, envy, and other passions or qualities which stamp their characteristic lines upon the human face divine (or diabolical); and these plates are really deserving of study. Unless we misunderstand the author, he would like to have the art of physiognomy so studied that the characters of men should be discovered at once from the facial lines, and members of Parliament and other responsible dignitaries should be elected (*v.* p. 75) accordingly. It would, undoubtedly, be a great blessing could the line of conduct which a man would be likely under any circumstances to pursue be gathered from simply scanning his features; and, if physiognomy could be carried so far, it would be an invaluable art, far superior either to phrenology, which would render it necessary to resort to the personal offensiveness of feeling the bumps upon a fellow-creature's head, or to chirognomy, which would require you to examine the phalanges of the thumb, the spatulousness of the finger-tips, and the lines upon the palm of an individual's hand; but that which is mentioned as a fact in favour of physiognomy is surely a fatal objection to it. We are reminded (p. 4) that "in the case of Socrates, when the Athenian physiognomist remarked unfavourably of certain lines of his face, his pupils pronounced upon the fallacy of his art; when Socrates declared that its principles were nevertheless true, and that he was by nature all that the man of science described him to be;" that is to say, all the mental and moral discipline to which Socrates had subjected himself could not remove the tell-tale facial lines, indicative of passions over which the philosopher had gained the mastery. So that if the rule of physiognomy were to prevail a Socrates would be unfit for the society of noble men.

The Psychonomy of the Hand. By Richard Beamish, F.R.S., &c. (Pitman.) Chiromancy may not be so very fearful a heresy, after all: and it may be a great injustice to commit as rogues and vagabonds those who pretend to tell a "pretty lady's" fortune from the lines upon her palm. At any rate, science has taken chirognomy in hand, and, in the person of Mr. Beamish, has written a very ingenious and not uninteresting book upon the subject. The book is accompanied by thirty-one illustrations, representing the shape of the fingers and the lines upon the palms of divers persons, known and unknown, including Sir I. K. Brunel, Lord Brougham, Dr. Whewell, John Martin (the painter), and Miss Helen Faucit (Mrs. Theodore Martin). In fact, the "rule of thumb" (not exactly in the sense in which it is usually understood) is advocated by Mr. Beamish, who follows in the footsteps of MM. D'Arpentigny and Desbarolles. The superiority of the animal he places in the hand, and of the hand in the thumb. A small thumb is declared to be the index of vacillation and irresolution, as well as of an accommodating and loving spirit. A large thumb, on the contrary, is said to be the "index of a strong will and little general sympathy, in short, of the heart being in subjection to the head." There is also a great deal of significance in the phalanges (which, we suppose, is scientific for what common mortals call joints) of the thumb and of the fingers. Nor is the bent of the mind uninfluenced by the pointedness, squareness, or spatulousness of the finger tips; so that, perhaps, had the counsel for the late Herr Müller, of murderous memory, been aware of the chirognomic science, they might have advanced some theory of phonomania as efficacious as that which has obtained respecting kleptomania, whereby the culprit is allowed to commit an offence with impunity. We do not wish to throw ridicule upon Mr. Beamish's science; Sir Charles Bell has already vindicated the cause of the hand in so far as it bears witness to an harmonious design in creation, and it is possible that there may be some connection between the hand and mental development; but Sir Charles rejected that connection, and we see no reason advanced in Mr. Beamish's book to prevent our following Sir Charles's example and authority. We should as soon expect to find mental inclination or development indicated by the length of the ears (as is supposed to be the case with certain animals), by the formation of the big toe, by the pointedness of the elbows, by the prominence of the shoulder-blades, and by other protuberances which it were superfluous to mention; indeed, the negro's heel has really been considered a proof of his mental inferiority. But, whatever our own opinion or instinct may be (for we speak without scientific knowledge), Mr. Beamish has brought much research, ingenuity, and labour to his work, and therefore deserves an impartial hearing, or rather reading.

A Bit of Bread. Translated from the French and edited by Mrs. Alfred Gatty. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.) Under the quaint title of "The History of a Piece of Bread" Mrs. Gatty (interpreting Jean Macé) in a former little volume, explained, by means of a series of letters to a child, the internal structure of the human body; in the present volume she performs, in the same manner, the same office for the bodies of animals. Both volumes are to be highly commended.

Luther's Letters to Women. Collected by Dr. K. Zimmermann. Translated by Mrs. Malcolm. (Chapman and Hall.) The fame of the great Reformer is unlikely to be enhanced by this collection of letters; they might have been written (except that they are occasionally just a little coarse) by nearly anybody, but as a curiosity they will no doubt be welcome.

Lilliput Levee. (Strahan.) A charming book for children, whether they understand it all or not; for it has illustrations lifelike, graceful, quaint, and grotesque, by J. E. Millais and G. J. Pinwell.

History of the Reform Bill. By the Rev. W. N. Molesworth, M.A. (Chapman and Hall.) A deeply-interesting volume, to be read by every one who feels a love of his country, and who has not heretofore been able to make himself acquainted with the circumstances attendant upon what may without exaggeration be termed the most momentous crisis which England has passed through since the Battle of the Boyne.

Evenings in Arcadia. Edited by John Dennis. (Moxon and Co.) A fresh-toned, elegantly-written volume of pleasing criticisms upon many passages of English rural poetry, from the era of Chaucer to the present day; a more delightful companion during a solitary hour, either in summer beneath the spreading oak, or in winter by the fireside, it would not be easy to command.

The Law of Life. Translated by Harriet E. Wilkinson from the French of M. D'Espinassous. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) A study of the Lord's Prayer "as involving in its petitions the law of human association as God wills that society should be constituted." To all who are willing to regulate their lives according to that law we recommend for notice the carefully-considered comments of M. D'Espinassous.

Practical Dietary. By Edward Smith, M.D., LL.B., F.R.S. (Walton and Maberly.) The attention of heads of families and schools, and of all who take an interest in our labouring population, should be directed to this useful treatise upon the important subject of diet.

A Voyage to the Moon. (Lockwood and Co.) A fantastic story of a supposed voyage to the moon in a machine made by the two voyagers, Stephen Howard and Carl Geister. The narrative is fabled to have been "ejected from a lunar volcano," and discovered by one Chrysostom Trueman in his garden. As a history of hypothetical adventure, it is ingenious and not without the elements of amusement; whether it be entitled to notice in any other respect speculative and scientific theorists must determine.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

[SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

The landscape department shares the improvement observable this year in other portions of the exhibition at the time-honoured gallery in Pall-mall. Nearly all the usual contributors are represented, and by some of these, as also by newer candidates for public favour, there are a few works of more than ordinary importance.

We think the finest example of landscape art on this occasion, though not of the most novel interest—seeing that the painter has had on the same walls at least one picture nearly identical in subject and scale—is Mr. H. Dawson's large view of "London from Vauxhall" (195). Very gorgeous is the effect of this really noble work; lovely is the snowy and azure dapple of the cirrus along the summer sky; beautiful, too, is the playful chequer of responsive and harmonious reflections in the lucid river; and glowing with tones and hues of Venetian richness are the sails, and masts, and crazy woodwork of boat and barge, wharf and shed, in the foreground. We will only object that there is in this picture, though in a minor degree, a mannerism of touch from which Mr. Dawson is never entirely free. It would require more space than we can afford to attempt to explain why another very large view here of a familiar locality, and one celebrated for its picturesqueness, fails to convey the same poetical impressions, or even those of prose reality. We allude to "Hampstead Heath" (601), by Mr. J. E. Niemann. Yet the well-known clump of firs in the foreground "comes out" startlingly enough; and there is everywhere a good deal of scenic effectiveness, together with much rapidity, if not suggestiveness, of hand. Perhaps the right explanation would be that the work is almost entirely the result of studio labour. At all events, the effectiveness seems to be obtained rather from routine observation of what colours go well together on the palette than of the varied and subtle contrasts and harmonies of nature.

Widely removed in subject from the preceding are the views in Ecuador by Mr. Mignot, and the Alpine scenes by Mr. E. Walton. The first contributes a large view of those Cordilleras (179) of the South American State, part of the Andean chain, which rise into the lofty Chimborazo and the terrible volcano, the Cotopaxi; and a smaller representation of "Sunset on the Guayaquil" (558), the only river in Ecuador navigable for large vessels, though the State boasts a great portion of the mighty Amazon. Over and above the interest which attaches to the works of a painter who grapples with scenery unsurpassed in the world for the sublime vastness of all its features, these pictures have high and rare artistic merit and internal evidence of local truthfulness. The great characteristics of climate and scenery are stated with unmistakable clearness. In the large view, the glowing light of a vertical sun pervades and seems to permeate alike earth, air, and water; and the eye loses itself in the vain endeavour to pierce the sultry haze which veils with quivering purple and gold the remote and stupendous distance. The fever glow of the smaller sunset appears equally strange yet equally true. But if we still felt any doubt of Mr. Mignot's fidelity we have only to turn to his "Sunny Afternoon, Warwickshire" (69), than which nothing can be more true to the character of our modest yet lovely English pastures and the grey aerial brightness of our country skies. Mr. Walton's "Aiguille Verte, Chamounix" (299), and "Matterhorn from the Riffel" (490), with all their undeniable merits, occur to us as somewhat a mistake in point of subject. "Excelsior" should not be so literally an artist's motto. The facts of snow and ice, rock and blue-black sky, in these high altitudes, with nothing to relieve them and without distance to lend the enchantment of colour, are alone too few for picturesque purposes. They cannot be painted minutely and accurately enough for records; and, even if they could be, they could not meet with recognition; while such recollection as one can have from actual experience of the snows and skies of Alpine summits only suggest the inadequacy of the painter's pigments to the representation of their glories of ineffable white light and awful azure depths.

The duty of the critic would be even more onerous and difficult than it is, were it deemed necessary on all occasions to characterise anew the painters who, though prominent by comparative merit, year by year contribute works almost identical in treatment to this and other of our leading exhibitions. Conceiving that our task is accomplished when in such cases we perform the office simply of the reporter, we will limit ourselves to the announcement that the following well-known painters are represented—viz., Messrs. G. Cole in "Evening, the Timber Drag" (349), with the sunset effect he always gets so well; Mr. Vicat Cole, in his customary corn-field (4); Mr. Hering, with the usual amenity of his Italian views (an amenity, however, not always free from tameness), see No. 2; Mr. Frank Dillon, in his beautiful view of "Monte Pellegrino, Palermo" (96), and his spirited and artistic sketch, doubtless "on the spot," of "Grain-boats, Gizeh on the Nile" (137); Mr. Jutsum, with his genuine feeling for English landscape, in "The Cottage Homestead" (38); Mr. George Chester, with Constable-like rural charm and effectiveness—witness his "Way to the Mill, Sussex" (592), and note especially the rainy sky and capital painting of the water; Mr. J. Danby, in "Dysart, Scotland" (263), which, like the last, conveys truthful yet unlaboured impressions of natural effect; and Mr. T. Danby, in "Coming-up Glen Dovey, South Wales" (74), where the sunny haze is admirably expressed. Dulness of effect and want of interest in subject detract, as on former occasions, from much unconventional fidelity in Mr. G. Sant's view of an acclivity on the Downs of the Isle of Wight (493). Mr. Harry Johnson is not, as he has been for many years past, an exhibitor of classical subjects: he now sends a scene "On the Marshes" (161), with a striking effect of rain-cloud, and a view of "The Castle of Angera, on the Lago Maggiore" (298). The same place has supplied a subject to the younger Stanfield (110), in which the effect of much solid and honest painting is injured by the universal cold shadows, especially of the distance. This fault is not perceptible in "The Mill Bridge, Lucerne" (350), by the same, where the artist has only to deal with foreground and a near plane. The promise afforded by Mr. J. W. Oakes' landscapes of several years ago has, we regret to find, scarcely been redeemed. The sunset effect in his "Quietude" (58) appears, to us, hard and unnaturally inky. Among noteworthy landscapes not yet mentioned will be found works by Messrs. J. Peel, C. E. Johnson, J. Mogford, C. Smith, and J. V. de Fleury.

The Williams school of landscapists is not represented by any novelty, but Mr. G. A. Williams and Mr. E. Boddington have specimens of average merit, and Mr. A. Gilbert sends a moonlight scene very similar to one we not long since engraved. The well known Dutch painters, the elder and younger H. Koekkoek, exhibit some of their remarkably precise and highly-finished but rather hard and dull sea-pieces. There are other good marine paintings by J. Webb, especially "Dordrecht, Holland" (29), which is one of the best we have seen by this artist; by E. Hayes; by W. Melby; and by the veteran J. J. Wilson. But by far the finest works of this class are three small coast scenes by Mr. Cooke, R.A. One of these in particular, "French Fishing-Craft, Mouth of the Seine" (150), is an exquisite little gem. The truthfulness and picturesqueness of the great cumulus clouds are worthy of all praise.

Of subjects the interest of which centres in the representation of animals there are, besides the remarkable works by Sir Edwin Landseer and Mr. Ansdell, already reviewed, others claiming attention by Messrs. De Prades, W. H. Hopkins, F. Chaigneau, J. W. Bottomley, and T. G. Cooper. Mr. De Prades might have chosen a more stirring incident as illustrating "Travelling in Russia" (84); yet his picture is novel, and the horses are well painted. Mr. Chaigneau's "Farmyard" (412) is very sunny, and has a soundness of method, resulting from the more systematised art-education in France than in this country; yet the picture does not recommend the method very highly, for the painting is rather opaque and heavy, both in tone and touch.

Of architectural subjects there is, in addition to several views in Continental cities by Mr. L. J. Wood, a very meritorious and promising picture (293) by Mr. C. Calthrop (a name new to us) representing a cathedral interior lined with monuments, and a monk walking contemplatively along the aisle.

The first place in still-life is occupied by the picture of a dead swan, &c., by the late Mr. Duffield, with landscape background by Mr. J. Gilbert, which we engraved a few months back. A group fruit, by G. B. Haycock; another of plums, by T. Whittle and picture by W. Hughes also deserve notice.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace Concerts given every Saturday are becoming more and more popular. Notwithstanding the long journey to Sydenham and the severity of the season, they never fail to draw large audiences, who are not deterred by frost or snow, wind or rain, from going in search of the enjoyment they are sure to find; while the able director, Mr. Manns, encouraged by success, exerts himself more and more earnestly to deserve it. The concert of Saturday last was one of the best that have been given, as remarkable for judicious selection as for admirable performance, the programme including Beethoven's fourth symphony in B flat, played by the magnificent orchestra in a manner that could scarcely be excelled; Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor, performed by Arabella Goddard, with whom it is an especial favourite; a fantasia on airs from Gounod's "Mereille," composed by Mr. Sloper and played by the same fair pianist; and Mendelssohn's imaginative overture to "Melusine." The singers were Mdme. Louisa Vinning and Mr. Coates, who gave several favourite vocal pieces. Mr. Pratten's pretty ballad, "Too Late," sung by Mdme. Vinning, was loudly encored. At the concert of to-day the famous "Walpurgis Nacht" of Mendelssohn is to be performed, for the first time, at the Crystal Palace.

The concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir have begun for the season. The first took place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, and was attended with the most brilliant success. A fine selection of madrigals, glees, and part-songs was admirably sung by the choir; and Miss Whytock and Mr. Cummings (in the room of Mr. Sims Reeves) sang several favourite airs. Herr Straus performed two solos on the violin in his usual masterly style. The hall was crowded to the doors.

The very great success which has attended the production of M. Maillart's "Lara" at Her Majesty's Theatre has led to a modest and gentleman-like letter from the composer to Mr. Harrison, of which the following is a translation:—

Dear Mr. Harrison,—Permit me to thank you with all my heart for the flattering zeal and intelligent care with which you have produced "Lara." I deeply regret, and shall always regret, that it was not in my power to be in London on the day when, for the first time, one of my operas was represented in England. The sympathetic favour and kindness with which the English public, whose artistic taste is so elevated, has welcomed my work touches me profoundly; and I shall never forget the generous hospitality with which the music of "Lara" has been received in the country of the great Byron.

Will you, my dear director, be the interpreter of my sentiments of gratitude to your excellent artists and to my *confrère*, the Maestro Arditi, your eminent *chef-d'orchestre*, to whom, as well as to yourself, I am indebted for a good part of the success of my work, and believe me, &c. A. MAILLART.

The committee of management of the Birmingham Festival having resolved to present a testimonial to Mr. Costa, to mark their sense of his great services, to commemorate the successful production of his oratorio, "Naaman," and to set on foot a subscription for that purpose, Mr. Costa has gracefully declined the proposition. In a letter to Mr. Oliver Mason, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Costa says:—"Fully sensible of the kind feelings entertained towards me by you, by the gentlemen of the committee, and all others connected with the festival, yet I feel that I am not justified in accepting another testimonial, for which the private purses of so many gentlemen would be taxed again. In offering to you personally my sincere thanks for the very kind way in which you made the proposition, I beg also to convey to all the gentlemen of the committee, through you, my warm acknowledgments for the intended compliment, for which I am equally grateful, and to assure them that I shall always feel happy to be connected with the distinguished body over which you preside, and through whose united and praiseworthy exertions the General Hospital derives so much benefit." The previous testimonial to which Mr. Costa alluded is that which he received on the production of "Eli."

Mr. Aguilar has resumed his excellent and successful matinées of pianoforte music. The following was the programme of the first matinée of the present series:—

Sonata in E flat—Beethoven; Christana (a romantic and dramatic piece)—Aguilar; Andante and Rondo Cappricioso—Mendelssohn; Romanzo, played by Miss Cooper (pupil of Mr. Aguilar)—Aguilar; Sonata in A minor—Aguilar; Lieder ohne Worte—Mendelssohn; The Blue Bells—Aguilar; The Promise—Aguilar; Tarantella (Miss Cooper)—Heller; Appeal (transcription)—Aguilar; War March (piano duet), Miss Cooper and Miss Aguilar—Aguilar.

The "Medea" of Cherubini, the dramatic chef-d'œuvre of that illustrious musician, is, they say, to be one of the principal novelties of this season at Her Majesty's Theatre; the heroine to be personated by Titiens. This opera has never been performed in England; the "Medea" in which Pasta used to appear with such terrible effect being the work of Mayer, an almost forgotten composer.

Mdlle. von Murska, who has recently obtained such a brilliant success at the Imperial Theatre of Vienna, may be expected this season at Her Majesty's Theatre. A leading Vienna journal, speaking of her début in "Linda di Chamouni," says:—"Mdlle. von Murska proved herself in this character a greater singer than in any previous one, and achieved an artistic triumph. Her Linda was a picture created by an artist of genius, who appeared most richly, highly, and originally endowed by nature, and who promises, when she has attained her full maturity, to fix without fail her name in the history of the German stage. The bold and dashing tones of her voice, which flowed from her lips as the notes flow from the throat of a bird, showed in no instance, despite the various interpolated pieces, the slightest sign of fatigue, and always produced an entrancing effect. The fair and accomplished artist, who, on her first appearance, was greeted with applause from all sides and honoured with the same after every air she sang, has created even a deeper impression in this part than in that of the much-praised Lucia."

Mdme. Scribe, the widow of the celebrated dramatist, has obtained an injunction against the performance, at the Théâtre Italien, of the operas "Un Ballo in Maschera," "L'Elisir d'Amore," and "La Sonnambula," on the ground that these pieces were originally from the pen of the late M. Scribe.

The Philharmonic Society of Bordeaux having requested Mdlle. Adelina Patti to sing at one of their concerts, the lady informed them that her terms were 10,000 francs (£400 sterling). What next?

Signor Felice Romani, the eminent Italian poet, and author of the dramas of "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and other favourite operas, died a few days ago, after a short illness.

THE THEATRES.

The continued indisposition of Miss Bateman gives renewed opportunities for the Adelphi favourites to put in their appearance. Mr. Toole has appeared during the week as Stephen Digges, and Mrs. Billington in "The Flowers of the Forest." Drury Lane, the Princess's, Sadler's Wells, and the Standard have had performances in aid of the sufferers by the late fire at the Surrey Theatre. The fund for this purpose is in a flourishing state, a fact which says much for the alacrity with which the members of the histrionic profession proceed to remedy any misfortune which may happen to their poorer brethren. Great things are promised by the new lessees of the Queen's, Miss Marie Wilton and Mr. H. J. Byron. The theatre is henceforth to be called, with official sanction, "The Prince of Wales's." It is to be opened, under the new management, on Easter Monday, and, having been redecorated, will present an attractive appearance. The aim will be to attract a fashionable audience by means of new dramas and burlesques, and the talents of the lessees will be actively employed in the production and illustration of such pieces. The drama of "Milky White" has been revived at the Strand, Mr. Craven having returned to support the character of the irascible and repentant father, one of the most characteristic pieces of acting now on the stage. The revival of "Deborah" at the Grecian has commanded very large audiences, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather.

A new farce, by Mr. J. P. Wooler, has been produced at the New Royalty. It is entitled "Cousin Adams." The action is somewhat extravagant. Mr. Adonis Brown (Mr. J. Robins) is anything but an Adonis, and in this particular much disappoints his uncle, Major Smith (Mr. Russell), an Indian officer, and his daughters. To such a degree their aversion extends that a fortune of £5000 a year fails to conciliate their endurance of the monster. They even proceed to suspect him of a murder reported in a newspaper. Ultimately, all turns out right; for Brown has assumed a disguise, and, on resuming his proper person, is readily accepted as a husband by Sophy Smith. Full of character and well acted, the farce secured success.

The Polytechnic Institution continues to progress with the times. It has introduced to scientific attention a discovery, which now excites considerable interest. It is that of the pneumascope, by means of which the human breath is shown on a screen. The phenomenon is explained by Professor Pepper, and the séances are attended by Mr. M. Lens Aldous, the discoverer, who undertakes to delineate the breath of any visitor by appointment.

Mr. Price has added to the attractions of his hippodrome at the Agricultural Hall by the engagement of the celebrated Blondin, who now enters the hall in a classic chariot, and, having made his bow to the circle of visitors, ascends the high rope, and walks, or runs, or sits, or lies down, with his usual ease and grace. Descending, he again resumes the car, and makes his circuit round the spacious arena. The arrangements of the hippodrome are admirable, and the artistes especially skilful. Among these are Herr Herzog and Mdme. Herzog, with their highly-trained steeds; and the daring riders Mr. John White and Mr. Frank Pastor, whose exploits, particularly those of the latter, are extraordinary. Mr. George Newcombe and his lions also deserve mention. The ring is furnished with abundance of Clowns, whose practical jokes are extremely amusing.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall, in his eighth lecture "On Electricity," delivered on Thursday, the 9th inst., continued his exposition of the principal facts of the science of electro magnetism. He began with illustrations of the methods whereby the direction of an electric current (i. e., from the positive to the negative, or the reverse) may be ascertained. He showed that the north end of a magnetic needle placed under an electric current was deflected to the east when the current flowed from north to south, and to the west when the current flowed from south to north; and that when the needle was placed above the current the deflection was always the reverse of that observed when the needle was underneath. Dr. Tyndall said that, supposing a person to swim along with the current with his face toward the needle, the direction in which the north pole of the needle moved would be that of the swimmer's left hand. The application of these facts was shown in one of Wheatstone's needle electric telegraph apparatus. Dr. Tyndall then showed how the strength of a current may be determined by comparing its power with the attractive power of the earth upon a freely suspended magnetic needle, and by other methods. He then proved, by a series of interesting experiments, that a wire helix through which the electric current flows behaves like a magnet, and has two poles and a magnetic equator; and that a core of soft iron placed within the helix has the same polarity as the helix itself. This polarity was reversed when the current was reversed. He also proved, by the aid of various ingenious apparatus devised by Faraday, De la Rive, and himself, that currents which flow in the same direction attract each other, while currents which flow in the opposite direction repel each other. He then described the theory of Ampère, that a magnet may be figured in the mind as an assemblage of molecular parallel currents, and that the magnetic attractions and repulsions are really due to the attraction and repulsion of these little currents.

On Friday evening Mr. W. Giffard Palgrave gave an account of his journey from Gaza, through the interior of Arabia, to Oman, in 1862-3, the expedition having been undertaken under the auspices of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. Having a perfect knowledge of the language, Mr. Palgrave, in the character of an Arab physician, started from Gaza, with guides, on May 27, 1862. We can only give a few notes of his progress and observations, hoping that shortly the public will have his interesting narrative in the form of a book. He crossed the desert of El Tih and its rocky gorges in four days, arriving at Maan, where he rested twelve days. He then journeyed for nineteen days in a waterless desert, without any sign of life except a few serpents and lizards; reaching, at last, the fertile and independent principality of Jebel Shomer, abounding in villages with fruitful orchards. At Hail, the capital, the King received him with much hospitality, and his professional skill was engaged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a negro. The people are described as liberal, tolerant, and civilised, and well versed in their own literature, the government being a mild despotism. Here Mr. Palgrave stayed six weeks, with much satisfaction. On July 8 he departed, and on the road had the good fortune of being permitted to join the friendly cavalcade of an embassy from the Shah of Persia to the Sovereign of the Wahabites. On July 13 they entered the country of the Wahabites, a fiercely orthodox, fanatical Mohammedan sect, very intolerant to other religions, and prohibiting most strictly smoking and almost all other modes of enjoyment; then ruled by a sanguinary, treacherous Regent, on behalf of his old blind father. Mr. Palgrave reached Readh, the capital, on Oct. 13, and stayed there till Nov. 25, when he and his party had to quit privately, and precipitately, for fear of being arraigned as "innovators" by an inquisitorial and arbitrary council, established to watch the morals of the people with the strictest vigilance. After a perilous journey by land, and a shipwreck on the Persian Gulf, in which the travellers lost everything, they arrived, in great destitution, at Muscat, where they were received by the Sovereign with great kindness and hospitality. When Mr. Palgrave had recovered from a severe illness produced by his protracted sufferings, he proceeded up the Persian Gulf to Bagdad, and thence to Beyrout, where he arrived on July 11, 1863. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., V.P., was in the chair.

Professor Marshall gave his fourth lecture "On the Nervous System," on Saturday last. He commenced with referring to illustrations of the homologies of the nervous system manifested in various classes of animals. He then reverted to the important influence of the nerves upon the functions of the body, dwelling especially on the sympathetic nerve, its structure and action upon the viscera, the blood vessels and heart, the glands and their secretions, the digestive organs, &c. Among other phenomena, the Professor explained the action of the sympathetic nerve in producing pallor, blushing, and tears, the watering of the mouth at the sight of food, &c. These functions are termed "vegetative."

In consequence of the lamented decease of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., the President, no lectures have been delivered at the Institution during this week.

On Tuesday, the 24th inst., John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., will give the evening discourse, "On the Forgery of Antiquities."

The Royal Astronomical Society has this year awarded its gold medal to Professor Bond.

The directors of the Bombay and Baroda Railway have selected Charles Currey, Esq., superintendent of the Great Northern, as the manager-in-chief of their line.

An account of the gross public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1864 was published on Monday. The total revenue in the year ending 31st December last was £70,125,374. The total ordinary expenditure was £67,163,404. The balances in the Exchequer on the 31st of December, including £100,000 of the money raised for fortifications, amounted to £6,580,922.

The following letter on percentages to servants has been addressed by the Duke of Sutherland to a West-End firm:—"Stafford House, Jan. 26.—Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that the custom of giving percentages on the amount of tradesmen's bills, or other equivalent perquisites, very generally prevails. I wish, therefore, to direct your attention specially to the subject, with a view to its discontinuance—so far, at least, as my establishment is concerned. This practice is alike unfair to the master and to the servant—unfair to the master because, to enable the tradesman to pay this tax, he must add the amount to the price charged for his goods; and unfair to the servant, inasmuch as it places a temptation constantly in his way. Viewed in this light, it can only be looked upon as a custom which every right-minded tradesman will willingly aid in abolishing; and, therefore, I have resolved to dismiss from my service any servant who may in future be detected receiving percentages or an equivalent. Nor will I afterwards obtain goods from the tradesman who gives them.—SUTHERLAND."

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on the 2nd ultimo from Oil City, Pennsylvania, says:—"Five years ago the whole population of the Oil Creek Valley, from one end to the other, could not possibly number 800 people; now there are not less than 20,000, all actively employed, and all making money. If there are any poor people in that neighbourhood they never crossed my path. Every man I saw seemed to have plenty of money, and used it freely. The scarcity of the female element among the population is very marked, and strikes the visitor at first as being very odd, but after a while its absence ceases to be noticed. When a woman is by chance found in a cottage stuck among the hills or in one of the houses in a creek village, the traveller wonders what she is doing there. As for children, they are entirely out of the question, although the mud and grease would make it a paradise for a genuine boy."——"If," says the *New York Times*, "the oil region of Pennsylvania is worthy of the title of Petrolia, then is the corresponding section of Canada West entitled to the designation of Oleagena. During the past three or four years millions of gallons of oil of various qualities have been taken from its ground, either through the medium of flowing wells or by the ordinary pumping process. So enormous was the yield at one period, and of so little mercantile value, the uses of the oil not being known, that Black Creek was covered to the depth of from two or three feet with the crude article from flowing wells."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE widest institution of negro slavery has been formally abolished by a constitutional amendment passed in the Congress of the United States. Ten years since such an announcement would have set all civilisation in a blaze of triumph. The whole world would have rung with the glorious news. Many of us remember the excitement in England when the West Indian slaves were emancipated. We take things more coolly nowadays. The shackles are stricken off the limbs of four millions of Africans! but the gratifying intelligence only fills a line of a telegram. It appears that Mr. Reuter (to whom the world owes more than—stupid and ungrateful world as it is—it is aware of) has formed himself into a company (limited). There could not be a grander inauguration of a new company than this message flashed across the wires that the negroes in America are henceforth to be free! Concurrently with this good news comes a significant paragraph to the effect that a coloured lawyer has been permitted to plead before the Supreme Court of the United States. Progress is evidently making rapid strides in America. When I was in Washington (for my sins), exactly a year ago, I remember a coloured army surgeon, holding the relative rank of Major, being turned neck and crop out of a street railway car by the conductor for the offence of wishing to ride with white folk.

Everything seems to be on the limited principle just now. Cramer and Beale's, the musicsellers in Regent-street, have become limited; so have Brill's Brighton Baths, so has the Divan Restaurant, in the Strand. Ever active and enterprising, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold purposes, I see by a prospectus, to write a book on this favourite "platform." The scheme is limited, but the work itself may be enlarged to illimitable proportions. Mr. Jerrold undertakes to organise an inquiry into the condition of the poor of Europe. To do, in fact, for the unfortunates of Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Turkey that which, as Commissioner for the *Morning Post*, he has already done for the destitute of London and Paris. Lords Brougham and Ingestre are on the committee for carrying out this great work, which, it is calculated, may be accomplished in five years.

Take ten, Mr. Jerrold, while you are about it. How long was John Howard occupied in his investigations into the state of the prisons and lazarettos of Europe? The Caxton Printing and Publishing Company (Limited) are to undertake the mechanical part of the work. "It is much!" as David Garrick said (while he was shaving) to the aspirant for dramatic fame who wanted to play Hamlet.

Two remarkable balance-sheets claim the attention of charitable financiers this week. One, it is true, relates to a national calamity, the other to a purely local misfortune; one is a finished picture, the other a mere sketch; but both are very forcibly eloquent as to our English mode of doing things. The fund raised for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny of 1857-8 shows a balance of over £200,000. Think of that, Cousin Jonathan; a million of dollars! Think of that, "Mossoo;" five millions of francs! That is number one. Balance-sheet number two give an amount of over £1000 subscribed since the 30th of January last in aid of the poor pantomimists who lost, not only their employment, but their clothes, by the destruction of the Surrey Theatre. This last subscription-list is being daily augmented, his Royal Highness the Prince being among the most recent and the most generous donors. Surely, in the face of such figures, we can afford now and then to be called "phlegmatic," and "perfidious," and "a nation of shopkeepers."

The committee for erecting by penny subscriptions a monument to William Shakspeare on Primrose-hill are quietly but steadily pursuing their useful labours, and the pennies and shillings are, I am told, flowing in apace. It may help an honest, unostentatious monument to state that the head-quarters of the committee are at St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, and that Mr. G. Linnæus Banks is one of the secretaries. A day or two since an unknown lady did me the great honour to ask for my autograph. I sent it, of course; but took the liberty of asking if she would grant me a favour in return by sending a shilling's worth of postage-stamps to the Shakspeare Monument Committee at St. John's-gate. I hope with all my heart she will; and it would be a very good thing if men of letters more celebrated than the subscriber would, when acceding to the countless demands of autograph hunters, append such a request as mine to their reply.

I was talking lately to a distinguished member of the original Shakspeare committee (how devoutly thankful I am that, as a member of that committee, I was thousands of miles away when they fell out, for I should have been sure to have fallen out with somebody on one side or the other!); and, by his showing, we may hope some day to see a statue of Shakspeare erected on the Thames Embankment, close to the Temple, and over against Bankside. If you will take the trouble, "Subscribers from the First," to search your back volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, you will find that this same site was first suggested in this same column when the original Shakspeare Committee was in its infancy. But is there not even a better locale for a Shakspearean statue to be found in the very heart of the metropolis? and might not such a statue be erected some of these days, when Mr. Gladstone finds himself with a surplus with which he does not know what to do? The locality I mean is the quadrangle of the British Museum. Against the appropriateness of such a site there would be but few objections urged. Where could Shakspeare be so much at home as among the bookworms and the scholars? But there is another plea to be urged in favour of the Museum quadrangle: there it would be, so to speak, under guard of the poet's admirers. The Museum is, on certain days, free enough in all conscience; but a statue in its courtyard would be safe from the outrages of wanton and blackguard boys.

Whatever could that gentleman by the name of Sabine have been about, who, in a letter this week to the *Times*, has ventilated perhaps the most practically ingenious notion that has been made public for a dozen years. Why on earth didn't he patent his notion, and sell his interest therein for fifty thousand pounds "right away," unless, indeed, he preferred a comfortable royalty of five thousand per annum for life? But what is the notion? It is to construct safes of a circular form, like stoves, and place them on a pivot on which they may revolve. Would not that baffle the burglars? No purchase—no possibility of getting the safe in a "tight place." The revolving safe should, of course, be set in the middle of the shop, else thieves might jam a stay between it and the wall, and so arrest its revolutions. Was there not a monitor suggested with a revolving turret, which at the mere touch of a cannon-ball should spin round? Mr. Sabine's notion is not the less most sensible; but only imagine a man throwing it away in the columns of a newspaper, in these days when the slides of pencil-cases and the ferrules of parasols are patented!

More "last words of Mr. Baxter," *in re* the vexed question of safes. It has been assumed that the American safes surpass ours in security. I happened to be glancing lately through Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," and I find that the cant name for a first-class burglar is a "patent safe operator." The way of the world! Honest science makes a step in advance, and criminal science makes two to meet it.

The "curiosities of murder" would make a disagreeable but an interesting book. Only the other day, just before the German Köhl was hanged, a photographer was sent for and the carte de visite of the condemned convict was taken for transmission to his father in Germany. On the principle of "if preachee, preachee; if floggee, floggee; no both," the wretched man might have objected to being focussed as well as hanged. But here is a queerer curiosity at the Clerkenwell Police Court. There is a dispute as to the identity of the man Mogni Gregorio or Gregorio Mogni, who, by a *quasi* confession, is in custody for the Saffron-hill murder, for which Seraphino Pelezzioni was to have suffered on Wednesday. Something is said about a man with moustaches and no beard. The prisoner is bearded. The magistrate asks him if he has any objection to be shaved. He replies that he has not the slightest objection. A barber is sent for, the Court waits for the operation, and the prisoner comes back with a smooth chin from the gaoler's room. His being shaved does not, however, help the question at issue much.

A preface has been called by a great Italian writer *la salsa del liber*—"the salt of the book." Seldom, perhaps, has there been written a more pungent little preface than that prefixed to Mr. Augustus Mayhew's "Faces for Fortunes." "There is no sound in the world," says Mr. Mayhew, "so beautiful as the laughter of women. In the hope of increasing it this book was written."



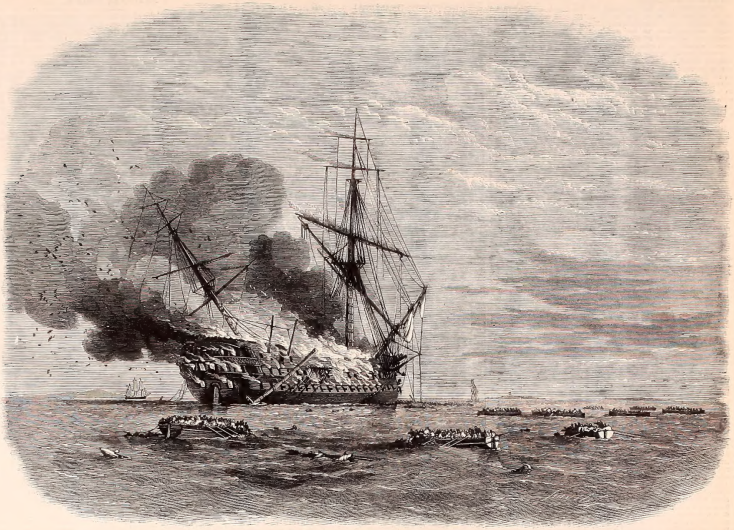
THE CITY OF MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CITY OF MONTEVIDEO, SOUTH AMERICA.

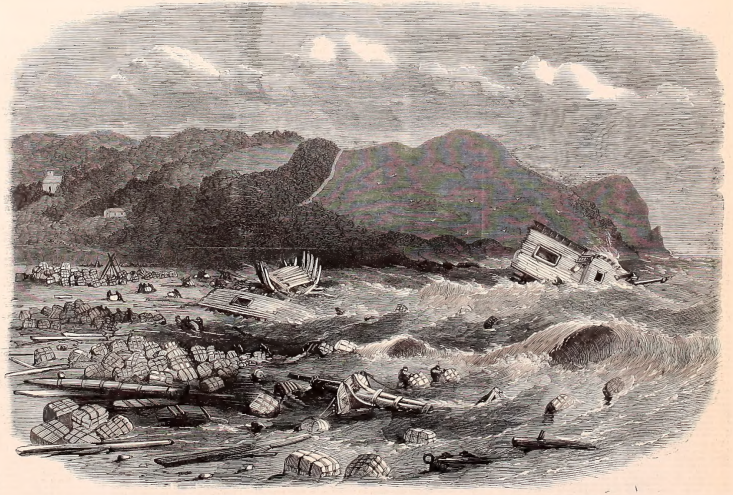
THE city of Montevideo, the capital of the Republic of Uruguay, or, more properly, the Banda Oriental del Uruguay (right shore of the Uruguay River), is situated on the northern shore of the estuary of the great River de la Plata, into which the Uruguay flows, opposite to Buenos Ayres, which lies on the southern shore of the La Plata. The site of Montevideo is a gentle elevation at the extremity of a small peninsula, surrounded by a strong wall mounted with guns, and further defended by a citadel or castle, with bulwarks and batteries. The houses are generally well built, of one story, flat roofed, and floored with brick. There are no public buildings that deserve notice, except the cathedral, which is rather a handsome structure of stone, though inconveniently situated. There is also an edifice which combines the uses of a Townhall and a prison. The harbour is shoal, having only from 14 ft. to 19 ft. of water; but, as the bottom is very soft, vessels are not much damaged if they get aground; the harbour is, however, exposed to the south-westerly winds, which blow right into it, causing a good deal of sea. In front of the harbour, at no great distance, are several small islands, which are used as stations by the foreign fleets. The population of the city is forty or fifty thousand; their chief trade is in hides, tallow, and dried or jerked beef: the imports consist principally of English manufactured goods and various articles for the consumption of the people in the interior of South America. The climate is healthy, though moist; the soil of the neighbouring country is fertile, but very little cultivated, affording pasture to immense herds of horses and cattle.

THE BURNING OF H.M.S. BOMBAY, OFF MONTEVIDEO.

THE court-martial held on board the Victory, at Portsmouth, to inquire into the circumstances under which the Bombay was destroyed by fire, off Montevideo, on Dec. 22, with the loss of nearly a hundred lives, came to a conclusion last Monday, having sat five days and examined a large number of witnesses. The officers composing this court were Rear-Admiral Dacres (the president), Captain F. Scott, Captain Astley Key, Captain G. P. Hornby, Captain H. Caldwell, Captain G. W. Preedy, Captain J. Seccombe, and Captain R. Lacy. The inquiry, as usual in all cases of the loss of one of her Majesty's ships, took the form of a trial of the commanding officer, Captain Colin Campbell, for not having prevented the disaster and saved the ship intrusted to his care. Captain Campbell, however, when all the witnesses had been examined, being then called upon for his defence, submitted that the evidence had been of that character which did not necessitate from him a defence either of his own conduct or that of his officers and crew. He trusted the Court would recognise the readiness with which every information had been furnished by himself and all his officers and men, and their desire that the mysterious origin of the calamity should be discovered if possible. He instanced the destruction by fire, in 1806, of his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, 100, when all the crew, save 157 men, were lost; and that of his Majesty's ship the Ajax, 74, which was burnt in like manner, in 1807, when 250 of her crew were lost. The disaster to the Bombay, though, unfortunately, not without parallel in the records of the Navy, was marked by a heroism and an order and discipline on the part of the officers and crew which had never been surpassed. It devolved upon him, in the cause of himself and those whom he had the honour to command,



THE BURNING OF H.M.S. BOMBAY OFF MONTEVIDEO.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



WRECK OF THE ASSAYE, EAST INDIAMAN, ON THE SOUTH COAST OF IRELAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

to declare they were unconscious of any act of negligence to which the fire could be attributed.

The following was the judgment of the Court:—"That there is no evidence by which the origin of the fire can be traced; that Captain Colin Campbell and all the surviving officers and ship's company are to be acquitted of blame; that after the fire was discovered all efforts were made to subdue it, but they proved unavailing, in consequence of the extremely complete state of the ventilation of the ship causing the fire to gain ground with extraordinary rapidity; that the ship was not abandoned till all hopes of saving her were at an end and the officers and crew forced overboard by the flames; that the steadiness and discipline displayed and maintained, under the very trying circumstances, were extremely creditable to the captain, officers, and ship's company; and that the saving of such a large number of the ship's company was mainly due to the foresight with which the preparations were made and the promptitude with which the boats were hoisted out; that the said Captain C. A. Campbell and the surviving officers of the ship's company are hereby fully acquitted of all blame accordingly. The Court cannot separate without calling attention to the mode of ventilating the spirit-room in her Majesty's late ship Bombay, whereby easy access was afforded by fire to the spirit-room, and they are of opinion that every precaution should be taken to secure the spirit-room against such access. The Court consider it a duty to call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the many instances of heroism and devotion exhibited by the officers and men in the numerous cases that have been mentioned in these proceedings, and that the example set by all the officers must have contributed largely to the saving of so many lives."

The President then returned their swords to Captain Campbell, to Commander Wilson, the second in command, and to the other commissioned officers. They thanked the Court, and retired.

The whole number of those who escaped with life from the Bombay was fifty commissioned or non-commissioned officers, and 525 sailors and marines. They were most kindly treated by the officers and men of the French and Italian ships of war lying at Montevideo, before they were embarked in the Brazilian and River Plate steamer Herschel, which brought them to Liverpool about a fortnight ago. We published in our Number of Jan. 28 an Engraving of the Bombay as she appeared when last at Plymouth; we now give an Illustration of the terrible scene of the 22nd of December, from a sketch with which we have been favoured by one of the officers of that unfortunate ship.

WRECK OF THE ASSAYE EAST INDIAMAN.

THIS splendid homeward-bound Indiaman, built at Bombay, in 1856, as a paddle-steamer, for the Indian Government, but latterly belonging to Messrs. C. De Bourke and Co., went ashore in Ross Bay, near Galley Head, on the south coast of Ireland, during the heavy gale on the night of Saturday, the 28th ult., and went to pieces on the Sunday evening. There was but one life lost, but an immense destruction of property, as the whole of the cargo, consisting of cotton, wool, jute, and flax seed, valued at upwards of £250,000, was strewed along the coast for miles. The Assaye had experienced heavy gales for a week before, and, by the captain's reckoning, she was fifty miles off the land when she encountered this terrific storm, in which she carried away the truss of her mainyard. In consequence of this damage, the ship would not obey her helm when the captain attempted to wear her, on first sighting the land; and she soon drove ashore upon an iron-bound coast. The commander was drowned whilst endeavouring to get ashore with a line in order to save the rest of his crew. He had actually landed on the point of rock where she first struck, but was almost immediately washed off by a tremendous sea, and never seen afterwards. The remainder of the crew, forty-eight in number, were saved by means of the rocket apparatus, most admirably worked by the coastguard, assisted by some of the country people. The Assaye, up to this time, had had a most favourable voyage, having left Bombay on Nov. 11. She had on board the mails and despatches from St. Helena, whence she sailed on Dec. 15; and these have been all lost. About half the cotton and one hundred bales of wool have been saved, but in a damaged state; the remainder of the cargo and the ship herself are a total loss, but, being fully insured at Lloyd's and at the several marine offices in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, the loss will fall upon the underwriters.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Grenadier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. A. Caulfeild to be Lieutenant and Captain; Charles Henry Earl of March to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

12th Lancers: Lieut. W. Blacker to be Captain; Cornet J. S. Tait to be Lieutenant; H. H. Burkinyoung to be Cornet.

2nd Foot: Ensign C. F. James to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. C. Armstrong to be Ensign. 10th: Capt. A. F. Walsh to be Captain. 14th: Ensign H. Swanson to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. C. Barne to be Ensign. 16th: Lieut. C. J. Horne to be Captain; Ensign H. J. Cholmeley to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. S. Whittuck to be Ensign. 18th: Lieut. W. A. Le Mottée to be Captain; Ensign J. G. Butts to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. C. Fife to be Ensign. 20th: Capt. G. E. Francis to be Major; Lieut. H. F. G. Webster to be Captain; Ensigns C. T. Doorly and H. H. Leeming to be Lieutenants; Ensigns W. R. L. Brackenbury and W. F. Rudman to be Ensigns. 24th: Ensign R. S. Pritchard to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. W. Walker to be Ensign. 25th: Sergeant-Major D. Wyllie to be Quartermaster. 28th: Staff Surg. T. R. Williams, M.B., to be Surgeon. 29th: Lieut. C. E. P. Simpson to be Instructor of Musketry. 32nd: Cadet H. W. Trevelyan to be Ensign. 35th: Cadet W. Conolly to be Ensign. 39th: Staff Surg. J. H. Ross, M.B., to be Surgeon. 48th: Surg. G. A. F. Shelton, M.B., to be Surgeon Major. 49th: Cadet G. F. Guyon to be Ensign. 53rd: Lieut. S. J. Nicholls to be Captain; Ensign A. C. Maxwell to be Lieutenant; Cadet D. C. Ingle to be Ensign; Lieut. C. H. Bonney to be Adjutant; Lieut. H. J. Beckwith to be Instructor of Musketry. 55th: Lieut. F. Barnston to be Adjutant. 56th: Lieut. R. T. Thompson to be Captain; Ensign W. F. H. Jones to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. R. Knox to be Ensign. 60th: Ensigns R. C. Robinson, C. G. Fryer, and G. Carpenter to be Lieutenants; Cadets C. L. Allan and J. D. Cunyngham to be Ensigns. 61st: Cadet J. Macfarlane to be Ensign. 62nd: Capt. J. L. Kelly to be Captain. 71st: Staff Surg. Major W. Barrett, M.B., to be Surgeon. 70th: Cadet A. A. R. Logan to be Ensign. 100th: Lieut. J. B. Kersteman to be Instructor of Musketry; Cadet N. Y. Lloyd to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Serg.-Major P. Kelly to be Ensign. 2nd: Ensign T. H. Davies to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. H. Warner to be Ensign. 3rd: Cadets S. T. A. Dunn and W. Roberts to be Ensigns. 5th: Lieut. T. Davies to be Instructor of Musketry.

STAFF.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. Elmhirst to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Staff Surg. W. Barrett, M.B., and Surg.-Major B. W. Marlow to be Staff Surgeon-Majors. Assist. Surg. G. A. Hutton to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies; Major-Gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in the East Indies; Brevet Col. F. Adams, C.B., to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a brigade; Lieut.-Col. G. W. T. Rich to be Colonel; Capt. T. G. Kennedy to be Major; Paymaster H. L. de la Chaumette to have the honorary rank of Captain; Capt. F. C. Griffin to be Major; Quartermaster J. Menzies to have the honorary rank of Captain.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a levée on Wednesday.

Lord De Ros has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 4th Hussars, and Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant to the Colonency of the 9th Lancers.

The Duke of Somerset will hold levées for the reception of officers of the Royal Navy and Marines on Thursdays, Feb. 23, and March 2, 9, and 16, at half-past two o'clock each day.

The Cadmus, screw-corvette, Captain Alexander C. Gordon, left Plymouth on Wednesday week for the North American and West Indian station; and on the same day the Megæra (6), iron screw troop-ship, Captain M. P. Dunn, left Plymouth for the Mediterranean, with supernumeraries.

Admiral Edhem Pacha and the officers of the Imperial Ottoman squadron at Portsmouth were entertained, last week, by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Port Admiral and Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, at a ball at the Admiralty House. Admiral Edhem Pasha and the officers of the Turkish fleet on Wednesday evening gave a ball on board his Imperial Ottoman Majesty's screw line-of-battle ship Kossova to the military and naval officers of the port and garrison, and the élite of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

General Sir James W. Sleigh, K.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers, died on Sunday last, at Hamville House, Middlesex, in his eighty-fourth year. General Cobbe, Colonel Commandant of the 13th Brigade of Royal Artillery, died on Wednesday week, at Brompton, aged eighty-three. Lieutenant-Colonel Park Percy Nevill, military knight, died on the 6th inst., at his residence, in the Castle-yard, Windsor. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyres, late of the Grenadier Guards, died on Wednesday week, at Kingston-on-Thames, aged sixty-four. Admiral Sir Henry Byam Martin, K.C.B., died at Genoa, on the 9th inst., aged sixty-one.

The committee of the school-frigate Conway, anchored in the Mersey, have received a letter from Colonel Phipps to the effect that her Majesty has desired him to intimate her appreciation of the success of the institution, and also her desire to place at the disposal of the committee the annual sum of £50, to be accorded as prizes to the boys educated at this establishment. Her Majesty's desire is stated by Colonel Phipps to be "to assist in encouraging those principles which may best qualify the boys of this school to become hereafter officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and thus attach themselves to her Majesty's service, and to facilitate the entry into the Royal Navy of boys who shall be fortunate enough in honourable competition to obtain the cadetships offered to them by the Board of Admiralty."

THE FARM.

THE long-threatened snow and frost have fairly invested England and Scotland at last; and the Highland Railway has been so completely blocked that the traffic, passengers, and mail-bags have been all sent round by Aberdeen. It took nearly a thousand men to clear the line. One train was so drifted up that nothing was visible but the funnel of the engine.

We are glad to see that Mr. Luke Christy, a well-known breeder, writing to a contemporary from Ireland on the same day that we spoke of it, urges on the directors of the Islington Hall the necessity of having a bull show every spring. We should, however, like to see it confined to yearling bulls of all breeds, whereas he seems to advocate all ages. Some letters lie before us, all in the same strain—"Where am I to go to pick a bull?" "I want a red one, of about fourteen months, with as little white on it as possible;" and so on. The *on dit* in Yorkshire is that, perhaps, after all, the Booth herd will most probably not be sold, but remain with Mr. Thos. Booth at Warlaby—a consummation most devoutly to be wished. We hear that Mr. Martin's celebrated "crossbred" roan ox, which won in its class at Christmas, was sold for £65 to the butcher; and that the gold-medal ox of Mr. Kirkham, which was purchased for 70 gs. and raffled at 100 gs., found its way at last to Smithfield, and was led to the block for £38. Tambourine 2nd, the well-known Hereford winner, was sold last week for £6 less; but he must be pretty tough by this time. Captain Spencer will hold a sale of shorthorns at Althorp, on March 29, the day preceding his Rugby one.

Last week was essentially one of meetings and deputations. The anti-malt-tax men held a very large one at Freemasons' Tavern, and stormed the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the following day. One paper states that the room was previously filled by some backstair influence; but, be that as it may, the whole scene can only find a parallel in Elijah Pogram's le-vee. "'We will request you, Sir, if you please,' said Buffum, laying hands on Mr. Pogram as if he were taking his measure for a coat, 'to stand up, with your back agin the wall, right in the farthest corner, that there may be more room for our fellow-cit-izens. If you could set your back slap agin that curtain-peg, Sir, keeping your left leg everlastingly behind the stove, we should be fixed quite slick.' Mr. Pogram did as he was told, and wedged himself into such a little corner that the Pogram statue wouldn't have known him."

Mr. Joshua Fielden then proceeded to tell him that "the pressure of the duty was exactly 100 per cent," or the difference between the bushel of barley and malt; and that "beer was necessary to make a man strong and active, a good labourer, and a good citizen." Mr. Cayley said that the beer which now cost 4d. a quart in the public-house, would, if brewed at home, without a malt tax, only cost 1d.; or that the artisan consumer in public-houses now paid 400 per cent extra. Mr. Baldwin stated that "the raising of five millions by the malt tax cost the country twenty millions," and handed in a paper to prove it. Mr. W. Biddell argued "that the less crop of barley, whether measured by the bushel per acre or by the gallons of beer it would yield, came to more money than a larger crop in consequence of the operation of the malt tax, because they could not farm high without deteriorating the quality of the produce." Mr. H. Osborne considered that the effect of the tax was to cause farmers to alter their rotation, and grow spring wheat instead of barley. Mr. Everett spoke to the point of the duty adding 70 per cent to the price of barley on turning it into malt, and 100 per cent to the price of malt, and stated that the soberest cottagers brew their own beer; and Mr. Lattimore added that the tax was decimating the quantity of stock in the country, and that beer was frightfully drugged. The Chancellor deferred his defence, "not out of any disrespect, but under the pressure of physical necessity."

The Bath and West of England Society has decided to go to Salisbury in 1866, and will occupy a larger area than that appropriated to The Royal in 1857, when John o' Groat, Rose of Athelstane, Great Mogul, and Nobbie Noble were such prominent winners. The society has now a funded capital of nearly £5000, and a plant not worth very much short of £3000; and the exhibition of implements at work in the fields will be made a much greater point than heretofore.

The Fowler testimonial is not to take the shape of a statue, but of a charitable institute for labourers, in which those who have been injured in working with steam engines or other agricultural implements are to have the preference. His loss has been not merely a national one, but one to the world at large, as the result of steam cultivation through his energy in India and Egypt has been most marvellous. Lord Kinnaird, who had travelled 500 miles from Rossie Priory, in Perthshire, to be at this meeting, said that he could safely assert that "he never knew a more zealous, noble-hearted, and truly Christian man."

His Lordship presided at the meeting which was held last week to protest against the restrictions as to the time of travelling on the high road which have been put upon locomotives. To prevent them travelling until after dark would, as the deputation pointed out to Sir George Grey, deprive them of half their usefulness; in fact, they are really more dangerous to horses by night than by day. Mr. James Howard observed that by sending a man on one hundred yards in advance all danger was prevented; and certainly, seeing that horses have to face trains day after day, running close by the side of the road, it is strange that these locomotives should be made such a bugbear of by the magistracy. A committee has been appointed to draw up a code of rules for their guidance in future, and to submit them to the Hom Secretary, who met the deputation in the frankest spirit.

Mr. and Mr. Charles Kean have been performing with great success in Vancouver Island.

The Vienna journals announce the death of Princess Radziwill in the debtors' prison of that city.

A national exhibition of the products of nature, industry, and art is to be held at the city of Caraccas, in Venezuela, in April next.

The colossal bronze-gilt statue of Hercules recently found in Rome has been safely transferred to the Vatican.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Friedrich Wilkens as Consul at Georgetown, Demerara, for the King of Prussia; and of Mr. David Thurston as Consul at Toronto, Canada, for the United States of America.

The Rajah Mootee Singh has got into difficulties, in consequence of his having cut off the tongues of some women in his territories whom he regarded as witches.

Accounts from Madagascar state that the English Consul had been received by the Queen, and that her Majesty said, in her speech on the occasion, "So long as I shall maintain friendly relations with the Queen Victoria I shall be powerful."

Meyerbeer has left a valuable musical library, which has been deposited in the Royal Library of Berlin, to be preserved there till the coming of age of his grandson, to whom Meyerbeer in his will left this rare collection, on condition of his devoting his life to the study of music.

The *Italia* of Turin announces that the Empress Eugénie has just lost, before the Supreme Tribunal of Madrid, a trial which had lasted some years. Her Majesty claimed the inheritance of the countship of Miranda and the immense estates attached to the title, but the Malpica family also alleged its rights, and gained a decision in its favour.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the grave of one of Fernando Cortez's companions in arms has been discovered in a convent situated between Yanhuitlan and Etla, in the State of Oajaca, Mexico. The following is a translation of the inscription in the Spanish language on the monument:—"Here rests the body of Don Manoel Nuno, Captain of the Guards of his very high and very powerful lord the Marquis del Valle, Governor of Mexico and Commander of the King's forces in this part of the world, died the 18th of July, 1544."

The Austrian Government has made a beginning in the way of orthographical reform, by issuing an ordinance in reference to the spelling of the French word "gendarme," which has been adopted into German. It formed the subject of a Parliamentary interpellation put by a member, Dr. Schindler, to the Ministry the other day. He inquired how it was that in all official documents the word was spelt "gendarme;" and the reply of the Ministry was that the use of the superfluous unpronounced sybillants in this word had been expressly forbidden in all State papers for the future.

A letter from Nice contains an account of the annual performance given by Baroness Vigier (Sophie Cruvelli), in the Italian Theatre there, for the benefit of the poor. The Baroness appeared in "Norma," and sang the part with all the perfection of her best days. Although the prices of admission were quintupled, the receipts of the night amounted to 15,418f., or about 3000f. more than in each of the years 1862-3-4. The total sum thus raised for the poor by this lady during the four years of her residence at Nice amounts to 52,909f.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

IT is, indeed, "the winter of our discontent" with sportsmen, and no amount of skating will solace them. All the packs have been kept at home for more than a week, and the Brougham and Whinfell coursers have returned to the place whence they came, after taking nothing but cold hands and blue noses by their motion. The last good thing we hear of was on a by-day with the Pytcheley, on Thursday, when the hounds ran very hard and well earned their fox. For the first time since the "Crimean winter" of '55 the Waterloo meeting had to be postponed; and if they are not able to run off a course this week all the nominations will have to be reissued and all bets will be void. Of the present sixty-four entries forty-three are English, fourteen Scotch, and seven Irish, and among them are King Death, Rainbow and Calabaroona—the winners of the three prizes of last year; Chloe, the cup winner, and Glendower, the purse-winner, in '63; and Rebe, who has run up twice. Mr. Gibson stood on Clasper; Mr. Steel, on Scots Grey; Mr. Spinks, on Sea Chief; Mr. Campbell, on Coodareena; and Mr. J. Jardine, on Bonus. Calabaroona was drawn against Bonnie Venture, and King Death against Henchman, and Rebe against Grecian Girl; and supposing both Calabaroona and Rebe to get through their three first courses, they will meet for the tug of war in the fourth. Mr. Jardine's Bonus, the second favourite, is drawn against Schweppe, and Rainbow against Sultana. At the Knotty Ash sale, the second-season Sea Belle was bought in, we believe, at 22 gs.; and the first-season Seaman at 23 gs.

Accident and Blackdown, 510 gs. each; and Greenland, 210 gs., were sold at Tattersall's on Monday; and so was Myrtle, 260 gs., who joins the new stud at Clumber. The sale of the trio had a peculiar interest, as their late owner is "wanted" under a warrant from the Southwark Police Office. The police description is voted most accurate; and he is, it seems, a magistrate of Sussex. Lord Zetland is hovering between 10 and 12 to 1 for the Chester Cup. Chattanooga's supporters feel convinced that he doesn't "talk;" while his critics, being driven out of that position in a measure, will have it that he gallops with his head too much in the air. Broomielaw and The Oppressor come stealing up side by side from the rear rank; and, on the strength of his looks (Captain White has always said that he reminded him most of Pantaloon), Archimedes has supporters at 20 to 1, and Longdown is returned at 200 to 6. A French confederacy is announced between Baron Nivière and M. C. Lafitte; and the Emperor gives £4438 towards French racing this season.

Klarikoff is the most noted racehorse victim of fire during the last few years, and Zambesi has now had an escape. He stood in the same stable with Student, a very heavily-engaged two-year-old; The Primate, a very promising son of St. Albans; and Ellen Middleton, the dam of Wild Dayrell. This mare is, we believe, in foal to St. Albans, and at his paddocks again. Thormanby is full; and Stockwell has fifteen, and Macaroni twenty, as his portion of the Hooton mares.

The price of hunters seems steadily to rise. At Sir Richard Sutton's sale, in the December of '55, nine averaged 325 gs; the highest price was 360 gs., and that was thought alarming. At Sir Watkin Wynne's sale three averaged £483, and one of them—Cassio—was bought by Mr. Joseph Anderson for 620 gs. At Lord Stamford's, twenty-eight in the "long stable," at all prices, from 520 gs. to 100 gs., averaged 303 gs.; and seventy-three hacks and hunters 192 gs. each—three of them going at 500 gs. and upwards. However, it was left for the late Mr. John Anderson's executors to overtop every one, as the thirty-eight hunters just averaged 240 gs.; and three of them—Harkover by Harkaway, Buccaneer (pedigree unknown), and Louth by Sir William—nearly 607 gs. The highest price, 620 gs., was given for Buccaneer, by Mr. Bristowe. Harness horses fetched immense prices; a bay pair—Plantagenet and Pembroke—were bought at 470 gs. by Mr. Sheward, who is to keep on the establishment; Colonel Hay gave 540 gs. for a pair of small browns, Starch and Undergraduate; and Lord Cardigan 520 gs. for another pair of browns, Brutus and Cassius. The grey riding horse Echo—a marvellous stepper—made 600 gs.; and the result of the three days sale was 20,898 gs., or an average of more than 194 gs. for 107 horses. The highest harness horse price was 370 gs. for Marvel. Horsedealers came from every part of the kingdom, and there were also some officials connected with the Imperial stables of France. The late Mr. Anderson, who died very suddenly, was quite at the head of his profession, and has for many years been assisted by Mr. Sheward.

A dog show is to be held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in June next, and will begin, as it did last year, on the Oaks Day.

The Brussels journals announce that the Duke de Brabant has left Calcutta, and is making a tour through Hindostan. On Jan. 23 he was at Lucknow.

Monsignor Matteucci, director of the police at Rome, has issued an edict prescribing certain days during the present carnival during which people may wear masquerade apparel, but without either masks, false noses, or beards, or any other means of concealing the face.

The Cairo races, recently run, are described by the local journals as a great success. The Viceroy was present, as well as about 3000 persons of the first respectability in the city. The Minister's Prize—a silver cup—was won by Mr. Smart's English mare, Rosebud; four ran. The Grand Egyptian Prize (£500) for native or Eastern horses, was carried off by Prince Halim's Hamdam Simri; seventeen ran. The Viceroy's Grand Prize (£300) was won by Mr. Hutchison's Arab-Perse mare Aloize, beating eight others. The Commercial Cup (silver) was won by Mr. Smart's Village Belle beating two others. The Amateurs' Cup, worth £120, was carried off by Mr. Beyerle's English horse Satan, beating four competitors; and the Consolation Stakes (£100) by Mr. Smart's Al-Cissi, beating twenty-four others. The English horses showed a marked superiority, having to carry considerably more weight—in one case as much as three stone additional.

THE EXPLORATION OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.—In May last an expedition was formed to obtain better knowledge of the interior of this island, and also with a view to the discovery of agriculture, land, and minerals. Mr. Frederick Whymper, who was attached to this expedition, has forwarded to this country a summary of discoveries. The expedition started from Victoria on the 7th of June in her Majesty's gun-boat Grappler, and commenced its work at the Great Cowichan Lake, returning by the same vessel from Nanaimo on the 21st of October. They crossed the island in several directions, and made lateral deviations at numerous points, passing altogether over 1340 miles of new country, and exploring, in a tolerably complete manner, the southern half. Of this distance, nearly 600 miles was travelled on foot, more than 700 by canoe, and the remainder by rafts. In the discovery of minerals the expedition met with great success, finding almost immediately valuable veins of copper, apparently inexhaustible in extent; gold was found on all bars of the Cowichan River up to three cents per pan, with indications of richer diggings; and this was followed by the discovery of very rich ironstone in large quantities. In the neighbourhood of the Cowichan River they found open tracts of agricultural land, from 300 to 500 acres in extent, ready for the plough; in other districts yet larger spaces; and altogether many thousand acres. Traces of nickel and plumbago were met with; but probably the most valuable of all the discoveries was that of bituminous coal on the coast, close to deep water, and the outcropping of which showed a seam more than a foot in thickness. Many tracts were thinly wooded with scattered maple from twelve to twenty inches in diameter, and others more heavily with forests of the most magnificent spars of Douglas, hemlock, and white pine, the latter, from its rarity on the coast, being of great value. Dr. Brown, the leader of the expedition, discovered an entirely new pine; and they brought down to Victoria, for carving purposes, a fine log of arbutus, which in the interior attains to considerable dimensions. To quote words of Dr. Brown, "the spars and lumber alone, with their capabilities of being floated to the sea, would prove a certain fortune to any man with capital enough to buy an axe and a grindstone." Many edible wild fruits were found, and a large collection of interesting seeds was made. Of the larger kinds of animals, they saw and shot deer and elk, the latter being in great droves; bears, beavers, and wolves were very numerous; martens and raccoons were also plentiful; grouse and wild ducks are described as being found to any extent. The number of lakes in the interior is very considerable; at one place, from Comox at Aberni, a chain of seven reach nearly across the island—the largest of these is twenty-two miles in length. On Barclay Sound two rivers yielded good prospects of gold, paying at the rate of two or three dollars per man per day, and which, if worked by the usual machinery, would yield a much larger extent. The most important of the discoveries, in its immediate effect on the colony, was the finding of gold on the Sooke and Leech rivers. This almost depopulated Victoria for a time, and, within a few weeks of being known, these diggings had yielded 40,000 dollars, the Government alone receiving £900 from the sale of licenses. The gold from these rivers sold at 20 dollars per ounce. Towards the end the expedition experienced considerable hardships from being imperfectly supplied with provisions, and near Barclay Sound had a narrow escape from coming to grief, owing to the recent chastisements of the Indians in that part by some of our gun-boats. They, however, happily escaped all accidents, and arrived in safety at Victoria, having in their discoveries surpassed their expectations.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY PORTMAN.

The Right Hon. Emma, Lady Portman, who died on the 8th inst. at Bryanston, the family seat, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, was the third daughter of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, by his wife, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart., and was aunt of Henry Thynne, fourth and present Earl of Harewood. Her Ladyship was born March 16, 1809, and married, June 16, 1827, Edward Berkeley, present Lord Portman, by whom she leaves issue four sons and two daughters. Her Ladyship was sister of the Countess of Sheffield and of Lady George Henry Cavendish, and was long attached to the Court of her Majesty, having been up to her death an extra Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen.

GENERAL SIR EDWARD NICOLLS, K.C.B.

This venerable officer, who died at his residence, 3, Woodland-terrace, Blackheath, on the 5th inst., was the son of Jonathan Nicolls, Esq., surveyor of Excise at Coleraine, Ireland, by his wife, Miss Cuppage, daughter of the Rev. Burke Cuppage, Rector of Coleraine. He was born at Coleraine, in 1779, and was educated at the grammar-school of that town and at the Royal Park Academy, Greenwich. He entered the Royal Marines at the age of sixteen, and was attached to the corps up to the period of his retirement. He became Colonel in 1837, and Lieutenant-General in 1854. In 1803 he distinguished himself by capturing a French armed cutter off St. Domingo with the aid of only thirteen volunteers, and on this occasion was severely wounded. He was at the passage of the Dardanelles, in 1807, and in several minor affairs, including the capture of an armed Italian gun-boat near Corfu, and at the reduction of Anholt, in the Cattegat. He was again severely wounded at the attack on Fort Bowyer, in 1814. He was created a K.C.B. in 1855. He married, in 1809, Mary, daughter of S. Bristow, Esq., and leaves issue.

SIR JOHN HARE, F.G.S., F.S.A.

Sir John Hare, a well-known citizen of Bristol, died on the 2nd inst. at his residence in France, the Château de Hardelôt, near Boulogne. He was the son of John Hare, Esq., of Fairfield, Somersetshire, and was born in 1784. He was the head of the firm of John Hare and Co., floor-cloth manufacturers. Sir John Hare was of note for his connection with the anti-slavery movement. In the heat of the discussions on this subject there was an election for Bristol, the candidates being Mr. James Evan Baillie, a Whig, who supported the West Indian interest, and Mr. Edward Protheroe, a Whig, who supported emancipation. Sir John Hare took an active part on behalf of Mr. Protheroe, and barely escaped with his life at one of the party banquets at Bristol—the Baillieites making a dead set at the Protheroeites. Sir John was knighted in 1840, on the presentation of a congratulatory address from the city of Bristol on her Majesty's marriage. Sir John was a Liberal in politics, and was a highly-respected member of the Baptist congregation. He was the owner of the ship Cambria, which is said to have saved the crew and passengers (including the 31st Regiment) when the Kent, East Indiaman, was destroyed by fire in the Bay of Biscay. Sir John married, first, in 1817, Matilda, daughter of John Fry, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells, which lady died in 1841: he married, secondly, in 1858, Mary, daughter of G. Franklyn, Esq.

MRS. EDGEWORTH.

This venerable lady, who died at Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford, on the 10th inst., in her ninety-sixth year, was Frances Anne, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort, and was the fourth wife of the celebrated Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., who was born at Bath one hundred and twenty-six years ago, and whose literary note as a writer on education and inventions goes back to the times of Doctor Johnson and Doctor Darwin. His reputation, however, was far surpassed by that of his eldest daughter by his first marriage—the illustrious novelist, Maria Edgeworth. Mrs. Edgeworth, the lady just deceased, had by her union two sons and four daughters: among the latter is Mrs. Butler, widow of the learned antiquary, the Very Rev. Richard Butler, Dean of Clonmacnoise. Mrs. Edgeworth's stepson is Charles Sneyd Edgeworth, Esq., of Edgeworthstown, the present representative of this family, whose name is famous in literature in this country, and historic in France from the attendance of the Abbé Edgeworth on Louis XVI. at the scaffold.

SAMUEL GREGSON, M.P.

Samuel Gregson, Esq., of Moorlands, Lancashire; and Overton Hall, Cheshire; M.P. for Lancaster, who expired suddenly during the night of the 7th inst., at his town house, 32, Upper Harley-street, was the son of Samuel Gregson, Esq., of Lancaster, and was formerly at the head of the firm of Gregson and Co., East India and China agents, 14, Austinfriars. He was a magistrate for Middlesex and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire, and held various important posts in the commercial world—such as the directorship of the East and West India Docks and the chairmancy of the East India and China Association. He represented Lancaster in Parliament from July, 1847, till March, 1848, and again from 1852 till his death. His politics were liberal. He married, in 1820, Ellen, daughter of M. Gregson, Esq., of Overton Hall, Cheshire, which lady died in 1857.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY BYAM MARTIN, K.C.B.

Admiral Sir Henry Byam Martin, K.C.B., who died, at Genoa, on the 9th inst., was a scion of the line of Martins, Baronets of Lockynge, Berks, a family long renowned for eminent military and naval services. He was the fourth son of the famous Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Captain Robert Fanshawe, R.N. He was born in 1803, and entered the Royal Naval College in 1816, and embarked two years afterwards as Midshipman in the Liffey, in which vessel he was employed in the Channel and on particular service until his transfer, in 1820, to the Rochefort, 80, bearing the flag of Sir Graham Moore. After acting in the Mediterranean in this vessel and in various other ships, he joined the Ramilies, 74, in 1823, and soon afterwards was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He obtained his post rank, and was appointed, in 1836, to the Carysfort, 26, in which vessel he served in the Mediterranean nearly five years. For his services on the coast of Syria, including the attacks on Tortosa and St. Jean d'Acre, he was, in 1840, made a C.B. He, after the attack on Tortosa, received the grateful acknowledgments of Captain Houston Stewart, of the Benbow, the senior officer present, who particularly mentioned the astonishing precision of the fire of the Carysfort in covering the boats and men engaged on shore. He subsequently commanded the Grampus, 50, in the Pacific; and for his services against the Russians he was, in 1855, raised to the rank of K.C.B. Martin became a Rear-Admiral in 1854, and a Vice-Admiral of the Red in 1860. The gallant Admiral's eldest brother, Sir William Fanshawe Martin, K.C.B., fourth Baronet, of Lockynge, Berks, is also a distinguished Admiral, R.N.

His Grace Sir Algernon Percy, K.G., fourth Duke of Northumberland, died at Alnwick Castle, on the 12th inst. A memoir and portrait of the lamented nobleman will be given next week.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the most noble Frederick William Marquis of Bristol, of St. James's-square, and Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 9th inst. by the present Marquis and the Right Hon. Lord Augustus Henry Charles Hervey, the sons. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. His Lordship was born in 1800, and married, in 1830, Lady Katherine Isabella Manners, daughter of the fifth Duke of Rutland, K.G., who died in 1848, by whom he had a large family. His Lordship succeeded to the title and estates in 1859, and executed his will in 1860; and there are two codicils, dated March and July, 1864. To his eldest son, the present Marquis, he has devised all his real estates, and has bequeathed to him the residue of his personal property. To each of his younger sons he has left a legacy of £20,000, and to each of his daughters £10,000, besides other bequests to them.

The will of the Hon. Gertrude Florinda Tollemache was administered to in the London Court by her daughter, the Hon. Frances Louisa, wife of the Hon. Algernon Gray Tollemache, the residuary legatee. Arthur Hyde Dendy, Esq., of the Inner Temple, the surviving executor, having renounced. The testatrix was the eldest daughter of the late General Wm. Gardiner, niece of the first Viscount Mountjoy, and widow and relict of the Hon. Charles Tollemache, who died in 1850. The will bears date 1851, and there are three codicils, dated 1853, 1859, 1863. To her sister, Frances Gardiner, she has bequeathed the property left to her by the will of her uncle, Lord Mountjoy, for her life, and after her decease to the testatrix's nieces, Harriet and Frances Hastings. There are a few legacies to friends and to her servants. To the Middlesex Hospital she has bequeathed all her linen and underclothing, and plain pocket-handkerchiefs without borders or lace. The residue of her property she leaves to her daughter, the said Hon. Frances Louisa Tollemache.

The will of the late William Kaye, Esq., of Tetworth Hall, Huntingdonshire, was proved in London under £40,000, and is contained in these words:—"The last will and testament of me, William Kaye, revoking all other wills. I hereby will and bequeath to my most excellent wife, Mary Cecilia, all my personal and real property, and appoint her executrix, and her sons, Joseph and James, executors.—Dated Nov. 19, 1864."

The late James Quilter, Esq., of 1, York-place, Regent's Park, whose personal property was sworn under £7000, has left to each of the following charitable institutions a legacy of £25:—The British and Foreign Bible Society, London City Mission, Church Missionary Society; Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road; and the National Schools at Hadley.

Correspondence respecting affairs in Japan; respecting the affairs of Greece; respecting the affairs of the duchies of Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig; and respecting the attack on St. Albans, Vermont, and naval force on the North American lakes; and further papers relating to New Zealand, have been presented to both Houses of Parliament. The convention between her Majesty and the Sultan for the establishment of telegraphic communication between India and the Ottoman territory, and a despatch from Sir R. Alcock respecting the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird, at Kamakura, in Japan, have also been laid upon the table.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. ELLIS, Cambridge; O. S., Dublin; and OTHERS.—It is advertised to appear on the 1st of March. You should apply to the publishers, Messrs. Trübner, 60, Paternoster-row, for a prospectus, which, no doubt, will furnish you with the particulars you require.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—1. See the notices to Chess Correspondents in our Paper of the 4th inst. 2. The Solution of No. 1091 is perfectly sound.

C. BENBOW.—1. Birmingham. It shall receive due attention. 2. We have not got the solution at hand.

E. S., St. Catherine's, C.W.—They are in the hands of the examiners.

BLAIR GRATRIX.—You have not quite succeeded this time, as you will find on looking at the solution given in our last Number.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—We will try to do so if you will send us an address.

W. NORRIS.—The key move of Enigma No. 1435 is—1. P to Q B 3rd; that of No. 1438 is—1. P to K B 3rd.

JULIA, A. M., MAY of Cairnsfoot.—Your solutions of the enigmas are all correct.

DEREVON.—We cannot detect any flaw in Enigma No. 1437.

E. A., Hereford.—It shall be examined. Contributors should always send their names and addresses, to facilitate communication.

SOUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1093, by M. P., Charley, T. C. D., Ego, F. R. S., Ledbury, V. P.; S. Union, Oxford; Juba, R. G., Vernon, Angler, W. M. W., Box and Cox, Dereven, B. S., T. Q., Hampstead; I. M., of Sherburn; Conrad, E. P., Ernest, Manfred and Man Friday; R. S., Malines; Tom Tiddler, Stanley, B. L., Q. E. D., Venator, Clericus, Regina, F. C. S., W. B., I. H. H., Quidnunc, C. W., Magnus; D. C. L., Ely; R. M. T., S. E. N., Old Joe, May of Cairnsfoot, Cosmos, I. E. R., Nemo, Lutrin; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Stella, Fergus, Demipho, T. B. M., I. H. F., Aunt Sally, P. P., Nereus, I. Lee, Jalio, A. M., Sigma, A. K., E. O. D., Wilfred, Victoria, M. A., Cambridge, Civis, Volunteer, G. I. L., Subscriber, Lobro are correct. All others are wrong.

*** CHESS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are requested to mention that several games of chess by telegraph between some amateurs in London and some members of the Dublin Chess Club are appointed to take place on Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst. The moves on the London side will be dispatched from the rooms of the St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's; play beginning at six o'clock.

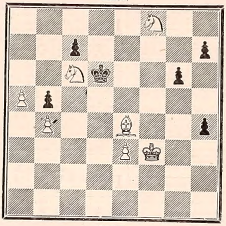
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1094.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to K R 3rd	K to K R 3rd (best)
2. K to K Kt 4th (dis. ch)	K to Kt 2nd
3. R takes B (ch)	K takes R
4. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K moves
5. R to K R 2nd. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1095.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

A NEW RECORD OF OLD GAMES.

The following partie, in which LA BOURDONNAIS gave the odds of the Pawn and move to an English Amateur, is not to be found in the collections of the great master's games, and will be a novelty, therefore, to players of the present day.—(*Remove Black's K B Pawn.*)

WHITE (Mr. —.)	BLACK (M. L. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P to K 5th	

(He may play, instead of 3. P to K 5th, Q to K R 5th (ch), and obtain a fine attack.—See the "Chessplayer's Companion," p. 481).

3.	P to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	

(The more spirited form of attack is—
4. B to Q 3rd — P to K Kt 3rd (best)
5. P to K R 4th — P takes Q P
6. P to K R 5th, &c.)

4.	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd

(This may appear tame, but Black's position does not admit of vigorous measures.)

7. B to K Kt 5th	B to K Kt 2nd
8. Q to K 2nd	

(P to K R 4th would have been more troublesome to his adversary. The move in the text loses time.)

8.	Q to Q Kt 3rd
9. P takes Q B P	Q takes Q B P
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q 2nd
11. B to K 3rd	Q to Q R 4th
12. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
13. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 4th
14. Castles (on K's side)	

(He should rather have taken the Kt.)

14.	Castles (on K's side)
15. Q R to K sq	

(By playing B to Q B 5th he would have improved his position considerably.)

15.	P to Q Kt 3rd
16. P to K R 3rd	Q R to K sq
17. Kt to K R 2nd	R to K B 2nd
18. Q to K Kt 4th	

(White designedly left the K Pawn to be captured, but he failed to calculate the consequences to their issue. The Pawn can be taken with impunity.)

18.	B takes K P
19. R takes B	Kt takes R
20. Q to B 4th	

(White gave up the Pawn and the exchange, thinking by this move to win a Piece; but he overlooked his adversary's next move.)

20.	K Kt takes Q B
21. Q takes K Kt	Kt takes B
22. Q takes Kt	B to Q B 3rd
23. Kt to K Kt 4th	K to Kt 2nd
24. Kt to Q 4th	P to K 4th
25. Kt to K B 3rd	R to K B 4th

(If P to K 5th, White replies with Q to Q 4th (ch), and has then a more hopeful game.)

26. R to K sq	K to B sq
27. Kt to R R 4th	

(Q to K 3rd looks far more promising.)

27.	K R to K B 2nd
28. Q to K 3rd	P to K 5th
29. Q to K R 6th (ch)	

(Not so good, we apprehend, as Q to Q 4th.)

29.	K to Kt sq
30. Q to K Kt 5th	K to Kt 2nd
31. Kt to K R 6th	

(This avails nothing. He should have played R to K 3rd. That, to be sure, might not have done much, but he would then have had a formidable auxiliary near at hand.)

31.	Q R to K 4th
32. Q to K 3rd	K R to B sq
33. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q R to K 3rd
34. Q to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
35. Q to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 5th
36. Kt to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
37. Kt to B 5th (ch)	R takes Kt
38. Kt takes R (ch)	Q takes Kt
39. Q to K 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
40. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to K B 3rd

(The contest lasted a few moves longer, but it would be profitless to pursue it. La Bourdonnais, of course, won easily.)

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Partie between Captain MACKENZIE and Mr. REICHHELM.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Capt. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
10. Q to Q B 2nd	Castles
11. P to K 5th	Kt to K sq
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th
13. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd
14. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
15. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
16. Kt to K R 4th	Kt to Q B 2nd

(Black's game is not well developed, owing to a want of attention in the opening moves, and this disadvantage is now very difficult to overcome.)

17. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 3rd
18. Q to K B 2nd	

(The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* observes that, if White had played 18. Kt to K B 5th, his adversary would have got an advantage by first taking Kt with Kt, and then the Q Pawn with Kt. This is true; but he might have improved his game, or at least have strengthened the attack, by taking off the Kt, before playing his own Kt to B 5th.)

18.	Q to Q B 2nd
19. P to K B 5th	

(B to Q 6th would surely have been better play.)

19.	Kt takes Q P
20. Kt takes Kt	Q takes K P
21. K Kt to K B 3rd	

(The simpler and more decisive course, perhaps, would have been to move Queen's Rook to K sq at once; for example:—
21. Q R to K sq — Q takes Kt (best)
22. Q takes Q — B takes Q (ch)
23. K to R sq, &c.)

21.	Q to K B 3rd
22. Q R to K sq	R to K sq
23. B takes Kt	R takes B
24. R takes R	Q takes R
25. R to K sq	Q to K B 3rd
26. R to K 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
27. B to Q B 2nd	

(Foreseeing the probability of Black playing P to Q B 4th, P to Q B 5th, and winning a piece.)

27.	B to Q sq
28. Kt to K 5th	B to Q B 2nd
29. Kt to Kt 6th	

(A very good move.)

29.	B takes K B P
30. Kt to K B 8th (ch), and Black resigned	

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Professor John Phillips, of Oxford, has communicated to the Royal Society further observations on the planet Mars, and on the physical aspect of the Sun, with illustrative plates. In the first paper he reports that he has perceived no appreciable change in Mars in the main outlines of land and sea since his close scrutiny in 1862. A smaller extent of snow was visible at the further pole. The ruddy tint observed in the surfaces of broad tracts of land he regards as characteristic of some peculiarity in them, possibly due to some special substance, or to atmospheric influences. With the second paper the Professor gives diagrams, showing the appearance of the Sun's disc, the bright and shady parts of the surface, and other interesting phenomena. He suggests, as a good way of observing the solar spots, the projecting the Sun's image on a smooth porcelain screen, or on very smooth white paper, whereby every imaginable degree of relative darkness appears in the spots, and the faculæ come out bright and distinct. The spots seem so dark in the nuclei as to suggest the hypothesis that the parts of the Sun to which they belong really emit heat rays invisible to our sight.

M. Becquerel has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of his observations of the temperature of the earth from one to thirty-six metres below the surface, and the temperature of the air to the height of 21·25 metres in 1861-4. In regard to the former question, he states that the temperature goes on increasing from the depth of one metre downwards, except at eleven metres, where the temperature was 0·102 deg. above that at sixteen metres. This anomaly he attributes to some geological cause; adding, that at no depth between one metre and thirty-six metres is the temperature really constant. The distribution of heat in the crust of the globe cannot be reduced to an unvarying law in consequence of the dissimilarity of the strata which compose it, and which also are more or less permeable by water. The observations of the air in 1862, 1862, 1863, and 1864 have given the mean temperatures at the height of 1·33 metres, 10·542 deg. centigrade; at 16·2 metres, 10·975; at twenty-one metres, 11·556. It is remarkable that at six o'clock a.m. the mean temperature at all the above-mentioned heights was nearly the same. M. Becquerel expresses an earnest desire that observations of the temperature of the earth at the depth of at least 200 metres should be made, in order to settle various chemical and physical questions.

Messrs. Warren De la Rue, Balfour Stewart, and Benjamin Loewz have communicated to the Royal Society the first of a series of papers on their researches on solar physics. After giving a brief history of the observations of the solar spots by Schwabe and others, and commenting on the results of tables compiled from numerous observations, they state that they infer that the luminous photosphere is not to be viewed as composed of heavy solid or liquid matter, but rather as of the nature of a gas or cloud; and also that a spot is a phenomenon existing below the level of the sun's photosphere. They say, in conclusion, that since the central or bottom part of a spot is much less luminous than the sun's photosphere, it may, perhaps, be concluded that the spot is of a lower temperature than the photosphere; and if it be supposed that all the sun's mass at this level is of a lower temperature than the photospheres, then we must conclude that the heat of our luminary is derived from without.

Among the recent communications to the Academy of Sciences at Paris is one from M. Bianconi, in regard to the fossil remains of the great bird, epiornis, found in Madagascar. Marco Polo describes the roc, a gigantic bird which he compares to an eagle. Hitherto his account has been reckoned fabulous, as the epiornis was considered to be a brevipennis, or short-winged bird. The anatomical examinations of M. Bianconi have led him to justify the statements of the old Venetian, since he detects great similarity in the structure of the epiornis and that of the condor and the vulture. M. Agassiz has also reported to the Academy his observation of metamorphoses among fishes as remarkable as those known to occur among reptiles. Certain very small fishes, which at first resemble gadoïdes or blennioïdes, he has observed to pass gradually into the type of labroïdes or lophioïdes, &c. He thinks that, eventually, the classification of fishes must be re-modelled, and based on the correspondence which exists between their embryonic development and the complication of their structure in the adult state. M. E. Lambron has laid before the Academy the interesting results of his researches on the electrical character of the mineral waters at Bagnères-de-Luchon, showing that when the sulphureous water was received into a glass vase it gave rise to an excess of positive electricity in the upper layers, due to the incessant chemical changes going on under the influence of the air and the carbonic acid which it contains, while in the lower layers an excess of negative electricity was produced. A transient current was established when the two electricities were connected by means of a piece of platinum. M. Lambron gives further details in his note, and considers that there is reason to believe that the electro-chemical currents of sulphureous waters may have some effect on the human economy.

Among the more remarkable papers read at recent meetings of the Royal Society, the abstracts of which appear in their *Proceedings*, we may notice an account of "Observations on Atmospheric Electricity," by Professor J. D. Everett, of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. From the summary of his results we learn that with light rain the electricity is generally moderate, sometimes very weak; but that heavy rain is almost invariably accompanied by very strong electricity. Snow is almost always electrically positive, but occasionally a little negative is intermixed; and on one occasion (Feb. 16, 1863) strong negative sparks were obtained during a heavy fall of snow, and strong positive ones were also observed. Strong positive sparks were drawn on the following morning and mid-day. On Feb. 26, also, strong positive sparks were obtained during hail accompanied by lightning and thunder. Fog was always found to be positive, and sleet rather strong negative. The results of Professor Everett's tables show that atmospheric electricity is stronger in winter than in summer, and seem to indicate a double maximum and minimum within the year—the principal maximum occurring about February; the other about October; the principal minimum in June, the other in November. Professor Guthrie, whose paper "On Drops" we noticed some months ago, reported to the society his elaborate observations on gas bubbles, for the observation of which he has constructed apparatus, which are represented in a plate, as well as the shape of various bubbles. He reports the effect of change in the chemical nature of the bubble gas, in temperature, tension, &c. Dr. L.S. Beale, author of the valuable work, "How to Work with a Microscope," records the completion of a new objective lens, with a magnifying power double that of the 25th—i.e., a 50th—which magnifies nearly 3000 diameters with the low eyepiece. It is the work of Messrs. Powell and Lealand, who produced a 16th in 1840 and a 25th in 1860. Dr. Beale states that the most delicate nerve-fibres of the papillæ of the frog's tongue can be readily traced by the new objective. He feels sure that further careful study by the aid of these high powers of the development and increase of some of the lowest organisms will lead to most valuable results bearing upon the much-debated question of vital actions.

A dinner, at which horseflesh was the staple viand, recently took place at the Grand Hôtel, Paris, under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Animals and of the Acclimatisation Society. The number of guests exceeded 130, and they partook, apparently with great relish, of horseflesh, cooked in many different manners—roasted, boiled, stewed, and with every variety of sauce.

A recent return of the Registrar-General gives the following interesting information in respect to rainfall, by which we may form some notion of the value of an "inch of rain":—"Rain fell in London to the amount of 0·43 inches, which is equivalent to 43 tons of rain per acre. The rainfall during last week varied from 30 tons per acre in Edinburgh to 215 tons per acre in Glasgow. An English acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches; and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which, at 277·274 cubic inches to the gallon, makes 22,622·5 gallons; and, as a gallon of distilled water weighs 10 lb., the rainfall on an acre is 226,225 lb. avoirdupois; but 2240 lb. are a ton, and, consequently, an inch deep of rain weighs 100·993 tons, or nearly 101 tons per acre. For every hundredth of an inch a ton of water falls per acre." If any agriculturist were to try the experiment of distributing artificially that which nature so bountifully supplies, he would soon feel inclined to "rest and be thankful."

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION.—The following are the proposed rules respecting private bills to be submitted to Parliament for the practice and procedure of the referees, under standing orders 88—92:—1. Applications for Hearing before the Referees how to be made:—Parties petitioning against private bills in respect of any of the following matters, and who desire to be heard in opposition by their counsel or agents thereon, viz.:—In the case of bills of the second class, for authorising the construction of works, the engineering details of the undertaking, the efficiency of the works for the proposed object, and the sufficiency of the estimate for executing the same. In the case of waterworks bills, the nature and amount of the existing and proposed source of supply, the quality of the water in each case, and the provisions as to storage reservoirs. In the case of gas bills, the quality of the gas, existing supply and its price, the amount of pressure, the cost of production, and the modes of testing the purity and illuminating power of the gas—shall endorse upon the petitions, previously to depositing the same in the Private Bill Office, a statement of the grounds (being some one or more of the grounds specified above) on which they desire to be so heard, and the petitions so indorsed shall be transmitted by the clerks in the Private Bill Office to the office of the referees on private bills. 2. Notice of hearing to be given through the Private Bill Office:—The clerk to the referees shall give not less than two clear days' notice to the clerks in the Private Bill Office of the day on which the case of each bill is appointed to be taken by the referees. 3. Order in which cases shall be taken:—The cases shall be heard in such order as the Chairman of Ways and Means shall appoint, and according to a list prepared under his direction, and kept in the office of the clerk to the referees. 4. Certificate of appearance to be produced:—When a bill is called on for consideration, the agents for the petitioners against the same shall be required to produce a certificate of appearance from the Private Bill Office, in which shall be stated the name of the petitioners, their counsel, and agents. 5. Hours of meeting of referees:—The sittings of the referees shall commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or at such other hour as may have been specially fixed by adjournment at a previous sitting. 6. Mode of voting by referees:—All questions before the referees shall be decided by a majority of voices, including the voice of the chairman, and whenever the voices are equal the chairman shall have second or casting vote.

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NAPOLEONISM FURTHER DEVELOPED.

THE speech of the Emperor Napoleon III. at the opening of the French Legislature has now been long enough before the European public to admit of its being interpreted as an exponent of the Imperial system. All the State utterances of this remarkable Sovereign invite and repay study. Whether regarded as illustrations of the art of expression or as a progressive series of disclosures arranged with the object of gradually imbuing the French mind with the latent principles of rule which the Emperor seeks to apply to the government of his empire, they possess the highest order of merit. In mere external form they are singularly imposing. They are almost without parallel, vigorous in conception, graceful and even beautiful in treatment and method, and perfect in chiselling. They extort admiration at a first glance. Even in a translation they retain their characteristic qualities. So irresistibly do they arrest attention, so entirely do they satisfy the demands of intellect and taste on their first appearance, that they are apt to beguile the judgment into attaching to the manner the importance which belongs exclusively to the substance. Hence, first impressions of a speech from the Emperor are seldom thoroughly trustworthy. Their energy, their compactness, their polish must be, to some extent, divested of their power by familiarity before the real purport of the document will be discerned. More than any other State papers submitted to the eye of Europe, it requires close and repeated study in order to get at its central ideas.

The Imperial speech of the 15th of February needs to be read in the light of several preceding speeches delivered on similar occasions. They all impart to it additional significance. They may be regarded as a connected series of attempts to adapt Napoleonic ideas to "the inexorable logic of facts." In the early part of his life, up to mature manhood, he employed himself in penetrating to the secret which lay behind his uncle's career of conquest, and ultimately pushed him on to his fall. He revolved in his meditative mind that history of daring ambition,



THE BIRD SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

and slowly extracted from it certain principles of kingcraft which he built up into a symmetrical system. No doubt, that system rests upon the preservation of his own dynasty for the fundamental basis, while, on the other hand, evidence is not by any means wanting that he is intent upon rearing upon that foundation an edifice consecrated to the prosperity and glory of France. He wishes to be—and, should his life be but prolonged, he probably will be—"the Napoleon of peace," and in the sense of never engaging in war, but in that of so organising French institutions, so developing French resources, and so vivifying French commerce and industry, as to leave France in a position to win a nobler and more lasting crown by means of a pacific policy, than by the more dazzling but less remunerative policy of war. To be able to give effect to his will, it was necessary that he should himself command a position which would give him supreme influence in Europe, and securing for him at once the respect of the reigning Sovereigns and the quiet submission, if not the hopeful trust, of his own people. This first stage of his enterprise he has already reached. Sometimes by a great war, sometimes by internal reforms, now by undertaking vast public works, then by framing wise commercial treaties, he has earned a title to speak with authority, and has gradually acquired a moral influence which enables him to veil the monopoly of political power without much fear of eliciting thereby an unmanageable element of resistance.

His first idea of turning this position to account was that of settling the affairs of Europe, and effecting a reduction of armaments, by means of a European Congress. That it was held to be Utopian, and more or less civilly declined, inflicted on him not only disappointment but mortification, but did not turn him from his object. Meanwhile he is drawing to the end of a course by less theatrical but, perhaps in the end, more successful means. The speech before us sets forth what may be considered as the first instalment of measures intended to establish the national policy of France upon a permanent basis of peace. It has been objected to it, with no little force, that, although unquestionably pacific in its tenour, it announces no diminution of the enormous military force of the empire. France, it is drawing to be said, is at peace with foreign expeditions, and, under any conceivable circumstances, is secure against aggression. Why, then, does not France set the example, and by being followed by the other States of Europe, of making a greater reduction of her military force? Why does she throw upon them the burden of maintaining an armed peace? Very natural questions these, if the convenience of the Napoleons and the exigencies of their personal system of policy are considered. But is it quite certain that an immediate diminution of his armaments would be consistent with the rest of the Imperial programme, unless effected simultaneously and in response to the European movement with a proportionate reduction by all the great Powers? Over against his entire silence on this head we may fitly place his equally significant silence on another, and his frank, firm, outspoken declaration on the other. Look at the former first, and at mutual connection. He sheathes his sword, but retains it by his side. He opens a store of useful measures to his people, but still monopolises political authority. He bows respect to the spiritual power, but in no faltering accents declares his resolve that it shall not invade his sphere. He has to hold in check, or thinks he has, political opinion on the one hand and recreodal encroachments on the other, until he has elevated industry and commerce to the pre-eminence formerly given to France to arms alone, and whilst he is doing this he chooses to remain the "master of legions." The decision may be a mistake—the sequel of it may be less glorious to the world than to the Emperor—but it is far less open to the charge of inconsistency than it has been thought to be at first blush.

Napoleon III., silent as to the future of his armaments, silent also as to any concession of further political power to his subjects, declares, in a few vigorous and telling sentences or strokes, the situation of France in regard to the objects of foreign policy to which she had committed herself. In the East, she had done her work, which could now be securely left to naval guardianship. In Syria, she had left Turkey and Mexico, established a new Imperial throne, and could confidently leave to the common-sense of the people and the intelligence and energy of their Sovereign the consolidation of the immense resources of the country. In the South, she had quelled the insurrection which threatened her Algerian possessions, without saddening her victory by needless severities. Close at hand, by means of the Franco-Italian Convention, "Italy definitively constitutes herself, and at the same time reconciles herself with Catholicity." Such being the position of affairs abroad, "Let us give ourselves up," says the Emperor, "to the labours of peace. . . . Let us examine together the measures suited to increase the prosperity of the empire."

The first consideration is due to religion. All confessions are to enjoy the same liberty; but the Catholic Church exercises, beyond her ministry, a legitimate influence. In return, however, for the greater deference paid to her by the State, she must yield obedience to its fundamental laws. "It is my duty," the Emperor pithily declares, "to maintain intact the rights of the civil power, which, since the days of St. Louis, no Sovereign in France has ever abandoned." Next in order to religion comes public instruction. "In a land of universal suffrage every citizen ought to know how to read and write." Then individual liberty for industrial enterprise claims attention. The employed and the employer have already been placed by law in the possession of all requisite facilities for adjusting their respective claims without the intervention of Government. But something more is necessary to the full exercise of commercial activities. Greater freedom is required for the organization and working of joint-stock companies. It is to be given them. "I have it at heart," Napoleon says, "to destroy all the obstacles which opposed the creation of societies destined to improve the condition of the working classes. Local management of local affairs, or, in other words, administrative decentralization, is the next important topic in the series of projected internal reforms. The communes and the departments will be called upon to intervene in their own interests in everything, as heretofore, to lead-quarters for sanction, and the rules, "decided on the spot, will be more promptly settled." The great and beneficent principle of free trade, already embodied in commercial treaties with Belgium, Switzerland, Zollverein, and the united kingdom of Sweden and Norway, is to be applied to maritime commerce. The national system of intercommunication by means of railways, canals, and roads is to be rapidly perfected, and completed. The Navy, finally, fully equipped, as far as the State can equip her, for industrial enterprise, will be qualified by her energy, her skill, and her material resources, to enter the lists with any competitor for the trade of the world.

Nor is this all. Something is to be done in the way of increasing the guarantees for personal freedom. One bill is to be laid before the Legislature authorising provisional release, with or without bail, even of criminal accused, whose trial will abolish personal arrest in civil and commercial matters.

If man could live by bread alone—if material progress were all that is essential to the contentment of nations—this programme of peaceful development would leave little to be desired. But it is to be that the Emperor is blind to the inevitable tendencies of the improvements he so wisely initiates? Can he imagine that increasing wealth, increasing occupation, increasing intelligence, and perpetual contact on a vastly increased number of points with other nations, will render France more satisfied to leave the guidance of her political destinies exclusively in the hands of one man? Or is he secretly preparing her to enter, with somewhat soberer expectations and more conservative sympathies, upon the now almost prohibited path of political responsibility and duty? For the present, it is plain that he reserves to himself the initiative and any and directing the movements of the State. Can he hope to hand down that right to his son, or believe that the intrusting of all authority to the keeping of the Sovereign will be an arrangement to which the nation generally, when the time comes, will adhere? Time will show. But the world will expect him to crown the edifice which he is constructing with such elaborate care, and will look, not altogether without hope, for the final development of the Napoleonic principle in constitutionally guaranteed liberty and free political institutions.

THE BIRD SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The tropical region of the Crystal Palace—a comfortable place in winter—has been made especially attractive this week by the pretty exhibition of birds, which opened on Monday, and to which we refer as was opened on Saturday afternoon. We present, on the front page of this Journal, a Sketch which will enable our readers to form some idea to give, next week, a selection of the finest birds of different species in the exhibition. Among the feathered visitors are "a bevy of beauties or four hundred English, German, or Belgian canaries, with canary birds, without fifty thousand other varieties, finches, goldfinches, linnets, skylarks, woodlarks, blackbirds, and thrushes; a couple of jackdaws, two or three magpies, a solitary jay, a bevy of grey parrots, which were clever talkers; a splendid array of peacocks, and a no less gorgeous party of cockatoos, which scolded and screamed as freely as in their native forests; while the gentle songsters, in their little cages, at a judicious distance from that noisy flock, were trilling forth their lays in the most tuneful vein, and seemed fully conscious of the approval which the company bestowed upon their musical performances. The beauty of the gold and silver pheasants also called forth many expressions of admiration; and when the time arrived for feeding, and a supper too closely, were surrounded with visitors, who took especial notice of the graceful shape and motion of the flamingoes. They were nine months old, and bred in Surrey by Mr. W. Bennett; whereas those in the Victoria Park Gardens, and from which we reported from their own country, and have become thoroughly acclimatised here.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Corps Législatif has appointed its committee to draw up the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. It is as follows:—MM. André (deputy from La Charente), Rouilleau Dugage, Grosse de Bengnage, Darblay, Alfred Leroux, Schneider, Durand Deschamps, and Count Leclerc. The Opposition are preparing for the debate on the address, and have appointed a committee to make the arrangements.

The "Yellow Book," as the annual volume of French despatches is called, had the "Blue Book," a statement of the situation of the empire, have been laid before the Legislature. The former contains despatches upon the affairs of Italy, Greece, Roumania, Syria, Schleswig-Holstein, and of other countries. Among the latest of its contents is the despatch of M. Thouvenel de Lavays to Baron Gros, relative to the cession of the Papal Nuncio. This despatch is short and stern. It concludes with the expression of a hope that the Court of Rome will not push the renewal of such crises, which, M. Drouyn de Lhuys declares, "the Emperor's Government would be unable to endure."

On the proposition of the Minister of War, 618 military pioneers are to be superadded to the effective of the army (Journal de Paris). Of this number, 385 have obtained the remission of the remainder of their imprisonment, and the 233 others are to be drawn from the ranks of their respective sentences.

Imperial decrees have been issued appointing the commissioners for the Universal Exhibition of 1867 and for the Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts, which are to take place in Paris at the same time. Among those appointed members of the commission are Heri Granville, Emi Cowley, and Mr. Cobden. The works intended for the opening Exhibition of the Champs de Lavays in honour of the Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, from the 15th to the 20th of March.

The Archiepiscopal Seminary of Paris has published a pastoral letter sitting on Monday, in the Salle St. Jean, at the Hôtel de Ville, and distributed to the electors of the city. It is signed by the Archbishop Sibour, in an eloquent address, expatiated on the advantages of the steady, regular, and simple labours which resulted from drawing nations closer together by the interchange of their most useful animals and natural productions.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys is to open the telegraphic congress in Paris on the 1st of March. The congress will consist of diplomatic agents representing those Governments which hold in their own hands the administration of the telegraphic systems of their countries.

The committee of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, appointed to recommend a corresponding member in the place of the late Mr. M'Culloch, returned the names of three eminent Englishmen, in the following order :—1. Mr. Gladstone ; 2. Mr. John Stuart Mill; 3. Dr. Whewell.

The new chapel of the Palais de l'Elysée has just been completed, and is a gem of artistic decoration. It is extremely small, not exceeding the dimensions of an oratory, and is on the ground floor, communicating with the Empress's private apartments.

The death of M. Gratiolet, Professor of Zoology in the Paris Faculty of Sciences, is announced. He was struck with apoplexy while engaged in his laboratory at the Museum of Natural History. M. Gratiolet, who was in his fiftieth year, had especially distinguished himself by his works on comparative anatomy and his researches on the nervous system.

The iron-plated ocean-frigate Provence has returned to Toulon after making a second trial-trip. The greatest speed which the frigate attained was 14½ knots an hour, and the average speed 14 knots. The steam-frigate Ellorodan has arrived at Toulon from Brest. She is, having on board 1000 men of the 14th Regiment of the Line. The transport Var will proceed at Toulon from Algiers with 1679 troops returning to France. The iron-plated steam-frigate Flandre has been completely fitted out for sea at Cherbourg.

Official returns have been published relative to the French ships engaged in the cod fishery in the North Sea during the year 1862. It appears from these returns that the number of cod-fish taken in 1861 was less than that in 1863—the weight in 1863 being 2,240,050 kilogrammes, and in 1864 only 1,900,000 kilogrammes. On the other hand, the take of flat fish was double in 1864 to that of 1863. There was likewise a very remarkable increase in the quantity of cod oil brought home. It amounted to only 16,000 kilogrammes in 1863, and increased to 112,000 kilogrammes in 1864.

The cultivation of the vine in Algeria has made great progress within the last few years. In the year 1862 the land planted with vines was estimated at 16,000 acres, of which 8000 are situated in the province of Algiers, 5300 in the province of Oran, and 1500 in the province of Constantine.

SPAIN.

In the Congress, on Monday, Marshal Narvaez submitted a bill drawn up at the request of Queen Isabella, and of which the purport is to sell, for the benefit of the Crown, the vast property forming the Royal patrimony, with the exception of the Royal residences and the estates entailed on the Crown. The twenty-five per cent of the proceeds will go to the public treasury, and twenty-five per cent to the Royal treasury. The bill was received with immense enthusiasm, and the Chamber drew up an address expressive of gratitude to the Queen, which they presented to her in person. Her Majesty said that, as she considered herself the mother of the Spanish people, she ought to be the first to sacrifice herself for their interests.

The new Minister of Finance has announced to the Congress the withdrawal of the bill for the anticipation of the taxes, and declared that the Government intended to defer the imposition of the taxes for a new bill to improve the financial position of the country.

Considerable reductions are introduced into the Budget.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministry, having been defeated in the Chamber of Peers, have tendered their resignations, and a new Cabinet has been formed, of which the following is a list :—President of Council, Duc de Loulé; Home Office, Count de Thomar; Finance, Count Antonio Alvares Guevalho; Public Works, Belchior Gomes; War and Foreign Affairs, General Lucius d'Avila; Marine, Levi Jordao.

The Council of State has denied leave to the Queen to travel to Italy.

Don Diego de Portugal y Quesada, the newly-appointed Spanish Minister, has been received in audience by the King, and has presented his credentials.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel left Florence on Wednesday morning for Bologna, on his way to Naples. The National Guard lined the streets through which his Majesty passed.

In Saturday's sitting of the Senate at Turin a petition was presented, signed by 11,000 inhabitants of the city, relative to the unfortunate events of September last. The consideration of this petition was declared urgent by the Senate.

It is announced by the Paris papers that the French Government have intimated to the Italian Cabinet that the interval of two years to precede the evacuation of Rome by the French troops, will be calculated from the day of the signature of the Treaty by the King of Italy left Turin for Florence. This is contradicted by the Turin *Opinione*, which says that the Convention, dated Oct. 15, 1864, M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Chevalier di Nigra, according to which the period of two years will be reckoned from the date of the decree for the transfer of the capital. This decree was sanctioned by the King on the 11th of December last.

Vesuvius has been in eruption, perhaps in sympathy with Etna. A despatch from Giovanni Cuomilla, the principal guide of Vesuvius, communicates the following particulars:—"During the night of the 8th inst. at the foot of the crater formed in 1861, a cone rose, about 15 ft. in height and 30 in circumference, which, on the morning of the 9th, was at the elevation of about a mile. This morning (the 10th) severe shocks have been felt at Resina, and the inhabitants of the houses we learn that the shocks were felt at Naples. Vesuvius and the whole line of mountains round the bay are covered with snow, forming a most splendid contrast and a grand spectacle. On the night before the eruption broke out there was a terrible thunderstorm.

AUSTRIA.

The Budget for 1866 was submitted to the Lower House on Saturday last. It shows an improving financial position. The deficit for 1865 is described as unimportant; and the Minister of Finance proclaimed that in 1867 the deficit will disappear altogether. The auditory estimates for 1866 show a reduction.

The Government is expecting by a telegraph from Berne, at last conceded the extradition of General Langiewicz to Switzerland. From an early period of the Polish insurrection General Langiewicz had been kept in captivity in Austria. Repeated requests for his extradition on the part of the Russian and resolutions on the part of the Austrian Representative Chamber proved powerless until now to effect his release.

PRUSSIA.

The report of the finance committee was laid before the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday last. The committee proposed that the Chamber should declare that the budget does not show a correct distribution of the State expenditure, and that the military estimates particularly require great modification and reduction. The committee also recommend that larger sums should be applied for the encouragement of producers, the improvement of the country, the development of public instruction and science, and the increase of the salaries of teachers and inferior officials. The committee further propose the reduction of law courts and postal dues, the abolition of the State salt monopoly, and the reduction of the land-tax to its former amount.

The proposition of Herren Schulze-Delitzch and Fescher to abolish the laws against combinations of working men, despite opposition by the Minister, has been agreed to by a large majority of the House.

The supreme bar of the Chamber of Deputies refused the bill relative to the reorganisation of the bank to the finance committee.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from Kiakhta (Russian Asia) announces that, on the 15th of January, at Tchentgouchka, the Dounganes rose in insurrection against the Mandjours. They massacred the civil and military to lay after killing the commandant. The Russian Consul, warned in time, succeeded in saving the archives of the Consulate, and escaped.

The Government, as a consequence of the emancipation of the peasants, has taken measures for the diffusion of instruction among the agricultural population. An additional budget of 450,000 roubles for the year 1863 has just been decreed, so that the budget of public instruction now amounts to about 1,200,000 roubles. This supplementary budget provides for the founding of village schools, of eleven new gymnasia (colleges), for the purchase of books, paper, &c., for the poorer peasants, for supplementary payment to schoolmasters and professors for the purchase of scientific instruments, for the establishment of laboratories and museums, for the reorganization of the University of Warsaw, for the foundation of a Polytechnic School, and for other schools for teaching agriculture and horticulture.

AMERICA.

We have intelligence from New York to the 11th inst., when gold was quoted at 204.

President Lincoln and President Davis have both communicated to

their respective Congresses the result of the late Peace Conference at Fort Monroe; and they agree in stating that President Lincoln refused to recognise in any way the Southern Confederacy, or to make peace on any other terms than the unconditional return of the South to the Union.

President Lincoln's account of the negotiations was received in Congress on the 10th. It is of considerable length, and is very complete in its details, narrating the circumstances of Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond, and supplying all the despatches preliminary to the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries with the Confederate Commissioners at Hampton Roads, as well as giving a report of the proceedings of the Conference itself. Though Mr. Blair went to Richmond with the consent of the Government, he had no authority to speak or act for it. He merely sent a letter to Jefferson Davis, a willingness to send or receive Commissioners, and Mr. Lincoln subsequently stated his willingness to receive any Commissioners that should be chosen on behalf of the Confederates, with the object of securing peace on the basis of an individual country. During the Confederate Commissioners were met by the President they were given to understand that the negotiations were to be informal, and that no proposition which in the slightest degree contemplated a recognition of the Confederate States could be for a moment entertained. During the conference Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, were desirous to effect an agreement for an armistice, but were informed by Mr. Lincoln that there could be no suspension of hostilities till the Confederates had disbanded their armies and acknowledged their allegiance to the national Government, and also that peace could be only established on the slavery question. General Grant had been previously instructed not to allow the presence of the Southern agents within his lines to cause any delay in his military operations. President Lincoln's account of the peace mission concludes in the following terms:—

On the morning of the 3rd the three gentlemen, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, came aboard of my steamer and were met by the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of preliminaries was then or afterwards made as to the manner of reaching the other person to be present, as regards the matter we were to consider. It is to advance agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal merely. On our part, the whole substance of the points insisted on by Secretary of State, hereinbefore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistently with what had been said by the other parties in any way to the end. In any event or on any condition would they ever consent to reunion; but yet they evidently could not deny that they would be compelled to reunite, to receive a postponement of that question, and the adoption of some other course first, which, as one of them seemed to express it, would be a matter of hard to mention, but which course we thought would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended, the parties returning to their homes, to meet at Washington, as before mentioned, supposing, as I suppose, the meeting was agreed to.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 10, 1865.

Some of the New York journals have expressed an opinion that the way is now opened for a peaceful reunion of the Confederate States. *Le Siècle* says that the *Times*, the organ of the Government, says that "there is good left but a vigorous prosecution of the war will put it to the test, with full masks and a full treasury, sixty days will suffice to kill the rebellion."

War is equally the cry of the Confederates. At a mass meeting convoked by the Governor of Virginia, held at Richmond, at which President Davis was present, resolutions were unanimously passed expressing the terms proposed by Mr. Lincoln and expressing the determination of the State to oppose to such terms the full force of its autonomy. Richmond journals scout all ideas of peace, and advocate fighting it through. The *Examiner* says the enemy must be crushed. "Any compromise of our struggle would only prove a truce or armistice, and would be but the means of temporarily shielding our foes. We would entail upon our children untold disaster." The Legislature of Texas has passed resolutions expressing their determination to accept no peace that did not guarantee independence.

General Grant's army is no longer undivided. On the 5th inst. two divisions of his army were sent by water to Nashville, thence towards Reams station, the other to the left to Hatcher's Run, a short distance from the Weldon Railroad. The Confederates have taken from their rifle-pits, and the Federals intrenched themselves in the position thus left by the former. Skirmishing was unimportant. On the 6th and 7th Grant put out his forces to the left still more, and, though they sustained a "temporary repulse" on the 7th, at once then a thousand men, they succeeded finally in establishing their position, and driving the Confederates from their intrenchments. Substantially this is corroborated by General Lee, who adds that General Hagood was killed. A counter movement by the Confederates was intended as a cover to an advance on Wilmington by General Terry, at the head of 25,000 men.

General Sherman appears to be steadily pushing forward. One of his columns was moving on Branchville, and there was a rumour about Charleston evacuating, though Mr. Bancroft Davis, the American Consul, was still there. Another column was moving towards Charleston.

Movements of troops in other parts are rumoured, but nothing definite concerning them is known.

An engagement had been fought for a general exchange of prisoners between the belligerents.

General Lee has applied to the Southern people for cotbuses, pistols, revolvers, and saddles for the equipment of mounted cavalry troops.

The Confederate Senate has almost unanimously rejected the bill for putting 20,000 negroes into the Confederate army. The Senate has also confirmed the appointment of Mr. Benjamin as Secretary of State for War; and has passed a vote of thanks to Mr. John Lancaster, the owner of the vessel which, for rescuing Captain Semmes and crew, fought from the Alabama.

Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and Maine, in addition to the States mentioned last week, have ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery; but it has been rejected by Illinois. The Legislature of Kentucky has reconsidered its adoption, but thinks the Government should pay Kentucky 36,000,000 dollars if they make her free by the 1st of July.

President Lincoln has signed the joint resolution to give England notice of the termination of the treaty of 1817 regulating the naval force on the lakes. The resolution is preceded by a declaration that peace on the frontier is maintained by loyalty and friendship, and that naval forces of the two countries may be insufficient to prevent.

The Vice-President has informed the Federal Congress that Lincoln and Johnson have been elected for four years. 218 electoral votes were given for Lincoln and Johnson, and twenty-one for M'Clellan and Pendleton.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Montreal Gazette has refused to grant further delay in the case of the St. Albans raiders. The refusal is regarded as deciding the case against the prisoners. The counsel applied for delay on the ground that the messengers sent to Richmond were unable yet to reach their destination. The application was announced, however, as one to be surrendered, be delivered to the authorities of Vermont for trial, according to the State law.

A mass meeting has been held at Toronto, at the call of the Mayor, condemning the Government for passing the Alien Bill and for refusing the money sent by the St. Albans raiders. A meeting protesting the Government, was adopted by a large majority.

Notice has been served on the Government of Canada by Quebec that they must prepare to move to Ottawa on the 1st of May next.

The News Scotsman publishes a correspondence of the last. The Governor in his message recommends the unbiassed consideration of the confederation scheme.

MEXICO.

The Emperor Maximilian has created a new order of knighthood, to which he gives the name of "L'Aigle Mexicaine." The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order on Emperors Napoleon, Francis Joseph, Alexander, and Don Pedro of Brazil, and Kings Victor Emmanuel and Charles of Sweden. Marshal Bazaine left Mexico on the 3rd, to invest Oajaca, which is in the possession of Porfirio Diaz. General d'Hurbal's march thither, at the head of eight squadrons of cavalry, several regiments of the line, and four batteries of artillery, recalls to one Prescott's vivid descriptions of Cortes' march to the interior of the country.

The Duke d'Aumale has contributed 1000*l.* to the fund being raised for the benefit of the relatives of John Gerard.

LATEST NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

ITALY.—Turin, Feb. 23.—The King arrived here to-day. His Majesty was received by the Municipal Junta and deputations from working men's societies. Great enthusiasm was manifested. His Majesty subsequently issued a review of the National Guard, by whom he was loudly cheered.

JAPAN.—Shanghai, Jan. 9.—Sir Rutherford Alcock returns to England by the overland mail. He is the bearer of a convention with the Tycoon guaranteeing free navigation in the inland seas. The convention further provides for the establishment of an English Consulate at Simonoseki, or Pachmen (?), and stipulates for the payment by Japan of an indemnity for the expedition up the Straits of Simonoseki. The relations with Japan are more satisfactory and improving. [This telegram has been very unintelligibly transmitted.]

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The son of the late Mr. John Leech has been nominated by Lord Russell to the sinecure of the Gentleman Usher.

The Marquis of Westminster has contributed £200 to the funds of the Civil and Military Fund.

The presidency of the Crystal Palace Art-Union, vacated by the death of the Earl of Carlisle, has been accepted by Mr. Gladstone.

On Monday night, the 21st inst., the Queen's 150,000 letters were dispatched from the General Post Office, being an excess of 220,000 over the ordinary amount.

General Sabine, as President of the Royal Society, has issued cards for two evening receptions, which are to be held as Burlington House, on Wednesday, March 4, and April 1.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Erle will preside at the fifth anniversary festival of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, to take place in June next, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association, which has received a further sum of £200, under the will of the late T. Spong, Esq., of Kensington, has obtained the sanction of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers to erect twenty-four fountains.

A gale, accompanied, at times, by showers of rain, hail, and snow, swept over the metropolis during the greater part of Sunday. Several small accidents to shipping and persons are reported, and the small craft in the river suffered some damage.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was announced that portions of the Victoria Embankment in Temple Street should be abolished, and that the thoroughfare from Fleet-street to St. Paul's should be widened.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society will be held on Monday evening next, at Burlington House, when the following papers will be read:—1. On "The Origin and Migration of the Greenland Esquimaux," by C. R. Markham, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary to the Society. 2. "Explorations, a letter on North Polar Exploration," by Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.

A meeting of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, on Monday in support of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union—Dr. Queckett, M.D., presiding. Amongst the supporters of the movement were the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of London, Sir John Pakington, M.P., Mr. Lobbock, Mr. Crawford, Q.C., Mr. Hughes, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Tennyson Smith, and Mr. Hare. Resolutions of the meeting were passed.

The London Chatham and Dover new railway bridge across the Thames was laid, on Wednesday, by Lord Harris, the vice-chairman of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, in the absence of Lord Sondes, chiefly admiring the bridge the company have constructed to lead into the Victoria Station, and which is now approaching to its finish. The bridge, and is expected to be altogether inadequate to meet the increased demand which the union of the two companies will necessarily create immediately.

The annual meeting of delegates from various chambers of commerce was held on Tuesday, at the Mansion House, under the Lord Compton Lloyd presiding. The principal business of the day was a discussion on the state of the law relating to bills of lading, a question of great importance, and a motion recommending the adoption of the Scotch system was unanimously carried. The Council of the Association will bring the matter again on Wednesday, and discussed several important questions. With regard to the Bankruptcy Act, it was resolved that the Council of the Association were not prepared to recommend any alteration in the law. Suggested the appointment of a commission, consisting of Auditors and Registrars in Bankruptcy, to inquire into the working of the Bankruptcy Act. The Government has agreed to the proposition.

The Lord Mayor has given to the Corporation of the city of London building ground varied by the deeds (as appears from records) at the sum of £4000. Aldm. M'Arthur, M.P., a member of the Common Council, has given a notice of motion to refer it to a committee of the Court of Common Council to consider the possibility of making the site one of the finest municipal libraries in the city of London, especially those of the Corporation, the London Institution, Gresham College, and the Guildhall Library, which are now in the hands of governing bodies, as to render the whole easy of access to the public. In the mean time, on the 26th inst., Mr. H. Lawson has a committee of the Common Council are inquiring into the duties incumbent to the office of librarian to the Corporation with the view of appointing a permanent and efficient person. There are three candidates for the vacant office—Mr. W. H. Overall, the late librarian of the London Institution; Mr. Cowtan, of Sion University College, Gower-street; and the Rev. J. B. M'Caul, Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, the latter of whom is supported by the Lord Mayor for the office.

Last week the births of 2034 children—1044 boys and 990 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1855-62 the average number (corrected) was 2108.—The deaths in London in the week were 1,124, of which 1,120 were registered in the 7 days of the previous week, but a great decrease on the average weekly number in January, which was 1,415 in the corresponding week of the years 1855-62. Of these deaths 1,124 were registered in the week ending Saturday, 76 deaths from typhus continue to be numerous; they were eighty-eight last week. The deaths from scarlatina were fifty-two, and from measles forty-three. Of the deaths from smallpox twenty, from whooping-cough sixty-three. The deaths from diarrhœa were twenty-seven, and from cholera five in the week. There were four deaths from privation, two from scurvy, two from delirium tremens, and five from drowning. Seventeen persons were registered as having died of whom was a woman, who died at the age of ninety-seven years.

The Incorporated Society for the Law of Copyright, Design, Building, and Inquiring of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday evening, at the Society's Chambers, 10, Adelphi-terrace, Chancery-lane, Mr. Grant, Grants of money amounting to £630 were made in aid of the following:—The Rev. Thomas Jones, parish of Llanfihangel-y-Traethau, Tywyn, near Bromfinigan; Hackney-wick, parish of South Hackney; and Hutherstone, parish of Stanhope, Durham. Applications from the Rev. Mr. Oldford-Hutchinson, near Blandford, Dorset. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the following churches:—Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Chalke, near Salisbury; St Edmund's, Salisbury; West Lutton, near York; Bowes, near Barnard Castle, Durham; Bishop Middleham, Durham; Ryton, near Durham; Sedgefield, Durham; Wolsingham, Durham; and Llanfair, near Cardiff. The grant formerly made to Dunkeswell, near Honiton, was appropriated to the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, for the purpose of erecting school-churches at Dee, Norfolk, and Porter, Hants. In consequence of the parishioners of Dee having declined to accept the school-church, the grant made on the released scale recently adopted; whilst several applications for aid from the Society, for the purpose of enlarging or increasing accommodation are pending, which the committee at present cannot meet.

On Tuesday evening last the annual meeting of the members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Exeter Hall, and the great hall was crowded in every part. Addresses congratulated mostly of the young people attached to the issues of nineteen throughout the provinces, with an aggregate of 1,500 members, and 2,000 associates. From the report, it appears that similar associations exist throughout the continental countries. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Lisbon; in Berlin, and in many parts of Africa, all in unison with the metropolitan association. The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, who has been for many years at the mission station of Kuruman, in Bechuanaland, stated that the young men and women belonging chiefly to the lower stratum of the middle class, and those who are engaged in business establishments, are the most numerous, and, indeed, are employed in City houses; and the report acknowledges, with thankfulness, the liberality of employers in giving their young men the counsel to reduce the debt of the society from £752, at which it stood last year, to £350; and it was earnestly appealed to the meeting to enable the council to wipe off that small deficit. The report contained a grateful tribute to the memory of the late Mr. George Hitchcock, who was a munificent supporter of the association during his life, and who by his will bequeathed £500 to the association. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Lord Shaftesbury, the Rev. S. Martin, the Rev. Mr. Stowell, and the Rev. W. Arthur.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The thirty-third anniversary festival of the Lincolnshire, Silkworm, Leicester, Holderdeber, and Rutland Institution was celebrated, on Wednesday night, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. George Dennis. Upwards of 150 leaders and gentlemen sat down to dinner. An able address by the chairman was responded to by a subscription of £1700.

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the members and friends of the Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, which amounts to upwards of £20,000, was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday—Mr. A. Smith, the treasurer, presiding. The income of the fund for last year was £2555. Seven annuitants had died during the year—viz., two clerks and two widows. These were on the fund, as the Rev. of December last, average annuities of £40 per annum, and a gratuity of £100 per annum. The fund now recommended that twelve additional annuitants—viz., three clerks and nine widows of clerks—should be elected. The annuities of £270 this day, and a gratuity of £100 per annum.

The thirteenth anniversary festival of that excellent institution, the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, was celebrated at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Earl Granville, K.G. The company numbered about 300, and received gentlemen and eighty ladies, and the contributions amounted to £1290.

A dinner took place last week at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday, in aid of the funds of the London Homœopathic Hospital. There were about 140 gentlemen present, Mr. Henry Pemberton, M.P., in the chair, and subscriptions received amounted on the whole to over £1000.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Lord Provost of Dundee's Inn has pledged to a large majority the opinion of the small majority of the delegates from the four Royal Burgh in favour of admitting to the Bar certain men who have (so far as they can) abandoned the clerical profession, inviters it to the Bishops to take such steps as they may think fit to deal with the matter constitution, to prevent such persons resuming their clerical functions.

An important case, "Pratt v. Garland," was heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Tuesday. Messrs. Pratt and Co., merchants, Austinfriars, sought to recover from the defendant, Mr. J. P. Garland, of Birmingham, a banking, about £2500 which was forced upon him when arrested in Stockholm after his flight from England. The money was said to be handed over by the plaintiffs as pay, on the eve of their liquidation and before his departure from England under a false name, he left with them a number of valuable securities, bills which they had endorsed, and goods they had received on credit for sale abroad. The assignees, on the other hand, insisted that even as an ordinary case the plaintiffs could have no lien on any equal equity with the general creditors to the money in question, and that the assignees, by exerting themselves to injure the bankrupt's estate, were entitled to the money, and should be the general creditors a right to share in it superior to that of the plaintiffs. The case was heard on bill, answer, and affidavits, and stood for judgment. The sum, about £500, which he appeared to have obtained from a Mr. Palmer by a bill transaction shortly before the commencement of the bankruptcy, was to be considered as trust-money whatever was obtained under the circumstances of a bankruptcy, and that the fact of the money having come through a bill of exchange to be of no importance. The bankrupt had left the money in the possession of the trustee belonged to the person for whose benefit he was acting. The bankrupt had violated the conditions on which he left England, and his bills just before his departure from England might be reasonably supposed, therefore, from the circumstances of the case, to be that sum out of the money on him Messrs. Pratt and Mr. Palmer were entitled to be paid the amounts due to them; but the remainder belonged to the estate, and the court ought to arresting the bankrupt.

A case of great social interest was decided, on Wednesday, by the Master of the Rolls. A widow was left with three daughters, who were entitled, under their father's will, to £10,000 each on coming of age. The widow died in the second time; and, when her eldest daughter came of age and accented a proposal of marriage, she was unable to provide for her sister her share of the property to her, the mother; and, as it was alleged—though this was denied—that the mother had promised to do so, the present suit was instituted. It took place some time before the mother's death. The Vice-Chancellor Wood came to know of the deed to sought to have it cancelled on the ground that it executed had at his mercies right. The Master of the Rolls said the reply of the case was clear, and referred the deed to be cancelled.

Another knight has been added to the list of bankrupt's—Mr. Cook creeper to have been got up was afforded by a case tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday and Tuesday, in which Sir Morton Peto sued Mr. Cook, a solicitor, to recover £10,000. Interest that the defendant had undertaken to pay him that sum if he could not procure Mr. Crewdson Bailey's resources for £250,000, and they were seeking to get up a company to purchase Crewdson's Ironworks Company, which was to pay these £100,000 for the works, thus leaving them a profit of £150,000. Mr. Cook, it was alleged, undertook to find the purchasers, the deposit-money for the purchase and in getting a sufficient number of shares. The plaintiffs said that Mr. Cook failed to do so, and the plaintiffs sued for the £10,000. The jury agreed to get back a compromise of £10,000—namely, £7000 for the advance of £10,000 and £3000 for the loss of profits. Mr. Cook's counsel moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to law, but, on the number of fourth-class constables is much reduced, men who are well to do in the world are not to be enlisted in the force for a term of years, as in the past, but only for short time on income of 2s. per week.

The brothers Barry were workmen, who are charged with attempting to defraud the fire-insurance offices, were again up at the Mansion House on Monday morning. Mr. Braham, the solicitor prosecuting, stated the list of goods saved from the fire which the prisoners handed to the insurance offices did not correspond with the goods which were in fact saved, and discovered; but the point in dispute is, whether this under-estimation was made with a view to defraud the offices. The unavoidable consequence of the confusion that prevailed at the time and the urgency of the insurance companies to know at once the extent of their loss. The prisoners were again remanded, but being released.

The *Museum Gazette* mentions an innovation introduced into the Soldier Civil establishment of police as announced in the Queen's speech to undergo the usual ballot, the members of the male sex.

The relief of the Royal Assent the Session has been issued. Beginning with three Peers of the blood Royal—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), and the Duke of Cambridge—and coming next to the Primate of all England, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Duke Archbishop of Canterbury, and so on this year, the Lord Chief Justice Council, the Lord Privy Seal; and then follow, according to their rank, the Peers Temporal, the Bishops Spiritual, and the Judges of the Courts of the House of Peers. The roll differs little from that of 1862. No new Cabinet Minister has been created a Peer, and only with Lord Hougton, and Westmoreland (by courtesy Viscount Odstone) now appears; and that of Lord Dunsany is the only addition to the Irish Peerage. Of the Bishops Spiritual twelve appear—namely, the Bishops of Oxford, Ely, Chichester, bringing the new Bishop of Ely into Parliament, and also by the Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop of Worcester, Bishop of Bangor, Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Meath, of Killaloe, and of Kilmore bring the Prelates now in attendance. By the absence of the Bishop of Durham and others, the number of temporal peers was raised to 424 at the commencement of this Session. Of the Spiritual lords one has died during the recess, the Bishop Lord Auckland as a spiritual Peer only, and not twice over.

The tables of the Government Life Insurance and Savings contracts for the insurance of lives or the grant of Government annuities were issued on Wednesday, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of fifty years. Tables for ordinary lives, tables for the grant of deferred annuities, and on the opposite) a table for annuities to be paid for a term of years only, namely. Persons following dangerous or unhealthy occupations, "assuming" that the risk of life is increased in such a manner, that a higher premium than that of an ordinary, or healthier, may be specified," will not, for the present, be insured at the Government Life Insurance Office. The system of forming special tables for the assurance of the lives of persons filling especially dangerous or unhealthy occupations is not considered to be desirable, as thought right to frame such tables they will in due course be submitted to Parliament. No one life can be insured for a less amount than £20 or a greater sum than £200; but previous may begin by investing their lives for £20, and may increase their insurances from time to time by smaller sums than £20 until they shall have effected an aggregate assurance of £100. All these tables have been framed on the condition that no part of the purchase money paid in any form be returnable. The tables for the grant of deferred annuities or monthly allowances, on condition of the purchase money being paid in any form be returnable. The tables for fixing the surrender value of, or sum to be returned on, a contract or policy of insurance are also under consideration; but it may be observed that the Government will not grant a policy or contract for the return of premiums. The Government premiums shall have been paid under it for five years—that is, before the year 1870.

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TINLEY FROM THE LIVERPOOL RIFLE BRIGADE.

THE Liverpool Rifle Brigade, which was established upon the basis of the 5th Lancashire Volunteer Company, in 1803, now musters, by the last official return, a total strength of 657 men, who may, for their efficiency, skill, and discipline, compare with any other corps in that part of the country. Their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert J. Tinley, has just received, upon the occasion of his marriage, a handsome piece of silver plate, as a testimonial presented to him by the officers and men of the Rifle Brigade, which is marked for Mrs. Tinley. The presentation took place one evening this month,

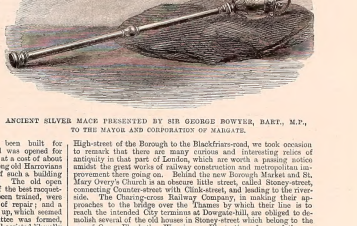


TESTIMONIAL FROM THE LIVERPOOL RIFLE BRIGADE TO LIEUT.-COL. R. J. TINLEY.

in the drill-shed belonging to the corps in the Prince's-road, Liverpool. This is a spacious covered place, 240 ft. in length by 90 ft. in breadth; and, in addition to this ample space for drill, there are separate rooms for each company and their arms, besides an excellent gymnasium, fitted up on the Government plan, by Mr. Maclaren, of Oxford. Outside the shed the corps has rented a drill-field of sufficient extent to drill a brigade. The Mayor of Liverpool, who is an officer in the brigade, presided, and there was a large muster of the officers and men; amongst the other company were Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, Inspector of Volunteers; Colonel Eldwell, Major Bousfield, Major Hornblower, Captain Bardwell, and other volunteer officers; Mrs. Tinley, Mrs. and Miss Lawrence and party, Mrs. Griffiths, and several other ladies. The prizes to the winners of the brigade's rifle contests during the past year were distributed by Mrs. Tinley. Before this, however, the Mayor, addressing Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley, related the history of the formation and improvement of the brigade, and congratulated him upon the successful manner in which he had exercised his command since the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Gladstone, his predecessor. He then presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley the piece of plate manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of which we give an illustration. It consists of a military group, in frosted silver, standing upon an ebony pedestal. The central or principal figure is that of the Colonel himself, who, seated upon a charger, is receiving a report of the "state of the field" from the Adjutant. On the other side stands an orderly sergeant, who is in the act of saluting the commanding officer. The artist has caught a characteristic expression of Colonel Tinley's features. The face of Sergeant Lawless is equally expressive. The Mayor also addressed Mrs. Tinley, and begged her to accept the bracelet, which was handed to her by Mrs. Griffith, as a gift from those under her husband's command. Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley briefly replied, thanking the Mayor and all the company for these expressions of kindness. He referred with satisfaction to the present condition of the brigade, and announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Gladstone, their late commander, had offered a yearly prize of £25, to encourage their musketry practice. The distribution of the prizes followed.

ANCIENT SILVER MACE GIVEN BY SIR GEORGE BOWYER TO THE TOWN OF MARGATE.

AN old silver mace, of curious workmanship, has lately been presented to the Mayor and Corporation of the town of Margate by Sir George Bowyer, Bart., M.P., who, having been a constant visitor to that place for many years, desired to make some acknowledgment of the friendships he had there formed. This mace, which formerly belonged to the now defunct Corporation of Kinsale, in Ireland, is to-constructed that the top may be taken off and used as a "loving-cup" at the civic banquets. It bears the following inscription :—"This mace, once the property of the town of Kinsale, now belongs to the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Margate, being presented to them by Sir George Bowyer, Bart., M.P. 1864." The mace is 39 in. in length, weighs 7¾ oz., and is of curious antique pattern. It bears the arms of George II. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Joseph Byrne, of Margate. The presentation took place about three weeks since, in the Townhall, when the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors, and about 150 of the townspeople were assembled. Sir George Bowyer, addressing the Mayor, spoke of the goodwill and courtesy he had always experienced from the inhabitants of Margate, and of the attachment he felt to that place. He hoped they would accept this mace as a token of his regard. The Mayor cordially returned thanks to Sir George Bowyer for his handsome gift. Aldermen Price, and Standing, Councillor Wardell, and others, followed in the same spirit, and this agreeable business was brought to a close.



ANCIENT SILVER MACE PRESENTED BY SIR GEORGE BOWYER, BART., M.P., TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF MARGATE.

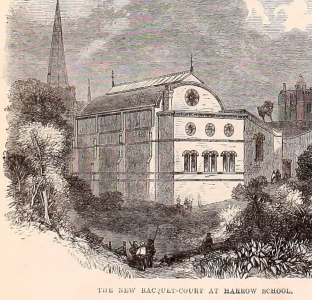
THE NEW RACQUET COURT AT HARROW SCHOOL.

ON Saturday, the 31st ult., the new covered racquet-court which has been built for the use of Harrow School was opened for play. It has been erected, at a cost of about £2000, by subscription among old Harrovians and others. The scheme of such a building had been long conceived. The old open courts, in which so many of the best racquet-players of the day had been trained, were almost useless from want of repair; and a fresh generation was rising up, which seemed likely to learn but little of the game. A committee was formed, funds were raised, many of the names of those associated heartily in the undertaking, and old Harrow men led a wretched life of it for some months, with chances calls upon their purse. Then were difficulties, however, in the way: space was hard to obtain; foundations were difficult to secure; and racquet-courts are edifices which, in the nature of things, are desperately and irredeemably ugly. At last, however, the final coat of blacking was dry on the walls, and it was determined to open the courts with a grand match. It had been at first arranged that Mr. Dyke, the well-known champion player, himself an Harrovian, and Mr. Daniel, of Cambridge reputation, should play the two best professionals that could be found; this plan, however, could not, from various reasons, be fully carried out, and in the end Mr. Daniel was unable to be present, and Mr. R. D. Walker, at the last moment, kindly supplied his place. The professionals whose services were obtained for the occasion were Day and Penter; the former a Devonshire champion, whose superior is would be difficult to find anywhere; the latter a promising player at Messrs. Princes' court, in London. Play began early in the afternoon, and the gallery was crowded with visitors. The two professionals played the two gentlemen, and beat them easily the first game. The gentlemen rallied, and won the second by a neck. The third was well contested, and the gentlemen won again; they fell victims, however, in the fourth to Day's true and brisk play. Game the fifth began, and the excitement rose high as the score of each slowly rose. Mr. Dyke's hitting was magnificent, and he seemed absolutely ubiquitous in the court. The game was capitally contested, and so fine a display of racquets can seldom have been seen in any court as towards the conclusion of this match. In the end Messrs. Dyke and Walker went ahead, and won the victory of the afternoon. After the contest was over, Mr. Dyke, though much fatigued with his exertions, played a single match against Day, giving him some little odds; but his opponent was fresher and quicker in his returns, and beat him twice; and darkness put an end to play.

The court has been erected by Messrs. Allen, from the designs of Mr. R. Burton, of Spring-gardens. It is well adapted to the purpose. A sum of £400 is still required to make up the sum required for building expenses, and contributions will be gratefully received by the committee, the masters, or the head of the school.

OLD HOUSES IN STONEY-STREET, BOROUGH.

In the observations which accompanied, last week, our View of the new street which now traverses Southwark east and west, from the High-street of the Borough to the Blackfriars-road, we took occasion to remark that there are many curious and interesting relics of antiquity in that part of London, which are worth a passing notice amidst the great works of railway construction and metropolitan improvement there going on. Behind the new Borough Market and St. Mary Overy's Church is an obscure little street, called Stoney-street, connecting Counter-street with Clink-street, and leading to the riverside. The Charing-cross Railway Company, in making their approaches to the bridge over the Thames by which their line is to reach the intended City terminus at Dowgate-hill, are obliged to demolish several of the old houses in Stoney-street which belong to the age of Queen Elizabeth. We give an illustration of one of these—namely, the George Inn, with its gable-end front, its projecting bow-windows, and other characteristic features. In the interior of this house was an old masnelpiece inscribed with the date A.D. 1560. Though its situation was close to the palace of the Bishops of Rochester in days of yore, and the palace of the Bishops of Winchester stood almost so near, this locality, between the bear gardens of Bankside and the Clink Prison, was chiefly occupied by the licensed keepers of houses of infamous resort, from the twelfth till the sixteenth century, when that nuisance was at length suppressed by law. A number of these houses were held by Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, as lessee under the Bishop of Winchester, at the time of the Wat Tyler riots; and it is said that they were among the first to be attacked and plundered by the rioters; for which damage, however, the Lord Mayor took his revenge when he knocked the ringleader on the head. It is not, indeed, to be presumed that the



THE NEW RACQUET-COURT AT HARROW SCHOOL.



OLD HOUSE IN STONEY-STREET, BOROUGH.

ancient house of entertainment shown in our Engraving was at any period of English history one of the description to which we have referred. After the Reformation, this district became the abode of dyers and other artisans, "for the convenience of the water."

THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND THE NEW HOTEL AT CAIRO.

THE foundation-stone of the new Oriental Hotel at Cairo was laid with great ceremony, on the 18th ult., by his Excellency Nubar Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Public Works and Agriculture and Director-General of Railways, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, amongst whom figured H. E. Raglid Pacha, the Prime Minister; H. E. Cherif Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Duc de Grammont; M. Ferdinand de Lesseps; Mr. Thomas F. Read, her Majesty's Consul in Cairo; Mr. Ross, Director of the Egyptian Trading Company and representative of the Oriental Hotels Company; and Mr. P. Avocat, who was the representative of Mr. C. G. Wray, the architect of the building. The band of the 2nd Zouaves of the Guard performed at intervals during the proceedings. This is the first time that the commencement of a public building in Egypt has been honoured with any particular notice by the Government of the Viceroy. The customs so familiar to Europeans on such occasions were strictly adhered to. His Excellency Nubar Pacha having received an address and replied to it with his usual courtesy, a leaden case was deposited in a recess in the lower stone, containing a few Egyptian and English coins, with a document setting forth the history of the company and their title to the land on which the proposed building is to be erected. This case having been duly secured, Nubar Pacha then tapped the upper stone, ordered it to be lowered, and declared the first stone of the building laid. The proposed hotel will ultimately contain about five hundred apartments, fitted up in the style of the best European hotels, with all modern improvements, such as baths, hot and cold, on each floor; and will have a public cafe and restaurant, and ranges of offices and shops on the ground floor. The ultimate cost is estimated at £200,000. The first portion, containing 150 rooms, facing the Esbekieh, will be commenced immediately, and will probably be available to the public about the end of 1866. The plans and designs of the hotel have been prepared by Mr. Christopher George Wray, architect, of Cannon-street West, London, who having been civil architect to the Government of India in Calcutta, and being consequently well acquainted with tropical requirements, was chosen by the Oriental Hotels Company to superintend this work. An hotel of this description cannot fail to be a great success in a country like Egypt, where men of business often prefer to remain in hotels to the inconvenience of a private household. Cairo, although it is the capital of Egypt, is notoriously deficient in respect to accommodation of this kind—a fact often experienced by the crowds of tourists that flock thither during the winter, and by the passengers to and from India.



THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—SEE PAGE 193.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

A VIEW of the north bank of the Thames, from the Palace of Westminster to London Bridge, occupies the two pages in the middle of our paper. It shows the whole length of the Thames Embankment, as designed and being constructed, from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars. Several Illustrations of the actual progress of this great work at different parts of the river-side have already been given in these pages. The Engraving we now present may be suitably accompanied with a brief recapitulation of some facts which show the extent and importance of the undertaking. The idea of an embankment of the Thames through London was first conceived by the late John Martin, the painter, who advocated this measure in a series of pamphlets which he published thirty or forty years ago. It was more recently taken up by the Metropolitan Board of Works as an alternative to the progress of the main low-level sewer of the great drainage works through the Strand, where the unavoidable interruption of the traffic, while the construction of the sewer was being carried on, could not fail to produce very heavy loss of trade to the shops in that long line of street. The subject was thus brought under the consideration of a Royal Commission, under the presidency of Lord Mayor Cubitt, in 1861, when competition designs were submitted, and that of a solid embankment by Mr. Shields selected as the basis of an amended plan prepared by Mr. M'Lean under the direction of the commissioners, and submitted by Mr. Cowper to Parliament in 1861. The Act for this improvement was passed in 1862, and



NUBAR PACHA, THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL AT CAIRO.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 1′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 54 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barom. reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Solar Radiation.	Max. in Sun.	Min. on Grass.	General Direction.	Hourly Velocity.	
	Inches.	°	%			°	°		Miles.	Inches.
15	29·926	27·1	21·9	·80	2	10·3	3·0	ENE. W.	17	·000
16	29·903	28·0	22·2	·90	2	10·3	3·0	W.	21	·000
17	29·565	34·9	29·5	·92	2	29·9	19·4	WSW. SW. WNW.	473	·422
18	29·653	32·2	27·2	·92	2	24·4	19·2	WNW. W.	372	·172
19	29·738	32·3	27·9	·91	2	26·5	12·2	W.	678	·075
20	29·718	37·3	37·0	·74	·45	39·7	28·2	NW. NNW.	502	·013
21	29·274	39·2	39·5	·97	1·0	47·0	37·5	W. S.	171	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, by Negretti, at half-past nine a.m.:

Barometer (inches corrected)	29·926	29·903	29·577	29·653	29·737	29·693
Temperature of Air	29·0°	28·0°	34·0°	32·0°	32·0°	39·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	29·0°	28·0°	29·0°	34·0°	34·0°	37·0°
Direction of Wind	CALM.	CALM.	WSW.	WNW.	W.	W.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. ALFRED FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Special and positively the last week of the engagement of Mr. CHARLES KEAN, who will play on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, and on Saturday, during the Week (Wednesday excepted), BUCKLEY—Garrick Richelieu, Mr. Phelps Hamlet, Mr. Benjamin Webster Henry IV. Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Harcourt, Mrs. Herbertson Vizzle, Miss Helen Howe Mrs. Chippendale Mrs. Compton, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Ada Swanborough, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss E. Falconer, Miss Hallquist, Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Howe, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Compton, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Benjamin Webster. Every Evening at 7 o'clock, the Pantomime of HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN STAR, with LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND DONE FOR; and PRINCESS SPRINGTIME.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Sole Manage-ment and Direction of Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN. Every Evening at 7 o'clock, the Drama, in Three Acts, entitled A HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Emery, C. Horncastle, Corbett, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. G. Hartigan, Miss Stevens, and Mrs. Alfred Wigan. After which, at 8 o'clock, a Farce, in One Act, entitled THE WIFE'S SECRET. Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Emery, Miss Reynolds, and Mrs. Alfred Wigan. To conclude with TWO IN THE MORNING—Messrs. H. Widdicombe and Rogers.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. Every Evening at 7 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 2, the FAIRY PANTOMIME of HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY QUEEN; or, HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN STAR. Mr. J. L. Toole, Mrs. A. Mellon, Commencing at 7 o'clock, THE LOVE CHASE.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. ALFRED MELLON has the honour to announce that the Popular Concerts will include Dr. Sterndale Bennett, for which and preceding the Sonata in C minor, Op. 111, Beethoven, Mr. Charles Hallé will play Mozart's Sonata in C major, Op. 2, No. 3, for Pianoforte and Violin, and Beethoven's Sonata in A minor, Op. 23, for Pianoforte and Violin (last appearance), Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves; Conductors, Mr. Benedict, Sole Violin, Mr. Sainton. Doors open at half-past Seven; Commence at Eight. New Bond-street, Lords and Co.'s; Cramer and Co.'s; and at the Hall, St. Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. ALFRED MELLON has the honour to announce that Three Morning Performances will be given during the Season, viz., Wednesday, March 15, April 19, and May 24, at Three o'clock. Subscription to the Three Concerts, One Guinea. Application for Tickets to be made at all of Messrs. Cramer, Wood, Addison, Beale, and Co.'s Branches; at Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier, and Co.'s, 23, Piccadilly; and at the Hall, St. James's. Programmes will be ready on Monday next, February 27, and may be had at the Hall, St. James's, and at all of Messrs. Cramer, Wood, Addison, Beale, and Co.'s Branches. Conductors, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Sainton, Mr. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, Mr. Goffrie, and Mr. Willy. Sole Violin, Mr. Sainton. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Tickets to be had of Cramer, Wood, Addison, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; and at the Hall, St. James's.

MR. FANNY KEMBLE will commence her SECOND SERIES of SHAKESPEAN READINGS at the Marylebone Literary Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, on Thursday Evening next, February 23, and Continue on Eight Successive Thursday Evenings. Admission, 3s. Stalls, 5s. Balcony, 3s. Tickets of Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; and at the Institution.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY and Percy Stanley (latest Scholar at Eight), Saturday at Three. THE ROYAL HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Every Evening at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT, illustrative of the Manners and Customs of the Middle Ages, entitled THE MUSICAL LEGEND OF MISTRESS NICOTINE, by Regent-street. Doors at Seven. Stalls, 3s. Admission, 1s. Private Boxes, Two Guineas. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. German Reed. An OPERA BY CARDIA, followed by THE MANY COOKS. Next SATURDAY, at Eight.

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

BLONDIN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT NIGHT.—PRICE'S ST. MARTIN'S LANE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—M. BLONDIN respectfully begs to announce that his Benefit will take place on Monday, February 27, when he will perform his Wonderful Feats on the Rope, and for the last time in England. On this occasion a new feature will be produced, entitled the Tranquillo Feats of the Brilliant Artist, &c. M. Blondin will perform a series of Feats unsurpassed even by those of the Blind Rope Artist, and has secured for him a world-wide reputation, and stands unparalleled in the most marvellous Feats of Equilibrium. Commencing with the Grand Entrée of the Whole Company, in the Grand Ballet of MARCO SPADA, and Introducing the Pas de Deux, by Mdlle. Adeline Price and Mr. Harry Price, as his Head and Shoulder a Dancer amidst a Grand Display of Fireworks—Taking a Meal on the Tight Rope—Walking on Stilts—Walking Blindfold—Walking Backwards—Walking on Two Ropes at the same time—Walking on Three Ropes, &c. &c.

SOLEL AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.—MDME. BLONDIN will, on this occasion, Perform on the Tight Rope, Walking Blindfold, and Walking Backwards, and in the Grand Act of Equilibrium introducing Mr. Price celebrated School Horse Favorite.

Commencement at Seven o'clock. Private Boxes and Stalls can be secured on that day at the Box-office, Agricultural Hall, Islington.

Doors open at Seven; commences at Half-past. Prices as usual. Reserved seats Half-a-Crown; Second Seats to Three, where Tickets may be taken. Also at principal Librarians.

NINTH WEEK.

PRICE'S SPANISH CIRCUS.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Mr. PRICE and Celebrated Spanish Troupe of Performing Horses, Thoroughbred Ponies, and Donkeys, MARCO SPADA—Mr. Price as Marco Spada—Mdlle. Adeline Price as the young good performance of the CARMEN ALVAREZ—Scenes in the Arena—Feats of the Highest Order—Introducing Mr. Price's Wonderful Performing Horse, Mdlle. Adeline Price's Performance—Tumbling, Vaulting, and Sensational, at Two commence at Half-past Seven. Private Boxes, Two Guineas. Stalls, 3s. Second Seats, 2s. Third Seats, 1s.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

FROM A PICTURE BY J. SANT.

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been RE-ENGRAVED, and IS NOW ON SALE. PRICE SIXPENCE.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given at once to Newsagents, or at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

WHETHER the nation will or will not, at the coming election, reverse the decision of the Parliament called together by Lord Derby, and whether a Parliament called together by Lord Palmerston will request him to retire in favour of the first-mentioned nobleman, is a question which will be settled, together with innumerable wagers, later in the year. But it is, humanly speaking, certain that the eldest son of Lord Derby and the inheritor of a large portion of his distinguished father's talent, will one of these days be called to active duty in the government of the country. The career of Lord Stanley is therefore one which must be watched with interest by all thoughtful men.

In a debate early in the week, upon the African squadron and the value of English efforts for the forcible suppression of the slave trade, Lord Stanley took an opportunity of expressing himself with a frankness, and with an amount of good sense, which will not fail to be appreciated by his countrymen. For a long time the maintenance of the African squadron has been a subject which has called up much debate, both in the Houses of Parliament and out of doors. At one time, no doubt, the keeping a strong force at sea to hunt down and capture the wretches who make trade out of the flesh of their fellow-creatures was regarded as one of "the proud things" that England had to boast of; but, when the facts have drawn to the satisfaction of all but those for whom facts have no force, and with whom sentiment is everything, that English blood and English treasure are annually wasted to a frightful expense in keeping our coasts clear of a trade which is, among among us cling to the idea of the gallant cruisers of our nation watching vigilantly for the sun, swift, piratical vessels of the scoundrel traders, decrying them with a cheer, giving hot chase and crippling shot, and finally seizing the slaver, setting her captives free, and taking away her ruffian officers to be judged. It is a noble picture, and some of our best sea-novelists have handled the subject finely. But we fear that it does not meet the property of the novelist, and must be removed from among the realities.

For, unhappily, our well-meant efforts to put down the African slavers, however they are popularly rewarded by a capture, do more evil by far than good. We have changed the character of the slave-service. We have made it one of danger, and one that requires a special build of vessel and a special ability in the sailing of her. This will suit the greed of the trader. The conditions have been met. The slave-ships, with descriptions of which Clarkson and Wilberforce used to send audiences into agonies of tears, were bad enough to be the vessels of demons; but what would the latter class of ships be? They are built for speed, and, consequently, every inch of room is valuable. The spaces now allotted for the slaves are about as small that the scene every morning, when the poor wretches are shifted from side to side, is too horrible for description. The amount of death is something hideous. The slave-stealer has calculated all this. He has estimated how many blacks he can afford to suffocate on the passage and how much profit the remainder will give him. He knows that a certain number of each voyage in three was the last infernal quotation—that is, if on every third voyage, and throwing in the slaves who were killed in the run, he could escape the English, it was worth the adventurer's while to risk it. And, as we have seen, he compounds by single loads of blacks to the sharks when the English flag was seen unpleasantly near. We know not whether the calculations in the foregoing sentence are worked out correctly, but we may be sure that humanity has not been the gainer. This state of things is caused by the vigilance and admirable seamanship of our cruisers, and by the determination with which they give chase. Were the slavers allowed to arrive with more ease, the result, though less shocking, is not much more satisfactory. We cannot send them home, to be restored to their natural savage state, and to be seized again at the will of the petty and greedy chiefs who in those countries control the forces that send them to a colony where they become in the highest degree depraved. They have nothing to fear; they will do no work except what is absolutely necessary; and they insult and degrade the white population. Our efforts are, therefore, failures in two directions at once.

Then we have to consider ourselves and our gallant Service. We pay an enormous sum for the support of this African squadron, and we have to take into consideration the fearful climate to which our officers and men are exposed, we do not know that, if the squadron were a success, it would be much more than a set-off against the mischief caused in many places, both of life and of money, in the cause of duty and of honour. But neither duty nor honour is at stake. As Lord Stanley pointed out, in plain language, we have no responsibility upon us. We have long ago washed our hands of slavery, and of all respect to the unhappy negroes, whom we, in common with other and non-repentant nations, so long treated with inhumanity and tyranny. We have no slave trade, no slave-ships, and no slaves, within five miles of the House. There are classes who are as much in need of civilisation as the African, and who have been quite as much neglected.

We are glad that Lord Stanley has had the sense and the courage to call attention to this subject. He may be understood as speaking in behalf of those with whom he usually acts, when he says that, if the public of England really understood the question, the African squadron would be a thing of the past. The House answered him with a cheer. We do not suppose that Lord Palmerston is yet prepared to give up the squadron; at least, he has always defended it very eagerly, and has said that it was doing good and maintaining the cause of humanity. Now that it has been clearly shown to be doing neither, the veteran Premier would do a more clever thing by recalling it than by leaving that work to his possible successor, the father of the young nobleman who has deserved the thanks of the nation.

The Trade and Navigation Accounts for the month and twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1864, were published on Thursday. The total declared value of exports from the United Kingdom during the month was £12,080,437, as compared with £10,907,033 in the same month of 1863, and £14,151,609 in 1862.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Ashtead, near Epsom, the wife of Mr. John Hayland, of a daughter.
At Lever Berkeley-street, Lady Annora Williams Wynn, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at Chartham Marlpit, by the Venerable Archdeacon Fitz-Gerald, John Cleeve, eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph Cleeve, of Bromley, to Jane Louisa, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Rose, of Chartham.
On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Sir John Hawkins, Bart., Francis Maxwell, Esq., of Cardoness, to Isabella Jane, daughter of Mark S. Stewart, Esq., of Southwick, N. B.
On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Aylesbury, by the Rev. T. O. Crosfield, M.A., Rector, Nathaniel Newnham Davis, Esq., of Stanmore, Middlesex, son of the late Captain Isaiah Aston Davis, of Aylesbury, to Mary Ann Esq., of Portland-place, Lower Clapton, and Rotolph Wharf.
On the 21st inst., at Everton, Nottinghamshire, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sherwood, the Rev. R. Brame, Head Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and the Rev. Alexander, Rector, Mary Sophia, elder daughter of the Rev. H. Lecmoore, Rector of Everton.
On the 21st inst., at Hampton Church, by the Rev. Canon Hawtrey, Provost of Eton, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Heygate, Bishop's Chaplain, and the Rev. Thomas Mitchinson, Francis Emily Allen, Esq., Dunsland, to Charlotte Florie Lavinia, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Lavington Lavington, of Pen Coede.
On the 14th inst., at Ufleulne, Devon, by the Rev. G. T. Mather, Vicar Thomas Palmer Eames, Esq., Cathy, Chesterfield, Dorset, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bowerman, Esq., Lambscroft, Ufleulne, Devon.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Hatley, Buckinghamshire, Publius Cordelia Helen, the infant daughter of John Hillaire Gurdon, Esq., M.A.
On the 13th inst., at his residence, Guelard, St. Martin's, Frederick the Savory, Esq., formerly regretted by a numerous circle of friends, in his 84th year.
At Bolsover-me-Mer, Lady Heaney, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir John Heaney, K.H.
On the 21st inst., at Clifton, Field Marshal Lord Combermere.
On the 22nd inst., at his residence in Merrion-square, Dublin, Archbishop d'Evelyn On the 16th inst., at his residence in Greenwich Hospital, Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalrymple, Bart., R.N., K.C.B.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

SUNDAY, Feb. 26.—Quinquagesima. Manfred, King of Naples, defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, at Benevento, 1266.
MONDAY, 27.—St. Ahoth, martyr, seventh century. Death of John Evelyn, author of "Sylva," and "Diary," 1706.
TUESDAY, 28.—Shrove Tuesday. Death of George Buchanan, the Scottish historian, 1582.
WEDNESDAY, March 1.—Ash Wednesday. St. Swithin, Bishop and confessor, ninth century. Sir Isaac Newton, born 1642.
THURSDAY, 2.—St. Chad, Bishop of Lichfield, and abbot, 673. Death of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford (of Strawberry Hill), 1797.
FRIDAY, 3.—Death of Copley Fielding, the painter, 1855. Emancipation of the serfs throughout the Russian empire, 1861.
SATURDAY, 4.—Birth of the great Lord Chancellor Somers, 1652. Russia produces his agent "Tancredi," 1853. Moon's first quarter, 6h. 19m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 34	2 14	2 54	3 34	4 14	4 54	5 34
13 52	14 31	15 10	15 49	16 28	17 8	17 48

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THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Countess Blücher, left Osborne House yesterday week for Windsor Castle. The suite in Her Majesty's train consisted of the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, Major-General the Hon. A. Hood, Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, Mr. Buff, and Mr. Sahl. The Queen embarked at Osborne, at a quarter before three o'clock, and boarded the Royal yacht Alberta, Commander the Prince of Leiningen, and crossed the Solent to Gosport. The train of the Turkish fleet lying off Spithead fired a Royal salute. Her Majesty was received upon landing by Admiral Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton and Major-General William Paisley. The Queen travelled by a special Southern and London and South-Western Railway saloon carriage, which was under the charge of Mr. Gobson, the traffic superintendent of the line. Her Majesty was received at Basingstoke by the Mayor, Mr. Stoke, which was reached at three minutes after four o'clock. Mr. Grierson, the general manager, and Mr. Tyrrell, traffic superintendent of the Great Western Railway, along which line the route was continued via Reading and Slough to Windsor, where the train arrived at past six o'clock. The Queen proceeded at once to the castle. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle from Gresswell Park.

On Sunday the Queen, who arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, with the Princess Frederica of Hanover, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. H. Dolley officiated. Princess Beatrice left the castle in the afternoon for Kensington Palace, Bircher left the castle.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, took a walk in the grounds. Lady Lake rode out. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington-Foote, Neville Coleman, and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Buff, went to London, and honoured the Royal English Opera with their presence, returning to the castle at night. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Gresswell Park.

The Right Hon. the Speaker Gray also left the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, walked in the castle grounds. Princess Helena took a drive. Princess Louise rode out. The Duke de Nemours, Comte de Paris, Duchesse de Chartres, Princesse Marguerite d'Orleans visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. The Countess d'Eu (Princess Isabella of Braganza) was presented to her Majesty by her father-in-law, the Duke de Nemours.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, drove out. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, took a drive.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Bedchamber Woman to Princess Christian.

Lord Methuen and Lieutenant-Colonel Ainsworth are the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen has issued a notification through the Lord Chamberlain to the Corps Diplomatique that she will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at which Her Majesty will receive the Ambassadors and Ministers of the various foreign Courts, accompanied by the Members of the staffs appointed to their Missions.

The Princess of Wales will by command of the Queen, hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday next, Majesty, on Saturday, the 25th of March next, at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that persons who have been by Royal Highness at this Drawing-room shall be considered as equivalent to presentations at the Drawing-room except that gentlemen will present themselves in full dress. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawing-room, the Gold Stick excepted.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold levees at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 8th of March next, and on Wednesday, the 22nd of March next, at two o'clock. The Queen's pleasure is that gentlemen who visit Royal Highness at these levees shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. On Tuesday last their Royal Highnesses dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

Yesterday week the Prince and Princess visited the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings and Sketches at the Grafton Gallery, Piccadilly, subsequently the Prince attended the House of Lords.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses, the Duke of York, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner-party. Their guests included the Duchess of Roxburghe, the French Ambassador, Viscount Falkland, the Duchess of St. Albans, and Lady Diana Beauclerk. Earl Granville, the Lord President of the Council, Harris, Lord Lyons, Lord and Lady Presby, Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, Hon. Francis and Mrs. Stonor, Mr. C. H. Hopwood, Geraldine Somerset, and Colonel Home Purves, Lieutenant-General Gerald and Major Trevelyan.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Canon Ibe, the Sub-Dean and the Rev. J. V. Povah were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Prince attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by Miss Stonor, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales took a drive in the evening their Royal Highnesses had a dinner-party. The company included the Duchess of Hamilton, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Earl Cowper, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Earl and Countess Clarendon, Major General Lord Arthur Paget, Lord and Lady Charles Beauclerk, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Percy and Lady Feilding, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gaspard and Lady Le Marchant, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Rokeby, and Major Teesdale. During dinner the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards performed a selection of music.

On Wednesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the governors of the Wellington College, held in the Fine Art Committee Room at the New Palace, Westminster. The Duke de Nemours, the Count and Countess de Paris, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Sutherland also visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chatterton, of Coburg, Canada, has had the honour of submitting models of improvements in railway carriages to the Prince.

Mr. Drummond had the honour of exhibiting to the Prince and Princess, on Monday, the portrait in painting of her Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness the Count d'Eu and her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Saxony (Countess d'Eu) have arrived at Claremont House, Surbiton.

Count Badeni, Sprecher, the newly-appointed Austrian Minister to the United States, and formerly Secretary to the Austrian Embassy at the Court of St. James's, have left Vienna for Liverpool to-day (Saturday) for America.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have arrived in town from Battle Abbey, their seat in Sussex.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Ickworth Park.

The Earl and Countess of Coventry arrived at Ashdown Park, Berks, on Saturday last, from Croome Court, near Worcester, on a visit to Countess Coventry.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone leave town to-day (Saturday), to pass a few days with Lord and Lady Cochrane at Lullaborn, Berks.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived in Stratton-street from Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway.

The Earl and Countess of Essex have arrived in town from Cassiobury Park, near Watford.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lady Victoria Scott, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, with Lord Schomberg Kerr, brother of the Marquis of Lothian, was solemnized on Thursday, at St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Ashley-place.

The marriage of Viscount Stuller, eldest son of the Earl of Arran, to the Hon. Edith Gerard, second daughter of Lord Gerard of Gussenhoven Castle, and granddaughter of the Earl of Rodney, took place on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bridal procession from Gussenhoven Castle to Hanover-square Church, the gift of Sir Queen Gerard, a chased silver tea and coffee service, from Viscount Palmerston; a set of silver fish-carvers, and table-knives and spoons, from Lord Granville; a silver-gilt inkstand, from Lord Salisbury; a silver-gilt tea-caddy, from Mr. C. P. Hancock, of Bruton-street; and valuable gifts of jewellery from Lord Rodney, Lord Arran, and other relatives.

POLITICAL AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge received the French Ambassador, Lord Lyons, Lord Rosebery, Count Hatzfeldt, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Granville, Lord Dunsandle, and a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday, at Gloucester House.

Earl and Countess Cowper, Lord and Princess de Joinville entertained the Count and Countess d'Eu, the Duke de Nemours, Princesse Marguerite d'Orleans, and a select circle at dinner, yesterday evening week, at the Clarendon Hotel.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, Prussian Ambassador, and Countess Paul, a dinner party on Wednesday evening at the Prussian Embassy, on Carlton-terrace. Among the guests were Lord Granville, Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, and party.

The Austrian Countess Rossitz received the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished company at dinner on Thursday evening, at their residence in Chesham-place.

The Right Hon. the Parliamentary draper, on Wednesday evening, at his house in St. James's-square.

The Right Hon. the Speaker Gray left a card party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

Lord Rosebery, the Right Hon. the Speaker, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet, G.C.M.G., entertained the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and a distinguished circle at dinner, on Thursday evening, at their residence, Carlton-gardens. Later in the evening, her Ladyship held an assembly, which was attended by a large number of the leading members of society.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a large and distinguished party at dinner on Thursday evening, at their residence, Carlton-house-terrace. Among the guests were Lord Sudeley and the Hon. Edith Sudeley. The table and bridegroom left Carlton-house-terrace for the noble Premier.

The Right Hon. R. Dimsdil gave a Parliamentary full-dress dinner party on Saturday evening at his residence in Portland-place.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary full-dress dinner party on Wednesday last.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone had a small and early party, on Tuesday night, at his family residence on Carlton House-terrace.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A magnificent memorial cross has been erected in the churchyard of Hawarden, in memory of the late Rev. W. E. Gladstone, who was Curate and Rector of the parish for sixty years. The cross has been presented by the neighbouring gentry, the Bishop of Bath and Wells footing the subscription-list.

The sum of more than 2000 guineas has been presented to the Rev. David Harding, M.A., Curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the parishioners, as a token of their appreciation and sympathy in the illness from which he is now happily recovering.

The girls' school of the Clergy Orphan Corporation, in St. James's-road, on Saturday last the scene of an interesting ceremony. Sir James Forbes, Bart., Governor of the Corporation, laid the foundation-stone of a new building, on condition that on every twenty-first anniversary of his decease, which occurs on the 28th of February, a sermon shall be preached in the chapel of the Clergy Orphan Corporation under its care, and should then award £100 to the orphan whom the governors of the school may select. If the sermon be not preached, or the money not duly awarded, it was resigned to Miss Fanny Jane Forbes, whose father, the late Rev. Robert Forbes, was for many years Rector of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the presentation. The proceedings were opened with prayer, and Sir James announced that the choice of the committee had fallen on Miss Evans; and also that the sermon would be preached by the Rev. Canon Ainger, Master of the Temple. Then came the stone-laying ceremonial. His Grace then delivered to Miss Fayrer the silver trowel with which she had to perform the task, and handed her a silver mallet. After a few kindly words of counsel and encouragement to her and to her young companions, the ceremony was concluded.

Both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury assembled yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The principal subjects of discussion were the new regulations of the Universities Tests Act, and the appointment of a Bishop to act as Suffragan to the Bishop of London. On the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, seconded by the Archdeacon of Maidstone, a committee was appointed to consider the question of the appointment of clergymen to whom the Bishop should be instructed in a joint committee of both Houses to request the Archbishop of Canterbury to act. The Lower House of Convocation also adopted unanimously the three following recommendations:—1. That the statutes in Oxford and Cambridge Universities relating to Tests Act. 2. That the number be increased, as a general rule, to two members for each residential College. 3. That the statutes relating to Tests Act should be so altered as to vote for proctors, subject to such limitation as Convocation might require.

The Convocation of York met on Tuesday in the Chapter House of York Minster. The Archbishop of York (Dr. Maclagan), of York presided; and the Bishops of Durham, Carlisle, and Ripon were present. The Archbishop of York delivered his Primary Charge, in which he said that in the Province of the Diocese of York, it was unanimously resolved that a bill should be introduced into Parliament to enable the Archbishop of the Royal Commission, and that such, from the vast increase in the population of England, for the more convenient administration of the province, there should be a new Province of Manchester, with a Bishop and additional see, two in the province of Canterbury—viz., Southwark and Liverpool, and one in the Province of York—viz., Newcastle. The Archbishop of York also discussed the most important was that with reference to a proposal appointed by the Bishop of Durham, and agreed to by the Convocation. Upon this matter a report had been drawn up by a committee appointed for that purpose, which had been considered and approved by the Bishops of the province. The report contains four suggested other portions of the Old Testament, and by appointing a Revised Version of the New Testament. The Archbishop of York then read the Revised Version of the New Testament. To the Table of Daily Lessons the committee suggested that the Apocryphal lessons should be omitted, and that the Book of Psalms should be read through in the course of the month. New Testament lessons were proposed, and that in cases where there is more than one lesson, a new Table of Lessons should be drawn up. Upon this matter discussion, the report was adopted, and the president was requested to communicate with the Convocation of Canterbury.

The Universities and Public Schools.—At Oxford, the Dean of Christ Church has recommended to the Vice-Chancellor the determination of the Dean and Chapter of that house to found a Studentship of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., and to be entitled to consist—viz., Sir T. Palmer, Sir H. H. Cairns, and Mr. R. Jones Bosanquet. The Studentship is to be tenable for four years, and to be of the value of £300, which it appears that the Dean and Chapter are not held under any obligation to found a Studentship of that value, but that they have done so of their own accord at present paid. At the same time, they have come to the conclusion, "on the ground of the great services rendered by Mr. Gladstone to the University," to make such bounties as will insure the aforesaid augmentation.—On Tuesday week the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D., delivered the first of his course of lectures on the Bampton Foundation. The subject selected for the present year is "Jesus."—The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, to be Public Orator.—A proposal to confer honorary degrees has been paid to the veteran Professor Sedgwick—the number of £100 has been subscribed.—Professor Sedgwick" is the University for the best essay on some subject connected with the Hindoo religions.—The Syndicate appointed to consider the proposal to extend the local examinations to girls have reported in favour of giving the scheme a three years trial.

The Education Aid Society issued last week 212 school orders, the cost of which will be £7 7s. 8d. per week, and fifteen cases have been declined. The number of orders issued to the present time is 6282.

Lord Penzance, M.P., for Middlesex and eldest son of Lord Stratford, has accepted the office of Secretary of the Board of Control, vice Lord Sandhurst, resigned, on account of ill-health, by the appointment of Mr. Gulpin, M.P., for Northampton.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

How about relieving the pent-up traffic, the chronic block, and the perilous crossing of that Via Dolorosa—Parliament? The present condition of this fashionable and choked-up thoroughfare is intolerable; but how are the evils complained of to be remedied? For these Echoes are printed the House of Commons may have decided our way or the other on the scheme first repudiated, but now indorsed, by the Board of Works, for opening up Hamilton-place upon a short cut into Piccadilly. And *Echoes of the previous and benighted* are to widen the Hyde Park-corner approach. Was there ever such a lame and impotent proposition? To say nothing of the proprietors of the houses who hold leases under the Crown, and who have been promised the advantage of the increased possession of their property. To timber up Hamilton-place will not open, so the cabmen and others tell the public, more than two thousand pounds: that is to say, if it can be carried out, ten thousand pounds might not do more than open the middle of the Atlantic Ocean; for we shall assuredly have to spend, at one date, five times that sum before we can get to cut the knot of the difficulty, which can only be done by widening the southern and the Hyde Park-corner approaches. Then the ugliest and dingiest nuisance in the London streets, which for the last ten years of improvement has been allowed to remain, as well as the mean little shops, taverns, and tenements opposite the Hyde Park-corner station, might make a very respectable starting Hyde Park from Piccadilly to Oxford-street.

Everybody has heard of *Le Petit Manifestant*, the Paris toy which "explains itself" perfectly by a benevolent French gentleman in the days when people were not ashamed to be simple, and when the perfection of the human species "There there is the pretty and thoroughly French-looking illustration of *Le Petit Anglais*, designed to keep us in a happy age, a continuous succession of comely and virtuous maidens. Paupers, however, however, that *Petit Anglais* may be, no matter-of-fact Leaden there exists an undowment offering many points of resemblance with the *Manifestant* and the *Anglais*—with the conventional of the French Academy and the time-honoured fore-at Amiens. A friend of a sensible character, and one Clergy Orphan Corporation, left, some time since, a large sum of money for the interest on which a number of little pounds was to be periodically conferred on the most meritorious and deserving girls connected with the Clergy Orphan Corporation. The orphan *par excellence* this year is Miss Fanny Payne; and the deserving girl is Miss Jane Forbes, the kindest grandma ever was to the lucky young orphan by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of the Lord Mayor and a numerous party. Bravo! Miss Fanny Payne.

A prize has been sent to the subscriber a pamphlet entitled "The Reform Club an Enemy of Progress, an Opponent of Reform, the Perverter of Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation against Freedom of Thought and the Rights of Electors." The author of this remarkable production is Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, President of the Historic Society, and a gentleman who has have got an enemy, an opponent, and a perverter. Reform Club's a nasty place; but I would rather not review Mr. Sneed's pamphlet. I always thought that the Reform Club was the Headquarters of Mr. Gibson, Mr. Colebee, and Mr. Bright, with some hundreds more appointments of Liberal Members; were members of the Reform Club; but I never heard that the Premier was an enemy of progress, the Foreign Secretary an opponent of Reform, or the chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League and the Commercial Treaty with France a perverter of Liberal Measures.

There is, perhaps, a good deal of vagueness and uncertainty just now in regard to the landmarks of political parties. The terms Whig and Tory, Conservative and Liberal, have just now all the confusion of signification. Perhaps "Preservers" and "Destructives" might not be inappropriate designations. Be that as it may, Conservatives now divide the realm of political thought. Stay, "another way," as Mr. Micawber says. Liberals and Liberals in America and Liberals who "on the fence"—that is, half one way and half the other, and willing to jump either. We are not sure that Mr. Labouchere is not a moderate and a Liberal done, a Tory sneaking-room and a Whig one? It will be remembered that Mr. Asquith, of Eatanswill, asked Mr. Bob Sawyer to what political party he belonged, he answered "to the Pinch Club" admirably. It would be much more significant than the names of Gibson-Bowles, Labouchere, Cathone, Garricks—which are springing up all around.

That famous Anaxes of Scessia, Belle Boyd, now Mrs. Harding—and whose marriage to the brave and susceptible Kentuckian we always considered, as Omphalia converted Hercules, to Southern proclivities, who now is in London, and proposes to lecture, here, and in London, and prospers, it is said, to publish her memoirs as a Secesh heroine and Federal spy—Shenandoah Jackson. Unfortunately I cannot fail to be very interesting. Belle Boyd has been the Flora Macdonald, the Rachel Lyndsay, the Grace Darling of the South—a fair suffered captivity, exile, and poverty for the cause which she believed to be right. Let us, if we will, give the devil his due. Friends to know that her husband, who was taken prisoner while attempting to run the blockade—and who, under the circumstances, might have expected to languish in a Federal prison until the termination of the war—has been liberally released, and has rejoined his wife in England.

There is another lecturer who, if Belle Boyd leaves the native pendler—just now in London, and who is being lionised to the last degree of the word—is Mr. Sala. Mr. Sala, as they used to say in the days of the Grand Monarque; and a grand fold-day was held in his especial honour at Gatti's Adelphi on Thursday. Mr. Sala was, as from the Northern side of the hedge. His name is General Burlow, and he is one of the most popular men in the Scots Fusilier Guards. On the commencement of the war General Burlow was a peaceful lawyer in the City of London. He was called to the attack on Sonatar, he enlisted in the Federal army as a private; rapidly obtained promotion, was in all the great battles in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania Courthouse; captured a Confederate flag, and was wounded, and, for his distinguished gallantry, was made a Major-General. This Paladin of the North is a man of letters, and has published a book. A man as you might picture George Brummell to have been when he was a Dandy of the Line. Mr. Sala's reception was a most enthusiastic one, as what are years to those who are made of the heroic stuff? How old is Mr. Sala? Nobody knows, and nobody inquires at Arcola's?

Two great black pageants mark the present week. In this letter, cager, nipping weather we are not going to attempt to do as you may take two coats of invitation with the broadest of safe borders. One such is the Cordwainer's last and leather ball, embossed in mourning purple within the border—tells me that on Thursday there is a grand assembly of requisite at St. Mary's Mansion House, to the repose of the soul of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. Another, but more festive circumstances read, proclaims that on Saturday takes place, in Westminster Palace Hotel, the marriage of Mr. Alfred Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. Of both these dismal solemnities I shall have something to say next week.

To many persons the Canadian Defence question may be a mystery and to others a bore; but it is a question which will affect not only the defences of Hochelaga, about Mr. William Howard Russell's "Canada" Canada is not made to read. There is a capital description in it of the Skating Rink at Montreal and the *hair gelinneuses* who delight to display their graces on the ice—and, for all Mr. Russell, how could you be bold enough to say that the "Canadian Canadian" is a large beauty?—? Unattendus, *à la Tawyer*, of scarlet flannel would be a gentelier term. In this you must be greeted or die.

Let it not be forgotten, oh ye amateurs of private theatricals! that to-day (Saturday) and Monday next there will be given in the Bijou Theatre, adjoining the Bijou Restaurant, in the Haymarket, two dramatic performances by officers in the Foot Guards. A prologue, written by Mr. Shirley Brooks, and spoken by Mr. Percy Fielding and Mrs. A. Wigan, will commence the performances each evening. This *fiasco* is in aid of the funds of the "Guards' Industrial Home." With his Royal Highness the Prince as patron, and Colonel De Bathe as manager of the festivities, nothing short of triumphant success can be anticipated.

The Brussels journals announce that King Leopold, who had been confined to his apartments by a severe cold, is now nearly recovered.

The Hungarian Chamber of Deputies has pronounced in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death by a majority of 99 to 87.

THE THAMES, FROM THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER TO LONDON BRIDGE, SHOWING THE EMBANKMENT AS DESIGNED, ON THE NORTH SIDE, FROM WESTMINSTER TO BLACKFRIARS BRID



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY BRIDGE, STATION, AND HOTEL. ADELPHI. WATERLOO BRIDGE. SOMERSET HOUSE. MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY.



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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

IT has been assumed—on grounds perhaps sufficiently slight—that the Opposition in Parliament did not propose to make any stay this Session. This supposition was probably founded on Lord Derby's real or affected disinclination on the opening night to discuss an innocuous Queen's Speech, and his gentle and genial criticisms on Ministerial policy; and still more on the very remarkable silence which Mr. Disraeli has maintained in the other houses, although those who may have closely observed may have seen that he is very often in earnest conversation with members on his party, and peculiarly gracious in his manner to them. Then, too, that public which watches the proceedings of party leaders may have noticed that Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are each giving a series of Parliamentary dinners—a one old-fashioned, perhaps, but still a most effective party agency at critical moments of party affairs. There has, however, been something to indicate that Opposition quiescence or inaction—if not nonexistence—was but the result of a wise and deep opinion—it more meaning than real. An incident has occurred which will not strengthen the mutual confidence, but may stay the violence—in that stage which precedes an eruption. A slashing debate in the House of Lords (to which we shall presently refer) took this time of the year—went far to prove this notion. An exmember of that Cabinet of *three weeks* which Lord Stanley had managed to shuffle on from 1852 to 1858—and whom it was impossible to name here on his assembled Ministry in 1858, after an exhibition of administrative knowledge and ability in supposing that he had put down the Indian mutiny by a speech, and who (after the fall of the city of Delhi (covering a space of seven square miles) could be surrounded on 3 sides) had declared that "now was the time to act in order that he might never more be heard of—inaugurated a notion which was in its nature and tone hostile to the Government. Their policy in reference to the defences of Canada being called in question by an excellent friend behind them was awkward; but, "clinging to the civilized humanities, might not the Government, as Lord Derby, evidently in the "Prince Rupert" vein, bounced up and went in for one of those famous spectacular displays which Mr. Disraeli had described when he compared his new chief to the dashing but inspectent leader of the cavalier horse; but, as the battle, on that point, was irresistible, but he returned to find his camp in the possession of the enemy. To speak without circumlocution or ambiguity, the leader of the Opposition delivered an address which, while it only temporarily damaged Ministers, enunciated a policy which must assuredly not be remembered and set up against him any time that he may come to be First Minister of England. If the speech meant anything, it meant that the Conservative leader was in a false position—as any rate, the Americans which would render him only too pleased if they should give him a cause for war. Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, speaks without any sense of responsibility, and is held to be only a very elegant and very elegant satirist in Parliament—and as he has not made half so inflammatory an address as that political chief who it may be supposed, once a week at Cleveland House, has to endure few of his followers to understand that the hour of his advent to power is at hand. Besides this, the Ministerial explanation—prompt and sudden might have been the impulse which dictated the peculiar tone of Lord Derby's speech, the intention to impeach this particular Ministerial policy was not the thought of an impulsive hour, or any rate, that it has been deliberately adopted since, for Mr. Scrymour Fitzgerald, who has been elected "stroke" of the Tory Opposition boat, afterwards gave notice of a motion to make the same question in the Commons. Were we loath to call so high a name to account for such his apparent reticence. The only other signal event in the Upper House was a curious though brief discussion which has since been formally introduced to his father—that is, Mr. Slingsby Bethell, having been appointed one of the clerks of the Crown in Chancery—which exists, led up by the chief clerk to the Lord Chancellor, sitting on the woolsack, and, with the usual courtesies, presented to the House notice. Certainly such a mutual recognition must have reminded the participants therein of the proverbial meetings of the augurs of the ancients.

The vitality of the House of Commons has been but slight, unless when the Irish element was introduced by the Irish members, more especially Mr. Scully, who had hitherto engrossed a monopoly of that process; but seem assisted by one or two of the more recent English members of the House. Who would have supposed that Sir Hugh Cairns would have been found to be the first to "put his foot in Irish row in Parliament? Never, however, was there such a case of latent mischief's taken under a generous shelter as in the instance of the never weak Irish tortoises called upon in a more insidious but more gentlemanly way "to treat a foe" than in the case of the well-known Milesian call to arms—than by the great lawyer and rising hope of the Conservative party. There is nothing of the Irishman—even of the Irish gentleman in manner or speech, about Sir Hugh Cairns. Only once and again, when he uses the word "Ireland" in his speech, does he use a brogue, and an accent which causes it to sound as if it were spelt "Oirland;" but that is all. Nevertheless, there is in the sarcasm, which was varied occasionally by little bursts of well-managed animation, such as a practised Parliamentary man can exhibit at moments when he is particularly cool, but which did not verge on the particular Irish style of Mr. Scully, or Mr. Sadleir of yesterday, and a tingling taunt which was calculated to rouse any opponent of any temperament, and which were, if not intended, at least powerful to provoke angry discussion. Particularly, however, Sir Robert Peel presented himself, if we may be allowed to use the expression, in the character of a "fiery Irishman" contrasted with the distant parties—if there were any—with the neutralising force of a quasi-provincial effect. His speech was calculated (and probably was enough)—a thing of shreds and patches—but curiously effective in its way: for there were hard hits and sore points, and personalities and retorts which made even Sir Hugh Cairns wince, and set some of the Orange Irish members into ill-concealed rage. It was full of sarcasm, groans, shouts, and not even appropriate as a fanciful idea; but we never can see and hear Sir Robert Peel at work on any of his long speeches without being vividly reminded of the gambols of a young bear, when that creature, but rather ungainly fish is particularly lively and in dispersing itself in a tolerably high state. In the House, also, the House was perhaps too thin to please Mr. Whiteside, for he withdrew, and left the stage to Lord Castlereagh, who, in the most matter-of-fact boasting with excitement, and who more than ever illustrated his special manner of making a speech. He has the power of muscle of his body to contribute to the force of his observations, and who seems to have been born for the declamatory style of action as applied to eloquence from a very popular representation imported into this country many years ago, and well known by the name—probably not generally comprehended—of Punchinello. There was much, very much, in Mr. Whiteside's speech which soon followed, to lead to eversion amongst his critics and to do away with an opinion held by many Englishmen that he is not great in the House as he is in the Irish Courts, the greatness in the one being derived from such very different elements to those which prevail in the other. Perhaps Mr. Whiteside was somewhat between him and Sir Robert Peel, and his not having to answer on the instant, enabled him to begin in a manner which was comparatively tame, which led up to attention; while the rhetorical manner in which he managed to work up to a fine passage, and his use of the most special qualifications and his most idiosyncratic style, was masterly. A more powerful, and certainly a more eloquent speech, we shall not be never made.

Except that Mr. Baines brought in his "single-barrelled Reform Bill," under very odd circumstances, there has been little more worth chronicling in the Lower House. It was, however, curious that the introduction of a measure for the extension of the suffrage should have, apparently, frightened every member of the Government from the Treasury bench, even Lord Palmerston breaking his custom and going away earlier than usual. The Ministerial seat was literally bare; not a Minister was at that moment in the house, although Mr. Brand was crouching beside the Speaker's chair, waiting for the moment to arrive when he would have to perform the pleasing duty specially attached to his office, that of moving the adjournment of the House. However, Mr. Baines knows that on the second reading there will be no such opportunity of escape; and there is a whisper that occasion will be made out of the debate on the bill in that stage to make a grand Parliamentary Reform demonstration.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SIR J. G. Lefevre, Clerk of the Parliaments, introduced Mr. Hans. S. Bethell, the new Reading Clerk and Clerk of their Lordships' Committees, who took his seat at the table.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

Lord LYVEDEN called attention to the report of Colonel Jervoise on the defence of Canada, which, he urged, showed unanimously the defenceless state of that colony. He would not enter into the question which had been raised by Canada and this country towards placing the colony in a position of defence, and what provision had been made for placing gun-boats on the lakes, and especially on Lake Ontario. Her Majesty's Government ought to be in a position to say what they intended to do with regard to the defence of Canada. He moved for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor-General and Her Majesty's Government upon the subject, and that the papers which had been laid on the table embodied the report of Colonel Jervoise, as to the Militia Act, that the Government proposed to ask Parliament and Canada to join in providing for the defence of the colony, it was necessary to know the ground on which that plan would be proposed. In the Estimates for the present year there would be included a sum of £50,000 for the defence of the Province of Quebec; and it was proposed that the Canadian Government should undertake the fortifying of Quebec, and that the Imperial Government, as the City of Quebec was about to build for 80,000 militia, and her Majesty's Government would provide the armament and the military force.

The EARL OF DERBY strongly censured the Government for having so long delayed the production of the report of Colonel Jervoise, which contained in a more definite shape than he could have made it the actual preparations on the frontier.

Earl GRANVILLE reminded the House that it was only in November last that any question arose with regard to the lakes. He believed that a strong feeling of defencelessness existed among the people of the country; and, as long as the colony was prepared to take a fair share, both in money and men, to defend itself, he thought the Government was bound in the manner deserving of a great country in such a cause.

Lord FITZHARDINGE and Lord CLANRICARDE having addressed the House,

Earl RUSSELL expressed his regret that the subject had been introduced, because he thought it was one which could not be discussed with safety. He had always declined to enter into the question of defence. That being so, Government could not have asked Parliament to vote a large sum of money for a purpose which, in a measure, depended upon the co-operation by the Canadians, the Government were prepared to act at once.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the Militia Bill, and the subject of what steps were to be taken as to naval armaments on the lakes was under consideration.

Earl DE GREY AND RIPON explained that it was impossible to expend £20,000 in the manner proposed by the noble lord.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SIR G. Grey, in answer to Sir C. Lefevre, said that a Royal Commission would be issued in a few days to inquire into the military defences of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Thesiger, Solicitor-General, in answer to Mr. Locke King, said that the Board of Inland Revenue had no power to remit the duty, but only an authority, to take the evidence of professional men on any improvement in the mode of collecting the duty, and to report the same to the House.

The Bank of Ireland Bill—the object of which is to alter the mode of communicating the profits of the bank to the proprietors—was read a second time.

The Crown Suits (Ireland) Bill and the Debtors International Extradition Bill passed through Committee.

The Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Act, 1851, Amendment Bill, the Elections Petitions Act, 1856, Amendment Bill, and the Copyright Amendment Bill were read a second time.

Mr. Hilliard moved for the appointment of a Committee to report to parliament whether it was expedient to alter certain regulations, and to repeal certain enactments relating to the Inns of Court and Chancery.

Mr. Whiteside obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the constitution of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to make provision for the office of Vice-Chancellor of the United States Court.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—RETIRING OF THE FOUR IN ERNOR.

Mr. A. Smith moved that the parliamentary secretary rendered capable of sitting or voting as a member of the house by the ninth clause of the Poor-Law Act, 1834, by vacating his office of secretary.

Mr. Villiers said that this question had been deliberately discussed on three different occasions—in 1846, in the Session of Parliament in 1847, and in 1848, which inquired into the subject of public salaries, and it had been decided that the office of Parliamentary secretary to the Poor-Law Board was occupied as necessary. In the Committee that sat last year which inquired into the subject of public salaries, the office of the Poor-Law Board was raised and discussed, and it was agreed that this secretary was as necessary as the Parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade or the Poor-Law Office of present was how greater than it had ever been, and the duties of the Parliamentary secretary had increased in proportion.

After a few observations from Mr. Bernal Osborne,

Mr. Gladstone said it was a great mistake to suppose that the Poor-Law Department was a department of the House of Commons, and was responsible to the House, but a contrary complaint had been made, to the effect that too many of the Members of the House were connected with it. Even while the President of the Poor-Law Board was a member of the Lower House his public duties were not confined to attendance in the House, but he was obliged to visit workhouses, to receive deputations at the department there; while as to the amount of work at the office, it was very great, and was increasing.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Villiers moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better administration of the Poor-Law in Ireland. He explained that the chief complaint that union funds should bear the charge of all the poor in each union; that the aims of the Poor-Law Commissioners in Ireland were to relieve only the poor law, the cause in the present Act casting on parishes chargeability for the support, and transferring the question of removability from the overseers to the guardians.

After a short discussion leave was given.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor presented a bill to confer on the county courts a limited jurisdiction in matters of bankruptcy and insolvency, and to extend to others property was of the value of £100 or £150, and disputes arose, they could be settled in the county courts. The bill also proposed to establish a uniform system of proceeding in bankruptcy and contract debt. It was proposed to empower the County Court Judges to appoint a registrar, who should act as solicitor to the petitioning creditor, and to the assignee, and who should be bring in a general measure which would shorten the period within which debts could be recovered, and would, he hoped, be the means of preventing the accumulating injuries drunk on the premises. The bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. William took the oath and his seat for Shaftesbury.

Mr. W. Cowper, in answer to Sir J. Shelley, said that, looking to the fine which had been inflicted on the proprietors of the Times for the obstruction to Whitehall-place and Victoria-street, and the cost of Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, the Government did not think it necessary to insert that clause in the Metropolis Local Management Act. It was proposed to raise the clock-tower with stone, and to surround the adjacent vacant ground with a wall, and the Government thought that provision might be extended to make abstractions in St. Margaret-square, so as to give more room and convenience for the passage of carriages to and from Abingdon street.

Mr. Baines obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the elective franchise to boroughs in England and Wales, by means of reducing the qualification from the present one of £10 to £6.

Sir C. Clifford moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of libel and for more effectually securing the liberty of the press, the object of which was to regulate proceedings for libel. He thought that no criminal prosecution should be laid without the sanction of the law officers of the Crown; and that no ordinary action for libel should be brought except by leave of a judge at chambers, it was proposed that persons making libellous speeches which were published by newspapers should be responsible for the publication of those papers; and that no action should lie against them for the insertion of such speeches.

Mr. Newdegate obtained leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of Church Rates.

Lord Henry Scott, in moving for the appointment of a Committee of Select Committee to inquire into the best means of preserving for the public use the Lavery, and the Royal Parks and gardens, and the metropolis, Mr. Alderman Rose seconded the motion, and said that if the Committee was granted the noble lord the member for Dover would be that case be willing to designate it, the inclosure of Wimbledon-common, could not be perpetrated.—After some further conversation the motion was withdrawn.

Lord John Russell said that Government would not oppose the motion of Lord Henry Scott if they thought it would be a useful measure, but could not be considered as an outrage, that noble Lord courting every inquiry before a Committee. He thought that the motion of Alderman Rose withdrew the experiment he had sent, and the motion was agreed to.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—Mr. O'REILLY called attention to the present mode of recruiting for the Army, and moved the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject. The hon. member considered that the existing system was in practice but another form of impressment, and necessarily led to wholesale desertion. As a remedy, he recommended straightforward enlistments from the militia into the line, local recruiting in the districts in which the regiments were known, and the extension of the period of service from ten to twelve years.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the suggestions of the mover were casually entitled to weight, and some of them were already under the consideration of the War Office; but although there were many evils incidental to the present system, he could not agree to the motion, as a Royal Commission had but lately reported on the subject. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

BRITISH ESTABLISHMENTS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.—Mr. ADDERLEY moved for the appointment of a Committee on the British settlements on the western coast of Africa. He gave an historical sketch of the acquisition of the territory in this region. He contended that, as the territory had been acquired for which they were acquired, the suppression of the slave trade, he urged that those settlements had been practically conquered from the native chiefs—and, therefore, that the British Government had a right to levy taxes for the purpose of maintaining them. Lord STANLEY supported the principle of the motion, but thought that the case for the country need to Africa had not been sufficiently made out. The steps to suppress the slave trade had been simply rapid; and, as regarded the settlements, he thought it would be a mistake to withdraw from them. He, however, was of opinion that the time had arrived for reconsidering the policy in furtherance of which the settlements on the western coast of Africa had been founded. He objected to the motion for inquiry, and he should not limit the terms of an inquiry which was directed from the Government to the state of the settlements on the coast. He, however, deprecated any depreciation of the labours of this country on the improvement of the African race. He thought that the question of the slave trade could be a question of colonization involved in the forging up of settlements on the coast of Africa, and that it was the proper time to reconsider the question in the interest of those settlements with a view to the diminution of expense; but, at the same time to obtain the greatest efficiency for the purpose which we could have in view. He endorsed the policy of this country—that of the suppression of the slave trade.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The report of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill and Justice Building Bill occasioned the Common Law Courts Fees were received.

Mr. E. Cardwell obtained leave to bring in a bill to allow affirmations and declarations to be made instead of oaths in all courts and criminal proceedings in Scotland.

Mr. Dunbar moved the second reading of the Felony and Misdemeanour (Evidence in Certain Cases) Bill, the object of which was to enable parties to criminal cases to that in civil cases by allowing a summing up by counsel on both sides. The bill also proposed to abolish the rule by the prosecutor to compel to contradict a witness and to let his credibility by cutting impeaching evidence. The bill also proposed to allow the wife to be a witness for or against her husband. The bill also proposed to abolish the practice which he proposed was already established in Ireland. After a few observations from Mr. Bernal Osborne, stating that the bill was of such a character that he thought it should be so comfort that all the rules of evidence applicable in civil cases should apply to criminal cases, the bill was read a second time, and passed.

COSTS OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. Scourfield moved the second reading of his Private Bill Costs Bill, stating that he brought it in as chairman of a Committee of last year which unanimously recommended that some measure should be offered to the House; Mr. Massey, the late Chairman of Committees, especially having given an opinion to that effect. The object of the bill was to put an end to costs against parties to any railway bills the proceedings on which were obtained by the promoters of the bill, whether by bribery, corruption, fraud, perjury, or fulfilling the meaning of some such words which would hereafter be inserted in the bill. After a few words from Mr. Walpole, it was agreed to the bringing more preparative schemes and to prevent vexatious opposition to pass a fair opposition.

The House went into Committee on the bill pro forma.

Mr. Denman thought the terms of the bill were a little too large, but he should support it.

Mr. Pusey and Mr. Torrens supported the bill.

Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Hutchinson moved that the provisions of the bill be extended to all private bills.

Mr. Hutchinson supported the motion.

Mr. M. Gibson thought the principle of the bill was very doubtful; but, under the circumstances, he should not oppose it. He, however, should, on the third hearing, suggest that it should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Scourfield, in reply, said that he should be glad to have the bill referred to a Select Committee.

After a few remarks from Sir G. Grey, the bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. M. Gibson, the bill was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Crown Colonies (Australia).—Lord Stanley, in moving for a return of the correspondence relating to the settlement of a Crown colony in the northern part of Moreton Bay, said that it was his intention to introduce a bill to the House upon the subject. The noble Lord said he considered that the territory lying between the Hunter River and Moreton Bay would at the present moment, of considerable importance; and it was a matter of great interest to settlers in that district that the land should be surveyed. Two methods had been proposed—namely, that the territory should be sunk by the Crown, or that it should be granted to the settlers. He was not prepared to say that it would be desirable to make a separate colony at once, but he suggested that a settlement should be established at Port Curtis, and that the best course would be to erect it into a Crown colony. The Earl of Carnarvon said that the appeals had been made by the Hudson's Bay Company for the settlement of the Red River territory, and he was unwilling to interfere with the views of the Crown Government, but no definite arrangement had been concluded. Recently a further proposal had been made by the above-named company, which had been sent by her Majesty's Government to the Canadian Government, with a request that they would communicate their views with regard to the settlement of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company and their own. In the present state of the correspondence on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Company he should be injudicious to allude to anything with regard to the Red River territory. He could not, however, conceal from himself that it had been brought that the Canadian Government ought to consider the matter very seriously before they took any step that would amount to a pledge on behalf of this country to the construction of a railway in connection with it, as much as the difficulties of sending troops there would be almost insuperable.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Piccadilly and Park-lane (New Road).—On the question for the second reading of this bill, Sir J. Trelawny said that he did not consider this bill should be read a second time without a considerable amount of inquiry. An explanation was desirable on the part of Government previous to the House coming to a decision on the second reading of the bill. The object of the bill was no doubt desirable in effecting a communication between Piccadilly and Park-lane, but he thought it would be desirable that the bill itself had formed the subject of newspaper discussion, and that the public should have had an opportunity of seeing it. The bill would not give the slightest information to the House from Hamilton-place was proved, in his opinion, by Mr. Nelson, and to let the bill be read a second time without consideration of it. He conceived by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months—Mr. Hutt thought that there was an unusual degree of interest in the attention of the House to the cost that would be incurred if they adopted any plan for the improvement of the Piccadilly and Park-lane thoroughfare. Mr. Mitchell supported the bill.—General Peel said that he did not know why the Government should be called upon to give any opinion on the subject, as the matter was entirely in the hands of the House to allow the bill to go into Committee, where it would receive ample consideration.—After a few words from Mr. Bernal Osborne, the bill was read a second time.

Irish Peerages.—The Greenwich Union Officers.—Mr. Villiers, in reply to Mr. Bernal Osborne, said that, by the law as it now stood, it was intended; and, indeed of Irish peerages being merely deposited as the court of Chancery, and not subject to their natural parents. The bill was intended to arrest from a departure from that enactment, and had formed the subject of inquiry.

Prisoners in Newgate.—Mr. Locke asked the Home Secretary whether it was true that prisoners in Newgate were allowed to receive visits from their friends without the presence of a gaoler, and whether he had taken any steps on suspicion of any offence are perpetrated of their untrustedly lodged in Newgate, and whether he had taken any steps to prevent such practices.—Mr. Walpole said that he had no power to close out their own cells, and whether they are deprived of proper means of communication with their friends, and whether they are in proper health; whether all persons remanded on suspicion are prohibited from seeing their wives and children except in the presence of a gaoler; whether in the presence of a gaoler; whether persons so treated, and ultimately acquitted or discharged, are entitled to any compensation for their imprisonment; and if less serious offences are treated the same as persons charged with murder.—Mr. Walpole said that he had no power to close out their own cells, and to deprive them of proper means of communication with their friends, and to close out their cells. Their friends were allowed to see them under certain regulations, and whether they were in proper health was a question for medical practitioners in Scotland.

Medical practitioners in Scotland.—Mr. Black asked the Lord Advocate whether it was true that any widow could be practised by medical practitioners in Scotland under the 41st section of the Act 17 and 18 Vict., cap. 80, to practise in Scotland, and whether the Act 21 Vict., cap. 24 Vict., cap. 72, did not does he intend to take the necessary steps to procure a repeal of this enactment, and so place medical practitioners in Scotland on a footing of equality with medical practitioners in England and Ireland.—The Lord Advocate said that the Act 21 Vict., cap. 24 Vict., cap. 72, did not repeal the Act of 1815, and that emergency had been created. With regard to the second part of the question, he had to inform the hon. member that it was not his intention to bring in any bill on the subject.

Banks of Issue Bill.—On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, Mr. Buchanan moved an amendment to the effect that it is expedient to inquire into the working of the Acts regulating banks of issue, and in the mean time that the second reading of the bill be postponed. A discussion thereupon ensued, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that the point in issue was

not one of free trade as connected with this branch of commercial operations: banking was one thing—the issue of promissory notes by a finance banking company another. On the whole, he deprecated any discussion as to the larger portion of the general principle, especially at this period of the existence of the present Parliament.—Ultimately the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time.

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the system of the registration of writs relative to land in Scotland. The Courts of Justice Building Bill was passed through Committee. The Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Bill was read a second time.

COUNTRY NEWS.

This year's exhibition of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society will be held at Accrington in August.

Mr. Schneider, a Liberal, was on Monday elected, without opposition, for Lancaster, in the room of the late Mr. Gregson.

The Bristol Town Council has adopted the provisions of the Act for closing public and refreshment houses between the hours of one and four a.m. by a majority of twenty-seven to seventeen.

A new effort is to be made by Lieutenant Campbell, one of the claimants of the earldom and entailed estates of Breadalbane, to get a judicial manager of the estates appointed pending the litigation.

The Attorney-General for Ireland has appointed Mr. John Adye Curran to the Senior Crown Prosecutorships for the counties of Meath and Carlow, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Loftus H. Bland, Q.C.

Mr. Sotheron Estcourt has issued an address to the electors of North Wilts stating that increasing bodily infirmity renders it necessary for him to retire from Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity.

An earthquake shock was felt on Wednesday week in the neighbourhood of Furness, North Lancashire. There was an upheaval of the earth in some places, bells were set ringing, and chimney-stacks were thrown down.

The Queen has approved of Mr. John Raspen Ringrose as Consul at Hull, and for all the ports on the Humber, for the King of the Netherlands; and of Mr. Gustav Heyn as Consul at Belfast for the King of Hanover.

The Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition at Lancaster continues to attract numerous visitors, and promises a successful result in a financial point of view. On Monday next several railway companies intend to run trains to Lancaster at single fares for the double journey, adding a charge for admission to the exhibition.

A lawyer's clerk, named M'Erlone, has been committed at Belfast for uttering seditious remarks. The man, who was drunk at the time, is a Fenian. He cursed the Queen, said that he had the command of 30,000 men, and that he would like to be the executioner of the Prince of Wales. Bail was refused.

In Liverpool last week the births were 373, the deaths 384; in Manchester—births 222, deaths 241; in Salford—births 69, deaths 68; in Birmingham—births 231, deaths 163; in Leeds—births 169, deaths 163; in Bristol—births 89, deaths 86; in Edinburgh—births 140, deaths 119; in Glasgow—births 324, deaths 391; in Dublin—births 152, deaths 167.

At Edinburgh, on Monday, the Lord Provost, in the presence of a large assemblage, presented to the Rev. Dr. Guthrie the testimonial which had been subscribed for on the occasion of his retirement from public duties. The testimonial consisted of £5000; and several pieces of silver plate were at the same time presented to Mrs. Guthrie. Lords Jerviswoode and Ardmillan and Dean Ramsay took part in the proceedings.

The revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, as shown by a return to Parliament, amounted to £49,914 during the year ending Dec. 21, 1864. Of this there was paid to the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse £26,000, and £3985 was expended in the purchase of £4000 Exchequer bills, being money held for the restoration of the Savoy Chapel. £1980 was expended as donations and charities, and the balance due from capital amounted to £6161.

A meeting was held at the Royal Institution, Manchester, on Monday, for the purpose of opening an exhibition of works of Art contributed by working men, intended to show what the working people of the district can do in matters of taste and ornament. The meeting was held in the lecture-hall, which was well filled with people taking an interest in the scheme. Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth presided, and there were present the Mayors of Manchester and Salford, the Dean of Manchester, and other influential inhabitants. The number of exhibitors is 200, all resident in the town or neighbourhood; and there are about 700 specimens of art-workmanship.

The Cambridge middle-class examinations held last December have been the most successful hitherto held, both as regards the number of candidates and the percentage of those who passed. They were held at the fifteen places in which they were held the previous year, and also at four new centres—namely, Barnstaple, Hastings, Southampton, and Windsor. Moreover, an examination of six senior candidates was, by the aid of the Colonial Office, successfully conducted in Trinidad. The whole number of candidates entered was 844—655 juniors and 179 seniors. The number of juniors is 151 more than last year. In the case of the seniors the increase is 64. The receipts amounted to £699 and the expenditure to £685.

The return of pauperism in the cotton districts exhibited another increase last week. We learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that eighteen unions, in the aggregate, relieved 2000 more persons than the previous week, and seven unions fewer by 740; this leaves a net increase of 1260. Three unions experienced no change in their relief lists. The following unions increased by the numbers respectively stated, viz.:—Ashton-under-Lyne, 300; Blackburn, 290; Bolton, 100; Chorlton, 130; Glossop, 240; Saddleworth, 200; and Todmorden, 210. Manchester decreased 480, which, within ten, is the amount of the previous week's increase. The number of adult able-bodied increased 510. The guardians distributed £2937 in outdoor relief, or £102 more than in the first week of February; at the same time, it is to be observed that this item is now nearly £3900 less than it was in the corresponding week of 1864.

The report of the Registrar-General of Marriages in Ireland shows that there have been 8188 marriages registered in Ireland during 1863. Of these, 4514 were according to the rites of the Established Church, 2362 were solemnised in Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1200 in registrars' offices by civil contract, 101 in registered places of worship, and eleven were marriages by the Society of Friends. There has been an annual decrease in the marriages registered since 1859, in which year there were 9261, being 1073 more than in 1863. This diminution has, no doubt, been mainly caused by the very large emigration from this country. The decrease in the last twelve months, compared with the preceding year (1862), amounted to 242. The greatest diminution was in Presbyterian marriages, which decreased by 127; those in the Established Church were less by fifty in 1863 than in 1862; and those by civil contract fell off by eighty-seven. As regards the marriages of Jews, there were not any registered in Ireland in 1863, and only three in 1862. The marriages which exhibited an increase in 1863 were those between members of the Society of Friends, and those in registered buildings—the former having increased from eight to eleven, and the latter from seventy-nine to 101. The increase in marriages in registered buildings is due to the passing of the Act 26 Vic., cap. 27, by which the presence of the registrar is dispensed with at marriages in places of worship registered under the 27th section of the 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 81; and the increase in the marriages in such buildings will diminish those by civil contract; as, before the passing of the Amendment Act referred to, which came into operation on the 1st of August last, the parties who belonged to those places of worship were in many instances married before the registrar of the district in which they lived.—By the return of the Registrar-General of Ireland for the year 1864 it appears that 84,556 persons left the country to the end of July, being an increase of 41,080 on the number for the previous year. Since the 1st of May, 1851, the total emigration has been 1,499,642 persons.

The Committee of Council on Education have issued a minute on the subject of art-schools and art-instruction, dated Jan. 9, 1865, containing a number of observations on the report and resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Schools of Art, and other documents. They express agreement with the Select Committee in the opinion that schools of art should rely chiefly on their own resources and local exertions, being relieved from Government control, and free to work according to the wishes and peculiar wants of each locality. They regret the recommendation of the Select Committee to withdraw all grants for the erection of schools; the want of proper buildings, they say, being one of the greatest difficulties in the establishment of schools. They feel bound, however, to adopt the recommendation, and withdraw as well all grants for rent, taxes, and repairs of buildings; but they will promote the erection of suitable buildings by enabling masters of schools of art and local architects to visit the training school and profit by all the experience the department possesses. In accordance with the recommendations, aid will be withdrawn for the purchase of examples of drawing, except towards obtaining a few elementary examples for the night classes. Considering the loose and inaccurate style of drawing still prevailing and always popular, they express a doubt of the expediency of these recommendations. They objected, on various grounds, to the recommendation to give a capitation grant, as violating the principle of self-support and voluntary exertion, by which only art-schools can obtain a permanent footing. By a capitation grant artisans might be tempted to attend without study, for the purpose of its being obtained. A small capitation grant would not be worth the trouble of administration, and a large one would be beyond control. They will not, therefore, recommend this mode of assistance. Any direct payments to be made are not to create the expectation of vested rights. The capitation payment will be continued for elementary drawing in schools for the poor, and payments only on results for elementary instruction to adults and teachers in night classes. In future the department will conduct all correspondence with managers of schools only, and not with the masters. They also concur in the recommendations of the Select Committee for establishing a national art-training school and prizes for national competition. To make the collection at South Kensington as useful as possible throughout the country, they will relieve schools of art that provide a suitable building for a local exhibition of all cost of transport and packing and conducting the exhibitions. The votes for the museum at South Kensington, the schools of art, and for elementary instruction in drawing, will be kept distinct and laid before Parliament in greater detail than heretofore; and the cost of examples to be preserved in the museum will be transferred to the estimate for the museum. The policy of purchases for the national museum does not, they think, affect the question of aid given to local schools of art. In conclusion, the minute states that permission will be requested of the Lords of the Treasury to frame estimates in accordance with the principles laid down. They expect the changes proposed will effect a slight saving this year, and if any increase should take place in future years it will probably be confined to the need of elementary instruction for the poor.

Seven hundred and eighty-two national banks are in operation in the Federal States, with a capital of 183,093,000 dols.

The extension of the railway which is to surround Paris will require seven bridges, which are begun, together with nine locomotives for the Western Railway Company.

The Queen has appointed William Tasker Smith, Esq., registrar in the Mixed Commission Courts at the Cape of Good Hope, to be her Majesty's Consul at Havannah; and Christian Koch, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Frankfort. The Queen has approved of Mr. Julius Meyers as Consul at Demerara for the King of the Netherlands; and of Mr. Charles H. Powers as Consul at Coaticook, Canada, for the United States of America.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALL departments of the Stock Exchange have been in a most unsatisfactory state during nearly the whole of the week. Although the Government broker has continued his purchases of Stock for the reduction of the National Debt, prices have ruled heavy, but without any important fluctuations in them. In the Unfunded Debt, very little has been passing. The demand for money for commercial purposes, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street, has fallen off; nevertheless, the quotations have been fairly supported, although the supply of capital is very large. The lowest rates are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4¾ per cent.	Four months' bills	5¼ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	5 „	Six months' bills	6 „
Three months' bills .. .	5¼ „		

Money is still declining in price on the Continent. The quotations in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4	4	Turin	6	6
Vienna	5	5	Brussels ..	5	4
Berlin	4	4	Madrid	9	10
Frankfort ..	4	4	Hamburg ..	—	3
Amsterdam ..	4½	4½	St. Petersburg	6½	8

The imports of the precious metals have been only moderate. Several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank for shipment to Spain. The demand for silver is inactive, at 61⅝d. per ounce.

The dealings in Home Stocks on Monday were much restricted, at about stationary prices. Consols, for Money, were 89¼ ½; Ditto, for Account, 89¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ 89; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. prem.; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 103⅞ to 104. Bank Stock was 246 to 248; and India Stock, 215 to 218. The transactions on the following day were limited. Consols, for Transfer, left off at 89 to ⅛; Ditto, for Time, 89¼; Bank Stock, 246 to 248; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, New, 103⅞ to 104; Rupee Paper, 101 to 103, and 109 to 111; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. prem. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, closed at 89⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 89¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ 89; Bank Stock, 246 to 248; India Stock, 215 to 218; Annuities, 1885, 14 5-16; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. prem. On Thursday the amount of business transacted was very moderate:—Consols, for Money, sold at 89¼ ⅛ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 89⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ 89; Bank Stock, 248; India Five per Cent Stock, 104; and India Bonds, 15s. prem.

A new loan for Peru of £10,000,000, in a Five per Cent Stock, at 83½, is announced.

All American Securities have been heavy, at drooping prices. United States Five per Cents have been 62½; Erie Shares, 33¼; and Illinois Central, 52½.

According to the Board of Trade returns, the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures last year were valued at £160,436,302, against £146,602,342 in 1863, and £123,992,264 in 1862.

Spanish Passive Stock and Spanish Certificates have been somewhat extensively dealt in, and prices have improved. The Confederate Loan has ruled heavy, and has fallen to 55 and 56. Most other Foreign Securities have steadily supported previous quotations. Italian Scrip has sold at 1½ to 1¼ dis.; Egyptian, ⅝ to 1½ prem.; and Danubian, ⅝ to ⅛ dis. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been done at 83¼; Chilian Six per Cents, 102; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 98¾; Greek, 22½; Mexican Three per Cents, 27; Ditto, 1864, 26; Ditto, Anglo-French, 54; Moorish, 93 ex div.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47⅞; Russian Old Five per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1862, 89; Ditto, 1864, 91; Spanish Deferred, 40½; Ditto, Passive, 32¾; Ditto, Certificates, 15⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1858, 73; Ditto, 1862, 71; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¼; and Italian Five per Cents, 64.

A full average business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and prices have ruled firm. Alliance have sold at 39¾; Ditto, 23½; Bank of Egypt, 31 ex div.; Bank of Queensland, 21½; British North American, 44⅞; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30½; Colonial, 42; Consolidated, 11⅝; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19⅞; English and Swedish, 13½; Imperial, 31½; Land Mortgage of India, 4½; London and Brazilian, 42½; London Chartered of Australia, 23¾; London and County, 74½ ex div.; London Joint-stock, 47⅞; London and South African, 22; London and South-Western, 29½ ex div.; Metropolitan and Provincial, 29½; National, New, 86 ex div.; New South Wales, 43⅜; Oriental, 59; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 11¼; and Union of London, 52½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in steady request. Canada Six per Cents have realised 92; Ditto Five per Cents, 80; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 95; Queensland Six per Cents, 103; and Victoria Six per Cents, 103⅜.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive. Bombay Gas, 6½; Ceylon Company, 9¼; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 9; Ditto, New, 7¼; Crystal Palace, 31; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4⅜; Electric Telegraph, 112½ ex div.; English and Australian Copper, 1¼; General Credit, 6⅝ ex div.; Hudson's Bay, 15½; Joint-stock Discount, 9 ex div.; Land Securities, 3¾; London Financial, 21¾; National Discount, 11½; Oriental Financial, 4; Peel River Land, and Mineral, 37; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 83½; Société Financière d'Egypte, 4½; Submarine Telegraph, 52; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7½.

The Railway Share Market has been heavy, and prices have not been supported. A serious decline has taken place in Great Western Stock. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 46½; Great Northern, 132; Ditto, A Stock, 147½; Great Western, 73⅜ ex div.; London and Blackwall, 87½; London and Brighton, 105 ex new; London, Chatham, and Dover, 36½; London and North-Western, 123¾; London and South-Western, 98; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 60; Metropolitan, 118 ex div. and ex new; Ditto, New, 6½ ex div.; Midland, 138; North-Eastern—Leeds, 68; Ditto, York, 102½; North Staffordshire, 80¾; South-Eastern, 86¼; West Cornwall, 38.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 100½; East Indian, 100½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 18; Great Indian Peninsula, 101; Great Western of Canada, 8¼; Madras Five per Cent, 100¼; Ditto Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cent, 92; Scinde, 99¾; Punjaub, 92; Indus Steam Flotilla, 26.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 16; Great Luxembourg, 12⅜; Imperial Mexican, 3; Namur and Liege, Six per Cent Pref., 19½; Ottoman, 10⅞; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 21⅜; Southern of France, 22¼.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 22 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£297,785	An increase of bullion of	£46,362
An increase of public deposits of ..	92,852	A decrease of rest of	16,639
An increase of other deposits of ..	171,226	An increase of reserve of	321,497
A decrease of securities of	96,708		

The total circulation is £20,101,978; public deposits amount to £6,665,361; and private deposits to £14,140,885; securities are £29,910,491; and the stock of bullion is £14,600,233.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 20.—Very little English wheat has been on sale this week, and, for all kinds, the demand has ruled steady, at full quotations. Fine foreign wheats have moved off freely, at extreme rates. Otherwise, the trade has been heavy. Grinding barley has advanced 1s. per quarter. Malting and distilling sorts have been unaltered. Malt has sold slowly, at late quotations. The oat trade has been active, at 1s. per quarter more money. Beans and peas have improved 1s. per quarter. Both English and foreign flour has continued firm in price.

Feb. 22.—No quotable change took place in the value of any kind of produce to-day. On the whole, the trade was firm.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 40s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 26s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 60s.; chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 19s. to 21s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 39s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s. to 40s.; town households, 33s. to 35s.; country marks, 25s. to 32s. per 280lb.; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Barley, 470; malt, 910; oats, 880; flour, 220. Foreign: Barley, 9310; oats, 110.

Seeds.—Clover seed still supports the late advance in the quotations; but the demand for it is heavy. Other seeds rule about stationary. The demand for cakes is far from active.

Linseed, English, crushing, 60s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 56s. to 58s.; hempseed, 41s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 74s. to 76s. per quarter; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 62s. to 120s.; white ditto, 56s. to 88s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Gain.—Wheat, 38s. 4d.; barley, 29s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 1d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 67,829; barley, 60,089; oats, 9356 quarters.

Tea.—There is a fair average business doing in most kinds, at full quotations.

Sugar.—The demand is inactive; nevertheless, prices are supported. The stock amounts to 105,666 tons, against 74,450 tons last year. In refined goods very little is doing. Common brown lumps are selling at 42s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—For the most part, sales have progressed slowly, on former terms. Stock, 10,150 tons, against 10,901 tons in 1864.

Rice.—The market is firm, at previous rates. Stock, 46,299 tons, against 51,930 tons last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter is a dull inquiry, and rather cheaper. Foreign parcels, however, command rather more money. Bacon is dearer; Waterford on board, 61s. to 65s. per cwt. In other provisions, very little is doing.

Tallow.—Only a limited business is doing, on rather easier terms. P.Y.C., on the spot, 40s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 40,401 casks, against 60,889 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is offering at £32 10s. per ton. Rape is selling at £41 to £45; olive, £48 to £53; cocoanut, £38 10s. to £39 10s.; and fine palm, £36 to £36 10s. French turpentine, 67s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at full prices. Brandy and grain spirits rule about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Hoswell, 22s. 6d.; Hetton, 22s. 6d.; Heugh Hall, 21s.; Kelloe, 21s.; Holywell, 16s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 14s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for most kinds is steady, at full quotations. The best hops are worth 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—The next public sales will be commenced on the 2nd proximo. The trade is heavy.

Potatoes.—The supplies are limited and the demand is steady, at from 55s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 21).—Our market to-day was moderately supplied with beasts, in fair average condition. On the whole, the beef trade was inactive, at Monday's currency. The best Scots sold at 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was rather limited, and most breeds moved off slowly, at previous rates. The best Downs, in the wool, realised 6s. 4d.; out of the wool, 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Lambs were steady, at from 7s. to 7s. 4d. per 8 lb. There was a steady sale for calves, at full prices—viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. Pigs were firm in price, but milch cows were very dull.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 28s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 120; sheep, 3010; calves, 132; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 410; sheep, 220; calves, 125.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

P. J. BEDFORD, comedian.—W. COOKS, Knighton, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

Sir E. G. C. EARDLEY, Bart., Piccadilly.—E. WEMYSS, Sussex-road, Holloway.—J. M'KNIGHT, Clare-market, bootmaker.—J. NORTH, Grosvenor-square, grocer.—H. WILLIAMS, Boston, draper.—G. OLIVER, St. Mary Church, Devonshire, builder.—M. LEVY, Aldgate, butcher.—H. B. HAINES, Tarrington-place, Edgware-road, herbalist.—F. H. RUSSELL, Oxford-street, stationer.—H. HOPKINS, Scarborough, outfitter.—C. SCHIELE, Manchester, engineer.—W. BANKS, Morpeth, man milliner.—G. H. WITHERS, Leicester, warehouseman.—H. WALKER, Kentish Town-road, commercial traveller. P. GRAHAM, New-street-square, printer.—E. H. SPURGIN, Marshall-street, upholsterer. J. J. CLANCY, Milton-street, coalshipper.—H. DEAN, Frederick-street, iron-bedstead maker.—M. GARDNER, Sutton, Surrey, butcher.—J. ALLEN, Mark-lane, flour factor.—W. H. MAUNSELL, Brompton-crescent, attorney.—J. M'KNIGHT, Clare-street, shoedealer. S. SAVAGE, Christchurch, shoemaker.—B. WARR, Steeple Claydon, farmer.—T. J. HABERFIELD, Sutton-street, tailor.—C. BROAD, New Cross, corkcutter.—W. HARVEY, Clerkenwell-close, tailor.—J. WILKINS, Oxford, fellmonger.—J. TWITCHIN, jun., Kilburn, plasterer.—W. H. WEDDELL, Brixton, clerk in the Admiralty.—W. L. HAYDEN, Bishop's Stortford, tailor.—R. SMITH, Peterstone-super-Ely, mining engineer.—S. BEEDHAM and J. WITHRINGTON, Spitalfields, silk manufacturers.—S. WITHAM, Horseforth, cloth manufacturer.—J. MILLS, Paddock, woollen-yarn spinner.—G. H. and S. THOMPSON, York, haydealers.—W. H. STONE, Manchester, hidebroker.—J. YOUDALE, Guildford, draper.—G. MILLARD, Worcester, printer.—W. PINCOMBE, Pilton, Devonshire, mason.—J. B. FROST, Cullompton, draper.—T. EVANS, Aberwhiler, miller.—J. CROWTHER, Halifax, farmer.—T. WILLIAMS, Whitford.—S. LUCAS, Birmingham, brassfounder.—W. N. HOLBROOK, Sneinton, licensed victualler.—T. ROUSE, Garston, sailmaker.—L. HALSTED, Liverpool, upholsterer.—W. C. COOK, Lower Horning, butcher.—W. WILLIAMS, Cardiff, hatter.—J. FOULDS, Bradford, innkeeper.—J. BLAKE, Landport, carpenter.—D. HANNATH, Market Rasen, butcher.—J. JACKSON, Birkenhead, coaldealer.—E. EDDEN, Chesterton, market-gardener.—J. ELMORE, Flitton, market-gardener.—G. LOWTHER, Doncaster, fishmonger.—S. BROWEN, Narberth, shoemaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MUNRO, Cromarty, merchant.—J. DICK, jun., Irvine, innkeeper.—A. FRASER, Fort Augustus, farmer.—W. CROOK, Dundee, joiner.—MUIR and WHITEHALL, Glasgow, commission merchants.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

A. J. COLLARD, Flete Farm, near Margate, farmer.—C. C. ROTHERHAM, Aigburth, Lancashire, insurance-broker.

BANKRUPTS.

G. S. BARDWELL, Lakenham, printer.—F. HOWLETT, Stratford, hair-net manufacturer.—J. LEISK and E. SUTHERLAND, Gracechurch-street, merchants.—C. MARKS, City, merchant.—T. JONES, sen., Surbiton, ironmonger.—C. BUNYARD, Bucklersbury, merchant.—J. GRIMES, West Cowes, builder.—A. G. ATLOFF, Upper Berkeley-street, bootmaker.—H. WRIGHT, Cambridge-road, oilman.—J. WILL, Fann-street, Goswell-street, dealer in bread.—C. BRAY, Hammersmith, builder.—J. TUBB, New Hinksey, victualler.—J. MOBBS, Hackney-road.—G. H. GOODY, Clifford-street, military tailor.—J. HALL, Woolston, marine butcher.—T. A. HOWDEN, Curtain-road, engineer.—P. KOCH, Kentish Town-road, baker.—W. BARRATT, jun., Dover-street, licensed victualler.—S. E. CLARK, Jewin-street, diesinker.—A. N. C. R. NUGENT, Southsea.—J. HALLIWELL, Battersea-fields, engineer.—M. MORRIS, Love-lane, merchant.—B. WARRENER, Peckham, surgeon.—J. C. ROWE, Basinghall-street, optician.—C. EARLE, Kennington, saddle-maker.—J. FRAMPTON, Christchurch, builder.—T. H. CASTLE, Reading, draper.—W. FISH, Leeds, innkeeper.—W. KERSHAW, Gomersal, manufacturer.—A. ARCHER, jun., Ossett, cloth manufacturer.—J. and C. BARTON, Bradford, stuff manufacturers.—E. WHEELER, Wendlebury, Oxon, dealer.—S. JENNINGS, Bradford, worsted-spinner.—J. P. COCKSHOTT, Skipton, draper.—J. BRADSHAW, Liverpool, miller.—R. KNIGHT, Birkenhead, provision-dealer.—J. HORBURY, Seacombe, sugar-refiner.—E. RIVENALL, Liverpool, bookseller.—W. WHITEHEAD, Liverpool, victualler.—J. EASTWOOD, Liverpool, wheelwright.—H. SIDEBOTTOM, Ardwick, provision-dealer.—J. COLLINGWOOD, High Crompton, waste-dealer.—G. GARSIDE, Staindrop, cattle-salesman.—W. MORRIS, Manchester, accountant.—D. CONSIDINE, Newcastle-on-Tyne, publican.—T. BOWMAN, Percy Main, publican and farmer.—C. MANNERS, Pocklington, saddler.—R. EDWARDS, Tiverton, farmer.—G. MEADOWS, Great Hampton, blacksmith.—F. CALVERT and M. NOBLE, Old Accrington, joiners.—T. SEED, Preston, earthenware-dealer.—W. JEFFERY, Northampton, gardener.—T. S. KINNEAR, Liverpool, theatrical director.—J. ROBERTS, Liverpool, hardware agent.—R. YATES, Accrington, painter.—G. RYECROFT, Everton, tailor.—J. E. MILLER, Lancaster, grocer.—J. KENNYON, Accrington, bootdealer.—J. WARRINER, Staveley, saddler.—J. BERTRAM, Sheffield, iron-dealer.—J. LAW, Bolton, draper.—J. C. HAIGH, Bradford, cabinetmaker.—S. and J. HODDER, Frome, builders.—B. W. DEAVES, Gleensford, innkeeper.—W. LEWIS, Shifnall, eating-house keeper.—J. KNIPE, Thurlby, machinist.—W. LEVIN, Sunderland, clothier.—H. MORECROFT, Parr Flat, farmer.—E. GRIFFITHS, Garnvach Nantyglo, nail manufacturer.—T. GARSIDE, Walkerfield, blacksmith.—W. POUSTY, Brighton, artist.—J. M'LEOD, Heskin, farmer.—J. CAWTHRAY, Yeadon, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. BOGLE and D. HAIRE, Glasgow, painters.—J. FIFE, Portobello, contractor.—J. WILSON, sen., Park House, near Glasgow, and Bawer Walls, near Barrhead, Renfrewshire, manufacturing chemist.—T. KNOX, Glasgow, cabinetmaker.—A. GILLESPIE, Glasgow, hotel-keeper.—W. RENTOUL, Wedderburn, Forfarshire, farmer.

A THAW IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

THE frequent and sudden changes of temperature in the last few weeks have made an extraordinary difference in the aspects of London street-traffic from day to day. We lately gave an Illustration of the effects of a hard frost; our present subject is a companion picture to that Engraving; it shows the state of things occasioned by a thaw. The discomfort of walking in such mud as melted snow leaves upon our much-trodden thoroughfares is far worse than the danger of sliding when the pavement is glazed with ice. London mud is always disagreeable; and we believe there is no city in Europe where so little care is taken to abate this nuisance, or where the convenience of foot-passengers is so entirely disregarded by the legal custodians of the public highways. To go no further than the large provincial towns of England—it would not be endured, for instance, in Manchester that any of the streets should be left for twelve hours in so foul a condition as that of the Strand during many days of the last fortnight; when it might have been cleansed without difficulty, either by sweepers employed at night, or by the use of Whitworth's machine—a mud-cart furnished with a revolving brush and scraper behind, which travels along the road, causing no interruption to the daily traffic. In this department, it must be confessed, the municipal administration of London is greatly at fault; and it would be instructive to reckon the enormous cost of its neglect in the matter of street mud. Such a calculation would include—first, the cost of boots and shoes, of stockings, trousers, and crinolines, sacrificed by the unhappy pedestrians who venture abroad at this season; secondly, the loss of health, and sometimes of life, from the catarrhs, coughs, and rheumatisms which wet feet are apt to engender; thirdly, the damage to horses and carriages; and, lastly, the waste of an immense quantity of material which should be almost as valuable as the sewage itself for the purpose of agricultural manure. In addition to these evils, we have reason to believe that the mischief done by neglected street mud to the sanitary condition of London extends also to those who never walk out in bad weather, for it keeps up a general dampness of the atmosphere, attracts and retains the fogs, and, after the dry winds of March or the heat of sunny days shall have caused the last vestige of mud to disappear, it will then be converted into dust, which, as it contains minute particles of stone from the roads, mixed with the noxious atoms of decomposed animal matter, is a most unwholesome compound to be inhaled by the throats of men and women. Thus much we have felt it our duty to say of the remoter and more general injuries occasioned by the utter lack of provision for the removal of the metropolitan mud. The miseries depicted on our next page are indeed the immediate consequence of a visitation of nature which is a common incident of this season in a climate so uncertain as ours; but these miseries would very soon be abated if we had a proper system of cleansing the streets. The poor mendicant sweeper at the crossing should be relieved of an office which ought to be more efficiently performed by an apparatus under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

THE PRONG-HORNED ANTELOPE.

THE Zoological Society of London have lately purchased of a London dealer in wild animals the only specimen, it is believed, yet brought to England of the Prong-horned Antelope (Antilope furcifer), which is commonly known in North America by the name of the "Cabree goat." This animal is never found east of the Mississippi, but inhabits the great western prairies of North America, from the 53rd deg. of latitude to the plains of Mexico and California, and was formerly numerous in the country watered by the Saskatchewan River; frequenting the open plains and hills, but never inhabiting the closely-wooded districts. During the winter, however, it migrates from north to south, and returns in the warmer season. It is now becoming scarce in most parts. Its ordinary



A CHAW IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.



THE PRONG-HORNED ANTELOPE, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, REGENT'S PARK.

size, when full grown, is about 3 ft. high and 4 ft. 4 in. long from the nose to the tip of the tail. The body is covered with long hair, which loses its elasticity in cold weather; there is an erect mane upon the neck; the head, ears, and legs are clothed with short, close hair, of a common description. The colour is generally a light fawn colour, except the white stripes across the throat and about the legs and tail. The horns rise perpendicularly from the skull, immediately above the eyes; they spread outwards and are straight till within two or three inches of the points, where they curve suddenly backwards and inwards, forming a small hook; the prong, which is little more than an inch in length, projects from the front of the horn, about half way up from the root; the lower part of the horn, below the prong, is rough and of a flattish shape; above the prong it is round, black, and polished. The specimen now in the gardens of the society in Regent's Park is a young male, which was brought from California to New York, and thence re-exported to England.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

EVERYTHING in Paris is subject to the caprices of fashion, even to the colours selected for the attire of the different seasons; and if the chivalric sentiments of the present day required each faithful knight to wear the colours of his lady, the changes would be frequent, if not irksome. Just now the black and white predominate, for all gala and public dress, to such an extent that almost every lady's colours are those usually worn by every gentleman; and there might be some difficulty in recognising these, but that the old custom of wearing "her colour" has been relinquished.

The order of the day is simplicity united with good taste, a union productive of the best results even in these days of dressy ostentation, when, in spite of the gaudiness inherent in many of the articles worn, a certain degree of elegance is obtainable in their disposition and arrangement. Even with such a costume as that depicted in the third figure in our Engraving of the Paris Fashions for March, a stamp of elegance may be acquired by the manner of the wearer, although we only reproduce it as coming within the ordinary scope of our observation.

For indoor wear, the Zouave vest, in cashmere or in velvet, with the trimmings special thereto, are still in considerable favour in Paris. Skirts are made on purpose to be worn with these vests, as well as with the beaded canezous, in foulard or in cashmere.

We may here note that satins are quite à la mode again, even for ball costume, the turquoise blue, pale rose, and pearl grey colours being preferred. The grey especially, either in crepe or satin, has been particularly remarked at the recent *bals de la Cour*.

The taste for fur trimmings in rolls or narrow bands on pardessus has turned to account the merits of the sable tails. They are particularly charming on black velvet vestments, no matter of what form. Where the sable trimming might be found too expensive, strips of martin fur may be employed with advantage.

In the way of jewellery, the crystal ornaments recently introduced are much less admired for wear as ear-rings; but they are applied with excellent effect in the hair, or amongst foliage in floral ornaments for the head.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Evening Dress.* Light grey moire antique robe, provided with a passementerie ornament fringed with light beads, so placed on the dress as to simulate a tunic. The bows down the front of the skirt, of the same material as the dress, are edged with two rows of beads. The corsage is ornamented in a similar style. Grey velvet bonnet *à fanchon*; a velvet band passing across the middle attaches the lace of the fanchon.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—White silk robe, ornamented with rolls of satin surmounting a flounce composed of upright satin rolls between two rows of white satin fluting. Over the robe is a tunic forming a sort of train, and surrounded with a flounce of plaits and bouillonnés very similar to the ornamentation of the lower part of the dress. The corsage is round, and the bertha is trimmed to match the other portions of this ball toilet. Pearl necklace, and head-dress of marguerites.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Light brown silk robe, trimmed round the skirt with two wide bands of black velvet edged with small bias and surmounting a plaited flounce. The corsage-habit, or coat-corsage, is also trimmed with velvet bands and passementerie round the edges of the back-turned tails. Green crape bonnet, without bavolet, but ornamented behind with a profusion of magenta velvet ribbons.



CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL of 1865 at the CRYSTAL PALACE about the end of JUNE.
Registers have been opened at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E., and at Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C., for entering the names of persons desirous of receiving early copies of the Programme of the festival, the issue and prices of tickets, plans, and arrangements of reserved seats, &c.
Letters addressed to either of the undersigned will meet with the attention.
GEO. GROVE, Sec. Crystal Palace Company.
THOS. BREWER, Hon. Sec. Sacred Harmonic Society.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SUMMER in WINTER.—LUXURIOUSLY WARM AND DRY.
TUESDAY, a NEW DRAMATIC CANTATA by CHARLES DEFFELL. Vocalists:—Miss Fanny Armytage, Miss Emma Heywood, Mr. David Miranda, and Mr. Renwick; with full Orchestral Band and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. No extra charge.
Performances by the Company's Orchestral Band twice daily, and by Mr. Coward on the Great Organ.
The Thousand and One other Attractions of the Palace include the Picture Galleries—The Fine Arts Courts, in variety and beauty unequalled in the world—Shakspere House—Montanari Models—Galleries of Models and Ships—Armour-plates, lent by official authority—The extraordinary Chimpanzee—The unique Aquariums—All these things render the Crystal Palace the One Place for Holiday Enjoyment.
Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, Concert and Promenade, Half-a-Crown. Open for Admission from Ten till Dusk.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—Ninth Season.—The Exhibition of the Works of this Society is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, 48, Pall-mall, St. James's, from Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. E. D. MURRAY, Sec.

THURTON'S ODD FOLKS at the GREAT FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, TO-NIGHT; Mechanics' Institute, Derby, Monday next and five following evenings, Feb. 27 and 28, March 1, 2, 3, and 4. Tickets of Messrs. Chadfield and Son, Booksellers. (Members half price.) Manager, Mr. J. MORFY.

WAREHOUSES and WHARVES, with River Frontage, at Battersea.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament as the West London Docks and Warehouses Company.
Capital, £500,000, in 25,000 shares of £20 each, of which one third has been already subscribed.
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The objects of the undertaking are twofold—firstly, to supply good Wharf and Warehouse accommodation to the South-Western District of the Thames; and, secondly, to accommodate the traffic of the various railways which converge to the point at which the Wharves will be situated.
The want of good Wharf and Warehouse accommodation has been long felt in this district, and still more severely since the demolition of the Grosvenor Canal, by which a long line of water frontage has been made to disappear.
The construction of the Thames Embankment also will sweep away not less than two and a half miles of wharves, and, as a consequence, almost entirely close up the water-way to the several warehouses lying along its course.
The Railway Companies which will have access to the Wharves are the following:—The Great Western, the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, the South-Western; the London, Brighton, and South Coast; the London, Chatham, and Dover; and the Metropolitan.
The site selected for the wharves is the only spot in the metropolis where a large area of land abutting on the Thames can be obtained at a moderate cost. Nearly half the land required—viz., twenty-six acres—has already been purchased on favourable terms, and possession obtained, and it is proposed to commence the works immediately.
The Canal Basin, when completed, will present a water-frontage of over 1000 feet, and, being formed so as to be made available twice in each day, coasters, barges, and canal-boats will receive the greatest dispatch in loading and unloading, and always be able to work afloat.
The tariffs of charges have been arranged upon a firm basis, and the direct sources of revenue to be derived from the establishment of the proposed works will be—
Canal and Dock Dues,
Rental from Wharves and Warehouses,
Charges for Loading and Unloading, &c.
From the most careful estimates of the results anticipated no doubt can be entertained that the Company's operations will produce a highly remunerative return.
The works have been let to responsible contractors, who have undertaken to complete them within two years from the date of commencement, and to pay 7 per cent interest upon the paid-up capital during their construction, and for twelve months after their completion.
Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitor, or Secretary to the Company; at the Offices, 3, Bridge-street, Westminster; and at the Offices of the International Contract Company, 85, Cannon-street West, E.C.
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(When filled up by the applicant, this to be lodged, with £1 per Share, with the Company's Bankers.)
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Gentlemen,—Having paid into your Bankers the sum of ——, being £1 per share on —— shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to be registered as a shareholder in the Company in conformity with the Act of Incorporation.
Usual signature..................
Name in full ....
Residence........................
Occupation ....
Date ....

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LAUNCH OF FIVE STEAMERS ON THE MERSEY.

IF any proof were needed of the prosperous state of shipbuilding on the Mersey, it was to be found on Wednesday week, when, from one single yard in Liverpool — that of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin, and Co., Sefton-street — no less than five steamers were successfully launched. The unusual event was witnessed by a large number of persons, all anxious to see the launch of so many vessels at one time. Four of the steamers are of cast steel, and were built from the same design. They are of beautiful model and fine lines. Their dimensions are as follow:—Length, 225 ft.; breadth of beam, 24 ft.; depth of hold 11 ft.; builders' measurement, 645 tons; and their nominal horse-power will be 160. They were named as follows:—The Widgeon (by Miss Quiggin), the Snipe (by Mrs. Clarke), the Curlew (by Miss Rimmer), and the Plover (by Miss Mylchrist). The Snipe and Widgeon left the ways together, and were followed, in a few seconds, amid loud cheers, by the Curlew. The last-named steamer, having been built on the same stocks from which a vessel had lately been launched, had a considerable run before gaining the water; but this in no way interfered with her successful launching. The Snipe, Widgeon, and Curlew were soon afterwards joined in the river by the Plover. The Curlew and Plover will be fitted with engines made by Messrs. James Watt and Co., of Birmingham; and the engines for the Widgeon and Snipe are being made by Messrs. Geo. Forrester and Co., of the Vauxhall Foundry, Liverpool. For whom the steamers have been built we were not informed; but, from their general appearance, there can be little doubt that they are intended for some service in connection with the running of the blockade of the Southern ports. From the same ways that the Plover was built on a very fine screw-steamer was also launched. She has been built for an Egyptian company, and is intended for the Red Sea trade. She was named the Noor-el-Huda (The Light of Day) by Mrs. Mylchrist. Her dimensions are — Length, 160 ft.; breadth of beam, 25 ft.; depth of hold, 15 ft.; builders' measurement, 480 tons.

THE FARM.

AN important lecture was delivered by Mr. Lawes, last week, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Rooms, in Hanover-square, on the subject of town sewage. In discussing the question, what is sewage? he stated that, for convenience sake, it is estimated by the amount of ammonia per gallon; and that, taking the mean of the three years 1861-3 at Rugby, where the sewage is most accurately gauged, it was never above fifteen grains or below three; and averaged six, five, and seven grains in each of these respectively. Of course in 1862, when there was most rain, the amount of ammonia was least. At Rugby, when 3000 tons were put on the land, 21¼ tons of produce were got in one case, and 23 tons in the other; from 6000 tons, 32 tons and 28 tons; and from 9000 tons, 34 tons and 31 tons. Mr. Lawes also considered that if 5000 tons were used per acre, the grass, when converted into milk, would produce, at 8d. per gallon, from £30 to £35 per acre; and that, therefore, a farmer might afford to give a halfpenny per ton for it; but that such sewage has been more or less a failure whenever it has been applied to arable land. Professor Voelcker added his caution to farmers, that if they wished to use superphosphate they should put it on the soil and leave the rain to wash it in, and not put it into the sewage previous to application. Mr. Morton quoted an instance where 300 gallons of diluted blood had no effect when applied to a garden until it had been mixed in a dunghoop and left to ferment, as a proof that sewage manure should be applied in the state in which it would contain food for plants, and not be left to decompose in the soil.

Sir E. Kerrison, the chairman of the society, considered the Edinburgh experiments most successful, as 350 acres of land so managed had proved sufficient for 2000 cows. The soil, as he further remarked, was lightish and well fitted for the purpose, as it sloped and prevented the sewage from remaining long on any one spot, thus souring the herbage. He also gave it as his Belgian experience that clovers and potatoes could be brought forward enormously by the application of sewage on light land. According to Mr. Dyke Acland, such experiments in the West on Swedes and mangolds have not been so successful; but Sir J. Johnstone's account of the application to land under spade cultivation near York was more encouraging. Still Sir John gave it with the qualification that the sewage was "not exactly liquid." Mr. T. Scott thought that "dooling" was the only profitable mode of applying sewage, and stated that he had found at Wimbledon that lake-water was quite as valuable as sewage-water on grass land. Mr. Blackburn gave it as his opinion, in opposition to Lord Feversham and Mr. Hewett, that the warmer the weather the more efficacious the application of liquid manure to grass land. In his summing up, Mr. Lawes stated his belief that the experiments at Rugby had been more successful than those at Edinburgh; and replied to a question of Mr. Blackburn's, that, if a given quantity of sewage contained only twenty tons of water, it would be more than three times as valuable than if it contained sixty.

Messrs. Wetherell have announced that they will put up at auction, on April 12 (after Mr. Dawson's sale at Poundsworth, near Driffield), six more lots—Rose of Promise, Rose of Hope, and Almack's Belle, and their produce, which were purchased by Mr. C. P. Gell, at Lady Pigot's sale, in September, '63. The same firm sell Mr. Syme's herd at Redkirk, near Annan, N.B., on May 2; and Mr. Stratford has appointed March 28 (the day before Captain Spencer's sale at Aldreth) for the disposal of the late Sir Charles Knightley's small but select herd of twenty, the descendants of three cows which were kept back from the great Fawsley sale of '56. It will be quite a shorthorn week in the Midlands, as Captain Spencer has his Rugby sale on the day after the Aldreth. The following are the returns of the stock which came to Smithfield market during the past year:—Beasts, 346,676; sheep, 1,251,980; calves, 37,585; and pigs, 32,512. As compared with 1863, these figures show an increase of 30,429 beasts, 53,710 sheep, 2107 calves, and 9282 pigs.



THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



LAUNCH OF FIVE STEAMERS AT LIVERPOOL.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

His Grace, the Right Hon. Sir Algernon Percy, K.G., P.C., F.R.S., fourth Duke and fifth Earl of Northumberland; Earl Percy; Baron Percy; Baron Warkworth; also Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, in the county of Northumberland; and a Baronet; eldest coheir of the barony of Latimer, and one of the coheirs of the baronies of Scales, Playz, Badlesmere, and L'Isle; an Admiral R.N.; Constable of Launceston Castle; President of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the Royal Astronomical and other learned societies; President of the Westminster and Middlesex Hospitals; President of the Seamen's Hospital Society; President of the Westminster General Dispensary; President of the Royal National Life-boat Institution; President of the Royal United Service Institution; President of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; Vice-President of the Royal Humane Society; Vice-President of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society; Vice-Patron of Charing-cross Hospital; a Director of the British Institution; and a Trustee of the British Museum, was the younger son of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, K.G., by his second wife, Frances Julia, third daughter of Peter Barrell, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, sister of Peter, Lord Gwydir. He was born Dec. 15, 1792, and was educated for the naval profession. He entered the Royal Navy in March, 1805, on board the Tribune frigate, commanded by Captain Robert H. A. Bennett; he was afterwards Midshipman in the Flame, in which ship he was actively employed on the coast of Catalonia, in 1809; and, as Midshipman of the Hydra, commanded a gun-boat, in co-operation with the patriots, on the coast of Andalusia in the following year. As acting Captain of the Caledonia, he took part in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, in 1813, and was present at the taking of Genoa, in 1814. He became a Captain in August, 1815; Rear-Admiral in 1850; a Vice-Admiral in 1857; and an Admiral in October, 1862. On retiring from active duty in the Navy, he devoted his time to literature and science. He was, on the 27th of November, 1816, created a Peer by the title of Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle. His Lordship passed many years in foreign travel, and in investigating the remains of ancient Egypt and the Holy Land, and he learnedly wrote on those subjects. He succeeded to the high family honours and princely estates of the Dukes of Northumberland on the death of his brother, Hugh, third Duke, on Feb. 11, 1847. He married, on Aug. 25, 1842, the Lady Eleanor Grosvenor, eldest daughter of Richard, second and present Marquis of Westminster; but by her (who survives him) he leaves no issue. His Grace was a Conservative in politics. He held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty from March to December, 1852. He was, in 1852, made a Privy Councillor, and in 1853 a Knight of the Garter. He was appointed Constable of Launceston Castle in 1847; and for a short time in 1852 he was Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. On his succession to the dukedom his Grace took an active part in the control and improvement of his extensive property. He was a nobleman not only of princely position, but of a princely soul. His liberality, benevolence, and desire to do good to all within his reach were unceasing. He was ever looking to, and spending large sums of money in promoting, the comfort of his poorer tenantry. He erected ten new churches at his own cost in populous but neglected districts. He, at enormous cost, restored and beautified Alnwick Castle, the grand old feudal residence of the Percys of Northumberland. He was, moreover, a munificent patron of men of letters and science. To the general public regret and to the grief of all who knew him, his Grace died, on the 12th inst., at Alnwick Castle. By his death the barony of Prudhoe becomes extinct; the barony of Percy—a barony in fee—devolves on the Duke's grand-nephew and heir general, John James Hugh Henry, seventh and present Duke of Athole, in whom the above-mentioned coheirships also vest; while the other honours descend to the deceased Duke's aged cousin and heir male, the first Duke of Northumberland's grandson, the Earl of Beverley, now (in addition to his prior titles) Sir George Percy, fifth Duke and sixth Earl of Northumberland, Earl Percy, Baron Warkworth, and a Baronet, who was born in June, 1778, and married, in 1801, Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the Hon. Archibald Stewart Wortley-Mackenzie, and sister of James Archibald, Lord Wharncliffe, and has issue Algernon, Lord Lovaine, M.P.; Lord Josceline William Percy; Colonel Lord Henry Hugh Manvers Percy, V.C., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Lady Louisa Percy; and Margaret, Lady Hatherton. The historic and illustrious house of Percy is of origin as far back as the old duchy of Normandy itself; and by its alliances with the blood Royal of England, Scotland, France, and Spain, and by its great achievements, stands pre-eminent in rank and renown. The modern Dukes of Northumberland descend, in the female line, from the old noble race of Percy, thus—The Lady Elizabeth, only surviving child of Josceline, eleventh Earl of Northumberland, who succeeded to the baronial honours only of the family, married Charles, the sixth and proud Duke of Somerset, and their son Algernon, seventh Duke of Somerset, having been summoned to Parliament as Baron Percy, was created Earl of Northumberland, with remainder (having no male issue) to Sir Hugh Smithson, who had married his daughter and sole heiress. Sir Hugh, who thus succeeded to the earldom of Northumberland and assumed the surname of Percy, in 1750, was created Duke of Northumberland, Oct. 22, 1766. He was grandfather of the Duke just dead and of his successor, the Earl of Beverley, the present Duke. After lying in state at Alnwick Castle, and at Northumberland House, Strand, the remains of the deceased Duke will be interred to-day (Saturday) in the family burial-place, Westminster Abbey. In honour to his memory, as its late valued President, the Royal National Life-boat Institution has instructed all its branches throughout the British Isles to hoist the flags of the life-boats half-mast high from daylight to sunset on the day of the funeral. We give on page 177 a Portrait of his Grace, from the painting by Thomas Grant, R.A.



CARDINAL WISEMAN.

His Eminence Nicholas Wiseman, D.D., Cardinal Priest of the ancient Church of St. Pudentiana at Rome, one of the most eminent Catholic prelates of modern times, was the scion of a highly respectable Irish family, apparently a branch of the old Essex line, of which the present Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, Bart., is the male representative. The first settler in Ireland was Symon Wiseman, of Bandon Bridge, in the county of Cork, whose eldest son, William Wiseman, represented the borough of Bandon in Parliament, in 1634. His first wife was no less a personage than Catherine, eldest daughter of Edmund Spenser, the poet. The Cardinal, through his mother, was descended from the ancient family of Strange, of Waterford, which can be traced in the annals of that city to a remote period. Nicholas Strange, some time Sheriff of Waterford, died in 1637; and from him the Christian name of Nicholas came to the Prelate just dead. Cardinal Wiseman was himself the son of James Wiseman, Esq., of Waterford, of the firm of Wiseman Brothers, merchants of note and high standing at Seville, in Spain, by his wife Xaviera, daughter of Peter Strange, Esq., of Aylwardstown Castle, in the county of Kilkenny. He was born at Seville, on Aug. 2, 1802. He was sent from Spain, at an early age, to school at Waterford. Thence, when about seven years old, he went to St. Cuthbert's Catholic College, Ushaw, near Durham, of which the celebrated Dr. Lingard was the Vice-Principal. He proceeded, in 1818, to the English College at Rome, in company with five other youths, and was well received by Pope Pius VII. He there soon gave proofs of extraordinary abilities. At eighteen years of age he published, in Latin, a work on the Oriental languages, "Horæ Syriacæ," and bore off the gold medal at all competitions. Having obtained holy orders, the youthful priest, by wish of Pope Leo XII., preached at Rome a course of sermons in English. Under Leo XII., also, he was a Professor in the Roman University; and he succeeded in restoring the English College at Rome, and was named its President. Here he educated many priests for ministering in England. He was then also agent of the English Vicars Apostolic with the Holy See. In 1835 Dr. Wiseman, whose fame as a preacher had extended, came to lecture at the Sardinian Chapel in Lincoln's-inn-fields on the doctrines of his Church; and in the following year he preached a course of Lent lectures at Moorfields Chapel. These discourses made a great public sensation. Dr. Wiseman, on the 8th of June, 1840, received episcopal consecration from Cardinal Franzoni, being made Bishop of Melipotamus *in partibus infidelium*, and coadjutor Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District. He was also named President of St. Mary's College, Oscott. Dr. Wiseman displayed much literary power at this time in his articles in the *Dublin Review* and other publications. The year 1850 brought about the most remarkable event of his life. There had been four vicariates in connection with the Roman Catholic Communion up to 1840, when the number was doubled—the titles being the London, the Western, the Eastern, the Central, the Welsh, the Lancastrian, the York, and the Northern districts. In the autumn of 1850 the British public were startled by the announcement of the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in England. On the 29th of September, 1850, the Papal brief was issued; and in a Consistory, held on the 30th of the same month, Dr. Wiseman was made a Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster. The new Cardinal forwarded the Papal brief to England, accompanying it with the famous pastoral from himself, dated from the Flaminian Gate, no prelate but the Pope, as Bishop of Rome, having a right to date letters or pastorals from the Eternal City itself. In addition to the archbishopric of Westminster, twelve other sees were marked out—viz., Southwark, Birmingham, Northampton, Beverley, Hexham, Clifton, Liverpool, Newport and Minevia, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, and Shrewsbury. A perfect whirlwind of indignation burst forth from the Protestant population of England at this "Papal aggression," ending in the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act. The Cardinal was enthroned, on Dec. 6, 1850, in St. George's Church, Southwark. He then lost no time in endeavouring to throw oil on the troubled waters, by the publication of "An Appeal to the Reason and Good Feeling of the English People on the Subject of the Catholic Hierarchy." He continued in the peaceable exercise of his ecclesiastical functions, and often wrote or lectured upon matters of taste and science. His lectures on art especially, and his work the "Recollections of the Four Last Popes," attained considerable popularity. The Cardinal was a poet and also a dramatic writer. In 1859 "The Hidden Gem" was performed, with great applause, at the jubilee of the Roman Catholic College, Ushaw. He was the author of "Fabiola," a novel, dramatised by the Rev. Frederic Oakeley. The Cardinal was a foreign member of the Royal Society of Literature and a corresponding member of the Royal Asiatic Society. His Eminence was not only a thorough master of English, but also an admirable linguist with regard to Italian, French, Spanish, and most other Continental, and many Oriental, languages. He died, after a lingering and painful illness, on the 15th inst., at his town house, 8, York-place, Portman-square. He may be well said to have been, like Wolsey, "from his cradle a scholar, and a ripe and good one, exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading;" but, unlike the great Cardinal of the Tudor age, the Prelate of the time of Victoria was nowise "lofty and sour." The remains of the deceased Cardinal lay for some days in state in his house in York-place. They were thence removed to his pro-cathedral, St. Mary's, Moorfields, and were on Thursday last interred, with much and very splendid religious ceremony, in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Kensal-green. Our portrait of Cardinal Wiseman, on the preceding page, is from a portrait by Messrs. Moira and Haig.



SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM CAVENDISH DALYELL, BART.

Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalyell, seventh Baronet, of Binns, in the county of Linlithgow, Captain R.N., and a Commander of Greenwich Hospital, who died on the 16th inst., at his residence in Greenwich Hospital, was the fourth son of Sir Robert Dalyell, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of William Cunningham, twelfth Earl of Glencairn. He was born in 1784, and entered the Royal Navy in 1793. He there shared in much hard service. He was mate of the Seine at the capture of the French frigate La Vengeance, in 1800; he obtained official note for his conduct with the Antelope and Rattler, and he was severely wounded while gallantly endeavouring to cut out the Vimerieux from St. Valery in 1805. He became a Captain in 1814, and with a pension for wounds. He was subsequently made a Commander of Greenwich Hospital. He succeeded, in 1851, as seventh Bart., his brother, President Sir John Graham Dalyell, the distinguished writer on science and history. He married, in 1820, Maria, daughter of Anthony Teixiera Sampayo, Esq., of Peterborough House, Fulham; and had two sons, the younger of whom, Lieutenant Osborne William Dalyell, R.N., died in 1862, from the effect of wounds received at Sebastopol; and two daughters, Maria Christina, married to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Du Prat, R.A., Equerry to the Queen, and Elizabeth Grace, married to Gustavus G. Cornwall, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office, Ireland. Sir William is succeeded by his elder and only surviving son, now Sir Robert Alexander Osborne, the eighth Baronet, a barrister-at-law, and British Consul at Jassy, who was born in 1821. This family, in the male line, is one of the oldest in Scotland, representing the ancient Earls of Monteith; and, in the female line, springs from the celebrated Cavalier-General and rough soldier (celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in "Old Mortality"), Sir Thomas Dalyell, Commander of the Forces in Scotland at the Restoration, who was created, in 1685, a Baronet, with limitation to his heirs of entail. He was great-great-grandfather of the Baronet just deceased.



WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Penelope Powys was proved in London, on the 3rd inst., under £9000. The testatrix was the relict of the Hon. and Rev. Littleton Powys, Rector of Titchmarsh, who died in 1842, and was the daughter and coheir of James Hatsell, Esq., and sole surviving representative of John Hatsell, Esq., of Warden Park, Bencher of the Inner Temple, and Chief Clerk of the House of Commons. Her son Littleton, in 1853, took by Royal license the additional name of Hatsell. The testatrix has left some small charitable bequests—viz., to the Church Missionary Society, the Bible Society at Thrapstone, and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, each £10.

The will of William Bide, Esq., of Yeovil, Somersetshire, was proved in London under £70,000 personalty. The executors are Henry G. Andrews, of Rimpton; Francis Berryman, of Shepton Mallet; and Henry Marsh Watts, of Yeovil. To each of them there is a legacy of £100. To his wife he leaves an annuity of £1000 and a legacy of £1200, also the residue of his property, together with his residence and furniture, for her life; which, upon her decease, he bequeaths to his nephew, Thomas William Dampier, to whom he leaves an annuity of £500, and appoints him reversionary residuary legatee of both the personal and real estates, including his freeholds in the counties of Somerset and Dorset. There are annuities of £250 to each of his two nieces, Elizabeth Bide Dampier and Mary Ann Whetham, who are to receive £6000 each out of the residue upon the decease of the relict.

The will of William Sollory Grey, Esq., merchant, of Cullum-street, City, and of St. Leonards-on-Sea, was proved in London under £45,000 personalty; the acting executors and trustees being his partners, John Alexander Russell and Timothy Horsman Coles, Esqrs. The other executor and trustee appointed, John Grellier, Esq., of the Royal Exchange, renounced. To each of the executors he leaves a legacy of £200, free of duty. To his wife he has bequeathed the sum of £20,000 and the furniture, carriage, &c., and leaves her the estate he lately purchased called Malcolm Peth, at St. Leonards. He leaves liberal legacies to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Grey, and to other relatives and friends; and to Ragonath Abbajee, of Bombay, £200. To the Benevolent Society of Blues, £100. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother-in-law, the said John Alexander Russell.

The late John Hayes, Esq., of Shepherd's-bush, died intestate. His personal property was sworn under £30,000, and letters of administration were granted to his nephew, the Rev. Charles Hayes, of Edgingswell House, Torquay.

A physician, occupying a high official position in Massachusetts, says that since the beginning of the war there has been a remarkable decrease in cases of insanity among women, attributed by him to the various charitable and benevolent operations occasioned by the war, which have excited the sympathies and received the support of women.

In a communication made to the British Meteorological Society Mr. Glashier stated, as a result of an elaborate inquiry, that our climate during the last hundred years has altered—that, in fact, the temperature of the year is two degrees warmer now than it was then; the temperature of the month of January has increased still more, and the winter months are all much warmer.

During the homeward voyage, in November last, the Cunard Royal Mail Steam-ship Canada, while coming up the Irish Channel during a fearful gale, fell in with the disabled barque England, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Captain Hockley, of the Canada, determined to try and rescue the crew of the England, who had been almost reduced to despair, and, by the aid of a volunteer boat's crew and at great risk to all concerned, his purpose was successfully accomplished. The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, in recognition of this gallant conduct, has presented a sextant to Captain Hockley, a silver medal to Mr. Neville, fourth officer, and £5 each to three seamen of the Canada. A silver medal was also presented to Mr. Wilton, of Deptford, who joined the volunteer boat's crew.

A deputation from the British North American Association had an interview yesterday week with Mr. Cardwell, at the Colonial Office, with reference to the colonisation of the British territory in the north-west of America. Several gentlemen addressed Mr. Cardwell, urging the importance of the opening up of the vast territory lying between Canada and British Columbia. The immediate object of the deputation was to place before the Colonial Minister the facts in connection with a proposition which had been under consideration by the late Duke of Newcastle in July, 1863, for making arrangements between the Colonial Office and the Hudson's Bay Company for the colonisation of the vast territory lying between the Canadian boundary and British Columbia, known as Rupert's Land. The present unsettled state of the territory, which threatens the safety of the populated portion known as the Red River Settlement, renders it imperatively necessary to adopt prompt measures for the establishment of a Crown colony, with a view to avoid the risk, disorganisation, and danger to life and property. Lord Wharncliffe stated that, having been all through the country, he could bear his testimony to the absolute want of government at the Red River Settlement. In reply to the deputation Mr. Cardwell expressed the deep interest he felt in the colonisation of the north-west territory, and stated that, as soon as the arrangements now in progress with the Hudson's Bay Company were completed, provision would doubtless be made to create the Red River district into a Crown colony, as a first step to its admission into the contemplated confederation of all the British North American provinces. He had not yet received definite information from the Government of Canada on the subject, but he hoped that the whole matter would shortly be put in train for a final and satisfactory adjustment.

FINE ARTS.

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

A free water-colour exhibition has at last been organised; and the first display, just opened at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, has taken even artists by surprise. Whether our painters have advanced or retrograded since the days of Reynolds and Hogarth, Gainsborough and Wilson, the appreciation of, or, at all events, the desire to possess, their works has increased fifty or a hundred fold. The new and eminently English branch of art, painting in water colours, has chiefly evoked this increased demand, with its corresponding cultivation. Fashion and the speculative spirit have, it is true, probably contributed to these results. Many of the merchants of London and the North seem to buy collections of paintings merely as an investment; and a large proportion of the great middle class may purchase pictures, and especially water-colour drawings—which go so well with the light papers of the modern drawing-room—as a superior kind of upholstery. A vast amount of talent, either naturally mediocre or condemned so to be by a too ready market, is certainly absorbed in furnishing the cheap luxury and gratifying the rivalry of the new race of dwellers in suburban villas. Most assuredly, however, the demand having so greatly increased, it is but fair that the medium for supply should be similarly extended. Yet this has not been the case. Even since the establishment of the new society (now the Institute), the number of buyers has probably nearly doubled. Yet both water-colour societies, unlike other bodies of painters, have maintained the character of close monopolies, in so far that they admit no works for exhibition but those by a stated number of elected members. The water-colour artist not a member of either society has, therefore, been compelled to send his performances to exhibitions such as those of the Royal Academy and British Artists, where they run great risk of exclusion, and, if admitted, occupy a subordinate place, and are seen to much disadvantage in proximity to oil paintings. Then, again, there are restrictions imposed on membership of either water-colour society, to comply with which would be against both the inclination and interest of men who, perhaps of eminence as painters in oil, yet occasionally work in the handier medium of water. And this fact must be prominently kept in view. Let it not be supposed that this new exhibition consists only of works by young artists and unsuccessful candidates for admission into the old societies; though among the latter, as among those outside the pale of the Academy, there are many of far greater ability than the "members" who were not only elected long since, when the applicants were few, but who are now in their natural decline. So far from this, a very large portion of the drawings in this general exhibition are by artists of long-established reputation as oil painters.

That such an exhibition was urgently needed is by the event proved with unexpected force. The present collection comprises upwards of five hundred drawings of remarkably high average quality; and we understand that the enormous number of nearly twelve hundred drawings, &c., have been excluded from insufficiency of space. The Dudley Gallery—still so named from having formerly contained the fine collection of pictures belonging to Lord Ward, otherwise Dudley and Ward—has proved quite inadequate to fully and fairly carry out the intentions of the "promoters;" and whole classes of works proposed to be received have been declined. We regret, besides, to find some appearance of those expressed intentions not having in other respects been impartially carried out. It is to be observed that a "committee" has been formed, consisting almost entirely of artist contributors, and (while admitting the ability of these self-elected gentlemen) it yet seems a coincidence open to challenge that nearly every one should be represented on the walls more numerously and prominently than the great bulk of exhibitors—to say nothing of the army of rejected, and to shut our eyes to any suspicion of favouritism towards the relations and friends of the "committee." It is obvious that as this "committee" approaches in character an exclusive "society," so will the evil be repeated which a "general" water-colour exhibition should obviate. Of course, in a novel undertaking of this kind, and one that has proved of unexpected magnitude, there are many excuses for errors of detail. A great mistake was, probably, the allowing so little time for selection and arrangement. On this account we will merely mention that the "hanging" is very questionable. For the same reason also we would say nothing of the unexampled mass of errors in the catalogue, only that it is necessary to caution the visitors that, at least, the first edition contains innumerable inaccuracies in numbers, names, and titles, and that there is no attempt at arranging the index in alphabetical order.

The more than ordinary dearth of figure-subjects seems to bear out observations already made. It is immeasurably more difficult to draw a human being than a tree passably. Any slight bit of greenery will satisfy moderate tastes and purses; but we are all critics of the face and figure. Nevertheless, among the comparatively few figure-subjects are several of much merit. To come to particulars, after our long exordium, let us select for first mention two drawings of high-land shieling interiors, with an old fellow in each, by Mr. J. Richardson, which are freely and purely painted, as well as very characteristic and luminous. In one (see No. 48) Sandie is practising on the bag-pipes, and nothing can be more humorously truthful than the expression of contented enjoyment with which—his long upper lip distended, baboon fashion, and his small grey eyes half closed—he listens to that music which Haydon compared to all the devils in Hades singing through their noses while squeezing them with finger and thumb. Mr. G. J. Pimwell, who has recently illustrated an edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield," has, like Mr. F. Walker (of the old society) and other of our designers for the wood-engraver, exhibited a drawing the subject of which is taken from the book he had illustrated in simple black and white. The resemblance to Mr. Walker is still closer, for Mr. Pimwell's drawing (225) seems directly imitative of that artist's style; therefore, our admiration for its merits is less cordial than it would otherwise be. Anything more charmingly felicitous in its way than a small drawing (210), near the preceding, of a girl pursuing a butterfly, by Mr. George Thomas, we hav seldom seen. More ambitious in aim is Mr. W. B. Scott's repree sentation (69) of the return, after long absence, of a Crusader-who, half knight, half palmer, presents an appearance so, grotesque as to be scarcely recognised by his astonished wife. This drawing, while it affords traces of that antiquarianism and fertile inventiveness which give interest to this artist's wall-paintings at Wallington illustrative of Northumbrian history, betrays also in the feeble drawing of the conventional faces those technical shortcomings which detract much from the value of all his works. Mr. Cave Thomas, also, though a painter of high theoretic culture, does not heighten our anticipations of the mural paintings upon which he is engaged in the Marylebone Church, by a drawing, hot in tone, from an incident in the life of Dante (131), a subject treated some years since by Mr. Elmore; and a scene from an old play, the legs of the figures being obviously out of proportion. Great praise is due to Mr. Simeon Solomon for his strenuous efforts at an originality in choice of subject and conception, which makes us forget some mere eccentricities of composition and treatment, and some want of what may be called naturalness. We especially commend to the visitor's attention the genuine art-feeling in this young artist's subject from the Old Testament (455), representing the nocturnal visit of a "Son of God" to one of the daughters of men; and his "Antinous Dionysiacus" (239), where the beautiful youth (acting what he addresses) so much resembles the statue of the wine-god to whom he is offering libations. By Mr. J. A. Pasquier there is a picturesque drawing, rich in colour and tone, of an armed and corsleted "Escort" (87) on the road after sundown. Mr. J. Burr has a too pinky but clever study of "An Old Castilian" (252), very droll in character; and there is an artistic study of a Malay-looking woman (280), by Mr. H. W. Phillips.

Mr. E. J. Poynter is not seen to so much advantage as a figure-painter in the simpler vehicle of water as in oil. Perhaps his best drawing in this class here (we shall speak of his landscapes later) is "Beware!" (376)—a girl at the edge of a fish-pond in the terraced garden of an old red-brick mansion, holding a net in one hand as she casts crumbs to the unwary fish with the other. But this, with some very good qualities, is somewhat heavy, and "woolly" in texture. Mr. J. Jopling (whose "Fluffy" we some time since engraved) is the only artist, as far as we have observed, of either of the established societies who has contributed sketches to this gallery.

A sweet head of a girl (53), by Mr. E. Taylor (reminding us of similar studies in oil by Mr. Eddis); an effective fencing scene (106), by Mr. A. H. Marsh; the "Lullaby" (119), by Mr. G. G. Kilburne, promising for its imitative carefulness; as likewise may be said of a study of an old woman (178), by Mr. J. Pelham; a scene of child-life (146), by Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald, which we like better than his supernatural subjects; a study for an exhibited picture (277), and other drawings by Mr. C. Rossiter; a small girl's head, by Mr. W. Gale; and a masterly sketch (473) by Mr. C. W. Andrews, incidentally illustrative of the costumes and vegetation of the Philippine Islands; a large head, called a "German Free Lance" (431), by Mr. J. D. Linton (the flesh broad and good in tone); and pen-and-ink drawing by Mr. J. Charles—all deserve notice.

The ladies are well represented in this department. Miss J. Russel, though leaving something to desire in the faces, takes a distinguished place as a colourist in a scene from "Othello" (58), with Emilia finding Desdemona benumbed with terror at the first explosion of her lord's jealousy; and in a drawing of a gallant "Waiting" (93) at the place of assignation, somewhat doubtful of treachery. A drawing, illustrative of Keats's "Isabel" (139), by Miss L. Wormald, seems to have fine qualities, though hung too high for fair examination. We regret to see Miss R. Solomon forsaking a walk of art in which she did exceedingly well for subjects, or rather treatment, which, even if it looked original, would be a poor exchange. Miss O. P. Gilbert's "Spanish Lady" (164); "A Study" (197), by Miss C. M. Beresford; drawings by Miss Eliza Martin; and "The Hop-picker" (205), by Miss Edith Dunn, are to be commended for their assured merit as well as promise.

Two drawings, in which the interest is divided between figures and landscape, leave a distinct impression. The one called "Shade and Sunshine" (124), by Mr. R. Tucker, is startlingly truthful. The scene is on the Devonshire or Cornish coast. In the foreground shade a sturdy fisherman mends a lobster-pot as he talks to his little daughter; within the harbour formed by a jetty are some fishing-smacks; and out beyond, in the sunshine, gleams the turquoise sea, at the foot of a promontory which rears itself with wonderful sharpness through the perfectly impalpable atmosphere. The other drawing, styled "Ite Domum—venit Hesperus" (24), represents a party of Roman peasants on their way home across the Campagna at the approach of night with its treacherous malaria. This work is by an Italian artist, M. J. Tapiro, and is valuable, not only for breadth and vigour of execution, but for its accurate presentment of the Roman peasant without the usual picturesque embellishment, and for its depiction of the great Roman plain at a season when travellers seldom see it.

The great drawback to enjoyment, more especially of the mass of landscapes and still-life by new aspirants for public favour here, is the number of reproductions, *ad nauseum*, of the styles of popular painters. There are scores of close imitations of Foster, Duncan, W. Hunt, F. Tayler, and the rest. This is in every way a mistake, even on the low pecuniary ground. People buy names nowadays, and will pay anything for them; but they will give little for a counterfeit, even if it should be better than the original. A painter must have a manner of his own—it matters little what. If he can only make himself notorious—say, as a sort of artistic Brother Ignatius—so much the better; he will find not only purchasers but critics disposed to discover endless beauties, thereby, of course, showing their own superior taste.

To record all the instances of imitation in this gallery would be waste of time; let us rather continue to make known the proper merit of artists with whom the public should be better acquainted. Mr. G. Mawley, then, takes a foremost place among the "new men" in landscape, with several rustic subjects, ranging from the chill, cheerless gloom of a late autumn evening (88) to the brightness of midsummer (452 and 460) and the sultry sunniness of harvest-time in the field (207), and in an old barn interior (211). The last is an extremely fine drawing, unsurpassed for rich, glowing effectiveness. One or two of the others may be reminiscent of Birket Foster; but if so, the reminiscence is in their favour, for they are less finical in their elaboration. A small drawing, by Mr. J. W. North, of a picturesque "Old Court, Somerset" (263), with the low sun lingering on the quaint old house, has splendid depth of gemlike colour, and a figure in the foreground shade is touched in with exquisite delicacy. The landscapes by Mr. Poynter, though looking as if painted from photographs, and in the case of two views at Pau leaving us in doubt almost whether daylight or moonlight is intended, nevertheless evince, especially where colour is less subordinated to breadth of shadow, as in the "Salmon Pool on the Conway" (322), much delicate and artistic observation.

Mr. J. Nash, jun. (son of the well-known painter), is a young artist who will certainly win a distinguished position. He exhibits, besides a large drawing of Glencoe, a view (173) of Nice from the neighbouring heights (described as "The Ardgour Hills" in the catalogue), which, though some would call it a little pre-Raphaelitic, is admirably drawn, singularly true in effect, and thoroughly conscientious in the realisation of detail. Mr. H. Moore is represented by a large and important drawing, though rather spotty in effect, "Lochian Elan" (141); he also sends some excellent etchings. We find comparatively-matured mastery, and that grasp of broad gradations which generally comes only with long practice, in a drawing by an artist, Mr. J. H. Scott, whose name is new to us. We allude to "Evening in the Valley of Lauterbrunnen" (67), where the vast spaces of sharply-defined shadow and sunlight, so difficult to preserve in relative value, are very successfully rendered. By the same there is a good study of "The Oldest Oak in Surrey" (382). Mr. A. Severn contributes a sunset view of Rome (where, by-the-way, the artist's father is English Consul); together with several large drawings of London from the Thames, seen under its too common aspects, and in one instance after sundown; also a still larger study of waves breaking on a solitary shore by moonlight—truly a "wild waste of water." Let us at once admit the feeling shown in this selection of themes, and let us thank the artist specially for indicating the subjects of weird mystery and gloomy grandeur afforded by London and the Thames mantled with all their smoke and fog. But, on the other hand, it seems to us that the great test of such representations of exceptional effect is not so much whether they are very specious at first sight, for this result can be got by mere artistic tricks (witness a charcoal or pastel sketch), but rather whether they will grow in verisimilitude, as grows our recollection. If Mr. Severn's drawings will not bear the application of this test, it must in fairness be remembered that to succeed perfectly in representation which must of necessity be drawn to a great extent from memory demands powers and genius of the very highest order.

A long list remains of names belonging either to well-known water colourists or oil painters, whose generally familiar qualities are more or less reflected in their drawings. Bare mention of their appearance will therefore suffice. Such are Messrs. R. Redgrave, R.A., represented in an autumnal view (299); Vicat Cole—a scene in Surrey, as usual (341); G. Wolfe—in seacoast pieces; J. Mogford, who, in his large view off the Land's End (202), takes at once, in water colours, the position he has been slowly winning in oil; G. Hering, J. Peel, W. Gosling, J. W. Oakes; Harry Johnson—drawings of those Grecian subjects by which he is best known; Frank Dillon—interesting views in Austria, Egypt, and Madeira; C. F. Williams—a well-remembered representation of "Afterglow, Southampton Water" (191); F. Walton and N. O. Lupton (both winners of the Academy Turner medal); R. Beavis—a refined drawing, "On the Coast of Northumberland" (389); H. Holiday, E. Hargitt, C. E. Johnson, C. P. Knight, C. J. Lewis; and Miss Blunden, whose Devonshire views, though a little crude, have striking truthfulness. Very well deserving notice, also, are the drawings (though reminding one of a popular mannerism easy of imitation) of Messrs. W. Coleman, C. Earle, and W. P. Burton; those of Mr. J. Needham, which derive, however, some of their prettiness from undue forcing of colour; good examples of tone by Messrs. T. Hart and R. T. Pain; the broad and powerful effects of Mr. F. Powell; marine pieces and coast scenes by Messrs. S. Vincent, W. R. Beverley, the well-known scene-painter; C. R. Aston, A. E. Stannus, and G. M. Atkinson; together with contributions by W. Moore, G. Barnard, A. Ditchfield, W. H. Millais (brother of the well-known painter), A. W. Weedon, T. J. Soper, A. Hammet, F. G. Reynolds, J. Hitchins, and J. C. Robinson; drawings of or with animals by C. Haucock, T. G. Cooper, and H. Birtles; some good views in Caen by T. R. M'Quoid, and other architectural drawings by G. J. Niemann and Miss V. Colkett; and still-life pieces by J. Sherrin (by whom are some of the best), S. T. Whiteford, R. P. Burcham, and Miss H. Coleman.

MUSIC.

This evening is the last of the season at Her Majesty's Theatre. There only remains Mr. Harrison's benefit, which is announced to take place on Thursday, the 9th of March.

At the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, Gounod's new opera, "The Mock Doctor" ("Le Médécin Malgré Lui"), has been for some time in active preparation, and will, it is expected, be produced next week.

Mr. Ella, the able director of the Musical Union, has, according to custom, issued the "Record" of the last (the twentieth) season of that distinguished society. The "Record," we may remind our musical readers, is by no means a mere book of the concerts of last season, though it includes them all, and contains, moreover, additional matter of much interest to every amateur of music, the whole forming a pamphlet of permanent value, which ought to have a place in every musical library. The books of each concert of last season contain critical remarks, full of taste and discernment, on the various works performed and other information respecting them. The pamphlet now issued includes new matter, which will render it an important book of reference. In addition to what has already been given to the public, this record of last season contains a general view of the state and prospects of the Musical Union; a biographical notice and portrait (an admirable likeness) of the late lamented Meyerbeer, and an analysis of his chef-d'œuvre, "Les Huguenots," both from Mr. Ella's pen, full of interesting matter, and containing particulars respecting that illustrious man hitherto unknown to the public. From the dedication to the Right Hon. Sir George Clark, Bart., the chairman of the committee, we learn with much satisfaction that Mr. Ella's plan of establishing an institute in connection with the Musical Union approaches its full accomplishment. On this head Mr. Ella says:—"The Musical Union Institute continues to afford to young and meritorious artists the assistance of its library; also an opportunity of displaying their talent, and friendly advice as to their musical career. Should the projects contemplated at Kensington, in the interests of music, hold out a certainty of permanent accommodation for a public musical library and institute, which I have so long and urgently desired to accomplish, I shall be fully prepared to fulfil those conditions set forth in the prospectus of 1860, irrespective of further donations—viz., the presentation of my library and musical instruments, and at my decease £1000 in money. The opulent *dilettanti* of this country, who lavish their millions upon works of the sister arts, will, I hope, second my efforts, and bestow some of their surplus riches for the encouragement of music, the professors of which are proverbially bountiful in the exercise of their talent in the cause of charity."

The first trial of new orchestral pieces composed for the Musical Society of London took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening, last week. The following pieces were tried:—Symphony in C major—Arthur O'Leary; Introduction and Allegro for pianoforte and orchestra—Alice Mary Smith; Overture ("King Lear")—Frederic Archer; Symphony in C—Henry Gadsby; Two marches—C. A. Barry; Overture—James Lea Summers. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. All these pieces evinced much talent and were favourably received. The largest share of applause was bestowed upon Mr. Gadsby's symphony, and the next upon Miss Alice Mary Smith's solo for the pianoforte, accompanied by the orchestra; the success of this last piece being heightened by the admirable manner in which it was performed by the young lady herself. The second trial of new orchestral works is to take place, at the same place, on the 22nd of November next.

The concerts of the Philharmonic Society this season are, as usual, to be eight in number, and to take place on the following Monday evenings:—March 20, April 3; May 1, 15, and 29; June 12 and 26, and July 10. The terms of subscription for the season and the prices of admission to single concerts are the same as heretofore.

At the Monday Popular Concert of this week the instrumental pieces consisted of Mozart's quintet in G minor, for two violins, two violas, and violoncello; Beethoven's pianoforte Sonata Pastorale in D, op. 28; Tartini's violin sonata, "Didone Abbandonata;" and Beethoven's sonata in G, for the piano and violin. Herr Strauss was the principal violinist, and M. Hallé the pianist. The singers were Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Cummings. Miss Wynne sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" and Mr. Harold Thomas's song, "Wind of the Western Sea," a charming composition, which was warmly applauded. Mr. Cummings sang two beautiful songs by Benedict—"The Lullaby" and "L'Addio del Marinare." The hall was quite full.

The 124th anniversary festival of the Madrigal Society was held at Freemasons' Hall on Thursday, last week. This time-honoured society (the oldest musical association in England, and probably in Europe) was founded in the year 1741, and from that time to this has pursued the even tenor of its way, in spite of all the vicissitudes of taste and fashion. The class of music to which the Madrigal Society devotes itself is for all time, and will live in England as long as there is a taste for the finest vocal harmony in existence. The meeting of last week was as animated and agreeable as usual. The chair was occupied by the president of the society, Sir George Clark, Bart., a zealous Madrigalian and an accomplished gentleman; and there was a goodly attendance of members and visitors. A fine selection of pieces, from the works of Palestrina, Ward, Ravenscroft, Wilbye, Boyce, Luca, Marenzio, Morley, and other great masters of the olden time, was sung in the antique fashion by the company as they sat round the table, the time being given with great firmness by M. Cipriani Potter.

The Beethoven Society, which continues to give its weekly concerts at Willis's Rooms, is—we will not say a formidable rival of but an effective coadjutor to the Monday Popular Concerts. The two establishments are similar in plan, and similar, too, in the way in which the plan is carried out. The Beethoven Society gives admirable selections of the most classical chamber music, instrumental and vocal, and in its performances the most accomplished artists are uniformly employed. At the concert of Saturday last the programme included Haydn's 81st quartet in G; Beethoven's pianoforte sonata in D, op. 16; Mendelssohn's pianoforte caprice in E; and Beethoven's posthumous quartet in C sharp minor. The performers of these pieces were—violins, Messrs. Sainton and Pollitzer; viola, Mr. Doyle; violoncello, Mr. G. Collins; and pianoforte, Mr. Otto-Goldschmidt. The vocal performers were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Rose Hersee, and Signor Garcia. At the concert of this evening Mdme. Arabella Goddard is announced to appear.

Mr. Amott, the organist of Gloucester Cathedral and conductor of the Triennial Festival of that city, died suddenly a few days ago. His untimely death is much regretted; for he was not only an excellent musician, but a worthy and amiable man.

THE THEATRES.

As the season progresses, the management of Drury Lane develop their programme. On Monday Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's drama of "Richelieu" was performed, and Mr. Phelps supported the character of the Cardinal with his usual power. The cast is otherwise efficient. Mr. Marston, as Baradas; Mr. Edmund Phelps, as De Mauprat; and Mr. W. Lacy, as the Sieur de Beringhen, leave nothing to be desired. The heroines are not of equal importance, but they are well provided for. Mrs. H. Vezin was Julie de Mortemar, and Miss H. Howard Marion de Lorme.

The indisposition of Miss Bateman continues, and, accordingly, Mr. Webster himself has come to the rescue. "Masks and Faces" is now performing; and, with the manager as Triplet and Mrs. Stirling as Pegg Woffington, cannot fail of being attractive. Mr. Toole, also, adds to the hilarity of the evening in the amusing farce entitled "Ici on parle Francais."

The *Frankfort Journal* recently announced that the Swiss Confederation had prohibited the publication of the encyclical in Switzerland. The *Bund* contradicts this news by stating—first, that the Federal Council has not adopted any such measure; secondly, that it would have had no authority for doing so, had it wished.

Archæology of the Month.

ARCHÆOLOGY has lost a munificent supporter by the lamented death of the Duke of Northumberland. His Grace, for many years, took unceasing interest in the explorations of the Roman Wall which have been carried out from time to time. When the Archæological Institute visited Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1852, the Duke ordered a complete investigation to be made of the station of Bremenium, which was executed and made the subject of a communication to the society by Dr. Bruce, whose work on the Roman Wall the Duke also assisted with his purse. He likewise had made at his cost a survey of the Roman wall and roads in Northumberland, by Mr. Mac Lauchlan, whom he also, according to the *Builder*, "deputed to make a chart of the county, showing the numerous British camps and consequent points of occupation by our pre-historic predecessors, a task not yet completed." The third edition of Dr. Bruce's "Roman Wall," with the results of the excavations of the last ten years, and a map of the wall from Mac Lauchlan's survey, and additional illustrations, has just been announced for publication. The Duke's permanent commission to the late Mr. Wykeham Archer to draw other antiquities in Northumberland we mentioned in our recent notice of that artist. His Grace also had printed for private distribution illustrations of the architecture of Alnwick, Prudhoe, and Warkworth Castles, by Jewitt, Le Keux, and Delamotte; besides a large volume "On the Military and Feudal Architecture of Northumberland," with illustrations of the peculiarities of Northumberland castles and peles. The Duke also spent considerable sums of money in making excavations at Greaves Ash and other early British camps in the fastnesses of the Cheviot Hills. His Grace distinguished his accession to the dukedom by commencing the restoration of his principal seats—Sion House, Northumberland House, and Alnwick Castle: upon the latter, intrusted to Mr. Salvin, and in which the rebuilding was very extensive, the Duke is said to have expended a quarter of a million sterling, the Prudhoe Keep Tower being the great distinctive and memorial work. Nearly 800 workmen are said to have been employed on some occasions at Alnwick. Visitors to the British Museum cannot fail to remember the Prudhoe Lions, which indicate the early study of the Duke (then Lord Prudhoe) of Egyptian antiquities on the banks of the Nile; and one of the towers at Alnwick contains a museum of relics, chiefly the result of his travels and discoveries. A glance at the memoir of his Grace in our Obituary column will show that these refined pursuits did not divert his Grace from the philanthropic work of benefiting his tenantry by the erection of churches and cottages, the latter at an expense of £100,000.

At the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute was read a paper, by Mr. J. Burtt, "On a Book of Ordinances of the City of Worcester." Among those of popular interest are annual payments, dating from very early times, for ringing "day-bell" and "bow-bell"—the latter being the same as the curfew, although now rung at eight instead of nine, as at the time of the ordinance. There is no local explanation of the term "bow-bell;" but Mr. Burtt considered reasonable the suggestion of Mr. C. Wolff, Town Clerk of Worcester city, that, as the curfew of London was rung at Bow Church, the name of that church was adopted in other places and applied to the bell. Mr. W. H. Tregelles gave an elaborate description of the encampment on Wimbledon-common, popularly known as "Cæsar's Camp." Mr. Tregelles considers it to be impossible to settle definitely the period to which these remains belong; but he described and criticised the different views which have been put forth on the subject by various authorities, and expressed a hope that the camp—whether it was originally the scene of a village and cattle inclosure of the Britons, or an encampment of the Romans, or the stronghold of Saxon or Danish warriors, or of each in succession—should not be destroyed; but that, in making any future arrangement for the allotment of the common, this interesting relic, round which many historic associations cluster, should be preserved, or, at worst, be adapted as a promenade or pleasure-ground. In our early notice of the Wimbledon Park movement we advocated the conservation of the form of this circular intrenchment, which the country people have long called the "Rounds," and modern map-makers have set down as Cæsar's camp. The late Dr. Roots, F.S.A., recollected this designation for sixty years; he possessed several antiquities, apparently Roman, found on Wimbledon-common; he was strongly of opinion that Cæsar crossed the Thames at Kingston—ancient Moreford, or the great ford—at least with his infantry, and that he occupied this intrenchment whilst preparing for the conflict. This opinion of so accredited a local antiquary as Dr. Roots, undoubtedly, strengthend the popular designation of "Cæsar's Camp;" and he imagined the fierce struggle with the troops of Cassivelaunus to have taken place on the Middlesex bank of the river immediately above Kingston, where many relics of a warlike description have been found by the ballast-heavers, similar to those discovered in this neighbourhood, as explained by Dr. Roots in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx.; and in vol. xxxi. is a paper by A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., respecting the intrenchment. A few of the relics are engraved in Brayley's "History of Surrey," vol. iii.: one is a spearhead of bronze, found on Wimbledon-common, near Kingston-hill, on which, in Aubrey's time, stood the gallows, "in a dry gravel-ground, where they often find Roman urns."

We may here mention that Dr. Guest has opportunely reprinted, for private distribution, the able memoir which he read to the Archæological Institute in 1863, on "Julius Cæsar's Invasion of Britain," to which a fresh interest will be imparted by the publication of the Emperor's "Histoire de Jules César." Dr. Guest, it will be recollected, adopts Deal as the place of Cæsar's landing.

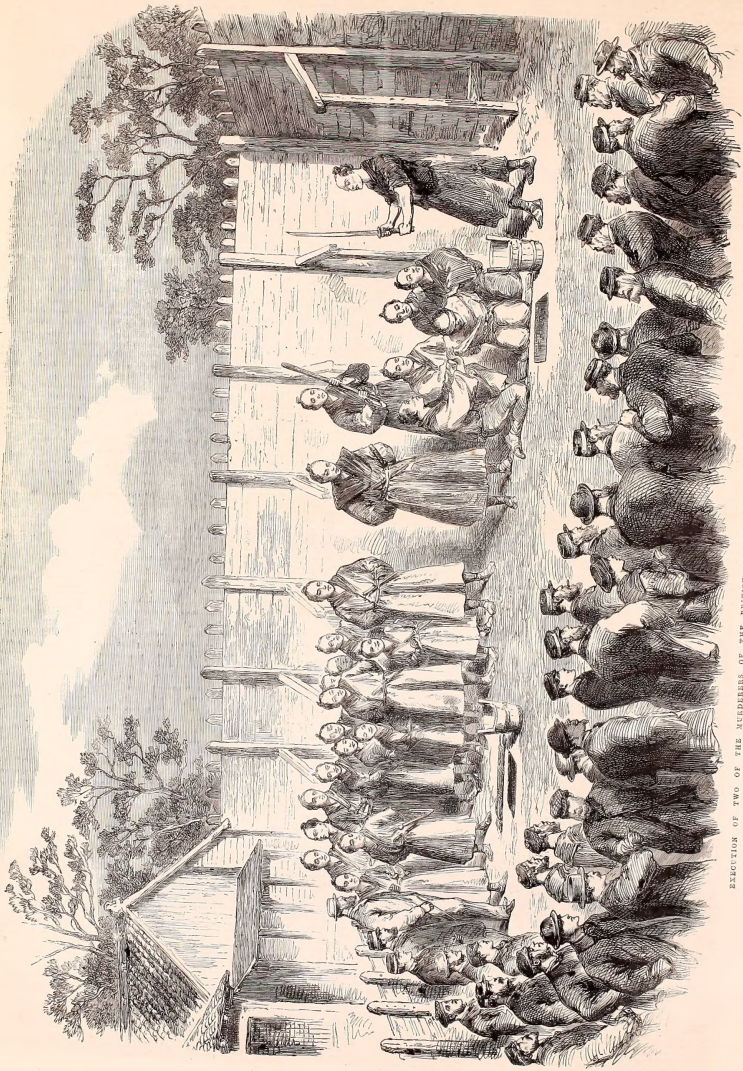
The Librarian to the Corporation of London, at Guildhall, William Turner Alchin, died on the 3rd inst., after a few days' illness, at the age of seventy-six. He formerly practised as a solicitor at Winchester, and during the latter part of his residence there he was engaged in the compilation of indexes to the ecclesiastical registers, &c., of Salisbury and the former city, which labours have been of the utmost importance to the genealogist and antiquary. Upon the retirement of Mr. Herbert from the Guildhall Library, in 1845, Mr. Alchin succeeded to the office, which he held at the time of his death. He was much esteemed for his courtesy to visitors to the library. His valuable indexes to the ancient records of the Corporation, and his calendar of the wills enrolled in the Court of Hustings of London, attest his untiring industry and usefulness in the position he so long and so ably occupied. Mr. W. H. Overall, who has officiated as librarian for six years, is, we understand, a candidate as Mr. Alchin's successor.

The "Ragged Regiment," or "Waxwork," at Westminster Abbey, which was withdrawn from public exhibition, and has been shut up in presses, over Abbot Islip's Chapel, since 1839 (see "Curiosities of London," p. 753), has just been resorted to for artistic accuracy by Mr. Maclise, in painting the figure of Nelson for his nearly-completed picture for the House of Lords; the painter having borrowed the hat from the effigies of the great Admiral for the above purpose. It has been suggested that the Art Department should borrow other relics from the same quarter for exhibition at South Kensington.

The Museum of Autographs and Literary Curiosities formed by Mr. John Sainsbury has just been dispersed by auction. Among the Shakspeare documents disposed of were the following:—

Indenture of bargain and sale between Henry Walker, citizen and minstrel, of London, and William Shakespeare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, gentleman; William Johnson, citizen and vintner, of London; John Jackson and John Hemyng, of London, gentleman, for £140, of a house or tenement, with the appurtenances, situated within the precincts of the late Black Fryers, London, &c., March 10, 1612—£55 (Mr. J. O. Halliwell. Conveyance of the premises in Blackfriars (described in the preceding document) by John Jackson and John Hemynge, of London, to John Greene, of Clement's Inn, and Mathew Morrys, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, gentleman, according to the true intent and meaning of the last will and testament of William Shakespeare, deceased, late of Stratford aforesaid, gentleman, &c.—£50 (Ellis).

A new autograph of Shakspeare has just been added to the treasures of the Bodleian Library. In the middle of the titlepage of a small 8vo. Aldine edition of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," published in 1502, is inscribed in small letters Wm. Shr. in ink, which has faded to a reddish brown colour. It was purchased at the recent sale of Mr. Edkins's library, at the price of £9. From a minute examination of the autograph, detailed in the *Athenæum*, No. 1944, it appears that this little volume had belonged to Shakspeare at an early period of his life; then, when old, he gave it away, at that time writing his contracted name on the titlepage; that the volume subsequently passed into the possession of W. Hall, and was given by him to Thomas Nash, sixty-four years after Shakspeare's death.



EXECUTION OF TWO OF THE MURDERERS OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS IN JAPAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

EXECUTION OF TWO OF THE MURDERERS OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS IN JAPAN.

OUR Special Artist and Correspondent at Yokohama has sent us the sketch we have engraved of the scene at the execution of two Japanese supposed to have been accomplices in the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird. His letter, dated Dec. 17, describes the affair as follows:—

"Yesterday, at one o'clock, Consul Vyse, accompanied by several members of the Legation, came to me and told me to put paper and a pencil in my pocket, to mount my horse and follow him, to see the execution of two Japanese connected with the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird. After half an hour's ride, we arrived at the place of execution, outside of which were about one hundred horses, belonging to officers and merchants of Yokohama, who had already assembled inside the inclosure. We dismounted, and walked through the large wooden gateway. We were shown into a courtyard surrounded by high bamboo palisade, where numerous spectators were waiting, smoking and talking. In the court were two oblong holes, and near these holes was a matting of straw for the victims to kneel upon, the holes being intended to receive their heads; on the right side of the holes were two buckets of water and ladles. Several Yakunin were walking about and talking with some of the officers of the Legation. After waiting more than an hour, we heard the Judges reading the judgment to the prisoners, who, when the lecture was over, gave a most unearthly yell, which, accompanied by shuffling of feet, caused the Europeans to fancy that the devil had broken loose, and for a moment there was quite a panic. However, the Japanese interpreter explained to us the reason, and all was quiet again. The first prisoner's eyes were then blindfolded and his arms firmly bound by cords. He was led in by four men, and he knelt on the straw with his head over the hole. Four men held him, though he appeared as cool as possible, never moving a muscle. The executioner, who appeared delighted with his occupation, had a sword with a bamboo scabbard handed to him. He dipped his hands in water and wound a piece of white cotton round the hilt. He then took off the scabbard and placed himself in position. The four men who were holding the prisoner now bared his shoulders. I confess that I felt sick at all these preparations, and while the executioner made several feints I turned my head away; but I heard a dull thud and looked round, and where the man had before been kneeling a headless trunk lay bleeding. The executioner had severed the man's head with one masterly blow, and as easily as one would cut a carrot. The man's head fell into the hole; water was thrown upon it, and the next victim was then carried in, for he, being wounded by several sword cuts, one in the leg, was unable to walk. He was not so steady as the other, and asked the executioner several times if it was not yet time (*madosoi?*). His head went off at one blow, like the other. The heads were washed and put into mat bags. As you may believe, I was glad to get away. In making the sketch I have chosen the moment when there was nothing to shock the spectators. These two men, it seems, were friends of the murderers, and had avowed their intention to kill some foreigners. They had left their province in company with the other two. After the murder they were traced to the Hakoni Mountains, where they were captured; but the elder one fought with his captors, which accounts for the several cuts that he had received. It is said that they have given some clue as to where the actual murderers may be discovered; and it is very probable that the other two will also be brought to justice. This is the first time since Japan has been opened to us that executives have been executed in consequence of misdeeds against foreigners. This, it seems, is a sign that the Tycoon's Government is desirous of continuing friendly relations with foreigners."



THE DAIBODDH, OR COLOSSAL BRONZE IMAGE OF A BUDDHIST IDOL, IN THE TEMPLE OF KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THE BUDDHIST IDOL DAIBOODH, IN THE TEMPLE OF KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

IT will be remembered that the two British officers, Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird, of the 20th Regiment, who were murdered near the Temple of Kamakura, in Japan, two or three months ago, had ridden to that place from Yokohama for the purpose of seeing the "Daibootz," or "Daibeuh," a colossal bronze image or Buddhist idol, which is one of the greatest objects of curiosity to all foreign visitors. We present an Engraving of the Daibooth, from a drawing by Mr. F. L. Bodwell. The image is about 60 ft. high, and so large that five persons can stand in the two palms of the hands, and five more can sit across the joined thumbs. The bronze is hollow, and at the base of the figure is a cell which serves for a shrine. The idol, which was formerly gilt all over, is cross-legged, and with folded hands, in an attitude of meditative repose, in the midst of a garden inclosed by massive walls. It rested originally upon an immense lotus-flower, and was sheltered beneath a wooden edifice supported by nearly a hundred pillars. On each side of the gateway was an image, 24 ft. high, with the face of a lion; that on the left side having its mouth open, and its hands stretched out, while the image on the right side has its mouth shut, and its hand drawn back. These figures were meant to represent the two great principles of nature—those of action and sufferance, giving and taking, generation and corruption, life and death—which are an essential part of the Buddhist creed. The Daibooth itself is an embodiment of Amida, the Supreme Being, as conceived by the prevalent religious opinion of three hundred millions of mankind.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Travels in Central Asia. By Arminius Vámbéri. (Murray.) The "accursed hunger for gold" scarcely exercises upon men a more powerful influence than the unquenchable thirst for knowledge. Even avarice would sometimes fear to seek its glittering prey through Asia deserve especial consideration. The style of writing is simple and unaffected; and the tone of frankness and dry humour observable throughout is particularly agreeable. Nor must the spirited illustrations which adorn the volume miss their due meed of praise.

Norse's History. By Magdalene Thoresen; translated by the Rev. M. R. Barnard, B.A. (Chapman and Hall.) A Norwegian tale—a tale of the land where the fjord is deep and the field is high; where the spert is good, though the toil is great; where love smiles forth from bright blue eyes and the sunlight tarnishes yellow hair. But, though external nature under Northern skies has its own peculiar characteristic features, man is the same both there and elsewhere; maidens have to undergo trials before they can win lovers' hearts; beauty is wooed and won, and wronged. And so it was with luckless Signe. The story is, if not as old as that of Dinah and Shechem. Mr. Barnard appears to be a good translator, but his original evidently contained little, except descriptions of local scenery and local customs, to which the charm of novelty belongs. There is here and there a rural freshness, and even a rustic simplicity, here and there an exotic quaintness which give the reader great interest; but, on the whole, the story is not remarkable for much beyond a conf used mass of tragical incidents, a disappointment of expectations, a single instance of true love requited, a flow of spasmodic utterances, and a frequent but irreverent use (according, no doubt, to "the custom of the country") of that name "at which every knee" should "bow."

The Siberian Overland Route. By Alexander Michie. (Murray.) All who have been moved either by "the charming narrative of John Bell of Antermony, who, in the reign of Peter the Great, travelled from Petersburg to Pekin, in the suite of a Russian Ambassador," or by their inward impulses to travel "the Siberian overland route from Pekin to Petersburg," and would do so in an easy-chair, without the inconvenience of dust and dirt, street obstructions, wind and rain, comfortless encampments, downbreaking camels, obdurate mules, vicious ponies, vexatious delays, dangerous roads, "pourboires," and the other countless annoyances of personal locomotion, would do well to avail themselves of Mr. Michie's book. They will have but to run their eye over the route marked out on his excellent map, but to examine his curious illustrations, but to read his straightforward narrative, and they will have accomplished the journey, they will have "done" many of the "lions," and they will probably know more about the places and peoples through which their pilgrimage is made than they would have known had they undergone the fatigue of actual peregrination. Mr. Michie modestly says of his book, "it has no pretensions to any higher merit than that of being a plain narrative of the journey, and an impartial record of my own impressions of the people among whom I travelled;" but that is exactly what reasonable beings desire, and they will learn, in addition to much else which is interesting and new, that "those English residents in Siberia with whom" he "conversed assert that the Polish exiles enjoy a degree of peace, comfort, and prosperity that they were altogether strangers to in their own country." In an obvious comment, of course, is, what must their condition be in their own country! But Mr. Michie says positively, "the fate of the exiles is by no means such a hard one as is too commonly supposed."

By the Sea. By the Author of "Hester Kirkland," "Adam Graeme," &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Mr. Smith's novels are readable things, and that fact is exemplified in "By the Sea." The gift of drawing charming characters, and the touches of humour, which were especially noticeable in "Chesterford," are traceable also here. The author, however, seems to us to have been unfortunate in selection and treatment. A faithless and unmerited bank-clerk, and his dolefaced, silly, querulous wife are not promising subjects for romance; nor, though slighted love revenges itself in forgetting marriage vows, is that the most romantic which is known as kidnapping, particularly when nothing terrible comes of it. The two naval officers are well conceived; but the execution is not equal to the conception. The pretty, hot-blooded, jealous, self-styled widow is admirable in some respects; and the scenes between Phœbe, the French smuggler, and her mother are powerful, piquant, and amusing. The interest of the story would have been much increased had more attention been paid to probability and coherence.

A Year at the Shore. By Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S. (Strahan.) A delicious book, deliciously illustrated. The study of natural history is always interesting, and Mr. Gosse is a genial and enthusiastic instructor. It is well to take a stroll with him—even in print—along the seaside, and learn from him how wonderfully made is every tiny creature, even the smallest mollusc that skulks beneath the stones. He will show us how they breathe, and move, and have their being;

how one excels another in beauty; how one is carnivorous and another not; how the dog whelk drills the tiny hole in his victim's shell and sucks thereout a savoury meal. He is, perhaps, a little too prone to "improve the occasion," to pour forth pious commonplaces, and to introduce polemics unnecessarily: this is particularly noticeable in his last two or three pages which, in our humble opinion, might have been omitted with advantage. His arrangement of his subject into twelve chapters, corresponding to the months of the "year by the shore," gives a pleasant idea of harmonious sequence, and the quotations and anecdotes with which he enlivens his pages are very acceptable. Would that he had avoided certain unpleasant expressions, such as (p. 10), "if you could *dissect out* one of these points," and as (p. 154), "a perfectly *dependable* naturalist, Mr. Charles Darwin;" the latter suggests an unpleasant connection between Mr. Darwin and the gallows.

Our Tropical Possessions in Malay and India. By John Cameron, F.R.G.S. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) This is "a descriptive account of Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Malacca; their peoples, products, commerce, and Government," adorned by several elegant coloured illustrations, of which not the least striking is that which represents the notorious Alabama at anchor in New Harbour, Singapore. The author says, "the following pages have been written under the belief that the possessions of which they treat are about to come under the direct control of the Imperial Government, and with a view to afford the people of England some glimpse of the great beauty, some conception of the valuable commerce, and some grounds upon which to estimate the importance, in a political point of view, of the tropical country to which they are about to be drawn in the ties of a nearer relationship. And I do not think I have claimed for my subject more attention than it deserves." It certainly deserves the greatest attention, and the author has given his information in very readable style. He claims indulgence on the ground that he has had no opportunity of revising his work since it was printed, but there appears to be little need of revision (unless facts have been misstated, which we have no reason to suppose), except in a few cases of verbal eccentricity, as when a gentlemen is stated to "feel" a smell; and, after all, a smell may be sufficiently pungent to be painful. The author gives the following specimen of a note (wherein for "picnic" read "gambling"), in which a Chinaman invites his friend to an unlawful amusement. "Mr. Quang Toon Lee presents his best compliments to Mr. Tan Gee Wok, and requests the pleasure of his company to picnic entertainments on Sunday next, the 20th inst., at Salang Tiga, Bukit Timah Road, plantation of Kim Tiang Hoo, next door of Beng Lee's plantation, and also be requested all his amiable visitors will start at five a.m. punctually on that day. An answer will oblige." The last sentence but one is not very intelligible; but the meaning of the whole composition is that Mr. Quang Toon Lee is anxious to make up a party to indulge in the interdicted vice of gambling.

Faces for Fortunes. By Augustus Mayhew. (Tinsley.) The title and the three volumes to which it is prefixed seem to forbode a novel, but the foreboding is not verified. The three volumes contain a number of disconnected essays, a sort of literary calendar—i.e., a collection of stories or sketches (together with a charade and a drawing-room opera) "containing vast information and full guidance for mothers and daughters during each month in the year," and a farrago of sentiment, satire, anecdote, and facetiæ. There is much ado about valentines, courtship, marriage, dresses, and all that women are supposed to hold dear. The object of the book is explained in the preface, which is short, and runs thus:—"There is no sound in this world so beautiful as the laughter of women. In the hope of hearing it this book was written." Then, "place aux dames!" For our part, we must confess to having been rather bewildered than amused.



SITE OF THE ERUPTION AT MOUNT ETNA.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

THE eruption of Mount Etna, which began on the night of the 30th ult., and continued many days, discharging two streams of lava from a newly-opened vent at Monte Frumento, some miles to the north of the great crater, was briefly mentioned in our last. Mr. John J. Jeans, the British Vice-Consul at Catania, has favoured us with a drawing from which is engraved our map of the mountain and its neighbourhood, showing the direction taken by the streams of lava, and the perilous situation of the villages of Piedimonte and Linguaglossa, which lie at the foot of Etna on that side. From the town of Catania nothing was visible but thick clouds of smoke by day, and by night the reflection in the sky of the glowing lava and the burning woods. A low roaring sound was continually heard, with louder explosions now and then, like the report of guns at sea. All the eastern slopes of Etna are highly cultivated, abounding in vineyards and plantations of oranges, lemons, and almonds. It was distressing to think of the havoc which might be caused in this fertile and populous region by the further advance of the fiery river which slowly crept down from the new outlet of the volcano. Happily, the result has not been so destructive as was at first apprehended, and the lava has stopped short of the village of Piedimonte, which had seemed to be in the greatest danger. Mr. Jeans, in a letter dated the 9th inst., gives us the following account of a visit which he made to the crater of the burning volcano a few days before:—

"We left this on Saturday last, our party consisting of Sir ——, a Sicilian friend, and myself, in a three-horse carriage, bound for Piedimonte, a village situated high up on the eastern slope of Etna, at about thirty miles from Catania, and considered the best starting-point to see the eruption. This place we reached at eight in the evening. The only inn was so crowded that it was impossible to find accommodation. Our Sicilian friend, however, foreseeing difficulties, had provided himself with an introduction, and we were soon ushered into a private dwelling, meeting with that courteous hospitality which I have never found wanting in Sicily during a fifteen years' residence there. Not only did our host undertake to procure the necessary guides and mules, but he himself and his brother volunteered to accompany us. After partaking of a hasty meal, we made ready for a start at nine o'clock; the party, including guides, numbered about a dozen persons. We were well provided with plaids and wrappers, which was a judicious precaution. On preparing to mount we found, to our dismay, that there were neither saddles nor stirrups, each mule being merely provided with a high and broad canvas pad, upon which, after several unsuccessful efforts, we succeeded in hoisting ourselves. Proceeding in single file up the steepest of mountain paths, and sometimes across country, through vineyards and ploughed land without any vestige of path, a ride of two hours and a half brought us to Monte Crisimo, situated about two miles N.E. of Monte Frumento, at the base of which the eruption begins. During the ascent our party had been overtaken and joined by another, consisting of the colonel of one of the Italian regiments quartered at Catania, his wife, two other officers, three orderlies, and their guides, so that we formed a numerous cavalcade. Up to this time the night had been magnificent and the moon unclouded; but, on reaching the foot of Monte Crisimo, we were suddenly enveloped in a dense white mist. The guides, fearing a change of weather, held a consultation, and declared it unsafe to proceed. Selecting, therefore, a suitable spot for a halt, we dismounted and kindled a large fire, the materials of which were furnished by a young oak growing in the vicinity. No sooner had these preparations been completed than the mist, much to our relief, cleared off as suddenly as it had appeared, and, leaving our mules at the encampment, we continued the ascent on foot. In half an hour we had reached the summit of the Mount, whence a glorious sight awaited us. Opposite, on a level with us, in a south-westerly direction, stood Monte Frumento, with the new crater at its base, and stretching far away to the left were visible the different streams of red-hot lava, bordered with blazing trees. There appeared to be several vents to the crater, but only two principal ones; and these, at intervals of a few seconds, alternately vomited forth vast volumes of flame, in the midst of which, of a deeper red, were seen showers of red-hot stones, or rather masses of scoriæ, propelled to an amazing height. The roar was almost incessant, making the earth tremble at every fresh explosion. During the brief intervals of silence was heard the peculiar metallic sound produced by the lava in its advance. Altogether, it was one of those scenes which baffle description, and impress man with his utter littleness in the presence of such huge forces of Nature. After gazing upon it for some time in silent wonder, we reluctantly retraced our steps to the bivouac, looked up our plaids and wrappers, heaped a fresh supply of fuel upon the fire, and, seating ourselves round it, shared what provisions we had brought with us. The moon had set, and the guides positively refused to return before daylight by the precipitous paths we had ascended; so there was nothing to be done but to remain where we were, making ourselves as comfortable as we could. It was bitterly cold, and well it might be, for we must have been at an elevation of between 6000 ft. and 7000 ft. above the level of the sea. After waiting for five weary hours, during which the roaring of the mountain and the constant earthquake precluded anything like sleep, dawn at length appeared. The lady, who had borne the hardship and exposure without a murmur, and my English friend, finding themselves unequal to undergo further fatigue, started off on their mules for Piedimonte, accompanied by a party of guides and the soldiers. The Italian officers, my Sicilian friend, and myself, with our host of Piedimonte and the remainder of the guides, struck off on foot across country to the left, for the purpose of exploring the different streams. These we visited in succession. They are no less than nine in number, the most northerly threatening Linguaglossa; five running in the direction of Piedimonte, to the eastward; and the remainder towards Mascali, Annunziata, and Macchia, to the south-east. Their progress was slow—not exceeding, according to the guides, an average of two metres per hour. The formation of a lava stream is too generally known to need much explanation. I cannot better compare those I saw than to immense causeways of scoriæ and ashes, their width and height varying according to the nature of the ground. The progressive motion is from beneath, where the lava is in a state of fusion, and the stones gradually roll over from the top and sides as the stream advances. Where impediments are encountered, the current either deviates or accumulates until the level of the obstacle is surpassed.

"Up to this time no very great amount of damage had been effected, the lava having scarcely reached the highly-cultivated region; but a large extent of waste and forest land had been devastated, together with a few of the higher vineyards. Some farm buildings and wine-presses had also been destroyed. A body of sappers sent from Messina are employed pumping out the cisterns in the threatened districts, for, whenever lava comes in contact with water, the expansion of the steam causes fearful explosions. In this manner sixty-nine persons were either killed or seriously injured near Bronte during the eruption of 1843. Having satisfied our curiosity, we descended to a spot where our mules were in waiting, and reached Piedimonte at eleven in the forenoon, after an absence of fourteen hours. After settling with our guides (the expense for our party amounting to about £2) and taking a cup of coffee, we ordered the carriage, and started for Giarre. The view commanded by this road is magnificent, embracing, as it does, the bold promontories of Taormina and St. Alessio, and the distant coast of Calabria from the Straits of Messina to Cape Spartivento, whilt at our feet lay the fertile plains of Mascali and Giarre, bordered by the blue Mediterranean. This view is inferior only to that from Taormina, one of the finest in Europe. Reaching Giarre at one o'clock, we breakfasted with our friend the Colonel, who, with his party, had preceded us, and by six in the evening we were at Catania, delighted with our trip but rather knocked up for want of rest. Since my return the eruption has continued with unabated violence; and, whilst writing, I hear that a deplorable accident has happened by an explosion caused by the contact of burning lava with some cistern or watercourse, by the effects of which a number of sappers are reported to have lost their lives but the particulars are not known."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE admirers of early race-meetings have had to share the coursing-men's troubles; and in Lincoln the horses seem to have been trotting about the town for exercise—as Epirus did in Regent-street at early dawn, while he waited three days in the metropolis for a horse-box, in the era of railway plant simplicity, the week before he won the Wolverhampton Stakes. Still, at Lincoln they seem to have been rather better off, as they could always "finish" their preparation in Lord Henry Bentinck's covered ride, which was placed freely at their service. There has been little or no alteration in the Derby betting, but Liddington is a very "hot" favourite for "The Guineas." Lord Uxbridge's twelve lots averaged about 270 gs. at Tattersall's on Monday. Old General Hess, the once great trial horse, was bought for 300 gs. by Godding's stable; and the Marquis of Hastings gave 700 gs. for the highly engaged two-year-old Black Prince, by Voltigeur.

The present Waterloo Cup nominations number forty-three English, thirteen Scottish, and six Irish. With the exception of Rainbow, Master Burleigh, and Good Idea, whose places are supplied by Blush Rose, Master Sweeny, and Jacob, the sixty-four of the first and second draws are identical. Not one of the first couples have been drawn together again. Calabaroona leads off with Bonus instead of Bonnie Venture; King Death (who may be said to be the belt-holder) with Donald instead of Henchman; Clasper with Blush Rose instead of Bessow; Rebe with her final victress of 1863, Chloe, instead of Grecian Girl; Jem Mace with Glendower instead of Samuel; and Johnny Cope with Bubwith instead of Deodora. The dogs from a distance have been doing their work principally on the sands at Southport, almost the only soft spot to be got, and not inappropriate to such martyrs, as trainers consider themselves, to "that Admiral Fitzroy."

The tenth volume of the "Stud Book," which has just been published, shows an increase of about 700 registered thoroughbred mares within the last ten years. Exportations have been very large in 1861-4, considering that the American market has been virtually closed. The East India Company alone have cleared off eighty-four; the French took seventy-four brood mares and seven sires; and Germany and Austria fifty-eight sires, including Saunterer and two Derby winners, and 122 mares. The spirited China merchants, who stand at no price to win a cup, were very unlucky, as three of their best horses, Buckstone, Dictator, and Investment, died on the passage out, or soon after they landed. Still we have plenty of good blood left, as there are at present in the United Kingdom eighty-six brood mares by Birdcatcher, thirty-seven by Flying Dutchman, thirty-three by Harkaway, thirty-six by Lanercost, sixty-eight by Melbourne, eighty by Orlando (who is not to be sold, but to be left to die at the Royal stud), fifty-two by Sweetmeat, twenty-three by Sir Hercules, forty-seven by Stockwell, and no less than 106 by Touchstone. It is said that own brother to Thunderbolt—a roarer and a cribber, and once a 500-guinea Doncaster yearling—is drawing a coal cart near Rufford; and the new "Stud Book" reveals a somewhat similar fate of a Touchstone mare, which has been "given away to some gipsies."

The Fitzwilliam had five capital days before the frost, and killed four foxes. On one day they had four runs and killed two foxes. The Brocklesby scent improved between the two frosts, and they had a very clipping fifty-five minutes, with a kill in a coalhouse. The Heythrop have had a capital season so far, and their run of the season was on the 9th. The Quorn had four or five very good things before the frost came, including a hard day on the 6th from Curate's Gorse, and a fast forty-five minutes next day from Long Buckby. The Cheshire have suffered very severely from frost, but contrived to get a capital one hour thirty-five minutes with a second fox from Hurleston Gorse in the short respite of three or four days. The best run that the Bramham Moor have had of late ended with a kill in the heart of the York and Ainsty; and the best that the latter pack have had was a fast forty-eight minutes to ground in Lord Middleton's.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. C. M. Moran to be Captain; Cornet R. Chalmer to be Lieutenant. 4th: Ensign C. Kennett to be Cornet.

2nd Dragoons: Lieut. F. L. Philp to be Captain; Cornet W. R. W. Sandford to be Lieutenant; C. W. C. Finzel to be Cornet.

9th Lancers: Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., to be Colonel.

4th Hussars: Lieut.-Gen. W. L. L. FitzGerald, Lord De Ros, to be Colonel. 7th: Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., to be Captain. 8th: Major F. E. Macnaghten to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. Puget to be Major; Lieut. S. W. Rawlins to be Captain; Cornet R. Chambers to be Lieutenant; Ensign S. Hooper to be Cornet. 11th: G. H. L. Pellew to be Cornet. 14th: Cornet S. T. Ashton to be Lieutenant; Cornet C. Kennett to be Cornet. 21st Ensign S. D. Turnbull to be Cornet.

Military Train: Lieut. E. B. Andros to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Col. G. Twemlow to be Colonel Commandant; Brevet Col. J. H. Smyth, C.B., to be Colonel; Capt. S. Stallard to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. T. Presant to be Captain; Lieuts. F. V. Eyre and A. H. Davidson to be Second Captains; Cadets J. C. Gillespie and W. H. Plunkett to be Lieutenants.

Coast Brigade of Artillery: Major J. Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. D. Anderson and Lieuts. C. Phillips and J. T. Cole to be Captains; Lieut. W. Crawford to be Adjutant; Lieut. J. Revill to be Quartermaster.

Royal Engineers: Capt. G. V. Winscom to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. J. Vertue to be Captain; Lieut. C. J. Smith to be Second Captain.

3rd Foot: Lieut. F. W. Kane to be Adjutant. 7th: Ensign G. Barton to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. W. St. George to be Ensign. 21st: Lieut. J. W. Micklethwait to be Lieutenant. 26th: Lieut. H. M E. Brunker to be Adjutant. 41st: Lieut. M. T. Quayle to be Captain; Ensign B. N. Anley to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. H. Mortimer and J. H. Sevier to be Ensigns. 45th: Lieut. A. A. Pollard to be Lieutenant. 48th: Ensign W. B. Beatty to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. J. Dalmege to be Ensign. 54th: Staff Assist. Surg. R. W. Troup, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon. 85th: Lieut. R. K. Taylor to be Captain; Ensign J. Davison to be Lieutenant; Cadets G. N. Atkinson and H. Harris-Burland to be Ensigns. 88th: Capt. R. Topham to be Captain. 90th: Staff Assist. Surg. C. J. Weir, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon. 93rd: Ensign C. W. S. Lowndes to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. B. McKechnie to be Ensign. 95th: Lieut. W. H. Salis to be Lieutenant. 96th: Capt. J. B. Kirk to be Major; Lieut. A. H. Morse to be Captain; Ensign T. R. Lofthouse to be Lieutenant; Cadet P. B Daveney to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. M. Nelson to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. J. Cullen to be Ensign. 2nd: Capt. J. S. Clark to be Captain; Lieut. A. H. Hall to be Captain.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery: A. Gatt to be Lieutenant.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. C. A. Humfrey to be Captain.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assist.-Surgs. E. J. Crane and C. B. Mathew to be Staff Assistant-Surgeons.

BREVET.—Brevet Col. the Hon. H. H. M. Percy to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a Brigade; Lieut.-Col. H. Hammond to be Colonel; Lieut.-Col. E. Hemery to be Colonel, the rank being honorary only; Capt. J. S. Clark to be Major. The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir J. W. Sleigh, K.C.B., Colonel 9th Lancers, on Feb. 5, 1865:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Jackson to be General; Major-Gen. M. J. Slade to be Lieutenant-General; Brevet Col. H. P. Raymond to be Major-General; Brevet Major J. E. W. Lawrence to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. F. Tranchell to be Major; Lieut.-Cols. R. White and A. F. Jenner to be Colonels.

ADMIRALTY.

The following flag promotions have been made in consequence of the death of Admiral Sir H. B. Martin, K.C.B., on the 9th inst.:—Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. H. J. Chetwynd, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, C.B., on the reserved list, to be Admiral on the same list; Vice-Admiral Sir J. Scott, K.C.B., to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral E. Stanley, on the reserved list, to be Vice-Admiral on the same list; Rear-Admiral Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Capt. D. Curry to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Commander J. C. Wilson to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. E. Parsons to be Acting Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet; Mr. R. Hall to be First-class Assistant Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. T. J. Giles to be Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

Experiments are being made in Aldershott camp with the South American "jerked beef," with a view to its introduction in the Army if found desirable. The beef at present does not find favour with the men.

The following days have been fixed for Army examinations:—Admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Monday, June 19; admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Monday, July 3; admission to the Staff College, Thursday, July 20.

A series of official despatches relating to the destruction by fire of her Majesty's ship Bombay was published in the *Gazette* of yesterday week. Our readers are, however, already in possession of all that is known relative to this calamity.

Charles Forbes, M.D., of her Majesty's ship Topaze, and Andrew Graham, M.D., of her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, have had awarded to them the gold medal founded by Sir Gilbert Blane, for the excellence of their reports.

The Armstrong and Whitworth committee resume their trials of the rival 70-pounders this week, "after which," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "it is anticipated that their report will be made within a month, and that the relative qualities of the muzzle-loading guns will be pronounced in it as nearly equal."

The Navy estimates for the year 1865-6 were issued on Tuesday. The net decrease, as compared with last year, is £316,427, the total amount required being £10,392,224, against £10,708,651. It should be stated, however, that the sum thus voted last year includes the votes in the supplementary estimate for increasing the full pay and for the extension of naval retirement of officers of the Navy, amounting to £61,041, and the supplementary estimate for purchase and completion by contract of the El Tousson and El Monassir, iron-clad ships, amounting to £220,000. The items of decrease are as follow:—Coastguard service, &c., £16,323; scientific branch, £1234; her Majesty's establishments at home, £159; ditto abroad, £334; wages to artificers in home establishments, £116,509; section 1 in naval stores, Storekeeper-General of the Navy, £29,528; section 2, Comptroller of the Navy, £317,512; and half-pay, &c., to officers of the Navy and Royal Marines, £5370. On the other hand, the wages to seamen and marines are increased by £15,093; victuals and clothing for ditto, £21,575; Admiralty Office, £7352; artificers abroad, £3380; new works, &c., £83,687; medicines and medical stores, £450; miscellaneous services, £1605; military pensions and allowances, £17,010; civil pensions and allowances, £14,050. The estimated amount for the coming year of extra receipts and repayments to be paid to the exchequer is £239,319, which reduces the net amount of the Navy Estimates to £10,152,905, against the net amount last year of £10,507,792. With regard to numbers, the number of officers, petty officers, and seamen to be voted for the coming year is 38,000, against 38,500 last year. There are also 7000 boys; and 7000 men in the coastguard service, against 7500 last year, making the total 52,000, against 53,000. The marines are in all 17,000—viz., 8000 for service afloat, and 9000 for service on shore, being 1000 less than in 1864-5. The civilians for the coastguard service are 750 against 950, leaving the total force in the fleet and coastguard service 69,750, against 71,950 last year.——A return has been published of the number of steam-ships afloat and building, together with the number of effective sailing-ships, on the 1st of the present month. The total of steam-ships afloat is 445—being 357 screw and 88 paddle; 26 screw-ships are building; 69 effective sailing-ships are afloat; making the total of steam and sailing ships 540. The building of three line-of-battle ships, one corvette, four gun-vessels, and four gun-boats is suspended.

The Army Estimates for the year 1865-6 were issued on Monday. They set forth a prospective diminution of charge for the coming year of £874,639. Last year the total amount voted was £14,844,088, from which a sum of £1,324,442 for extra receipts being deducted, the expenditure appeared as £13,519,646. This year the sum to be asked for amounts to £14,348,447; while the estimated amount extra receipts is £1,703,440, reducing the prospective expenditure to £12,645,007. The saving is to be made with the effective services, for which £12,241,647 will be asked, as against £12,737,931 last year. For the non-effective services £2,106,157 were voted last year; this year the sum estimated for this division is £2,106,800, a slight increase, which appears to have resulted from the greater number of reduced and retired officers and out-pensioners who have become chargeable on the lists, as well as from a small amount more than last year estimated as rewards for military service; in other categories of this class a saving is set forth—viz., pay of general officers, widows' pensions, &c., pensions to wounded officers, superannuation allowances, and disembodied militia. In the effective services there will be a decrease, for the general staff and regimental pay, of £274,416; commissariat and movement of troops, £113,247; clothing and supplies, £22,438; barrack establishment, £1265; Divine service, £1098; martial law, £14,249; medical establishment, £15,672; enrolled pensioners and army reserve, £3580; manufacturing department, £131; warlike stores, £87,519; military education, £10,383; miscellaneous services, £15,403; and administration of the Army, £10,584; while on the following there will be an increase:—disembodied militia, £2617; yeomanry, £3914; volunteers, £6640; and for superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs at home and abroad, £60,530. The several sums to be asked for in both classes are as follow:—General staff and regimental pay, £5,434,567; commissariat and movement of troops, £1,205,800; clothing establishments, £574,256; barrack establishment, £609,900; Divine service, £44,335; martial law, £26,300; medical establishment, £246,544; disembodied militia, £786,400; yeomanry, £91,000; volunteers, £334,900; enrolled pensioners and Army reserve, £46,000; manufacturing departments, £972,900; warlike stores, £485,000; superintending establishment of and expenditure for works, buildings, repairs, £811,400; military education, £163,500; surveys of the United Kingdom, £88,345; miscellaneous, £107,700; administration of the Army, £212,800; rewards for military service, £26,100; pay of general officers, £74,200; reduced and retired officers, £455,000; widows' pensions, &c., £162,100; wounded officers, £28,200; in-pension, £33,200; out-pension, £1,168,000; superannuation, £131,000; and disembodied militia, £29,000. The general staff, regimental, and military educational establishments will number this year 142,477 men, as against 146,766 last year—a decrease of 4289; while the native Indian troops employed on the British establishment will be reduced from 1582 men last year to 178 men.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Among the recruits who have lately joined the London Scottish as privates are the Earl of Aberdeen, the Hon. F. Charteris (son of Lord Elcho, M.P., commanding officer of the corps), and Mr. Edward Ross, late Captain in the Cambridge University Rifles.

A committee has been formed in London, consisting of officers of metropolitan volunteer corps, for promoting an Enfield all comers' rifle-match between the volunteers of Canada and of Great Britain.

The fifth competition took place on the 11th inst., at the regimental ranges, for the challenge cup presented by Mr. F. R. Jackson to the Post-office division of the Civil Service Corps. Private J. O. Beales was the winner. He won it at the first competition also.

Last Saturday a contest took place at Astley for the company challenge cup of the 1st Manchester. The companies competing were No. 3 and No. 9. The latter were again victorious, beating their opponents by thirty-seven points.

A contest took place last Saturday between No. 4 and No. 9 companies of the 3rd Manchester, on the range of the regiment at Barton Moss. No. 9 won by sixteen points.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that Lord Londesborough has arranged to have another gathering of the East Riding Volunteers at Londesborough Park on the 20th of July next. The invitations to the artillery and rifle corps seem general. Lord Harewood, with his regiment of yeomanry, has been invited, and are expected to be present.

The opening of a new armoury and drill-shed at Selby, constructed for the use of the 38th West York, was celebrated yesterday week with great rejoicings. In the afternoon the members of the corps and a large party of gentlemen dined in the new building. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Londesborough. The rejoicings ended with a ball held in the armoury.

Lord Hartington, by a circular dated the 10th inst., informs commanding officers of volunteer corps that, by the order of Earl De Grey and Ripon, the new army regulations for musketry instruction are to apply to the volunteer force. By these regulations important alterations are made in the classing targets and revising, which are now nearly assimilated to the "Wimbledon" systems. There are to be outers, centres, and bull's-eyes in the first, second, and third periods instead of in the first only, as formerly; and the points are to be two, three, and four for outer, centre, and bull's-eye respectively. The third-class target is to be 4 ft. wide (the same as before); the second class, 6 ft. instead of 8 ft.; and the first-class 8 ft. instead of 12 ft. Regiments armed with the Enfield will only fire up to 800 yards, instead of to 900—the first-class ranges for this arm now being 650, 700, 750, and 800. The ranges in the other classes are unaltered. The "points" for the Enfield are—third class, 36; second class, 30; and in the first, to obtain the marksman's badge, 20. The "best shot" (badge of rifle and three stars) is the rifleman who makes most points in the second and first classes (the second and third periods) combined. The same targets are to be fired at by the regiments armed with the Whitworth, but this arm will have to fire at 900 yards, and not 750. The points to be made are—third class, 42; second, 40; and first, 32. No volunteer regiments are yet armed with the Whitworth. Officers and sergeants may shoot with long or short Enfields, but they must finish the course with whichever weapon they begin it.

The winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association is fixed to be held at Willis's Rooms, on March 4—the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President, in the chair. The association have just issued the report for 1864, showing operations and progress for the past year. In reference to the last meeting at Wimbledon, the Council congratulates the volunteers generally on the accuracy and safety of Mr. Hill's system of marking, and dwells very strongly on the advantages which resulted to all from the establishment of the tramway, the whole cost of which, including plant, was £404; and although the line was only opened six whole days, produced receipts amounting to £44 14s. 11d. The success of the associated camp on the ground is also a subject of congratulation, and it is hoped that the present year the space of ground at disposal may admit of a large extension, although the total number of persons encamped last year amounted to 1374. On the subject of prizes, the report states that the list showed a considerable increase both in number and value as compared with that of 1863, in which year there were 333 prizes, valued at £4368; whilst in 1864 there were 627 prizes, valued at £5978, while the total value of prizes competed for at the national and county associations in connection with it reached £15,976. There is an excess of income over expenditure of the current year of £2730 10s. 6d., which, added to the surplus of £3780 9s. 8d., makes a total in favour of the association of £6511, and this exclusive of all money invested in stores, storehouses, butts, &c., and in permanent improvements of the common. The total income of the year from all sources amounts to £16,183, and the total expenditure to £13,453; whilst the previous year the income was £12,054, and expenditure £11,174. The report is altogether of a most satisfactory character, and the prospects for the present year are exceedingly hopeful and cheering.

The crew of the Confederate cruiser Florida, captured at Bahia by the war-steamer Wachusett, were released from Fort Warren, in Boston Harbour, on the 3rd inst., and placed on board the steamer Canada, from which they were duly landed at Liverpool.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WHITE KNIGHT.—The first game is vitiated in the beginning by one party losing a piece, and both are below the ordinary mark of correspondence games.

WESTON.—It shall be examined, and reported on shortly.

W. BOSHING.—The defence in question is no novelty. It has been often adopted of late years, and by one player especially, with eminent success.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—Perfectly correct, as you will by this time have found from the published solution.

C. H. TAYLOR.—A king must not, under any circumstances, be moved into check.

L. H. L.—It shall have due attention.

F. R. B.—The solutions—at least, those which we can conveniently spare room for—shall be given next week.

G. H., Amersham.—1. Drawn games do not count in a match, unless by special agreement. 2. Assuredly. 3. If he has not ceased to hold the piece he can play it elsewhere.

I. T. P.—The key-move of Enigma No. 1434 is 1. Kt takes Kt.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1094 by A. L., Medicus, W. B., Corn, M. P., Stanley, F. R. A., G. M., Percy, H. W., Box and Cox, Lucy, F. C. S., Derevon, H. P. I., Tom Tug, Victoria, Obadiah, W. G. B., Conrad, Benbow, C. P. G.; R. S., Malines; A Lady, Fergus, Try Again, Phormeo, D. C. D., H. R., Nemo, C. V., Oxoniensis, Von F., Cosmos, Bones, Paddy, May of Cairnsfort, Theo, Ellis; T. Q., Hampstead; Julio, A. M.; I. C., Knaresbro'; M. H., of Peckham; I. M., of Sherburn; R. A., Old Joe, Jonathan, Anna, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1095, by Delta, Juno, P. S. D., Lucy, M.P., T. S. B., Peregrine, Ernest, Vigo, Cantab, Old Joe, W. V. F., C. C., Omega, A Clerk, A. Trevor, One of the Alpine Club, S. W. B., F. C. S., W. R. B., Conrad, Iago, Manxman, A. Pauline, T. M., C. W.; M. H., of Peckham; Pip, H. E. N., Robert S., Barber, Derevon, Annie, Charley, W. P., R. A., F. Hingston, Box and Cox, I. Li Calsi, H. Goodwin, Trial, Glasgow; H. W., Oxford; Lizzie, Shooter's Hill; D. D.; R. S. of Malines; May of Cairnsfoot; T. Q., of Hampstead; Dr. Fould, Julio, A. M., Henrietta, H. R. K., Nereus, L. H., Lofthouse, E. H. B., are correct. All others are wrong.

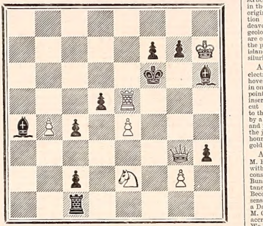
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1095.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to K 2nd	Any Pawn is moved	3. P to K 4th	Any move
2. B to K R sq	Ditto	4. P to K 5th. Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1096.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Games were played between Mr. THOROLD and Dr. WILSON, two highly-proficient English amateurs (*Allgaier Gambit*):—

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd

(Opinions are now divided on the superiority of this or the ingenious defence suggested by Mr. Paulsen—5. B. to K Kt 2nd. We are disposed to prefer the move in the text. It appears to us quite as safe as the other, and it certainly leads to a more spirited game.)

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 4th
10. Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd
11. Q Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt
12. B takes Kt	P takes Kt
13. P takes P	B to Q B 4th
14. P to Q 6th	Kt to Q B 3rd

(Q to Q 2nd would, perhaps, have given Black a better chance of extricating himself, but in any case his position must be a difficult one.)

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
15. Q to Q 5th	Q to Q 2nd
16. Q takes B	P takes P
17. P takes P	Castles on Q's side
18. Castles on Q's side	K to Kt sq
19. K R to K sq	K to R sq
20. B to Q Kt 5th	R to Q B sq
21. R to Q 5th	K R to K sq
22. R to K 7th	R takes R
23. P takes R	Q takes P
24. B takes Kt	Q takes Q
25. R takes Q	B to Q 2nd
26. B takes B	R takes R
27. B takes K Kt P	R to Q B 5th
28. P to K Kt 3rd	

and White won the game.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Dr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th
6. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 2nd
7. B takes P (ch)	R takes B
8. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
9. P to Q 4th	B to K R 3rd
10. B takes P	B takes B
11. Castles	Q takes K R P
12. R takes B (ch)	

(The bookish reader will call to mind a brilliant game at this opening between Mr. Cochrane and Captain Evans, wherein the moves thus far are the same as in this *partie*.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Dr. W.)
12.	K to Kt 2nd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
14. P to Q 5th	

(Well played. Threatening to win a piece.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Dr. W.)
14.	P to Q B 4th
15. P to Q 6th	

(Well played, again.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Dr. W.)
15.	Kt to Q B 3rd
16. Q to Q 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
17. Q takes Q B P	Kt to Q sq
18. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 2nd
19. Q R to K B sq	Kt to K 3rd
20. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
21. Q to K 3rd	

(This was impolitic. He should have played the Queen to Q B 4th, and then he would have been completely master of the situation.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Dr. W.)
21.	P to K Kt 6th

(The advance of this Pawn ought to have been jealously guarded against. It puts Black at once upon his defence.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Dr. W.)
22. Q R to K B 3rd	K Kt to Kt 4th
23. Q to Q 3rd	Kt takes R (ch)
24. R takes Kt	Q to Q 5th (ch)
25. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
26. R takes P (ch)	K to B 2nd
27. R to K Kt 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
28. Kt to Q 5th	B to Q Kt 2nd
29. Kt to Q B 7th	R to K Kt sq
30. P to K 6th (ch)	P takes P
31. R takes R	K takes R
32. P to Q 7th	Kt to Q B 3rd
33. Kt takes P	B to Q R 3rd
34. P "Queens" (ch)	Kt takes Q
35. Kt takes Kt	

and the game was resigned as a drawn fight.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1441.—By I. V.

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at Q R 5th, Kt at K 7th, Ps at K 4th and Q B 6th.
Black: K at Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1442.—By C. H. S.

White: K at Q sq, R at K 2nd, B at K Kt 2nd, Kt at K B 5th, P at Q Kt 2nd.
Black: K at Q 6th, B at Q Kt 2nd.

White, playing first, mates in two moves.

No. 1443.—By F. L.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, R at K Kt 6th, B at K 2nd; Ps at K B 2nd, K 3rd, and Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q R sq, Kt at Q Kt sq, Ps at K B 3rd and K 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1444.—By CONRAD BAYER.

White: K at K R 2nd, Q at Q sq, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K 2nd, P at K R 5th.
Black: K at Q R 5th, Q at Q Kt 6th, R at Q R 8th, Ps at K R 3rd and K 4th.

White to play, and win.

An American journal states that one of the most wonderful migrations known to history has been going on silently, while all Christendom has been looking only at the prosecution of the greatest war known to history. Colorado, Arizona, and Idaho have received more of this internal migration than Nevada, which owes its earlier admission into the Union to its being older by two or three years. In the summer an almost continuous line of colonists' waggons extended from the Missouri River to Fort Laramie. At one crossing 4000 teams and 6000 tons of freight were passed in six weeks. At another, 1000 teams were at one time waiting their turn at the ferry, the line extending back into the country two or three miles. Nevada is, *par éminence*, the silver territory, yielding already from fifteen to eighteen millions per annum. The precious ore is cast into the shape of "bricks," worth something over 1000 dollars each.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

During March Venus (in Pisces and Aries) will be an evening star. Mercury (in Aquarius and Pisces) will be a morning star at the beginning of the month, invisible till the 19th, and then an evening star till the end. On the 15th Mars (in Taurus and Gemini) passes the meridian at 5h. 53m. p.m.; Saturn (in Virgo) passes the meridian at 2h. 22m. a.m.; and Jupiter (in Scorpio) rises at 2h. 22m. a.m. The Moon's changes are:—First quarter, March 4, at 0h. 19m. p.m.; Full Moon, March 12, at 10h. 42m. a.m.; last quarter, March 20, at 0h. 36m. p.m.; New Moon, March 27, at 5h. 28m. a.m. The constellation Ursa Major and part of Leo will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society a paper, by Mr. E. Ray Lankester, was read on the sources of the mammalian fossils of the Red Crag, and on the discovery of a new mammal, allied to the walrus, in that deposit. Mr. Lankester gave reasons which render it probable that these various mammalia were not indigenous to the Red Crag, but were derived from the breaking up of earlier strata. He described the tusks of the animal allied to the walrus, but probably much larger, which he proposed to call Trichecodon Huxleyi. At the same meeting Professor John Phillips, F.R.S., communicated a note on the geology of Harrogate, illustrated by diagrams, showing the strata exposed in consequence of the cuttings made for the North-Eastern Railway, which have enabled him to trace the range of the millstone grit and other strata; and which have thrown light on the relation of the Permian to more ancient rocks, and on the source of the mineral springs.

A new saccharometer (an apparatus for determining the quantity of sugar in any substance by means of polarised light) has been described by M. Wild. It is said by good authorities to be much more delicate than Soleil's, the instrument in general use. In Wild's apparatus the incident light is polarised by means of Foucault's calc spar prism, which is capable of being turned round its axis, the amount of rotation being measured by means of a vernier applied to a small graduated circle. Professor Wolcot Gibbs considers the new instrument to be a most acceptable addition to physical cabinets.

Mr. Harvey B. Hull's elaborate paper on the geological structure of the Malvern Hills, accompanied by illustrative diagrams, appears in the new number of the *Journal of the Geological Society*. He discusses the origin and structure of the crystalline rocks, gives the result of an examination of the superimposed palæozoic strata immediately adjacent, and endeavours to show the chronological relationship of the several events in their geological history. In conclusion, he expresses his opinion that these hills are of extreme antiquity; that they are of metamorphic origin, and belong to the pre-Cambrian, azoic, or Laurentian age, and may have "stood up as an island in the primordial sea, while, as it subsided, Cambrian and Cambro-silurian strata were accumulated around it."

As some of our readers may desire to repeat the remarkable electrical experiment of Franklin, bearing on the myth of Mahomet's coffin hovering between heaven and earth, and lately performed by Professor Tyndall in one of his lectures "On Electricity," at the Royal Institution, we give the points of a description which Mr. W. F. Barrett, the professor's assistant, has inserted in the *Reader*. A piece of gold leaf, 2½ in. long and 1¼ in. wide, was cut into the form of a kite or fish, placed on a piece of paper, and presented to the knob of a large Leyden jar charged with electricity. When detached by a knife the leaf sprang towards the knob, but stopped within two inches and remained hovering in the air, the tail waving like that of a fish. When the jar was moved the gold leaf followed, and continued to float for nearly an hour. The experiment may be made with a smaller jar and smaller pieces of gold leaf.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Edmond Becquerel read a note on his new thermo-electric pile, formed with metallic sulphurets, and at the same time presented some Bunsen couples constructed by M. Ruhmkorff, formed of plates of sulphuret of copper. MM. Bunsen and Becquerel appear to have prosecuted their researches simultaneously, and the former may lose some of the credit due to him. M. Becquerel states that by his arrangement he obtained an electric current sensibly constant, presenting an electro-motive force nearly equal to that of a Daniell's element of sulphate of copper. At the same meeting a note by M. Ch. Tellier was read setting forth the industrial advantages which would accrue by the application of gaseous ammonia in the production of a vacuum. We have no space for his process. M. Guérin-Méneville presented a specimen of new silk, obtained from the Faidherbia bauhiniæ of Senegal. The silk is brilliant and very solid, but coarse in the threads. M. Charles Ste-Claire Deville communicated a letter from M. Longobardo, Consul at Catania, describing the eruption on Feb. 1 at Mount Etna, which had remained calm since August, 1852. He recommended that means should be taken for studying the phenomena at this favourable opportunity. The noise is compared to cannonading. On Feb. 2 there were two torrents of red-hot lava, the largest 15 metres high and between 250 and 300 wide.

Dr. A. T. Machattie's paper "On the Chemical Composition and Calorific Value of Fuel," for which he received the silver medal of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, is printed in the new part of the Society's *Transactions*. It contains a summary of experiments, with tabulated results. The fuels examined were dried wood and peat, coal, charcoal, and coke. The elements of these fuels in producing heat are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and a little sulphur. The useless and injurious elements are nitrogen and mineral ash. By means of a calorimeter, Dr. Machattie ascertained the relative powers of the combustible elements, and has printed in a tabulated form the units of heat each can produce and the quantity of water which one pound of each can convert into steam from the temperatures of 32 deg. and 60 deg. Fahrenheit. He finds that the calorific value of all kinds of fuel is not the same, either in regard to the quantity or intensity of heat produced; and that we must therefore consider them in regard to their steam-raising and thermal or pyrometric effects. In our furnaces a loss of heat is sustained by the latent heat of water vapour when fuel is damp, by the latent heat of the water vapour when the fuel contains hydrogen, and by permitting the gases produced during combustion to escape by the chimney at a high temperature. Carbon is decidedly the best substance for fuel, and the nearer our fuels approach pure carbon the better they are. It requires so little oxygen for combustion, and therefore produces so little carbonic acid, and does not involve a large quantity of nitrogen from the air.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall began his ninth lecture on electricity on Tuesday last with the exhibition of an ingenious apparatus for lighting gas, being an application of the principle of the electrophorus which had been sent to Professor Faraday by Mr. Baker, of Philadelphia. He then proceeded to the main subject of his lecture, the remarkable phenomena of electric and magnetic induced currents, discovered and studied by Professor Faraday within the walls of the institution. Professor Tyndall showed by experiment that the currents of the voltaic battery which flow in the same direction attract each other, and that those which flow in an opposite direction repel each other; and that when a current begins to flow it excites in an adjacent conductor a current having an opposite direction, but when the current is interrupted it excites a current similar to its own. These induced currents are of momentary duration. It was also shown that when a wire carrying a current was caused to approach a second wire with its ends united, a current was excited in the latter opposed to the exciting current; and when a wire carrying a current was withdrawn from a second wire with its ends united, another current was excited having the same direction as the exciting current. It was furthermore shown that the approach and withdrawal of the poles of a magnet from a closed conductor produced similar effects. Professor Tyndall stated that every change of magnetism within a wire helix produced a current in the latter; and he defined a magnetic line of force as that along which the single pole of a magnet tends to move, and as also that along which the two poles of a magnet are pulled in opposite directions, therefore as that line along which a magnetic needle will set itself. He stated, also, that when a closed conductor is caused to cut the lines of magnetic force, whether of an artificial or a natural magnet, or of the earth itself, considered as a magnet, currents of electricity are always produced. The phenomena of induced currents were exhibited by means of various coils, especially by a large induction constructed by Ruhmkorff; and a machine for the medical application of induced currents (termed abroad "faradisation") was also shown in action. The gas sunlights of the lecture were lit by means of apparatus, employing the spark from the induction coil. The lecture was concluded with the brilliant exhibition of the induction spark in exhausted glass tubes and bulbs—those of uranium glass exhibiting phosphorescence and fluorescence.

On Tuesday next Dr. A. W. Hofmann will commence a course of six lectures, being an introduction to the study of chemistry. On Friday next the evening discourse will be given by Mr. James Fergusson, F.R.S., "On the Temple and Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem." Professor Tyndall's concluding lectures on electricity will be given on Mondays, Feb. 27 and March 6.

The cabs of Paris are about to be fitted with machines for marking the distance travelled over.

We learn from a minute of Sir Robert Montgomery that tea-planting is making great progress in the Western Himalayas. Four years ago not an acre was under tea cultivation there, except in three experimental State gardens. Now there are upwards of fifteen square miles covered by seventeen great tea estates, belonging to Englishmen.

An official copy of the resolutions relating to the proposed British North American Confederation agreed to by the Quebec Conference has been forwarded to the Colonial Office, and laid before both Houses of Parliament. A few verbal alterations seem to have been made on a final revision; and the 43rd resolution, which, as first published, gave the local Legislatures power to make laws on certain specified subjects, "and generally on all matters of a private and local nature," has now added to it the words—"not assigned to the General Parliament." An additional resolution appears at the end—"That her Majesty the Queen be solicited to determine the rank and name of the federated provinces."

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1304.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE CONDITION-OF-IRELAND QUESTION.

We are not amongst those who complain that the state of Ireland has obtained priority of attention from the House of Commons in this the last Session of the present Parliament. The subject is, perhaps, of all others likely to be brought under their notice, the most important, the most urgent, and the most intimately connected with the future destinies of the empire. It is not, at any rate in its present stage, a local question, and it ought not to be treated as if it were. It had its origin in Imperial causes, it affects in its progress Imperial life and vigour, it can only be closed by Imperial legislation. Let those in whose minds an Irish debate invariably excites a feeling of impatience reflect whether a land, from which the inhabitants are escaping in a continuous stream of emigration, carrying with them to their future country the bitterest enmity to England, in which population is rapidly decreasing, and of which that portion of it which remains at home is deeply tainted with a spirit of disaffection, does not present a problem worthy of the highest statesmanship to entertain with seriousness, to examine with care, and, if possible, to solve with advantage to all parties. It is worse than useless, it is unmanly, to shrink from an onerous obligation on account of the acknowledged difficulties it may impose. The truth is apparent to all the world that we reign in Ireland but do not govern it. Why is that? Is it or is it not capable of being governed? If not, why not? If it be, what can better become or better employ Parliament than a resolute effort to find out the way to do it, and to provide that it shall be done!

It is impossible to believe that the case of Ireland results entirely from natural causes, or causes altogether outside of the sphere of legislation and political government. Her geographical conformation, her climate, her race, her religion, have been successively referred to by those who would shift responsibility from their own shoulders as accounting for her depressed condition; but each of them, when brought to the test of parallel facts gathered elsewhere, signally fails to prove the conclusion for which it was adduced. It is quite as impossible to beget by any common-sense line of argument the conviction that Ireland's grievances are chiefly those of her own imagination, and that in spite of her own apprehensions she is doing well. The people of a thriving country do not ordinarily run away from it, nor do two or three bad seasons usually convert distressed yeomen and labourers into angry exiles. Let it be admitted that there are in Ireland a few more cattle, sheep, and pigs, and a few more acres of land under tillage for flax, than there were two years ago; yet, if the human inhabitants are utterly despondent, one can hardly avoid the inference that something must be seriously amiss. After all, the evidence of good government must be sought in the temper of the people. If five and a half millions of inhabitants (not many years back upwards of eight millions) can be divided into two classes—those who are going to quit the land of their birth and their ancestry, and those who would go if they could—some other than natural causes, which are permanent, must be assigned for the fact. Such general disaffection to England could hardly have gained head if the distress of Ireland were due mainly to the dispensations of Divine Providence, and not to misgovernment. It is better that we should open our eyes to actual facts. The troubles of Ireland are the legacy of our forefathers. They nipped off the germs of Irish prosperity, and we inherit the consequences of their crime. It is not this Government, it is not the last, it is not any Government of the present generation that can be justly



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND PASSING THROUGH BONDGATE, ALNWICK.—SEE PAGE 228.

accused of treating the sister isle with deliberate injustice. All has been done for her, perhaps, that would have been done, if needed, for Scotland or England. All has been done for her that her case would have required if her condition had been normal and not previously damaged by a long course of virulent impolicy. It is the past which is the real obstacle to the present. Mischief has been done which we cannot speedily repair. Our will may be good, but our power has been fettered. The policy inflicted on Ireland by unjust British legislation cannot suddenly cure. This is one reason for our want of success.

But this is also a reason for approaching the Condition-of-Ireland question with a good deal of patience and with discriminative indulgence. He who, by a long course of inexcusable oppression, has seriously impaired the vital stamina of a dependent relative, has put himself under obligation to do something more than desist from the oppression which has grown to be ashamed of it. He is bound to treat with forbearance the infirmities which he has largely contributed to develop, if not to originate; and he has no right to anticipate, much less to demand, that the evil consequences of his own misdoings upon the character and habits of the person he has maltreated should cease to show themselves from the moment that he ceases to perpetrate injustice. The policy of England towards Ireland for the last thirty years may be fairly characterized, as we believe it has, by a sincere desire to extricate her from the slough of misery into which the policy of the forty-preceding years and fifty years before had driven her. It takes longer than was expected to set her on her feet again, and reassure her, and inspire her with a spirit of trust, hopefulness, and self-reliance. England will scarcely be justified in abandoning the effort in disgust, or in punishing the victim of her own rapacious, vindictive, and intolerant rule upon the inevitable arrangements of an all-wise Providence. No doubt there are natural and irremovable causes to which the comparative depression of Ireland may be due; but the disposition of her people to succumb to those causes, instead of cheerfully and manfully battling with them, has been superinduced by a long course of ill-treatment.

These considerations have not always pressed with all their legitimate weight upon the mind of the Imperial Legislature. Whilst there has been an honest intention of dealing with Ireland as equally entitled with Scotland and England to rightful and liberal legislation, the fact has been that, down until the trust of Ireland has been won, even sound laws will be of little avail to her. Her exceptional state requires to be exceptionally met. Not, indeed, that she should be indulged by the concession of privileges which, granted immediately grateful, would but increase her weakness and sense of dependence: but that, by the patient attention with which her cases are considered to, the painstaking inquiries by which they are followed, the sincere sympathy displayed towards her in regard to disadvantages which no human laws can remove, the occasional relaxation in the belief of rules which it is the wisdom to uphold in the sister kingdoms, and, above all, a general demeanour indicative of readiness to repair by personal kindliness the evils consequent upon past misdoing, Parliament should evince a disposition calculated to impress the mind with the belief that she has her proper place in England's heart.

We are not without hope that the recent debate will conduct towards this desirable end. It was certainly pervaded by a tone of candour and moderation calculated to win for it the admirable speech of Lord Palmerston, with which it was wound up—admirable alike for its spirit and for its practical wisdom—cannot fail, we should imagine, to soothe in some degree the irritability of a sensitive and suffering people. The rejection of a Select Committee, if impartially conducted, may issue in such a statement of the whole case as will satisfy Ireland that her condition is fully known, and may point to such practical measures as will prove to her that she has a bright future in store. But no delaies, no inquiries, no suggestions will be of permanent use, unless the personal sentiment of the Irish people be generously recognised and treated with respect. If, for good or woe, Ireland is to be one of the family which we call the United Kingdom, everything which marks her position as inferior must be rooted out of the way: to be one and not two, or no brilliant, she may, nevertheless, feel that her rights are as sacred, and as sacredly deferred to, as those of the sister kingdoms with which she is associated.

The Queen has approved of Mr. J. C. Prost as Consul-General in New South Wales for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The ducal palace at Brunswick caught fire on Thursday se'nnight, and was almost entirely burnt down.

The Queen-Mother of the Netherlands died at the Hague on Wednesday. All the members of the Royal family were with his Majesty's brother when she died.

The Indo-European Telegraph was opened throughout on Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning a telegram was received in London from Kurrachee announcing the fact—the distance of the transmission being less than nine hours. Sir Charles Bright, announcing the receipt of the telegram, states:—"The service on the line between Kurrachee and Fao, at the head of the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, is performed by the best English signallers, and is excellent: but the delays and difficulties caused by the administration of the Turkish line can be so organised as to render the communication equally reliable."

The Government emigrant-ship Tarquin, which sailed from Plymouth on Aug. 29 last, and the Bucklers Hard, which sailed and arrived in Adelaide, South Australia, the former on Dec. 3, with 277 emigrants, and the latter on Dec. 20, with 299 emigrants. Two births and two deaths took place in the Tarquin, and two births and one death in the Bucklers Hard. The Tarquin, which left the Mersey on Aug. 28, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on Nov. 29, with 284 emigrants. No casualty occurred on board.—The Hastings, with 350 emigrants, sailed from Aug. 30, arrived at Fremantle, Western Australia, on Dec. 17, with 41 emigrants, no death having occurred on the voyage.—The ship Sunda, 1361 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Huskey and Co., sailed on the 8th ult. from Gravesend, and 26th from Queenstown, for Queensland; Captain Flynn, commander; Surgeon-Superintendent Dr. Paynter, assisted by Mrs. Mercer, matron. The Sunda is the fifty-first vessel that has sailed on the land-order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 366 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 177 members of families, 160 single men, and 189 single females.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, in its evening edition of Saturday last, published the preface to the Emperor's "History of Julius Cæsar." A translation of the preface is given on page 219. A paragraph in Wednesday's *Moniteur* announces that the "History" will be published in the early next week. Presentation copies have, however, been sent by the Emperor to the Empress, the Prince Imperial, the Ministers and members of the Privy Council, and, it is stated, to MM. Thiers and Lamartine. On the copy given to the Prince Imperial is written the inscription:—"A mon fils, témoignage de ma vive tendresse.—NAPOLEON. From the special copies thus distributed several have been found their way into print. The copyright in the Russian edition of the "History" has been purchased by M. Theo Cr. Chin. The translation is intrusted to M. Starewitch, a professor of the University of St. Petersburg.

The business of the Chambers has been as yet only of a formal nature. The committees appointed to examine the projects are drawing up the forms of the addresses.

The Emperor received in state, in hall at his Roman House, Avenue Montaigne, to the Imperial family and his immediate friends. Invitations are issued for Thursday next, the 2nd inst., to meet M. Ollivier.

The Museum of the Louvre has purchased for 150,000f. payable in six years, the collection of Gallic coins formed by M. de Saulcy, senator. The collection, which was acquired from M. de Lagoy, Consul in Egypt, various Egyptian and Babylonian pieces, for 24,000f., payable in three years.

The total amount for which the Great and Etruscan vases of the Prince's Collection have been sold is 82,200f.

The Academy have elected Count Gladstone a member, in the place of the late Mr. M'Culloch.

The proprietors of the Bœuf Gras, in Paris, began on Sunday, according to time-honoured custom, and, as the weather was dry and mild, enjoyed a most successful procession of their ox.

The large rollers drawn by horses, with which road-metal is smoothed down, are now being superseded by others to be impelled by steam-rollers.

Official dispatches received at Paris from Mexico announce that General Bazaine has completed the investment of Ojuca. It is expected that the army of Puebla will not be able to escape.

SPAIN.

Yesterday week, Senor Alejandro Castro, the new Minister of Finance, introduced a bill authorising the issue of bonds to the amount of 300,000,000 of reals, secured on the Customs.

Marshal Narvaez declared on Saturday in the Congress that the country was in a state of tranquillity. He would not consider it confirmed when the present Ministry assumed office. He added that it was necessary to put down the Carlist bands found there in every country. The address to the Queen was then passed by 161 against eighty-four votes.

The relinquishment of the Royal property by the Queen has excited considerable enthusiasm in the Kingdom.

PORTUGAL.

The Duke de Loulé and the other Ministers have resigned, and the Marquis de Sa Bandiera has been charged by the King with the formation of a new Cabinet.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Turin on Thursday week. He was received by the municipal body and by deputations from the working classes. There was a grand display of popular enthusiasm. During the day the King received the National Guard, by whom he was escorted to the Royal Palace. His Majesty has signed an amnesty for all persons implicated in the recent riots. On Sunday he appeared in the Queen, and was enthusiastically received. In short, the reconciliation between the King and the city would seem to be complete. A short time before it was thought, the opposite to be complete. On Wednesday the King arrived at Florence, and was met by the civic authorities and the artisan societies. The National Guard paraded. The streets were illuminated, and everywhere the greatest crowd assembled.

Royal decrees have been issued ordering the canonisation of Germain Cousin, of Solesa, and Peter Arbries, of Saragossa, martyred in 1485. The Pope has also issued a decree that parish priests in Rome on the principal duties of ecclesiastics in the present time.

AUSTRIA.

The Minister of State has addressed a letter to the Financial Committee of the Lower House stating that no representative of the Government will be present at the sittings of that body or its committees until the House shall have decided whether it intends to come to some understanding with the Government in regard to the vote on the Budget. The Financial Committee, in reply to the Minister's letter, issued a declaration reserving the rights of the representatives to full and free discussion of the Budget.

The greater part of the Polish refugees who were imprisoned in Austria have arrived at Paris. Count Zamoyski is the ex-Dictator Langiewicz, who has left for Switzerland.

A telegram has been sent from the conference between the delegates from the Zollverein and the Austrian Plenipotentiary has resulted in an arrangement for a new commercial convention. The signature of the treaty of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein will, therefore, shortly take place.

PRUSSIA.

The Financial Committee has finished the discussion of the general report on the Budget, during which no sub-committee. Most of the propositions of the report, including those which have not been discussed, were agreed to.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The assembly of delegates from the various associations of Schleswig and Holstein, which met at Rendsburg, has addressed to the effect that the inhabitants of the duchies should leave to the Duke of Augustenburg the task of the Diet of the succession and of such treaties with Prussia as would be for the interest of the whole of Germany.

Prussia has put into form the demands which she is resolved to make as conditions to a final settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. She asks for the right to send soldiers in the duchies for her navy; the cession to her of the territory requisite for the construction of the Kiel Canal, to connect the German Ocean and the Baltic by the placing of the postal and telegraphic departments of the duchies under her direction; and the concession, as shortly as possible, of the forces of the duchies with those of Prussia. At each month of the canal her demands will be increased. Austria has also protested to the reception of Prussian men-of-war. It does not seem quite clear to what, if all these concessions are made, the sovereignty of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein is to amount.

Austria and Prussia, it has been stated, have agreed upon the flag for the neutralised marine of the Confederation. It is composed of three horizontal bands, the upper one blue, that in the middle white, and the lower one red. The blue band is to have a yellow square by the side of the staff.

RUSSIA.

The country bordering upon the States of Central Asia, extending from the Sea of Aral to Lake Issik Kol, has been formed into a Russian province, under the title of Russian Turkistan.

TURKEY.

The Government has instituted a system of advanced schools, open free to all classes of the native population. The Government has also under its consideration the question of the secularisation of the mosque property.

The Marquis de Moustier, the French Ambassador, is leaving Constantinople, to be succeeded by M. Benedetti.

AMERICA.

By the Inman steam-ship City of London, we have news from New York to the 18th ult., when gold was quoted at 164½ per cent premium.

General Sherman occupied Branchville on the 8th ult. According to the statement of a Federal courier, who was said to have left General Sherman's army and to have ridden across the country to Fayetteville, on the north bank of Cape Fear River, the occupation of Branchville was preceded by three days' hard fighting; but the Richmond journals made no mention of any engagement, and stated that Branchville was abandoned of its own accord because the Federals had occupied Orangeburg, and that General Beauregard had taken up a new line for the purpose of covering Columbia. The latest accounts from Richmond stated that the vanguard of General Sherman's army had reached the north bank of the Lumber River at a point a few miles east of Columbian; that the Confederates had fallen back to the north bank of the stream, and that a battle was imminent. Sherman, under a flag of truce, had brought from Richmond rumours (not very trustworthy) that General Sherman had been checked and General Beauregard killed.

Nothing further of importance had occurred in the neighbourhood of Richmond or Petersburg. General Grant was busily engaged in fortifying his new position on Hatcher's Run. He has extended his pickets to Shiney Creek.

The Federals were continuing their operations against Wilmington. General Terry had made another descent on the Confederate lines at Sugarloaf, north of Cape Fear River, all of which, though assisted by a powerful fleet, the Confederates still continued to maintain. The result of a reconnaissance at Wilmington was, we are told, the capture of the Federal position for three miles. The new guns had been and works thrown up on it as strong as those to which the Confederates had retreated. Another account, however, nothing makes mention of the obstructions opposite Fort Anderson, crossed the obstructions, passed on to Wilmington, and made a complete examination of its wharves and shipping. He also proceeded to Charlotte, North Carolina, and destroyed all the railroad property there.

Three thousand Federals had effected a landing at James Island, within three miles of Charleston. The object of the movement was unknown.

General Thomas had arrived in New Orleans; but it was not known how large a part of the force he had taken with him, or whether his operations were to be directed against Mobile or against Texas.

At the meeting of Congress on the 6th ult. General Mc Lauralin, the Secretary of State, delivered a speech strongly enforcing the necessity of employing negroes as Federal soldiers. The Richmond journals, however, has taken a different view of affairs; and, while that body has decided upon the enrolment of 40,000 negroes in a menial capacity in the army, it has voted down the proposal to arm and equip them as soldiers.

The plan of the new Confederate flag, submitted some time ago by Major Bagnuet for the consideration of Congress, has been adopted by the Military Committee of the House and Senate, and will probably be the national emblem of the Confederate States. The change made in the flag consists in the addition of a red bar to the two stripes. A red bar in equal proportion, the red bar being at the outer end of the field.

President Lincoln has called an extraordinary session of the Senate for the 4th inst. He has also declared that he may send communications as may be made on the part of the Executive."

Mr. Fernando Wood, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a financial plan for the next fiscal year. It provides for the issue of a loan of 400,000,000 dols., in such form of bonds and such rates of interest, not exceeding 6 per cent, as may seem most advisable to the Secretary. The total public debt on Feb. 1 is officially announced at 2,000,140,000 dols., of which 1,500,000,000 dols. are bonds.

The Federal House of Representatives had passed a bill imposing a duty of 5 per cent. on the amount of an internal revenue of 5 per cent. on the amount of an internal revenue of eight cents per pound on cotton.

The Senate has passed an appropriation for the Niagara Ship Canal.

Congress has passed a bill for the establishment of a mail steam-ship line between San Francisco and China.

Captain Beadles, concerned in the Lake Erie affair, and sentenced to be hanged, has escaped.

Minnesota and Kansas have ratified the constitutional amendment, making a total of thirty-three who have adopted it. The majority report of the judiciary committee of the Kentucky Legislature recommends the rejection of the constitutional amendment. The minority report goes on compromising principles, and seems to precede the former.

Letters from Petrolia state that wells, rich and valuable, are being every week struck.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A despatch from Quebec, of Feb. 16, says:—"The resolutions with reference to the confederation of the provinces are now occupying the attention of both Legislative Assemblies. In the Upper Chamber Sir A. T. Galt's motion for the Address in reply to the Administrator's Speech, in its favour, while speeches by the Hon. Mr. Curry, Mr. Sanborn, and others were opposed to the scheme of confederation. The debate will go on day by day until the sense of the House be taken on the question. It is said that the Ministers calculate upon the votes of twenty members of the Legislative Council. Should this prove to be the case, the probability is that the measure may be rejected. In the Legislative Assembly Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Cartier, Galt, Brown, and McGee have brought the subject before the House, each declaring himself in favour of the confederation, financial, and social advantages to be derived from the contemplated federative union. The debate was subsequently exhausted by others, so far as one view of it is concerned. Some days are now granted to the Opposition to speak, and then the question is to come to a division and prepare their plan of attack.

Advices from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia state that they are still discussing the project of union, but the latter will not concern itself unless Canada abandons the free trade policy to which Victoria desires to adhere.

NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Catalogue, 1, Oliveton, 2, Sympathy, 3.
Trial Plate.—Hester, 1, Dr. Faith, 2, Polish, 3.
Nottingham Spring Handicap.—Twilight, 1, Tippler, 2, Dunkeld, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Lady Warwick, 1, Lady Ely, 2, Lady Constance, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Le Marchal, 1, Shakspeare, 2, Cornelia, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Forest Plate Handicap.—Wild Duck, 1, Clairvoyante, 2, Shakspeare, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Lady Ely, 1, Sympathy, 2, Vinolent, 3.
Little John Stakes.—Chapel Royal, 1, Boy Leaf, 2, Yorkes dam, 3.
Maiden Selling Stakes.—Hester, 1, Alice Westworth, 2.
Welter Cup.—Vandal, 1, Miss Taft, 2, Extra Number, 3.
Great Eight-mile Handicap.—Rataplan, 1, Dr. Faith, 2, The Rogue, 3.
Hunt Cup.—Oscar, 1, Mistake, 2, The Spinner, 3.

WEST DRAYTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Harrington Stakes.—Sweet Anne, 1, Sir Colin, 2, Foreign Stamp, 3.
Drayton Handicap.—Lucy Glitters, 1, Bobby Locke, 2, Irish Statesman, 3.
Mallard Steeplechase.—Wilful, 1, Lady Ann, 2, Sir Richard, 3.
Harvest Handicap.—Sir Colin, 1, Lucy Glitters, 2, Sweet Anne, 3.
Hurdle Race.—True Heart, 1, Corsica, 2, Vivon, 3.

WEST DRAYTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Sister Mary, 1, Lady Ann, 2, Ballard, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Imogene, 1, Lady Warwick, 2.
Three-year-old Stakes.—Sunday, 1, Alarm, 2.
Welter Cup.—Love Letter, 1, Old Squire, 2, Threadbare, 3.
Steeplechase.—Dr. Faith, 1, Cornelia, 2, Sir Richard, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Princess Dagmar, 1, Overton, 2, Mazaroo, 3.
Hurdle Race.—Confidence, 1, Wortham, 2, Old Squire, 3.

The King of the Belgians has decreed the erection of a statue to Rubens, by the public subscription of the public servants of Antwerp. The State will contribute a sum of 10,000f. towards the cost. M. Dewin, a sculptor of Brussels, has received the commission for the work.

A very interesting series of stereographic views of Swiss mountain scenery, photographed by Mr. W. England, of St. Jame's-square, Notting-hill, has been dedicated, by permission, to the Alpine Club. They show many of the most famous and picturesque localities in the Bernese Oberland and the Cantons of Zeneh, Lucerne, Uri, and Unterwalden.

A telegram was received on Wednesday at Lloyd's to the effect that her Majesty's ship Galatea, Captain Maguire, of 26 guns, 3277 tons, and 4-horse power, with a crew of 319 officers and men, had been lost off Cape Henry, not far from the mouth of the Chesapeake, and that great anxiety existed as to the safety of the crew. The Admiralty have received no news of the Galatea's loss further than the report at Lloyd's, where it is not credited. Letters from Norfolk, of the 11th and 12th ult., state that she was in the roads, where she would be perfectly secure.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

ON Thursday week, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Moorfields, I witnessed that wonderful Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of Cardinal Wiseman, the like of which has not been seen in this country since the interment of Cardinal Pole, in the days of Queen Mary. It was a most sumptuous show, and one that seemed to impress Protestants and Catholics alike. Magnificent music, countless candles, gorgeous vestments; albs, copes, dalmatics, mitres, crosiers and crucifixes; clouds of incense; a church hung in raven black; a crowded auditory, clad in deepest mourning; episcopal benedictions and precatory absolutions; the "Kyrie eleison" and the "Dies Iræ," and an eloquent and touching sermon by Monsignor Manning. Nothing was wanted towards the completeness of a superb and impressive spectacle. And yet, what a vain and transitory thing is human greatness—even the grandeur of him who was an Archbishop and Prince of the Church! The City Commissioner of Police was good enough to permit the representatives of the press to leave the chapel before the rest of the congregation. I had to walk from Finsbury to the Bank ere I could obtain a cab; and then, Moorgate-street being stopped up, I was taken a weary round, through the City-road, Pentonville, and Clerkenwell, in order to reach my destination, Bloomsbury. The streets were lined, for miles, by perhaps the blackest, most squalid mob I ever saw; and when I came to my goal the cabman begged hard for an extra sixpence, on the ground that he had come a long distance out of his way, in consequence of "*Colonel Wiseman's funeral!*" Colonel Wiseman! 4973 evidently knew nothing of the admirable Doctor, of the erst Rector of the Sapienza, of the author of "Fabiola" and "The Personal Recollections of the Last Four Popes;" of the poet, dramatist, lecturer, and theologian. One is reminded of Mr. Roebuck's husbandman, when he was told of the death of the great Duke of Wellington—"I 'se very sorry for he; but who wor he?"

I can mark on the tablets of my mind a good many funerals I have seen. Notably that of Napoleon I. (which I witnessed as a schoolboy trooping along the Champs Elysées, one bleak November day in '40, the mob shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" and the dead Emperor's nephew being then a captive, awaiting his trial before the Court of Peers); that of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's, in '52 (what a great scrambling pageant that was! and how drunk London got the night before!); that of the good Prince Consort, in St. George's, Windsor; that of Lord Macaulay, in Westminster Abbey; and that of Archbishop Hughes, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, in the year last past. The ceremonial just named very much resembled, in pomp, pride, and circumstance, that observed at the obsequies of Cardinal Wiseman; only, in lieu of a coffin closed and covered with a pall, the actual corpse of the deceased Prelate, clad in full robes, and with his mitre on his head, lay exposed to view on a gorgeous catafalque surmounted by a baldaquin as gorgeous. Mr. Brady, of Broadway, took a photograph of the remains; and a very ghastly picture it made. And yet, counting over all these majestic entombments, I cannot remember one that seemed to me more solemn and more pathetic, and that made a deeper impression on me, than the funeral of an English officer I remember, once, seeing at Dover. It was full five-and-twenty years since. He was but a subaltern in a marching regiment, who had been killed in a scuffle; but I shall never forget the mournfulness of the procession as it emerged from the cavernous entrance to the Shaft in Snargate-street. The dreary wail of the Dead March in "Saul"—the soldiers with arms reversed—his brother officers, with crape round their arms and their sword-hilts—the hat and sword lying on the coffin—and the poor little dog trotting after, his ears and tail depressed, as though he, too, had a share in the common sorrow.

Has a very curious coincidence been brought to mind between the locality where Cardinal Wiseman died and that where Cardinal Wolsey resided? At York-place, Portman-square, the Cardinal of Westminster lay in state; at York-place, Whitehall, the great Cardinal of York once lived. But here the coincidence ceases. The kindly divine who was born at Seville had little in common with the arrogant Prelate who first saw the light in Ipswich.

My Echoes, this week, are nothing if not funereal. On the Saturday following the entombment of Cardinal Wiseman I went to the funeral of Algernon Percy, the bounteous and warm-hearted Duke of Northumberland, in Westminster Abbey. The scene was a startling contrast to that which I had surveyed two days earlier. All was plain, frigid, and formal, wellnigh to nakedness. And yet, as a neighbour whispered to me, "Why should there not be some pomp of ritual in our venerable fanes?" 'Broidered vestments were worn in Durham Cathedral so recently as the year 1802; then, falling into shabbiness, they were disused and never replaced. At the coronation of her Majesty Archbishop Howley wore a purple velvet robe, richly laced, and Bishop Blomfield (vide Mr. Leslie's picture) a golden cope. There was not more pageantry at this, the burial of the great Lord of Alnwick, than at that of Robert Stephenson the engineer. It is better so, perhaps; the beautiful burial service of the Church of England, and the stately anthems of Croft and Purcell should suffice—for Protestants at least. But, at all events, let us be consistent. If pomp, and show, and symbolism are vain things, away with them; but, at the same time, let us banish the hideous mummeries of the undertaker. The British *croquemort* had it all his own way on Saturday. In mourning coaches-and-four and mourning coaches-and-six, in hat bands, scarves, weepers, brass-tipped staves, trays of feathers, black kid gloves, and red faces, he pervaded the Abbey, and the cloisters, and the Dean's-yard, and the Broad Sanctuary.

I went to this funeral in the pursuit of my professional duties, for the subscriber is, himself, a kind of undertaker, and has occasionally to "perform funerals." I asked about twenty vergers whether any accommodation had been reserved for the press. I knew there had been, in accordance with the instructions of the courteous Dean; but I wished to know its whereabouts. From not one of the twenty vergers could I obtain a definite answer. None of them knew anything. At length, one haughty functionary at the entrance to the choir remarked that he had seen "some of the men of the press about, but he didn't know where they were gone." I mildly ventured on the correction of "gentlemen.' "Oho!" sneered the haughty functionary, "we 're all gentlemen here." Fortunately, I met a colleague who knew that up a certain staircase, and by the side of the tribune appointed for the choir, there was a certain monumental tomb and some arched tracery in front thereof, through which we were privileged to look right down on the chapel where the Duke was to be buried. A few metropolitan policemen—who know the "men of the press" well—stationed at the doors would have saved much trouble and deprived the vergers of the pretext for being insolent. I hope Dr. Stanley reads his "Echoes" punctually; and that, when he has nothing better to do, he will deliver to his vergers a discourse on common politeness.

Yes; that new magazine I spoke of some time since is really to make its appearance on the 25th of April. But I am not so certain as to its being called the "Traveller." Some combination of the "Shilling" and the "Monthly" is said to have been fixed upon. What's in a name? But the "Traveller," it strikes me, was a very admirable one. However, a host of talent, it is said, is already secured for the new periodical, which, although it is to appear "once a month," will have, editorially, a not very indirect connection with "once a week."

Of Savile House, Leicester-square, with all its memories of Miss Linwood's inscrutable tapestry, the *Poses Plastiques*, the Café Chantant, the Eldorado, the Odéon, the Chicken-hatching Machine, Farini on the tight rope, and the "Shades," it must be written—*fuit*. Savile House was on Tuesday night "burnt up," as the Americans have it. Pennant's "pouting-house for princes" has been completely gutted. His Royal Highness the Prince made his first appearance as an amateur fireman at this notable conflagration. Royalty should not needlessly expose itself; but going to fires is, on the Continent at least, one of the Royal prerogatives. At every "first-class blaze" in St. Petersburg, for instance, a member of the Imperial family is expected to be present; and the late Emperor Nicholas was a devoted amateur of fires, assisting, in one instance, at the burning of his own house—the Winter Palace—in 1839. The common people, who adored their Sovereign, were making superhuman efforts to save the splendid furniture of the palace; when the Czar, seeing a peasant on the verge of destruction while trying to wrench a costly mirror from a wall, gave a proof of that rare presence of mind which so distinguished him by flinging his opera-glass at the mirror, and so smashing it. Perceiving that the article had become valueless, the loyal but prudent peasant thought he might as well look after his own safety, and timeously fled.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

AMERICA.

BY the arrival of the St. David (viâ Greencastle) we have received the following intelligence dated New York, Feb. 18, Evening:—

General Grant reports to Mr. Stanton this evening that to-day's *Richmond Despatch* says Sherman entered and took possession of Columbia yesterday morning. General Beauregard communicated this intelligence officially yesterday. From his despatch it appears that the Federals shelled Columbia on Thursday from the south bank of the Congaree. During the night they moved up the river, and on the following morning forded the Soluda and Broad Rivers. During the Federal passage of these rivers, Beauregard evacuated Columbia. The Federals soon after took possession. Two days previously, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medicinal stores was destroyed. The despatch presumes that the fall of Columbia will necessitate the evacuation of Charleston, which the despatch thinks has already commenced.

The general impression is that Sherman will now proceed to Charleston to establish his base; but the *Despatch* does not see what need he has of a base. He subsists on the country, and his army has not been exhausted by any battle. Since he left Savannah, Sherman declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This Beauregard considers was uttered as a boast to hide his designs. The *Despatch* thinks that he will next strike at Charlotte or at Florence. It was reported yesterday that the Federals had captured Augusta; but the *Despatch* discredits the report.

The *Charleston Mercury* announced a temporary suspension on Saturday, with the view to its removal to another point, this being rendered necessary by the progress of military events.

Captain Semmes has been made a Rear-Admiral with the command of the James River squadron. Gold, 204.

Philadelphia papers announce that the Richmond papers of Thursday state that Sherman's main columns had reached Kingsville Junction, twenty-five miles north-east of Columbia. The communication south of the Florence Railroad and on the Charleston Railroad is interrupted.

A Confederate flag-of-truce boat has been blown up on the James River. All on board were lost.

The House of Representatives has passed the Tariff Bill, and rejected the proposition to tax sales of merchandise. Mr. Stevens's proposed tax of 10 per cent upon gold sales has been defeated.

CANADA.—Quebec, Feb. 17.—The House in Committee has sanctioned the appropriation of 330,000 dols. for the expenses of the arrangements on the frontier to prevent raids. It has also appropriated 50,000 dols. on account of the money refunded to the United States in the case of the St. Albans raiders.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A new chapel (Russo-Greek) for the Russian Embassy has been opened in Welbeck-street. It will hold about a hundred persons.

A fire in Whitechapel-road, on Sunday morning, destroyed three warehouses, a Dissenting place of worship, and six houses, besides damaging a school and seven other houses.

The premises of Messrs. Defries, glass chandelier merchants, Houndsditch, were seriously damaged by fire on Sunday night. The loss amounts to £30,000.

Yesterday se'nnight the premises of Mr. N. W. Jacobson, jeweller, No. 312, Oxford-street, were robbed of eighty gold and silver watches, seventeen bracelets, and a number of rings, of the value of £400.

The Princess of Wales has granted permission that the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's bridge at Blackfriars may be named the "Alexandra Bridge," after her Royal Highness.

The Association of the Chambers of Commerce held their final sitting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Thursday week. Committees were appointed to inquire into the sugar duties, with a view to their readjustment; to investigate the differential rates of discount maintained by the Banks of England and France; and to consider the practicability of carrying out some scheme for the settlement of trade disputes by arbitration.

On Ash Wednesday the general annual meeting of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held in the saloon of the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Buckstone, treasurer, presided. The receipts of the year were £1601; the disbursements, £1042. The funded property of the association amounted to £12,696, which, with the balance in hand, makes a total in favour of the fund of £13,166.

Marquis Townsend presided on Wednesday evening at a meeting in St. Martin's Hall, to express sympathy with Poland. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, enlarging on the struggle which the Poles had made for independence and pointing out the destitution in which many of the exiles were in Paris and elsewhere. Resolutions of sympathy with the cause of Polish nationality were passed and steps taken to raise subscriptions to relieve the distress of the Poles.

The ninth anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund was held at Willis's-rooms, on Wednesday night, under the presidency of Mr. John F. Maguire, M.P. Ash Wednesday is the only day in the year, with the exception of Christmas Day, on which actors and actresses can attend a festival of this kind, and the gathering of ladies and gentlemen of "the profession," as it is somewhat curiously called, was unusually large. The subscriptions amounted to £300.

Savile House, Leicester-square, was on Tuesday evening totally destroyed by fire. Shortly after six o'clock there was an explosion of gas, which ignited the building, and the flames spread so rapidly that very soon nothing but the bare walls remained. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, was present, attired in fireman's costume. Savile House was one of the most noteworthy of the buildings in London—not on account of its appearance, but for the associations connected with it. We intend to give next week an Engraving of the ruins; and we shall, at the same time, furnish some historical and descriptive details of Savile House.

The twentieth anniversary festival of the German Hospital, Dalston, was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday night, when about 200 gentlemen dined, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, who was supported by Count Apponyi, the Austrian Minister; Count Bernstorff, Prussian Minister; Count Vitzthun, Saxon Plenipotentiary; Count Schleider (free city of Hamburg), and various other representatives of German States. The donations and subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £2500. About 740 patients have been admitted to the hospital during the past year, while the association has been the means of relieving 18,528 cases out of doors.

The annual court of the governors of King's College Hospital took place, on Tuesday, in the board-room of the institution—Dr. Jelf, principal of King's College, in the chair. A report was read, which stated that the number of patients admitted into the hospital during the past year amounted to 1785, being an increase of 110 over those of the preceding year; and the number of out-patients who received advice and medicine amounted to 30,405. During the year 115 women had been confined in the Nightingale maternity ward, and the number of midwifery cases attended at the patients' own homes amounted to 714. The total ordinary receipts for the past year (excluding legacies above £100 and a sum of £1200 borrowed from the bankers) amounted to £7596; and the total expenses to £9130.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society took place at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday—Mr. J. N. Harrison, president, in the chair. The report, besides passing in review the operations of the society during the past twelve months, contained allusions to several other matters of musical interest. After stating that the society had given fourteen concerts during the past year, and that the subscriptions were greater in amount and number than in any previous year, also that numerous donations had been made to the library, it alluded to the hearty commendation bestowed on the performances from all quarters during the season. The report then gave an abstract of the year's accounts, whereby it appeared that the general receipts have been £5451, and the payments £5185.

The births of 2290 children—1144 boys and 1146 girls—were registered last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1855-64 the average number (corrected) was 2080.——The number of deaths in London returned for the week was 1590, against a corrected average (for the eighth week of the year) of 1505. The mortality from scarlatina was less than it had been in many previous weeks; the deaths were thirty-four. Typhus, which also shows a decline in the week, was fatal in sixty-nine cases. Phthisis was fatal in 165 cases, bronchitis in 242, pneumonia in eighty-three, and heart disease in eighty cases. Sixty-seven persons died at the age of eighty years and upwards, two of whom were women who had attained the age of ninety-four years.

The 150th festival of "The Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons" was celebrated on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P. In the public mind, the Society of Ancient Britons is identified with the Welsh Charity School, which is located at Ashford, in Middlesex, and provides for the training and education of children of Welsh extraction connected with the metropolis and its vicinity. Since the establishment of the institution 2287 boys and 717 girls have been admitted; and there are at present in the school sixty boys and thirty-eight girls. About half these children were present, marched round the room immediately before the principal toast, and sang an ode appropriate to the occasion. The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Welsh Charity School," warmly urged the claims of the institution to the support of all Welshmen resident in the metropolis; and the result of the festival was an aggregate accession to the funds of about £1000, including a donation of one hundred guineas from her Majesty, and the same amount from the chairman.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Lord Chancellor has dismissed the appeal from the decree of the Master of the Rolls in the Matlock will case. The object of the appellant was to have the case reopened, it being alleged that fresh testamentary documents had been found, which went to confirm the disposition of Nuttall's property as laid down in the codicils which have on more than one occasion been pronounced spurious.

An action was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, in which a servant sued her mistress for damages received from the bite of a dog. The defendant was an eccentric old lady, and had a fondness for vicious dogs, which she kept in her bed-room. The one in question was usually tied up, but the mistress let it loose while the servant was working about the room, and would not call it off when it attacked the plaintiff. The jury gave damages to the extent of £60.

Miss Julia Nichols, a cowkeeper at Lower Norwood, obtained a verdict in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday morning, for £10 damages, against a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, named Chapman, for having falsely charged her with stealing some straw.

There was an action for newspaper libel tried in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday week. The *Journal of Gas and Water Supply* commented on some evidence given by Mr. Hedley, an engineer, in terms which that gentleman considered to pass the bounds of fair criticism. The jury were of the same opinion, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages £250.

A recent decision of the Exchequer Chamber declares that compensation cannot be claimed for loss of business during the making of a railway. A number of persons who have been injuriously effected in this way by the Metropolitan Railway met, on Monday evening, at the Assembly Rooms, Gower-street, and formed a committee to raise funds to carry an appeal against this decision to the House of Lords.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Gregorio Mogni, an Italian, was placed in the dock charged with the manslaughter of Michael Harrington. The trial excited great interest, one man (Pelizzioni) having been convicted of murdering the deceased, and being in Newgate under sentence of death. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

Yesterday week was appointed for Mr. Norton, at the Lambeth Police Court, to deliver his opinion in reference to the charge against the Oxford and Canterbury Hall Company of performing stage plays at the Canterbury Hall without a license. Mr. Norton said he had visited the hall and seen "Hodge Podge," the entertainment said to be a pantomime. He agreed that it was a pantomime, and therefore a stage play. Moreover, it was an exceedingly good one, and he thought it would be a great pity if the piece was stopped. He suggested that Mr. Morton should apply to the Lord Chamberlain to license the hall, and to give him time to do so he would suspend his final judgment.

A case of robbery, involving gross ingratitude, was before the Thames police magistrate on Tuesday morning. Mr. Henry Thomas, a manufacturer of seamen's beds, in Caroline-street, Ratcliff, some time since took a man named Tuffs, who was in a state of destitution, into his employ and into his house, supplying him with clothing as well as paying him wages, and last Saturday morning, during his master's absence, he took away twenty-nine beds. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

Several robberies have been committed by a confidential clerk, named Adams, in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company. He was taken up at the Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday morning, and an officer in the company's service said that he found at his residence two vases, which he acknowledged having stolen. There were also found in his bedroom nineteen duplicates for watches which the prisoner said he had brought from the office, and entries of which would be found in the books. On the officer returning to Euston station, the prisoner gave him thirty-five boxes, from each of which he said he had taken a watch. At the bottom of the cupboard in his bed-room was found a theatrical garment, which he said he had stolen, also some metal fittings for a chiffonier. A breast-pin and other articles were also found. He was remanded for a week.

A man named James Jones has died at Hackney from want of food. He was a labourer at the East India Docks, and earned 15s. a week. He lived by himself, and died yesterday week. In his room notes and gold amounting to more than £260 were found. The medical evidence showed that deceased had died from exposure to cold and starvation. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence. The money found in the deceased's room was impounded by the Coroner in the Queen's name.

Six persons, evidently engaged—if not as principals, as accomplices—in the late extensive burglaries, were cleverly captured, at the East-End, yesterday week. They are three men, and three women passing as their wives, by name William Henry Geoffrey, Martha Geoffrey, Thomas Caseley, Ann Caseley, Thomas Brewerton, and Louisa Brewerton. The arrest was made between two and three o'clock, but was not completed without considerable trouble. The police, having placed some of their body at every possible outlet of the house, 142, Whitechapel-road, entered, and at once captured the men Geoffrey and Brewerton, known as the "velvet lad," and the woman Geoffrey, though not without a struggle. The woman Brewerton ran up stairs and locked herself in a room, of which the door was forced, when she, too, was captured, after severely mauling the face of one of the officers, with sixty-five gold chains just crammed into her pockets! Having secured four of the prisoners, the police went to 13, Ely-terrace, Bow-road, where they apprehended the two Caseleys, and found fifty-two gold watches and a complete heap of similar valuables. There was also found £240 in gold, and deposit notes of the Westminster Bank for £400. Much of the property was identified as having been stolen from Walker's in Cornhill; some from Abraham's, in the Strand. Besides the jewellery and money, quantities of silk and shawls, supposed to have been stolen from warehouses in the City, were discovered. They had likewise a number of well-made implements and tools, such as might be used for burglary, some of them being of steel of the finest temper and finish. One of these, a hand gouge, they had been trying on a joist of a house in which some of them lived. It may be remembered that it was with an implement of that kind that a hole was cut in the floor of Sir Charles Crosley's office, by which access was obtained to the tailor's shop below, and thence from the cutting-room on the basement to the back shop of Mr. Walker, containing his iron "safe." The two houses in the occupation of the prisoners had been recently furnished in a costly manner, and both men and women had each a stock of fashionable attire when they were arrested. On Saturday the prisoners were taken to Bow-street Police Court for examination. Mr. John Thomas Walker identified the watches and chains which had been recovered by the police as a part of the stolen property. On Tuesday the prisoners, increased to ten, were taken before the Lord Mayor, the magistrate of Bow-street, before whom they were first taken, having consented to hand them over to the jurisdiction of the City magistrates. The evidence given did not advance the case of Mr. Walker's burglary much beyond the point to which it had been carried before; but the burglary at Mr. Johnson's, in Threadneedle-street, was also entered on. The prisoners seemed anxious to exonerate their wives, but they were all remanded without bail. It is understood that more than one of the prisoners is anxious to turn Queen's evidence. Brown, alias Scotty, alias Price, alias Miller (supposed to be the chief of a gang of burglars), was, on Tuesday, placed at the bar, at Bow-street, on the charge of burglary at Mr. Abrahams', in the Strand, and was committed. Inspector Potter stated that Scotty had, in 1851, been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for burglary in Scotland. On Saturday the inspector went to Scotland for the purpose of arresting a man supposed to be a relation of Scotty. This man passes by the name of Miller, but his real name is said to be Barray. Mr. Potter succeeded in capturing him, and found on him a gold brooch, gold pin, and gold earring, all identified by Mr. Walker; a bank-book, on the Royal Bank of Scotland, in the name of Miller, and showing £55 paid in; and two shawls, which had been identified as a portion of the booty of a burglary in Lawrence-lane. Miller, or Barray, had also been transported for ten years. A remarkable discovery has been made in connection with the robbery at Mr. Walker's shop. The police engaged in the case, "from information they had received," determined to have the bed of the Thames near Blackfriars examined; and the result so far has been the recovery of six gold watches, which have been identified as part of the property stolen from Mr. Walker's shop. The search will be continued, and it is believed that the diver will succeed in picking up more of the missing jewellery. The presumption is that some of the confederates of the persons in custody, alarmed at their arrest, threw the remainder of the booty into the river, being unable otherwise to dispose of it, and unwilling longer to incur the risk of its possession.

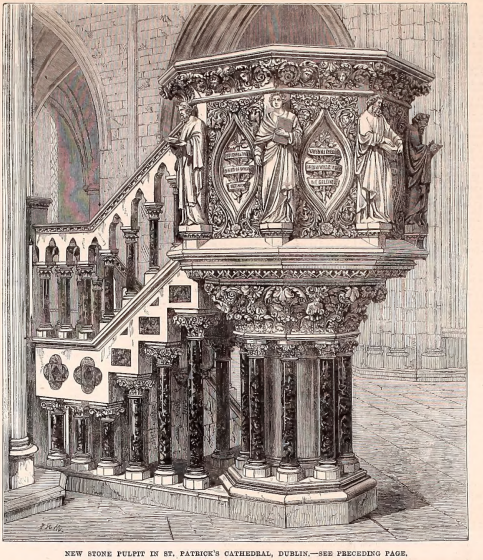
THE CHURCH OF ST. DOULOUGH, NEAR DUBLIN.

THE ancient Church of St. Doulough, near Dublin, after having been thoroughly repaired, was reconsecrated a week or two since in the presence of a considerable number of clergymen and gentlemen, who had interested themselves in the preservation of, perhaps, the most unique specimen of ancient ecclesiastical architecture remaining in the kingdom. St. Doulough's has been described as a very curious mixture of the castle, dwelling-house, and chapel or church; which last, in fact, forms but a comparatively small part of the building. The date of its building is, probably, the latter part of the thirteenth century or the beginning of the fourteenth. In plan it is oblong, with a large square central tower, which has regular battlements of the usual Irish type, evidently intended for use and not for ornament; the

windows are small loops, square-topped, and just the same as those of the ordinary tower-houses. The chapel forms the eastern limb of the ground floor of the building; it has an east window of two lights, with mouldings of the fourteenth century. On the north side are single lancet windows; on the south they are of two lights, of the same style as the east window. It has a stone vault, with habitable chambers above it in the roof, which is of ashlar masonry, and is remarkably high-pitched, reaching nearly to the top of the tower. There are other dwelling-rooms in the western division and in the tower. At the west end there are six small windows, one over the other, indicating that this portion of the building was divided into that number of small, low rooms. The doorway is in a sort of shallow porch, under a stair-turret projecting from the north-west corner of the tower, but extending only up to the second story; in this turret are several small windows, of single lights, trefoil-headed. The staircase is connected with the tower by a passage corbelled out in a singular way, and has loopholes in the upper part: there are fireplaces and other marks of habitation in the chambers. The whole dimensions of this very singular building are only 40 ft. long by 16 ft. wide, external measure. It is remarkably lofty in proportion to its size. Near the church is the well-room, a curious small octagonal building with a dome-shaped vault, from which project four pointed dormers with stone roofs, and each with a small lancet-window, the head triangular; and under each window is a large cruciform loophole, except on one side, where there is a door. The whole structure appears to be of the thirteenth century. Adjoining this is a small oblong chamber or bath-room, called "St. Catherine's Pond," which has a pointed barrel vault and a door-way, evidently of the thirteenth century also. Our Illustration is by Mr. T. Wakeman, of Dublin, author of "The Hand-book of Irish Antiquities," &c.

PUBLIC WELL AT IPSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE.

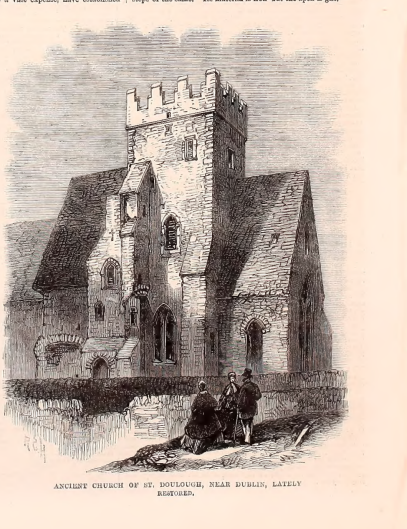
THE public well at Stoke Row, in the parish of Ipsden, Oxfordshire, is the gift of his Highness the Maharajah of Benares, who has thus appropriately shown his attachment to England and his sense of the honour conferred on him by the British Government in reward for his loyal services. In India to sink a well for the benefit of the wayfarer and of the poor is considered an especially meritorious act; but the idea of extending such beneficence to a distant land is a novelty; and it is believed that this is the first instance of the kind on the part of a native nobleman of India. The Maharajah, indeed, has amongst his possessions an extensive tract of hill and wilderness, in which he and his ancestors, at a vast expense, have established wells and reservoirs; but he had often heard that in certain districts of England, in several parts of the Chiltern range, wells were almost unknown, and that the poor inhabitants, generally dependent on ponds by the roadside, were reduced in seasons of drought to absolute distress. He therefore availed himself of the return to England of his old friend Mr. Edward A. Reade, of the Civil Service, who has retired to that neighbourhood, to express his wish that a public well should be sunk at his expense, and furnished with such appliances that all persons, especially the poor, should be able to supply themselves with pure water free of cost. Just at this time the common-land of Stoke-row, one of the highest points in the Chilterns, was under the operation of the Inclosure Act, and the commissioners readily granted a site. The undertaking was then commenced (an auspicious day being necessary on these occasions) by the Maharajah's direction, on the wedding-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was completed as far as reaching the water and fixing the drawing apparatus before last summer, when its utility became manifest, especially to those who remembered that, in previous droughts, water had to be brought from the Thames, distant seven miles, at a heavy expense; and that, to eke out the scanty supply, that which was used in cooking passed from cottage to cottage as long as it could serve. The daily yield of 600 and 700 gallons, during this dry season, has been duly appreciated by the people of Stoke-row and for miles around, their sense of the boon being shown by their persisting to call it "the righteous well," for "the Rajah's well," its proper denomination. This well is 358 ft. deep, passing through 25 ft. of clay and gravel into chalk, and at a depth of 198 ft. and 228 ft. respectively, through belts of sand, each about 8 ft. in depth, the securing of which by masonry has been a work of much difficulty. Below this, at 300 ft. from the surface, the pure chalk rock has been pierced to the depth of 5 ft., under which chalk, interspersed with shells, obtains to the bottom. The drawing machinery consists of two buckets—the one ascending as the other descends—each capable of containing nine gallons. These are fastened to a galvanised-wire rope, passing over a central wheel fitted with shutters, which close on the rope as it rises and release it as it descends, the motion being communicated by a main wheel easily turned, and requiring the strength of an ordinary lad to draw up the full bucket in five or six minutes. The superstructure is an octagon, on a stone pavement, ascended by steps of the same. Its material is iron but the apex is gilt,



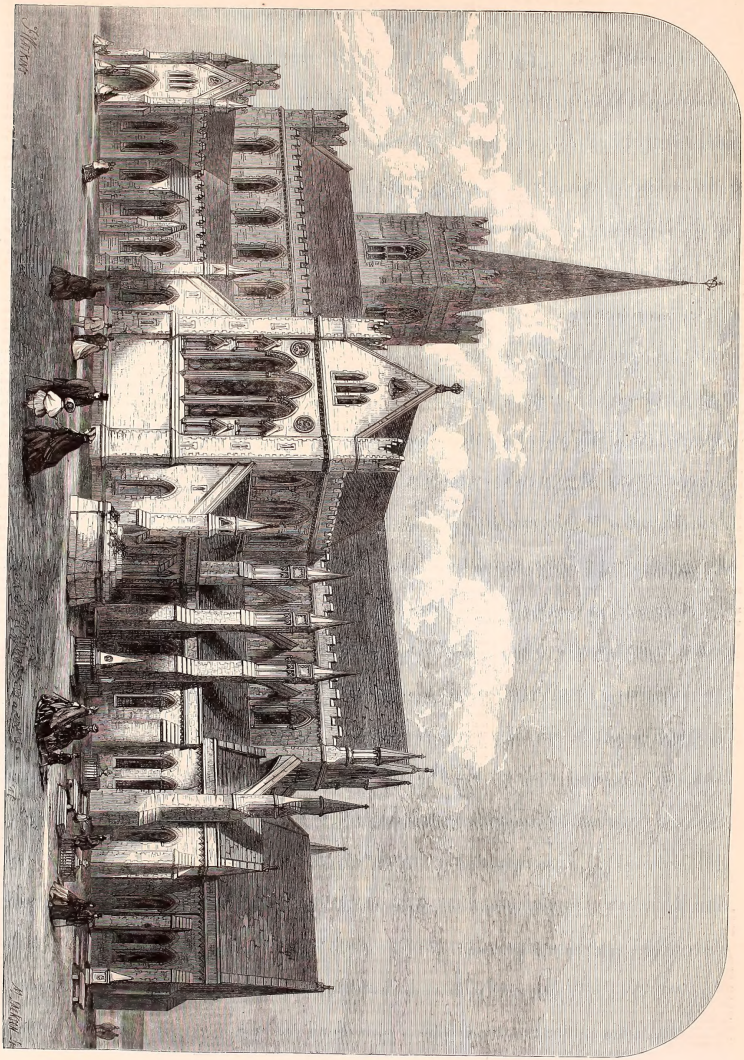
NEW STONE PULPIT IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



PUBLIC WELL AT STOKE ROW, IPSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE, THE GIFT OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BENARES.



ANCIENT CHURCH OF ST. DOULOUGH, NEAR DUBLIN, LATELY RESTORED.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN, RECENTLY RESTORED.—SEE PAGE 195.

BIRTHS.

On Jan. 9, at the Residency, Sehore, Central India, the wife of Major Willoughby-Osborne, C.B., of a son.

On the 22nd ult., at Oughtrington Hall, Cheshire, the wife of Arthur Frederick Payne, Esq., of a son.

At Glenarm Castle, North Ireland, the Countess of Antrim, of a daughter.

At Pontefract, the wife of the Rev. Sir T. E. W. Bloomefield, Bart., of a son.

At Ewell, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 10th ult., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Edward Osborne Hewett, Esq., Captain Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Picktree, Chester-le-street, the wife of Thomas Miller, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Mary's Church, Tenby, by the Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, of Picton Castle, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Clark and the Rev. Rowley Lascelles, the Rev. Henry Christian David Chandler, Rector of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, to Harriet Mary, only surviving child of the late Major-General Robert Home, C.B., of the Madras Army, and at the same time, by the said Rev. Rowley Lascelles, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the same clergymen, Arthur Hastings Lascelles, Esq., of Narberth, to Margaret Caroline Harriet, second surviving daughter of E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, Esq., of Adpar, Cardiganshire; Belmont, Tenby; and the Temple, London. No cards.

On the 28th ult., at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, and the Rev. J. P. Gell, Incumbent of St. John's, Dr. W. Hickman, M.B., F.R.C.S., of No. 1, Dorset-square, to Emmeline, youngest daughter of Thomas Lea, Esq., of Horbury-crescent, Kensington. No cards.

On Dec. 22, 1864, at Ghazeepore, Bengal, Francis Boyle, eldest son of Francis Hartwell Henslowe, Esq., agent and manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and formerly chairman of the Land Board, Tasmania, to Martha, third daughter of John Milward, Esq.

On the 22nd ult., at North Ferriby, by the Rev. William Hopkinson B.A., cousin of the bridegroom, Humphrey Frederick Herne Burchell Herne, B.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge, Captain Herts Militia, only son of H. H. Burchell Herne, of Bushey Grange, Deputy Lieutenant and late High Sheriff of Herts, to Mary Anne Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Samuel Hall Egginton, Esq., of North Ferriby, Yorkshire.

On the 23rd ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. H. J. Swale, M.A., Chaplain, Henry William Lee-Jortin, Esq., late 2nd Life Guards, only son of the late William Lee-Jortin, Esq., of Woolley Lodge, Berks, to Lucy Gratiana, only daughter of Samborne Stucley Palmer-Samborne, Esq., of Timsbury House, Somersetshire.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, by the Rev. P. P. Gilbert, Vicar, Lockington Dale, son of Lockington St. Lawrence Bunn, Esq., of 47, Euston-square, to Mary Margaret, elder daughter of Reginald Read, Esq., F.R.C.P.E., of 1, Guilford-place, Russell-square, and Jewin-street. No cards.

On the 27th ult., at the British Embassy, Frankfort, by the Rev. J. C. Flood, M.A., Chaplain, Baron Von Blomberg, of Minden, Major of the Prussian Royal Guards, to Jane, widow of the late Edmund Horlock Mortimer, Esq., D.L., J.P., of Studley, Wilts, and Green Park, Bath.

On the 6th ult., at St. George's Church, Grenada, by the Rev. R. P. Berkeley, Rural Dean, &c., assisted by the Rev. James A. Anton, Rector of St. George's, Henry Dolton Martin, Esq., Harbour Master, to Alicia Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. William A. Horne, of St. James's. No cards.

On the 28th ult., at the parish church, Cartmel, by the Rev. R. C. Hubbersty, M.A., Incumbent, Charles L. Claude, of Valparaiso, to Jane, youngest daughter of John Fell, Esq., of Tanley Cottage, Cartmel. No cards.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Andrew's Church, Cavenham, Suffolk, by the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Carwardine, M.A., Vicar of Cavenham, Henry Jackson, Esq., of Bexley, Kent, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Cooper, Esq., of Stone Castle, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 15th ult., at the Grand Hotel, Paris, after a few days' illness, William Kay, Esq., of 36, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and Tring Park, Herts, aged 31.

On Jan. 13, at Madras, Marian, the much loved wife of Francis Wilkinson, Esq., C.S., and daughter of Captain H. Strong, H.E.I.C.S., of Iffley, near Oxford, in her 22nd year.

On the 13th ult., at his residence, Oberland St. Martin's, Guernsey, Frederick De Jersey, Esq., sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends, in his 88th year.

On the 8th ult., at Brompton, General George Cobbe, R.A., second and only surviving son of Charles Cobbe, Esq., D.L., of Newbridge House, in the county of Dublin, by Anne Power, sister of William Power, first Earl of Clancarty, in the 83rd year of his age.

On the 23rd ult., at his residence, High-street, Boston, Lincolnshire, Mr. Charles Wright, universally esteemed, in his 88th year. Mr. Wright was Mayor of Boston in 1840-1, and sat as Alderman for many years. He was buried in the Boston Cemetery on Tuesday, amidst marks of great respect from his fellow-townsmen.

On the 1st inst., Mary, the beloved wife of William Yates, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and 3, Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.

On the 28th ult., at Sidmouth, Devon, James, the only child of the late Very Rev. James Hemery, M.A., Dean of Jersey.

_ *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11.

SUNDAY, March 5.—First Sunday in Lent. Death of Dr. Thos. Arne, musical composer, 1778; and of Alex. Volta, the discoverer of the principles of voltaic electricity, 1827.

MONDAY, 6.—Birth of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, painter, sculptor and architect, 1474. Charles I. King of Wirtemberg born, 1823.

TUESDAY, 7.—Saints Perpetua and Felicitas, martyred at Carthage about 203. Horticultural Society of London founded, 1804.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Ember Week. Walter the Penniless starts from France with the van of the Crusaders, who perish, 1096. Sir Ralph Abercromby defeats the French near Aboukir, 1801.

THURSDAY, 9.—David Rizzio, secretary to Mary Queen of Scots, murdered in her presence, 1566. Death of Hans Christian Œrsted, discoverer of electro-magnetism, 1851.

FRIDAY, 10.—Death of Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy, 1820. Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.

SATURDAY, 11.—St. Constantine of Scotland, martyr: sixth century. The *Daily Courant*, the first real daily paper, published by E. Mallet, 1702.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 24	8 0	8 37	9 21	10 4	10 47	11 30	—	0 6	0 34	1 0	1 23	1 42	2 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0′ 18″ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
Feb. 22	30·273	38·3	38·1	·99	10	30·9	42·6	SW. SSW.	85	·095
23	30·300	46·6	43·3	·89	10	35·7	50·7	W. SW.	238	·030
24	29·668	44·1	38·1	·81	10	43·2	46·8	SSW. N. NW.	411	·138
25	30·192	42·4	34·2	·75	6	34·5	47·1	WNW. NNW.	146	·367
26	..	..	..	..	..	35·1	46·1	..	289	·030
27	30·122	42·6	35·7	·78	9	38·6	47·2	SSW. S.	209	·131
28	29·546	47·0	38·5	·75	7	41·1	50·9	SW. W.	456	·002

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·293	30·329	29·698	30·157	29·964	30·158	29·533
Temperature of Air	36·2°	46·7°	45·4°	41·7°	41·8°	41·8°	48·3°
Temperature of Evaporation	36·0°	45·1°	44·7°	38·8°	41·0°	38·8°	46·0°
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	SSW.	WNW.	S.	CALM.	SW.

AGRICULTURAL HALL. — PRICE'S SPANISH CIRCO AND HIPPODROME.—Mr. PRICE (proprietor) begs respectfully to announce his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, MARCH 6, on which occasion, among other novelties that will be produced, may be named an Equestrian Scene, entitled LA FUGA DE FRA DIAVOLO; also, the Great Italian Acrobats in their wonderful performance, EL TORNIGUETTE.

Reappearance of Mdme. Blondin in her graceful Act of Equitation, introducing the celebrated School Horse Franklin. Mr. George Newcombe will, on this occasion, introduce the Wonderful Group of Performing Lions, and also for the first time Feed the Animals in the presence of the audience.

Last Appearance of the celebrated BLONDIN, who has kindly proffered to give the entire series of his extraordinary Feats on the High Rope, concluding them with carrying a man heavier than himself and wheeling his Niagara barrow amidst a GRAND DISPLAY of FIREWORKS.

Mr. Price, by particular desire, and for this night only, will appear and introduce one of his favourite School Horses.

First time in England, the celebrated leaping-horse Tancredi will go through her extraordinary performances in the great Hippodrome, ridden by Walter Mullinger, the renowned steeplechase-rider.

For particulars see bills.

Afternoon Performances, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at Two o'Clock. Every Evening at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Arrangements for the Week. On MONDAY, MARCH 6, and each Evening during the Week, the performances will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with a new and original Farce, by Messrs. Brough and Haliday, entitled GOING TO THE DOGS. After which, at Half-past Seven, on Monday, March 6, and Friday, March 10, Shakespere's Play of CYMBELINE—Iachimo, Mr. James Anderson; Leonatus Posthumus, Mr. Walter Montgomery; Cloten, Mr. Walter Lacy; Belarius, Mr. H. Marston; Pisanio, Mr. Edmund Phelps; Queen, Miss Atkinson; Imogen, Miss Helen Faucit, &c. On Tuesday, Sir E. Lytton Bulwer's Play of RICHELIEU—Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. Phelps; other characters by Messrs. H. Marston, Edmund Phelps, A. Raynor, Walter Lacy, G. F. Neville, H. Sinclair, &c.; Mrs. Hermann Vezin (late Mrs. Charles Young), and Miss Helen Howard. On WEDNESDAY, Shakespere's Play of AS YOU LIKE IT—Jacques, Mr. James Anderson; Orlando, Mr. Walter Montgomery; Touchstone, Mr. Walter Lacy; William, Mr. G. Belmore; Celia, Miss Rose Leclercq; and Rosalind, Miss Helen Faucit. On THURSDAY, MARCH 9, and SATURDAY, MARCH 11, Sheridan's Comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Phelps; Joseph Surface, Mr. James Anderson; Charles Surface, Mr. Walter Lacy; Sir Oliver Surface, Mr. Barrett; Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr. Robert Roxby; Crabtree, Mr. G. Belmore; Lady Teazle, Mrs. Hermann Vezin (late Mrs. Charles Young); Maria, Miss Rose Leclercq; Lady Sneerwell, Miss C. Weston; Mrs. Candour, Mrs. H. Vandenhoff, &c. To conclude with, each Evening, the Opening of the Grand Pantomime, HOP O' MY THUMB AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS; or, The Ogre of the Seven-League Boots. Characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Messrs. G. Belmore, Tom Matthews, G. Weston, Master Percy Roselle, &c. Terminating with the Grand Transformation Scene. Doors open at half-past Six; Commence at a quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but one of Mr. Sothern in his greatly popular characters of David Garrick and Lord Dundreary Married and Done For, in consequence of the preparations for an extraordinary novelty in which he will appear.—Last week but one of Mr. Buckstone as Squire Chevey and Asa Trenchard.—MONDAY, MARCH 6, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE. At Eight precisely, DAVID GARRICK; with LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND DONE FOR; and PRINCESS SPRINGTIME.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mr. FECHTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, SIMPSON AND CO. Messrs. S. Emery, C. Horsman, Collett, Miss Henrade, Mrs. C. Horsman, Miss Horsman, and Miss Elsworthy. After which, at Half-past Eight, THE ROADSIDE INN—Messrs. Fechter, C. Horsman, Fitzpatrick, Garden, Raymond, and Collett; Misses Percy and Elsworthy. To conclude with TWO IN THE MORNING—Messrs. H. Widdicombe and Emery.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Mr. J. L. Toole. THE LOVE CHASE—Wildrake, Mr. B. Webster; Widow Green, Mrs. Stirling. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE IRISH TIGER—Mr. Stephenson. THE HUNCHBACK—Julia, Miss Bateman (her first appearance since her severe indisposition). To conclude Every Evening with THE AREA BELLE. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

MESSIAH,	MONDAY,	JUNE 26, 1865.
SELECTION,	WEDNESDAY,	,, 28, ,,
ISRAEL,	FRIDAY,	,, 30, ,,

The Programme of arrangements, with the price of Tickets and the block-plan of Stalls, is ready for issue, and may be had, on written or personal application, from and after Monday next, the 6th of March, at the Festival Ticket Offices, Crystal Palace, and Exeter Hall. It may also be had at the principal Music Warehouses in London and in the Provinces; and, besides numerous other places abroad, at the offices of the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, at Paris, Brussels, Cologne, Calais, Boulogne, Ostend, Ghent, Antwerp, &c.

The two Ticket Offices as above will be open from Ten a.m. on Monday, March 13, for the issue of vouchers securing seats according to the numbered plans, which will then be open to inspection. Written applications containing remittances, and arriving at either of the Ticket Offices on or before the first post on the 13th, will be attended to alternately with personal applications.

Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall. By order.
March 3, 1865.

NOTE.—Persons preferring seats in any particular block are recommended to apply for them as early as possible after the opening of the Subscription Books on the 13th of March. Even the Crystal Palace, with its vast space, has limits of accommodation which cannot be exceeded; and, the demand at each of the three previous Festivals for seats in particular blocks having been greatly in excess of possible supply, the necessity for the foregoing intimation must be apparent.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wet or Dry, always Charming.—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Concert and Promenade, Half-a-Crown.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

FROM A PICTURE BY J. SANT.

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been RE-ENGRAVED, and IS NOW ON SALE. PRICE SIXPENCE.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given at once to Newsagents, or at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865.

ANYTHING affecting that important personage the attorney must affect almost every other member of British society. For the attorney, either under that fine old name, from the Norman, or under the gentler title, consecrated by Desdemona, of solicitor, is present with us from the cradle to the grave; and we may almost defy Irishism, and say a little longer. If wrong be done us we fly to him for redress, and if we do wrong we fly to him rather faster to be proved right or saved harmless. He stands by us at our bridal with the grim skins that are to shield our widow; he draws up the bond that consigns our son to a profession or a trade; he fixes us in our house, fastening us there by an array of menacing covenants; he visits us when we are ill—unless we have been wise enough to visit him when we were well—and another whisper goes round the house, and witnesses look mysterious as they return to the servants' floor. And, lastly, "the fourth corner in the first mourning coach was occupied by the family solicitor." If we are of a litigious turn—or, as we should put it ourselves, if we are of a strange nature and tenacious of our rights—we see a good deal more of him than is good for us at other times; and if we happen to be rich and benevolent, and like Sir Epicure Mammon, eager to build "now and then a church," our friend is near us, corresponding with the Bishop's official about endowments. If we like to lay acre to acre for political purposes, or the dearer aggrandisement, the ring fence, he is there to show us how to borrow money at five per cent and lay it out in an investment that brings two, and he will be ready again with the mortgages which that eligible arrangement will suggest in a couple of years or so. In short, the attorney is our second self, and therefore we should be chary of blaming him for selfishness. Such accusations, however, belong to the old school of wit, and—with sneers at babies, matrimony, doctors, and the like—are now handed over to snobs. The solicitor has, even upon the stupid stage, which in England is the last place of refuge for vulgar conventionalisms, been recognised as not only the most clever member of most circles, but is, probably, one of the most highminded.

So the project of a law which is to reconstruct the arrangements between solicitor and client, in regard to remuneration, will be examined with personal interest by most of us. The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill by which he proposes to sanction bargains between the attorney and him who employs that agent. At present, as everybody knows, there is a certain method of charging for work, and it cannot be departed from; or if it should be, there is a phalanx of officials whose business it is to "tax" the bill and restore it to the prescribed form. This system has advantages, but it has also great faults. One of these is that a lawyer's bill is really a sham. For the intellectual work—for the true service to the client—a lawyer does not charge, for he may not; but he must be paid, so he charges for a quantity of technical rubbish. He thinks for half a day over the form in which he shall prepare a letter whose demands or admissions may make you rich or denude you of an estate; and he charges five shillings for writing it, and a trifle more for "copy to keep," unless this has been lately prohibited. But do not be afraid lest he has wronged himself. The fine intellect which has worked so hard for you has also worked reasonably well for its master; and when you receive your bill, although you will not find any charge like that of the American lawyer, "Taking off my coat and thinking hard in your behalf," you will see a variety of preparations for that afternoon of thought, and a very decent total at the end of the document. All this complication is sheer nonsense. You wanted his thought and advice just as you want that of the doctor to whom you hold out your wrist; but the lawyer must not charge you in any other way than that prescribed by law. The doctor, of course, must not charge you at all; you make him a present out of sheer admiration of his genius and philanthropy; but if he might do so his practice would be parallel with the lawyer's, if your medical friend were to say, "I shall charge you nothing for the interview and prescription; but I had this room swept this morning as you were coming, and I shall ask you a guinea for the wear and tear of the broom and the carpet." It is to do away with this absurdity, as well as with other views, that the Chancellor proposes that the solicitor shall make a bargain, if he likes, with his client.

We have all read in Gay's Fables that

> You'd better take a portion small
> Than go to law and lose it all;

and a living ex-Chancellor, a Conservative, has said that a man ought to be put into Bedlam who goes to law for less than £1000. But, in spite of these wise and gay sayings, men will go to law and cavil on the ninth part of a hair. How many are ruined by this sort of thing, and yet do not believe themselves to have been extravagant and unkind to their families, it is needless to speculate. Many a man rushes at law, and, when he comes out half beggared, is by no means condemned by his friends, who would have called him all sorts of hard names if he had set up a horse for his daily exercise and the preservation of his health for the good of his children. Indeed, among the lower middle classes, there is a kind of superstitious reverence for a man who has been ruined by law—a feeling akin to that which makes the Swiss mountaineers revere idiots. Now, it is more than probable that many a man, even of the most absurdly quarrelsome character, would abstain from law if he knew exactly what he would have to pay if he lost, and even if he won, and that his bland and encouraging advisers would have a right to put him into prison, or take away his wife's pianoforte, if that sum in three figures were not paid. If, under the proposed new law, he can cry to his attorney, like the wife in the play, "Fight that man!" but can add, "and as far as fifty pounds goes, and no further, I will bear the cost," he knows the worst; and if his attorney replies that the sum must be doubled, the angry man will probably choose peace. So far the new project—as to which, however, we are as yet imperfectly informed by its learned author—may do good. But we do not believe that it will tend to cheapen law, and we are by no means prepared to say that if it would render litigation easier we should think it a scheme altogether worthy the Keeper of the Conscience.

Owing to continued ill-health, Lord Lyons, who came home a short time ago on leave of absence, has been obliged to resign the office of British Minister at Washington. Sir Frederick Bruce, who has for several years filled the post of Minister at Pekin, has been appointed his Lordship's successor. Sir F. Bruce is at present in England.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Thurday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, went to London. The Queen travelled by special train viâ the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence to Baron Marochetti's studio, and afterwards to the South Kensington Museum, and thence to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty returned to Windsor at one o'clock.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, drove out. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, took a drive. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle from Greenwich Park. Field Marshal Prince Bariatinsky arrived at the castle, from London, and had the honour of an interview with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen walked in the castle grounds. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold went to Virginia Water. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses, attended by Major Elphinstone and Mr. Buff, went to London and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. In the evening the Princes were present at the amateur performance given by the officers of the brigade of Guards, at the Bijou Theatre, in the Haymarket. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Windsor Castle at twelve o'clock. The Judge Advocate General had an audience of the Queen. The Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer and Earl De Grey and Ripon had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. Earl De Grey and Ripon left the castle.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prine Arthur, drove out. Princess Helena rode in the Home Park. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, took a drive. In the afternoon Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, attended by the Marchioness of Ely and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, went to Claremont to be present at a dance in fancy dress given by Queen Marie Amelie. The Princesses wore marquise costumes of the last century, with powdered hair. Prince Arthur wore a Highland dress of the same epoch, also with powdered hair.

On Tuesday the Queen went to London and held a Court at Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert Victor was taken to the palace to see her Majesty. The Queen returned to the castle at half-past six o'clock.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Buff, arrived at the castle from Buckingham Palace.

The Queen was graciously pleased to write a letter of condolence to Viscountess Combermere upon the death of the veteran Field Marshal Viscount Combermere.

The Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on Monday, the 13th inst. The invitations from her Majesty will be limited to the members of the Royal household and to a small number of the aristocracy.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Talbot de Malahide and Captain Sir W. Hoste have succeeded Lord Methuen and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Court on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Augusta Stanley, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, Major Elphinstone, and Mr. Buff, arrived at the palace at twelve o'clock from Windsor Castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Earl Spencer, Lord Harris, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Teesdale, and the Hon. R. Meade, arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly before three o'clock, from Marlborough House. The Queen's body guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty at the Court, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Wm. Topham. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the palace, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Patterson. A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the White Drawing-room at three o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were Earl Russell, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Sarah Lindsey, Lady Augusta Stanley, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, K.C.B., Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Bury, Lord Proby, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Major-General Seymour, C.B., Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, Lord Alfred Paget, the Hon. F. Jocelyn, the Hon. A. Lyttelton, Lord Foley, the Earl of Mountcharles, Colonel Wynyard, Major-General F. H. Seymour, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H. Countess Russell, the Earl of Ducie, and Viscount Gough were prevented by unavoidable circumstances from attending the Court.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with train, trimmed with crape and jet; a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long veil, the cap ornamented with large diamonds. Her Majesty wore, besides a necklace, cross, and brooch of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Louise of Prussia.

The Princess of Wales wore a petticoat of rich white satin, trimmed with plaitings of tulle and blue velvet, and tunic of tulle richly embroidered; train of blue velvet, trimmed with a border of rich blonde. Head-dress of blue velvet, ornamented with diamond stars, feathers and veil; necklace, brooch, and earrings of pearls and diamonds. Orders—Isabella of Portugal and Victoria and Albert Badge.

Princess Helena wore a train of rich green and white silk, trimmed with green and white ruches; petticoat of white glacé covered with grenadine, trimmed with ruches and bunches of pink roses and lilies of the valley. Head-dress, roses and lilies of the valley, with feathers and veil; ornaments, diamonds.

Princess Louisa wore a similar dress and similar ornaments.

Various members of the Corps Diplomatique had the honour of being invited to this Court, but a few were prevented by unavoidable causes from attending.

Previously to the reception the Queen gave an audience to M. Schleiden, the Minister Resident from the Hanse Towns, to which he was introduced by Earl Russell, K.G., and conducted by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H. Viscount Palmerston also had an audience of her Majesty. After the reception, Earl Russell and Lord Bloomfield had audiences of the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at half-past five o'clock, and returned to Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

On Thursday week the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out. Later in the day his Royal Highness visited the Exhibition of Photographs in the rooms of the Amateur Photographic Association, York-place, Portman-square. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out.

Yesterday week the Prince and Princess visited Mr. Weigall's studio, in Piccadilly. Their Royal Highnesses also visited the studio of Mr. Leighton, at Orme-square, Bayswater. The Prince attended the House of Lords.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, held at Marlborough House. There were present at the council Sir W. Dunbar, Sir W. J. Alexander, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Lieutenant-General Knollys. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as Clerk of the Council. Subsequently the Prince rode out. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured with their presence the amateur theatrical performance at the Bijou Theatre, Haymarket, in aid of the Guards' Industrial Home.

On Sunday the Prince and and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Lord Bishop of London, the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the Rev. Dr. Temple officiated.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, hunted with his harriers near Windsor. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at the amateur theatrical performance by the officers of the brigade of Guards at the Bijou Theatre, in aid of the Guards' Industrial Home.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess were present at the Queen's Court at Buckingham Palace. The Prince also rode out. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, took a drive.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppell, rode out. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, took a drive.

The Hon. Mrs. Bruce has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keppell has succeeded Major Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, en route for Folkestone, on a tour in the East. The Prince left London at thirty-five minutes past ten, and travelled in a saloon carriage, attached to the South-Eastern Company's express tidal-train, from Charing-cross to Folkestone Harbour. Mr. Knight had charge of the train, and was thanked by the Prince for the arrangement made for his journey. His Royal Highness was received at Folkestone by Captain Bruce, R.N., and Captain Martleman. The Prince embarked at one o'clock on board a special steamer of the South-Eastern Company's fleet, The Lord Warden, in charge of Commander Paul, and crossed the Channel to Boulogne. A large number of the inhabitants assembled upon the quay and heartily cheered his Royal Highness upon his departure. The Prince very graciously acknowledged the salutations. His Royal Highness passed the night at Amiens and continued his route on Thursday to Paris, and thence to Marseilles, where he will embark in the Government steam-yacht Enchantress, Master Commander Petley, and proceed to Malta, thence to Alexandria. The tour in Egypt, the Holy Land, and other places will probably occupy about two months, during which time almost the same route will be passed over as that taken by the Prince of Wales.

The Hon. C. A. Murray, her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Saxony, and Mrs. Murray, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle and family have left town for Clumber Park, Notts.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Trentham, Staffordshire.

The Duchess of Norfolk arrived at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, on Tuesday, from Arundel Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have left London en route for Pau.

Louisa Marchioness of Waterford has left Farrance's Hotel for Highcliff Castle, near Christchurch, Hants.

The Marquis of Bowmont has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Floors Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Dunraven have arrived in town from Adare Abbey, their seat in Ireland, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley have arrived at their residence in Hill-street.

The Earl of Dunmore has left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, for Scotland.

Viscount Bangor has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Bournemouth.

Lady Emily Peel has returned to town from passing a few weeks at Brighton.

Mr. and Lady Mary Craven have arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, from Rome.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to town on Monday, from Latimer, Bucks.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lord Rosehill, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of the Earl of Northesk, with Miss Elliot, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Elliot, superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard, took place on Tuesday, at the parish church, Portsea.

The marriage of Miss Cecil Talbot, eldest daughter of the Hon. Gerald C. Talbot, to Mr. Edward N. Phillips, youngest son of Mr. Sidney J. Phillips, was solemnised at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Thursday week.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Mary Lascelles, sister to the Earl of Harewood, and the Hon. Robert Meade, second son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, and Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A marriage is arranged between Lady Adelaide Feilding, daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, and Mr. Charles Murray, nephew of the Earl of Mansfield.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Alice Pitt, fourth daughter of Lord and Lady Rivers, and Captain Arbuthnott.

A marriage is also arranged between Mdlle. d'Arco and Sir J. D. Acton, M.P., son of the late Lady Granville.

POLITICAL AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, had a levée on Thursday week, at the Admiralty, Whitehall.

Earl and Countess Russell entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Chesham-place.

The Earl of Derby entertained a large party of the members of the House of Commons at dinner on Saturday last, at his residence in St. James's-square.

The Countess (Dowager) of Westmoreland entertained the Duchess of Cambridge and a distinguished circle at dinner on Tuesday evening, at her residence in Portman-square.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening last at Cambridge House, Piccadilly. The réunion was attended by a large number of the Corps Diplomatique and a brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his second Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday evening last to the leading members of the Conservative party, at his official residence in the New Palace, Westminster.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

At Cambridge the Chancellor's medal for legal studies has been awarded to R. Swan, LL.B., of Trinity Hall.

The stipend of the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology at Cambridge is increased from £300 to £500 per annum.

On the 22nd ult. the parish church of St. Michael, High Ercall, Shropshire, was reopened, after restoration by Mr. G. E. Street.

Messrs. Ballantine, of Edinburgh, have been commissioned to furnish a stained-glass window, to be erected in Basford Church, Nottingham, as a memorial of the late Duke of Newcastle.

Dr. G. B. Arnold, organist of New College, Oxford, has been appointed organist of Winchester Cathedral, in the place of Dr. Wesley, who was appointed organist of Gloucester Cathedral on Saturday week.

The annual return relating to Queen Anne's Bounty, just published, shows that in the year 1863 the receipts were £258,184 16s. 5d., and the disbursements £250,657 5s. 7d., leaving a balance of £7517 10s. 10d. to be carried on to 1864.

The congregation of Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, have presented a handsome clock, by Messrs. Dent, with a pair of bronze vases, Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and a purse of money to the Rev. R. J. Mooyart, M.A., who has left that parish for the incumbency of St. John's, Ladywood, Birmingham.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey have appointed the Rev. Canon Conway Term Lecturer, in the room of the Ven. Archdeacon Wordsworth, D.D. The duty of the Term Lecturer is to preach in the Abbey on Saturday afternoons. The Rev. Canon Hawkins, D.D., is the new Proctor for the Chapter in the place of Archdeacon Wordsworth.

Hanslope Church, Bucks, was reopened on Tuesday week, after the restoration of the chancel at the hands of Mr. Street, architect. The cost of the work hitherto done, amounting to between £500 and £600, has been borne by Mr. R. Walpole, of Hanslope Park (who entertained the company to luncheon after the service), assisted by contributions from his friends.

A meeting of ladies was held on Monday, under the presidency of the Bishop of London, in the drawing-room of London House. The meeting was in connection with the Ladies' Diocesan Association, which has been lately established. The Bishop addressed them on the various objects of religion and charity now going on in the metropolis in which ladies could take a part, dwelling with especial emphasis on the good effect which the presence of lady nurses and lady visitors would have in hospitals and workhouses. Several of these were mentioned where the assistance of ladies was earnestly desired; and, though most of those present were already employed in works of benevolence, still a large proportion gave in their names as willing to engage visiting workhouses and hospitals.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following clergymen to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings in this month:—March 5, the Rev. James Lupton, Rector of St. Michael, Queenhithe, and Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey; 12, the Rev. John Edward Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; 19, the Rev. William Aldwin Soames, Vicar of Greenwich and Rural Dean; 26, the Rev. Robert George Baker, Vicar of All Saints', Fulham. The following will be the preachers for the special services during this month:—March 5, the Rev. C. P. Eyre, Rector of Marylebone; 12, the Rev. F. Temple, D.D., Head Master of Rugby School; 19, the Rev. J. Lawrell, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, City-road; 26, the Rev. E. Spooner, Vicar of Heston, Middlesex.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—Rev. P. W. Loosemore, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, to be Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Canada East; Rev. J. J. Merest to be Rector of Dorsington; Rev. E. R. Nussey to be Vicar of Longney; Rev. R. Smith to be Vicar of Nazing, Essex; Rev. A. J. Blagden to be Incumbent of Newbottle, Durham; Rev. J. P. Waldo to be Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Conduit-street; Rev. J. S. Brownrigg to be Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of St. Albans; Rev. C. E. Donne, Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, to be Chaplain to Viscount Sydney; Rev. C. Lock, Curate of Puddletown, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Dorset; Rev. J. J. Daniell to be Perpetual Curate of Langley, Fitzurse, Wilts; Rev. W. Eade to be Perpetual Curate of Wolviston, Durham; Rev. R. Lovett to be Perpetual Curate of Bedford Chapel, Exeter; Rev. W. F. Reynolds to be Curate of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich.

The Earl of Harrowby presided at a meeting in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Tuesday, in aid of the Bishop of London's Fund, which was established in 1863, for the purpose of providing for the spiritual wants of the metropolis and its suburbs. The Bishop of London, in his remarks, stated that the sum in the treasurer's hands on Dec. 31, 1864, including interest on temporary investments, amounted to £100,456. He thought that was tolerably encouraging. At the same date a further sum of £72,000 had been promised, to which, he was authorised to state, would be added between £15,000 and £20,000 more, making in the whole £92,000 promised to the fund. As to what they had done with the money, the report showed that grants had been made for forty-eight missionary clergy, forty ordinary parochial curates, and eighty-eight additional clergy, to the already existing clergy of the diocese of London. The committee were very anxious to intrust the work to the right hands. Many would be ready to accept the appointments, but it would be a great omission on the part of the society if they did not take pains to secure the right persons to be placed over these important districts. Although, therefore, they had made grants for as many as eighty-eight additional clergymen, they had only appointed forty-six up to the end of the year. These forty-six would be sufficient for a population of 92,000; so that, when the remaining portion of the eighty-eight were appointed, provision would have been made for 176,000 people. The whole of the population with which they proposed to deal was 1,000,000, the tenth part of which was 100,000; but it appeared that, by God's blessing, they had in the first year of their labours provided for 176,000 of the spiritually destitute inhabitants of the metropolis. Taking that view of the matter, they had very good reason to think that their efforts had been so far blessed. The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by making an earnest and eloquent appeal to the inhabitants of the city of London to support the objects which they had been called together to promote, and then moved a resolution declaring the need for help. The resolution, supported by Mr. Göschen, M.P., and Sir R. Hanbury, M.P., was carried unanimously. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved a resolution declaring that the social, moral, and spiritual condition of the City was of deep national interest. The motion was seconded by the Earl of Shaftesbury, supported by the Rev. F. J. Rowsell, and unanimously carried. The Dean of St. Paul's moved and Viscount Sandon seconded a resolution, that new lists of subscriptions be opened in the City. The motion was agreed to.

COUNTRY NEWS.

An industrial exhibition for North Staffordshire is to be opened on Whit Monday.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Charles H. Page as Consul at Cardiff for the King of Hanover.

An industrial exhibition will shortly be opened at Reading, under the patronage of the Queen.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., has accepted the presidency of the Royal Central Bucks Agricultural Association.

The Prince of Wales has appointed John Michael Williams, of Caerhayes Castle, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

Mr. Moore, Liberal, was returned for Tipperary on Monday by a majority of 1158 over Mr. Gill, the favourite of Young Ireland.

The *Leeds Mercury* records an instance of commercial honour. Mr. John Coates, formerly a teadealer in Hunslet, failed in 1859, and made an assignment under which 6s. in the pound was paid. Last week he paid the whole of his debts in full.

It appears by the new "Directory for Dorset" that of 196 professional and tradespeople in the Island of Portland twenty-one, or nearly one ninth, bear the name of Pearce. When a local corps of artillery volunteers was raised, fifteen out of the sixty men comprising it bore the name of Pearce.

The Sketching Club of Edinburgh has presented the committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the Theatre Royal with an album consisting of twenty-four highly-finished water colours, and these drawings have been gratuitously mounted. The *Scotsman* estimates the value of the drawings at £100.

A singular fact was made known at the meeting of the Liverpool Health Committee last week. It was stated that 3200 inhabited places in the borough, for which corporation rates were paid at the time, were omitted from the Census returns of 1861, making, as is calculated, a difference of 20,000 in the population of the borough.

The Levée at Dublin on Tuesday week was, in due course, followed by a Drawingroom at the Castle on Wednesday night, the second for this season. It was attended by nearly all those who were at the Levée, with the addition of ladies. Lady Wodehouse was attired in a magnificent robe of Ophelia poplin, brocaded with the Killarney fern in gold.

The Co-operative Society of Prestwich have set an excellent example. At a special meeting last year it was resolved to put aside 2½ per cent of the net profits of the concern for the purpose of founding a free library in Prestwich; and this resolution, responded to by friends in the neighbourhood, resulted in the opening of a free library on Saturday last.

In Liverpool the births last week were 386, the deaths, 372; in Manchester—births 255, deaths 223; in Salford—births 96, deaths 55; in Birmingham—births 271, deaths 176; in Leeds—births 236, deaths 136; in Bristol—births 113, deaths 84; in Edinburgh—births 118, deaths 111; in Glasgow—births 403, deaths 380; and in Dublin—births 162, deaths, 174.

The Crown authorities have recently taken possession of some curious old gold rings, found at Inverness, as treasure-trove. They are composed of twisted gold wire, without any soldering, but hammered at the ends, so as to be completely fastened. The gold is of the purest quality, and the workmanship, though rude, is not inelegant. They are of great antiquity.

At Cambridge, on Saturday last, two members of a local hunt were each fined 40s. and costs for trespassing on the Great Eastern Railway. It seems that all the members of the hunt had gone upon the line during the chase; but the defendants were selected for prosecution by the railway authorities because they did not quit the line at the first available place of exit, although warned of the consequences of not doing so.

A lady was recently committed to Bristol Gaol, arrested for a debt of £50, when the Governor informed her that in a month he would have to return her as a defaulter, when she would be adjudged a bankrupt, and her property, if any, divided amongst the creditors. She intimated she had no property, and therefore must abide the result. On being searched, according to the rules of the prison, £800 was found secreted in her dress.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—On Monday evening there was an explosion at the gunpowder-mills of Messrs. Hall, at Faversham. No one was hurt, but a quantity of valuable machinery was destroyed.

The interior of a sugar refinery, eight stories high, near Edinburgh, fell on Monday afternoon, in consequence of the slipping of one of the pillars on which it was supported. Four men were killed, and several others injured.

On Tuesday afternoon two of the boats belonging to the training-ship Worcester, stationed off Erith, were sailing near the sewer outfall, when one of them capsized, and before the other boat could render assistance ten of the cadets were drowned. There were about sixteen boys in each boat at the time, and the remaining six were taken up by a boat and taken ashore, where they were restored to animation. Several heroic acts were performed. One boy, Denton, saved two, but, others clinging to him, he was drowned. Another lad, Beckwith, succeeded in saving two.

Duncan Marshall, the well-known hermit of Kilmun, Argyleshire, died a few days ago at Dunoon, aged eighty-four, and was buried on Tuesday week, according to his desire, underneath a flat on Rushfield-hill, two miles up from the public road, where his hermitage was situated.

Mrs. Thelwall, the widow of John Thelwall, who, with Hardy and Horne Tooke, was tried for high treason and acquitted, died on Monday, in great distress, at Windsor, not leaving funds enough to bury her.

The two men, Wilson and Hammond, who were charged with extensive robberies at Windsor Castle, were tried at the Berks Assizes on Monday, at Reading. Wilson was found guilty, but the Judge deferred sentence. Hammond was acquitted.

"CAUGHT."

THE title of a picture often becomes attached to it fortuitously, and some pictures, without having their character at all tainted, pass by several aliases. The title borne by the clever and humorous picture (see page 205) by Mr. Erskine Nicol, in the Exhibition of Modern Pictures in Pall-mall, is given at the head of this article, and it certainly must be admitted to be (without intending any play upon words) a *taking* one. When pictures pass through the hands of large dealers, more experienced than the painters of those pictures in fishing for public favour, the bait is often rendered more irresistible by the simple process of rechristening. But, besides the emphatic monosyllable "Caught!" the catalogue contains the additional intimation that we have here a portrait of "Jim Sourne, a celebrated sportsman on the Kilkenny Lakes." The name Kilkenny, however, is perhaps a misprint for Killarney. At all events, there are no considerable lakes in the county mentioned. Whether, too, the resemblance to the celebrity named is real or only imaginary we cannot say, for we have not the honour of that gentleman's acquaintance. But this we do happen to know, that the artist himself simply styled his work "Piscators"—a title, by-the-way, not without humour in its refinement as applied to such a pair of very rough Irish diamonds; and we know, further, that he merely sets forth his picture as representing a keen angler in the act of killing a good fish.

Of the nationality of this angler (whether or not it be Mr. James Sourne) there can be no sort of doubt. The painter, though a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, is, we should say—if we may say it without offence—himself a cognate Celt; since no native artist or author could show more intimate knowledge of, or complete sympathy with, the genuine Hibernian. Mr. Nicol's affection for the Patlander is constant as it is deep; and he has established quite a speciality by a long series of representations of the poor sons of Erin. In these works he has not only depicted with unrivalled drollery the bright side of their character, and the paintable manifestations of their eccentric yet matchless wit; but, also, with equally graphic power, and sometimes tragic intensity, the fierce passions awakened, or profound despair induced by their too-often hapless and helpless condition. Who but Mr. Nicol could compress into a face so much Irish character; an expression so strenuously alert, yet so collectedly restrained; a grin so sardonic, and of such ineffable self-complacency, as we find in the Piscator Major before us?

ALNWICK CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—SEE PAGE 215



"CAUGHT." PAINTED BY E. NICOL, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, 53, PALL-MALL.—SEE PAGE 209.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

By the end of this week, and only a month after the meeting of Parliament, there will have been actually passed a bill, the first product of the Legislative season. On one evening the House of Lords concentrated all its force in passing this measure through a stage, and then, as it were affrighted, adjourned at once; their sitting having occupied eighteen minutes, the first fifteen of which were passed in a solemn silence which sometimes prevails during the quarter of an hour in which the Upper House is nerving itself for the exertion which it has usually to go through before the arrival of dinner-time. It is a pleasing sight to behold all the machinery of one of the Estates of the Realm brought into action, as it were, to break a fly upon its magnificent wheels; for this is preserving the very essence of the Constitutionalism under which it is our happiness to live. The fact of the first measure of the Session being an Irish one, is, naturally, very gratifying, although it be only an amendment of an "Amendment Act" of last year. It is only in keeping with that devotion to Irish affairs which has marked the proceedings of both Houses this year, and which seems to have inverted the order of things which was desired by the Repeal party of the sister kingdom, and, in its way, must be more of a triumph for them; for, whereas they sought to have an Irish Parliament sitting in College-green, Dublin, they have at present an Irish Parliament sitting in Palace-yard, London; a state of things typical of the conquest of England by Ireland. To be sure, there is an objection to this, and that was very pathetically stated one night this week by an Irish member—namely, that he and his colleagues have to cross the Irish Channel in order to take part in this triumph; a transit by which, according to the insinuation of the hon. member, they are physically most grievously discomposed.

It is, however, seriously, scarcely an exaggeration to say that Irish matters have almost exclusively occupied the attention of Parliament this Session. Before the solemn debate (an adjournment from one night to another of a discussion being a test of solemnity) on Mr. Hennessy's motion on the state of Ireland, there had been, as has been recorded, continual Irish dissertations, and an Irish member had almost monopolised the floor of the house. Nevertheless, when it was proposed to extend the exercitation originated by Mr. Hennessy from Friday to Monday, it was with positive alacrity that Lord Palmerston acceded to what at one time, not so long ago, would have been resisted as unreasonable. To be sure, the leader of the House and the First Minister was aware that, as far as he and the Government were concerned, there was no particular hurry; and, besides, he probably felt that the very worst plan for putting an end to an Irish debate is to attempt to stop it, and therefore in such a case it is always best to act on the proverb which recommends the policy of giving certain persons rope enough. The curious part of the story, however, is that, whereas Irish questions have taken and held the *pas* in the House lately, the discussions have become on each occasion less like Irish debates than ever before has been the case. In the first place, there was an acceptance of the propriety of bringing the state of Ireland before Parliament, which was general and hearty; and the reality of which was proved by the intervention of speakers on the subject who are not much, if at all, in the habit of dealing with matters of that kind. Notably, it was a surprise that Mr. Gladstone should be the person selected to reply to Mr. Hennessy's opening speech. Then, who would have expected Mr. Lowe and Lord Robert Cecil to present themselves early in an Irish debate, and both of them, as it were, to decharacterise themselves—to lay aside their causticity, sarcasm, irony, and, be it said, their bitterness of speech—in order to illustrate a question which they had evidently studied for the nonce. Indeed, Mr. Lowe put the matter as high as it could be put, when he declared that every other social and political question now faded in interest and importance before that of Ireland. Nay, even the lesser Irish members got out of the groove of provincialism, and talked broad principles, notwithstanding that it was asserted by those English members who were more ruthless than the general body that the real object of the motion was to get a stream of public money injected into Ireland. People wondered what had come to Mr. Gregory on this occasion. Although diffuse in his style, he is not accustomed to talk so wildly and inconsequentially as he did in this debate; and he might have been more judicious—the proximate general election notwithstanding—if he had spared himself the imputation of being nearly absurd, when he intimated that, on the whole, the real remedy for the evils of Ireland was the continuation of the Galway Packet contract. It was not until Mr. Roebuck, who followed the example of those whom, no doubt, he considers co-statesmen with himself, came in the debate, at a happy hour for an audience, that it took a combative turn. Of course, everyone knows what Mr. Roebuck's specifics are for governing all mankind except that splendid, faultless, abstract Englishman, of whom he constantly gives us to understand he is himself the type.. This time he pronounced for dealing with the Fenian party "by the sword;" and, so far as we could make out, he proposed to bring the two other factions (not parties in the sense in which he spoke of them) in Ireland to their senses by compelling them to hear a series of discourses on their misdeeds and ill-conditioned spirit from himself; at least, so we understood his admission that he was prepared and willing to discuss their grievances with them. Everybody knows how Mr. Roebuck discusses. But, for once, the member for Sheffield met with a foeman worthy of his steel. He had attacked Sir Hugh Cairns; and as it appears that if you scratch that most polished gentleman, so high-class English in his appearance, and demeanour, and language, you, after all, come to the hot-tempered and combative Irishman; why, he came out in a style which must have rather astonished Mr. Roebuck, and probably caused him inwardly to devote the hard-hitting and fearless member for Belfast to the fate to which he had decreed the Fenians. It is quite certain that Sir Hugh Cairns has this year developed qualities which entitle him to be elected leader of all the Irish parties. The most curious feature of this Irish debate, perhaps, was that led by the Lord Advocate; Scotch members interposed, and, in an *ex cathedrâ* way, begged to suggest the example of their country in getting over the obnoxiousness of a political union with England, which they seemed to admit they had found by no means so disadvantageous to their countrymen as to cause them very bitterly to regret it. In fact, one could not help fancying that there was in their minds a feeling that, after all, England was practically annexed to Scotland in the time of James I., and that the Union was therefore but a shadowy grievance.

Looking back to the debate which arose on Sir John Pakington's motion for an inquiry into the condition of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education, one wonders whether it would not have ended in an accomplished "count out" had it not been for the speech of Mr. Lowe. This right hon. gentleman seems to be inspired this year. He has never been much of a volunteer talker, being conscious that he had no reputation to build up as a debater, for he proved his right to that distinction at the very outset of his Parliamentary career. Now, however, he has adopted the exactly opposite line; and on two evenings running has enchained the House by speeches which were, of course, distinguished by masterly logical reasoning and felicitous illustration, but which were still more remarkable for the earnest spirit which they exhibited. Hitherto there was something cold, hard, mocking, in all Mr. Lowe's speeches; but now he seems as if he spoke because he felt. But for him it appears as if it would have been impossible for a discussion to have survived such a succession as Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Walter (whose efforts to be brisk are as bad as positive dulness), Mr. Adderley, and, in culmination, Sir Laurence Palk. Indeed, there was an effort to cut short the whole affair by counting when the sitting boasted but some eleven members, after Mr. Lowe's speech, which ought on all abstract principles of conviction to have crushed the motion out; but the Government having promised to accede to it they could not (as otherwise they probably gladly would have done) take advantage of such a means to get rid of it. Indeed, it could not have been got rid of, only postponed, and it was more than useless to re-enact the scene of boredom which had nearly proved too much in its first phase for the patience of the House. So Mr. Brand whipped vigorously, and the discussion dragged along for hours until it took an Irish—ordinary, not this Session—Irish—turn in the hands of Mr. Hennessy, who must have his fingers in every Parliamentary pie, and who brought up Mr. Whalley, with one of his particularly Protestant protests, when, of course, there was an end of the matter.

On the whole, it may be said that the House of Commons has settled down into its regular Sessional habits, and is carrying on in just the old way. There have been even begun those after-twelve-o'clock proceedings, in which staid and business members are so mixed up with young members in white waistcoats who are finishing their evenings, that things get into knots like that into which Mr. Kinnaird's motion to engraft a provision on the Courts of Law Bill to build lodgments for the persons expelled from the site of the proposed temple to Themis got, when nobody seemed to know what was the question on which there was to be a division; when four members insisted on "telling" on one side, and which eventuated in a lapse of the House by efflux of members. In these little scenes, Mr. Lygon, who has elected himself leader of the Conservative party from half-past twelve every night, figures with his old persistency, and he has already shown that he does not propose to give up this his special mission this year.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Earl Granville, replying to the Marquis of Clanricarde, said the Government did not intend this Session to introduce a measure on the subject of oyster fisheries.

On the motion of Lord Redesdale, it was ordered that no petitions against private bills should be heard before a Committee unless the petition should have been reported in the Private Bill Office seven days before the second reading.

Earl Granville, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, said the Government had determined to have copies made of the Carew and Carte MSS. in the Lambeth and Bodleian Libraries, that they might be sent to Ireland.

Lord Taunton having presented some petitions from the city of Melbourne and other places in the colony of Victoria praying for the immediate and permanent abolition of convict transportation to Australia, Earl Granville said the question was finally and satisfactorily settled. The discovery of a fertile tract of land between Western Australia and Victoria rendered the continuation of transportation to Western Australia impossible, and within a period of three years from the date of the Colonial Secretary's despatch transportation thither would cease. A few observations were made on the same subject by Lords Cranworth and Redesdale.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to a question, said that prisoners at Pentonville were only allowed the use of such books as were included in the library, but that the late Governor had departed from the rule, and that it was under those circumstances the friends of George Victor Townley, the murderer of Miss Goodwin, had been permitted to send him "Silvio Pellico" and "Gil Blas."

Sir G. Grey said that it was the intention of the Lord Chancellor to introduce a bill to register titles to land in Ireland.

The Courts of Justice Building Bill was considered as amended, and ordered for third reading.

The order for going into Committe on the Pilotage Order Confirmation Bill was discharged, and the bill ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The Industrial-Exhibitions Bill, the Common Law Courts (Fees) Bill, and the Yarmouth Borough, Haven, and Port Bill were read a second time.

The Bank of Ireland Bill, the Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Election Petitions Act (1848) Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

Leave was given to Sir G. Bowyer to bring in a bill to enable the Benchers of the Inns of Court to appoint judicial committees in certain cases, and to give the necessary power to such committees.

Mr. Murphy took his seat for the city of Cork.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Sir H. Verney, said that an extract which it was alleged had been taken from a despatch of Earl Russell of Jan. 27, in regard to Austria, Prussia, and the duchies, was a pure invention.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The adjourned debate on the state of Ireland was resumed by Mr. Roebuck, who denied the indictment of misgovernment by England, and charged the Irish members with whining for money instead of endeavouring to help themselves. He admitted, however, that, up to Roman Catholic emancipation, England had been a cruel stepmother to Ireland. Since that period England had done all in her power to place Ireland upon terms of perfect equality with herself. Ireland was not a separate kingdom, but was a third of the whole empire; and it was absurd to set up a distinction between Irishmen, Englishmen, and Scotchmen, as all were equal, in every respect, in the eye of the Constitution. He recommended the leaders of public opinion in Ireland to forget their mutual animosities and to work cordially for the benefit of their common country. The time had long since passed for Protestant domination, and Roman Catholics had no longer any substantial grievances to complain of. He considered that the peasantry and their clergy were the blind leading the blind. He would exterminate the Fenians with the sword; and he recommended the Protestants not to be constantly quarrelling with their Chief Secretary.

Lord Dunkellin denied that the Irish members had come to the house with a mendicant whine, and contended that an application for a loan of public money secured upon the land of the large proprietors was not susceptible of such an interpretation. He regretted to say that, in consequence of the want of employment, there was a widespread distrust and dissatisfaction in Ireland; but he maintained that the allegation that there was disloyalty was untrue.

Sir H. Cairns replied to the comments of Mr. Roebuck, and repudiated with indignation the assertion that Ireland appeared at the bar of the House in the attitude of a mendicant. The hon. and learned gentleman commented with the same severity upon the recommendations of Mr. Roebuck, and assured him that, for his own part, he would neither ask his advice nor follow his example.

Mr. Lowe was not disposed to regard the large emigration from Ireland in the light of an evil, as she had no manufactures on which to employ her surplus population. The climate of Ireland appeared to be fatal to agriculture, and there seemed to be no other alternative than to allow her to become a pastoral country, unless, indeed, some portion of the abounding capital of England which had been recklessly offered to the Australian colonies could be diverted to it. He did not believe that the population of Ireland was overtaxed, nor did he believe that any measures which Parliament could adopt would stay the exodus of the population to a foreign shore. The great evils which aggravated her condition were the Established Church and the manner in which the government was administered by identifying the Lord Lieutenant with whatever political party had to be in power. At this moment the Irish difficulty was the question of questions to the empire, and it was the duty of all parties to combine to ameliorate her condition. She was the single drop of bitterness in the cup of our otherwise overflowing prosperity; and it behoved England, for her own reputation abroad, and for her honour as well as her safety at home, to do all in her power to promote the welfare of Ireland and to heal the wound of centuries.

Mr. O'Reilly adverted to the circumstance that the taxation of Ireland was felt to be oppressive because it was levied upon the necessaries of life. He also deprecated, as a source of irritation and injustice, the maintenance in Ireland of a costly Church Establishment for the exclusive use of an infinitesimal portion of the population.

The Lord Advocate pointed out that Scotland contributed more to Imperial taxation than Ireland, although the population was much smaller and the area less. The moral to be drawn from this was that Scotland had developed her own resources, while she had not been distracted by religious or political discord. He admitted, however, that Scotland had not had to contend, as Ireland had, with long periods of misrule and injustice.

Mr. M'Mahon thought the Lord Advocate ought to have moved an amendment to the effect that the House rejoiced to hear that the population of Ireland had declined. In his (Mr. M'Mahon's) opinion the condition of Ireland was to be attributed to the persistent misrule of the Government. The agricultural classes had no security for the tenure of their land, the staple manufacture of the country (spirits) was taxed to a prohibitory extent, while tobacco was not allowed to be grown nor sugar to be manufactured from beetroot.

Mr. Dunlop enforced on Irish members the necessity of self-reliance, and contrasted the condition of Scotland with an Established Church which had not the sympathy of the majority of the public, with Ireland under similar circumstances.

Mr. Lefroy opposed the motion, and defended the Irish Church on the ground that the evils of absenteeism would be much aggravated if the Protestant clergy were also banished from the country. He did not believe that the landlords of Ireland were responsible for the emigration of the people, and read a letter from the agent of Lord Palmerston stating that, although the noble Lord was a generous and improving landlord, many of his tenants were emigrating.

After some observations from Mr. Pollard Urquhart, Sir H. Bruce made several suggestions for the remission of local burdens in Ireland, and observed that as the constabulary there was not a police force, but an army of occupation, the expense of its maintenance ought to be borne by the Consolidated Fund.

Sir G. Grey said the debate had elicited useful suggestions and opinions, which were calculated to do much good in Ireland by inspiring all classes to work in harmony for the common good. He was quite willing to admit that the condition of Ireland was deserving of sympathy, and that Parliament had a direct interest in examining into that condition, with the view of considering whether any remedial measures could be devised for her benefit. He did not believe that the land question was at the root of the evil; but if the Irish people would, forgetting religious and political discord, combine for the improvement of their country and then come to Parliament with any well-digested and reasonable claim for assistance, he was persuaded that Parliament would not ignore their claim.

Sir S. Northcote urged that the state of Ireland was such as to require serious consideration on the part of the House and the Government, and, in noticing the questions to which attention might most usefully be directed, referred to the subject of taxation. There was no doubt, he said, that the taxation of Ireland had greatly increased of late years, and that in a much larger proportion than in England. In considering the means of relieving her, however, he should be decidedly opposed to any plan of discriminating duties between the two countries. He was also of opinion that it would be unwise to incur a national expenditure for the purpose of creating employment in any particular part of the empire unless upon reproductive works. The right hon. gentleman recommended Mr. Hennessy to be satisfied with the discussion which his motion had elicited, and not to press the House to divide on an abstract proposition upon which such a conflict of opinion prevailed.

Mr. Caird advocated reproductive loans, but not for the reclamation of waste lands.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Peacocke and Mr. Blake.

Lord Palmerston observed that undoubtedly there was distress in many parts of the country, and that it was caused in great part by three successive bad harvests. In the abstract it was of course a matter of regret to see the population of any country leaving their native shore; but he reminded the House that a few years since the great evil of Ireland was said to be a redundant population, and that emigration was advocated as a remedy. The peculiarity of the climate had no doubt a great deal to do with the non-success of the people in agricultural pursuits, and how could any artificial means counteract the laws of nature, or keep in one country a population which found it more to its advantage to emigrate to another. The true way to keep the people at home was to give them inducements to remain. This might be done by attracting capital to the country; and this would not be difficult if capitalists were persuaded that life and property would be as safe in Ireland as in England or in Scotland. With regard to what was termed "tenant-right," he looked upon it as landlords' money, and little short of confiscation. He assured the House that any proposal founded upon a reasonable prospect of ameliorating the condition of Ireland would receive the careful consideration of the Government; and that if a proposal were made for reappointing the Committee on Irish taxation with an enlarged order of references, they would receive it with an earnest desire to find some means of assisting the Irish people to extricate themselves from their present difficulties.

Mr. Hennessy said that, as the noble Lord had not given a definite promise to revive the Irish Committee of last Session, he had no alternative but to divide the House.

A division then ensued, when the motion was negatived by 107 to 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The House sat for a few minutes only, and, having read the Civil Bill Costs Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1864, Amendment Bill a second time, adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr. Dillwyn gave notice for Tuesday, March 28, of a motion to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, the present position of the Irish Church Establishment was unsatisfactory, and called for the earnest attention of the Government.

Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation Bill.—Sir W. Russell moved the second reading of this bill. He argued that the plan of Messrs. Napier and Hope was in all respects the best, and would satisfactorily dispose of the sewage.—Mr. Doulton seconded the motion.—Mr. Crawford moved the postponement of the bill for two months, to give time for inquiry into the whole subject by the Committee to be proposed by Lord R. Montagu.—Mr. Tite supported the bill, and charged the Corporation of London with having a personal feeling in the matter.—Mr. Caird was in favour of sending the bill to a Committee.—Lord R. Montagu argued that the scheme was not the best which could have been adopted. He thought the proposal to refer the bill to a mixed Select Committee was a fair one.—Mr. Ayrton opposed the postponement of the bill, and said the best way would be to send it to a Select Committee of ten members, half to be chosen by the Committee of Selection and half by the House.—After some further discussion, in which Mr. Rose, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Norris took part, Mr. Crawford withdrew his amendment on the understanding that Mr. Ayrton's proposition was accepted.—The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee of ten, as proposed by Mr. Ayrton.

EDUCATION.

Sir J. Pakington moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the constitution of the Committee of Council on Education, and the system under which the business of the office is conducted." He had simply two objects in view—first, the reorganisation of the department intrusted with the superintendence of the education of the people, and the making it better adapted to the functions it had to discharge; secondly, the reorganisation of the department in such a mode as to enable it to give assistance not only to the wealthy districts which now enjoyed its benefits, but also to the whole of England. He criticised the present constitution of the educational department, and contended that it was not satisfactory. He argued that the business of the department was to educate the whole of the country, and that at present it failed to accomplish. He would accept the amendment of which Mr. Walter had given notice as an addition to his own resolution, on the condition that he was not pledged to carry out any particular plan.

Mr. Walter moved the addition to the resolution of the following:—"And also into the best mode of extending the benefits of Government inspection and the Parliamentary grants to schools at present unassisted by the State." He pointed out that in this work much yet remained to be done. Commissioners had reported on several occasions and made several suggestions, which it would be for the Committee to consider.

Mr. Lowe said the great object of the Committee of Council was to see that schools had good teachers. If they determined to assist all unassisted schools, then the public revenue would be abandoned to every person calling himself a schoolmaster and setting up a school. They must, in fact, get all the knowledge possible of the teachers. He contended that the object which Sir J. Pakington had in view was simply to change the whole educational system of the country. There was abundant information as to the department in the hands of members, and it was represented in the House of Lords by the President of the Council, and in that house by the Vice-President, and he contended that there was no necessity for any such inquiry as that proposed.

Mr. Adderley supported the motion.

Sir L. Palk believed the present system inflicted injustice on the rural parishes, and urged that inquiry was necessary.

Mr. F. Powell supported the motion.

Mr. Bruce said it was not the intention of the Government to oppose the motion and amendment. The proposed inquiry might serve to restore harmony in respect to education; but he did not think it would elicit much information which they did not now possess as to the constitution and working of the department. He criticised the suggestions which had been made, and contended that few of them would be found of much avail.

The debate was continued by Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. G. Hardy.

Mr. H. Seymour wished to move as an addition to the order of reference, "To inquire whether some portion of the duties of the Department of Science and Art ought not to be transferred to the Committee of Council on Education."

The Speaker ruled that this amendment could not be put then.

Mr. Henley supported the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. W. E. Forster protested against the limitations proposed to be put on the inquiries of the Committee.

After a few words from Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Whalley, and Mr. Scourfield,

The motion, with the addition of Mr. Walter's amendment, was agreed to.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

Mr. Kinnaird moved that it be an instruction to the Select Committee on the Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Bill that they have power to make provision for appropriating or obtaining sites, and for the erection of lodging-houses or other suitable dwellings for the working classes proposed to be displaced by the said bill.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hennessy and opposed by Mr. Cowper, the Attorney-General, and Lord Palmerston, who urged that the Committee had no such power as that which Mr. Kinnaird sought to confer upon them.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Hennessy suggested a verbal amendment, to the effect that it be an instruction to the Committee to inquire into the practicability and expediency of making provision for the working classes to be displaced by the proposed new buildings.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 18 to 8.

As the division showed that there were not forty members present, the Speaker declared the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Common Law Courts Fees Bill passed through Committee.

The Felony and Misdemeanour Evidence and Practice Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Clifford obtained leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of fines for non-attendance at a place of Divine worship on Sundays.

Mr. Alderman Salomons obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the traffic of the metropolis and to improve the communications across the River Thames by opening the present toll-bridges for the free use of the public.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly's bill for the amendment of the law of evidence was read a second time, the discussion upon the various provisions of the measure being postponed until the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Dunlop, leave was given to introduce a bill to improve the registration of writs relative to land in Scotland, and to amend the law relative to inhibitions and adjudications.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Duke of Cleveland took the oaths and his seat on succeeding to the title.

The Civil Bill Courts Procedure (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Earl Stanhope presented a petition from the trustees of the British Museum complaining of the utter inadequacy of the present space for the accommodation of the rapidly-growing collections. He intimated that he should call attention to the subject upon a future occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Mr. Baines postponed his motion in reference to the borough franchise from the 5th of April to the 3rd of May.

Lord C. Paget, in reply to Sir J. Pakington, made a statement in reference to the rumoured loss of the frigate Galatea. It was not true that that vessel had foundered, although there was reason to fear that a large portion of her

crew had perished in a storm, while attempting to save a boat and one man in her, off the Norfolk coast.

The Courts of Justice Building Bill was read a third time and passed

ARMING THE NAVY.

Mr. H. BAILLIE moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether her Majesty's ships were at present armed in a manner suited to the necessities and requirements of modern warfare.

Sir JOHN HAY seconded the motion.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON thought it would be a waste of time to assent to the appointment of a Committee upon a subject that had been so recently and so fully investigated by Committees of that House. The question was eminently a scientific and practical one, not at all suited for a Committee of the House, and, if any inquiry were entered upon, the Committee would find themselves at once involved in a multitude of questions with inventors.

General PEEL admitted that the Navy was not sufficiently armed, but he objected to the appointment of a Committee, because he believed the members of the House of Commons were wholly incompetent to determine which was the best gun.

Mr. G. P. Bentinck, Sir F. Smith, and Mr. Peacock supported the motion.

Lord C. PAGET expressed himself perfectly willing to go into the lobby with Mr. Baillie if he thought a Committee of the House could procure the best gun for the Navy; but he had seen so much of Select Committees that he believed that remitting the question to the consideration of such a tribunal would be to retard instead of to facilitate its progress. At present the Government were engaged in making 200 6½ tons 7-inch rifle guns which would pierce the Warrior target through and through at 200 yards. These would do for broadside purposes, and, eventually, he had no doubt that we should be able to carry 12-ton guns round our ships; but at present we had not been able to attain that point. In addition, a requisition had been made to the War Office to supply as many 12-ton guns as the Agincourt, the Northumberland, the Bellerophon, the Royal Alfred, the Prince Albert, and the Scorpion could carry. If, however, he were asked whether the fleet would then be armed as he would wish to see it, he should unhesitatingly say that it was not.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 57 to 22.

In the account of the intercolonial rifle-match in Australia, which accompanied the portraits of the Victoria champions, in our Paper of Feb. 11, the name of Captain Thomas Couchman was misprinted as "Courtman."

The improvements which have marked the previous editions of Debrett's "Peerage" and "Baronetage" have been extended to the two volumes for the present year. The heraldic notes and descriptions have been largely augmented; and the titles borne by numerous Peers, different from those by which they are usually known, and by virtue of which they sit in the House of Lords, are so given as readily to ensure identity. The "Baronetage" is illustrated as amply as the "Peerage," each coat of arms being fully blazoned; and a Knightage has this year been added to the work.

Timbs's "Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1865" has just made its appearance. Like its predecessors, it is crammed with good things; being a well-digested compendium of the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and mineralogy, meteorology and astronomy. It is ornamented with a finely-engraved portrait—an excellent likeness—of Major-General Sabine, president of the Royal Society. Mindful of the proverb that "good wine needs no bush," Mr. Timbs occupies no space with prefatory remarks, but plunges at once into the midst of his subject, having full trust that the excellence of his previous works of a like kind will prove an efficient passport to public favour for this handy book of the year's doings in science and art.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH money for commercial purposes is very abundant and lower in price, all Home Stocks have continued in a most inactive state, and the quotations have not been supported. The Government brokers have purchased several parcels of stock for the reduction of the National Debt; nevertheless, the supply afloat is large. The advices from India, to the effect that a loan of £10,000,000 will be necessary this year for public works, have had considerable influence upon the market.

In Lombard-street the best bills are now done as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4½	per cent.	Four months' bills	4¾ ⅞ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4½	"	Six months' bills	5 5½ "
Three months' bills	4½	"		

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

On the Continent money is in moderate request.

About £500,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters; but the quantity of gold sent into the Bank of England has been trifling. About £100,000 has been shipped to Spain and the East Indies.

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at previous rates.

The funds on Thursday were very firm:—Consols, for Money, were 88⅞ 89; for the present Account, 89; for April, 89¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 86⅞ 87⅛ ex div.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; and India Five per Cents, 103⅝ ⅞.

The market for nearly all Foreign Securities has ruled heavy, and prices have had a drooping tendency. The demand for Joint-stock Bank Shares has ruled somewhat inactive; in Colonial Government Securities only a moderate business has been transacted; and the Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate, and the quotations have not been supported.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 100⅞; East Indian, 100⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, First Preference, 65½; Great Indian Peninsula, 100⅞; Great Western of Canada, 7½; Ditto, New, 5⅝; Madras Five per Cent, 100⅛; Scinde, 99.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 16; Great Luxembourg, 12½; San Paulo, 17½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 1 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£279,102	An increase of bullion of	£201,134
An increase of public deposits of ..	189,045	An increase of rest of	239,159
An increase of other deposits of....	17,446	A decrease of reserve of	72,631
An increase of securities of	513,618		

The total circulation is £20,381,080. Public deposits amount to £6,854,409; and private deposits to £14,158,331. Securities are £30,424,109; and the stock of bullion is £14,401,367.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 27.—Our market, to-day, was rather scantily supplied with English wheat, and the demand for most kinds ruled steady, at full quotations. Fine foreign wheats have changed hands somewhat freely, at extreme rates; but inferior kinds have met a dull inquiry. Grinding barley has moved off freely, other kinds slowly, at late currencies. No change has taken place in the value of malt. The trade has continued in a sluggish state. Oats have maintained their previous value; but the inquiry for them has not increased. The value of beans has ruled a shade lower; but peas have commanded very full prices. Both English and foreign flour has been in fair request, on former terms.

March 1.—The transactions in all kinds of produce to-day were very moderate. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 40s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 26s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 19s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 39s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s. to 40s.; town households, 33s. to 35s.; country marks, 25s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack.

Seeds.—Clover seed supports the late advance, with a fair inquiry. Most other seeds rule about stationary. The demand for cakes is inactive.

Linseed, English, crushing, 60s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 56s. to 58s.; hempseed, 41s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 74s. to 76s. per quarter; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 62s. to 120s.; white ditto, 56s. to 88s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38s. 2d.; barley, 29s. 0d.; oats, 20s. 3d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 79,804; barley, 54,517; oats, 9806 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds is only moderate. In prices, however, no change has taken place.

Sugar.—Raw qualities are quite as dear as last week, with a fair inquiry. The stock is 98,394 tons, against 69,934 tons last year. Refined goods move off freely, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Most kinds move off slowly, but at full prices. Stock, 9982 tons, against 10,193 tons in 1864.

Rice.—The demand is steady, at full currencies. Stock, 50,612 tons, against 53,503 tons.

Provisions.—We have to report a dull sale for Irish butter, on lower terms. Foreign qualities, however, support previous rates. Bacon is firm, at 65s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. Other provisions are unaltered.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, moves off slowly, at 40s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 45,376 casks, against 58,828 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £32 10s. to £32 15s.; rape, £41 10s. to £44 10s.; olive, £49 to £53; and fine palm, £36 10s. French turpentine, 66s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. Brandy and grain spirits support former terms.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Newcastle, 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Sunderland, 18s. to 20s.; Scotch, Welsh, and Yorkshire, 21s. to 22s. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for most kinds is steady, and prices are well supported. The show of samples is very moderate.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been commenced. As yet, the biddings have been by no means active.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate and the demand is steady, at from 85s. to 145s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 2).—There was about an average supply of beasts on offer here to-day, and most breeds moved off slowly at Monday's currency. The extreme figure for the best Scots was 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. We were fairly supplied with sheep. On the whole, the mutton trade was inactive, at barely late rates. The best Downs, in the wool, sold at 6s. 6d.; out of the wool, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. Lambs were inactive, at 6s. 8d. to 7s. per 8 lb. Calves were in short supply and fair request, at full quotations—viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. The pork trade was steady. In milch cows very little was doing.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 160; sheep, 3912; calves, 170; pigs, 360. Foreign: Beasts, 360; sheep, 600; calves, 164.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is inactive, at our quotations.—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

BANKRUPTS.

P. PEARCE, East-road, plumber.—W. GREEN, James-street-mews, carpenter.—J. DAVIS, Kensington, grocer.—D. KEMPTON, Kingsland-road, builder.—J. RICHES, New Boswell-court, law-stationer.—H. T. DAVIS, Langton-road, Camberwell New-road.—W. H. DODDEMEADE, Pimlico, shirtcutter.—W. T. BROWN, Bayswater, tailor.—W. GRANZ, City, merchant.—W. JONES, Peckham, general dealer.—J. W. MOTT and B. NICKELLS, Lea Bridge-road, tobacco-pouch makers.—H. C. HUGHES, Portsea, auctioneer.—W. C. ENGLAND, Aylesbury, hay merchant.—S. H. T. HAYNE, Clerkenwell, manufacturing silversmith.—A. STEEL, High Holborn, shoedealer.—T. and H. WALMSLEY, Leek, silk-manufacturers.—A. MILLS, Attleborough, corn merchant.—R. A. HILL, Whitechapel, staymaker.—T. METCALFE, Princes-street, builder.—J. NORTON, Hatton-wall, japanner. B. ALLEN, Milton-next-Gravesend, licensed victualler.—P. HILBERT, Mountfield, farmer. W. BULLEN, Blakeney, plumber.—C. C. WILLIAMS, Wharf-road, coal merchant.—H. RIDLER, Chelsea, upholsterer.—J. BARRY, New Kent-road, photographer.—H. DAVIS, Poplar, plasterer.—J. J. DARKEN, Holt, Norfolk, builder.—T. TAYLOR, Hounslow, baker.—C. HOLDAR, Liverpool-street, builder.—W. JONES, Camberwell, butcher.—G. BAILEY, Dawley, grocer.—S. H. WHURMAN, Birmingham, tailor.—A. BRAUND, Black Torrington, farmer.—A BROMMAGE, Walsall, commission agent.—J. JONES, Tretalfelin, draper.—M. PARR, Temple Cloud, innkeeper.—J. HARCOM, Swansea, builder. M. HARDISTY, Huddersfield, grocer.—J. STEEL, Wortley, shoemaker.—E. ALMOND, Gildersome, cloth manufacturer.—T. HAWKESWORTH, Leeds, currier.—T. BURKEY, Birkenhead, joiner.—R. WIDDUP, Birkdale.—W. L. ROYSTON, Flint, druggist.—E. DENTON, Liverpool, merchant.—J. TAYLOR, Accrington, fishdealer.—W. HALLIWELL, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer.—G. BLAKELY, Manchester, baker. M. RAE, Manchester, paraffin oil dealer.—S. OGDEN, Manchester, woollen cloth dealer.—J. RHODES, Manchester, shirt manufacturer.—J. ELLENTHORPE, Rochdale, builder.—W. SKEE and A. DIXON, South Shields, shipowners.—T. POTTS, Sunderland, timber merchant.—J. USHER, Liverpool, joiner.—J. LAYFIELD, Liverpool, builder.—C. S. MURPHY, Liverpool, timber-dealer.—J. WILDE, Manchester, bookseller.—W. HODSON, Masbrough, grocer.—W. EDWARDS, Birmingham, grocer.—R. ALLEN, Manchester, beerseller.—J. H. HENTHORN, Hulme, beerseller.—G. MARSHALL, Nottingham, machinist. T. GARTON, Nottingham, licensed victualler.—T. B. COOLEY, Nottingham, salesman to a clothier.—C. WOOTTON, Basford, beerseller.—D. EDWARDS, Lincoln, railway porter. G. JOHNSON, Tideswell, farmer.—C. CHURCH, Newport, beerseller.—J. SHORT, New Sleaford, tailor.—H. BUTTLE, Hemingborough, farmer.—J. EDWARDS, Middlesborough, painter.—J. W. CLARKE, Anwick, innkeeper.—R. DAVIES, Swansea, grocer.—M. SPENCER, Macclesfield, hairdresser.—H. RAWLINGS, Weston-super-Mare, fishmonger.—T. SPIRES, Smethwick, carpenter.—C. H. GORDON, Finningham, schoolmaster.—J. CHENETT, Longham, Dorset, blacksmith.—H. SHARP, Lichfield, stage-coach proprietor.—W. H. COLESWORTHY, Chatham, grocer.—T. PALLETT, Cannock-chase, carpenter.—R. LAGDEN, Bury St. Edmunds.—J. ALLCOCK, Macclesfield, spirit merchant.—C. NEWTON, Ramsey.—H. BLANDFORD, Portsea, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. BELL, Glasgow, merchant.—W. AMOS, Edinburgh.—MARY, MARGARET, and D. M'EWEN, High Mark, Wigtownshire.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

BANKRUPTS.

W. JONES, Clifford-street, tailor.—F. FISHER, St. Martin's-lane, glass-letter maker.—W. BANGS, Gibson-street, baker.—S. SKILTON, Dorking, wood-dealer.—E. H. NOLAN, Kensington, author.—J. ELLIS, Camberwell, builder.—F. ISAAC, Deptford, shipwright.—R. REED, Adelphi-terrace, surveyor.—P. J. THOMSON, Billiter-square, shipbroker.—G. BOON, Baker-street, stay manufacturer.—J. PALMER, Forest-hill, builder.—J. EAST, Northampton, currier.—W. RAYNER, Victoria Park-road, cab proprietor.—J. EVA, Kentish Town, builder.—S. TAYLOR, Portland-road, plumber.—W. PENN, Oxford-street, umbrella-manufacturer's manager.—H. BANKS, Lambeth-road, watchmaker.—G. HARTFIELD, Hackney, oilman.—W. WAKELIN, St. Albans, brewer.—W. TARTE, Tothill-street, lead merchant.—W. T. PALMER, Notting-hill, haircutter.—J. SNOXELL, Bread-street, blindmaker.—W. H. ATTWOOD, Luton, builder.—H. SLATER, Tottenham-court-road, victualler.—H. W. WHITLAW, Deal, hotel-keeper.—W. and R. BUSWELL, City, colonial-produce merchants.—G. E. BERGMAN, Blackheath, photographic printer.—C. CLARK, City-road, engraver.—R. POOLEY, Brighton, haberdasher.—J. B. KING, Coventry, physician.—R. C. HODGSON, Birmingham, general agent.—J. ROWLAND, Burton-on-Trent, brickmaker.—D. A. D. RAWLINS, Market Harborough, attorney.—J. A. CHAMBERS, Nottingham, stationer.—M. ROBINSON, Radford, lacemaker.—S. A. and D. HINCHCLIFF, Marble Hall, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers.—J. CLARKE, Peeston-hill, oil merchant.—J. BELLERBY, York, hairdresser.—J. HOUSCROFT, Adwalton, joiner.—D. ATKINSON, Pontefract, innkeeper.—J. H. WILLIAMS, Liverpool, shipbroker.—T. WILKINSON, Liverpool, victualler.—J. ARDEN, Warmingham, corn miller.—J. S. MORRIS, Old Trafford, grease manufacturer.—W. BERESFORD, Birmingham, brushmaker.—J. MARSDEN, Manchester, cigar-dealer.—J. WINFIELD and J. SMITH, Manchester, plumbers.—G. FEW, Swavesey, publican.—J. POOLE, Wellington, blacksmith.—J. H. DENHAM, Ryde, carpenter.—J. LOUDON, West Cowes, tailor.—G. C. CARTER, Ashe, innkeeper.—J. JONES, Banbury, brazier.—P. SAMUEL, Portsea, dealer in jewellery.—A. M. JUDD, Portsea, victualler.—J. B. ROGERS, Hastings, engraver. J. H. BASSENDEN, Leicester, cigar-dealer.—E. MASON, Wolverhampton, grocer.—G. JULER, Burnham Westgate, watchmaker.—J. A. MATTHEWS, Monkwearmouth, brassfounder.—E. LONGLAND, Isham, butcher.—W. HAMERTON, Sneinton, painter.—R. H. STEVENS, Truro, aledealer.—W. HOULDING, Preston, cut-nail manufacturer.—W. S. WALKER, Knaresborough, inspector of railways.—W. COX, Hacconby, general shopkeeper.—J. J. V. BATES, Breaston, publican.—S. ARCHER, Yeaveley, farmer.—D. LOWE, Litchurch, iron roller.—T. HIGGINBOTTOM, Glossop, provision-dealer.—J. L. QUARMBY, Ashton-under-Lyne, medical student.—J. ATTOE, Old Catton, Norfolk, lime burner.—G. RUDGE, Cheltenham, beerseller.—W. BAYLIS, Cheltenham, fruiterer.—D. TAYLOR, Gloucester, innkeeper.—T. EDWARDS, Stoke-on-Trent, collier.—S. BIRD, Bloxwich, innkeeper.—C. BURGESS, Stoke-on-Trent, butty-collier.—J. MILLIGAN, Southampton, painter.—A. THOMAS, Perranarworthal, ironfounder.—T. L. CLAYTON, Leighton Buzzard, corndealer.—A. MOORE, Sawston, butcher.—C. COLE, Trotton, farmer. T. PAINE, Piddletown, harness-maker.—A. F. GOODAY, Newcastle, Staffordshire, physician.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. and W. BLACK, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, farmers.—J. ROBERTSON, Gogar Lodge, near Hermiston.—G. DONALDSON, Cargill, farmer.—J. BAXTER, Chryston, spirit merchant.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BIRD SHOW.

WE refer to the Illustration on our next page, from the drawings of Mr. Harrison Weir, of which we spoke last week, in our notice of the Bird Show at the Crystal Palace. Here are a dozen or more of the worthiest prize-winners in that comparison of ornithological perfections which attracted so many admiring visitors to the tropical department of the palace on the Saturday and several succeeding days. Four canaries, two of them in the act of singing, are perched at the top of the page, in company with a pretty goldfinch; while the bullfinch, one of the cleverest of our native English birds in his powers of vocal imitation, sits by himself on the right hand below, and looks very much at home in that place. A couple of fine cockatoos—one of which, that in the centre, is twenty-two years of age and a most accomplished talker—toss their crests, with an air of burlesque majesty, beside a grey parrot, who might say a great deal if he would. Three birds, of an abnormal colour for their respective species—a white linnet, a white blackbird, and a white jackdaw, seem to challenge peculiar attention; but the common song-thrush and the common magpie are only remarkable as good specimens of their kind. The Virginian nightingale, with its singular tuft of feathers on the head, is a rarer object in this country. We have been requested by Mr. W. Bennett, of Brockham Lodge, Reigate, the owner of the pair of emus in this exhibition, to state that these are not the first emus bred in England, for those in the Zoological Gardens were hatched there from eggs laid at Brockham four years ago; and another, nearly three years old, from the same stock, is in the possession of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P. The emu may therefore become thoroughly acclimatised; one gentleman, indeed, has kept one fifteen years. Mr. Bennett does not think these birds should be stigmatised as "dangerous to approach." They are shy and timid before strangers, but very gentle and affectionate, showing a strong attachment to the places and persons amidst which they are brought up.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, LOWER CANADA.

LENNOXVILLE, in the eastern part of Lower Canada, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the rivers Massiwippi and St. Francis. A college was founded here in 1845 by the late Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Mountain, and is the only Church educational establishment of any magnitude in the province. It has the privileges of a University, and, as it supplies most of the clergy for the two dioceses of Montreal and Quebec, it is an institution of great importance to the interests of the Protestant community in Lower Canada attached to the Church of England. Immediately connected with the college is a large and flourishing school, numbering already 160 boys, representing most of the leading families in the province. The building appropriated to the use of this department is seen on the left of our Engraving. It is the earnest wish of all connected with this school to assimilate it as much as possible to our own public schools, and it is fast acquiring their principal characteristic features. Every encouragement is given to those fine manly sports which distinguish our own schools at home, but which have been hitherto much neglected in the American, to the great injury of the physical condition of the present generation. The professors and other principal officers of the institution are graduates of our home Universities. At the last convocation, held in June, when the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Governor General, Lord Monck, his Excellency spoke highly of the institution, and expressed his opinion that the junior department was the most promising school which he had visited in Canada.

RESTORATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

THE Cathedral of St. Patrick, in Dublin, which has for the last two years been closed for the work of the extensive repairs and restorations undertaken at the sole cost of Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, was re-opened on Friday week. We now give a view of the exterior, and shall, for our next publication, engrave an Illustration of the scene in the interior at the celebration of the special services of that day. The occasion was one of great interest, not only to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but to all who rejoiced at seeing a grand monument, fraught with many national reminiscences, rescued from utter decay. It is related that St. Patrick, while engaged in his mission of preaching Christianity to the Irish people, baptized at a well on the site of the cathedral the first converts to the Christian faith. On this spot a parochial church was erected and dedicated to St. Patrick. The collegiate and cathedral Church of St. Patrick was founded in the year 1190, on the site of that parochial church, by the first English Archbishop of Dublin, some twenty years after the invasion of Ireland by Henry II. The ancient cathedral is said to have been of considerable extent and splendour. Sir James Ware declared that, for extent of compass, beauty, and magnificence of structure, it was preferable to all the cathedrals of the kingdom. But in the beginning of the present century it had fallen into a sad and discreditable state of dilapidation. The sculptured window-frames were much decayed; in the choir all the arches were filled up with monuments or hideous galleries; the capitals of the pillars had been cut away. The side aisles were so blocked up as to leave them but 4 ft. wide, and the windows had undergone every possible change in length, breadth, and shape. One had been converted into a staircase, another into an oven, and a third was widened to admit the length of a tombstone. A report by the late Dean Pakenham, in 1850, described the whole exterior as bearing marks of the unheeded dilapidations of 600 years and of the violences which were in lapse of time perpetrated on the building. In the graveyard around it the earth at the east end had accumulated to the height of eleven feet, and on the south side it was six feet higher than the original level; while, within, the floor was so raised as to bury a portion of the pillars. The few and meagre repairs which the funds at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter permitted only rendered the ravages of time more conspicuous. The flying buttresses which supported the walls of the eastern extremity were mouldering away, the steeple and turrets showed the most unmistakable evidence of having borne all changes of weather during several centuries, and the whole place appeared to have arrived at that disagreeable stage of antiquity which precedes the period of picturesque ruin. The interior was damp and mouldy, the original design had been marred by the manner in which the nave was cut off from the church, and the effect of the splendid transepts entirely destroyed. It is painful to think what St. Patrick's Cathedral might have become in a very few years if Mr. Guinness had not come forward, with extraordinary public spirit, and undertaken the task of its restoration. As a commencement, the rubbish, which had lain for ages in the interior, was cleared out; the floor and pews were reduced to their proper level; the organ, which blocked up the arch between the chancel and the nave, as well as the partitions which cut off other portions of the building, was removed; the primitive proportions were carefully sought out, and before the worn-out parts of the structure were taken down every stone was photographed, in order that the renovated walls, pillars, arches, and groins might be exactly in keeping with the style of the building. Mr. Guinness, who was his own architect, superintended everything himself, and would have no innovation—only a perfect restoration, with better materials and better workmanship. His instructions were effectually and admirably carried out by Messrs. Murphy and Son, the builders. The general effect excites the admiration of all, though some differences of opinion may possibly arise amongst archæologists as to various details of the work. It is enough for the present to say that the entire building has been freed from the disfigurement produced by the separation of the choir and nave, and the division of the transepts. From the grand entrance, the view to the end of the choir is unbroken. The transepts have been opened up; a groined ceiling has been constructed under the disagreeable brown rafters; the noble triforium has been thoroughly repaired; the light colour of the ceiling and the white stone facings have replaced its old sombre aspect; and the light which enters through the large stained-glass windows is admirably suited to the character of the structure. The three lowest windows, over the porch, are matched by that in the southern transept, and the colours chosen are used with the most artistic effect. A fine stained-glass window of three lights, representing the Ascension, is placed in the southern transept. The lofty five-light window in the choir represents the Saviour and the four Evangelists. At a different part of the choir has been placed the beautiful memorial window to the late Dr. Smith, the last of the famous company of musical composers whose names are associated with this cathedral. A very novel and ingenious mode of lighting the nave has been chosen. In the centre of each arch will stand a pillar about 8 ft. high, decorated in the mediæval style, and supporting several handsome jets. The pewing, made of carved deal, is placed in the transepts; while the new stalls for the Knights of St. Patrick, made of carved oak, are placed in the choir. The new organ, constructed by Messrs. Bevington and Sons, is placed under the arches at the northern side, and thus will not intercept the view of the interior, while its fine tones will be heard to better advantage. In the nave the seats consist of chairs specially suited for the purpose. Nothing could be more elegant and attractive in appearance than the new pulpit, which is placed at the corner of the northern transept. It is of Caen stone, exquisitely decorated with symbolical figures, likenesses of saints, and quaint mediæval devices. Resting upon pillars of red Irish marble, it is ascended by a very pretty staircase, whose pillars are of green Connemara marble. This beautiful piece of work is executed by Mr. Lane, of Great Brunswick-street. We give a separate Engraving of the pulpit. The turret clock, manufactured by Mr. Benson, of London, is of great size and mechanical perfection; it will strike chimes every three hours.

These are some of the improvements which Mr. Guinness has effected; but the description cannot give a just idea of the magnificent appearance of the interior, of the splendour of the decorations, and of the accuracy with which the original design has been adhered to. Of the exterior, our readers may have already formed their own opinion.

MR. BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS, OF DUBLIN.

THE munificence of a private citizen of Dublin having provided for the whole cost of those elaborate restorations of St. Patrick's Cathedral which we have described in another notice, the Portrait of that gentleman, Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, is entitled to a place of honour in our Impression of this week. It may be remembered that when the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Wodehouse, was entertained by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the civic banquet which he gave upon his accession to that office, in the speech of his Excellency, while commenting upon the progress of Irish manufactures, a reference was made to Mr. Guinness in these terms:—"There are," said the Lord Lieutenant, "some other branches of industry which I might refer to; but I will only glance at one, and that is a very remarkable branch of production—I mean the production of porter, which has been carried on with such immense success by one of the most distinguished citizens of the metropolis. I associate the name of Mr. B. L. Guinness with the manufacture of porter. During the last twenty years Mr. Guinness has greatly extended the porter trade, and he exports from Dublin large quantities of that article. I take this opportunity to congratulate the city of Dublin on that noble work, the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which is now almost completed, and which is shortly to be brought to such an excellent termination. Mr. Guinness will permit me to say that he has instituted an example of munificence which confers the highest honour upon the city to which he belongs, and that when we see the accumulation of great wealth accompanied by so generous and disinterested a desire to benefit society, we know that the accumulation of that wealth will tend to the benefit of our city." The most cordial applause greeted these remarks of his Excellency; and the people of Dublin were fully sensible, long before the interesting ceremony of last week, that they owed to Mr. Guinness the respect and gratitude due to a splendid public benefactor. The work which has been going on these two years past within the closed doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral is one of the greatest ever achieved at the personal cost of a single man in a structure belonging to the community. "In a few years more this national cathedral, with all its historic associations, would have fallen in and become a mass of ruins, burying all the monuments spared by the iconoclastic soldiers of Cromwell, with the banners, swords, and helmets of the Knights of St. Patrick, who, strange to say, never made any effort to purify and restore this sacred home of their illustrious order, which has always included a Royal Prince and the Lord Lieutenant for the time being, as well as the proudest of the Irish nobility. But the work which was too great for the Knights of St. Patrick, or for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or the Bench of Bishops, which the Irish Parliament refused to undertake, and which the British Parliament never enter-



1. Jonque Cinnamon Canary: Mr. W. Gamble.
6. Bullfinch: Mr. T. Newmarch.
12. Virginian Nightingale: Mr. T. Newmarch.
2. Clear Yellow Belgian: Mr. A. Nicholson.
7. Leathcoated Cockatoo: Mr. Joseph Bonn.
13. Magpie: Mr. W. Waiter.
3. Clear Yellow Belgian: Mr. C. Plowden.
8. Cockatoo (twenty-two years old): Mrs. Bunn
14. White Jackdaw: Mr. E. Hanly.
4. Clear Buff Belgian: Mr. T. Roper.
10. Song Thrush: Mr. W. Newman.
15. Goldfinch: Mr. H. Vine.
5. White Linnet: Mr. J. Hanly.
11. White Blackbird: Mr. H. Hanly.

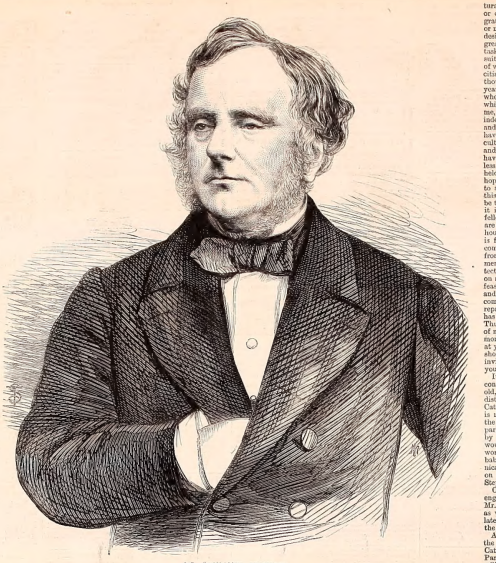
PRIZE BIRDS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

tained the thought of executing, has been accomplished within four years by a single merchant, at a cost of £150,000. Mr. Guinness has given back the cathedral to the Dean and Chapter with all its internal appointments complete, and perfect in their kind, even to the upholstering of the pews, stalls, and thrones, the gas fixtures, and the heating of the building. They had only to walk in and perform their services as ministers, and nothing is expected from the Protestants of Dublin but to enter this grand and beautiful cathedral, take their comfortable seats, and worship God with grateful hearts. Mr. Guinness has done everything for them, and paid for everything; and yet he took his seat among them on the opening day as quietly and modestly as if he had done nothing." This refers to the special services of Friday week, when Mr. Guinness, with Mrs. Guinness and their daughter, Mrs. Plunket, occupied a pew to the right of the central nave, approaching the communion-table. The Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Mayor, several Bishops, and many of the Irish nobility, with other persons of note, were among the congregation. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Trench, who, towards the end of his discourse, made an allusion to the munificence of Mr. Guinness. His Grace remarked that "to few men indeed are intrusted the means, and to fewer still has been given the heart, to equal and emulate that deed of munificence which has given us the opportunity of the glorious service and celebration of to-day. But of this no more. We may pause and exalt men; it often becomes us well that we do so behind their back; but how, without offence, to their face and in their presence? How, above all, shall we do this in His house and in His presence, before whom and whose majesty all human merit sinks abashed and ashamed?" In the evening the cathedral was again crowded, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Conyngham Plunket, treasurer of the cathedral, who is the son-in-law of Mr. Guinness. He introduced these words as a message from Mr. Guinness, whose feelings he interpreted as follows — "Brethren, — I know that I express the fondest wish of him who has restored this great cathedral when I say to you this night on his behalf, 'Come, for all things are now ready. Yes, brethren, could he into whose heart God put the thought of undertaking this noble work, and whom the same merciful Father has spared to witness its completion — could he this evening address this vast assemblage, I know well what he would say. 'Come,' he would say, 'come, my fellow-citizens, for all things are now ready; come, for it is just in order that you may come all things have been got ready. Yes, this was the motive which first prompted me to undertake this work — not merely the desire to preserve from decay an ancient relic of architectural or ecclesiastical art, to adorn or dignify my native city, or to gratify the artistic taste of myself or my fellow-countrymen, however desirable such objects. The one great wish which urged me to the task was the hope of providing a suitable national and central temple of worship to which you, my fellow-citizens, might come. This is the thought which for the last five years has daily lightened the overwhelming responsibility of the duty which I undertook, God helping me, to discharge. That period has indeed been an interval of anxious and tantalising suspense. There have been perplexities and difficulties from within, questionings and answers from without. There have been anxious days and sleepless nights; but still one hope has held me up, cheered me on — the hope that I should yet be spared to see the day when the door of this great building should at last be thrown open, and I should have it in my power to say to you, my fellow-citizens, 'Come, for all things are now ready.' And now that hour has arrived, and this my hope is fulfilled. Come then, now, and come henceforth. Come not merely from motives of curiosity; come not merely to feast the eye on architectural beauty, or to feast the ear on ravishing sounds; but come to feast the soul from week to week and day to day. Come to pray and come to praise. Thus will you best repay any little service which God has permitted me to render to you. Thus you will best fulfil the desires of my heart. Yes, this is the testimonial which, most of all, I long for at your hands — even this, that you should cordially respond to the invitation which I this day give you."

It is stated that Mr. Guinness contemplates clearing away all the old, ruinous streets in the poor district between St. Patrick's Cathedral and Christ Church, which is near Dublin Castle, and having the ground planted as a people's park, which would be surrounded by houses of a good style. This would be an immense boon to the working classes. There will probably be roads opened to communicate with Ringsbridge terminus, on one side of the cathedral, and Stephen's-green on the other.

Our Portrait of Mr. Guinness is engraved from a photograph by Mr. T. Caufield, of Grafton-street, as was, likewise, the Portrait we lately published of Mr. Barrington, the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

A silver medal to commemorate the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral has been struck by Mr. Parkes, of Chatham-street, which will serve as a very suitable and elegant memorial of this interesting event. On one side is a most striking and expressive likeness of Mr. Guinness, brought out in fine relief. On the other is a view of the cathedral, with an inscription of the date of its restoration.



MR. BENJAMIN GUINNESS.



BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, LOWER CANADA.—SEE PAGE 207.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Opera di Camera, THE SOLDIER'S LEGACY, and TOO MANY COOKS, every Tuesday and Thursday at Three. An OPERA DI CAMERA, followed by TOO MANY COOKS, NEXT SATURDAY, at Eight.

MUSICAL UNION.—Twenty-first Season. Members who have not received their tickets to apply to the Director, 18, Hanover-square, on Mondays, from Two to Four o'clock. A fine Portrait of Mozart, by Battoni, Rome, 1770, and the contents of the Institute may be viewed by members. Joachim, Piatti, Hallé, Lubeck, Jaell, and other eminent artistes are engaged. Subscriptions received at the usual places. J. ELLA.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY — Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D., Conductor.—FIRST CONCERT, MARCH 20. Subscription to the Series of Eight Concerts, 4 guineas. Family Tickets of not less than four, 3½ guineas each. Single Tickets, 15s. each.—Sole Agents, Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-st. CAMPBELL CLARKE, Sec., 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, EXETER HALL: Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.—HYMN OF PRAISE and STABAT MATER, MARCH 15. Commence at Half-past Seven. Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other eminent Artists. Band and chorus, 700. Tickets, 2s., 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s.—14, 15, Exeter Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 6, the Programme will include :—Beethoven's Quartet in C, dedicated to Count Rasoumowski, and Hadyn's Quartet in G, Op. 64, No. 4, both for stringed instruments; Mozart's Sonata for pianoforte and violin, in E minor; and Schubert's Sonata in B flat, for pianoforte alone. Violin, Herr Joachim (his first appearance this season); Violoncello, Signor Piatti (his first appearance this season); Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé; Vocalist, Miss Banks. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s; Keith and Co.'s; and at the Hall, No. 28, Piccadilly.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—Ninth Season.—The Exhibition of the Works of this Society is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, 48, Pall-mall, St. James's, from Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. E. D. MURRAY, Sec.

WORK, and 50 Other Works, painted by FORD MADOX BROWN, will be exhibited on MONDAY, MARCH 13, at 191, Piccadilly. Admission 1s. Catalogues 6d. First day, open at Twelve.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park. GENERAL EXHIBITIONS, WEDNESDAYS, MAY 24, JUNE 14, and JULY 5.
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MESSRS. CRAMER and CO. (Limited) have lately published the following Compositions:—

I.—FOR VOICE.

GOUNOD—"For lack of gold he left me." Sung by Titiens. In A and G	3s. 0d.
" "Hero to Leander." An exquisite Song	3s. 0d.
ARDITI—"Oh, touch the ivory keys again!"	3s. 0d.
" Beauty Sleep (L'Ardita)	3s. 0d.
" Dream of Home (Bacio)	3s. 0d.
" Gondolier's Last Good-night	3s. 0d.
WALLACE—Bird of the Wild Wing	3s. 0d.
V. GABRIEL—Little Golden Hair	3s. 0d.
" Breeze and the Harp	3s. 0d.
BALFE—She sleeps! though not a star	3s. 0d.
" "Oh, could I but re-live the Past!"	3s. 0d.
ASCHER—The Cavalier's Steed. In E and C	3s. 0d.
BENEDICT—My Home in Cloudland. In D and B	3s. 0d.
MORI—Rustic Song (River Sprite)	3s. 0d.
" Sunshine of love (ditto)	3s. 0d.
" Maid of the silver mail (ditto)	3s. 0d.
" Bright as love's dream. Duet	3s. 0d.
NICOLAI—The Happy Dawn of Day	3s. 0d.
BANDEGGER—"Round with her, boys! Yo-ho!" In C, B, and G	3s. 0d.
DELAMERE—My Lady's glove	3s. 0d.
LEVEY—Coo! says the gentle dove. In G and F	3s. 0d.
" Hurrah for the Bombardier! In A and F	3s. 0d.
BRINLEY RICHARDS—The celebrated "Leah's Song." In E, D, and C	3s. 0d.
" "The Chieftain's Wife,"	3s. 0d.
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ADAMS—When golden eve	2s. 6d.
SMYTH, R.A.—"Frappe Fort!"	3s. 0d.
PERRING—Beware!	2s. 6d.
MACFARREN—I've watched him	3s. 0d.
" Wear this flow'r	3s. 0d.
" Duet: Ne'er yield thy soul	3s. 0d.
ROBERTI—Duet: Faintly flow	3s. 0d.
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II.—PIANOFORTE PIECES.

WALLACE—Prelude and scherzo	5s. 0d.
" Tarantelle	4s. 0d.
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GOUNOD—Four songs without words, each	3s. 0d.
ASCHER—Chant des Naiades	5s. 0d.
BLUMENTHAL—La Stella	3s. 6d.
" Téró, Téró	3s. 6d.
" Les Ailes	4s. 0d.
BRINLEY RICHARDS—"Wear this flower" (Helvellyn)	2s. 6d.
" Cujus animam. Solo, 4s.; Duet	4s. 0d.
FAVARGER—Stradella Fantaisie	3s. 6d.
" Masaniello ditto	4s. 0d.
SCHUMANN—Chanson dans le Jardin. Duet. Edited by Lindsay Sloper	5s. 0d.
SURENNE—Reverie d'Amour	4s. 0d.

III.—DANCE MUSIC.

MONTGOMERY—Starry Night Mazurka	3s. 0d.
DE VILLIERS—Donato Galop	4s. 0d.
" Donato Quadrille	4s. 0d.
" Poppies Red Valse	3s. 0d.
CLARKE—Witches' Own Galop	3s. 0d.
COOTE—Merry Wives' Quadrille	4s. 0d.
" She Stoops to Conquer, ditto	4s. 0d.
MARRIOTT—Helvellyn Galop	4s. 0d.
" " Waltzes	4s. 0d.
" " Quadrille	4s. 0d.
" Dark Eyes Valse	3s. 0d.
GIORZA—Limited Liability Galop	4s. 0d.
GODFREY—Coldstream Guards Quadrille	4s. 0d.
WARREN—River Sprite Quadrille	3s. 0d.
" Sleeping Queen Quadrille	3s. 0d.

IV.—CHAMBER OPERETTAS.

Now ready, scored for Voice and Piano, with or without Chorus, and suited for private performance.
1. BRIDE OF SONG.—BENEDICT.
2. SLEEPING QUEEN.—BALFE.
3. PUNCHINELLO.—LEVEY.
4. JESSY LEA.—MACFARREN.
5. RIVER SPRITE.—MORI.

Specially prepared Lists of Vocal and Instrumental Music on application. All New Music sent at Half-price.

CRAMER and Co. (Limited), 201, Regent-street.

For the Pianoforte Department, see other advertisements.

CRAMER and CO. (Limited) LET on HIRE the following PIANOFORTES for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the instrument becomes the property of the hirer:—

28-guinea Pianette, in rosewood or walnut	10 guineas per annum.
40-guinea Drawing-room Model Cottage, rosewood or walnut	15 guineas per annum.
60-guinea Semi-oblique, rosewood or walnut	20 guineas per annum.

Every instrument is warranted of the very best manufacture, inferior Pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock.
Quarterly payments are required.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY
(the Largest in Europe),
207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER and CO. (Limited) Let on Hire the following Harmoniums for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer:—

24-guinea, 7-stop, in oak, rosewood, or walnut	2 guineas per quarter.
36-guinea, 11-stop, oak, rosewood, or walnut	3 guineas per quarter.
48-guinea, 13-stop, oak, rosewood, or walnut	4 guineas per quarter.
60-guinea, 19-stop, oak, rosewood, or walnut	5 guineas per quarter.

Every instrument is warranted, by Debain, of Paris, and of the very best manufacture.
Quarterly payments are required.

HARMONIUM GALLERY,
201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE. 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood or walnut, 26 and 28 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. were the original manufacturers.

BROADWOOD'S NEW DRAWING-ROOM GRAND, price 135 guineas in Rosewood, and 165 guineas in Walnut.—CRAMER and CO. (Limited) beg to direct attention to these extremely elegant and greatly admired new Pianofortes. Cramer and Co. have selected the very finest specimens, and they will be found to fulfil all the requirements of the most fastidious performer. The prices the same as those charged by the manufacturers themselves—the public having the advantage of the very choicest instruments. These Pianofortes may be had on Cramer and Co.'s system of hire, which after three years gives the instrument to the hirer without further payment.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

COLLARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND, price 135 guineas in Rosewood, and 150 guineas in Walnut.—CRAMER and CO. have now in their Gallery a large number of these very powerful and remarkably effective Pianofortes. The cases are of walnut and rosewood, and very elegant. The tone and touch are everything that can be wished for. These Pianofortes may be had on Cramer and Co.'s system of hire, which after three years gives the instrument to the hirer without further payment. Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

COLLARD'S NEW SEMI-GRAND, price 110 guineas.—CRAMER and CO. exhibit the largest selection to be seen in London. Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRANDS, in Rosewood, 135 guineas; in Walnut, 155 guineas.—CRAMER and CO. have selected from the manufactories of these celebrated makers the most perfect instruments, both as regards tone and touch, that have yet been produced. They are very greatly in advance of the older class of instruments, and come very near the power and fulness of the largest grand. These Pianofortes may be had on Cramer and Co.'s system of hire, which after three years gives the instrument to the hirer without further payment.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO. LET on HIRE new COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, at from 20 to 25 guineas per annum, and at the end of three years the instrument becomes the property of the hirer without further payment. Hire paid quarterly.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO. (in answer to numerous inquiries) beg to intimate that they extend their system of three year's hire to all parts of the United Kingdom, satisfactory references and a quarter's hire in advance being the only indispensable preliminaries.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

INDIAN PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER and CO. (Limited) manufacture for India a superior COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany, with metallic bracings, and all other appliances necessary to resist the effect of extreme climates. Unusual skill and attention are bestowed upon the manufacture of these instruments, which, for their excellent quality of tone and durability, have obtained the highest commendation. Cramer and Co. deliver these instruments, f. o. b., packed in cases lined with zinc, at any home port, for 50 guineas. Size:—Height, 3 ft. 11½ in. width, 4 ft. 4½ in.; depth, 2 ft. 1¼ in.
Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street, London.

ERARD.—A NEW WALNUT GRAND PIANOFORTE, of very remarkable qualities has just been finished by Messrs. Erard, and placed in the Pianoforte Gallery of Messrs. Cramer and Co., 207, Regent-street. The power of tone of this magnificent instrument is even greater than that attained in the Pianofortes prepared especially for the public performances of M. Thalberg last season; while the quality of tone remains pure and equal. The instrument may be inspected at Messrs. Cramers' Gallery. The price is Two Hundred and Eighty Guineas.
Other fine specimens of the manufacture of Messrs. Broadwood and Messrs. Collard are now also on view.
Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS FOR HIRE at CHAPPELL'S.—ALEXANDRE'S best Instruments:—

		Per Month.
No. 1 and 2.	One Stop	10s. 6d.
3.	Three Stops	12s. 0d.
4.	Five Stops	15s. 0d.
5.	Ten Stops	21s. 0d.
6.	Fourteen Stops	25s. 0d.
9.	Ten Stops, Percussion Action	25s. 0d.
10.	Fourteen Stops	31s. 6d.
11.	Fourteen Stops	35s. 0d.
12.	Fifteen Stops	42s. 0d.
13.	Eight Stops, Two Keyboards	35s. 0d.
14.	Twenty-two Stops	42s. 0d.
	DRAWING-ROOM MODELS.	
No. 1.	Three Stops, Percussion and Knee Swells	21s. 0d.
2.	Eight Stops	31s. 6d.
3.	Sixteen Stops	42s. 0d.

N.B. A considerable reduction from the above charges on Instruments taken by the year.
In the case of parties purchasing and paying for an Instrument within six months from the time of hiring, the amount due for hire will be given up in lieu of discount for ready money.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to Small Rooms, Yachts, Boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by those celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Show-rooms of CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany or plain walnut, the best English manufacture, with perfect check action, the full compass, and all the latest improvements. Messrs. Chappell strongly recommend this instrument as superior to any other pianoforte at or about the same price, whether new or secondhand.
50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues and Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak cases, 32 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

BOOSEY AND CO.'S HARMONIUMS (English) of the best description, at prices from 6 to 140 guineas, in every possible variety. The Cottage Harmonium, with full compass, 6 guineas. The School Harmonium at 10 guineas. Church Harmoniums at 20, 25, and 40 guineas. Catalogues gratis.—BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street, W.

BOOSEY and CO.'S MINIATURE PIANO, price 17 guineas, in a walnut case, full compass. This instrument is confidently recommended as the best cheap piano before the public. The touch and tone are alike excellent, and the workmanship is of the best description.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S 25-GUINEA PIANO has the Check Action, and is in a highly-finished elegant walnut case, with every modern improvement. The touch is elastic, and the tone of that pure rich quality that especially distinguishes first-class English pianos.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S 35-GUINEA PIANO is a model Cottage English Piano, and no better can be desired. It is in a richly ornamented case, has the registered keyboard, as well as the new grand compass of seven octaves.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

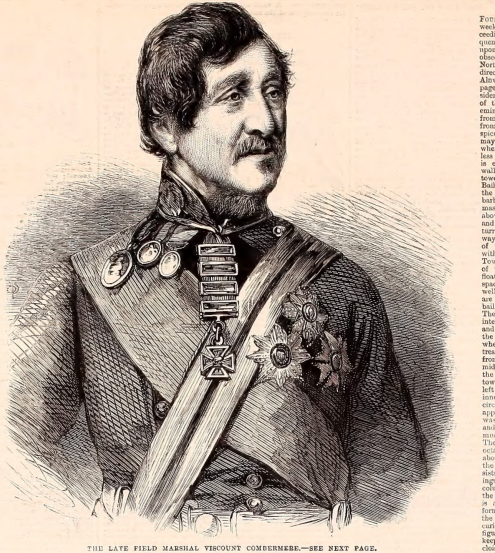
CASE'S ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, which still maintain their unrivalled reputation, possess a rapid speech, good quality of tone, and remain longer in tune than other Concertinas. Prices, 4 to 12 guineas.—BOOSEY and CO., Holles-st.

PRATTEN'S SEVEN-GUINEA PERFECTED CYLINDER FLUTE, old system of fingering. This instrument, the result of many years' experiments, possesses all the advantages of the cylinder flute on Boehm's and other principles, without changing the familiar fingering of the old eight-keyed flute; in addition to which, through Mr. Pratten's ingenious improvements in its construction, the manufacturers are enabled to produce this instrument at one third of the expense of any cylinder flute hitherto sold. An illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the manufacturers,
BOOSEY and CO., 24, Holles-street, W.

MUSICAL BOXES.—BOOSEY and CO. beg to announce the arrival of a large supply of MUSICAL BOXES from the celebrated Nicole, of Geneva, made expressly to their order, and containing all the newest and most popular music of the day, including selections from "Faust," "Mirella," &c. Lists upon application.—24, Holles-street, W.

THE OUDH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LUCKNOW.

A FEW months since we gave some Illustrations of the cattle show and general exhibition of agricultural industry which was held at Roorkee, in the north-western provinces of India. We have now to record the opening of a similar exhibition for the province of Oudh, at Lucknow, on the 24th of December. The site was a piece of ground which forms an irregular triangle, of which the longest side must be nearly 400 yards. It lies on the right bank of the river Goomtee, and, intersected by drives and walks, forms a kind of small park in the prettiest part of the city. This has been laid out, with great taste, for the purposes of the exhibition. A wall of matting incloses the selected spot, and secludes it from the gaze of those who, not being able to muster two annas for the admission fee, must wait for a one anna day to satisfy their curiosity. Passing within the inclosure, one is struck with the neatness of the sheds which contain the exhibited articles. Well-glazed windows run the whole length of each shed, and, while admitting light, exclude all dust and wind, thus securing perfect immunity from damage to the costliest fabrics. It would be too much to enumerate the contents of these sheds. Machinery and the fine arts are not very strongly represented. Vases of all kinds and shapes, glass chandeliers, and smaller articles are grouped together in one shed into a very imposing show. The articles of gold and silver workmanship, with watches, clocks, and nick-nacks of numerous kinds, useful or ornamental, attract numerous gazers, and not a few purchasers. The exhibition of machinery includes large steam-pumps, for irrigation; circular saws, cotton gins; corn thrashing, winnowing, and grinding machines; oil presses, grain dressers, lathes, and other complex tools. The live-stock sheds have numerous tenants, and the best blood of the country seems to be pretty equally in the hands of both natives and Englishmen. An Arab mare, exhibited by the Commander-in-Chief, takes a place among the blood mares; but the chief interest of the people lies with the cattle for plough and for milk. There are numerous samples of cotton, raw of a dozen kinds, oil seeds, and the various products of the country. Among the native manufactures are Oudh silks of a very good quality, colours and patterns are both good, besides many coarser kinds of silk, adapted for turbans and the wants of the natives. There is a good display of these gold ornamented cloths which seem so dear to the native noblemen for wear on high and holy days, and Lucknow sends her gold-thread works in cups and headpieces of great variety, but showing little taste. It is intended to celebrate the closing of the exhibition by a public award of the prizes and exhibition of the prize articles on Jan. 7. Our Engraving is from one of a set of photographic views of the exhibition, by Messrs. Howard, Shepherd, and Bourne.



THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT COMBERMERE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

FORM of our Illustrations this week are connected with the proceedings at Alnwick, and subsequently in Westminster Abbey, upon the occasion of the funeral obsequies of the late Duke of Northumberland. We may first direct attention to the view of Alnwick Castle, which occupies a page by itself. This princely residence, situated on the right bank of the Aln, upon a commanding eminence, which gradually rises from the river edge, stands out from the surrounding town, conspicuous to every eye. An idea may be formed of its vast extent when it is stated that it covers no less than five acres of ground, and is encompassed by an extensive wall, flanked by sixteen turrets and towers. The entrance is from Bailiffgate, which at this part of the town is spacious and open. The barbican, or principal gate, is a massive structure, which rises high above the surrounding buildings, and is flanked by two advancing turrets. Passing through the gateway, the visitor then obtains a sight of the great body of the castle, with the magnificent Prudhoe Tower, from which, after the death of the lamented Duke, the flag floated half-mast high. The space or court intervening is well kept; and to the right are the offices of the cashier, bailiff, and chief commissioner. There are a number of towers at intervals; some of great extent, and most of these towers still retain the names which they received when the castle was a feudal fortress. Following a winding path from the barbican, a second or middle court is entered, which, like the first, is defended by strong towers. By a sudden turn to the left the spectator is led into the inner keep, or donjon, which encircles a spacious court. The approach to this part of the castle was formerly over a drawbridge, and the building here still retains much of its ancient appearance. The entrance is through semi-octagonal towers, which were built about the year 1350. The face of the archway next the court consists of a series of Norman mouldings, beautifully carved, and two columns with their capitals. Within the court, and on the right hand, is an ancient draw-well, in the form of three arches in the wall; the centre arch being filled by a curiously-carved and picturesque figure. The entrance to the keep is from a covered drive or cloister, and thence by a wide staircase to a vestibule on the principal floor. On this floor and in this part of the building the principal apartments are situated, one of them being the great dining-room, wherein his Grace was laid in state on Monday and Tuesday of last week, which is the subject of an Illustration on page 217. Fronting



THE OUDH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LUCKNOW.

the keep is the Warder's, or Lion's, Tower, beneath which is a large gateway. Surrounding the middle courtyard are various other buildings, all of historic interest and of very imposing appearance.

After lying in state three two days, the remains of the late Duke of Northumberland were removed from Alnwick Castle to London on the Wednesday. The scene was most imposing as the procession left the barbican of the fine old baronial castle. The corps of the Percy Volunteer Artillery, 480 strong, led the way, the band in their rear playing with thrilling effect the Dead March in "Saul." The hearse, drawn by six horses, was accompanied on each side by some of the most influential friends of the late Duke and those of the Alnwick Rifles. Then came the chief mourners, Lord Lovaine and the Rev. Mr. Granville; after them, the household of the Duke, the chief officers of his estates, his farm-servants, and workmen. The foreign Consuls resident in Northumberland and Durham had come to join the procession, attired in their uniforms, as had a number of the clergy of the district, in their gowns, followed. The Alnwick Corporation and Board of Health came next, and then came the tradesmen of the town. The Duke's tenantry, to the number of 200, mounted on horseback and riding four abreast, completed the carriages of the neighbouring gentry brought up the rear. The streets along which the procession passed were lined by the inhabitants, whose quiet and subdued aspect indicated how deeply they were moved. A park of six-pounder guns was placed on a field near the station, and minute guns were fired to the number of seventy-two (the Duke's age) by the Percy Artillery. A number of sailors then took their place before the hearse, as the Duke had in their class, cause over, unrivalled, and gladly availed themselves of the privilege of forming part of the procession. The hearse was then witnessed such a scene. The Engraving on our front page shows the aspect of the cortège in a journey through the principal streets of the "Bondgate" of that town.

On Thursday and Friday last week the Duke's coffin lay in state at Northumberland House, Charing-cross. It was placed in the dining-room, which had been completely covered with black cloth, both ceiling, of white and gold, being alone exposed. In the centre of the room was the bier, also covered in black, on which rested the coffin of the Duke, inclosed in several coffins; the outer one being covered with crimson velvet and ornamented with gilt metal embellishments. The coffin, on the lid of the head, was plainly inscribed with a velvet cushion fringed with gold, and at the foot his Admiral's hat, sword, and belt, was partially covered with a pall. At the head of the bier was surmounted by fourteen large wax candles in massive silver candlesticks, and at the feet were placed two silver lamps. The extreme end of the room the ancestral bearings were emblazoned on a hatchment. About three thousand visitors passed through the room in mournful pageant.

The interment finally took place on Saturday, at noon, in the family vault of the Percys, which is situated in the Nicholas or Percy Chapel, in Westminster Abbey. The bells of St. Mary's rang a muffled peal, while the procession came out of the gate of Northumberland House, and moved through Charing-cross and Whitehall towards the Abbey. The procession could was made up of private carriages and a number of horsemen in front. It was followed by the hearse, laid upon a gun-carriage drawn by horses, each of which bore a rosette on his head, drawn by six horses, with the arms and badge of his Grace splendidly blazoned. Then came black coaches, the state carriages of the Duke and Duchess, and a line of private carriages, supposed the rear of the procession. It entered by the western gate and passed along the aisle until it reached that portion of the edifice where the service was to be performed. As last illustration may be seen in the procession the Dean of Nicholas, or Percy Chapel, which is situated immediately opposite that of Edward the Confessor, and the choristers performed the service, the Dean reading the lesson. The music for the burial service was Croft's and Purcell's (the latter the late lady is buried in the Abbey), and both were given with grand effect. Mr. Turle presided at the organ. A large number of the nobility were present to pay their respect for the memory of the late Duke. Lord Lovaine, as near relative, was, of course, a chief mourner, and Robert Greenwood, Esq., Mr. Bromley, and Sir F. Smith were observed in the line of procession. There was, besides, a very considerable number of ladies and gentlemen who dressed in mourning. At the conclusion of the service the Dead March in "Saul" was played on the organ, and while its strains resounded through the abbey a procession was again formed and withdrew. The funeral arrangements in London were under the charge of Messrs. Jarvis and Child, of Longacre, the undertakers.

FUNERAL OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

WE give an illustration of the funeral of Cardinal Wiseman, in Kensal-green Cemetery, on Thursday week, of the late Roman Catholic chapel in Moorfields that the most important part of the religious ceremonies of that day took place. The coffin, which was covered with velvet and cloth of gold, lay in the middle of the chapel, surrounded by a hundred massive wax candles, and the head rested on a cushion, and the heraldic escutcheons of the deceased emblazoned on the gorgeous pall. The windows were veiled with hangings of black cloth, which only shut out the light of day except at the top, and at the high altar: the whole interior was draped with black and yellow. There was a crowded congregation, numerous clergy, both of the Irish, Spanish, and Belgian Ambassadors, and many of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry of England, with other persons of every rank and condition. The ecclesiastics, who entered in procession, were about three hundred in number, and, being attired in the splendid ecclesiastical costume of their several orders, formed a stately and imposing array. The requiem mass was celebrated pontifically by the Right Rev. Dr. Errington, formerly Vicar Apostolic of the Mauritius, now Bishop of Troy, assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of St. Mary's College of Maynooth, who acted as assistant priest, and by the Rev. Dr. Melia, confessor of the late Cardinal, who acted as Deacon, and the Rev. T. Grigg, of Oscott College, who acted as Sub-deacon. On the other side of the altar were ranged the Most Rev. Archbishop Cullen, of Dublin; and the Right Rev. Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham; Dr. Ullathorne, of Birmingham; Dr. Turner, of Salford; Dr. Grant, of Southwark; Dr. Brown, of Shrewsbury; Dr. Hendren, of Clifton; Dr. Goss, of Liverpool; Dr. Vaughan, of Plymouth; Dr. Clifford, of Clifton; Dr. Amherst, of Northampton; and Dr. Cornthwaite, of Beverley. The Provost and Canons of the diocese occupied their stalls in the choir. The other Bishops present, both Scotch, French, and Belgian—to the number of upwards of 200, were seated around the bier. After the performance of the mass, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Manning, who spoke in high commendation of the personal character of the deceased. The solemn formula of absolution was then pronounced, and the coffin was borne in procession over the coffin of their departed colleague. The clergy then left the chapel, and proceeded to the cemetery in a number of mourning coaches, which headed the procession from Moorfields to Kensal-green, by way of the Bishop's-road, Paddington-villa-hill, the Euston-road, the New-road, and Paddington. The hearse seemed to be the object of the greatest interest, as it was not open like on wheels, with curtains of cloth of gold, and surmounted by a crown signifying the rank of the deceased, and drawn by six mortelles and sombry crosses. It was immediately preceded by several carriages and four, one of which contained the coffin, borne by Monsignor Boone, Sir George Bowyer, and Mr. Charles Weld-Blundell. The Bishops were in the other principal carriages, besides the relatives and private friends who had come to pay the same deputations from the religious and charitable institutions of which he was president. The arrangements were entrusted to Mr. Garston, the undertaker, of Welbeck-street. About five o'clock the procession entered the cemetery, as shown in our Engraving. First came the priests in white surplices, two and two, chanting as they advanced, and bearing small wax tapers, unlighted, in their hands. In the midst came the Canons of the diocese, and acolytes bearing incense and holy water. To the number of more than a hundred they came, and, standing round the open grave, lighted their candles, and sang the "Miserere." Then came other higher dignitaries of the Church, preceded by bearers of two large lighted candles, with a crucifix borne high between them, and with acolytes waving incense. Then followed the coffin, borne from the hearse by a small carriage man for the purpose. At the head of the grave, as this was lowered, all the Bishops stood as the last solemn words were recited in Latin, and the body was committed to the earth. The whole service occupied barely twenty minutes. A vault and mortuary chapel have yet to be built for the reception of the remains.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT COMBERMERE.

The Right Hon. Sir Stapleton Stapleton-Cotton, Viscount Combermere of Bhurtpore, the Most Noble, and of Combermere in the county Palatine of Chester, Baron of Combermere, in the county of Somerset, and a Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M., K.S.I., Knight Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand and of St. Charles of Spain, and of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, Constable of the Tower, Lieutenant and Constable of the Tower Bulwarks, and a Privy Councillor in England and Ireland, one of the leading military commanders of his time, was the scion of an old family which derived its patronymic from the village of Cotton, in Shropshire, where they were seated in the reign of Edward the Second. Combermere, in the same county, was the seat of the Baronet Salisbury Cotton, 6th Baronet, of Combermere, Cheshire, M.P. for that county, by his wife Frances, daughter and coheir of James Stapleton, Esq., of Carlton Hall, and is said to have been born at Llewenny Hall, Denbighshire, as far back as 1768, according to the Army List, and not the time of his birth, as stated above. His birth is more likely to have been later, probably in 1772, as that would better tally with the time he entered the Army. He was educated at Westminster School, and was, in 1790, appointed an officer in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and, in 1793, obtained a company in the 16th Light Dragoons, joined his regiment in Dublin. He was made a Lieutenant in 1791. He served with the 16th in the campaign against the French in the north of Flanders, under the Duke of York. In 1794 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Light Dragoons, and was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Kingston, and, in 1795, Major of Brigade to Major-General Sir Eyre Coote, in the Leeward Islands, and served through a short but laborious service under Sir Thomas Graig; after which, he accompanied the 25th to Ireland, and took part in the Mysore War, in the memorable campaign of 1798-9 against Tippoo Sultaun. He was at the capture of Seringapatam in 1799, and was specially thanked by Lord Harris for his conduct there. He, in 1805, was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and he held the command of a brigade of light infantry in England, after which during succeeded his father, in 1807, in the family baronetcy, on the accession of the Duke of Wellington to the Premiership, and was one of the great Paladins of the glorious struggle. He first established his reputation as a cavalry leader in the Peninsular campaigns of 1809, the whole British line renewed the fight and completely beat the French at Talavera, on July 27 and 28, 1809, for which victory he was created Baron of the Lloaks of Pallmore. Lord Combermere commanded the cavalry division on its retreat from Almeida to Torres Vedras. His skill and bravery in executing that movement were generally acknowledged, and he received the fine grand achievement of Cotton was at Salamanca, where he led on the tremendous and successful charge which broke the French army in pieces, and decided the fortune of the day—he and his followers taking 3000 French prisoners. Returning home, he was created, in 1814, a Knight of the Turquoise jacket and serverely wounded. For the victory of Salamanca the thanks of Parliament, and a pension of £2000 a year, were bestowed on Lieutenant-General Cotton; and the latter was made a K.B. and gazetted to the colonelcy of the 20th Dragoons. Cotton obtained still more fame in Spain, in 1813, when, there supported Sir Lowry Cole's division, and, attacking Soult's centre and left, drove the French from the heights of Echalar, and compelled Soult to retreat into the mountains. For this victory Cotton received the thanks of Parliament, an adding to his reputation at Bonaza, Ville Garcia, Castiglion, El Bodon, and the passage of the Bidassoa. He was, in 1814, sent to the north after the Battle of Toulouse—created Baron Combermere, of Combermere, in the county of Chester; and was, in the following year, made a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, with a pension of £2000 a year. At the commencement of 1838, at Oxford (June 28), Lord Combermere was created D.C.L., and, the following year, in 1832 the Viscount was appointed Constable of the Tower and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Bulwarks, in the room of the late Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington. He was made a Field Marshal on Oct. 7, 1855. He married, in 1814, Caroline Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury Salusbury, Fourche d'Onor, Salamanca, Orthes, and Toulouse; as well as the silver war medal with clasps for Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Combermere was a Conservative, but did not take any active part in politics, and was generally regarded as a man of moderate views. He was a man of the flavoured reverence for the Church of England, and was a zealous and active devotee of the gentle art. He was a Freemason, and had held high offices in that Order. Lord Combermere had no issue. His wife, Lady Caroline Anna Maria Pelham-Clinton, eldest daughter of Thomas, third Duke of Newcastle, died at Combermere, on Dec. 18, 1843, and was buried on the 23rd ult. Lord Combermere, recently, June 18, 1814, Caroline, second daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury Salusbury, Bart., of Lleweny Hall, co. Denbigh, and by whom he had no issue. His wife (who died Jun. 28, 1837) had issue one son, his successor, Stapleton Cotton, Lord Combermere, born in 1817, styled Viscount Langale of Downshire; and Misses Emily Anna Maria, wife of John Charles Frederick Inge, Esq., of Thorpe Lea, Surrey, and Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Henry Godolphin Bonverie, married, thirdly, Oct. 3, 1843, Mary Woolley, only child of Edward Knight, Esq., of Wolverley, co. Worcester, and by her, who survives him, he had no issue. Lord Combermere was Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cork and Limerick since the time of Queen Elizabeth, and by the marriage of his daughter Caroline Elizabeth with the late Lord Lieutenant Combermere died, at Clifton, on the 21st ult., and his remains were interred, on the 28th, in the family vault at Combermere. His eldest son, the late Lord Combermere Abbey, Nantwich, where, the previous day, the body lay in state. The funeral procession left the house at one o'clock, and was very numerous, might pay a last tribute of respect to one who was among the last of the distinguished soldiers who served under the first Napoleon, and won a soldier fit to stand by Cæsar. The Viscount is succeeded by his only son, Stapleton, now Lord Combermere, who was born in 1817, and married, in 1838, Lady Mary Paget, only child of Henry William, Marquis of Anglesey, and represented Carrickfergus in Parliament from 1847 to 1857. His Lordship married, first, in 1838, Lady Caroline Elizabeth Pelham-Clinton, daughter of Duke, and by her has two sons and two daughters. The first Baronet of the very ancient, loyal, and distinguished family of Cotton, of Combermere, Cheshire, M.P. for that county during forty years, who was knighted at the Restoration, and who died in the 11th year of Charles II., leaving two sons and two daughters. In the succeeding have been members for Cheshire or Chester, and his line can boast, among its representatives, a Speaker of the House of Commons, and the distinguished soldier and seaman, among them Admiral Rowland Cotton, K.C.B., who died in 1813, and Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, G.C.B., who died in 1863, on the 11th ult., leaves two sons and two daughters. The remains of the deceased lady were, after a funeral service at the family seat, Corby Castle, interred in the sacerdotal mausoleum at Wetheral Church, in the presence of a large and sorrowing assemblage of relatives, of county nobility and gentry, of the clergy of the district, and of the villagers and peasantry of Wetheral and Corby and their environs.

LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

The Right Hon. Sir Peter Robert Drummond-Willoughby, P.C., nineteenth Baron Willoughby d'Eresby, second Baron Gwydyr of Gwydyr, in the county of Carnarvon, in the Peerage of England, and a Baronet, and Premier Baron of Scotland, Chamberlain of Scotland, was the eldest son of Robert, fourth Earl of Ancaster, by Lady Jane, his wife, Priscilla, Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby. He was born on March 19, 1782, and succeeded his father as Lord Baron Gwydyr on June 9, 1829, and, on the death of Brownlow Baron Willoughby d'Eresby on Aug. 25, 1862, he became Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Hereditary Chamberlain of Scotland, was also heir of James, only Lord Forth of the Berthe Peerage, a descendant of the family now represented by the Earl of Perth, and Melfort. By this marriage Lord Willoughby (Lady Willoughby died on Jan. 20, 1828) had issue two sons and two daughters—viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Robert, married to Gilbert, present Lord Carrington, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and the Hon. Charles Augustus Ellis, now Second Baron Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and the Hon. Charles Augustus Ellis, now Second Baron Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who possessed estates in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Scotland, and valuable collections that his remains should adjoin all the modern practical inventions in improvement and manufactures connected with agriculture. He also possessed a stanch Whig. He was a man of amiable and engaging manners, and his demise is much and widely lamented. He married, in 1818, Clementina, only child of Alexander Baron Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, third Lord Gwydyr, by Charlotte, daughter of Count Clementina Comyn, by whom he had issue a Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Clare. This barony of Willoughby d'Eresby, which is now extinct, would have been held by many noble and historic descents, was created by the great line of Bertie, Duke of Ancaster; and, on the death of Robert, 3rd Duke of Ancaster, in 1779, the barony fell into abeyance between his sisters and coheirs, Lady Priscilla and Lady Georgiana, afterwards Marchioness of Cholmondeley. It is remained still in suspension in favour of the elder Priscilla, Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby, mother of the Peer just deceased. The hereditary great Chamberlainship of England, held by the Dukes of Ancaster, was, after long litigation, decided by the House of Lords to be vested jointly in the fourth Duke of Ancaster and the then Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley. Consequently, Lord Willoughby and the Marquis of Cholmondeley are said Hereditary Great Chamberlains, one acting in each alternate reign.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir James Matthew Strange, Bart., of Tynan Abbey, Armagh, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Armagh and at Lancaster, and the grant issued to the eldest son, Sir James Matthew Strange, Bart., the executor named. The personalty is sworn to be under £70,000. Sir James, who died, in 1864, leaves a widow, Isabella, daughter of the late N. Calvert, Esq., M.P., by whom he leaves a large family. He represented Gentleman of the Privy Council in 1831, was High Sheriff of Armagh in 1822, and of Armagh 1825, and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for that county. Sir James Strange, Bart., at the age of seventy-four years, succeeded his will in February, 1861. To his wife he leaves all property she held in her own right, and £1000 in trust for her use, and £1000 more at her lady ship by her brother, and also much furniture and other effects. To his son, Sir James, the eldest son and heir of his title baronet, he to one she survives her husband, he leaves an annuity of £400. To each of his younger children he leaves £1000 each, payable on attaining twenty-one. Other circumstances and requirements, and where not otherwise provided for.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Pemberton, formerly of Clare, suffolk, but late of Burton Latimer, Northampton, was proved in London under £20,000. The executors named are Thomas Pemberton, of Burton Latimer, Bridges, Esq., Red Lion-square, and the Rev. John Mayne St. Clere Raymond, of Clare, Suffolk. To his wife he leaves all his wearing apparel, and a cabriol, Newmarket; and the testator died in December. His his country residence, Burton Latimer, and all his household furniture, and £1000 to his daughter, Mrs. Raymond, and £1000 to the Northampton Literary and Scientific Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, London City Mission, Islington Tract Society, Bible Society, Northampton Auxiliary Bible Society, Colonial and Church Society, Female Aid Society: Saint Asylum, Colchester; Irish Church Mission Society, Home and Colonial Infant School Society, and the Society of England Scripture Readers' Society, and the Poor Pious Clergy Society. To his son he leaves all his residuary estate in trust for his children. His estates he has pertioned out between the Rev. G. L. Raymond, LL.B., of Middleton, and Frederick Pemberton, Esq., of Burton Latimer, and to the latter his plate, which he directed to be sold. Testator, and also appointed the Rev. Raymond and Frederick Pemberton, Esq., executors. Testator died at London on he had resided for many years.

The will of Arthur Woodcock Bayley, Esq., of St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, American merchant, was proved in the London Court of Probate, under £40,000 personalty in England—the securities amounted being his father, John Richmond Jaffray, Alexander S. Petrie, and Edmund Burrows, Esqs. To his wife he bequeaths £1000, and to Miss Elizabeth Bayley, his daughter, £1000. To his son, Arthur Bayley, he bequeaths £1000, and to Miss Bayley, his daughter, £1000. To his son, Arthur Bayley, he bequeaths £1000, and to Miss Bayley, his daughter, £1000. To his son, Arthur Bayley, he bequeaths one-quarter of his interest; and he states in his will that, should his property not realize what he anticipated, the bequests to his children should be reduced in the same ratio of legacy duty. To his wife there is a legacy of £20,000; to his daughter Lilian Bayley, £10,000; and to his daughter Mary, John B. Woodcock £10,000 each; and to his children; also to his niece, Jane Bayley, and to his cousins. To the North London Orphan Asylum £2000. The residue to his wife for life, then to his said daughter or other children.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of General his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., to be an Honorary Member of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the following offices of the Order of the Bath on the Emperor of the French, and of the King of the Netherlands, to be honorary members of the Military Division of the second class of the Order, and honourable Order of the Bath, respectively—viz., "To be Knight Commander—Major-General Lord Lovaine Algernon Percy, Aide-de-camp. To be Companions—Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Marie le Courtault du Quelle, Capitaine de Vaisseau; M. Henry Maurice Reporter de Prandeville, Capitaine de Vaisseau; and Jonkheer Jacob Otto de Man.—Colonel Bicknlin has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor.

It is understood that Government have that Lieutenant-General Lord Lucas, K.C.B., will succeed the late Field Marshal Lord Combermere as Gold Stick and Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st Life Guards.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., will succeed Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., as Lieutenant-Governor of Bermuda, and in military command of the South-West District, on the removal of Lord William to the Adjutant-Generalship at the Horse Guards in April next.

On Thursday week the officers of the Royal Engineers at Aldershott gave a grand ball at the Clubhouse; over 200 were present, and the supper arrangements were under the charge of Mr. Johnson. A ball was given in the same place the previous week by Sir John and Lady Pennefather to the officers and ladies of the 2nd Division, the whole district, with the

The ordnance steamer Balaclava has gone ashore at Carnsbore Point, Wexford, in a dense fog on the 17th inst. She is likely to get off at high tide, and as formerly had the ship was full of water.

Mr. Thomas Williams died, at Leamington, on Wednesday se'nnight. He entered the Navy, in 1804, as a volunteer;—Lieutenant-Commander of the Coastguard Service, 1828; Captain, 1841 (the Portchester) Post, died last week, at the Hulse, the seat of the family, Lieutenant, 1805; Lieutenant, 1812; Commander, 1819; Captain, 1841; Rear-Admiral, 1857; Vice-Admiral, 1862; and Admiral, 1863. Admiral Williams married, in 1817, Miss Caroline Isabella Schomberg, who survives him, by whom he had issue. He was a Companion of the Bath, and a Knight of the Order of Charles III., of Spain. The gallant officer had received the silver war medal with clasps for Talavera and Salamanca.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The fourth monthly competition for the honour of holding the gold champion badge of the West Middlesex Rifle took place on Thursday week at Wormwood scrubbs. After a most exciting competition, the prize was won by Ensign Curtis.

We learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that the strength of the Lancashire volunteer force at the close of 1864 was 18,562, against 17,798 in the previous year. This progress is satisfactory, but the return presents still more cheering features. In 1863 there were 4986 non-efficients; in 1864 there were only 4065. In 1863 only 12,992 volunteers were returned as receiving the 20s. bounty; in 1864 the number had increased to 14,497. In 1863 the number was 14,762. Under the head of "Efficients receiving 10s.

extra as passed into second class in musketry practice," the number increased from 3445 in 1863 to 6027 in 1864.

On Thursday, the 20th of July, there will be a great gathering of the East Riding Volunteers at Londesborough Park, Yorkshire, the seat of Lord Londesborough, who has, we believe, invited all the artillery and rifle corps of the riding, and who will take care that the credit of the county shall be well sustained on the occasion. It is understood that the Earl of Harewood will be present with his regiment of yeomanry, and no doubt this favourite branch of the service will muster in strong force under their noble colonel and take part in the review. The North-Eastern Railway Company will run special trains from Hull, York, Selby, Beverley, and other places. Londesborough Park being of great extent, being admirably adapted for such a great review as that in contemplation, and being easy of access from all parts of the county, there will doubtless be a great number of spectators on the occasion. We are informed that Lord Londesborough will provide refreshments under canvas on his usual liberal scale, tents having been engaged for the purpose.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Marshall's fifth lecture, given on Wednesday, Feb. 22, was devoted to the sensory functions of the nervous system. He began with the sensations due to the sympathetic nerve—hunger, thirst, pain, &c.—and then considered the functions of the cerebro-spinal system, exerted in the production of muscular sense and action, &c. The varieties of sensation were next described, especially as manifested in what are termed the mechanical senses (touch and hearing), the chemical senses (taste and smell), and the photic senses (the perception of temperature and sight), reference being made to the details of the special apparatus of these senses, exhibited in large coloured diagrams. The general conditions for the production of sensations were stated to be impressionable ends of nerves on a sensitive surface (such as the papillæ in the tongue), conductors, or paths of excitability (the nerve substance in the veins and spinal cord), and centres of reception in ganglionic masses placed at the base of the brain. Many of these sensations are radiated and transferred. In conclusion, Professor Marshall stated that the real nature of sensation is unknown, but is generally conceived to be a property of animal matter. Although the sensations of sight, hearing, and touch have been proved to possess different rates of motion, yet hitherto no difference has been detected in the nervous structure employed. The causes of sensation appear to be mainly external, and all the senses are modifications of touch. All are equally wonderful, and all, by aiding the formation of ideas, create food for the mind.

Professor Tyndall, in his tenth lecture on electricity, delivered on Thursday, Feb. 23, continued his exposition of the facts and principles of magneto-electricity; and, among other remarkable experiments, produced an electric spark from the original apparatus, constructed by Professor Faraday, on whose discoveries this department of philosophy is wholly based. He further elucidated the phenomena of induced currents and the "extra current." He also repeated Arago's experiment, showing the retarding power of the atmosphere between the poles of an electro-magnet over a revolving disc of copper and other substances; and stated that this power, which had been termed the "magnetism of rotation," had been proved by Faraday to be due to induced currents. Dr. Tyndall also exhibited Wheatstone's exploder—an ingenious application of the magneto-electric spark for igniting fusees for mining purposes. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to an illustrated exposition of electrolysis—the action which goes on within the voltaic battery. Dr. Tyndall showed that two metals, zinc and platinum, when plunged into water and made to touch, produced an electric current, and stated that the direction of the current was from the zinc to the platinum, through the liquid, and from the platinum to the zinc outside. He proved that as the current passes the water is decomposed, oxygen being liberated on the zinc, and hydrogen on the platinum. The oxygen combines with the zinc, forms oxide of zinc, and the hydrogen escapes. He further showed the decomposition of iodide of potassium, chloride of sodium, and other salts, by the electro-chemical action of the battery.

The Friday evening discourse on Feb. 24 was given by Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., author of the elegant work on "The Coins of the Ancient Britons," his subject being "The Forgery of Antiquities," which he said, arose in accordance with the commercial law of demand and supply. He then considered in order, referring to special examples and giving amusing anecdotes, fraudulent imitations or fabrications of inscriptions, antique gems, fictile ware, terra-cottas, Roman and British urns and lamps, Mexican figures, majolica and Palissy ware, Dresden and Sèvres china, ancient glass, enamels, and ivories. He dwelt especially on counterfeit coins and medals, and the chemical means employed in their manufacture and detection; and referred to the forged Mediæval antiquities said to have been found at Shadwell and during other excavations in London. He discussed at some length the means to be employed for distinguishing between genuine and counterfeit flint weapons and implements attributed to the "stone age;" and referred to the dubious discovery of a human jaw at Moulin Quignon in river gravel near Abbeville, and other relics, the number of which had increased with the demand for them! He concluded by remarking that hardly one forgery in a thousand eventually escaped detection. Persons used to antiquities distinguish between true and false by a kind of intuition. Habits of caution and careful investigation are cheaply purchased, if acquired by a small sum invested in worthless forgeries, which do not depreciate genuine antiquities, since there must be the original before the counterfeit. We should recollect the saying of Epicharmus, "The very nerve and sinews of knowledge consist in believing nothing rashly." Remarkable specimens of forged antiquities were exhibited on the lecture-table and in the library. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Vice President, was in the chair.

On Saturday no lecture was given in consequence of the funeral of the Duke of Northumberland, the President.

Professor Tyndall, in his eleventh lecture on electricity, given on Monday, continued his exposition of the principles and action of the voltaic battery. The theory of Volta assumed that, when two metals or other conducting bodies came into contact, a spontaneous decomposition of their electricity was effected at the point of contact; but the researches of Davy, Faraday, and others have demonstrated that the voltaic current is due to chemical action, and that the quantity of zinc or other substance oxidised is exactly proportional to the quantity of electricity produced. Dr. Tyndall expounded and illustrated the electrolytic law of Faraday, and constructed and explained the "secondary pile" of Ritter, in which only one metal and discs of net cloth are employed. He also described the principle of various batteries, especially of the "constant" battery of Grove, which consists of a series of porcelain cells, each of which contains in itself a plate of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and another cell (porous) containing dilute nitric acid. As examples of the powerful decomposing power of the voltaic battery, he exhibited specimens of the metals potassium and sodium, which Davy had obtained by its agency from potash and soda, and also gave examples of the operation of electro-plating by the same means. The lecture was concluded with the exhibition of the beautiful crystallisation of muriate of soda, nitrate of silver, and acetate of lead, by means of the electric light and a screen.

Dr. Hofmann commenced his course of six lectures "On the Study of Chemistry," on Tuesday last, with exhibiting, as examples of chemical energy, the action of the metals potassium and sodium on water. He then proceeded to obtain hydrogen-gas, by the agency of these same metals, from water, from hydrochloric or muriatic acid, and from ammonia, commenting freely on every stage of the processes; such as the separation of the gaseous bodies, hydrochloric acid and ammonia, from the water, with which they are combined in commerce, and contrasting the essential properties of these gases with those of common air and hydrogen. He concluded by showing that he could obtain hydrogen by much easier and less expensive means, and stating that he had chosen the methods he had adopted for their educational and philosophic value.

On Friday, March 10, the evening discourse will be given by Professor Ramsey, F.R.S., on the Eozoön (or earliest known fossil) and the Laurentian Rocks of Canada.

The bill introduced by Sir Colman O'Loghlen to amend the law of libel and secure the liberty of the press, provides that no criminal proceedings can be instituted for libel, unless the object of the libel has been to extort money or other valuable thing. The bill also provides that in civil proceedings for libel, in any public newspaper or periodical publication, "proof that the alleged libel was a true report of a speech or part of a speech spoken at any public meeting lawfully assembled for a lawful purpose, open to reporters for the press, and that the said report was published in the said public newspaper or other periodical publication bonâ fide without actual malice, and the ordinary course of business, shall amount to a defence, unless it shall be proved that the defendant declined or omitted, if required so to do, to publish in his said public newspaper, or other periodical publication, and in a portion of the same as conspicuous as that in which the said alleged libel was published, an explanation or contradiction of the said alleged libel, of not unreasonable length, immediately after such contradiction or explanation shall have been furnished to the said defendant by or on behalf of the party complaining of the said alleged libel." Farther, "proof that the defendant believed the alleged libel to be true, and that the same was published without any defamatory intent and with a lawful object, or bonâ fide as a fair comment on a matter in which the public were interested, shall amount to a defence, unless the plaintiff shall prove that he has sustained actual loss or damage by the publication of the said alleged libel, or unless the jury at the trial shall be of opinion that the alleged libel is such as is fairly calculated to cause actual loss or damage to the plaintiff by its publication." There are also provisions for the payment of money into court as in other personal actions, and that the defendant shall be entitled to his costs where the damages do not exceed 20s. It is also provided that a speech at a public meeting reported in a newspaper shall subject the speaker to the same process as a written libel. The privilege of Parliament or of courts of justice, or of any other public body entitled to privilege in any way whatever, will not be affected by this bill. The Act is not to extend to Scotland.

HUNTING; OR, THE CHASE.

FOR a very lengthened period the word sport was confined to English pursuits in the field, and no nation could in any way compete with us in manly athletic games. Hunting, happily named the "noble science," was peculiar to our isle, and the love of it may be traced back to the earliest times of our history. Among our Royal sportsmen may be mentioned Edward the Martyr, whose tragic end, near Corfe Castle, is well known. Edward the Confessor was also strongly devoted to hunting, his greatest delight being "to follow a pack of fleet hounds in pursuit of their game, and to cheer them with his voice." It appears that every day after Divine service he took the field, and spent his life in these beloved sports. William the Conqueror was a most tyrannical master of hounds, having desolated and dispeopled a great part of Hampshire to form the New Forest. In his days the clerical portion of the creation caught the prevailing passion; even the mitre deserted its sacred functions, and the cowl quitted the ascetic retirement of the monastery to join in the pleasures of the chase. William Rufus fell a victim to the sport he was so attached to; King John, amidst the turmoil of a distracted and inglorious reign, found frequent opportunities of indulging his passion for it; and Edward I. took a prominent place among the monarchical hunters of England. Edward II., though effeminate in some respects, was particularly fond of horses; and the warlike character of his son, the third of that name, induced him to procure them from foreign countries. In the reign of Henry VII. little mention is made of hunting. His successor, "Bluff Harry," however, paid particular attention to the breed of horses; as did Edward VI., who, convinced of their value, made stealing them a capital offence. Queen Elizabeth was extremely fond of the chase; and Rowland White, in a letter to Sir Robert Sidney, dated Sept. 12, 1600, thus writes:—"Her Majesty is well, and exceedingly disposed to hunting; for every day she is on horseback, and continues the sport long." As at the date of the above the Virgin Queen had just entered her sixty-seventh year, it proves incontestably her fondness for the sport. According to Wellwood, James VI. of Scotland and I. of England divided his time between his standish, his bottle, and hunting. His son Henry, Prince of Wales, was devotedly attached to equestrian exercises. The reign of the first Charles was too much distracted to permit him to take part in the pleasures of the field. According, however, to the testimony of historians, he was an accomplished horseman. Charles II. was a distinguished supporter of the turf, and a keen falconer. James II. was fond of hunting; William III. encouraged the *manége* under the able direction of a Frenchman, Major Foubert; and Queen Anne and her consort, Prince George of Denmark, took great delight in horse-racing. The first and second Georges were not devoted to hunting, but the grandfather of our gracious Queen was greatly attached to the chase, and the stag-hounds in the days of George III. were well kept up. George IV. devoted much time to the racecourse; while the future heir to the throne has evinced a love for fox-hunting which fully entitles him to take a high rank among Royal sportsmen.

In the instances above quoted we have fully borne out the line of the poet—

> The chase, the sport of British kings;

and we now proceed to notice the vast improvement that has, within our time, taken place, both as to the nature of the sport and the character and manners of the sportsman. The cruel and brutal amusement of throwing sticks at the tied-up Shrove-Tuesday cock is no longer tolerated; and the public are satisfied at seeing the monkey tribe disporting themselves at the Zoological Society's Gardens, instead of testing their pugnacious qualities against the canine race at the pit in Westminster, as was the case in the days of the celebrated Jacko Maccacho. Cock-fighting, which is evidently of Grecian origin, and was probably introduced into this country about the time the Saxon line was restored, in Henry II., has ceased to be publicly carried on, although we fear that many a quiet main, under the name of a "poultry show," is fought, *sub rosa*, in the metropolis and at certain sporting localities in the provinces. Bull-baiting—that once-popular pastime among a large mass of the lower orders—and that equally inhuman sport bear-baiting, patronised by the great, are now forbidden by law; and the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals would soon pounce upon any costermonger who was daring enough to indulge in this bovine or ursine barbarity.

Turn we from sport to sportsmen, and we find that the latter are as different from those of the last generation—both as regards manners, habits, customs, hours, dress, and education—as the costume of 1865 is from that of the time of the Cavaliers and Roundheads.

The country squire of Fielding's time—the independent gentleman of three hundred a year—commonly appeared in a plain drab or plush coat, large silver buttons, a jockey-cap, and rarely without top-boots. His time was principally spent in hunting, coursing, shooting, angling, eating, and drinking. His travels never exceeded the distance of the county town, and that only at assize or session time, or to attend an election. Once a week he commonly dined at the market ordinary, with the justices and attorneys, whence he generally returned *Bacchi plenus*. The squire went to church regularly on a Sunday, read the weekly journal, settled the parochial disputes between the parish officers at the vestry, and afterwards adjourned to the next alehouse, where, amidst the fumes of the rankest tobacco, he usually got mortally drunk. He never played at cards, except at Christmas, when a family pack, much fingered and thumbed, was produced from the mantelpiece. He was commonly followed by a couple of greyhounds and a pointer, and announced his arrival at a neighbour's house by smacking his whip or giving the view halloo. His drink was ale, except at Christmas, the Fifth of November, or other gala days, when he would make a bowl of strong brandy punch, garnished with a toast and nutmeg. A journey to London was, by one of these men, reckoned as great an undertaking as is at present a voyage to the North Pole, and undertaken with scarcely less precaution.

The mansion of one of these squires was of plaster, striped with timber, called callimanco-work; or of red brick, large casemented bow windows, a porch with seats in it, and over it a study; the eaves of the house being inhabited by swallows, and the court set round with hollyhocks. Among the out-offices of the house were a warm stable for his horses and a good kennel for his dogs, with a large wooden block near the gate, for the convenience of mounting. The hall was furnished with flitches of bacon and the mantelpiece with fowling-pieces and fishing-rods of different dimensions, accompanied by the trusty broadsword, partizan, and dagger, borne by his ancestors during the civil wars. The vacant spaces were occupied by stags' horns, fox brushes, and stuffed birds and animals. In his window lay "Blair's Sermons," "Quincy's Dispensatory," "Bracken's Farmery," "Every Man His Own Farrier," and the "Complete Sportsman." Here, at Christmas, he entertained his tenants, assembled round a large glowing fire made of the roots of trees and other great logs, while he recounted his exploits in hunting—related who had been the best sportsman of his time, and sang jovial ditties. During this annual gathering, which commenced at one o'clock, and was carried on until late at night, the jorum of old October home-brewed ale and home-brewed punch was in continual circulation, and headache and heartburn closed the revel. The parlour, which was never opened except on particular occasions, such as the above, was furnished with Turkey-worked chairs and hung round with portraits of the squire's ancestors (which he valued as much as Charles Surface did that of his "uncle Noll"), running horses, favourite greyhounds, and valuable hunters.

Having enumerated the qualities of a squire of bygone days, we need only, in reference to one of the present time, say that he rises and goes to bed late; that he never commences his sport until long after daybreak; that he dines about the hour his great-grandfather was thinking of retiring to rest; that he indulges in French dishes and claret instead of roast beef and ales; that he reads the *Times* daily; is perfectly conversant with the literature of the period he lives in; and is never known to be in a state of inebriation.

In England the attachment to the chase is, in a great measure, considered as a trait in the national character; consequently, it is not be wondered at that our horses and hounds should excel all others in that noble diversion. Indeed, the climate appears to be congenial to the nature of the latter; for it has been said that when hounds of the English breed have been sent into France or other countries they have quickly degenerated, and in some degree lost those qualities for which they were originally so famed. Notwithstanding the advantages we possess, the chase has not been confined to our native isle; for from the days of Charlemagne, of France, the monarchs of that country have been followers of it; and the fête of St. Hubert, the patron saint of hunting, is still kept up by our Continental neighbours. Francis I., who, in his one-and-twentieth year, killed with the point of his sword an enormous wild boar, which, maddened by numerous wounds received in the courtyard of the Castle of Ambroise, burst open the apartment of the ladies, was described, in addition to his title of father of the arts and sciences, as "Le père des chasseurs;" and Napoleon III. glories in the sport of his predecessors. Hunting, at home and abroad, has increased wonderfully within the last half century; and this is mainly attributable to the influx of Englishmen on foreign soil. The cultivated lands of France, the fertile plains of Italy, the arid land of the Mediterranean isles, the wild prairies of the Cape, the scorched regions of India, the barren tracts of Canada, and the grape-clad gardens of Hungary have been the scenes of the sport of "Merrie England," and many a peasant has gazed with wonder at the sight when listening to the tuneful melody of the pack as they made

> the welkin answer them,
> And fetch'd shrill echoes from the hollow earth.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE starting was very unfortunate in the great race, but, on the whole, it was a good meeting at Lincoln. Ozone, which cost 25 gs. as a yearling, won a £260 stake from a good-looking field, in which Chapel Royal by Newminster, on whom his party stood a heavy stake, never got off. Thanks to the chapter of accidents, John Osborne pulled off the handicap next day with Gaily; which his son John, the jockey, is said to have intrusted with half a sovereign, "nothing more." The devotees who believe they have found from last year's experience the road to wealth by always backing Fordham or Grimshaw did not take much by the latter, as he only won once. At Nottingham it was quite a spring day, and Catalogue added another to her wonderful list of victories; while Tippler, who was backed with immense energy, had not the ghost of a chance with Twilight, and caused many bitter lamentations among her backers that the old mare was left at the post at Lincoln. Chapel Royal also gave his friends a similar revenge on Wednesday.

There are eighteen matches already on the list for Newmarket this year, the heaviest of them, one of £1000 h. ft., between Provisor and Sidewind. Some of the two-year-olds are very deeply in. Esca has thirty-nine engagements to her name, Gladiator forty-one, Lady Violet (by Dundee from Sunbeam) thirty-two, and the Student forty. Sunbeam's future Thormanby foal will, if it be born alive, have something like 500 gs. of half forfeits on its head. Old Orlando, who was foaled in '41, is to be sold on June 10, at Hampton Court, and will, we trust, finish his days there, as he has done the Royal stud such wonderful service. Lord Aylesbury has had an addition to his stud in an own sister to St. Albans.

The Wynnstay, after a long interval, owing to the frost, commenced again on Thursday, and on Saturday they had a capital fifty minutes over the grass and ran into him, and then a fast thirty minutes with their second fox and got beat. John Walker retires, after a very brilliant career with these hounds of fifteen seasons, and is succeeded by Charles Payne, who has been nineteen with the Pytcheley. Walker began as huntsman when he was only twenty-one, and has spent upwards of forty seasons with the Southwold, the late Lord Kintore when he hunted the O. B. H. and V. W. H., the Fife, and the Wynnstay. As a fine horseman and huntsman combined, he has had no superior. He has for two or three seasons past rather felt the exertion of a four-days-a-week country, and he now retires, with the good wishes of Sir Watkin and all the Hunt, to spend the remainder of his days in ease on his own farm, some four miles from the Kennels.

The very first round of the Waterloo Cup knocked out Rebe and the other favourite Calabaroono, after one no go. The £200 black was "big," and beaten both in pace and work by Bonus (own sister to Meg); but he improved considerably as the week went on, defeating Beatrice Princess, and the speedy Donald in the purse so cleverly that many thought he would have won it again. The first ties proved fatal to Clasper, King Death, and Chloe (the winners in 1863-4), and the promising puppies Jem Mace and Johnny Cope; and Coodareena's running was very much fancied. It is not the fact that Mr. Campbell ever considered Coodareena better than Calabaroono, but she has always been a pet with him, and he was only over-persuaded by his son and trainer into not running her last year instead of Cadazooro. However, she went down in the third ties; and Meg, a Scotch-bred one, which had been very little thought of, and backed at 150 to 9 when the first round was over, won the cup very cleverly, King Tom by Canaradzo running up. Three hares were killed before the cup was settled. The first made such a poor run of it that "the judge's hat came off." Meg then had a long single-handed course and killed; and the hare was also killed in the decider. Meg has been unlucky at Brougham; but in 1864-5 she won and ran up for the Netherby Cup, and is a mighty favourite on the Border. King Death took the plate; and old Rebe, who is hardly likely to see Altcar again, divided the purse with Beckford, so that in her three February visits she has won £475 over Altcar—or, as nearly as possible, the value of a Waterloo Cup. The cup was thus won by a Scotch-bred greyhound in an English nomination, the purse was divided between Cumberland and Herefordshire, and the plate goes to Northumberland. What with a cup runner-up and a plate-winner, the blood of Canaradzo prospered. None of the last eight dogs left in for the cup were at all fancied by the public.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat-race is fixed for April 8, from Putney to Mortlake. Tom King, who may in due time be champion of the Thames, won his match easily with Caffin on Tuesday. There was, however, a foul, and the match is to be rowed over again on March 14.

The Amphion, lately stranded at Sherringham, on the coast of Norfolk, has been floated off. She sustained much less injury than was anticipated would result to her.

A meeting of delegates from Switzerland, Bavaria, Baden, and Wirtemberg, to negotiate a treaty of commerce between Switzerland and Germany, has been held this week at Stutgardt.

The Postmaster-General has given notice that in future mails for Bermuda will be dispatched by the West India packets. Letters to be sent in these mails must be specially directed.

Mr. Reid, of Granton, has patented what seems to be a valuable plan for supplying cattle with water in railway trucks. His patent water-troughs are of simple construction, and easily adapted to trucks at present in use.

A Parliamentary return shows that during 1864 the sum of £47,207 was issued out of the Consolidated Fund for the payment of the interest and sinking fund on that portion of the Greek Loan which has been guaranteed by this country. The last repayment made by the Greek Government was in 1862, and amounted to £7847; the total sum repaid is £42,876. The total of the advances made by the British Government is £1,024,487.

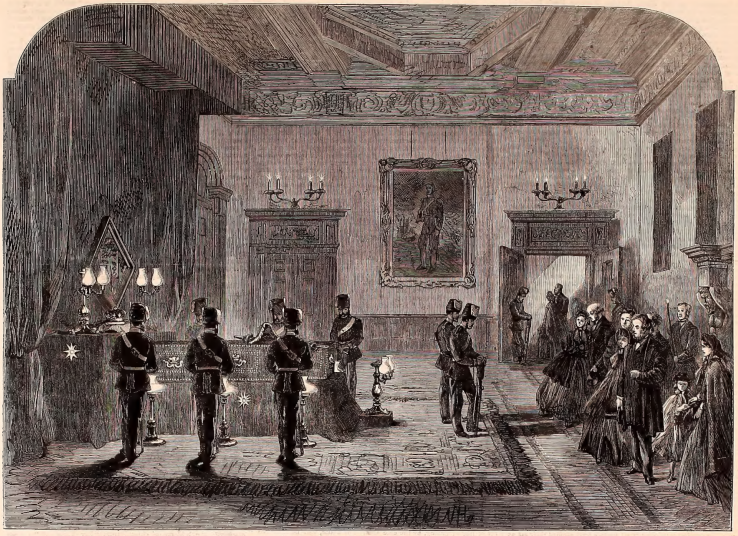
We have been requested by Mr. E. M. Barry, the architect for the restoration of St. Stephen's Crypt, at Westminster (an Illustration of which was published two or three weeks ago), to state that the whole of the decoration of St. Stephen's Crypt, except the eastern bay, was carried out by Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street, from his own cartoons, prepared from Mr. Barry's designs; but that Messrs. Clayton and Bell assisted Mr. Crace as regards the eastern end.

Professor C. Piazzi Smith writes from the "East Tomb, Great Pyramid," Feb. 21, as follows:—"The magnesium wire light is something astounding in its power of illuminating difficult places. With any number of wax candles which we have yet taken into either the King's chamber or the grand gallery, the impression left on the mind is merely seeing the candles and whatever is very close to them; so that you have small idea whether you are in a palace or a cottage; but burn a triple strand of magnesium wire and in a moment you see the whole apartment and appreciate the grandeur of its size and the beauty of its proportions. This effect, so admirably complete, too, as it is, and perfect in its way, probably results from the extraordinary intensity of the light, apart from its useful photographic property, for, side by side with the magnesium light, the wax-candle flame looked not much brighter than the red granite of the walls of the room. There come parties—often many parties—of visitors to see the Pyramid every day without fail, and they come amply provided, too, with all sorts of means and appliances to enjoy the sight—i. e., with everything but the needful magnesium wire; and one waistcoat-pocketful of that would be worth a whole donkeyload of what they do bring up to enable their souls to realise the ancient glories of the internal scene."

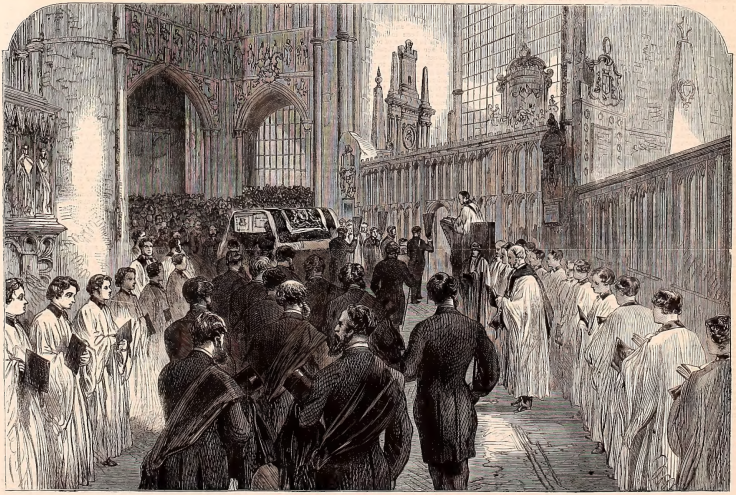


FUNERAL OF CARDINAL WISEMAN IN THE KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.—SEE PAGE 214.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.



THE LYING IN STATE IN ALNWICK CASTLE.



THE PROCESSION ENTERING THE PERCY CHAPEL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—SEE PAGE 213.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

At the opening of the North London Working Men's Industrial Exhibition, in October last, an Ode, written and composed for the occasion, was performed with great effect, and has now been published. The poem is from the pen of Mr. W. H. Bellamy; the music is by Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley. The work is religious in its subject, not strictly in the sacred style, but of the grand and impressive character befitting a great public solemnity. The theme of the poem is Labour, its dignity and vast influence on the destinies of mankind; the claims of the working classes upon society, and their high duties arising out of their position in the world. There is not only grandeur, but imagination and feeling, in the poetical treatment of this subject; and its musical treatment is in a spirit entirely congenial. The music is in the form of a cantata—a series of solo and concerted movements intermingled with choruses. On the occasion for which it was written the solo and concerted parts were sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Leffler, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Galer. The choir was numerous and powerful, and the whole performance was excellent. The work opens with a solo for the bass, "When from the great Creator's hand," an air of great breadth and dignity, demanding a powerful and extensive voice belonging to the baritone register rather than the bass; but in some passages the composer has very properly given the singer alternative phrases of less compass. This introduction is followed by a tenor song, "Strong in heart and strong in hand," a beautiful flowing strain, full of melody and expression. Its original key was F, but, as printed, it is transposed into E flat, a tone lower, a change which will greatly facilitate its performance. There is next a *terzetto* for two soprani and alto, "The wise, the wealthy, and the great," in which the sweetness of the harmony for three female voices is enhanced by the smooth and graceful flow of each separate part, and the purity with which they are combined. The instrumental accompaniment to this terzetto is in a great measure ad libitum, and calculated to sustain the voices when necessary; but when they do not require such support it is intended that they shall be left to themselves, except now and then, when a few simple chords are given to the organ. This beautiful movement is followed by a chorale in C minor, "And when at last the time shall come," in the style of the old Lutheran psalmody—grave, solemn, and deeply impressive—which leads into a grand choral fugue in the same key, in which the composer's command of the resources of counterpoint are magnificently displayed. The subject and answers are strongly marked, and are treated with masterly skill throughout a movement which waxes richer and richer till it rises, before the close, to a climax of power and grandeur. In strong contrast to this movement is that which follows—a song for the soprano—"Silently, silently, fades the day's light;" a gem of simplicity, sweetness, and repose. The concluding words,

> Oh! blessed harbinger, Sleep, of that rest
> Hereafter in Heaven reserved for the blest;
> Where neither labour, nor sorrow, nor pain,
> Shall harass those weary ones ever again,

are expressed with exquisite and resistless pathos. The work is wound up with a great final chorus, in the primary key of C major, "All honour to the working man," in five-part harmony, for alto, two tenors, and two basses. It is clear, broad, and resonant; its expression is that of joy and confidence; and it is a fitting conclusion of a work which does honour to the genius of one of our most illustrious English musicians.

Mr. Clay's opera, "Constance," lately produced with success at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, has just been published by Messrs. Metzler, the proprietors of the copyright; and its perusal justifies the favourable impression made upon us by its representation. Mr. Clay is an amateur, and in music, as in the other arts, the works of amateurs are liable to be slightly esteemed and their authors regarded as beings of an inferior order as compared with professional artists. For such a feeling there is certainly some foundation; for persons who dabble in music as a mere amusement and to gratify their vanity, are apt to make sorry exhibitions of themselves. But if a young man have genius, love of art, and the means to gratify his propensity by devoting himself to its study and practice, what matters it that he does so without any view of thereby gaining his livelihood? Some of the greatest musicians of all periods have studied their art as amateurs; and, not to go beyond our own time, Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer have done so. We don't say that Mr. Clay is a Mendelssohn or a Meyerbeer; but we say that he is what they were, a young gentleman who cultivates music in preference to inferior pursuits, and does so with the ardour and industry which give good promise of future distinction. Of "Constance," as a dramatic piece, we have no occasion to speak, having done so already. Mr. Clay might have found a better subject, but he has shown much talent in its treatment. He has formed his style on the best models; he writes with fluency, melody, and grace; his concerted movements are cleverly constructed, and his instrumental accompaniments are ingenious and pleasing. This opera will not maintain a place upon the stage, but that is no fault of his; while his music is well fitted for drawing-room performance; and with this view we specially recommend the volume before us to our musical readers.

The same publishers, also the proprietors of the copyright in this country of M. Maillart's Opera, "Lara," which has obtained so much success at Her Majesty's Theatre, have published the opera, as adapted to the English stage by Mr. Oxenford. After what we have already said about this work, it is sufficient now to add that the following are several of the morceaux which have proved especially effective on the stage, and are the best fitted for the concert-room, or for private performance by amateurs:—The Arab song, "Where the plains their coolness shedding," sung with so much beauty and pathos by Miss Louisa Pyne; the cavatina, "From that dread past," likewise sung by Miss Pyne; the playful song, "When our noble Count comes back," sung by Miss Cottrell; the graceful romance, "To a far distant past," sung by Miss Romer; the ballad, "Her eyes' bright glances," sung by Mr. Renwick; and Mr. Honey's joyous song, "The merry bells shall ring." In all these pieces, and indeed throughout the opera, the felicity with which the English words are adapted to the original music will be apparent to everybody.

Two songs, the one Italian and the other English, from the pen of Signor Adolpho Ferrari, have just been published by Messrs. Davison and Co. The first is a barcarolle, "So che per gioco," the poetry from Metastasio, whose sweet verses have inspired the composer with a melody in the pure Italian style—the style of the great old masters, the Jomellis and Cimarosas of the last century. It is indeed a gem of simplicity, grace, and feeling. The other is an English ballad, "My home is on the mountain," the poetry by Miss Jessica Rankin; less remarkable than its Italian companion, but exceedingly elegant and pleasing.

We have before us three songs by lady amateurs—"The Garden of Roses," by Virginia Gabriel (Evans and Co.); "Swallow, come again," by the lady known by the *nom de plume* of "Claribel" (Hutchings and Romer); and "The Eve of Inkerman," the words and music by the Hon. Catherine Harriet Maynard (Hutchings and Co.) The songs of Virginia Gabriel and "Claribel" are worthy of the well-earned reputation of these accomplished ladies. "The Eve of Inkerman" is from a less-practised pen, but it derives a peculiar interest from the fact that the words and music were actually written on the eve of the terrible day, which will be long remembered in the annals of England. It is not unworthy of the occasion; for, though simple and unpretending, it breathes a deep feeling of awe and devotion. "The Sea-Nymph's Home" (Addison and Co.) is a duet for female voices, soprano and contralto, composed by W. H. Adams. It is light, airy, and fanciful; and, sung by two ladies with sweet voices, has a charming effect.

Among the most recent compositions for the pianoforte, especial notice is due to a sonata in C, by Emanuel Aguilar. (Davison and Co.) This work is constructed on the old classical model, now too much neglected by the modern composers. The sonata is the most beautiful form of instrumental composition. Since the days of Corelli, Handel, and Scarlatti, down to those of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, an unbroken series of great composers have contributed to its development. It embraces every class of instrumental music, from the great orchestral symphony to the solo for the pianoforte, violin, or any other single instrument; while its elegant and symmetrical outlines are fitted for every description of subject, may be fitted up with an infinite variety of details, and give the fullest scope to the inventive genius of the musician. In our day, however (as we have said), the classical model has been neglected; and composers indulge themselves in the production of fantasias, caprices, and such like things, in which they disregard all considerations of regularity of design or symmetry of form. We do not object to these fantastic compositions in themselves. Many of them—those especially of Thalberg and his most successful imitators—are brilliant, beautiful, and admirably fitted to display the powers of a fine performer; but they have become too prevalent, to the almost total abandonment of a much higher order of composition. It is satisfactory to see signs of a reaction and a return to the classical models of art. The works of Beethoven—in themselves a whole library of pianoforte music—are more and more studied, and our greatest performers are labouring to rescue from oblivion the sonatas of the Dusseks, Clementis, Woelfls, and other almost-forgotten masters of the olden time. Our present composers, too, are beginning to essay their strength (though not so often as we could wish) in works of this class; and our pleasure in meeting with one of them is heightened by its rare occurrence. On this account we heartily welcome the appearance of Mr. Aguilar's sonata. In its composition he has taken for his model the pianoforte sonatas of Mozart, which it closely resembles, not only in form and construction but also in fresh and graceful melody, harmony at once rich and simple, and the happy adaptation of every passage to the finger of the performer. It opens with a vigorous allegro, followed by an adagio, as vocal as an Italian song. Then there is a gavotta, which reminds us of Handel or Scarlatti; and the finale is a rapid movement, sparkling with fire and brilliancy. This sonata, in short, is a valuable contribution to our stock of pianoforte music, and will lead, we trust, to other contributions of a similar kind, from the same as well as other quarters.

FINE ARTS.

We recently referred, in our archæological column, to certain new evidence discovered by Mr. John Abel, of the Middle Temple, which inferentially greatly favours the popular belief that the Eleanor crosses are testimonials of the affection of Edward I. for his queen and his grief for her loss—a belief the grounds for which have of late been questioned. The same gentleman, under the title of "Memorials of Queen Eleanor," has published a series of photographs of the three existing beautiful crosses (out of the original twelve)—namely, those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham; together with photographs of the queen's tomb, with its exquisite recumbent statue in the Confessor's Chapel, Westminster; of her seals; of an old print of Waltham Cross, valuable only for the data it affords from which to draw conclusions regarding subsequent restorations; and of a drawing, in the British Museum, professing to represent Charing Cross before its demolition by the Puritans, but of doubtful authenticity, and, even if authentic, of no value as an authority on account of its extreme feebleness. These photographs (by Mr. R. Hayward, of Finchley) are broad and artistic in effect, yet have the sharpness so much prized by photographers, and which is, of course, especially desirable in architectural subjects. Accompanying these there is a summary, from the pen of Mr. Abel, historical, descriptive, and critical, relating especially to those few but extremely artistic "memorials" of the beautiful, brave, and universally beloved Queen Eleanor, which have been preserved during the lapse of nearly six centuries. This summary is valuable for its research; it is written with much lucidity and graceful feeling; and will be found as interesting as a story of to-day. We purpose engraving the so-called restoration of Charing Cross upon its (nearly approaching) completion; and shall take that opportunity for offering our readers further particulars of the Eleanor crosses generally.

The discovery of the already famous bronze colossal statue of Hercules, in the courtyard of the Palazzo Righetti, at Rome, has stimulated to further search on the same historic spot. On continuing the excavations two apparently colossal marble statues have been discovered; but heavy rains and the depth at which the statues are imbedded will for some time prevent their being fully disclosed. Portions of a colossal female torso draped, have also been found, and it is hoped the missing parts may be recovered.

The large and fine series of drawings illustrative of the history and art of glass-painting, by the late Charles Winston, will be exhibited to the public, under the auspices of the Archæological Institute, in the rooms of the Arundel Society, on Monday, March 27, and the exhibition will continue open a fortnight. On Wednesday, the 29th, a discourse on the examples illustrated will be delivered by Mr. Gambier Parry.

A movement is on foot to establish a school of art at Oxford, to be available for both "town" and "gown."

A competition has been invited for a design (to be afterwards executed in mosaic) to fill one of the large lunettes at the end of the South Court of the South Kensington Museum. The awkward position of the lunette and the smallness of the prizes (£50 and £25) are not likely, we should think, to prove highly attractive.

To former lists of sources whence works of art will be sent to the Dublin International Exhibition we have to add those of the Corporation of the city of London, the National Gallery, and the Royal Academy, besides numerous private collections. The Emperor of the French has promised to send Sèvres china and other attractive objects.

The miniatures which formed a section of the Loan Collection of 1862 possessed much antiquarian interest, and were found very generally attractive. It has therefore been proposed by the Committee of Council on Education that an exhibition of portrait miniatures, as comprehensive as it can be made, shall take place at the South Kensington Museum—to open in June next. The object is, however, not only to procure portraits of historical interest, as well by foreign as by native artists, but more especially to illustrate a beautiful art in which English artists were the first to excel, and which flourished in England for nearly three centuries. Examples are invited, therefore, of all miniature-painters from the time of Holbein down to those now living. The collection is to include miniatures in enamel, in oil, and water colours, in chalk or in pencil, whether drawn on vellum or on paper, whether in black and white only or with the face tinted. Collectors and possessors of miniature art are invited to assist, with advice and contributions. Such an exhibition as we shall doubtless have—besides its great historical and artistic interest—may, we trust, revive public appreciation of a peculiarly national branch of art which has been suffered to become almost extinct within the last few years; or, at all events, it may educate the public taste to understand the necessary absence of all true art from these nondescript productions, coloured photographs, which have—though possessing neither the truth of science nor the beauty of art—at least for a time, superseded the old miniature portraits.

A curious law suit, of interest to both painters and purchasers of pictures, has lately been decided at Fontainebleau. It appears that Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur entered into a contract with a collector to paint a picture of "Oxen Ploughing," the same title as, if not a replica of, a picture in the Luxembourg; and there is a fine work similar in subject to this last now on view at the Winter Exhibition, 120, Pall-mall. The contract was made in 1860, and the price was to be between 8000f. and 10,000f. However, the lady did not fulfil her engagement, and the collector at last instituted a suit to compel performance of the agreement or payment of 15,000f. damages. Though no time appears to have been specified for the delivery of the picture, the tribunal decided that the artist was bound to fulfil her engagement, and that it was competent to fix a time for its completion; and, accordingly, Mdlle. R. Bonheur has been ordered to deliver the picture within six months from the date of the judgment, and at the expiration of that time to pay twenty francs for every day's delay within three months. If the contract be not fulfilled within that time, further remedy will be provided. We have it upon good authority that the artist is about to appeal in Paris against the judgment of the provincial court; and that she represents that she cannot enter with interest into the subject, and that therefore it is impossible for her to paint the picture.

Several of the Paris journals speak against the extremely *décolleté* style of dress which the ladies have adopted at the balls, this season, in the French capital:—"What remains, at the present day, of women's dress," says M. E. Texier, of the *Siècle*, "is so small that it is hardly worth talking about. Ladies are almost attired like the natives in South America—with nothing but a necklace."

MUSIC.

The new comic opera, "The Mock Doctor," which is a version of Gounod's piece, "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," was produced at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, on Monday last, with decided success. The French opera is an adaptation to the musical stage of Molière's celebrated comedy of the same name, every character and incident being exactly copied; while the English version, again, is as close a copy of the French original. It would be superfluous and absurd, therefore, to say a word about the subject of a piece which must be familiar to everybody who has any pretensions to a knowledge of dramatic literature. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Charles Kenny, the English adapter, has executed his task skilfully, preserving much of Molière's wit and humour, and fitting his English words very ingeniously to the original French music. Gounod's music is admirable; it has no resemblance to any of his other works with which we are acquainted. It is clear, simple, and melodious; constantly reminding us, by its antique quaintness, of the style once in vogue on the French musical stage. But in this there is no approach to plagiarism, for the music is as fresh and original as it is characteristic and piquant. In short, "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" is one of the most delightful of Gounod's works, and promises to be one of the most successful. The manner in which this piece has been produced at Covent Garden does honour to the management. The characters are judiciously cast and admirably performed. Mr. H. Corri, in the character of Dominique, the woodcutter (Molière's inimitable Sganarelle), outdid himself, and surprised even those who had thought most favourably of him. He showed himself a true comedian, and displayed an amount of vocal power which we were not prepared to expect. Miss Poole was delightful as Martine, the woodcutter's wife; Miss Fanny Huddart was equally so as Jaqueline, the nurse; Miss Thirlwall made the little part of Lucinda very pretty and pleasing; and Mr. Haigh, by his fine tenor voice and graceful singing, gave the part of Leander all the effect of which it is capable. In its ensemble, too, the piece was excellently "mounted." The costumes, scenery, and decorations were tasteful and appropriate; and the divertissement in the finale to the second act was one of the prettiest things of the kind we have ever seen. There was a crowded audience, and the house rang with laughter and applause during the whole performance.

Master Willie Pape, the young American pianist, whose extraordinary talents have excited so much attention, is at present engaged in a provincial tour, in the course of which he has been received with admiration at many of the principal towns in the kingdom. He is to give one of his performances at the Townhall, Birmingham, on Monday next, by invitation of the principal professors of that most musical place. Master Pape has already had the high honour of performing before the Royal family, by command of her Royal Highness the Princess, at Marlborough House; and has been invited to appear at the Tuileries before the Emperor and Empress of the French. He is one of those rare and exceptional instances in which precocious talent, instead of withering like a hothouse plant, ripens, by due cultivation, into the highest excellence.

Miss Louisa Pyne has her benefit, at Her Majesty's Theatre, this evening, when Balfe's favourite opera, "Satanella," is to be performed, with Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison in their original characters. There will be, moreover, a miscellaneous concert, in which Mdme. Parepa, Miss Susan Galton, Miss Hiles, the Misses Pyne, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Julia Wolff (pianoforte), Mr. Levy (cornet), and Mr. Sainton (violin) will appear. It would be superfluous to add a single word in praise of a lady so universally admired and esteemed as Miss Louisa Pyne.

Mrs. Holman Andrews's soirée of chamber vocal and pianoforte music, at her residence, in Bedford-square, on Tuesday evening, was an elegant and interesting entertainment, which gave great pleasure to a crowded and fashionable audience. The programme included a selection from Haydn's mass in B flat, sung by the ladies and gentlemen of Mrs. Andrews's vocal class; Curschmann's trio, "Ti prego," sung by Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, and Miss Cobham; Beethoven's "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Mount of Olives;" part-songs of Hatton and Smart; Osborne and De Beriot's grand duo concertante for the piano and violin, played by Mrs. Andrews and Mr. Blagrove; the bridemaids' chorus, from "Der Freischütz" (which was encored); and the gipsies' chorus, from "Preciosa," which concluded the concert.

THE THEATRES.

We may now expect that the managements of theatres will be stirring, and take measures to replace the attractions of their pantomimes by those of more sober productions. In the van of such movements we recognise the St. James's, where on Saturday a new drama, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, was produced, under the title of "Faces in the Fire." From the reputation already acquired by the author, we fully expected an effective drama; nor have we been disappointed. Nor could he easily fail of success with such a cast as he had secured, the company at this theatre being peculiarly fitted for the performance of elegant comedy and the representation of social manners. The play, however, is not entirely original, though the tone and colouring belong exclusively to the present skilful adapter, but is based upon a French comedy, entitled "Mathilde; ou, la Jalousie," written nearly thirty years ago by MM. Bayard and Laurencin. The play is in three scenes and three acts, each act being occupied with a single scene, thus affording for each a complete and careful setting. These conditions are most amply fulfilled in Mr. Telbin's designs and the furnishings of the stage, which is remarkably rich in the accessories used as illustrative of the new piece. The story relates to two neighbours, who are also friends, Mrs. Hargrave (Mrs. C. Mathews) and Mrs. Glanvil (Miss Herbert). Both ladies are married, and each has her specialty, both in the past and the future. Mrs. Hargrave, in fact, has been twice married, the first time unfortunately. Her husband was a reprobate and gambler, and, having committed suicide, left his widow in charge of his son, whose propinquity to herself she was desirous to conceal. Her second husband becomes, however, his guardian, and thus the boy is brought up under his fond mother's eye. But the lady is troubled in mind that she had not revealed these facts to her second husband. Mrs. Glanvil has also her trouble, but it is that arising from a jealous temperament; and accordingly she inflicts upon her unfortunate mate (Mr. Frederic Robinson) an intolerable amount of matrimonial inquietude. Such is the condition of things at the commencement of the piece. And now Mrs. Hargrave, on account of her fatal secret, becomes the occasion of exciting poor Mrs. Glanvil's sensibility in an alarming manner. She wishes to consult with Mr. Glanvil relative to her son, whom Mr. Hargrave (Mr. Arthur Stirling) wishes to send to an appointment in Melbourne, to the horror of the mother, who desires to keep him at home. The secrecy with which this consultation is conducted alarms Mrs. Glanvil, and her suspicions are further excited by the well-meant interpositions of a blundering busybody, Mr. Cecil Vane (Mr. C. Mathews), whose erratic movements are singularly humorous. Ultimately, Mrs. Glanvil is fully enlightened as to the real cause of the apparent intimacy; and, of course, the usual reconciliations take place. We need not say that it is not in the story, simply as such, that the charm of this comedy consists; but in the mode of the treatment and the tact displayed in the development of the subject, which are masterly examples of dramatic art and well-practised theatrical skill. Mr. Charles Mathews played with even more than his usual diligence; and, at the fall of the curtain, the demonstration on the part of the audience was more than usually forcible. The new play will doubtless be greatly successful.

A new farce was produced at the Princess's on Monday. It is entitled "Heart Strings and Fiddle Strings." The composition is stated to be by Mr. David Fisher, and has evidently been written to afford him an opportunity of exhibiting his skill as an executant on the violin. He, accordingly, assumes the character of one Mozart Ludwig von Beethoven Smith, a professional violinist, who is in love with a female teacher of music named Ellen Wilkinson; and, in the usual manner, makes his presence known by the execution of some difficult passages on his favourite instrument, which have the effect of attracting her from an adjoining apartment. Mr. Fisher perfectly succeeded in his design, and secured an encore from the audience.

The Bijou Theatre has been lately making itself conspicuous by some amateur performances on behalf of The Guards' Industrial Home, in which the officers of the Brigade of Guards have reaped considerable credit for the talent displayed on their part. The first was given on Saturday night, and was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the junior members of the Royal family. The band was under the direction of the Hon. Seymour Egerton, of the Life Guards, and consisted of amateurs, officers and gentlemen, who have become proficients upon different musical instruments, and are already known as the "Wandering Minstrels." "God Save the Queen" having greeted the entrance of the Royal party, a prologue, by Mr. Shirley Brooks, was recited by Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Feilding and Mrs. Alfred Wigan. The pieces represented were the farce of "The Comfortable Lodgings" and Sheridan's comedy of "The Critic." In the latter, the part of Sir Fretful Plagiary was omitted, but it was replaced by the introduction of new jokes, some of them containing capital hits. Mesdames C. Mathews and Leigh Murray assisted on the occasion. A second and last performance took place on Monday, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were again present, with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. Altogether it was a brilliant audience. The pieces were the comic drama of "A Scrap of Paper" and "Tom Noddy's Secret."

THE FARM.

THE far north has got pretty clear at last of the snowstorm which has produced such a general block both by rail and road, although it has not added a black page to the "Shepherd's Calendar." The following quotation from the *Banffshire Journal* shows the shifts to which farmers were reduced to get supplies for themselves; while hay and turnips have been vanishing fractions. "The other day," it says, "we noticed a snowsledge, with postilion, come dashing in from Chapelhill, head of the parish of Glass, laden with butter and eggs for Mr. A. Kynoch here. Communications having been closed for three weeks, they had got scarce of rations, and dispatched a forlorn hope for a supply. This primitive machine occasionally sped along finely on the snowbanks, and anon floundering among the corn-fields and ditches by the wayside, but still progressing. A quantity of goods sent from here some time ago to customers in Glenrinnes and Glenlivat lay three weeks at Dufftown station, all further transit being blocked up. When stocks on hand of tea and sugar, especially snuff and tobacco, become exhausted, the supply at Dufftown was carried forward by pedestrians on the 'fishwife creel' system.

Ipswich, which has been rather passive so far, is bestirring itself a little, with the view of securing a visit from the Royal Agricultural Society in 1866. The Norfolk meeting is held at Norwich this year; more than £1000 is to be given in the shape of money, cups, and medals; and mules and donkeys are not forgotten. Hereford has decided not to give up its October meeting in consequence of the Bath and West of England coming to that city in May; and four colleges in Oxford have subscribed £5 each to the funds of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society.

The Hampshire-down flock of Mr. Edward Waters, near Salisbury, is announced for sale in July; and on April 19th Mr. Strafford sells Mr. R. Guilding's shorthorns at Malvern; and forty of Mr. Bowly's, including the whole of the Lady Byron and one or two other tribes. Both herds are principally of Bates blood. Mr. Bruere's Baron Booth is very highly spoken of, and has, we hear, been selected as a cross for some of the Killerby cows. At Mr. Milne of Kinaldie's annual Aberdeenshire roup, the twelve bull-calves averaged 30½ gs., and the eleven heifers 25 gs., which is a remarkably fine average for the latter.

Mr. Smith takes exception to some expression of Mr. Morton's at the Fowler testimonial meeting, that the deceased was the centre round which steam cultivation moved, and claims to have first "kindled the steam-plough spark in Mr. Fowler's own breast" at Carlisle in '55. In these days, while the iron horse is snorting up and down our furrows, and scaring away the dryads by taking in its provender under our oaks, Mr. Newman, of Court Farm, an old Middlesex worthy, pleasantly recalls the recollection of that celebrated day when the neighbours gave their friend Sherborne (who died recently) a day's ploughing at Heston. It was on Sept. 27, 1833; and, at the end of seven hours, no less than 330 acres were ploughed, twenty were harrowed, and eight were manured, by the aid of 1062 horses and twenty-four oxen.

Mr. M'Lagan, the well-known Scottish agriculturist, has been having singularly fine luck with his early lambs. He had forty-five lambs from thirty-five ewes of the Dorset breed, which cost £3 each. They lambed towards the end of October, and some of the lambs have latterly been producing 49s. each. It is his intention, however, next year, to defer the lambing till the third week of November. The cost of the ewes' keep for ten months before lambing is estimated at 6d. a week, and for the two months they were with their lambs it was about 15s., making 36s. in all. The Dorsets have lambs twice a year, but Mr. M'Lagan only takes one crop from them.

Mr. Warrener, the Inspector of Cookery to the Army, speaks in a letter of the South American beef, called "Charqui," which has of late been coming into use. He says there are three qualities—"Pato," an inch thick, with very little sinew; "Manta," the second quality, about half an inch thick, with skin and sinew; and "Tasajo," the third quality, which consists of irregular pieces, without fat, and less carefully dried and prepared. He considers that its mission is to be used in stews, or as stock meat with soups; and that 10 lb. of it is equal to 30 lb. with bone. "Cooks," he adds, "will make a strong stand against it, as it has no bones or fat to eke out their perquisites." Another gentleman records his experience of this beef, of which a parcel weighed 112 lb. when it was sent to him, "wet and sloppy," but sunk 30 lb. when he re-cured it, which he was obliged to do. He thus paid for it at the rate of 4d., instead of 3d., per lb. It ought to be sent out quite dry, as it is not everybody who knows how to re-cure it.

The Hippic Society had a horse-flesh feast last week, at the Grand Hôtel, Paris; and the *Charivari* has a picture of a pair of carriage horses shying at the entrance to this horse-eating hotel. *Baily* states that a committee of gallant butchers assembled to name the ox which parades Paris on Shrove Tuesday, and, in their admiration for a famous songstress, became totally oblivious of gender, and christened him Therèse.

A quicksilver-mine has been discovered in the centre of the city of Valparaiso.

A dog show is to be held on the avenue of the Cours la Reine, in the Champs Elysées, Paris, near the Palais de l'Industrie, from the 9th to the 14th of May next, under the direction of the Zoological Society.

A correspondent of a Madras journal gives the following account of the rope-tying trick, performed in his presence by an Indian juggler:—"A native sat in a strong black wood arm-chair. We fastened a rope to his right arm, passed it under the arm of the chair, round the back, under the left arm, and then made it fast to his left arm. We passed the rope backward and forward in this manner five times. We then fastened the rope round the right arm with a triple knot, and, winding it round the ropes passing behind the chair about twenty times, made a triple knot at the left arm. We then carried on the rope to the wrists, and made them fast by crossing, recrossing, and knotting it. The thumbs were then tied together, and the rope carried back to the wrist and knotted. Afterwards we tied his legs together above the ankles, crossing and recrossing the rope in a complicated manner. We next bound his big toes together, and carried back the rope to the tie on his legs. We had used nineteen yards of rope—quite enough, we thought, to make him secure. The man could not move his hands either to his arms or his legs, so as to touch an end of the rope; and, if he could have done so, they were tied so tightly as, in our judgment, to prevent him from using them. When he thought the tie was weak, he asked that it might be strengthened, gave us perfect liberty to tie him as we liked, and at his request we continued binding him after he appeared to us to be quite secure. More than twenty minutes elapsed before we had finished binding him. I afterwards put a paper round the rope where it crossed between his legs, and where the last knot was tied, and sealed it with sealing-wax and stamp. We left him at the west side of my study, seated in the black wood arm-chair before mentioned, he promising that when we returned he would be sitting in a teak arm-chair on the east side, with the ropes arranged exactly as we left them. In five minutes he summoned us, and we found the paper and seal undamaged, and every knot and portion of the rope as we had arranged them, only he was seated in the teak arm-chair. I wished to see if he could unfasten himself without the 'spiritual' aid rendered so freely to the Davenport Brothers, and left him to do so. In four minutes and a half he recalled us. We found the rope stretched out over the floor, and the man unbound and erect before us. I told him there were men in England who were bound in the same way, but had spirits to untie them, at which he laughed the laugh of the incredulous."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FRANK.—Problems of the suicidal kind are not favourites with our chess readers. Many thanks for the offer.

E. C. M.—We have not space to print it again. If you will send an address, however, a copy shall be forwarded.

I. O. N. T.—It shall be reported on, if not inserted, next week.

G. H. G.—It shall have due attention.

CHESS IN LIBERIA.—Will our obliging correspondent favour us with the names of the players in the games he has sent?

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1095 (continued).—A Bath Archer, I. W. R., Labro, I. Miller, F. E. D.; I. M., of Sherburn; I. Clive, H. O., Crokornlensis; I. C., Knaresboro'; D. T. B., Monkbarns, S. E. C., Jove, Bandlow, Compositor, Timothy, Drax, Conrad, D. B., Punch, Queen, Sigma, T. C. D., Mitre, Lewin, H. T., Beppo, Theo Ellis, I. Hatton, M. H. Moorhouse, Charles F., T. M. B., R. P., Leopold, T. Ranger, M. C., B. K., R. S. K., a Swede, W. E. B., Omicron, Swallow, C. Blackshaw, C. M., Spa, Fanny; and Thomas Brown, Sheffield, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** The majority of our notices to Chess Correspondents are deferred until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, No. 1096.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q Kt 5th	B takes P

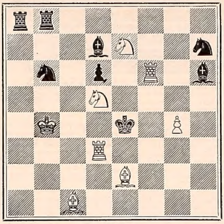
(If Black play his K B anywhere, White either takes the Bishop, giving mate, or mates by taking the K Kt P with his Queen. If he play 1. R to Q R 8th, to prevent 2. Q to Q R 3rd, White's reply is 2. R to K 8th, &c.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
2. Q to Q R 3rd	K takes R, or anything
3. Q to K 7th. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1097.

By an AMATEUR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

We have not space this week to notice in detail the capital first number of the new chess organ, called *The Chess World*, but we avail ourselves of its pages to present the following Games, which are very pleasant to play over and very profitable to study:—

GAME I.

Played in Paris, at the latter end of 1863, between Mr. P. MORPHY and M. DE RIVIERE.—(*Two Knights' Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. P. Morphy).	BLACK M. de Riviere).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	

(This move was a favourite of Dr. Bledow, and may be adopted with both safety and advantage. The usual line of play, beginning with 4. Kt to K Kt 5th, has a little sunk in estimation since the defence, 4. P to Q 4th, 5. Kt to Q R 4th, has become better understood. Still, that scheme of attack is so natural and plausible, that it will never want followers.)

4.	P takes P
5. Castles	B to K 2nd
6. Kt takes P	Castles
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 4th
8. B to K 2nd	

(Mr. Morphy is so consummate a master of the openings, that it is always dangerous to impugn his play in them; but in this position we should have preferred retreating the Bishop to Q Kt 3rd.)

8.	P to Q 4th
9. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
11. P to K 5th	B to Q B 4th (ch)
12. K to K R sq	Kt to Q 2nd
13. B to Q 3rd	R to K sq

WHITE (M. P. Morphy).	BLACK (M. de Riviere).
14. B to Q 2nd	Kt to K B sq
15. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
16. Q to K R 6th	Kt to K 3rd

(This is very dangerous, but it is difficult in Black's position to suggest an unobjectionable move.)

17. P to K B 5th	B to K B sq
18. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th

(By playing the Kt to K Kt 2nd, and thus attacking both the K's Pawn and the K B Pawn, M de Riviere would have gained at least a momentary respite from attack. The move made admits, unfortunately, of the immediate advance of White's Pawns.)

19. P to K 6th	K B P takes P
20. P to K B 6th	

(Taking the K Kt P would have been an equally deadly, and perhaps a more expeditious, stroke.)

20.	P to K 4th
21. P to K B 7th (ch)	K to K R sq
22. P takes R and Queens	Q takes Q
23. B takes K Kt P	B takes Q
24. B takes Q	B takes P (ch)
25. K takes B	R takes B
26. Q R to K sq	

And, after a few more moves, Black resigned.

GAME II.

Between Mr. BARNES and Mr. MACKENZIE.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	

(Every phase of this noble début is delightful; and this one not the least so, though it is not quite as curr,ent now as some other forms of the attack.)

9.	Kt to Q R 4th
10. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
11. P to K 5th	P takes P
12. Kt takes P	Castles
13. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
14. Q to K R 5th	P to Q B 3rd
15. Kt to Q 2nd	Q takes Q P
16. Q Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q sq
17. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 3rd
18. B to Q Kt sq	

(A fine move, the full force of which, however, both players appear not to have perceived.)

18.	Kt to Q B 5th

(This, if we mistake not, was a fatal misconception. The only course to avert the mischief threatened was by playing the K B to K B 3rd.)

19. Kt takes Q Kt	

(Here, fortunately, Mr. Barnes overlooked the true line of action, or we should have been deprived of all the interesting play which follows. Had he taken the Bishop with his Rook at once, not even Mr. Mackenzie's ingenuity could have saved the game for half a dozen moves. For example:—

19. R takes B

If White now take the Rook, with Rook, or take the Bishop or Kt with Kt, Black evidently wins forthwith by moving Kt to K Kt 5th. The only move which offers a dim prospect of escape is:—

19.	Q to K 2nd
20. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd (best)
21. Kt takes K Kt	Q takes R

(He has no better move. If he capture the Kt with K B Pawn mate follows immediately.)

22. Q takes K R P	P takes Q
23. Kt to K 7th (ch)	Q takes Kt
24. B mates.)	

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
19.	Q takes Q Kt
20. R takes B	R takes R
21. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K R 5th

(His best resource. If he had played P to K R 3rd, Black would have taken the Kt with his Bishop, and have won the game in three or four moves.)

22. B takes Kt	Q takes Q
23. B takes Q	P to K Kt 3rd
24. B to K B 3rd	R to Q 7th
25. B to K B 6th	B to K B 4th
26. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q 2nd
27. B to Q sq	

(Tempting his adversary to take the Q R Pawn.)

27.	P to K R 3rd
28. Kt to K 4th	R takes Q R P
29. B to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q R 6th
30. B to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
31. B to Q Kt 2nd	R to K B 6th
32. B to K 2nd	R to Q Kt 6th
33. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
34. B to Q R sq	B to K 3rd
35. P to K B 4th	K to B sq
36. P to K B 5th	P takes P
37. P takes P	B to Q B 5th
38. B takes B	P takes B
39. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to K 2nd
40. Kt to K 5th	P to Q B 6th
41. Kt tks Q B P (ch)	K to Q 3rd
42. Kt to Q 4th	Q R to Q Kt sq

(The loss of the exchange or the Pawn was inevitable.)

43. Kt takes R	R takes Kt
44. K to B 2nd	K to Q 4th
45. K to K 2nd	K to K 5th
46. P to K B 6th	P to Q R 4th
47. R to Q B sq	K to Q 5th
48. R takes Q B P	R takes R
49. K to Q 2nd	K to Q B 5th
50. B takes R	P to Q R 5th
51. B to Q R sq	K to Q Kt 6th
52. K to K 3rd	and Black wins.

Her Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. W. N. Massey to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The French Government has sent M. Ferdinand Pouquet on a scientific mission to observe the phenomena of the eruptions of Etna and Vesuvius.

THE PREFACE TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S "HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR."

THE following is the preface to the Emperor Napoleon's "History of Julius Cæsar," as published in the *Moniteur* of Saturday evening:—

The truths of history should be not less sacred than those of religion. If the precepts of Faith lift our souls above the interests of this world, the teachings of history in their turn inspire us with the love of the beautiful and just, with the hatred of all that opposes the progress of mankind. Certain conditions are requisite for these teachings to be profitable. It is needful that the facts should be represented with the most rigorous exactitude, that political and social changes should be philosophically analysed, and that the charm of the details of a public man's life should not divert attention from the political part which he has played, should not cause forgetfulness of his providential mission.

It is too much the habit of writers to present the different phases of history as spontaneous events, without seeking their true origin and their natural deduction in antecedent facts, like the painter who, in reproducing the accidents of nature, seeks only their picturesque effect without being able to demonstrate them scientifically in his picture. The historian should be more than a painter: like the geologist who expounds the wonders of the visible world, he should discover the secret of the transformations of society.

But in writing history how is truth to be attained? By following the rules of logic. We must begin by taking for granted that a great effect is always produced by a great cause, never by a small one; in other words, an accident apparently insignificant is never followed by important results without a pre-existing cause which has allowed this slight accident to produce a great effect. A spark only occasions a great conflagration when it falls upon combustible materials prepared beforehand. Montesquieu thus confirms this idea:—"It is not fortune (he says) which rules the world. . . . There are general causes, moral or physical, which operate in each monarchy to raise, to maintain, or to cast it down; all accidents are subject to such causes, and if the fortunes of a battle, that is to say a particular cause, has ruined a State, there was a general cause to which it was owing that this State should perish by a single defeat. In a word, the principle includes its consequences" (1).

If during a thousand years the Romans came victorious out of the hardest trials and the greatest dangers, there existed a general cause which always rendered them superior to their enemies and prevented defeats and partial disasters from drawing after them the fall of their empire. If the Romans, after displaying to the world the example of a people constituting itself and growing great by liberty, seemed, after Cæsar, to rush blindly into servitude, it was because there existed a general reason which fatally prevented the republic from returning to the purity of its ancient institutions: the new wants and interests of a society in travail required other means to be satisfied. In the same way that logic proves to us the imperious reason of important occurrences, so we must recognise the excellence of an institution in its length of duration, and the proof of a man's genius in his unquestioned influence over his age.

The historian's task consists, therefore, in seeking the vital element which made the force of the institution and the master idea which directed the actions of the man. By following this rule we shall avoid the errors of those historians who gather together the facts handed down by former generations, without classing them according to their philosophical importance; thus oftentimes praising what deserves blame, and leaving in the shade what calls for the full light of day. It is not a minute analysis of Roman organisation which will enable us to understand the duration of so great an empire, but a profound examination of the spirit of its institutions; nor is it the detailed recital of the minor actions of a great man which will reveal to us the secret of his ascendancy, but an attentive study of the great moving principles of his conduct.

When extraordinary deeds proclaim an eminent man of genius, what can be more contrary to common-sense than to attribute to him the passions and sentiments of mediocrity? What can be more false than not to recognise the pre-eminence of those privileged beings who appear from time to time in history like beacons, dispelling the darkness of their epoch and illumining the future? Moreover, to deny this pre-eminence would be to libel humanity by supposing it capable of submitting willingly and permanently to a dominion not based upon true greatness and incontestable utility. Let us be logical, and we shall be just.

Too many historians find it easier to detract from the merits of men of genius than by a generous inspiration to raise themselves to their level by understanding their vast designs. Thus, in the case of Cæsar, instead of showing us Rome torn by civil wars, corrupted by riches, treading under foot its ancient institutions, threatened by powerful peoples—Gauls, Germans, and Parthians—incapable of sustaining itself without a central power stronger, more stable, and more just; instead, I say, of tracing this faithful picture, historians represent Cæsar as meditating from his youth how to obtain supreme power. If he opposes Sylla, if he disagrees with Cicero, if he makes friends with Pompey, it is all on account of that astute foresight which divines only to enslave; if he invades Gaul, it is to acquire wealth by pillage (2) or soldiers devoted to his projects; if he crosses the sea to transport the Roman eagles to an unknown country, the conquest of which will complete that of the Gauls (3), it is to look for pearls which were supposed to exist in the seas of Great Britain (4).

If, after having conquered the formidable enemies of Italy beyond the Alps, he meditates an expedition against the Parthians to avenge the defeat of Crassus, it is, say certain historians, because activity suited his nature, and his health was better in a campaign (5); if he accepts with gratitude from the Senate a laurel crown which he proudly wears, it is to hide his bald head; and finally, if he was murdered by men whom he had loaded with benefits, it was because he wanted to make himself a king—just as though both for contemporaries and posterity he was not greater than any king.

Such, since Suetonius and Plutarch, are the miserable interpretations which people delight to give to the most noble things. But by what sign, then, will you recognise the greatness of a man? Is it not by the empire of his ideas when his principles and his system triumph in spite of his death or defeat? Is it not the characteristic of genius to survive death, and to extend its empire over future generations? Cæsar disappears, but his influence predominates more than it did during his life. His adversary Cicero is forced to exclaim, "Every action of Cæsar, his writings, his words, his promises, have more force since his death than if he were yet living" (6). For centuries after his death it sufficed to tell the world that such was the will of Cæsar, and the world obeyed.

The foregoing sufficiently shows my object in writing this history. That object is to prove that, when Providence raises up such men as Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon, it is for the purpose of tracing out for nations the way in which they should go, of stamping with the seal of genius a new era, and of accomplishing the work of several centuries in a few years. Happy the people who understand and follow their great men! Woe to the people who contemn and resist them! They act like the Jews who crucified the Messiah; they are blind and culpable—blind, for they do not see the impotence of their efforts to suspend the definite triumph of good; culpable, for they retard progress by hampering its prompt and fruitful application. And, in point of fact, neither the murder of Cæsar nor the captivity of St. Helena succeeded in definitively destroying two popular causes, vanquished for a time by a league assuming the mask of liberty. Brutus, in killing Cæsar, plunged Rome into the horrors of civil war; but he did not prevent the reign of Augustus, and he rendered possible those of Nero and Caligula. The ostracism of Napoleon by coalesced Europe failed likewise to prevent the restoration of the Empire; and yet how far off are we now from the great questions settled, the appeased passions, and the legitimate satisfaction given to peoples by the first Empire!

Thus is daily verified since 1815 this prophecy of the captive of St. Helena—"What struggles, what blood, and what years will not be required to realise the good which I wished to do to humanity!" (7)

Palace of the Tuileries, March 20, 1862. NAPOLEON.

(1) Montesquieu—"Grandeur et Decadence des Romains," xviii.
(2) Suetonius—"Cæsar," xxii.
(3) Cæsar resolved to cross into Britain, the inhabitants of which had in almost all the wars aided the Gauls.—"Cæsar," War in Gaul, iv., xx.
(4) Suetonius—"Cæsar," lvii.
(5) Appian—"Civil Wars," i., cx., 326. Schweighauser's edition.
(6) Cicero—"Epistolæ ad Atticum," xiv., x.
(7) What agitations, what civil wars, what revolutions in Europe since 1815! In France, Spain, Italy, Poland, Belgium, Hungary, Greece, and Germany.

A ship, from Swatow to Singapore, was wrecked near the latter place on the 6th of January, when 550 Chinese passengers were drowned.

Major Wodehouse, her Majesty's Consul in the Society Islands, has been appointed Consul at Para, in Brazil. The former office will not be filled up.

Mr. Edward Masterman has consented to preside at the annual festival in support of the funds of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, to be held on the 1st of May, at the Freemasons' Hall.

A course of three lectures will be delivered by the Astronomer Royal, at South Kensington Museum, "On Magnetical Errors, Compensations, and Corrections, with Special Reference to Iron Ships and their Compasses."

Russia has refused consent to the resolutions passed by the International Conference at Geneva for the "neutralisation" of military hospitals and of sick and wounded soldiers in the field. She gives as her reason for this course that her own military hospital and ambulance arrangements are perfect.

From a Parliamentary return recently issued we learn that on the 30th of September last the reformatories in England and Wales, about forty, contained 2585 boys and 666 girls. Of these 183 boys and 51 girls were orphans; 519 boys and 133 girls had lost a father only, and 418 boys and 122 girls had lost a mother only. The fathers of 202 boys and 74 girls had re-married, and the mothers of 197 boys and 35 girls had re-married. At the same date the certified industrial schools contained 638 boys and 212 girls. Fifty boys and 29 girls were orphans. One hundred and eighty-five boys and 66 girls had lost father only; 68 boys and 33 girls had lost mother only. In the case of 28 boys and 9 girls the father had re-married; in the case of 48 boys and 12 girls the mother had re-married.

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"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod-liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure Oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

EDWIN CANTON, ESQ., F.R.C.S.,
Surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital, &c., &c.

"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing DR. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than any other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

OLD MARSALA WINE, guaranteed the finest imported, free from acidity, and much superior to low-priced Sherry. One guinea per doz. A genuine fine old Port, 36s. per dozen. Terms cash. Three dozen, rail paid.—W. D. WATSON, Wine Merchant, 73, Great Russell-street (corner of Bloomsbury-square), W.C. Established 1841.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY V. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d., at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The OCTOBER BREWINGS of the above ALE are now being supplied, in the finest condition, in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TONIC BITTERS,
WATERS' QUININE WINE,
the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence;
an Efficient Tonic,
an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant.
Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wine Merchants,
Confectioners, and others, at 30s. a dozen.
Manufactured by Waters and Williams,
2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London.
Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

PEPSINE.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London, W.C. Pepsine Wine, in bottles, at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each; lozenges, in boxes, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

2280 AGENTS.—HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.—Chemists, Confectioners, &c., are Agents, and supply it in packets. It is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome. This tea therefore secures general preference.

THE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL, 1862,
awarded to any English Manufacturers of
CHOCOLATE and COCOA, was obtained by
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.
Prize Medals, 1851, 1853, 1855, and 1862.

Makers to the Queen and Prince of Wales.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING
is prepared with scrupulous regard to purity, and, being
exceedingly wholesome, is much valued for
Children, with whom it is a universal favourite.

Made by J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.
FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,
in Packets, secured in tinfoil.
The purity, delicacy of flavour, and nutritious properties of this
Cocoa, as well as the great facility with which
it is made, have rendered it a standard article of
General Consumption.
It is equally adapted for Invalids and others, and is highly
approved and strongly
recommended by Medical Men.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.—Homœopathic practitioners, and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into this country there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, homœopathic chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach. For general use Epps's cocoa is distinguished as an invigorating, grateful breakfast beverage, with delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work, "Food and its Adulterations," says:—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles; every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, cocoa stands very much higher than either coffee or tea." Directions:—Two tablespoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup filled with boiling water or milk. Tin-lined ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. labelled packets. Sold by grocers, confectioners, and chemists. Each packet is labelled "J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly; 48, Threadneedle-street; Manufactory, 398, Euston-road, London."

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.
The best aliment for Breakfast.

Yellow wrapper	2s. 0d. per lb.
Chamois ditto	2s. 6d. ,,
Pink ditto	3s. 0d. ,,
Blue ditto	3s. 6d. ,,
Flavoured with Vanille.	
Green wrapper	2s. 6d. per lb.
Lilac ditto	3s. 0d. ,,
Bronze ditto	3s. 6d. ,,
White ditto	4s. 0d. ,,

Sold, in ½ lb. packets, by all respectable Houses.
Wholesale, 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. Recommended by the Analyst in the "Lancet" for making Bread without Yeast, and for Pastry. Sold everywhere.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN
for
Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c.,
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

LETTERS PATENT, 1823. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard-pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has long been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.
First Manufactured A.D. 1742,
or more than
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS.
This well-known brand of Mustard has been sold by the trade of Great Britain for more than a century, and is held in high estimation for its purity and pungency of flavour. The qualities that are recommended for family use are the Double Superfine and the Genuine, both of which can be obtained from most Family Grocers, in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb. each.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.
COLMANS' PRIZE-MEDAL MUSTARD bears their trade mark, the Bull's Head, on each package.
It is the only Mustard which obtained a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, 1862.
For domestic purposes nothing finer can be produced. Their "genuine" and "double superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.
Retailed in every town throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. Colman, 26, Cannon-street, London.

COLMANS' No. 1 INDIGO BLUE is the best article Manufactured for Laundry purposes.
26, Cannon-street, London.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP, dry and fit for use, Railway-carriage free, and no charge for case by the cwt., or 112lb. Strong Yellow, 30s.; excellent ditto, 40s.; for fine fabrics, 46s.; finest Primrose, 48s. per 112lb. Mottled Soaps—Excellent, 42s.; finest made, 48s. per 112lb.—WHITMORE and CRADDOCK, City Soap and Candle Dépôt, 16, Bishopsgate-street, London.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING-INK is by far the best for marking household linen, wearing apparel, &c. Price 1s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Stationers, &c.—NOTICE. The genuine bears the address, "10, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.," upon the label.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, an excellent remedy for Gout and Stomachic Disorders of every kind, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

NICHOLSON and CO., Silkmercers, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, beg to announce that they have just received their first delivery of NEW SILKS, Foreign and British, made for the ensuing Spring. These goods were purchased before the great rise which has just taken place on all silk goods, and comprise an extensive variety of new and elegant Designs in both Black and Colours.
Messrs. N. and Co. have also bought several lots of last year's patterns at about half their original prices—viz., from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per yard. 200 patterns of Silk, representing a Stock of £20,000 in value, sent post-free. Established twenty-one years. No connection with any other firm.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS. Coloured Glacés, 30 shades, from 1s. 4½d. per yard. 200 Patterns post-free.
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS. Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea a Dress. Reversible. 200 Patterns post-free.
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NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS Broché and Chéné Silks, from 1½ guinea. 200 Patterns post-free.
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS. Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyon, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 200 Patterns post-free.
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DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d. Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, directions for measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NICHOLSON'S REGISTERED SHREWS-BURY WATERPROOF CLOAKS, unlike many sold, are really waterproof. Circulars, with hoods, 1 guinea; ditto, with hood and sleeves, £1 5s. 6d. Patterns of the new tweeds of which they are made sent post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK, at 2s. 6½d. the yard, made of bright Italian Silk, with the guarantee for durability of eminent firms in Paris and Lyons. The Silk Department includes all the richest and most costly productions. Patterns sent free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the New Colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.—Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

BLACK SILKS (wear guaranteed), 3 guineas, 3½ guineas, and 4 guineas the Dress of 15 yards.—SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Old Compton-street, and Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS. These Petticoats, now for many years honoured by Royal and Distinguished Patronage, are not to be surpassed for elegance, lightness, and comfort. List of prices on application.
W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at Manufacturers' Prices.
JAMES LINDSAY and CO.
will forward, carriage paid on parcels of £5 and upwards, Single and Double Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Tickings, Huckaback and Diaper Towellings, Glass Cloths, Pantry Towels, &c., &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Patterns and Price-list post-free.
James Lindsay and Co., 18, Donegall-place, Belfast.

RHUMPORE CHUDDAH SHAWLS in all Colours.—FARMER and ROGERS have just received, direct from India, several cases of superb India Shawls, suitable for Wedding Presents. Also, a beautiful variety of full-sized Rhumpore Chuddah Shawls, so much esteemed for their peculiar softness.
171, 173, 175, 179, Regent-street, W.
India Shawls bought and exchanged.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH WAREHOUSES,
by appointment to her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
117, 119, and 127, Regent-street, London, W.
Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Walking and Yachting Jackets, Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers of every description. Shetland Shawls, Veils, and Hose. Serges, Fine Tweeds, and Linsey Woolseys for Ladies' Travelling and Seaside Dresses.
Patterns forwarded free.

NEW SILKS, DRESS FABRICS, &c.
GRANT and GASK invite an inspection of their large collection of new French Fancy SILKS, rich Silk Robes, Court Trains, Satins in all the new colours, Moire Antiques, made-up Skirts, Mantles, Shawls, Evening Dresses, Organdie Muslins, &c.
Several very cheap lots of rich Silk Robes and Fancy Silks, from 2½ to 4½ guineas Full Dress of 14 yards; greatly under value.
Richest Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
Last season's best French Broché Grenadines, reduced to 10½d. per yard; about half the original price.
Odd dress lengths of rich French Silks, proportionately cheap from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard, full width.
Several hundred pieces of French Brilliantines and Printed Cambrics at reduced prices.
PATTERNS FORWARDED FREE.
58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

SANSFLECTUM JUPONS,
15s. 6d. and 18s. 6d.
"Wear admirably well."—Court Journal.
"Like vulcanite or indiarubber."—Queen.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

ONDINA, or WAVED JUPONS,
18s. 6d. and 21s.
"The dress falls in graceful folds."—Morning Post.
"Learned in the art of petticoats."—Le Follet.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

GREAT SALE
of
BERLIN WOOL NEEDLEWORK,
at
GEO. ROOKE'S
City Berlin Wool Warehouse,
75, Newgate-street,
for a few Weeks only.
Fender Stools, Banners, Cushions, Chairs, Slippers, Ottomans, &c.
All at half price. No reserve.

SHIRTS, SEASON 1865. A large variety of new Patterns in fancy Cashmere and Cambric Shirtings, made from the finest materials adapted for Spring and Summer Shirts.—BOWRING, ARUNDEL, and CO., 11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W., London.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Flannel Shirts and Dressing-gowns.
CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London, S.W.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous Property, &c. Highest price given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on. Address Mr. or Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Parcels being sent, Post Office orders remitted. Established 1800.

WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. Mr. or Mrs. A. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-st., Baker-st., W., attends Ladies and Gentlemen privately, to purchase Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c.; or, Parcels being sent, Post Office orders remitted the same day. Est. 64 years. Terms cash.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent the utmost value in cash instantly remitted. Established 1820.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1305.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON.

THE evacuation of Charleston, South Carolina, by the Confederates is one of the most startling events of a campaign which has presented a long succession of surprises. The fact, regarded from a military point of view, is not, perhaps, so important as the capture of Fort Fisher; yet we can hardly wonder that the announcement of it stirred a deeper feeling of satisfaction in the North than any that has shown itself during the progress of the war. The few observations we shall make on it will have reference rather to its moral than to its military or its political bearings. The object of the struggle at its present stage is no longer what it was at its commencement, so far, at least, as the South is concerned. When the first gun was fired against Fort Sumter, there can be no doubt that the seceding States contemplated founding an extensive and extending empire, of which



REOPENING OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN, LATELY RESTORED.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

their peculiar and, as they affirmed, necessary institution was to have been an important element. Such an object, however, it is impossible that the Confederacy can any longer entertain with hope. Slavery, as a social system, has so far suffered by the collision of the two sections of the American people that its extinction, at no very distant date, is morally certain. Such being the case, although the issue of the struggle may involve principles in which our transatlantic kinsmen, whether of the North or South, attach but insignificance, we, as distant spectators, seeing that the broad interests of humanity are no longer at stake, may be excused for doubting whether the order of further strife will not far exceed the evils imposed to be gained by it, and for wishing that we may soon witness the end of bloodshed and devastation. We know not how the fall of Charleston may affect the final balance of political power on the southern coast of America, and do not pretend to be competent to foresee its strategical effects; but there is no point of view from which the event may be regarded which is full of instruction and which is worth serious consideration.

Charleston may be said to have precipitated this war. It cannot, it is true, be proved that but for South Carolina, of which the city of Charleston was the heart, Mr. Lincoln's election in 1860 might not have led to the eventual secession of the Slave States; but, at least, it should not be borne in mind that South Carolina set the example. She did so, and by accident, but on calculation. Her temper had inclined her in that direction for many years past. She had used her influence to precede in it those of former occasions when secession or self-will had been crossed by President or Congress. By means of she stave-off to overleave all legitimate opposition. We neither affirm nor deny her right as a State to take the position she did; but when no fair fact that she could allege was with inconsiderate haste. For awhile, the policy of which she may be said to have been not merely the advocate but the author was accepted by the majority of the people of the United States, whose haste insisted upon submission to the decisions of that majority, when they chanced to be with whose leadly than South Carolina. Then came the unfavorable election of 1860, by which the political supremacy of the South was, for a time being at an end, and secession was determined. What might have followed that popular victory had it been accepted we can only conjecture; but the election itself could hardly be regarded as an invasion of the sovereignty of the Southern States. Not a single act had yet been done, nor a profession had yet been made, inimical to State rights, and South Carolina declared for secession, and was soon followed in that course by several of her sister States. Her precipitancy was the more upon the North, because it was unlooked for a time, with forbearance. Ordinary patience, tact, and statesmanship on the part of Secessia might probably then have averted further strife without the exchange of a single shot; for there was not then such a show of union in the North as to make us forbode the South to believe that a peaceful separation might be practicable.

Things were in this critical but not altogether hopeless position when Charleston took into her own hands to bring to an abrupt decision the alternative of peace or war. She attacked Fort Sumter, and from that act what a long train of miseries has proceeded! What a sea of tears and blood has resulted from that first concession! What an amount of destruction has been brought down upon both sections of the then most prosperous republic! What a huge conflagration of passion has been kindled! For all these things South Carolina and Charleston are responsible. Thousands of brave men and women on both sides, who had no participation in that act, but upon whom the terrible consequences have fallen, have since bewailed the impatience and imperious pride that needlessly and hastily flung back the flood-gates of civil war. Even from that moment to this none have been able to close, and through which an inundation of woe has swept to cover the face of the land with wreck and death.

Remembering all this, one cannot regard the fall of Charleston has sent a thrill of sensation through the North, nor that the officers of the Federal Government took possession of the already ruined city with a feeling of satisfaction that poetic justice had at length overtaken the first transgressor, and to be conscious of that feeling. We know too well how, in all such calamities, the innocent suffer with the guilty; and how, with the perpetrators of the crime alone, but also those who would have prevented it if they could, share the doom which it has entailed. But we do see in the retribution which has befallen Charleston enough to make us pause and ponder. It does present to our minds some suggestions, wholly uncoloured by party feeling, to which we think attention may be profitably given.

The old proverb says, "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost." Upon the principles of mankind, expressed in these few words, discloses to us one of the laws which characterise the moral government of the world. Those who rely on the power of cursing—or, otherwise expressed, on words of menace, outbursts of passion, and impatient and violent declarations—rely upon the reed which, when it breaks, pierces the hands of such as lean upon it. South Carolina, on any question into which her passions entered, disdained reasoning. An unreasoning fettishism was her will was her main argument. Her social structure had nurtured in her habits of despotic command, and she freely expressed them. It will not do. It never has done. It is as certain of bringing round its own retribution as is that what men sow they will reap. The fate of Charleston, now desolate and in ruins, is but another historical illustration, added to many foregoing ones, that at reason, law, and justice cannot be set at defiance, by however strong a will, with ultimate impunity.

It is worthy of note, moreover, that to Charleston has been vouchsafed the gratification of falling heroically. Her children were quite as brave as others; but circumstances conspired to render her fate an ingloricus one. She who first the first gun in this awful war was finally taken possession of in a manner humiliating to her pride. No one will forget her successful defence of herself at an earlier period; yet no one will associate with her end a sentiment of enthusiastic admiration. Almost before Europe has given a week's reflection to the consequences of her having been abandoned, the fact is almost lost sight of, having been obliterated by the later tidings that South Carolina is henceforth a province of the Republic. Her ruin will be crowded with the ships of all nations. And her last state of prosperity will, we devoutly trust, bury her first in forgetfulness.

THE REOPENING OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

SUNDAY, illustrations of the exhumation of St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the munificence of Mr. Benjamin Guinness, who has lately completed at his great cost, have at his own cost, were published in our Impression of last week. The view of the exterior of the cathedral and that of the new choir-gate were engraved from photographs taken by Messrs. Millard and Robinson, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin. The illustration on our front page is from a sketch by Mr. T. Wakeman, architect of Mr. Guinness's works. The choir is occupied by the canons in the choir of the cathedral upon the occasion of the opening service on Friday, the 24th ult., which was given in a brief account in our last. The congregation was very numerous and including many persons of rank and distinction. The bishops who attended were the Lord Primate, Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishops of Meath, Derry, Down and Connor, Tuam, Ossory, Cork, and Limerick. The Bishop of Kildare was absent. The clergy represented by Lords Bradford, Farnham, and Granard. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Attorney-General, the Master of the Rolls, and the Provost and Vice-Provost of Trinity College were present. The Lord Mayor and Corporation were Lord Powerscourt, Lord Mayo, Lord Charlemont, and Lord Massey. Hugh, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Talbot, Lady Lyndon, Lady Mayo, Lady Charlemont, Lady Otho Fitzgerald, Lady Powerscourt, and others. The Lord Mayor came in his coler, attended by the civic officers, some of whom bore the insignia of the Corporation, and took their seats in the pew specially reserved for him. The Lord Lieutenant and the town councillors were present likewise in their robes. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, and the Order of St. Patrick, was accompanied by Lady Wodehouse and by three daughters of Lord Carew. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, on the left of the central nave, and immediately in front of the choir. The Lord Lieutenant, attended by his state officers, proceeded to the nave in procession, chanting the 68th Psalm to the tune of "Hanover," and the Lord Primate read the first collect, a full choral service was performed, with Tallis's responses. The anthem was the 122nd Psalm, which has been used in the Church ever since the days of Laud. After the Litany had been intoned by the Rev. Dr. Todd, the Archdeacon of Dublin, "Lo, children and heirs," from "The Messiah," was given with great skill. The Communion service was performed by the Lord Primate, and the Rev. Dr. Graves, in D; who sang in admirable style by the choir. The Gospel having been read by the Lord Primate, the Nicene Creed (Rogers, in D) was sung. The Archbishop of Dublin preached a sermon, in the course of which he made an allusion to Mr. Guinness's good work, which we have already quoted. At the conclusion of the sermon the 100th Psalm was given splendidly by the full choir, with organ accompaniment. The offertory anthem was then intoned, each clergyman in a voluntary on the organ, concluding with the sentence (sung by the choir) "God is not unrighteous that He will forget your works and labours that proceedeth of love." (Hedbeud). Jackson's "Te Deum" in A was then performed in harmonies, followed by Dr. Rogers's "Te Sanctus," sung finely by the choir. The Lord Primate pronounced the benediction, which Kendrick harmonised by Goss. Equally crowded was the building in the afternoon, when the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, after the sermon, was sung the anthem "God is gone up" (Croft), which terminated the ceremonials of the day.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Prince Arthur passed through Paris last week on his way to the Pyrenees. He had a visit to the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries, who afterwards went, with the Prince, to the Opera Comique to hear the British Embassy.

The Empress Dowager of Nigna has delivered to the Empress a diploma of membership of the Academy of Political Economy at Milan.

Monday's Moniteur announces the arrival of Mr. Adams, Minister upon the Emperor and Prince Imperial the collar of the new Order of the Mexican Eagle.

The address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, of which it was announced the presentation to the Corps Législatif on Monday. The discussion on the address was fixed for Tuesday.

Monday's Moniteur says that "Le Juif Polonais" de Jules Cesar" was published in Paris last Saturday. This, however, is only the first part of the entire edition appears this week.

The Emperor has conferred the Legion of Honour on M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, which fills more than three pages of the official journal, and gives very full and interesting particulars of the various and obligatory primary instruction. M. Duruy concludes by suggesting that, to the Legislature, "we have the right to expect from the country to popular initiative, the enforcement of the law may be left to the government. If the municipal councils, which, by a decree declaimed the report as official, stating that it merely expressive distinctive opinion of the writer, and not the views or the basis of the scheme which the Government is about to propose to the Legislature. There is in consequence of this article appearing, M. Duruy tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted.

The Emperor, having done a good deal to set Paris architecturally in order, has addressed a letter of prefecture. The Emperor announcing the following measures of public utility at Lyons:—The abolition of the Rue Mercière, the Rue Confort, and the houses surrounding the suburb of Croix Rousse, the widening of the approaches to the Archbishop's palace, the establishment of a square in the suburb of La Guillotière, and of another near the Grand Hôpital Militaire.

The elections to the Presbyterian Council took place in Paris, on Wednesday, when 1,000 voters have voted. Guyon was re-elected by 1278 votes against 1288 obtained by M. Barbeau.

The racing season in France began on Sunday at La Marche, and was attended by a large number of people.

The first meeting of the Telegraphic Conference was held at the Foreign Office last week, under the presidency of M. Bouyer de Lloys. Sixteen States were represented these—Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Hamburg, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Wirtemberg. In England, the telegraphic system being wholly independent of the Government, we have, of course, no part to take in the Conference. A commission has been appointed to prepare the new code of telegraphic regulations for the regulation of the telegraphic system of the Continent.

A treaty of commerce between France and the Hanse Towns has been signed. It will come into operation on the 1st of July.

The Marquis de Montholon has been appointed Minister of Treasury at Washington, in place of the Marquis de Chateaugontard, who has resigned; and Mr. Benjamin Stone, of Manchester, is French Consul in Mexico.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has submitted to the Emperor a scheme for the creation of new diplomatic agents who will bear the title of "Diplomatic Controllers," and will rank above the Secretaries of Embassy.

A despatch from Admiral Mauroes, published in the *Moniteur*, announces that a small detachment of soldiers, marines, and Algerian sharpshooters, under the command of the captain of the frigate Guerin, having been abandoned by the Mexican troops, by whom they were escorted, were captured at San Pueblo, by the Juniata, after a bloody skirmish.

SPAIN.

The Senate has resolved to thank the Queen for calling the Cortes back to the Senate.

Marshal Narvaez has held before the Congress the treaty of peace with Peru, the Chili, and the Republic of the United States of Columbia.

The Finance Committee of the Congress approve of the bill introduced by the Minister of Finance.

Senor Fernandez Alvarez, a member of the Ministerial party, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 153 to 91 votes. Senor Rios Rosas was the Opposition candidate.

PORTUGAL.

After an ineffectual attempt by the Marquis de Sa da Bandiera to form an Administration on the basis of Monday, the 6th inst. had been accepted the premiership, taking the Marquis as his Minister of War. The Cabinet, therefore, is now formed as follows:—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke de Loulé; Interior, Marquis of Rabagaon; Justice, Senhor Alves de Gouveia; Finance, Antonio Franzemeire; War, Marquis de Sa da Bandeira; Finance, Senhor Carlos de Carvalho.

ITALY.

The King has left Milan for Florence.

The Chamber of Deputies has begun the discussion of the proposal to abolish capital punishment. The Minister of Justice declared himself in favour of the abolition in principle; but he did not think the present condition of public safety allowed of an immediate abolition.

The Minister of Finance sent a letter, last week, to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Reichsrath, in which he offered, on the part of the Government, to increase the budget for 1865 by 20,000,000 florins (£2,000,000) on condition that the Government should, during the present session of the Reichsrath, be allowed to employ the sum for one department of the public service in any other branches of the Administration. On Wednesday last the session of the military budget was concluded, and the reduction of 20,000,000 florins was carried by a majority of 15 votes. The sentences positively that the state of siege in Cattlin will be raised on the 1st of April.

PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with their youngest child, left Berlin on Wednesday week for Stettin, where they will reside during their visit.

The Chamber of Deputies have a new ground of complaint against the Government. The Landrath (or Prefect) of the historic district of Jylen lately issued a circular requiring a Government candidate, and after the French fashion, on the elections. This was complained of in the Chamber; but the Minister of the Interior, so far from disclaiming the act of the Landrath, highly commended it, and expressed a hope that all officers would follow his example and themselves take part in the same cause. Great indignation was felt at this declaration.

The new Governor of the Duchies, addressed to the Provincials in reference to the duchies has arrived in Berlin, and remove alleges that it is entirely unfavourable to the Germans set up by Prussia.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg telegram says the assembly of the nobles of the Government of Pultowa has unanimously passed resolutions similar to those agreed to at Moscow. A deputation was appointed to ask the Emperor to convoke the States-General.

The difficulty between the Porte and Persia is becoming serious.

Advices from Candia to the 21st ult., in which, it is said, 400 lives were lost.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to the 22nd ult., at which time gold was quoted at 171.

Charleston, the capital of South Carolina, has been surrendered. We were able to announce the capture of a portion of our Impression last week. This city, the most important of the ports next to New Orleans of the Southern seaports, where the first shot of the war was fired, and which for nearly four years was the stronghold of the power of the Southern army, assisted by a considerable land force, is now garrisoned by Federal troops. Charleston was evacuated by the Confederates on the night of the 17th and occupied by the Federals on the morning of the 18th ult.

In April, 1861, Fort Sumter, at that time occupied by a Federal garrison, was besieged by the people of Charleston, and compelled after a bombardment of some hours, but which occasioned no loss of life. Fort Sumter, on the 14th of February, 1865, the flag of the United States never waved either on that fort or in the town. Situated in the centre of the harbour, and partly by a desire to gain one of the principal Confederate strongholds, the North opened no efforts to gain possession of Charleston. Expedition after expedition was organised by the Federals, the object, invariably both expressly to run the gauntlet of the fire from the forts by which the entrance to the harbour is defended, and to land troops and men inverted and new engines of destruction designed for the special purpose of carrying fire on the city which had so provoked the Federal wrath. But ironclads, Parrott guns, and Greek fire were alike useless. They failed to reduce the defences, and the Federals entered the town of Fort Sumter, and the besieging army was passively encamped about its instrumentality. Charleston was abandoned because the successes of a General who had never appeared before it were rendering the siege necessary, and the ironclads entered its harbour and a few days after the Federal troops in streets without firing a shot.

On the 15th ult. Sherman appeared before Columbia, and, having forded the town from the south side of the river on which it stands, commenced the work of active struggle. On the following day the outposts of the Federal army reached the Kingsville Junction, twenty miles northward of Columbia, and thus severed the connection of the railroads communicating with the eastern portions of South Carolina.

Intelligence of these events having been transmitted to Charleston, the evacuation of that town was effected on the night of the 17th ult., and on the following morning the Federal troops entered without opposition. The garrison, to the number of two hundred, with which the fortifications were armed, fell into the hands of the Federals, after, however, having been spiked, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, and some piece of war. The retreating Confederates, however, left as little for the enemy as they could possibly help. Large stores of cotton, tobacco, provisions, and ammunition depots, blew up their ironclads and other vessels in the backyards, and destroyed the railway bridges leading from the town. The upper portion of the city was also intentionally, or accidentally, set on flames, and 6000 bales of cotton are supposed to have been burnt. The Confederate forces had quitted the city before the besiegers entered, and no attempt was made to molest them in their retreat. The motives which led to the abandonment of Charleston are manifest. Cut off from the rest of the Confederacy, its capture became inevitable, and its abandonment furnished the only way by which the army to which the defence was intrusted could be saved from destruction. The Confederates, after leaving the city, encamped in a north-westerly direction.

Abandon Sherman has probably his advantage in the centre of

South Carolina. Beauregard, on leaving Columbia, retreated rapidly towards Charlotte, a railway centre in North Carolina, about eighty-five miles nearly due north of Columbia. Sherman's column lost no time in following the Confederates up, and at last accounts was thirty miles north of Columbia.

At Wilmington, too, the Federals have been successful. On the 19th of February General Schofield, assisted by Admiral Porter, assaulted and carried Fort Anderson, the garrison making good their retreat. The fall of Wilmington, we are told, appeared certain.

From Newbern and various other points strong forces have started to operate on the railways, and in Western Virginia another raid was preparing. In Alabama General Thomas was, it is said, making arrangements to prevent Hood's army from going to the Carolinas. Some 10,000 men have, however, left to reinforce Beauregard.

No active movements had taken place before Petersburg, but a strong impression prevailed that Lee would evacuate that place and fall back to Lynchburg, where he would be joined by Beauregard and such other Confederate forces as could make their way to him.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Upper House of the Canadian Parliament has voted, by forty-five to fifteen, in favour of the confederation scheme. An address will be presented to the Queen based upon the resolutions of the Conference.

The Legislative Assembly, while in Committee of Supply, voted, without a division, 50,000 dols. for the purpose of reimbursing the St. Albans banks for the losses they sustained by the Confederate raiders.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

S. Scott, Esq., of Sundridge Park, Bromley, and Cavendish-square, has sent £500 for the schools being built for the parish of St. Mary, Plaistow, Kent.

On Tuesday, the 21st ult., the village church of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, beautifully situated under the Cotswold Hills, was re-opened by the Bishop of the diocese.

The professorship of mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, vacant by Professor Boole's death, has been conferred on a Cambridge Senior Wrangler, Mr. R. Romer, of Trinity Hall.

The Prince of Wales has contributed £25 towards the erection of the new buildings of the Cambridge Union Society. In addition to the Chancellor's subscription of £100, the High Steward, Lord Powys, has given £100. The subscription already amounts to over £2500.

The suit instituted by the Bishop of Norwich against the Rector of Claydon for officiating at Brother Ignatius's monastery—an unlicensed and unconsecrated place—terminated in the Court of Arches on Monday. The rev. defendant was condemned in costs, and admonished not to repeat the offence.

A committee, consisting of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Archbishop of York, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Argyll, the Lord Advocate, M.P.; Sir D. Brewster, and other gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late Sir William Hamilton, Bart. The intention is to found in the University of Edinburgh a philosophical fellowship bearing his name. The late Baronet was professor of logic and metaphysics in that university.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has announced his intention of holding a general ordination in the cathedral church of Gloucester on Sunday next. On the same day the Archbishop of Canterbury will hold an ordination at Croydon; the Bishop of Chester, at Chester; the Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon; the Bishop of Oxford, at Cuddesdon; the Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester; and the Bishop of St. David's, at Abergwili Church, near Carmarthen.

The special Sunday services, which by command of her Majesty are celebrated during Lent every year in the Chapels Royal, began on Sunday. At the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the sermon at the twelve o'clock service was preached by Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the sermon in the morning was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; and in the afternoon, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England. The Bishop of London (as Dean of the Chapels Royal) will preach the sermon in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday afternoon next (to-morrow); and the Bishop of Ely on Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst. The Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, will preach there to-morrow morning.

A meeting was held at Lambeth Palace on Tuesday—the Bishop of Winchester in the chair—to concert measures for the increase of church accommodation in the diocese, more especially in the three rural deaneries of Southwark, Lambeth, and Streatham. The Bishop stated the amount of church extension that had taken place since his accession to the see, and the need there was for still greater extension. He pointed out the rapid increase in the population, and the want of wealthy residents among them, showing the need of help from the outer districts. The meeting was also addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Broderick, and others. The Rev. Mr. Lingham read a list of subscriptions, at the head of which stood the name of the Bishop of Winchester for £2000, in addition to which his Lordship had given, during the last three years, £13,200 for increasing the endowments of poor benefices in his diocese, especially in the metropolitan portion of it, besides an annuity of £3200 a year for the period of his life for the same object. Amongst the other names on the list were the Archbishop of Canterbury for £100 annually; Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., £1500; Mr. C. Bevan, of the same firm, £300; Mr. P. Cazenove, £500; Mr. Cubitt, M.P., £500; Mr. H. W. Peck, £525; Messrs. Polt, of Southwark, £300; Mr. Tilson, £300; Mr. Scovill, of Southwark, £100; Messrs. Eastwood, £200; Messrs. Easton, £100; Mr. C. Few, £100; Mr. J. H. Foster, £100; and Mr. T. Grissell, £100. The total subscription was stated at nearly £9000.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. A. Joseph, Incumbent of St. John's, Chatham, to be Rural Dean of Rochester; Rev. W. Hill, Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Leicester, to be Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. M. Day to St. Swithin's, Worcester; Rev. H. B. Greenwood to Sutton-on-Derwent; Rev. R. W. S. Hicks to Kirk Smeaton; Rev. T. Ramsbotham to Heywood, Lancashire. *Vicarages:* Rev. W. Cholmeley to South Walsham St. Mary, Norfolk; Rev. C. H. Collier to St. Neot's, Huntingdon; Rev. H. H. Minchin, Rector of Wormley, to Woodford-cum-Membris. *Incumbencies:* Rev. G. Bennett to St. George's, Campden-hill, Kensington; Rev. H. M. Wightwick, Missionary Clergyman of the London Diocesan Home Mission, to the new district of St. Anne, Hoxton; *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. Barton to Plaitford, Wilts; Rev. Alan Greenwell to St. James, Haydock, Chester; Rev. F. C. T. Hobbins, Chaplain to the Derbyshire Infirmary, to Butley, Suffolk. *Curacies:* The Rev. C. E. Bowden to St. Peter's, Vauxhall; Rev. J. Godson to Bampton, Farringdon; Rev. E. B. Prince to St. Paul's, Rondebosch, Cape Town. The Rev. E. R. Colby to be Bodleian Lecturer at St. Paul's, Exeter. Rev. W. T. Thornhill Webber to be Missionary Curate of the Upper Liberty of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Rev. E. Godson to be Chaplain of the County Lunatic Asylum, Shepton Mallet.—*Guardian.*

PERCENTAGES TO SERVANTS.—A "West-End Firm" writes to the *Times* that the publication of the letter from the Duke of Sutherland on the subject of percentages to servants has already begun to bear fruit; and they inclose for publication a letter they have just received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which they have permission to publish:—

"Marlborough House, Pall-mall, Feb. 11.

"Gentlemen,—The Prince of Wales having understood that a practice prevails of tradesmen offering to servants a percentage on the amount of their bills, and concluding that every tradesman would lend his co-operation in putting down a practice dishonest in itself, and equally prejudicial to the interests of his employer and himself, has desired me to inform you that he has directed me to discharge from his service every servant who may receive, and to cease employing every tradesman who may pay, such a percentage, or who may make a present of any kind in consideration of his Royal Highness's custom.

"I am, your obedient Servant, W. KNOLLYS."

Some conscience-stricken servant has sent £5 to the Duke of Sutherland, "returned percentage money."

Mr. Somerset Beaumont, M.P., has been placed on the International Commission to proceed to Vienna to inquire into the commercial relations between Great Britain and Austria.

The Queen has appointed Augustus Henry Mounsey and Richard Temple Godman Kirkpatrick, Esqs., Third Secretaries, to be Second Secretaries in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

The King of Bavaria has sent to Baron Liebig an autograph letter, in which his Majesty thanks the Baron for declining, in the most self-sacrificing manner, an invitation to accept a position offered him at the Berlin University. Accompanying the letter is the Cross of Commander in the Order of Merit of Holy St. Michael.

In Jamaica, and indeed in most of the West India Islands, cotton is being grown to a considerable extent. The quality is equal to the ordinary American and Egyptian, and last year's crop was sold for 3s. 6d. and 4s. per lb. It is satisfactory to find that there is no lack of labourers, who are willing to work for less than it would cost to purchase and maintain slaves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The post of Constable of the Tower of London, vacant by the death of Viscount Combermere, is not to be refilled.

Lord Enfield, M.P., is announced to preside at the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum, to be held on the 25th of April.

The new building of the Sailors' Home, Well-street, London Docks, is to be opened, shortly after Easter, by the Prince of Wales.

The performances at the Bijou Theatre in aid of King's College Hospital have produced a contribution of £130 to its funds.

The tramways which have hitherto occupied the centre of the road of the new Westminster Bridge are being removed, to be reconstructed on each side the road, near the footways.

The Secretary of the Royal Academy has given the usual notice that pictures and sculpture for exhibition must be sent in by Tuesday, the 4th of April.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Metropolitan Board to open the main drainage works, and Tuesday, the 4th of April, is appointed for the ceremony.

A lady, who declines to give any name, has paid into the hands of Mr. Edward Masterman, treasurer to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £1000 towards the funds of that charity.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next—Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., president, in the chair—papers will be read "On Stereoscopic Maps, taken from Models of Mountainous Countries," by F. Galton, Esq., F.R.S.; and "On the Gradual Desiccation of South-Western Africa," by James Fox Wilson, Esq.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress (Miss Hale) entertained, on Tuesday, the Aldermen, Deputies, and Common Councilmen for the wards of Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Broad-street, Bread-street, Candlewick, Castle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, and Cordwainers at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The invited guests were about 200 in number.

The first rehearsal for the choral meeting of 5000 voices, to be held at the Crystal Palace on the 10th of May next, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin, was held at Exeter Hall on Saturday last. There was a full attendance, representatives from upwards of 130 schools being present, the whole of the anthems, choruses, and part-songs practised being taken with great spirit.

Conductor Cotterell, of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, was yesterday week presented with a silver medal, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the inhabitants of Westminster to James Cotterell, conductor of the Horseferry-road fire-escape, for his great exertions in rescuing 173 persons from the school-room in Great Peter-street, Westminster, at the accident which occurred on January the 26th, 1865."

A testimonial was presented on Monday evening to Sir Rowland Hill, at his residence, Hampstead, by a deputation from Liverpool. It consisted of three pictures, selected by Sir Rowland Hill himself. They were "Sunset at Venice" (Cocke), "The Bass Rock" (Stanfield), and "The Hunt of the Deer" (Creswick). In the earlier portion of the evening Sir Rowland entertained the deputation (Messrs. Rathbone, C. E. Rawlings, and Livingstone) and a number of other gentlemen at dinner.

The great body of Wesleyan Methodists have to lament the death of their president, the Rev. William Thornton, at his residence, London. On Sunday morning he rose, in his usual health. About ten o'clock he expressed a hope that he should spend a happy Sabbath; but in less than an hour he was dead. The rev. gentleman had been for many years editor of the Wesleyan Methodist publications, and occasionally officiated in most of the principal chapels in London.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund took place on Wednesday, at the society's offices, Adelphi-terrace. During the past year there had been forty-eight grants, amounting in the whole to £1490. Six of these were £10 grants, four grants of £15, eight of £20, eight of £25, seven of £30, six of £40, six of £50, one of £60, and two of £100 each. The Archbishop of York will preside at the annual dinner, which is fixed to take place on the 10th of May next, at the Albion.

The fifty-second anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, was held at the London Tavern yesterday se'nnight—Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., in the chair. Since the general meeting of 1864, seventy children have left the asylum, two have died, ninety-two have been admitted—viz., five by purchase, one under the Partis presentations, one under that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and eighty-five by election. At the present time there are 479 children under the protection of the charity. The subscriptions amounted to about £1500.

The births of 2242 children—1125 boys and 1117 girls—were registered last week in London. In the corresponding week of ten years, 1855-64 the average number, with a correction for increase of population, was 2115.——The deaths in London, returned for the week, were 1482, against a corrected average (for the ninth week of the year) of 1489. Eighty-one deaths were referred to whooping-cough and sixty-seven to typhus. Bronchitis continues to decline. In the week that ended Feb. 4 it rose to 339 fatal cases; in that which ended March 4 the number was 206. Seven persons died at the age of ninety years and upwards. The oldest was ninety-six years of age, and was a pensioner of Greenwich Hospital. A horse-keeper died of glanders, after nine weeks' illness, in King's College Hospital.

The anniversary dinner of the supporters of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held on Tuesday night at the London Tavern—Mr. Göschen, M.P., in the chair—when about 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The secretary, previous to reading the list of subscriptions, announced that an old friend of the institution, Mr. Hath, having announced his intention of giving £100 towards the building-fund, on the condition that nine other governors would subscribe the same, that amount had been subscribed, and that, in addition, £400 had been collected in contributions of £100 each, on the condition that the residue should be made up to £500 by the 8th of March, and he ardently hoped that the remaining £100 would be subscribed that evening. He then read the list of contributions, amounting in the whole to upwards of £4000. The secretary, thanks to the kindness of Mr. J. Figgins, was able to state in the course of the evening that the additional £100 had been contributed.

A lecture on the subject of "Early Breech-loaders" was delivered at the United Service Institution, on Monday evening, by Mr. John Latham. The lecturer has been long engaged examining and studying the various applications of the principle of breech-loading, both foreign and British, and especially those found in the arms preserved in the museums of Woolwich and the Tower; and the results of his researches are not a little curious and important when it is a pressing question which is the best form of breech-loading for the British Army. Mr. Latham began by showing that breech-loading, so far from being, as popularly supposed, a modern invention, is in reality of great antiquity; and that the earliest breech-loaders, instead of being, as has been stated, of French, are of English origin. He then traced the successive stages of the invention from the time of Edward III. down to the introduction of the present system for sporting arms. By means of lucid description and a series of admirable drawings, it was proved that every modern system of breech-loading, even that by Sir William Armstrong, and the extension of the principle to revolvers, and for which numerous patents have been obtained, have had earlier prototypes; and, more than this, that it is very possible that at least one of the old mechanical contrivances may, owing to recent improvements in ammunition, be found more advantageous than any yet proposed for adoption. This lecture is to be published, with others by the same gentleman, in the *Journal* of the institution.

The annual general meeting and election of the Printers' Pension Society was held on Monday at the London Tavern—Mr. W. Clowes in the chair. The report stated that the society in all its branches had greatly progressed during the past year. Hitherto the society had not been able to receive gifts of real property, but a Royal charter of incorporation had now been obtained, and the committee recommended an amalgamation of the Printers' Almshouse Fund with the Pension Society, in order that the former might share in the advantages of the charter. The proceeds of the last anniversary dinner, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Dickens, had been £543. The annual subscriptions had amounted to £659, and the life subscriptions to £781, both showing a large increase on the two preceding years. The total receipts during the year had been £1894, and the expenditure £1826. The amount paid to pensioners during the year had been £881. The amount of funded property belonging to the society was £11,549. The number of pensioners now on the fund was seventy-two, of whom forty-seven were widows, and the number benefited by the society since its establishment was 267. A resolution was adopted authorising the committee to take the necessary steps for amalgamating the Almshouse Fund with the Pension Society. There were eight pensioners to be elected from a list of thirty-one candidates—eleven males and twenty females.

LAW AND POLICE.—Lord Chelmsford delivered, in the House of Lords, on Wednesday, an important judgment, arising out of a salvage case, in connection with the shipwreck of the Fusilier. By his Lordship's judgment it is settled that the salvors of human life from a wreck are entitled to reward as well as the salvors of property, and that the owners of cargo are bound to pay the rateable proportion of the reward claimed for saving the passengers and crew.

The King of Sweden is stated to have invited the Prince of Wales and Prince Napoleon to visit the great encampment of the Swedish and Norwegian troops, which is to be formed at the latter end of the summer.

A supplementary estimate in the civil services issued on Monday presents an item of £175,650 required to defray the second moiety of the charge payable by Great Britain for the redemption of the Scheldt toll.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WITH the collapse of the Alexandra Park Meeting, of course from "circumstances entirely beyond the control" of the directors, West Drayton has suddenly sprung into being, with £600 added for its two days. Fordham won five races for Mr. Ten Broeck, and picked his ground well in the heavy parts of the course. Balder, who was supposed to have gone for a line for Emblematic, gave 10 lb. to the winner, Merrimac by Stockwell, and was second; old Bridegroom a bad third. L'Africain was, as the Brothers Davenport observe of themselves, "the passive instrument of some most astounding phenomena." He opened at 5 to 1 in the betting, and suddenly fell back to 20 to 1, no takers. At the end of half a mile he had such a lead that it seemed impossible to catch him; he then refused a fence, and then he went the wrong side of a flag; and everybody said he was very dangerous for Liverpool. Grand Falconer, the first of the St. Albans stock, came out at Lincoln, but did not run forward. He was bought for 220 gs. at the last Royal sale.

Mr. Samuel Sheward, sen., one of the celebrated old London horse-dealers, died last week, in his seventy-second year. He lived in Green-street; and he was not long in following his friend Mr. Anderson. He was what is called a good "nagsman" rather than a hunting dealer. In fact, he never went with hounds, but merely rode his horses in the park or drove them in his break, at which he was a great adept. His business was a very quiet, respectable one in riding and carriage horses. With the trade he did very little, but he had some very good names of noblemen and others on his books, which were found there year after year.

The Duke of Beaufort's have had very fine sport this season, and hunted 119 days, besides being stopped for twenty-nine by frost. On the whole, they have only had four bad days, and killed 65½ brace of foxes, and run 20½ brace to ground. Of the foxes whose sex they have been able to ascertain, thirty-nine brace were dogs and 18½ brace vixens. There seems a strong probability that, if a reasonable sum be collected, Mr. Morris will keep on the hounds, engage a huntsman, and establish kennels in a more central part of the county. To the shame of the once great Shropshire—the county of Mr. Corbet, Tom Moody, and Trojan, as well as of Sir Bellingham Graham and Will Staples—be it spoken, they have been giving their master £300 a year—scarcely enough, as the Hon. R. C. Hill said, "to feed half the hounds." Already £700 a year is promised, and the hounds are withdrawn from sale.

It is stated that the winner of the Waterloo Cup belongs to Mr. Robert Graham, of Abbot's Lodge, Penrith. Cumberland, which also ran up with Judge and Sunbeam, has thus, like its neighbouring county of Dumfriesshire, taken the cup three times—viz., with Judge, Maid of the Mill, and Meg. The cup was established in 1836, and Metaine, Fly, Bugle, Empress, Earwig, Bloomsbury, Priam, Major, Speculation, Titania, Harlequin, Senate, Shade, Magician, Cerito, Hughie Graham, Cerito, Cerito, Sackcloth, Judge, Protest, King Lear, Nevile, Clive and Selby (divided), Maid of the Mill, Canaradzo, Roaring Meg, Chloe, King Death, and Meg have been the winners. Scarcely any of the Waterloo dogs went to Ashdown, except Jacob, St. George, Henchman, and Don Felix; and the former, which was lent by Mr. J. Jardine to the Ladies Craven, divided the Craven Cup with Scylla by Sea Foam. Old Rebe fell back on her county, and beat Deodora in the run up for the Holme Lacy Stakes at the Hereford meeting. The Scottish National, at which we trust to meet Calabaroono again, promises to have a fine entry; but we regret to hear that Mr. Bowles has resigned the secretaryship at Ashdown.

The first day at Liverpool brought out Stanton again in such form over the hurdles that at night he had the call of everything, bar Emblematic, for the steeplechase. Chapel Royal, the Nottingham winner, gave 10lb. to Proserpine (a 260-guinea purchase at Mr. Blenkiron's sale), but wholly failed in his effort to cut her down. Wandering Minstrel and Nu made a fine struggle for the cup, and the general impression was that Carroll outrode "Jemmy" Grimshaw. Short races—where, as the other jockeys say, "he claps the spurs into his horse at the post, and then we never see him no more"—are the latter's especial forte.

Wednesday was very fine, but cold. The grass ground was beautiful going, but the backers of the heavy weights looked with dismay at the amount of plough, especially in the long stretch by the canal-side, which had the most awkward fence of the day. The Grand Stand was so crowded that people were fain to mount the top of the verandah; and it is said that Mr. Topham never took so much money before. Twenty-three went to the post for the great race, but Acrobat was unfortunately left there in a fit of kicking. Lord Coventry declared to win with Emblematic, and she and her own sister, Emblem, both chestnuts by Teddington and winners of this race in 1863-64, created great interest as they were led round the inclosure. Emblem was one of the first over the water-jump, which was taken without a mistake; and Emblematic, who got off about twentieth, was seventh or eighth, and fit to pull George Stevens out of his saddle. However, the weight had quite settled her chance when they were fairly in the straight; and Alcibiade, 11 st. 4 lb. (Mr. Coventry), and Hall Court, 11 st. (Captain Tempest), had the finish to themselves, Alcibiade, the property of Mr. Angell, a great supporter of steeplechasing, just winning by a short head. Emblematic was third, beaten nine or ten lengths, and then came a loose horse. Captain Tempest seemed very much exhausted at last, or it is quite on the cards that he might have pulled through a winner. Joe Maley, Stanton, and Arbury all had tumbles. The winner started at sixteen to one, and a very large stake was won on him. The Great National at Wetherby has closed with 112 subscribers, of which fifty-nine do not name.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Annual Hurdle Handicap.—Stanton, 1. Duchess, 2. Real Jam, 3.
Selling Hurdle Stakes.—The Beau, 1. Westwick, 2. Cargo, 3.
Spring Flying Stakes.—Jane Shore, 1. Worthless, 2. Doeford, 3.
Grand National United Hunters' Stakes.—Little Goy, 1. Vandal, 2. Borheime, 3.
Liverpool Spring Cup.—Nu, 1. Wandering Minstrel, 2. Filbert, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Usher, 1. Qui Va La, 2. Jupon, 3.
Tyro Stakes.—Prosperine, 1. Chapel Royal, 2. Miss Harriette, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Sefton Handicap.—Wild Duck, 1. Gownsman, 2. Arkansas, 3.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Knave of Trumps, 1. West End, 2. Cutler, 3.
Grand National Steeplechase.—Alcibiade, 1. Hall Court, 2. Emblematic, 3.
Aintree Stakes.—Idle Girl, 1. Stockinger, 2. Queen of Trumps, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Juliet, 1. Gipsy Girl, 2. Miss Harriette, 3.

THURSDAY.

Welter Cup.—Terror, 1. Sluggard, 2. Jarnicoton, 3.
Handicap Plate of 40 sovs.—Doeford, 1. Jupon, 2. Virtuous 3.
Mersey Cup.—Idle Girl, 1. Donnybrook, 2. Filbert, 3.
Steeplechase Handicap.—Mistake, 1. Ladbrooke Lass, 2. Brian Borhoime, 3.
Hurdle Race.—Knave of Trumps 1. Zara, 2. Beau, 3.
Hunt Cup.—Master Horatio, 1. Georgiana, 2.

The administrative committee on book-hawking in France has refused its authorisation to the "Mystères des Convents de Naples," by Mdme. Carracciolo, Princess of Fiorino, formerly a Benedictine nun.

Specifications have been issued by the Turkish Government to the Clyde shipbuilders for the construction of an iron-plated ram, to carry guns of heavy calibre and to be provided with an iron beak upwards of 20 ft. in length, projecting under the water from the stem.

We learn from Rio de Janeiro that on the 8th ult. the Brazilian army had commenced the siege of Montevideo. On the other side, the army of Paraguay was marching through the province of Malto Grosso, and had taken several Brazilian towns.

It appears from an official return that there are at present 2382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1506 are for men and 876 for women. The number of persons in these houses is 28,991, of whom 14,807 are men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order includes 8229 persons, comprised in this total.

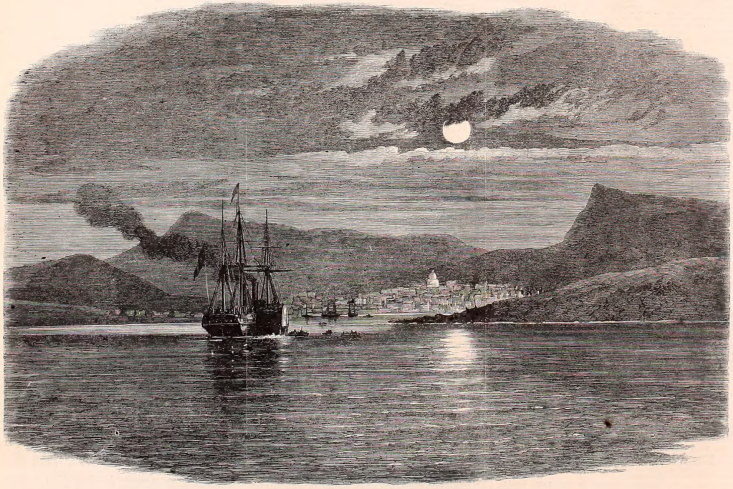
The Board of Trade tables for January have been issued. The value of the exports during that month was £10,489,399, against £10,413,581 in January, 1864, and £8,045,155 in the corresponding month of 1863. The imports of bullion and specie during the month were £1,415,026, against an export of £1,225,287.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the railway system of the United Kingdom are the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Stanley, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. G. C. Glynn, Mr. Dalglish, Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Ayrton, Sir Rowland Hill, Captain Galton, Mr. Maclean (president of the Institution of Civil Engineers), and Mr. Edward Hamilton.

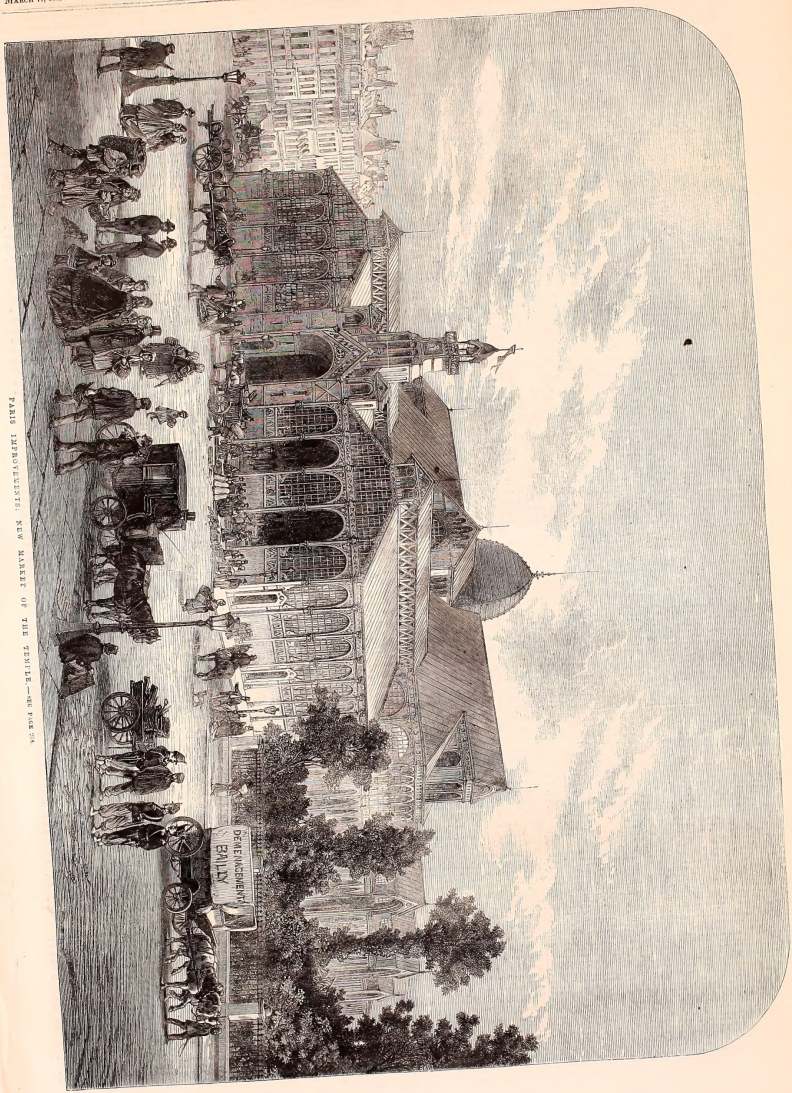
SKETCHES FROM THE WEST INDIES.



LANDING AT JACMEL, HAYTI.



JACMEL, HAYTI.—SEE PAGE 229.



PARIS IMPRESSIONS: NEW MARKET OF THE TEMPLE—SEE PAGE 228

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst. at Headstone Drive, Harrow, the wife of Captain Chas. G. Victor, of a daughter.

On the 23rd of December, at Ouzer Palace, Central India, the wife of Captain Stewart Bruce, 91st Highlanders, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at 14, Chesterfield-street, May Fair, George Lyall, of a son.

Lady Severne, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Ware Cheriton, Birkenhead, the wife of John Laird, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Benj. Bell, of Dalmeny, and Bennington, in Roxburgh Jeviot, daughter of the late H. Bell, Esq., of Blackwood.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Great Malvern, Lieutenant Rev. Francis E. Belcombe, Incumbent of Whitley, assisted by the Rev. W. Walters, of Cobham, Lancaster, Lieutenant Belcombe, 1st Royal Regt., of Holywood, Grange, Salop, to Amy Sophia, second daughter of the late James Heath Leigh, Esq., of Belmont Hall, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Coed Mawr, Holywell, Mary Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Captain R. C. Lee, R.N., Adjutant Flintshire Militia Artillery, in the 39th year of her age.

On the 7th inst., at Sydney, Sir A. W. Cribelon, M.D., D.C.L., &c., for many years Physician in Ordinary to the late Emperor Nicholas I., aged 74.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18.

SUNDAY, March 12.—Second Sunday in Lent. St. Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome, and Confessor, died 604. Full Moon, 10h. 47m. afternoon.

MONDAY, 13.—The planet Uranus called the Georgium Sidus and Herschel discovered by Sir William Herschel, 1781. Death of Adam Ulf. Sinnich, meteorologist and chemist, 1845.

TUESDAY, 14.—Death of Abraham Wolfe, constructor of roads in the highlands of Scotland, 1751. Birth of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, 1820.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—First great meeting of the Linnæan Society. Lord Longford in Derry Lunn Theatre, 1845. Death of Captain Sir Samuel Brown, civil engineer, and inventor of chain cables, 1852.

THURSDAY, 16.—8th of the Imperial Prince Napoleon, 1856. Death of the Duke of Wellington, 1852. Battle of Cape St. Vincent, 1797.

FRIDAY, 17.—Patrick. Death of Sir J. E. Smith, founder and first president of the Linnæan Society, 1828.

SATURDAY, 18.—Cyril, Archbishop of Alexandria, Martyr (?), 444. Princess Louise born, 1848. Death of Laurence Sterne, 1768. Langshawe, the Pilot's General, totally defeated by the Russians, five leads destroyed, 1855.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.
9 19 | 9 42	10 3 | 10 27	10 50 | 11 14	11 39 | —	0 4 | 0 29	0 55 | 1 20	1 47 | 2 13

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 26″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER		WIND.		
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity in miles per hour.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	General Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour.	Amount of Rain in inches.
	Inches.			°	°			Inches
1	29·816	S.S.W.	7·7	43·1	40·8	WSW. W. W.	5·9	0·02
2	29·727	W.	12·7	47·5	43·7	W. W. W.	10·7	0·00
3	29·796	W.S.W.	10·2	45·8	42·6	W. WNW.	9·5	0·00
4	29·743	W.	9·5	47·2	43·2	W. W.	8·5	0·03
5	29·745	W.	9·5	47·2	43·2	W. W.	8·5	0·03
6	29·748	S.W.	12·7	47·2	43·2	W. W.	12·2	0·00
7	29·615	S.W.	9·5	47·2	43·2	W. W.	12·2	0·00
Means	29·770	W.S.W.	10·2	45·8	42·6	W. W.	9·5	0·08

The following are the readings of the meteorological instrument for the above days, at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. each day:—

Barometer in inches corrected	29·864	29·760	29·723	29·763	29·695	29·691	29·691
Temperature of Air	42·0	46·0	46·0	46·0	46·0	46·0	46·0
Temperature of Evaporation	41·0	44·0	44·0	44·0	44·0	44·0	44·0
Direction of Wind	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mr. GYE.—This present SATURDAY, March 11, the CIPRIANI FAREWELL BENEFIT, when will be performed the first act of Meyerbeer's Opera, the CRUSADERS, in which Mdlle. Cipriani will appear; the first act of Verdi's Opera, the TROUBADOUR, in which Mdlle. Titiens will appear; and the first act of Donizetti's Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, in which Mdlle. Cipriani will appear. Conductors, Signor Arditi, Signor Bisaccia, and Signor Vianesi. Doors open at Seven; the Performances will commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Stalls, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 5s.; Pit Tier, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Box Office open Daily from Ten till Five. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be made to Mr. Gye, at the Box Office.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Nights of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean.—Under the Management of Mr. BANCROFT.—This present SATURDAY, March 11, will be performed, for the last time, Sheridan Knowles's Play, THE HUNCHBACK—Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Heath; Julia, Miss Kate Terry; Master Walter, Mr. Charles Kean; Sir Thomas Clifford, Mr. Bancroft; Modus, Mr. Compton; Master Heartwell, Mr. Chippendale; Lord Tinsel, Mr. Howe; Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Charles Kean. After which, a Farce. On MONDAY, March 13, and during the Week, THE HUNCHBACK and OLIVER TWIST. On Saturday next, March 18, the Last Night of the Season.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mr. HUNTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, SHERIDAN AND O., Messrs. Barrett, Clarke, Emmett, Lionel Brough, Compton, Miss Fanny Wells, and Miss Rosemere. After which, at Half-past Eight, THE BRIDGE INN—Mrs. Stirling, Miss Fanny Wells, Messrs. Barrett, Clarke, Emmett, and Lionel Brough. On Saturday next, THE MERCHANT OF BERGEN—Mr. Macready.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, EVE OF ST. JOHN, Mr. Fechter; No. 3, Mr. Leslie; DON'T, Mr. Webster, Mr. Addison, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Stirling. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE DUKE'S MOTTO, Mr. Fechter; DON'T, Mr. Webster. Box-office open Daily from Ten till Five. Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 13, Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti will make their first appearance this season. Pianoforte, Madame Montigny-Rémaury. Quartets by Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert. Trio in B flat, Beethoven. Vocalist, Mr. Santley. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Positively Last Performances on SATURDAYS, MARCH 18 and 25. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. Vocalists, Mdlle. Vitale, Signor Gardoni, Miss Banks and Mr. Cummings. Sole Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY. EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. BENEDICT.—THIS EVENING, MARCH 11, at Eight o'clock, MESSIAH. WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 15.—Concerto, at Half-past Seven. Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Band and Chorus of 2,000 Performers. Tickets, numbered, reserved, and reserved the whole evening, 3s., 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s., and 31s. 6d. Exeter Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, EVERY EVENING AT 7 and 10. Doors open at 6 and 9. Their New Entertainment, entitled A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, by Mr. Gilbert Arthur à Beckett, and MR. ROSSLEIGH AT HOME, by Mr. J. M. Morton. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Regent-street.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY. EGYPTIAN HALL.—Positively MONDAY, MARCH 13, every Evening at Eight, with Occasional Matinées. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. THE FLEA, Mr. Sketchley as Mrs. Gamp, &c.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with a New Piece of Performances, termed "GOING TO COURT," and other Novelties, at the VICTORIA HALL, LEEDS, THIS EVENING (Saturday), March 11; Monday, March 13; Tuesday, 14th; Bowcott, 15th; Market Drayton, 16th; Wolverhampton, Saturday, 18th. Manager, Mr. J. Morton.

WORK, and 50 Other Paintings, by FORD MADOX BROWN, will be exhibited on MONDAY, MARCH 13, at 18, Pall-Mall. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 6d. Open from 9 till 6. Gallery of British Artists.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.

MISCELLANEOUS,	MONDAY,	MAY 29, 1865.
MESSIAH,	WEDNESDAY,	" 31.
ISRAEL,	FRIDAY,	" 26.

The Grand Rose Show in the Crystal Palace, and the Large Hall, Garden Hall, will be opened at Ten A.M. TUESDAY next, March 14, for the issue of vouchers entitling visits to the Rose Show, and to the Concert in the afternoon. Vouchers may be obtained by a written application to the Secretary, at either of the Ticket Offices on or before the first week on Monday, with the attestation to accompany with personal application. The Programme may now be had.

NOTE.—Persons preferring seats in any particular block are recommended to apply for them as early as possible after the issue of the Subscription Books.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—TICKET NOTICE. Stalls for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th, Five Guineas the set, or Twenty-five Shillings each. Seats in the Hall, Two Guineas and a Half the set, or One Guinea each.

Chetwood and Pratt Office, 9, Argyll-street, Regent-street, and 2, Royal Exchange.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Well or Dry, always Charming.—Performances Twice Daily.—Admission, One Shilling.—Open at Ten and Six.—Season Tickets, Two Guineas.—Guinea Gold Coins admit Two Persons on Days of Performance.—Children admitted at Half-price.—Saturdays, Holidays, and Public Rejoicings, Half-a-Crown.—Open from Ten till Dark. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Concert, Half-a-Crown.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

FROM A PICTURE BY J. SANT.

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been RE-ENGRAVED, and is now on SALE. PRICE SIXPENCE.

To ensure a Print, orders should be given at once to Newsvendors, or at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

WHEN a statesman writes a book he is, in his capacity of author, entitled to the same justice that would be done to any other writer, and to neither less nor more. We are not bound to feel thankful to a man who has snatched time for literature, though his dire avocations are numerous; nor have we a right to assail a great man because he has not written a great book. This is matter of course. But there may be another question. If the eminent politician has merely amused his leisure or indulged his taste by the composition of such a work, our criticism must be for the book, not for him. But if, on the other hand, he stands forth as the literary champion of a cause which he professes elsewhere as the principle of part of a Government, we have then a right to regard his book as a portion only of his labours in a given direction, and we may give a more general judgment. The two cases have been recently illustrated. Lord Derby, on the part of the Conservative party, has translated the "Iliad," and, as all critics have allowed, has done so in an admirable manner. But he has not sent out Homerion as a doctrine or as the policy which he would pursue. We do not suppose that, if a young nobleman of France had been so vicious and ungrateful as to elope with the wife of a young nobleman of England, Lord Derby would advise the latter to unite with a number of other nobles, and for France and besiege the modern "Helen" in her chateau, and stand by while one of the party, having killed the Lothario's brother, should drag him round and round the family residence at the rear of a cabriolet. But the Emperor of the French has published a treatment of a "Life of Julius Cæsar," and his Majesty has sent out Imperialism as a doctrine, and as the policy which he considers has benefited the human race, and which he is pursuing and has pursued for the last eight years. As it is manifest, therefore, that while in Lord Derby's case we have only to do with Mr. Murray's handsome volumes, in the Emperor's we are bound to deal with the occupant of the Tuileries. His Imperial Majesty has chosen to be so treated in honourable to himself, but it is also a proof that he is a man of larger mind, in certain respects, than his relative, whom he entertains and honours in the modern standard. Had the first Napoleon been able to write such a book, or even to spell a paragraph of it correctly, he would have said to the world "Bow down!" and it would have been unwise for any one—except perhaps a Russian Czar—to have refused to submit to signify either lack of admiration for the work or an inclination to illustrate it from the history of its author.

It is not within the limits of a single article that the character of an absolute leader like that of the Emperor can be considered and discussed; nor is it our intention, in this place, to discharge the critical function. But the political leaning of the work can be promptly recognised: and it is due to Europe that the writer of it should be made aware of what is understood by Imperialism; to England, who has poured out her blood and her treasure in deadly resistance to the dogma that might makes right; to England, at whom the stern character of an absolute leader like that of the Emperor inspired benefactors of mankind is chiefly levelled by the Imperial Pistarch, that her writers should be as frank as possible, though not uncourteous, in meeting the Emperor's ideas. We meet them on the ground that he has chosen for his uncle. We answer the Emperor of the French by assuming him that the public mind of England accepts neither of his propositions, Julius Cæsar was not like Napoleon Bonaparte; and Imperialism is a paying vehicle which, as freemen and as Christians, we condemn.

While awaiting the more elaborate confutations which are doubtless in preparation for the demolition of the parallel between Cæsar and the first Napoleon, we may point out one of the most distinguished members of the University of Oxford with a brief but masterly summary of the case; and few will hesitate to accept a pronouncement bearing the signature of Thomas Hegert. In a letter to a contemporary, he remarks some, and probably informs a far larger number, that Cæsar was a nobleman of Rome, Napoleon a foreign plebeian adventurer. Cæsar was, and Napoleon never was, a statesman. Cæsar was a social and economical reformer; Napoleon violated all rules of economical policy. "Cæsar was liberal, popular, forgiving, generous, easy, affable; Napoleon surrounded himself with a gorgeous ceremonial and with a despotic etiquette, and was neither forgiving, generous, nor affable, but revengeful and often brutal, we may add. "Cæsar never meditated hereditary royalty." His associates "were men of letters and refinement; Napoleon's were sole soldiers of fortune and sycophants." The Roman aristocracy, against whom Cæsar made war, and who murdered him, were depraved monsters, "under whom lay a world of wickedness and despair." The France against which Napoleon made war was nothing like this. Cæsar defeated the enemies of the state, and sought to fuse parties, reprople the country, and promote peace and prosperity. Napoleon "sought to lull him into unceasing onslaughts upon distant States, into destroying two generations of Frenchmen by his conscriptions, and into a revolutionary misplenary jam which furnished more than an excuse for the existentative vengeance of his enemies. Such, in less effective language than that of the eminent writer to whom we now owe credit, is a summary of the wild parallel sought to be set up. Let these who have read it examine their histories and fill up the outlines.

But, supposing that the parallel held—or at least that we could bring ourselves to believe that Julius Cæsar had been a prototype of the first Napoleon—we are not a whit more inclined to admire the policy of the Emperor of the French. Let us concede that Cæsar was as bad a man as Napoleon. We utterly deny that such, or anything like it, was the case; but grant it to be full. And we know what Imperialism was, as practised by Napoleon; and, if it had all the precedents in the world to justify it, we regard it as a base and brutal idea. It was the doctrine of irresponsible force, which employed murder upon the largest scale. This was Imperialism as it affected ourselves and the world outside France; what it meant inside France let French historians testify. The spy; the censor, the policeman—these were the First Napoleon's prime agents for governing one of the noblest and most refined nations of the world. England stood out nearly alone against this type of civilisation until Europe, shamed by incessant outrage on humanity, gathered round her, and Imperialism died out, scolding, on a rock in the Atlantic. We are in no danger of the Emperor. We might respectfully add that it is saddening to find a Sovereign of his abilities and experience, a Sovereign who has shown himself splendidly superior to the temptations which were fatal to the vulgar mind of his ancestor, bringing his powerful intellect and fascinating style to the championship of a false cause and the exaltation of a false god. We know this, however, that the Emperor Louis Napoleon is far better than the cruel and sullen Corsican whose himself is based, and we can bear with his theories while we see him devoting his practice to the promotion of economy, enlightenment, and peace.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, in good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, drove to the deanery, and proceeded thence to the Albert Memorial Chapel, for the purpose of opening the glass mosaic work which has been placed in the chapel by Dr. Salviati. The Queen was received by the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. Mr. Salviati, the architect, Baron Trequili, and Dr. Salviati, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. The mosaic work in the east wall of the chapel has been filled with a full-length figure of Henry III., executed in the same manner as a picture by Raphael, Giotto and Bell. The object of her Majesty's visit was to examine the effect of the mosaic-work as to its being appropriate for the historical decoration of the chapel. As the Queen entered her carriage to leave the work to Dr. Salviati, who will now proceed to fill the remaining twenty-seven panels with figures of the Plantagenet and Tudor periods as imperishable mosaics. Her Majesty left the deanery after the inspection, at five o'clock, and returned to the castle.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked in the grounds. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louise rode out. Princess Beatrice walked in the castle grounds. Countess Blatchee arrived at the castle. Lord Alfred Paget and Mr. Abbiss arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster officiated. In the afternoon the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited the castle.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louise rode in the Home Park. Princess Louise de Joinville and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. Countess Blatchee left the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Bell, drove out. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Mr. Bell, rode in the Home Park, went to London and honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her presence, returning to the castle at Seven. Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Brand, Lord Harris, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe drove out. Princess Helena rode in the Home Park. Princess Louise attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, took a drive. The Prince of Wales, attended by Prince Albert Victor left the castle.

On Thursday the Queen held a Council at the castle.

Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge have succeeded Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood and Colonel the Hon. D. Pitt as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

Mr. J. A. Vinter has had the honour of submitting to her Majesty his portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, also a miniature, lithographed for Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co.

Mr. G. T. Doo has had the honour of submitting for her Majesty's inspection his engraving of "The Raising of Lazarus," from the picture by Sebastian del Piombo in the National Gallery.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Wednesday at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. Previous to the Levée the Members of the Queen's Household and the Queen's pleasure, as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel and Colonel Hardinge, took his seat on the throne, and was received by the great officers of state of the Household in waiting.

The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Levée. Her Majesty's body guard of the lion, corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant. The Royal body guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Colonel O. P. Burdett. The Prince entered the Throne-room accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and attended by the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord Alfred Paget, Viscount Bury, Lord Foley, Viscount Castlerosse, Earl Spencer, Lieutenant-General Knollys, the Hon. R. Meade, and the gentlemen in waiting of the Queen's and his Royal Highness's households. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of their precedence, several presentations in the diplomatic circle took place.

The Circle diplomatique was attended by —

The Turkish, Danish, Prussian, and French Ambassadors, with the consuls, officers, secretaries, and attaches of the several Embassies; the Ministers of Belgium, Bavaria, Italy, Portugal, Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, the United States, Sardinia, Peru, Spain, Brazil, and Mexico, with the secretaries and attaches of the several Legations; the Minister Resident of the Hanse Towns; the Chargés d'Affaires of Hanover, Denmark, and Hayti, with their attachés; Lord Russell, K.G.; and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Owen, K.C.H. The Archbishop Archbishop and the Suffragan Bishops were unavoidably absent.

The general circle was well attended, and the following were the DIRECTIONS of the presentations :—

Captain the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, Aide-de-Camp, from Sudbrook Cottage, Richmond Park, to Colonel Wemyss, Groom-in-Waiting.

Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, from Sudbrook Cottage, Richmond Park, to Colonel Wemyss, Groom-in-Waiting.

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The state rooms of the palace have undergone a complete renovation. The entire corridor (formerly the only one for the circle and dis-comfort upon crowded attendances at Court) has been doubled in width, and this all possibility of future inconvenience is removed.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

On Thursday week the Prince attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, visited the Right Honourable Viscount Morpeth at Naworth Castle.

On Friday the Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove out.

In the afternoon the Right Honourable Viscount Morpeth and the Countess of Erle with their company at a dance at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Yesterday week the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, visited the Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales and Grenville with their company at dinner at his residence in Bentinck-street. Field Prince Blücher, Hereditary Prince Blücher, and Count Bülow at Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, hunted with his harriers in the neighbourhood of Windsor. The Prince of Wales was invelled by the hill-part ten ordinary train from Paddington. The Prince was met at the Western station by Mr. Bruce, Equerry in Waiting. His Royal Highness rode to Down Place, near Bray, the seat of Captain Hardyd, where the meet took place. His Royal Highness took refreshments at Captain Hardyd's residence. There was a numerous field, and several good runs were obtained. His Royal Highness returned to London by the twenty minutes past four train, and drove to Grosvenor Gate.

On Sunday last the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Lord Bishop of London, the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, and the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Prince performed the service. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the Duke of Sussex in Lowdo. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner party.

The company included the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Portuguese Minister, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, Lord and Lady Colville, Lord Bloomfield, Sir George and Lady Grey, the Right Hon. W. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., and the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieutenant-General Rowley, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Mr. Bruce. The Duke of Cambridge during dinner the band of the 1st Life Guards performed a selection of music.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess and Prince Albert Victor left Marlborough House for Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses returned to Marlborough House. The Prince rode out with a Levee at St. James's Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

Yesterday was the record anniversary of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses.

His Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, attended by Lady Caroline Cust and Baron Lahe, arrived at the Duchess of Cambridge's residence in the Palace Yesterday evening, and remained to dinner. Her Royal Highness the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at Dover.

The Vice-President of the Board of Trade will take his departure for Ireland on Saturday, to remain on Wednesday next. Mr. Hutt will accompany the right hon. gentleman on his excursion.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary and a select company at dinner on Saturday evening last, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly. The Duke of Cambridge has left for the annual dinner of the corps of Royal Engineers, held at Willis's Rooms, on Monday evening, at which 120 officers were present.

His Excellency the Peruvian Ambassador and Countess Bertouch entertained the Duke and Duchess of Leinster at dinner on Saturday last, at their establishment in company at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the Peruvian Legation, in Portman-square. The Ambassador has left town for a short absence, which is occasioned by the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique and a brilliant assemblage of the nobility.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow and their Highness Field-Marshal Prince Bariatinsky and Princess Bariatinsky and a select circle of friends, on Saturday week, at their residence.

The Duchess of Somerset gave the last of a series of "early dancing" parties at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on Wednesday night, to a select company consisted, including the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Earl and Countess Granville entertained at dinner, at their residence, Grosvenor-square, the Baron Tawes Minister, Lord and Lady Bloomfield, Lord Colville, Lord Ashley, Lord Morpeth, and a large and distinguished circle of fashionable guests, on Thursday week. The Countess afterwards received a small circle of friends, including the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Earl Granville entertained by the permission of their Majesties the Prince and Princess of Wales at dinner, yesterday week, at the noble Earl's residence in Grosvenor-square. After dinner the party assembled to witness the representation of a French "Proverbe," in which the characters were admirably sustained by Lord Ashley, Mr. Bonnier, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, and Alfred Wigan.

The Lord Derby entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, at the family mansion in St. James's-square, a party of the members of the House of Commons.

The Earl and Countess of Fife were honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence, Grosvenor-square. After the dinner, the noble Earl and Countess entertained a select company at their residence.

Earl De Grey entertained a large party at dinner, on Saturday last, at his house in Carlton-gardens.

Viscount Canning and Lady Canning received a very numerous circle of visitors, on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Carlton-gardens. Previously to the evening, Lady Canning, Mrs. Chichester Fortescue, and Miss Stanley entertained a select party at dinner.

Viscount Morpeth and the Hon. Mrs. Stanley party, yesterday week, at the family residence in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

Viscount Morpeth and the Hon. Mrs. Stanley for the season, on Tuesday evening, at her residence in Grosvenor-square. The reunion was numerously and fashionably attended. Previously to the evening Mr. and Mrs. Stanley entertained a select party at dinner.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., entertained a large party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at his mansion in Whitehall-gardens.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli entertained a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Grosvenor-gate.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening.

The Right Hon. Frederick Peel, M.P., and Mrs. Peel received a select party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Chesham-place.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Love ist il Sognare Due Bustle? Where is the old calumniator of the "Feather"? I need his advice. I want to know if, for once in a while, I may talk a little scandal, relish a little malevolent detraction, affiliate myself to the honourable society of gossips, and let my tongue run with a certain degree of freedom. I don't, be certain, like the occasion. These "Echoes" are not political. I have no wish to say anything about Lord Chancellor Lo Lordship, or his son-in-law, or unlucky Mr. Edmunds or his pension. It is only about the Garrick Club.

No; on second thoughts, I will abjure the temptation. I will not take up the line of the many who, in the Garrick, are scandal-mongers. Let this, therefore, suffice —There has been a committee of gentlemen in Garrick-street, the new thoroughfare where the Garrickites have just been established, to consider the "Feather" question. The matter has been blackballing somebody. Two other eminent somebodies, his copper and red-hot predecessors, have been blackballed in their day, thinking better of it, went back, even as the King of France, with forty thousand men, marched up the hill and then down again. Once again. This is as much concerning the Garrick Club as need be told; and briefly, the committee reported that the "Feather" should be blackballed, nobody.

The *Daily Mail Gazette* (which, by-the-way, has become a "Morning Devoe" as well as an "Evening Newspaper") last recently, and prospers in the Dundee, a commercial paper of very sensible and careful article on the philosophy of blackballing. "Many persons," it said, "regard blackballing with the most lively horror as a root of capital punishment; and the latter principle have to do with it, but it is not punishment in their sense of what, to them, bears the aspect of social slaughter. By many, however, who has moved much in Club circles, the blackballing feeling in him, and who knows how the little black pills come to be administered, it is not looked on as a thing of such awful and supreme importance to the economy of blackballing." Now, here is the whole miserable affair in a nutshell. Blackballing is the one to such human, after all. I never was blackballed myself; but, to use the term being in the classical sense of rejection of one's self, "who can say as has?" and I have been assured by them that it did not hurt more than a needle; a needle with fewer out of one's gum by the new process. A man may be blackballed, but he does not die. Only the clear-sighted writer in the *Daily Mail* has taken note of the fact that the "Feather" is the only publication of the "little black pills." Excuse the paradox, but there are no such things as black balls; they are white balls that are black in the Garrick. Theoretically, they no as black as your hat; practically they are as white as snow. The "Feather" is the only one that does not swallow bait. It is simply as they are popped into the "Yes" or the "No" receptacles. Some of the members of the Garrick Committee are white or black balls. And in some small chick the ball is a bean.

Now, for the mystery of the committee-room in the above remarks? Can I be indicted in any court for *scandal* and *malice*? Yes! I should not the original MS. of these Echoes. It is one mass of erasures and confusion, and is full of words and sentences out of other folks' cards. Writing this column is like pulling rats out of a bag. If you have a dozen rats in a bag, they will not be able to get through and through. I have even been told that to imbue even the humblest paragraph with a proper degree of spirit, it is best to abrogate from the dignity of letters and to belong to the "new type of journalism." I have been recommended, even, to forget how that the late William Makepeace Thackeray once wrote literary and critical essays in a style of which, if I remember right, one of the conventions is the "Nocten" and the synposta of "Oliver Yock" is *Argent Sol*. "Excuse me an extended, and sometimes not very sensible, scale. And the "Feather" is the only "Feather" that does so. Again, there is no country where literature is more honoured, and less illiterate, than in the country of the Celt. There will be often in their lively *feuilletons* such men as Sainte Beuve, Jules Janin, Théophile Gautier, Paul de Kock, Alexandre Dumas, and Eugène Sue, in the Athens. Emile de Girardin was for a long period the gossip purveyor to *La Presse*, and Dr. Véron was the first to have recommended to make the fortune of *L'Independence Belge*. The fact is that my style is not exactly the style of the day. I am told that I am too much of a makeweight, you may make out that it is derogatory to write epic verse or Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon's forthcoming volumes on the "Holy Land" are in every way eminently expected. A new work from a brilliant and graphic writer, on accomplished subject, is always welcome to the public we rejoice ever; and Mr. Dixon is the man of letters *par excellence* who performs every task he undertakes. He is a "Jack of all trades," and its followers, keeping—as they say down South—"a stiff upper lip" in his profession, has successfully mastered the most formidable difficulties of the *genus irritabile*. I understand that the "Holy Land" will be no mere "Guide-book" to the Sacred Land, but a thorough "Jeppa" kind of book; and no mere controversial treatise. Palestine has been almost exhausted in every science. Even Dr. Robinson Six's, in the other one entitled "Through the Furnace," both taking somewhat opposite views of the subject, have not exhausted the most eminent ambitionate of the day. He would be astonished were he to "find out" the statistic of the sale of religious publications in this country and in Scotland. Their number is enormous, and every now not by the thousand but by the million. The which leads me to a point half a mile off. Why is the publication of the "Life and Letters" of the most admirable of the serious serials—to recover damages for the infringement of the copyright of the "Life and Letters" of Lord Byron by the proprietor, and he promised to forward her MS. to the Lord Chief Justice, thereby giving him an opportunity to sum up upon the "gratuitous bailee" and fixed her damages at £50. She was awarded £100. Why is the "Life and Letters" of Lord Byron a dear article to its destination, had done all that was required of him, and was not to be blamed? When I read this article a cold shudder came over me, and I felt the pangs of a guilty conscience. Is it possible that such dusty pigeonholes of my study there still lie a number of batches of "copy" written by me of them, also in the worst of hands handwriting—containing, I infer, poetry, fiction, essays, and memoranda? Yes, there they are, and there they will be, I fear, until I am edited a magazine. If I had read a tithe of the contents of these packets, I should be thought a very wise man. But I have not. By this time, in imitate of the Blind Asylum or of St. Pancras Workhouse, I should be a very wise man. Nevertheless, I am not sorry that I am denied, even in face of the most passionate entreaties, from hobnoring me with the MS. of my early poetry. I am not sorry now to find it, and don't want, they threaten legal proceedings.

Why is it that the Government should at once safes at Walton-Hampton, moved by an innocent paragraph of mine about safes and fire-proof houses, but just sent me a big box full of locks. He is great enough to find that I am not a burglar, and that I am not a thief. I have done with them I am to pass them on to somebody else. Now, what can such a house do? Mr. Mayhew means to do all the shops, and all the factories, and all the "works" of the great metropolis; to glorify retail trade, and to show that when Napoleon called us a nation of shopkeepers he paid us a very high compliment. The *Shops of London* promise well.

SIR CHARLES LYELL, BART.

SIR CHARLES LYELL, now in his sixty-eighth year, is the eldest son of the late Charles Lyell, Esq., of Kinnordy, in Forfarshire. He received his early education at Midhurst, in Sussex; and then entered Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A., in 1819, and M.A., in 1821. On quitting the University he studied for the law, but, although called to the Bar, he at once devoted himself to those researches in science his natural genius for which had been evinced by the eloquent lectures of Buckland. In 1823 he was the active secretary of the Geological Society, and in 1826 took some part in the affairs of the Council list of that society, of which he has since been elected President—namely, in 1836-7, and again in 1840-1. Before 1828 he had made several tours in various parts of England, in Wales, in Scotland, in Mt. Constant Prevost; and even in 1827 he had already completed the manuscript of a part of the first volume of that great work of which he was afterwards to become famous; but he suspended its publication until he could add to his own observations the results of observations chiefly relating to tertiary geology. For this purpose he critically examined the tertiary formations of Auvergne; and, after visiting other portions of central France passed through Piedmont into Italy. In 1828 he made a second visit to Auvergne, to complete his investigation. The succeeding summers, up to 1838, were unintermittingly spent in completing his geological education. They were employed in making various formations and researches in the eastern counties of England, in the south of France, in the Pyrenees in Belgium, in Switzerland, and in several parts of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. His earliest scientific papers appeared in the *Transactions of the Geological Society* and in the *Royal Institution Journal of Science* in the years 1826 and 1827. Other detached papers followed in various communications, and published from time to time; but it was not until 1833 that Sir Charles fairly sprang into notice by the publication in that year of the first volume of his memorable "Principles of Geology;" and in 1837, while holding the Professorship of the Physical Sciences at the London and King's College, London, he delivered in his courses of lectures there the substance of those materials which formed the two concluding volumes, published in 1838, of the entire work. He then married, and the Royal Society showed their appreciation of its value by awarding their gold medal to the author. The fifth and last edition of the complete work, it was eagerly read and admired. No scientific work had ever so rapidly attained to such consideration. Its publication appeared before the summer of 1838, and made the reputation of Lyell pre-eminent among contemporary geologists. In 1839 he printed the first of his researches in work—as indeed, is the case in all his larger books—in the *Transactions of the Geological Society*, entitled "On certain slight or strange, as is the indefatigable industry and acute discernment which he has manifested in the investigation of these facts, and in combining the information obtained by others in every region and even every subject into a stable and harmonious fabric of science.

It is only necessary to refer to the condition of geology five-and-thirty years ago that we can form a true estimate of the literary services of Sir Charles Lyell to science; we must bear in mind that at the commencement of the present century the first rudiments of geology as a science were only beginning to be known, that no, indeed, been associated with more than half the actual existence of the present age, and that those writers how ranked as the first of books have contributed towards its progress. Though we may find amongst the ancients, and especially amongst the Greek and Roman Arabian writers, some rational expositions of the perpetual changes in the surface of the earth—Aristotle and Strabo, for example, recognising the interesting variations which take place between the degrading and wearing actions of rivers, sea, and flowing water, and the building force of volcanic agency—it is assuredly incredible that the presence of petrified shells in the interior of mountains remote from the shore—there are instances recorded even at a late period—have excited observed; and again, after the lapse of ages, the philosophers of the Middle Ages, instead of discussing the mere fabulous and ridiculous assumptions, and even assigning to the petrifactions of past organic beings the character of "sports of nature" and "freaks of the plastic power" in the senseless soil. Towards the beginning of the last century the process of separating the various mineral strata into various groups, and of studying their relationship to each other, became pretty generally diffused. Pallas, the first scientific investigator of the Alps, had acutely contributed to this important step in the science; Werner, of Freyberg, had been a remarkable contemporaneous, William Smith, who, noticing how the different fossiliferous strata of England were each by different species of petrifactions, attempted the classification of rocks by their organic remains—a principle which has since been applied to every new country, and which has since been universally adopted in the study of geology in the most remote parts of the world.

But before these bases for the future arrangement of the science were adopted, Werner, professor of the School of Mines at Freyberg, propounded the notion that all rocks were deposited from water, and that even granite and porphyries had been developed from internal matters in a state of solution. This notion, however, which had rattled the wonderful extinct volcanic region of Auvergne: Dolomieu, who was the first to discover the true nature of Etna; and Spallanzani, whose travels or researches had made them acquainted with eruptive phenomena, were opposed to the Wernerian theory; and the war of the Neptunists and Plutonists was raging fiercely when James Hutton published his "Theory of the Earth" at Edinburgh, in 1785, with his "Theory of the Earth," which was destined to open the way for the new views of Playfair, Hall, Leslie, and Lyell, to place subjects in the present structure of our planet; and the strata which now compose our continents were once beneath the sea, and were formed out of the ashes of ancient continents. This same Hutton, who was still destroying, by chemical decomposition or mechanical violence, even the hardest rocks, and reducing the materials to be used by others they are repeated out and form strata analogous to those of more ancient date. Playfair published his "Illustrations of Hutton's Theory" in 1802, because others who skirted and consolidated by volcanic heat, and thus to form new crystalline rocks.

Hutton's views were soon adopted by the best of the contemporary geologists, among whom were Macculloch, Wm. Phillips, Greenough, Fitton, Pinkinton, Conybeare, and Buckland, by whom the Geological Society was established in 1807. To these active workers in the field were soon added Mantell, Scrope, De la Beche, Murchison, Sedgwick, Lyell himself, and, shortly after, John Phillips, the successor of Buckland as Reader in Geology in the British Academy, who died within the present year. In France, also, the importance of fossils as characteristic of strata was soon recognised by Cuvier and Alex. Brongniart. Cuvier had pointed out the distinctive difference between the fossil and living species of the Paris basin; and in his new "Theory of the Earth," Germany had contributed to an increased knowledge of the older formations. In Russia, Pallas had published his travels in Siberia; and in France, where the tertiaries are more largely developed, Cuvier's researches were greatly continued. In America, also, some attention had been given to the science. Franklin's "Theory of the Earth" appeared in Philadelphia in 1782, and Jefferson's "Notes" for 1785, and William Maclure's "Observations on the Geology of the United States," with a remarkable map, had been published in 1803; while Archibald Bruce, of New York, had attempted a geological journal as early as 1810. In 1818 the brothers Dana published their "Geological Essay," and a geological survey of Albany was directed by the Agricultural Society. In England some books of importance had appeared, such as Parkinson's "Organic Remains," Conybeare and Phillips's "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales," Buckland's "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ," and Hutton's "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory." William Smith's primitive map, so highly improved by Greenough, had appeared in its first edition so in 1819. About the same time a similar excellent map for Germany was produced by Leopold von Buch; and in 1823 a geological survey of France was ordered, and M. Beaechant de Villiers, Elie de Beaumont, and Dufrenoy appointed to the charge of the work; the map, however, was not produced until 1841. Such were the main works of geological research previous to 1831. The new school, formed upon the foundation of Hutton, sought to discourage hypothetive views and to restrict investigators as closely as possible to the accumulation of observations, patiently awaiting until sufficient materials should be gathered to justify theories and deductions.

We have thus taken a survey of geology as connected to as at the ap-

pearance of Lyell's first great work, the "Principles of Geology." We find that the virulent controversies of the men of water and the men of fire had been hushed, and geologists, instead of attacking each other with the animosity of rival schools or factions, had been for nearly thirty years vying with each other in searching, surveying, collecting, investigating, and accumulating facts, and in gathering materials for the solid building-up of the science. Their published labours, it is true, were scattered here and there, and of what had been done there was no connected account; whilst there was no accessible indication of what still remained to be accomplished. As yet there was properly no general treatise on geology, and the period when Lyell's work came but was therefore most ripe for its appearance. It was exactly what was wanted; and, although separated since into two works—the "Principles" and the "Elements of Geology"—one running to a tenth, the other to a sixth edition, so well has the author kept every new edition abreast with the rapid and wide advance of the science that among the many excellent manuals, British and foreign, which have since appeared, there is yet no book (speaking of the two works collectively) like it still—no book equal to this, with its latest revisions, as an exposition of geology. What the "Principles" really effected in 1833 was the first firm establishment of geology as an inductive science. Sir Charles Lyell expressed a conviction that in the existing operations of Nature we should find the explanation of the phenomena of the past. Instead of looking to catastrophes, cataclysms, deluges, and violent commotions, or to the extraordinary effects of former physical forces, he argued in favour of the great results producible by the repetition of more gentle ordinary processes continued through indefinitely lengthened periods of time. Whereas, for example, Elie de Beaumont had contended for the upheaval of the Alps by a single concussion of the elevating force, Lyell contended that there was not the slightest authority for believing in any such sudden event, but that the minor shocks and uplifts of certain tracts which were known to have occurred were fully adequate, when repeated frequently through a sufficiently protracted period of time, to produce the elevation of a mountain chain. While previous geologists had supposed that the former high temperature of the earth itself was due to hypothetical



"BABY'S CORNER," BY F. WYBURD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 218.

internal sources, Lyell showed how the variations of the relative dispositions of land and water could produce vast alterations of climatic temperature. He urged that the slow changes of level going on for ages in Sweden and Greenland were instances of gradual as I constant elevation or depression of continents, and he proved the recurrence of ages of submersions and ages of re-elevations at different geological periods. His minute investigations of volcanic phenomena enabled him to form something like a chronological estimate of remarkable geological revolutions. Thus, in visiting Etna, he sought to judge of the age of the successive piles of lava from an observation of the rate of its periodic outflows; and in the extinct volcanic regions of central France he used a similar method to show that vast periods must have elapsed during the production of the whole series of the beds of lava and intermediate fluviatile or lacustrine deposits. So with regard to Niagara, from the present rate of the recession of the falls, he estimated that the time during which they had flowed through the gorge, was not less than 50,000 years. He applied a similar induction to the formation of the Mississippi sediments. Such chronological estimates are peculiarly Lyellian, and are not merely captivating to the imagination, but serve the purpose of leading us to put faith in the enormous time-periods required for the completion of geological revolutions. They serve the mind as standard lengths, small yard or foot measures, by which to gauge the vast extent of geological space, or rather as the ticks of a pendulum, to help our thought to realise the duration of the past ages of geological time. His comprehensive chapters on the changes which have taken and are still taking place in organic nature are not the least noticeable part of his work. Having referred to "The Elements of Geology" as almost one work with the "Principles," we may explain that in the first edition of the latter, which was mainly devoted to the discussion of recent operations, there was a portion devoted to an outline of the actual state of the science of geology. After 1834, this portion was omitted in the succeeding editions of the "Principles," and formed into a separate work, under the title of "The Elements of Geology." Since then some of the revised editions have been styled "A Manual of Geology;" but in the last very recently printed edition the author has very justly reverted to the original title, "The Elements of Geology." Hereafter, it is to be hoped, the two will be united into one work, under the double title.

The earliest papers of Lyell, on the freshwater limestone of his native Forfarshire, on the plastic clays of Dorsetshire and Hampshire, on the use of land in Sweden, and on the volcanic phenomena of Auvergne and Etna, show the germs of his own special views on these subjects to which he has devoted his personal researches. It was Lyell who first instituted the divisions of the tertiary deposits, according to the proportions in their fossils of recent to extinct species of shells, denominating the lowest, or those in which the extinct forms predominate, and where the dawn of recent life-forms first appear, the Eocene; the middle series, where the extinct and recent forms are approximately equal, the Miocene; and the uppermost, or newest in age, where the recent predominate over the extinct, the Pleiocene.



SIR CHARLES LYELL, BART., D.C.L. AND F.R.S.

In 1841 Sir Charles Lyell visited America, travelling over the middle and northern States, and as far south as Kentucky, and going also to Canada and Nova Scotia. His special investigations were, as usual, communicated to the Geological Society; but, on his return to England, he printed his "Travels in North America," an entertaining, discursive work, on a variety of subjects—social, political and geological. He again crossed the Atlantic in 1845, on this occasion spending six months in the South, and making the tertiary deposits of the Gulf of Mexico, the effects of the Mississippi and the sunk country of New Madrid, his chief subjects of observation. These travels were commemorated in his equally discursive and instructive "Second Visit to the United States." In 1856 he read a valuable paper before the Royal Society, "On the Consolidation of Lavas on Steep Slopes"—a topic which also formed the subject of a discourse delivered the same year at the Royal Institution. The question involved was an important one. Leopold von Buch's theory, that volcanic craters were formed by the sudden rupture of previously solid horizontal strata by the expansive force of the molten materials beneath them, had long been opposed by Lyell, who, with Mr. Poulett Scrope, took the ordinary popular view, that such cones were formed by the deposition around the volcanic chimney of the ejected lava, scoriæ, and ashes. Von Buch's "crater-of-elevation" theory had gained support amongst Continental geologists on the ground that lava—as it was asserted by Dufrenoy, Elie de Beaumont, and others—would not consolidate at inclinations of and above 4 deg. Now, as there were notoriously many examples of highly inclined compact stony lavas, it followed, if this assertion were correct, that such beds must have originally flowed over nearly level ground, and, consequently, have since been elevated. Sir Charles, who had, in 1853-4, inspected the volcanoes of Madeira and the Canaries, with a view to the final settlement of this subject, now (1857) revisited Vesuvius and Etna, returning with such numerous and convincing proofs of the actual consolidation of modern and historically recorded lava-streams, at all inclinations, from 5 deg. to 45 deg., as to render any further discussion of the subject completely futile.

His last work of importance, "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man," appeared about two years since. Whatever the early geologists of the last and present century may have done—and it was much, and done long enough ago for a place to have been found even in the first edition of "Principles of Geology"—in recording the contemporaneous association of the fossil relics of man with the bones of extinct species of beasts, all their labours on this point were absolutely ignored; and it was the custom of some leading men of science to set their faces against any evidence, no matter how convincing on this point. Schmerling and M'Enery alone had done sufficient to prove the case; and they did not stand alone; but it might still have been the fashion to keep in the dark these trees which, from time to time, the labourer's spade might accidentally disclose, or to bury them up again, if that could be—as the Mayor of Amiens did those discovered by Boucher de Perthes to acquire due acknowledg-

ment for his valuable labours and collections. Perhaps even he might not have attained his end but for the spread of the Darwinian theory of the "origin of species" having cleared the way by exciting a disposition in the leading naturalists to investigate the zoological relationships or connections between mankind and monkeys. Having consummated the foundation of geology as a science, no living man had a better right than Lyell to attempt the first putting together of the most important results obtained by the Danish and Swiss archæologists, by some of the French and English geologists, by anatomists, philologists, and able workers in every portion of the prehistoric and geologic history of man. The materials are not yet collated which would render perfect any work on the "Antiquity of Man;" but with the greatest care and discrimination he has elaborated a most complete view of the main features of the inquiry. Here man's existence on earth is first traced backwards into the past, through the ages of iron, bronze, and polished stone, which the Danish antiquaries have shown to have been contemporaneous, in their northern land, with three equivalent periods of different climatic conditions, when the beech, the oak, and the fir respectively flourished. The kitchen-middens of the oldest inhabitants are searched, and with the shells, bones, and other relics of their food some few skulls of those ancient men themselves are found. Lake-dwellings are discovered in Switzerland, yielding, amongst their ruins, articles of bone, stone, and bronze. Still, the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air, and the fish of the sea were the same as they now are. Then come evidences of former men from the alluvium of the Nile, from the river banks in Brazil, from the ancient mounds of the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, and from the coral reefs of Florida. We are told of still older bones of mankind found in the Belgian and British caves, mingled with the huge bones of the extinct mammals of true geological times; whilst rude—merely chipped—implements of flint are brought by hundreds from the valley-gravels of Amiens, and Abbeville, Hoxne, Bedford, and the valley of the Seine—from wherever the old torrential rivers overflowed and cut shelving slopes for the habitations of the first known human dwellers upon earth. The author brings forward in review the main physical and historical changes which throw light on the mystery of these early men and the conditions under which they lived. He shows the structure of the valleys which contain the gravels in which their remains are imbedded. He shows two ages of those gravels marked by slightly-differing faunæ, two species of elephant and hippopotamus co-existing with primitive man in France. He points out the chronological relationship of these human-relic-bearing gravels with the great northern drift—that wonderful clay and boulder deposit of the glacial period when the British Isles and all Europe, as far south as Italy, were enveloped in a mantle of snow, and the woolly-haired mammoth of Siberia and the reindeer of Lapland roamed wild over countries which boast now of their "sunny clime." Then he reverts to his favourite notion of the elevations and depressions of the land, and shows England first 600 ft. below and then 600 ft. above her present setting in the sea. Strange skulls turn up from Borreby and Neanderthal, and Lyell takes such deep interest in their indications of "transmutations" from still lower forms as to devote the concluding part of his book, not less than five chapters, to the discussion of theories of progression and transmutation, to the theory of the origin of species by variation and natural selection, and to the objections raised against that theory.

During the past year Sir Charles Lyell was chosen president of that great annual gathering of men of science, the British Association, in which capacity he delivered a very excellent address on the mineral waters of Bath—the fashionable and pleasant city where the meeting was held. Such has been the literary and scientific career of this leader of the modern school of natural geology—a living link between the geologists of our day and the founders of the science. We have only now to record one or two dates of his personal history. He married, in 1832, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Horner, F.R.S., a lady who is herself an excellent geologist. He was knighted in 1848, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1855. A baronetcy was conferred upon him last year to mark the Royal esteem for his labours in the cause of science.

Our Portrait of Sir Charles Lyell is engraved from a photograph taken by Mr. W. Jeffrey, of Great Russell-street.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ONE evening last week there was a great constitutional ceremony in the House of Lords. The throne was unveiled, and presented itself in all its glitter and Gothic tracery; the Lord Chancellor, in his scarlet robes, with his hat on the top of his wig, and with three other Peers, in all their finery, occupied the uncomfortable bench which is appropriated to her Majesty's Commissioners for giving the Royal assent to bills; the Usher of the Black Rod, indued in the shorts and buckles without which any act of the estates of the realm would probably be illegal, and grasping his gold-tipped truncheon in that menacing manner which is prescriptive, tripped in solitary grandeur across the central hall, amidst the stares of the strangers who were kept in line, gave his three ghostlike taps on the door of the House of Commons, and, having delivered the usual curt command to the Speaker, took that right hon. gentleman into custody, and landed him, with his bobtail retinue of members, at the bar of the Chamber of Peers. The new Reading Clerk expanded himself over half an acre of parchment, read a long jargonish statement, made half a dozen bows to the Lords Commissioners, and then the form of giving the Royal assent to "one bill" was gone through—an amendment of an Amendment Act of last Session, in which latter there were "six clerical errors;" and the bill was an Irish one; Irish business thus keeping up its position in the front in every respect this year. What a glorious constitution, which is so careful in the smallest things!

But the Peers have not been without extraordinary amusements, for they have been employed in "roasting" a Lord Chancellor—very high jinks, indeed. To be sure, the Commons began it. Last Monday all the Opposition mustered before half-past four; nobody, at first, knew why. Presently, after all the other questions had been disposed of, Lord Stanley put a carefully prepared interpellation which, without naming anybody, opened the now famous case of Mr. Edmunds, Clerk of Patents, Clerk of Commissioners of Patents, and Reading Clerk of the House of Lords. To him the Attorney-General replied in that astute official fashion which reminds one of a horse in a circus, which appears to be going like a whirlwind, but whose pace is but ordinary after all, and which is kept so carefully in an orb. What everybody wanted had nearly slipped away; and the Opposition, who are generally moderate in their dealings with personal matters, though disappointed, hesitated to press the matter; whereupon, a guerrilla on the flank of Ministers—who, not being, as he thinks he ought to be, in the Ministry, is always ready to wound, and, if he had the strength, to strike them hard, being gifted with no refinement of reticence—jumped up, and bawled out names, and demanded categorical answers. Again the Attorney-General glided away from the difficulty; but then, as the phase of delicacy had passed away, Sir James Elphinstone ranged up alongside the Treasury bench, and, with a voice and manner as if he were hailing the maintop, demanded more, got less, from the law officer of the Crown; tried the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and found himself, as it were, leaping against a boarding-netting, and fell back, discomfited. The matter dropped there, but was caught up the next night in the Lords. There the Lord Chancellor, smarting beneath insinuations and actual accusations against his conduct in the matter of Mr. Edmunds, formally brought the subject before his Peers; and, in earnest, solemn tones, gave a version which he asked to be accepted as the true one, though he moved for a Committee of Inquiry to test it. Although there was of course deep attention, there was decorum and gravity until Lord Derby, in one of his impulsive veins, started up and, deprecating all discussion until full information was before the proposed Committee, in the next breath went like a rocket into the very midst of the case, arguing, inferring, illustrating, and quoting hearsay evidence, until the Lord Chancellor's patience gave way, and he rose, in manifest agitation, and emphatically denied an assertion of Lord Derby, who, with scarcely a covert sneer, rejoined that he must accept the denial, but that its value would be tested when the Chancellor was face to face with his accusers before the judicial tribunal which was to be appointed. Then there was a scene; such high and mighty personages as the Marquis of Bath and the Duke of Montrose complained of their outraged feelings; and there was confusion, and disorder, and bandying of retort amongst that usually very lymphatic body, the Peers of England, in whose talk, probably for the first time, the Law Lords did not mingle, as their invariable manner is, the question being one of the distribution of legal patronage by a Lord Chancellor—a fact which may be considered remarkable. Be it said that a row in the Lords is always a model of a row, in the noisy sense.

The chronicles of the Commons for the past week or so might be written variously and amply. If one went so far back as the occasion of Mr. Newdegate's motion on the inspection of monastic and conventual institutions, one might record that a singular change has come over the spirit of the House since the time when that question was fought with all the acrimony and persistency of sectarian feeling. Now it seemed as if the only desire was to get rid of it; and there seemed to be a universal notion that, after Mr. Newdegate had been allowed, in deference to his character and position in the house, to state his case, the best thing to be done was to go to a division at once. Certainly, although there was a good deal of laughter at the out-Whalleyed speech of Mr. Whalley, it is quite possible that most members would have been satisfied to have lost that remarkable exhibition—remarkable in a negative point of view. Conceive a member of Parliament, professing to be uttering a solemn adjuration, demanding of the Home Secretary what his answer would be if the Sovereign of this realm wrote to ask him "What had become of Eliza M'Dermott?" To be sure, Mr. Whalley was much in the condition of the bull when a matador shakes a red cloth in his eyes; for under the gallery was sitting Father Charles Bowden, supported by Father John Bowden, whose countenances were probably wreathed with a certain description of smile while they witnessed the questionable reception which the enthusiastic champion of Miss M'Dermott met from the House, and which convinced them that, if they had formed any strong estimate of Mr. Whalley's aggressive power against them and the Brompton Oratory, that idea was completely dissipated. Indeed, the debate took so unserious a tone, that even Sir George Grey was delivered of a grim joke; and with that climax this record of the discussion may close.

At this time last year the Navy Estimates had been got through; now, up to Monday night, not a single vote had been passed, and it was with difficulty that on that evening Lord Clarence Paget got in his statement. As a rule, as everybody knows, the Secretary to the Admiralty is a Parliamentary artist who invests all his pictures with a most elaborate roseate hue, which, while it is soft, is yet warm and glowing. This time it seems as if he had deepened his colouring and worked in with carmine. The painting was positively dazzling, and was set off by the singularly mild, modest, and even shrinking demeanour of the manipulator as he presented it with a conscious grace for approval. Perhaps the study was too palpable, for it would seem that the statement of the condition of the Navy put Sir John Pakington in a passion, and he went in for a tearing, tattering speech, in which he showed quite as great powers of exaggeration in depreciation as Lord Clarence exhibits in making everything pleasant.

According to Sir John, as the Warrior—his own creation, as he believes, design, construction, and all—is laid up out of commission, all the other iron-clad ships may be divided into two classes, those that cannot keep the sea and those that cannot resist shot. Notwithstanding that Sir James Elphinstone said ditto, with even an inflation of boisterous denunciation, to Sir John, and shivered his timbers and talked quarterdeck criticism for a long hour and more, people will hardly believe the representations of these naval reformers as to the utterly deplorable state of our Fleet any more than they will give all credit to the sugar-candy assurances of the Secretary to the Admiralty that ships and men (he said nothing of guns) are in as nearly perfect a condition as any human thing can be. There has sprung a new naval reformer in the person of Mr. Seely, who has heaped up a pile of figures, by which he proves, to his own satisfaction and to that of those who are content to accept that which they do not understand as true, that the repairing of ships of the Royal Navy is much more expensive than building them outright. We believe Mr. Seely is a merchant or a manufacturer who has attained to the rank of prince amongst his fellows, therefore he most likely has a yacht, or, more likely still, has recently got one, and hence his sudden inspiration about nautical affairs, which, however, by force of habit, takes rather the calculating-of-expence point of view than the poetic phase usually associated with the "glad waters of the dark-blue sea."

Sir Fitzroy Kelly on the malt tax was not a tempting announcement on the Parliamentary notice-book. Accordingly, comparatively few members came to greet the hon. and learned farmers' friend at the opening of his case, and a great many of those that did come went away to witness the Chancellor-baiting in the other house. Nevertheless, Sir Fitzroy did well, emancipating himself for the nonce from most of his faults of diffuseness and iteration, and leaping above his ordinary style so far as even to make a joke, though it was an elaborate one, and contained in a sentence of thirty lines as printed. As Mr. Gladstone was eagerly watching and noting the weak points of Sir Fitzroy, every one expected that he would have leaped up at once to reply to him; and it is probable that was his original intention; but as Sir Bulwer Lytton rose to second the motion, of course that was impossible. As it turned out, it seemed as if the speech of the literary and Protectionist Baronet had entirely dissipated Mr. Gladstone's energies. Certainly, he flung himself into the easiest attitude of repose which is to be obtained on the Treasury bench, and most portentously he yawned and gaped when Sir Edward was talking farmer-talk and transfusing elaborate illustrations culled from divine philosophy and the reports of the Board of Trade into what was meant to be a practical lecture on manure, beef, and beer. From this time, Mr. Milner Gibson, whose department had been impeached, was roused from that half slumber which always steals over him in the house, and was busied with bluebooks and memoranda from seven to ten. In that interval, to a very sparse House, Mr. Du Cane pumped up oratory in which antithesis was produced as painfully as if it had been tooth-drawing; Mr. Morritt was jovially critical; Mr. Hardcastle severely arithmetical; Colonel Barttelot made a very capital speech, in which he took a broad and sensible view of the question; and Mr. Butler Johnstone was cut out of delivering an address of which he was pregnant, and which of course would have been wholly unprepared and only the result of the impulse of the moment. Then rose Mr. Gibson, and, taking upon himself the whole burden of the case of the Government, began by passing sentence on a special Parliamentary antecedent of his own; for he protested against the House being asked to pledge itself by resolution to a special and particular remission of taxation, conveniently forgetting a certain motion made by a certain Mr. Milner Gibson on a certain duty on paper. For the rest, he was laborious, though he had got together arguments which were well enough in their way; but he again gave proof of the extraordinary change for the worse as a debater which has come over the President of the Board of Trade, who was once the dangerously subtle and systematically aggressive member for Manchester. In the natural order of things, Mr. Disraeli should have followed, and Mr. Gladstone have concluded the debate; but somehow it seemed, as if by tacit agreement, both these right honourable gentlemen were desirous of not trusting themselves to think on their legs (as public speaking has been defined) on a subject so ticklish to Chancellors of the Exchequer, in office or out, as the malt tax; and so Mr. Henley was allowed to utter a number of statistics made droll, and to intimate that he had not much hope of the tax being repealed; and, it being only twenty minutes to twelve, the division was called. It happened that at that moment Mr. Bentinck was not in the House, or perhaps things would not have gone so quietly, for he had sworn upon an orange, at the refreshment bar in the lobby, that he would have the debate adjourned; and he had been sitting for two hours on the keen edge of his basis, with arm half extended and hand grasping that small bundle of papers without which he never ventures to speak, waiting for the say with which he was prepared. But Fate, in the shape of watchful whippers-in on both sides (the leaders having no doubt decided that, as they were not going to speak, the sooner the discussion was over the better), interposed between him and his design, and he had only the small satisfaction, amounting perhaps to dissatisfaction, of voting against that Parliamentary go-by to troublesome motions which commits nobody to anything, the "previous question," which not a soul out of the house, and few, if any, in the house—the Speaker, perhaps, included—ever did or ever will exactly understand.

On Tuesday was issued the first Act passed during the present Session, the object of which was to correct an Act passed last year to amend the Civil Bill Courts Procedure Act. The alterations embodied in the Act relate to six "clerical" errors which were allowed to pass in the statute of last year as to certain figures used therein.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The following summary of the proceedings in both houses on Friday week appeared in our late edition:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

The Game Licenses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Civil Costs Procedure (Ireland) Act (1864) Amendment Bill.

COUNTY COURTS EQUITABLE JURISDICTION BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill.—Lord ST. LEONARDS objected to the principle of the bill, believing that the County Court Judges were wholly incompetent to administer equity.—Lord CHELMSFORD highly approved of the equitable jurisdiction proposed to be given to the County Court Judges, and thought that those learned functionaries ought to receive at least £1600 a year salary. He, however, regretted the provision in the measure by which they would be remunerated by fees for their extra labour.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said he should have much preferred increasing the salaries of the Judges in the usual manner; but he believed that if he attempted to do so he would have endangered the passing of the bill in the House of Commons.—The bill was then read a second time, upon the understanding that it would be referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Lefevre, said the Government had seen and disapproved of instructions issued by the Confederate Government as to the seizure of neutral vessels by their cruisers. It would not be for the interest of the public service to state what steps had been taken.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill (No. 1) was read a second time.

The Industrial Exhibitions Bill passed through Committee, as did the British Kaffraria Bill—after a discussion initiated by Mr. A. Mills, who questioned the policy of the measure.

MONASTIC AND CONVENTUAL INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of monastic or conventual societies or establishments in Great Britain. The hon. gentleman entered at some length into a history of these institutions, and directed attention to the cases of Mr. Harrison, late captain of Westminster School; of Miss M'Dermott, and Miss Ryan—all of which have lately been before the public.

Mr. HENNESSY contended that if, on the hon. gentleman's own showing, there had been any offence committed, the laws of the country provided an ample remedy.

Mr. WHALLEY maintained the necessity of having the monastic institutions of this country placed under Government surveillance. He blamed the Home Secretary for not requiring the Brompton Oratory and similar establishments to be properly registered.

Sir G. GREY said he was not aware that any law compelled such establishments as the Brompton Oratory to register, as the inmates were not bound by any religious vows. If there had been any such law in existence the hon. member might have pointed it out to the Attorney-General, and he would have taken the necessary steps to punish those persons for not complying with the Act of Parliament. The right hon. gentleman justified the conduct of Mr. Selfe in the M'Dermott case, and contended that the law was quite adequate to deal with any case that might require legal interference. As to appointing a Committee to inquire into the subject, it had once before been proposed in that House, but it was found impossible to nominate one containing the elements necessary to carry out the investigation in an efficient manner.

The motion was negatived by a majority of 106 to 79.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE called attention to the condition of the military hospitals at Netley and Woolwich, and inquired whether the vote of £6000 was all that was intended to be applied to the erection of a landing-place at Netley, and whether the hospital at Woolwich was intended for a general military hospital or only for the use of the garrison at Woolwich.——Earl DE GREY AND RIPON replied that the sum asked for Netley Hospital was quite sufficient, as it was only intended to construct a pier of two hundred yards; but if necessary a more extensive structure would be erected. With regard to Woolwich, it was intended for a general hospital, and would be conducted on the same principles as a general hospital in time of war.——Some observations followed from the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Longford, and the matter dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Moore took his seat for the county of Tipperary.

The Common Law Courts (Fees) Bill was read a third time and passed.

In Committee of the whole House, leave was given to Mr. M. Gibson to bring in a bill to amend the law of partnership.

The amendments to the Industrial Exhibitions Bill and to the British Kaffraria Bill were considered and agreed to.

Mr. Villiers stated, in reply to Mr. Mitford, that the bill for the renewal of the Poor-Law Board would include provisions for carrying out the recommendations of the Committee with respect to unions and parishes under Gilbert's Act.

Sir G. Grey, in answer to Mr. Lawson, said that it was not intended by the Government to introduce any public or general measure for the alteration or amendment of the licensing laws.

Mr. Bentinck moved a resolution affirming that the Government ought to frame regulations for the better management of railways; but the motion was opposed by Mr. Milner Gibson, and negatived without a division.

The Attorney-General, replying to questions put by Lord Stanley, said that an inquiry had been instituted by the Lord Chancellor and the Commissioners of Patents into certain alleged irregularities in the accounts of the Patent Office, which had resulted in two reports from the gentlemen who had conducted that inquiry. Mr. Edmunds, the late clerk of the patents, complained that as to a considerable portion of the matter in the concluding report, which would involve a large amount of pecuniary charge, he had not had an opportunity of offering an answer in explanation, which he said he was now preparing. It would, therefore, be premature to produce the reports at this moment. If the conclusions arrived at by the gentlemen who had instituted the inquiry were correct, a very considerable sum remained to be accounted for by the officer referred to. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it was thought that the case was not one in which it was expedient to institute any species of criminal proceeding; but it was the decided intention of the Government, unless further explanations should lead them to a different conclusion, to take civil proceedings for the recovery of the whole of the balance due from Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ferrand called attention to the inequality in the rate of wages paid in the Royal and private dockyards. He urged that an addition of 6d. a day at least should be made to the wages in the Royal yards.—Sir J. Elphinstone took the same view.—Mr. Childers said that the addition of 6d. a day to the wages of the men would amount to £145,000 a year, and he urged that the Government could not, in justice to the country, agree to such an addition to the expenditure.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and Lord C. Paget moved the Navy Estimates. He explained the principal votes which the Committee would be asked to sanction, observing that the total sum which would be required for the Navy for the year 1865-6 would be £10,392,821, against £10,780,051 in the current financial year, being a decrease of £316,427. The number of men and boys would be 69,570, being a decrease of 2290. There would also be a reduction of 500 men in the coastguard service, and 1000 in marines ashore. There would be a decrease of six seagoing ships; but against this there would be four more armour-ships. So that, although the actual number of vessels afloat would be less, the actual force would be greater. With regard to the dockyards the Admiralty were endeavouring to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners of 1861; and he hoped they would soon be able to lay a regular balance-sheet on the table, and a perfect capital account. It was proposed to construct, in the ensuing financial year, 15,115 tons of shipping, against 18,952 in the current year. The armour-plated fleet consisted of thirty vessels, either complete or in course of construction; and all these, with the exception of the Northumberland, would be ready by the end of the present calendar year. Having described the nature of the armour-ships which it was proposed to construct, the noble Lord stated that it was intended to construct a turret-ship on Captain Coles's principle, which would be a thorough seagoing vessel. After reviewing the general heads of expenditure and pointing out the nature of the works which it was proposed to erect at Malta, Cork, Pembroke, and other places, Lord C. Paget denied the truth of the assertion which, he said, was periodically made—namely, that the service was not a popular one; and concluded by moving a vote of 69,750 men and boys, including 17,000 marines.

Sir J. PAKINGTON pointed out certain shortcomings in the naval administration which had not been referred to by the Secretary of the Admiralty, and expressed the "alarm" he felt at the rumours which had reached him to the effect that, after a vast expenditure on our ships, we had not, in the event of an emergency, a fleet fit to put to sea. He had been told that the Defence and the Resistance (both armour-plated ships) were not safe to go into action, for if wounded in their unprotected parts they would inevitably sink. If that were true, the Admiralty had assumed a grave responsibility.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE criticised with some severity the administration of the Admiralty, more especially with reference to the construction of ships, and contended that many vessels which had cost enormous sums of money were, after all, unequal to ocean navigation in bad weather.

Mr. SEELY directed attention to the mode of keeping accounts for the building, repairing, and refitting of her Majesty's ships, and expressed his opinion that they were kept in an unsatisfactory and delusive manner.

Sir W. MILES called attention to a class of men who were badly treated—viz., the engineers. They had no pensions now, although they were a most useful class of petty officers. He trusted their case would receive the attention of the Admiralty.

Sir M. PETO moved to report progress, and the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Game Licenses (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Bill was, after some conversation,

read a second time—the Earl of St. Germans undertaking that the Irish law officers should consider whether the bill could not be amended.

THE CASE OF MR. EDMUNDS.

The Lord Chancellor called attention to the case of Mr. Edmunds, late Reading Clerk of the House, and who was also Clerk of the Patent Office and of the Commissioners of Patents; and stated that investigations into the accounts of that office showed a deficiency of £7873, which, on further inquiry, was shown to amount to £9100 more, although Mr. Edmunds questioned the accuracy of this statement, and urged that he was only a defaulter to the first amount. When this came to his (the Lord Chancellor's) knowledge, he submitted to the Government whether it was not his duty to communicate with the House of Lords, and consequently he had intended in the first week of the session to move for a Committee to inquire into the matter, but delayed doing so for a few days at Mr. Edmunds's request; and that gentleman had presented a petition resigning his office in the house and asking for a pension, which was referred, in the usual way, to a Committee. He (the Lord Chancellor) might have been wrong in allowing this course to be taken; but the law officers of the Crown were of opinion that there was no case for criminal proceedings, and as the whole information as to the defalcations had been obtained from that gentleman himself, he had acted as he had done. As regarded the two offices vacated by Mr. Edmunds in the Patent Office, the Prime Minister had appointed a relative of his (the Lord Chancellor) Clerk of the Patent Office, but the more valuable one of Clerk to the Commissioners would not be filled up at present. He moved for a Committee to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the resignation of Mr. Edmunds as Reading Clerk of the House and the grant of a pension to him.

The Earl of Derby approved of the motion, and said that there were three subjects to be considered—namely, the case of Mr. Edmunds himself, that of the Committee which had recommended him for a pension, and the course pursued in the matter by the Lord Chancellor. He was informed that Mr. Edmunds had paid the money he received in the Patent Office into a deposit bank, and received interest for it, and that was all. He understood that Mr. Edmunds had been told by the Lord Chancellor that if he resigned no obstacle should be placed in the way of his obtaining a pension.

The Lord Chancellor emphatically denied this.

After a conversation, in which Lord Redesdale, the Marquis of Bath, and the Duke of Montrose severally complained that incomplete information was brought before the Committee which decided on the pension as to the defalcations in the Patent Office, the motion for a Committee was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The O'Donoghue took the oaths and his seat for Tralee.

Mr. Blake obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

Sir R. Peel obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for superannuation allowances of officers of Unions in Ireland.

Mr. Baring had leave to bring in a bill to confirm certain provisional orders under the Local Government Act, 1858, relating to certain districts.

THE MALT TAX.

Sir F. Kelly moved that in any future remission of indirect taxation the House should take into consideration the duty on malt, with a view to its early reduction and ultimate repeal. In an elaborate examination of the question, in which he dealt with numerous calculations and statistics, his argument arrived at the point that under the penalty of the malt tax the public paid £60,000,000 a year for beer, while if the duties were removed they would only pay £40,000,000, so that in addition to the actual duty they were mulcted in a sum of £20,000,000 per annum, to say nothing of their being supplied with a pure, wholesome article, instead of the present adulterated compound. He contended that when the duty had been taken off all raw materials—cotton, wool, and the like—malt was made an exception, while it had as good a claim for exemption as a manufactured article, such as paper, and certainly as good a claim as foreign produce, such as tea, sugar, &c. He urged, besides, that there could be no question but that malt was entitled to remission of duty in preference to foreign wines. He argued that one effect of the reduction of the malt duty would be to enable a million of people to drink good beer who never have it at all, and this by means of home-brewing, at a cost of fourpence per gallon.

Sir B. Lytton seconded the motion, and asserted that the amount of the duty levied on malt was the exact measure of the wrong and spoliation which was inflicted on the agricultural producer of a raw material. Another result was the discouragement of the cultivation of much land well adapted to the growth of barley, while it acted injuriously and restrictively on stock, thus rendering meat dearer to the consumer, and interfering with the fertility of the soil, which was aided by the use of manure; so that the question was extended beyond that which related to beer. The relief from this tax was necessary to the consummation of free trade. But, confining the argument to malt liquors, he argued that the duty created a deteriorating effect upon the quality, and protested against the principle which reduced the imposts on the beverages of the rich and for purposes of revenue maintained them at a high rate on those of the poor, while it presented an example of injustice, inasmuch as it excepted agriculturists from the remission of taxation which had been awarded to every other industrial class. As to the question of loss of revenue, it was not asked or expected that the whole duty should at once be removed, but that the principle should be admitted, and the mode and time of dealing with it would be contentedly left for consideration; and if as much earnestness was felt and displayed in this as in other instances of remission of taxation, there need be no fear that this act of justice might be done.

Mr. Neate moved an amendment to the effect that the owners and occupiers of land were not entitled to any special consideration on account of the malt tax, and that, if it should be reduced or abolished, compensation should be made by withdrawing from landed property total exemption from probate duty and partial exemption from succession duty and income tax.

Mr. Du Cane, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Morritt, Mr. Hardcastle, and Colonel Barttelot continued the debate.

Mr. M. Gibson objected to the motion on the ground that by its adoption it would bind the hands of any Government in dealing with indirect taxation, and create a pledge to prefer the malt duty to any other subject for remission of taxation. He contended for the principle of indirect taxation on articles of consumption which were included in the category of strong drinks, and urged that beer should not be excepted. He also contended that the growers of barley were those producers of cereals who had the least right to special legislation on their behalf.

Mr. Henley suggested that the principle of taxation on alcoholic drinks was not thought of when there was a remission of taxation on foreign wines and French brandy. The repeal of the malt tax was essentially a farmers' question, who applied to the article of malt the experience they had gained of the effect on consumption of the reduction of duties; and they believed that the consumption of this article would increase in proportion to the diminution of duty upon it. He argued that the tax amounted to 30 per cent to the consumer, and it was only from a consumer's point of view that the subject ought to be looked at, while he was of opinion that if beer was cheap there would be less intoxication.

Mr. Neate having withdrawn his amendment,

Mr. Hardcastle moved the "previous question."

On a division, Sir F. Kelly's motion was practically lost by 251 to 171.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Sewage Utilisation Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The Affirmations (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Private Bill Costs (recommitted) Bill passed through Committee.

The Prisons Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Hunt obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the registration of county voters.

Mr. Longfield obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the security of the property of married women separated from their husbands in Ireland.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

Lord R. Montagu moved the second reading of the River Waters Protection Bill, the object of which is to interfere with the universal pollution of rivers by sewage and other impure matter, and which is founded on the recommendation of a Select Committee which has inquired into the subject. He pointed out the injurious effect which was caused by the existing state of things on the water which was used for drinking by the inhabitants of the metropolis and large towns; while the pollution of the streams prevented the breeding of fish, especially salmon, which might otherwise be available in large quantities. He contended that the only alternative remedy was the application of all sewage to land instead of depositing it in streams. He then enlarged on the vast advantage which would accrue from the use of the sewage on land, its fertilising influence, and the consequent increase of food for the population of this country, which was becoming far too much dependent on foreign supplies, while there would be a proportionate addition to agricultural wealth.

Sir G. Grey pointed out that Lord R. Montague had mixed up the questions of the pollution of rivers and the utilisation of sewage, and he had altogether failed to present a practical plan for the remedy of the former; and therefore the House ought not to be called on to give the bill a second reading. There was no doubt of the evil which it was proposed to meet; but the question was whether the measure would be efficacious for meeting it. He objected to the bill because it gave unlimited power to Government inspectors, and created a number of large and unmanageable boards, which would override local authority all over the country.

Mr. Kendall opposed the bill, pointing out that one of its effects would be to destroy half the mines in Cornwall.

Mr. Jackson moved the rejection of the bill, on the ground of its mischievous tendency in relation to the manufacturing and mining interests, and those of hundreds of thousands of men who by its operation would be thrown out of employment.

Mr. Bright seconded the amendment. He was a member of the Committee which inquired into the subject with which the bill dealt, and he could say that this measure was not one which had the sanction of the Committee, containing, as it did, most sweeping provisions, which would work great injury to a number of industrious persons, while very large interests would be perilled. Indeed, if the measure were put into operation, it would produce a revolution in the country.

After some further discussion, in the course of which the principle which is involved in the bill was admitted universally, and the necessity of legislative action in the direction of purification enforced, the bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill, which he considered very important. The bill proposed the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, and that no discharge shall be made to protect the future property of the bankrupt, unless he shall have paid 5s. in the pound, or unless he obtain the assent to his discharge of four or five sixths of his creditors.

The Game Licenses (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The following Peers were appointed to form the Select Committee to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the resignation by Mr. Edmunds of the office of Clerk of the Patents and Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, and Reading Clerk to the House of Lords, and also as to the circumstances connected with the grant of the retiring pension to him:—The Lord President (Earl Granville), the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Derby, Lord Graham, the Earl of Durham, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Houghton, and Lord Chelmsford.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Maguire, stated that the British Minister had remonstrated against the assumed intention of the Brazilian Admiral and the commander of the insurgent forces to bombard Montevideo, and had received an assurance that the property of British and foreign subjects should be respected as far as possible.

On the motion of Colonel Taylor, a new writ was ordered for the county of Wiltshire in the room of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the navy estimates, the adjourned debate on the vote of 69,500 sailors, marines, &c., being resumed by Sir M. Peto, who severely censured the Board of Admiralty on their administration of the affairs of the Navy, which he believed to be in a most defective state, and wholly unfitted to meet the emergency of war should it arise. It was his intention, in a few days, to move for a Committee of Inquiry into the condition of our Naval force, and he hoped that the Government would throw no obstacle in the way of a full and fair investigation.

Admiral Walcott urged the necessity of making docks for ships damaged in conflict with the enemy in the Channel.

Sir J. Hay expressed his regret at the number of seamen that were to be reduced, and pointed out as a practical man the class of ships which in his opinion were the most serviceable for the Royal Navy. The great points to be attended to were speed, strength, and indestructibility. These advantages, however, he did not think could be attained if the ships were to be plated all over. In his opinion, all that was necessary was to plate the vulnerable parts—such as the stores department, the boilers, and the magazines.

Mr. Laird supported the efficiency of iron as a substance for ship-building, and stated that he had himself built an iron ship thirty years since which was as good now for all practical purposes as the first day, except the want of new engines and boilers. He advocated the cupola principle, and said that that description of vessel, if fitted with a double screw, would make the most perfect man-of-war afloat.

The debate was continued by Mr. Scourfield, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Stansfeld, and others.

Ultimately the vote, which was one for 69,750 seamen, marines, &c., for the service of the Royal Navy, was agreed to.

The Great Dublin Exhibition will, it is stated, be opened by the Prince of Wales.

The Birmingham Society of Mechanical Engineers has determined on originating a subscription to erect a statue in that town to honour the memory of James Watt.

The foundation-stone of a new grand stand, to be erected on the Knutsford racecourse, at a cost of from £1100 to £1500, was laid, on Monday, by Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart.

The restoration of the cross at Winchester, one of the antique architectural relics of that city, has been begun. The church of the famous St. Cross Hospital is also about to be restored and beautified.

The works of restoration and improvement at Alnwick Castle and throughout the estates generally are to be resumed. The parks, which were closed for a short time after the Duke's death, are open to the public.

The south window of the Edinburgh Parliament House is to be replaced by a new one. The subject proposed to be pictorially delineated in the new window is, the *Edinburgh Courant* states, the opening of the College of Justice, which was constituted in 1532 by King James V.

The mortality throughout the country generally greatly decreased during the last week. The general average over the principal towns in the United Kingdom was last week 28 per 1000, in place of 31 per 1000 in the week previous. Of these towns Birmingham had the lowest average, and the highest of all was Liverpool.

A great public meeting was held in the Birmingham Townhall, on Tuesday, in aid of the proposed Working Men's Industrial Exhibition for Birmingham and the midland counties. Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, presided. The Rev. Dr. Miller, Mr. Wiggin, and several working men and others addressed the meeting, and resolutions for the carrying out of the project were passed with enthusiasm.

The ancient tower of Julius Cæsar at Windsor Castle, better known as the "Belfry Tower," is being repaired, and the window-openings and loopholes which light what were once the dungeons of the prisoners confined at the Royal pleasure, are being re-cased with new stone, while the walls facing Thames-street have been strengthened here and there, where required, by the insertion of new work. Portions of the buildings in the Horseshoe Cloisters, which abut upon the wall at this point, have also been restored, and new stone windows inserted, more in accordance with the general style of the architecture of the castle than those which have been removed.

The long-threatened lock-out in the iron trade has taken place. The men in North Staffordshire who are out on strike refused to yield, though requested to do so by their brethren in the trade, and warned that, if they persisted, they would not receive support from the other associations. They did persist, however, and on Saturday the masters in South Staffordshire closed their works; and it is expected that the same course will be followed by the masters all over the country till the men in North Staffordshire yield. It is calculated that about 70,000 men will thus be thrown out of employment, and about 200,000 persons will be deprived of the means of subsistence.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Government brokers have continued their operations for the Sinking Fund, and some rather large investments have been made on account of the general public; nevertheless, nearly all Home Securities have continued heavy, and the quotations have not been supported. The quantity of Stock in the hands of the jobbers is unusually large.

There has been rather an active demand for accommodation in the Discount Market; and in Lombard-street, although the supply of money is very large, the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4½ per cent.	Four months'	5 per cent.
Sixty days'	4½ ,,	Six months'	5½ 6 ,,
Three months'	4¾ ,,		

In the Stock Exchange short loans are offering at from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Throughout the Continent money is becoming rather lower in price. The quotations in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4	3½	Turin	6	6
Vienna	5	5½	Brussels	4	4
Berlin	4	3½	Hamburg	—	2
Frankfort	4	3½	St. Petersburg	6	9
Amsterdam	4	4			

On Thursday the Bank of France rate of discount was reduced to 3½ per cent.

The Joint-stock Banks are now giving 3½ per cent for deposits at call, 3¾ if with seven days', and 4 per cent with fourteen days', notice of withdrawal.

The imports of the precious metals have been trifling, and scarcely any gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England. The export demand, however, is limited. Mexican dollars have been disposed of at 60½d. per ounce.

On Monday Consols, for Money, were done at 88¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 89 to 89⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87 to ⅛ ex div.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Bank Stock was 215 to 217; India Stock, 215 to 218; and Rupee Paper, 101 to 103, and 109 to 111. The Bonds sold at 10s. to 15s. prem. On the following day, Consols, for Transfer, closed at 88¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 88⅞ 89; Bank Stock, 216 to 218; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 86⅞ 87 ex div.; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, Five per Cents, 103¾ ⅞; Rupee Paper, 101 to 103, and 109 to 111; Debentures, 98½; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. The dealings on Wednesday were limited. Consols, for Delivery, left off at 88¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 88⅞ 89; Bank Stock, 216 to 218; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 86⅞ 87; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto Five per Cents, 103¾ ⅞; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. On Thursday the market was firmer. Consols, for Money, realised 89⅛ ¼; for Account, 88⅞ 89⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87, 86⅞, 87⅛; India Five per Cents, 104; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. prem.

In the Confederate Loan a heavy fall has taken place, and the quotation is now 35 to 38. Nearly all other Foreign Securities have ruled heavy, and the quotations have given way. Egyptian Scrip has sold at 1¼ to 1½ prem.; Italian, 2¼ to 1½ dis.; and Danubian 3½ dis ex div. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been done at 81½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; Danubian, 84½ ex div.; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 91 ex div.; Ditto, 1864, 95½; Greek, 20¾; Italian Old Five Cents, 63¾; Ditto, 1865, 76; Mexican Three per Cents 26; Ditto, 1864, 24½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Russian Old Five per Cents, 89 ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 89½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87¼; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto, Deferred, 40⅞; Ditto, Passive, 32½; Ditto, Certificates, 16¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 70½ ex div.; Ditto, 1854, 77¾; Ditto, 1863, 64¼; Venezuela Six per Cents, 1862, 43½; Ditto, 1864, 40½; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has ruled quiet:—Agra and Masterman's have realised 126; Alliance, 3⅞; Anglo-Egyptian, 12¾; Bank of Egypt, 31; Bank of Victoria, 39½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 31½; City, 116; Colonial, 41¾; Consolidated, 11; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19½; European, 11½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 24½; Imperial Ottoman, 17½; Land Mortgage of India, 4¾; London and Brazilian, 44; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and County, 7 ¾; London Joint-stock, 46½; London and Westminster, 94; Merchant, 33; New South Wales, 43; Provincial of Ireland, 86½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 11; Standard of British South Africa, 21½; Union of Australia, 54; and Union of London, 52½.

In Colonial Government Securities very little has been done. Canada Six per Cents have realised 87; Ditto Five per Cents, 75; New South Wales Five per Cents, 93½; Queensland Six per Cents, 102½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108½.

The Miscellaneous Market has continued inactive. Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance, 2½; Berlin Waterworks, 9½; Bombay Gas, 6½; Ceylon Company, 9½; City of Milan Improvements, 9½; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 9½; Ditto, New, 7½; Crystal Palace, 34; East India Irrigation and Canal, 6½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4½; Fairbairn Engineering, 6½; Fore-street Warehouse, 8; General Credit, 6½; Hudson's Bay, 15; International Financial, 6¼; Joint-stock Discount, 8½; London Financial, 21½; London General Omnibus, 3¾; National Discount, 11½; North British and Mercantile Insurance, 18; Oriental Inland Steam, 7¾; Ottoman Financial, 8; Société Financière d'Egypte, 8½.

The amount of business doing in American Securities has increased to some extent. United States Five per Cents have been 53¾ Illinois Central, 53½; and Erie Shares 34½.

Railway Shares have been heavy and drooping in price. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 131½; Great Eastern, 46½; Great Northern, 127½ ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 158 ex div.; Great Western, 72½; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 53; Ditto, Hereford, 103½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113½ ex div.; London and Blackwall, 84½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 28; London and North-Western, 116½; London and South-Western, 97½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 59; Metropolitan, 117; Midland, 131½ ex div. and ex New; North-Eastern—Berwick, 107; South Devon, 53½; South-Eastern, 87¼ ex div.; West Hartlepool, A, irredeemable, 73½ ex div.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 100½; Eastern Bengal, 91½; East Indian, 104½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15½; Great Indian Peninsula, 100¼; Great Western of Canada, 7½; Madras Five per Cent, 99½; Scinde, Punjaub, 98.

Foreign.—Central Argentine, 5; Great Luxembourg, 12½; Imperial Mexican, 2¼ ex div.; Sambre and Meuse, 7; San Paulo, 17½; and West Flanders, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Pref., 9¾.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 8 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£99,685	A decrease of bullion of	£42,741
An increase of public deposits of	123,389	An increase of rest of	12,152
A decrease of other deposits of	233,629	An increase of reserve of	59,541
An increase of securities of	521,987		

The circulation is now £20,291,455. Public deposits amount to £7,577,720; and private deposits to £13,104,702. Securities are £30,949,096; and the stock of bullion is £14,754,397.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, March 6.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat was on offer here to-day, in but middling condition. Fine samples were in fair request, at full prices. In other kinds very little was doing, at late rates. The show of foreign wheat was less extensive; for the most part the transactions in it were limited, at about stationary prices. We were well supplied with foreign barley, and most descriptions changed hands slowly, on rather lower terms. Malt—the show of which was tolerably good—ruled inactive; yet prices were supported. The inquiry for oats was somewhat restricted, at barely late rates. No change took place in the value of either beans or peas. The flour trade was steady.

March 8.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of produce to-day was limited. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s., to 40s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 27s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 60s.; chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 18s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 39s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 33s. to 35s.; country marks, 25s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1080; barley, 670; malt, 2150; oats, 5460; flour, 810. Irish: Oats, 3020. Foreign: Wheat, 120; barley, 10,930; flour, 250 sacks.

Seeds.—The amount of business doing in seeds is only moderate; nevertheless, prices are supported. In cakes very little is passing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 60s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 56s. to 58s.; hempseed, 41s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 71s. to 73s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 62s. to 120s.; white ditto, 56s. to 83s. per cwt.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38s. 6d.; barley, 28s. 11d.; oats, 20s. 2d. per quarter.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 87,163; barley, 55,610; oats, 9771 quarters.

Tea.—Most kinds are a dull inquiry, and prices are barely supported. The show of samples is large.

Sugar.—Good and fine raw sugars are in fair request, at full quotations; otherwise, the trade is heavy, and prices are a shade lower. The stock consists of 102,104 tons, against 71,268 tons last year. In refined goods about an average business is doing, at 42s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—The trade may be considered steady, at previous quotations. Stock, 9795 tons, against 9768 tons in 1864.

Rice.—The demand is somewhat restricted, at late rates. Stock, 49,600 tons, against 58,993 tons last year.

Provisions.—The sale for all descriptions of butter is heavy, and the quotations have a drooping tendency. Bacon is rather lower, with a dull inquiry. In the value of other provisions scarcely any change has taken place.

Tallow.—The market is firm, at 40s. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot. Stock, 44,433 casks, against 57,019 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £32 10s. to £32 15s.; rape, £41 10s. to £44 10s.; olive, £48 10s. to £52; fine coconut, £39 5s.; and fine palm, £36 10s. French turpentine, 60s. per cwt.

Spirits.—In rum only a limited business is doing, yet prices are supported. Brandy and grain spirits rule about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 7s. 6d.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Haswell, 19s. 6d.; Hetton, 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 18s. 9d.; Gosforth, 16s. 6d.; Hastings's Hartley, 14s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 17s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for good and fine hops is steady, at full quotations. Other kinds move off slowly, at late rates.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing slowly, and, in some instances, prices have a drooping tendency.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the trade is steady, at from 55s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 9).—The supply of beasts here to-day was moderate, and most breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The general top figure for Scots was 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was tolerably good. Downs and half-breds sold steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise, the mutton trade was heavy, at late rates. Downs, in the wool, sold at 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; out of the wool, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. Lambs ruled heavy, at from 6s. to 6s. 8d. per 8 lb. The inquiry for calves was steady, at previous quotations—viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. There was a fair demand for pigs, at full prices. In milch cows very little was doing.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; sucking calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 28s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1120; cows, 140; sheep, 4150; calves, 212; pigs, 240. Foreign: Beasts, 400; sheep, 600; calves, 294.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

T. BURROWES, Angel-court, City, stockjobber.—J. H. RODGER, Leadenhall-street, City, shipbroker.—R. D. STRINGER, Staines, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

F. HIGHLAND, City, manufacturer of fancy leather goods.—A. W. D. LEATHER, Lincoln's-inn-fields, attorney.—T. H. PALMER, Gracechurch-street, bookseller.—W. H. HOWE, Great Saffron-hill, baker.—G. WILLARD, Hackney, cheesemonger.—J. REGAN, Spitalfields, musical-string maker.—B. BARNETT, Burlington-gardens, picture-dealer.—J. HAYWARD, Hoxton, cocoanut-fibre matting manufacturer.—F. SHERWIN, Borough, boot manufacturer.—J. SKEETS, Waterloo-road, brick-burner.—J. GINNER, Chapter-street, Pimlico, confectioner.—W. CHILDS, Peckham, mason.—F. WREN, Croydon, tailor.—T. MULLIS, Old Kent-road, marble-mason.—J. BURROUGHS, Kennington-road, tailor.—T. SMELT, Whitechapel, licensed victualler.—J. LAWSON, Deptford, merchant.—J. A. COLLEAU, Willesden-green, decorator.—J. DYER, Limehouse, manure manufacturer.—E. COLLINS, Sutton-at-Hone, grocer.—M. BAKER, Upper Boddington, farmer.—C. HOARE, Southampton, commission agent.—R. CLARE, Ledfield, grocer.—B. OAKLEY, Finney, surveyor.—T. WILMOT, Eastbourne, builder.—E. WYMAN, Bishop's Stortford, brewer.—G. A. WATFORD, Kempston, tailor.—J. BUTLER, Darlaston, bolt manufacturer.—W. NEWSOME, Milverton.—W. M. SMITH, Derby, ropemaker.—J. WALKER, Lechlade.—H. SANTY, Trowbridge, linendraper.—H. SCHOLEFIELD, Bradley, farmer.—C. K. ARMSTRONG and G. JACKSON, Middlesborough, coal exporters.—S. CROWTHER, Gildersome, cloth manufacturer.—E. M. LYONS, Ripon, watchmaker.—O. OWENS, Amlwch, draper.—H. LLOYD, Maes Lewis, farmer.—W. BLACKBURN, Liverpool.—J. DANIELLS, Wigan, commission agent.—S. PILKINGTON, Manchester, baker.—E. RICHARDS, Manchester, furniture-dealer.—J. KEENAN, Manchester, clothes-dealer.—W. JACKSON, Burnley, innkeeper.—G. T. GREY, North Shields, builder.—T. MOON, Bowness, husbandman.—W. DUNNING, Monkwearmouth, cabinetmaker.—R. H. J. ADAMSON, Durham, publican.—E. BROOKES, King's Norton, builder.—C. B. MELTON, Aldershott, tobacconist.—S. ROWLEY, Old Swinford, tailor.—C. EVANS, Llanvrechva Lower, innkeeper.—J. DIGGLE, jun., Loughborough, publican.—W. JONES, Aberystwith, hat manufacturer.—J. INSTONE, Farnborough, smith.—J. WATKINS, Trevethin, collier.—W. TALL, Winchester, lessee of tolls.—J. JONES, Dowlais, confectioner.—J. G. BAKER, Kirkdale, bootmaker.—J. BREWSTER, Woolwich, baker.—S. ANDERSON and S. COLLIER, Liverpool, printers.—W. ASH and E. A. HOOPER, Totnes, masons.—H. WALKER, Ogley Hay, baker.—J. WRIGHT, Lichfield.—P. MILNS, Stamford, cordwainer.—J. G. AKRILL, Llanfyllin, jeweller.—G. DUCKER, Swineshead, blacksmith.—J. STANSFIELD, Sowerby-bridge, shopkeeper.—J. LOVELUCK, jun., Hafod.—D. SMITH, Penarth, tailor.—T. H. MORRIS, Southampton, outfitter.—W. BRITTAIN, Stratford, carpenter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. SOUTAR, Frankleyden, Perthshire, farmer.—J. WADDELL, Glasgow, contractor.—A. S. ANDERSON, Glasgow, wine merchant.

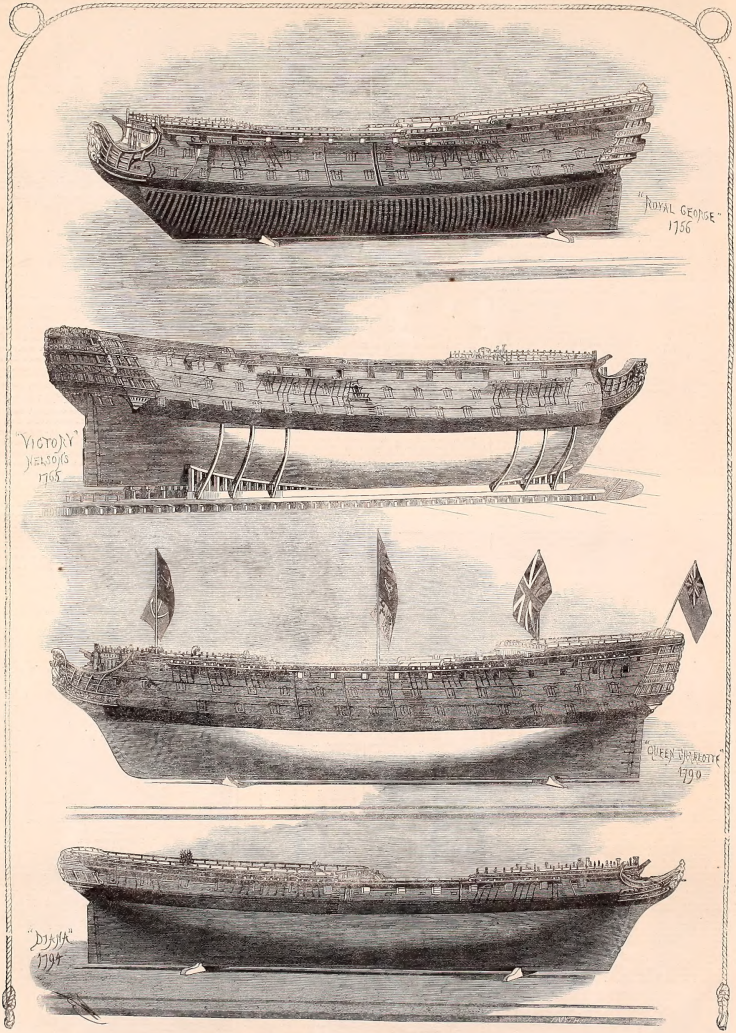
TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

BANKRUPTS.

A. J. CROFT, Oxford-street, jeweller.—R. and G. F. TANNER, Lower Thames-street, Custom-house agents.—A. M. RANDALL, Finsbury-square, surgeon.—W. W. MANSELL, Walbrook, manager of companies.—J. C. SHRIMPTON, Cheshunt, saddler.—A. C. AYRES, Ramsgate, surgeon.—J. SIMPSON, Agar-street, commission agent.—W. CHANDLER, Auckland-street, miller.—T. WILSON, Sclater-street, trimming manufacturer.—G. T. ELLIS, John-street, builder.—W. JUBY, Crettingham, maltster.—J. REEVES, Walworth-place, manure merchant.—W. P. HOMES, Leman-street, boot manufacturer.—T. WELLS, Westminster, parliamentary agent.—J. MASON, Westminster, tobacconist.—W. MAIDMENT, Westbourne Park-villas, carpenter.—C. MOYCE, Gospel Oak-grove, grocer.—W. DAVISON, Upper Berkeley-street West, outdoor Custom-house officer.—N. HARRIS, Well-street, merchant.—T. H. MACKENZIE, Rye-lane, commission agent.—J. DAVIS, Old Cavendish-street, surgeon-dentist.—W. HUTCHINSON, Canterbury, horsedealer.—W. FROST, King's Lynn, fish merchant.—W. MORRISON and W. B. FLEMING, Gracechurch-street, shipbrokers.—P. WOOD, Walsall, bricklayer.—A. HAMMOND, Worcester, glove manufacturer.—M. HIGGITT, Coventry, confectioner.—T. SILK, Nether Whitacre, farmer.—R. C. LEMON, Torquay, auctioneer.—J. SWALES, Holmsley, chemist.—D. JAMESON, Goole, cabinetmaker.—W. DIXON, Morley, dyer.—W. HARDY, West Drayton, farmer.—S. LAW, Manchester, cotton-dealer.—G. STEPHENSON, Manchester, merchant.—T. W. DRURY, Blackburn, innkeeper.—J. NEAL, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-dealer.—H. FRAMPTON, Worcester, tailor.—J. ILLSTON, Sheffield, joiner.—J. JACKSON, Sheffield, butcher.—M. MARSH, Manchester, provision-dealer.—S. BURNLEY, sen., Morley, commission agent.—E. WILLIAMS, Duke's Town, miner.—J. H. TRAVIS, Royton, patent agent.—F. BOYCE, Garboldisham, innkeeper.—T. GENT, Thursford, wheelwright.—S. A. ORWIN, Chesterfield, miner.—J. BURTON, Burton-on-Trent, plumber.—J. FAULKNER, Coventry, grocer.—H. NEWBOLD, Foleshill, farmdealer.—W. BRACEGIRDLE, Wem, farmer.—M. J. CHEW, New Sleaford, plumber.—W. STEPHENS, Hulme, joiner.—T. D. YORKE, Northampton, clicker.—G. JOHNS, Devonport, grocer.—W. WATT, Newport, haulier.—C. J. STEVENSON, Woore, saddler.—J. D. M'KINNELL, Liverpool, grocer.—W. R. GLASGOW, Stretford, salesman.—C. TUCKER, Bristol, attorney.—J. F. CANE, Brighton, lodging-house keeper.—S. REYNOLDS, Bristol, porter merchant.—O. LEESON, Sutton-in-Ashfield, plumber.—R. DOBSON, Lofthouse, ropemaker.—J. FRANKS, Stockton-on-Tees, tailor.—S. WARREN, Stoke-on-Trent, cratemaker.—M. FARMER, Overton, timber-dealer.—J. ADYE, Llandaff, coal-shipper.—S. JAYONS, Newtown, fish-dealer.—G. BUCKELL, Cambridge, grocer.—R. SMALL, Retford, butcher.—R. WEBSTER, Tranmere, insurance agent.—J. PETRY, Mumps Oldham, publican.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

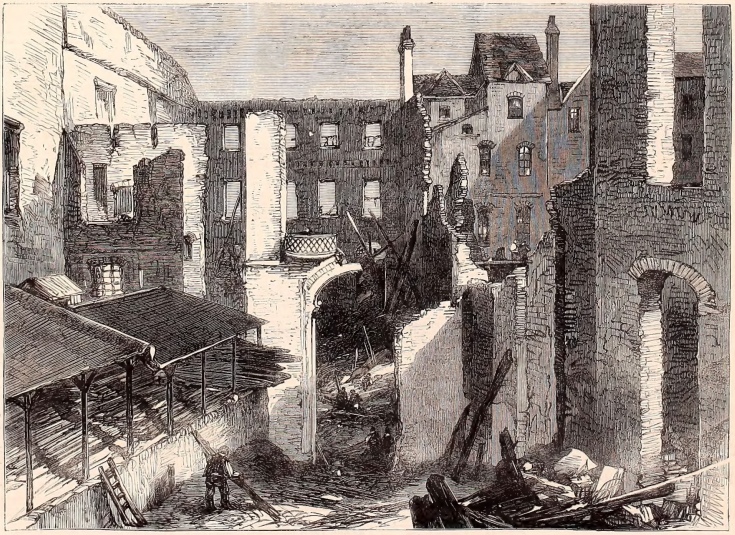
C. SOUTAR, Frankleyden, farmer.—J. CAMERON, Tomchrasky, tacksman.—J. JACK, Glasgow, boot manufacturer.—J. MORRISON, Bishopbriggs, graindealer.—W. WILSON, Lilliesleaf, innkeeper.



MODELS OF SHIPS IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 238.



THE FIRE AT SAVILE HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.



THE RUINS OF SAVILE HOUSE AFTER THE FIRE.—SEE PAGE 238.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE will read AS YOU LIKE IT on March 13, and OTHELLO on March 20, in the MARYLEBONE LITERARY INSTITUTION, Glenmadesier, Tavistock-square. Commence at Eight. Numbered stalls (with Tickets of Admission) and unreserved, 5s.; area, 2s.; balcony, 2s. Tickets to be obtained at the Institution, or of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell, 201, Regent-street; Mr. Austin, Piccadilly; Mr. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; and at the Institution.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park. THE FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION of SCARLET GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, CINERARIAS, and other PLANTS, on SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 18. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, or of Fellows of the Society (transferable to all days). The Band will perform during the afternoon. Dense Hooper, Sec.

THE GREAT PYTHOGORA GIANT, whose appearance in Hannibal and Hop-Stone has created such universal admiration, may be seen at 74, Leicester-square.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held (by permission of the Lord Mayor) at the MANSION-HOUSE, Guildhall, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 14th inst., at Two o'clock precisely. Chairman of the Committee of Management, Sir JOHN GUEST, Bart., M.P. Bernard Lucas, Secretary.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription £1 1s. Every Subscriber will select from the public exhibitions a work of the value of a subscription guinea, and in addition receive an impression of the Line Engraving by Mr. A. H. Ryland, after the Picture by Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A., CLAUDE DUVAL. The prints are now ready for delivery. Subscriptions received by

CHARLES GODFREY, Hon. Sec.
March, 1865. LEMUS FRANCIS, } Hon. Secs.

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Each Examination ...	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, &c.
Ditto ...	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, &c.
Ditto ...	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, &c.
Ditto ...	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, &c.
Ditto ...	6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, &c.
Ditto ...	7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, &c.

For full information address to Mr. JOHN EASTMAN, as above.

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For information apply to the Head Master, Rev. Arthur Faber, M.A. Or to the Bursar, Mr. Bowden, who will be in attendance on Tuesday next, March 14, at the College.

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W. H. HELLARD, Secretary.
15, Old Jewry Chambers, London, Feb. 28, 1865.

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Dunedin ... Onehunga ... Russell ... Tokomairiro
Grahamstown ... Otago ... Southbridge ... Wellington
Hokitika ... Picton ... Wellington ... Wellington
Invercargill ... Russell ... Westport ... Westport
Lyttelton ... Stanley ... Whanganui ... Whanganui
Manawatu ... Wellington ... Whangarei ... Whangarei
Nelson ... Wellington ... Whangarei ... Whangarei
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FREDK. ELLIS, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBELL, Treasurer.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION, 27, corner of Swallow-street, Quadrant, Regent-street. Open from 9 till 5 daily. Mr. Smart's system of Writing is unrivalled for the beauty of its results and the rapidity with which it can be acquired. Lessons, each, 5s. Course, 5s. extra. Improvement guaranteed in Eight Lessons. Mr. Smart's Writing Fluid, Pens, and Inkstands, for the use of pupils, may be purchased at the Institution. Prospectuses, post free, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.
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PROVINCE OF NATAL.
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THE RIGHT HON. W. N. MASSEY.

THE recently-appointed Finance Minister of India, the Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey, whose Portrait we wesgrave, was born in 1809, and married, in 1835, a daughter of the Rev. J. Orde. Although from the time he entered public life his career has been comparatively rapid, he did not enter on that vocation at a very early age. He became a member of the Inner Temple in 1826, but was not called to the Bar until 1846, when he joined the Western Circuit, and for a short time practised in the Court of Bankruptcy. In 1852 he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and was in the July of that year returned to Parliament for the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight. Though he was never prominent in the debates in the house, he devoted himself to its business, and had attained such a position as an able and careful member that soon after the formation of Lord Palmerston's first Ministry—viz., in August, 1855, he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department, which office he filled until March, 1858, when the Government of Lord Derby succeeded to office. On the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in June, 1859, Mr. Massey was selected for the important office of Chairman of Committees, which he held until he resigned it the other day on being appointed the Financial Member of the Council of India. The manner in which he discharged the duties of his Parliamentary employment was so complete, that few if any Chairmen of Committees have obtained such a legitimate influence with the House; and especially in regard to matters connected with private business, his recommendations were accepted as if they were judicial decisions. Last year, when an attempt was made to remodel the mode of conducting proceedings on private bills by the erection of that tribunal which has just commenced its working, and which is known as "The Referee," Mr. Massey volunteered to add to his already sufficiently onerous duties the duty of presiding over and modelling that body; and he has been a subject of regret that circumstances have prevented his participating in the first trial of a system which is of the nature of an experiment, towards the success of which he would most probably have materially contributed. It should be stated that at the general election, in April, 1859, Mr. Massey was returned for the borough of Salford, and thus became politically connected with the largest constituency in the country which is represented by a single member. Although professing very liberal opinions, being an advocate for a £6 franchise in boroughs and vote by ballot, Mr. Massey was averse to the extinction of all small boroughs, and he took a very marked part in opposing the reform bill which was introduced by the present Government in 1860. That measure had been subjected to very severe criticism even from most liberal members; and at a peculiar juncture Mr. Massey struck into the discussion with a speech in which he elaborately dissected the details of the bill, and proceeded, as it was felt, as nearly as possible to demonstrate that the measure could not work; but, at any rate, it was generally considered that his speech gave the *coup-de-grace* to the bill, which was soon after withdrawn. In regard to his general opinions, it may be stated that Mr. Massey was in favour of what may be designated a good system of national education, and of a rigid economy in the administration of the public expenditure, consistently, however, with the maintenance of the efficiency of our naval and military establishments. Mr. Massey is the author of a work entitled "Common Sense versus Common Law," and also of a "History of England under George III.," by which he achieved some reputation as a constitutional historian.



THE RIGHT HON. W. N. MASSEY, THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER OF INDIA

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Prince of Wales visited the South London Working Men's Industrial Exhibition, at the Lambeth Baths, on Thursday week. His Royal Highness arrived between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. He was accompanied by Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador, and attended by Colonel Grey, the Equerry on duty. He was received at the doors by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir C. W. Dilke, the Rev. Newman Hall, and Mr. G. M. Murphy, the hon. secretary. Although the Prince's visit was understood to be of a private rather than of a public nature, a large number of visitors, besides the keepers of the various stalls, were present. The Prince did not leave the exhibition till past three o'clock. After he came down from the gallery he signed his name, as did the Archbishop of



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LAMBETH BATHS.

Canterbury, in a book brought to him for that purpose. Three cheers were then given for the Prince, and the first verse of "God save the Queen" was sung, the Rev. Newman Hall leading off. His Royal Highness, having bowed gracefully to the assemblage, retired. He afterwards expressed to the honorary secretary, Mr. Murphy, the great pleasure which it had afforded him to visit the exhibition, and his hearty wish that industrial displays of this character might multiply and flourish exceedingly. As he was passing through the exhibition, his Royal Highness's attention was attracted to a very handsome perambulator. This child's carriage is supposed to be drawn by a couple horses in front, and the legs of which are sported by a lord and trot by a lever—a toy above all others likely to delight an infant. The exhibitor, carrying the Prince into great raptures of delight at this article, requested permission to present it to him; but the Prince declined the offer with a gracious smile, at the same time expressing that he should be happy to purchase it for the use of Prince Albert Victor. A large crowd assembled in Westminster-road to view the arrival and departure of the Prince, and he was loudly cheered.

THE ISLAND OF HAYTI. WEST INDIES.

We have been favoured by an esteemed correspondent of this Journal, who lately proceeded to the West Indies and Central America, upon an expedition of a purely scientific and commercial character, with a series of illustrations of the scenery of that region. Two of his first sketches we this week engrave. The port of Samel, which supplies the subject of these illustrations, is situated on the southern side of Hayti. It is the centre of the trade of a large district, and, during the French possession of the island, was a place of considerable importance. At present it is in a very dilapidated condition; the exports, however—chiefly coffee, cocoa, and logwood—from the cultivation requiring little trouble, and being just adapted to the taste of the negro, are still of some amount. Hayti is a large island, as it is of poor quality; and even the little labour required for its cultivation is the basis of an unfortunate system. Free trade and no restrictions placed upon foreign commerce at Hayti, and no white man is allowed to possess real property. The government is carried on in the name of the people, and by name Hayti is governed by a King, an Emperor, or a President. The island lies between the 17th and 20th parallels of north latitude and the 68th and 75th degrees of west longitude. It is 390 miles long by from sixty to 150 broad, and contains 29,000 square miles of most fertile land, capable of obtaining an elevation of 8500 ft. The population is said to amount to 800,000; but one fifth part of this is the most that can be estimated. In 1650 the French and Spaniards divided the country between them; the former taking the western, and retaining it to the present day; the latter the eastern end, and christening their portion San Domingo. After the breaking out of the French Revolution the negroes rose, the French and Spaniards were destroyed to a man; and in November, 1803, after more than ten years of conflict, the blacks remained the undisputed possessors of the soil. In 1822 the government made a feeble attempt of the Spaniards to reconquer the eastern portion, called San Domingo. The Spaniards are said to have lost 10,000 men in the enterprise, and they could only hold four places on the coast—namely, the capital (San Domingo), Santiago, Puerto Plata, and Monte Christi. All their communications were kept up by sea, as the guerillas swarmed in such numbers that it was necessary for a party of Spaniard to be found beyond a mile from the lines. The great object of the Spanish Government was to secure possession of the Samana, or east Bay of Samana, which they have constantly feared the descent of a body of Yankee filibusters upon Cuba. By the last accounts, however, it seems that the Spaniards have given up all idea of any attempt on San Domingo.

Our other illustration represents the landing of passengers on the pier at Jacmel. The officer, shaved bursting with pride and dignity, stands in front of his two men, who for the time being are quiet until it has pleased the authorities to grant permission. The military costumes are somewhat mixed. One of the men wears a shako and peg and a shoe on the other; his comrade is less fortunate, having only a slipper on one foot, and that a carpet slipper, the one being without a barrel and the other so thoroughly rusted as to be utterly useless. With old shakos and worse coats and trousers, the many glittering ornaments (the brass of which, based on sardine tins in a special favorite), such is the motley array of the Haytian soldiers.

PARIS IMPROVEMENTS: THE NEW MARCHÉ DU TEMPLE.

In a former volume of this Journal we published a view of the demolitions in the Old Temple, necessitated by the improvements accomplished in its neighborhood, and by its state of decay, since it had been for more than eighty years in a condition of overcrowded occupation. The new building, of which we give an illustration on page 220, has been erected on the old site, and preserves in its general aspect the Halles Centrales and other new markets, for the construction of which the Imperial Government has set the example, by a judicious combination of iron and glass. Brickwork, however, has been employed for the lower 10 ft. of the exterior walls, and the construction of the glazed portions separated at regular distances by decorative iron columns. The entire market consists of four pavilions, surmounted at the point of junction by a circular dome of corresponding form. A nuance composed of two others peculiarly separated from the remainder of the market by a roadway, forms the entrance to which the establishment through which it passes.

The business carried on in the new market is the same as that hitherto characteristic of the Parisian Temple, the great emporium of secondhand articles of clothing. Furniture, ironmongery, shoe shops, arranged banner-wise, display their theatrical costumes, elegant shawls and clocks; bales, bundles, jugs, bottles, and packages innumerable, in the most captivating manner, so as to attract the attention of the bargain-hunters who frequent this rendezvous of abandoned toilets. The monetary requirements of the new and more extensive traffic, the harvest of the well-bitumined alleys is five feet in width, and a principal avenue of the same is twenty feet wide. Running east and west, thus forming a most favourable contrast with the extremely narrow and often dirty passages of the former establishment. The ventilation is excellent, and the shopkeepers will be protected in summer time from the direct effects of the heat. Provision is made in case of complaint to facilitate the means of recognition, each shop bears a number, and on a metal plate is inscribed the name and the name of the occupying marchande.

The Marché du Temple has been constructed at the expense of a company, who, after having obtained the concession, confided the plans and direction of the new edifice to M. de Mérindol, a government architect of eminence. Our View of the Marché du Temple is taken from the Rue du Temple, and is from a drawing by M. Thorigny.

"BABY'S CORNER."

A double set of incentives seem desirable in every work of art. There should be some fine superficial display as to a general appearance and intention; there should be some scope for memory or imagination to supply what is required by his favourite "associations," or by the true system of aesthetics (e would, we think, be advanced as a leading proposition that every picture is in its nature incomplete until, by its nature, if not relatively to the human mind. Of course, in every attempt to reproduce the past the artist can only hope to give a semblance of probable reality, and that especially the case when, as in the picture we have engraved, he draws upon for some one of the almost numberless incidents of history incidents of life. But, for this very reason, such a theme is in many ways all the more favourable. Leaving the mind to supply in the first place, is the subject, as depicted, consonant with our generalised ideas of life and its conditions? We examine the glittering grain submitted to our view to see if it be identical with the pure gold of the mine of experience. Then we compare the representation with all we remember of the historical period indicated. In this case, we place the simulated antique side by side with the real; and, finally, if satisfied both of the general truth and the particular resemblance, we give the reins to speculation, as we should in inspecting some authentic relic of a bygone time. On the not unreasonable assumption that this pleasant latitude is justified by Mr. Wyburd's picture, we invite the reader to form some theory to account for the Puritan-like dress of this fair young mother (or is it the nurse only?), and its apparent incongruity with the lavish painted glass, oak carving, and trellised window which might well belong to some Old-English baronial and therefore presumably Cavalier hall, and which will also explain why this picturesque and sunny end bay of the old house has come to be considered baby's own particular corner. Here are materials for many a romance—scope for instance, for conjecture as to "the Merry Peak." Everyone will remember how the Puritan Bridgnorth's infant daughter was tended by the Cavalier Lady Peveril. But we will make no further suggestion, which might only interfere with the reader's free exercise of his own fancy.

MODELS OF SHIPS IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

In the Numbers of our Journal for the 31st and 28th of January we gave some illustrations of the history of British naval architecture, selected from the great collection of models in that museum, and, lately removed from Somerset House to the South Kensington Museum. In continuation of this subject, we have this week engraved four more of those models, the most interesting than those already represented in our pages.

The first is that of the celebrated and unfortunate Royal George, the flagship of Admiral Kempenfelt, which rank in the harbour at Spithead, on the 29th of August, 1782, with her crew, numbering about 800 men, who were all drowned. The ship seems to have been accidentally overbalanced and capsized while she was heeling, "careened" or inclined on one side, for the purpose of repairing the pipe which communicates with the sea. The disaster remained in the minds of the people, by means of the diving-bell, many of her guns and stores were recovered; and, the hull being then blown to pieces with gunpowder, the remaining timbers were entirely removed. The Royal George was designed by Mr. J. Fowell, and built in Woolwich yard, being laid down there in 1746 and launched in 1756. Her length was 176 ft. 6 in., her breadth, and 21 ft. 6 in. in depth; her burden was 2041 tons, and she carried an establishment of 1000 men.

The second ship engraved upon the same page is the Victory, also of 100 guns, which, as it was the flagship of Nelson in the action off Trafalgar. It was from this ship that he made his memorable signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." The ship was upon the quarter-deck of this ship that he received his mortal wound. The Victory was designed by Sir Thomas Slade, and launched at Chatham in 1765. Her dimensions are 186 ft. in length, 52 ft. 4½ in. in breadth, and 21 ft. 6 in. in depth; 2164 tons burden. She is still extant at Portsmouth Dockyard, and is now in good repair. The models of the Victory consisted of thirty lower-deck guns, which were 42-pounders; twenty-eight upper deck guns, 24-pounders; the main-deck were twenty-eight 12-pounders, on the poop and forecastle were 6-pounders and 18-pounder carronades. The Victory was present illustrated at the Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns, built at Chatham between 1785 and 1790, but destroyed by fire off Leghorn, in 1800. She was named after a sister ship to the Royal George, but differed somewhat from that ship in her dimensions, being 190 ft. in length, 52 ft. 9½ in. in breadth, and 22 ft. 1½ in. in depth; 2286 tons burden.

The frigate Diana, 32 guns, which is the last vessel shown in our Engraving, was built at Chatham in 1794, launched from the dock in the River Thames, about 1794; but was sold to the Dutch Government in 1815. She was 151 ft. 3 in. in length, 40 ft. 3 in. in breadth, 13 ft. 6 in. her breadth 39 ft., and her depth 13 ft. 9 in. She carried a crew of 284 men.

DESTRUCTION OF SAVILE HOUSE.

In our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the conflagration by which, on the 1st inst., Savile House, in Leicester-square, was destroyed, was, in less than two hours, laid in ruins, and the adjoining premises severely damaged. The fire broke out between seven and eight, and our View of the ruins, with the large vacant space and blackened walls, gives some idea of the extent of the disaster.

Savile House occupied nearly the centre of the north side of Leicester-square, and communicated immediately with Leicester House, which mansion, however, stood in the north-east corner of the square, and was built on the site of Coventry House. It was originally built, or have let it as a town house for people of fashion. The fame of Leicester House chiefly rests upon its having been bought by the Prince of Wales afterwards George II., and by him settled upon his eldest son, Frederick, Prince of Wales, who made it the residence of the Royal family. According to Sir George Savile—for his children; a communication being made to Parliament, in 1749, by the Prince of Wales, that "it is for the more immediate intercourse of the Royal family." Hence much of the celebrity of Leicester House become extended to Savile House, whereby, probably, the latter mansion was built. It was the "Court" by the junior branches of the Prince of Wales's household, Prince George (afterwards George III.), and his brothers, till the accession to the throne as George III., when, in front of the mansion, he was first hailed as King by the people. Here, too, Queen Caroline, wife of the Duke of Gloucester, grandson of George II. The mansion was sold in 1792 to Mr. Thomas Wyndham, by whom it was removed in 1788. Leicester House was then taken down: it occupied the site of the present Nos. 1 and 2, Leicester-square, and Horne Tooke. Westward was built Leicester-street, where, in 1776, Charles Dibdin, the song-writer, had his shop-warehouse. Next to Savile House, which was left standing, belonged to the Savile family, and here resided Sir George Savile, M.P., in 1780, when, in the riots that year, he was stripped of his valuable furniture, and paintings, which the rioters burnt in the fields. The Rev. W. Peters, M.A., F.R.S., was the last inmate of the political wisdom of Sir George Savile, "who chooses this very moment to publish his opinion of the Roman Catholics—from him and his party by rising up the champion of the Papists." Actually, in the Gordon riots, Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury-square was burnt, and Sir George Savile was chosen member for Yorkshire by the Whig grandees in the Marquis of Rockingham's drawing-room.

At the commencement of the present century, Savile House was rebuilt by the late Mr. Samuel Page, of Dulwich, an architect of some eminence, at the time. It was, in fact, merely a sort of "Noah's Ark" for exhibition purposes. Here Miss Linwood's needlework pictures were exhibited, and here Mr. Page's panorama of London, in her nineteenth year; two large saloons were added for this purpose. Here, in 1824, Burford's, the "Battle of Waterloo," was exhibited for a limited forty years, related to this property. The late Earl Cottenham, as Mr. Pepys, was counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Sugden, now Lord St. Leonards, was counsel for Miss Linwood. The property, however, still belongs to Mr. Page's family. Various have been the adventures of Savile House in these latter days. The collection of pictures sold here by auction in 1846 realised less than £1000. Here the National Political Union held its Reform meetings, recalling the storms of the previous century. Then came a succession of prodigies of nature and art: amongst the latter were a large moving panorama of the Mississippi River, and a series of views of New Zealand; concerts and balls; and exhibitions of too questionable a shape for us to detail. The principal staircase was spacious and handsome, as were also the principal rooms; still the history of the place presented but a mimic reflection of a nursery of royalty. Through some sixty years of the showman's art, flaring by night and by day, Savile House lasted unharmed until the catastrophe of last week, when the royal baby-house and the cheap pleasure haunt were burnt in the short space of two hours, wrapping away "The El Dorado Music-hall and Café Chantant," the "Imperial" and "Odéon," and a host of other diversions, native and foreign. The building was insured for £12,000.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Equine of the Army in India. By Stewart Clark, M.R.C.S., Esq. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The recollection of the Indian mutiny, the remembrance of an empire preserved by a passive and active heroism of soldiers and of civilians, of military science and military energy, should make a grateful country and a grateful Government extremely careful of the lives of soldiers. Hence the time of self-interest, to study the health at least, if not the comforts, of the British Army in India. The services of Surgeon-Major Galley not long since drew attention to the question of the healthiness or unhealthiness of the cantonments; to British troops in India; and the general conclusion arrived at was, if we be not grievously mistaken, that non-commissioned officers and private be lodged under due modicum of pure air and ventilation. Now, when we consider that "the average Scotch Highlander is able to walk forty, fifty, and even sixty miles a day among his native hills, on no better fare than a dish of porridge and a few cakes of oatmeal," and that in the toughness of the pure air in which the greater part of his life has been passed, and that the Indian palanquin-bearer, who lives much in the open air and has never more than two meals a day (and often not more than one), consisting of chupattes and a little dhall (C. a. unleavened cakes and coarse lentil flour), makes the toil of carrying a heavy load twenty-five, thirty, and even thirty-five miles a day comparatively easy and without fatigue and distress, and that, on the authority of the Earl of Shaftesbury (vide p. 225 of Mr. Morris Birkbeck's book, "Colonial Punishment"), "the restriction of the vice and crime with which society is infected must be attributed to last air and free use of the limbs, and the suppression of the one by air and pure water to men living in barracks under the sultry sky of India can scarcely be over-estimated. Anyone, therefore, who has observations founded upon experience and practical examination based upon scientific knowledge to make upon the subject deserves to be thanked to write a book. Such a one is Mr. Stewart Clark; and we recommend his remarks, propositions, and illustrative woodcuts to the serious consideration of the military and medical world.

Capital Punishment. Edited by John Macrae Moir, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) This book is in the main an abridgment of Professor Mittermaier's "Todesstrafe." It has prefixed to it a biographical sketch of the professor, and a series of well-selected statistics more or less germane to the subject. It contains, in small compass, all the arguments which the editor could or would collect for and against capital punishment. It is, in fact, the opposite of a book in what is called "book-making," but it deals with an interesting subject, and will probably be read with considerable attention. No little trouble has apparently been taken to arrive at correct statistics, but in one instance (p. 171) we have a comparison which we do not deem to be satisfactory. We read: "An important observation, militating against the supposed efficacy of capital punishment, is that in seven years from 1850 to 1857, during which, on an average, six executions took place each year, the number of commitments for wilful and bodily injury from which death ensued, were committed; whilst in fourteen years, from 1836 to 1850, in which only one execution a year took place, the number of commitments for wounded also only by half." But the editor remarks in a note—"We regret that, in spite of the pains we have taken, we have not succeeded in obtaining information with regard to the punishments inflicted since 1857. We learn, however, that the number of executions in 1864 is the largest we have seen in any one year." Now, it is a mystery how he learned the fact he states. Moreover, during that time of comparatively enlightened opinion, crime precedes execution, and execution depends not only upon crime, but the clemency of the Crown and the recommendation of the jury. Hence a certain space of fourteen years there were only 153 capital offences committed, and there was only a yearly instance of capital punishment, whereas in a certain space of seven years there were 156 capital offences committed with an average of six yearly executions, population having meanwhile increased. Consequently increase of the increase of crime was due to the increase in capital punishments. What we require is to have a list of the capital crimes in clearly and proportionately tenable to decrease of capital punishment, year by year, and to volumes of statistics published by Milner and other wreiches to give all they have to save their miserable lives, so that they will stand with the rope round their necks and the last brink of the grave, shows that capital punishment is considered the severest of all punishments. If the punishment is proportion to the severity of penal severity, perhaps it would have a beneficial effect if murder were left altogether unpunished, or if only a second were offered for the commission of it. For our part, we are content to have the punishment of death abolished; "*amen*," as it was once grimly remarked, *par excellence* in a certain assembly.

Sermons Lenguay. By Mrs. Hamerton. (Chapman and Hall). These sermons, by the celebrated Jeanne Lenguay, are a mere delusion, so far as our experience and information go, when she informs them that "Englishmen are Englishmen" when talk to girls, walk with them, and kiss them as much as they like." But French women are not quite so much in the dark about the social customs of England as English women are about the social customs of France. Hence, Mrs. Hamerton's book will be offered to many a French girls after, marriage. Mrs. Hamerton has written a slight, pleasant, fresh-toned story, full of piquancy, liveliness, and sentimental effusion, for the amusement of her French countrymen and a French air pervading the whole. One has often read of the matter which is contained in this story, as single tales be committed a pious forgery for the benefit of his family who have a weak, feminine, scheming side of character. But what spiritual, beautiful daughter who thinks that he shame has long been hidden, and that nobody but the confessor and the forged letter know for the daughter's lily-white hand, greatly against the daughter's wish; who is exerted from marrying the man she loves by her unscrupulous priest lover; whose wife is induced to give her consent to the marriage of the daughter with the man she loves; and who has by some means or means been together a dower for her whom his wife supposes to be a portionless child. But the story is not often told so pleasantly as it is by Mrs. Hamerton. The marriage of the grandmamma with the artist-lover, and Jeanne Lenguay are charmingly drawn, and all we have to regret is that Mrs. Hamerton has not given us more details into the ironies of Fortune. The lady's-maid falls in love with the artist, who breaks her heart by refusing to his perfidies pupil. Why not willing to take poor Marianne's portrait; but what satisfaction is this to poor Marianne?

Soldiering in Sunshine and Storm. By William Douglas. (Edinburgh: A. Black.) Mr. Black's brother Douglas, of the Scots Fusilier 16th Hussars, be as smart a soldier as he is a writer, it is a marvel that he should still be Lieutenant Douglas. Perhaps, he says, it is "by-and-by" true, though it may be a rather rambling, description of the travels and experiences of any regiment in the march from India to the Crimea, and Home, via the Desert, the Nile, and the Euxine, and our sojourning at Cairo by the way." Some of the papers which make up his volume have already appeared in the *All the Year Round* and the *United Service Magazine*. This fact is of itself sufficient guarantee for the entertainment to be derived from, and the popular style of writing to be found in, Mr. Douglas's performance. Considering the barrack-room turmoil amidst which his pen was plied, he has turned out a really remarkable specimen of the literary talent to be found in the ranks of our Army. He seems to have had an unusually good education for a man in his position, and one cannot help suspecting that an account of the reasons for which he became and remains a full private would be even more interesting than the sketches it has seemed good to him to write. There is a certain tone of bitterness in some of his remarks and criticisms which betrays the temper of a disappointed man.

Military Characters. By Charles Cowden Clarke. (Edinburgh: W.

P. Nimmo. It is not very long since we had occasion to thank Mr. Cowden Clarke for a thoughtful, instructive, and genial series of essays upon "Shakspeare Characters." His present work contrasts in some respects unfavourably with the former; for it displays unmistakable symptoms of having been composed in a hasty and superficial manner. The object, explained in a turgidly-written preface, of the book is praiseworthy enough—Mr. Clarke desires by his reprints to popularise and the specimens given in English of the great French comedy-writer's genius to inspire English readers with a not the gift of the French tongue with a desire to learn Molière's language and to appreciate the grace and wit of Molière's style. Unfortunately, Mr. Clarke's rhymed renderings of certain passages, if they enable us to form a notion of the drift of the original, are, as to the spirit of fairness, too, should have led Mr. Clarke to give the credit of his source (page 9, 108) where the whole of the translation is beaten with a stick to the humourist to whom it is due—Molière, no doubt, borrowed the idea from Lucian, but the Greek humourist's plays are now blasphemed, and the classical authors are in danger of being ignored.

Lighthouses. By David Stevenson, F.R.S.E. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.) A reprint from *Good Words*. The papers, however, are worthy of publication in their present form. They are rendered more by explanatory illustrations, and are likely, as they deserve, to attract the notice of a numerous people, and to be read with interest "by all the sea in ships" and find a grave "in the deep waters" for want of, or from the faulty construction of, a lighthouse.

Eden, and other Poems. By Alfred Dixon Toovey. (Longmans.) "Eden" is a sort of ground paraphrase of the Mosaic account of creation of the first two or three chapters of Genesis, but the improvement upon the "authorised Translation" is not perceptible. The most pretentious poem in the volume is "Modern Life," of which the late Mr. Samuel Rogers would have thus:—"I need scarcely with what interest, with what pleasure, I have read it, or how highly I shall value it as long as I live." We are not aware that Mr. Rogers was a Jesuit, but the words just quoted are analogous to the spirit of a passage which we shall be more open, and plainly declare our opinion that the author shows some power of writing musical sounding lines, a not unpleasant plaintiveness, and a yearning after what is good: that he reaches so high flight; that he frequently drops down on the commonplaces to his expressions, and sometimes faulty in his rhymes, *e.g.* —

Shall see that head before me placed,
His hand upon a rebel's sword,
and,
He ever loved to wander forth and muse,
And from creation drew sublime truths.

It would have been well, too, had the "Schoolboy Verses" been omitted.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill Magazine* remains unrivalled in the art of purveying light reading, and at the same time well worth reading. None of the essays it contains make any pretension to profound research, but almost all are more or less valuable and instructive. Undoubtedly the ablest is that which treats of the Revolutionary Calendar, and which, in few paragraphs and the simplest and most unpretending fashion, conveys nearly the whole philosophy of this branch of art, and of its ever-increasing prevalence in modern times. Some sensible remarks on the practical difficulties connected with agricultural labours conclude the paper. "A Midsummer Ride in South China" is another article of much interest, containing a very graphic and full description of the scenery of districts hitherto little visited by Europeans. The article is described as very full of the inhabitants in simple and well-disposed. The ravages of the rebellion were painfully perceptible in many quarters. A record of campaigning experiences with Garibaldi, is plainly the production of Captain Dunne, R.N., a brother of the Miss Jessie White so well known for the scrapes in which she involved herself with the Piedmontese Army. The paper, which is, consequently, bitterly hostile to Victor Emmanuel, and, like too many producers of the Garibaldian literature, is disfigured by the sectarian narrowness which regards a disagreeing friend as worse than an enemy. Of the author's good sense, as well as of his unaffected and unpretending manliness, he gives unmistakable proof in the comparison with his selfish and passionate colleague, Signor Mario, between whose and his own character he draws a humiliating contrast, and does not conceal that there were portions of the campaign in which he was glad to leave the "Garibaldino Babel" to a pretty and affecting tale. Of the longer stories, "Wives and Daughters" decidedly bears away the palm this month. It is replete with subtle and delicate observation, and the contrast between the old squire and the favourite son who has disappointed his hopes are exquisitely drawn. "Miss Arndale" is the reverse of entertaining. We regret this less than what we understand to be the reason—the illness of Mr. Collins. "Why Frau Frohmann Raised Her Prices" is poem, in the style of Tennyson's "Dora," aiming at homely pathos and simplicity, with general impression is that it is not the work of another designed; but his artifice is somewhat too apparent, and the impression of mannerism is heightened by the introduction of employing Scotch words where English would have done as well.

The Scottish magazine, *Blackwood*, concludes its attack upon Mr. Gladstone in the same carping and spiteful spirit in which it began, and, assessed, but virtually admits his ponderous article to be merely a huge domineering epistle intended to damage Mr. Gladstone's election at Oxford. A writer of more ability has been intrusted with the impossible task of writing up Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, but, as a rule, it must have been may be inferred from the state of mind in which we find him at the end of the paragraph, saluting the publication of the last novelist of the day, and we know not what beside. "Miss Marjoribanks" is continued pleasantly, and the "Autobiography" is a clever story. But the best contribution of this kind is the first instalment of a medley entitled "Contemporaneous Autobiography," a species of composition almost peculiar to *Blackwood*, the secret of which consists mainly in the perpetual effervescence of rather heady animal spirits. It is a most interesting piece of reminiscence, and the reviewer of Blake's biography is devoid of the first requisite for his task—imagination. He is, however, sensible, if somewhat too severe, and his remarks on the modern style of putting biographies together are very judicious.

Anything by the Dean of St. Paul's is sure to be read with respectful attention. His commonness with a sermon he has just preached before the clerical subscription committee on a subject almost equally interesting to Dr. Tait and to clergymen, is worthy of the author. The sermons on the conversion of the Roman empire may, probably, be attributed to Mr. Freude. It is very ably written. "Virginia, First and Last," is no doubt by Mr. Conway, whose able contributions to the magazine we have before had occasion to notice. The writer's situation is peculiar, he being, at the same time, a native Virginian and one of the most determined opponents of slavery, in America or out of it. His love for his native State is unbounded, and his description of Virginian homes in the good old times, while he does not disguise the deterioration which the system has in the unhappy day when, some thirty years since, Virginia definitively united her fortunes with the slaveholding States, is a most charming picture and humanising culture of New England. According to Mr. Conway, the actuating principle of Virginia and the other slave States in general State rights, and consequent dissolution of a Union which has become incompatible with them, while the real cause of secession was regard the destruction of the Union as a means to an end, and that end the propagation of slavery. He seems to foreshadow a breach between the allies on this account. The "Autobiography" paper on Ireland in the sixteenth century is disappointingly brief, being merely an abstract of one or two pages of Leland, but it will afford acceptable material to Fenian declaimers. Miss Cobbe's second paper on "The Hieroglyphic of Art" is full of good taste and good sense. "The Law of Honour" has several curious anecdotes of duelling in past generations. Finally, the short paper on "Law Reporting" describes the system as at present practised, but condemned by the Bar itself, while it refrains from suggesting a remedy.

Macmillan is not equal to its usual self this month. The best paper is Signor Ruffini's charming account of the pretty Italian town of Sarzeno, which is especially laying itself out to attract the English, and is very likely to succeed through the beauty and cheapness of this deservedly popular writer. The notes from Lady Gordon's Journal are interesting, and very pleasing, from the sensible and kindly feeling of the authoress, who belongs to the school of travellers like Miss Rogers and Miss Cobbe, whose freedom from prejudice has enabled them to report so truly of Oriental domestic life. Miss Cobbe herself contributes a very striking allegory entitled "The Shadow of Death." The novels are not very interesting this month, and Professor Goldwin Smith's article on the proposed North American federation lacks his usual force and clearness. We are sorry to observe a falling off in the *Victoria Magazine*, once so good, but which this month contains nothing of note.

The readers of *Temple Bar* will hardly regret the conclusion of Mr. Tyrrell's story, which has throughout been unpleasantly and dramatic. Miss Braddon's tale is essentially of the same school, but rivals none in the intelligence. "The David Dodds" is a collection of such interest as last month, but full of clever remarks and subtle delineations. "The Vampyre" is a story of considerable power in supernatural horrific. The *St. James's* contains nothing of note, which, perhaps, is not surprising, as the late Lord Winterford in his "Springhead" days. It is, however, pleasantness to read. "Bentley" and the same may be said of *Bentley* and the *New Monthly*. We do not say anything against the "Autobiography of a Thief" contained in *London Society* the most difficult of any, and it is surprising how well it is performed. They are not interesting points of view, however, and light social sketches. *Good Words* is no less of a phenomenon. We shall appointed with the account of the Churchmen's Family Magazine which has not proved a miserable failure. A review of Dean Hook's "Lives of the Archbishops" more than the High Church party are very angry with him. With the best will in the world we can by no good of the *Englishman's Magazine*. It is dreadfully heavy. *The Sunbeam* is far more interesting than it ought to be, and is a good little illustrated circulation. *The British Army and Navy Review* contains a long and interesting paper on "Fighting in Fortresses." *The Household Monthly*—a new candidate for public favour—is a wonderful sixpenny-worth, and will, we hope, meet with the encouragement its quality. It would do well to improve its illustrations, or to dispense with them altogether. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is, as usual, excellent in its contents a tale entitled "The Goldmaker's Village," not merely an unacknowledged translation from the German, but one reprinted verbatim from "Chambers's Tracts." The editor has been imposed upon by some unscrupulous contributor.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No. 11. (Chapman and Hall.) In this rambling to encounter another number of Dickens is equal story after the dullness of the last. Fascination Fledgeby is made more interesting than we should have thought possible, and there is genuine humour, albeit a little strained, in the account of the Wilfer's anniversary party. The best passage is the number, and one of the best in the book, is the description of the scene on the river, and the resuscitation of the submerged Riderhood. The paraphy of the Lammles is becoming tiresome. The mystery is in suspense, and their ill-concealed repugnance when it fairly returns to the Veneering's dinner-table is a masterpiece of delicate and subtle truth and power. The story seems about to take a turn which will find Mr. Dickens scope for displaying some of the finest qualities of his genius.

MUSIC

Gounod's "Mock Doctor" (Médecin Malgré Lui) continues to run, with undiminished success, at the Royal English Opera, Covent garden. It is the last novelty of the season, which is about to terminate.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, Miss Louisa Pyne's benefit, on Saturday last, was a most interesting house; and our English prima donna had an enthusiastic reception.

Herr Joachim, the greatest of living violinists, has arrived in London for the purpose of leading the performances of the Popular Concert of Monday last, when he led two of the finest quartets of Beethoven and Mozart. The performance, as usual, was given to a crowded audience, notwithstanding the inclement weather. He played, if possible, more superbly, and was received more rapturously, than ever.

A chamber concert was given, on Wednesday evening last week, at the house of Mr. Charles Salaman, in Hanover square, when the performances of the students the following were the most remarkable:—Wieland, "The Fairy Queen;" Miss Lucy Franklin, Mercadante's air, "Mi sogli ritrovai istanti," sung by Miss Matilda Westmoreland; and a concerto for violoncello, by Servais, sung, in flat minor, played by Miss Maddalena Cronin; Mendelssohn's pastoral song, "Ist es wahr?" and "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges," sung by the students; and Mendelssohn's variations for the piano and violoncello, played by Miss Emma Bauer and Mr. H. Harper.

The Crystal Palace Company have issued a prospectus of the Triennial Handel Festival in June next. It is to be carried on, as formerly, by the Sacred Harmonic Association, and the Handel Festival Society; and will be held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the 20th, 28th, and 30th June, in the next month. The first day ("The Messiah" will be performed; on the second day, a selection from Handel's works; and, on the third day, "Israel in Egypt." The chorus will consist of 2,500 performers, and the band of 500. From the metropolis, but from all parts of the United Kingdom.

All difficulties seem to have been settled about Meyerbeer's posthumous opera, "L'Africaine," being arranged, it will first be given at Italian by Her Majesty's Opera, and in the winter by the company of the Royal English Opera, in English.

The series of four orchestral concerts, to be given this season at the Musical Union, commenced on Tuesday last, and will conclude on the 29th of this month, the 3rd of May, and the 7th and 28th of June.

Mozart's "Zauberflöte" has been produced at the Théâtre Lyrique under the title of "La Flute Enchantée." No attempt has been made to tamper either with the words or the music, and the result has been a most brilliant success.

The English version of the libretto written by M. Maillart, composer of "Lara," to Signor Arditi, conductor at Her Majesty's Theatre:—

Paris, Feb. 20.
"My dear Cynthia,—I beg your acceptance of the accompaniments of *Lara* as a souvenir of all you have done for its success. I hope some day to have the pleasure of presenting to you the score of *Lara*, and I am sure expressing to you personally my gratitude. In the mean time, my dear and esteemed confrère, pray accept my best thanks and the assurance of my best wishes. A. MAILLART.

THE THEATRES.

This week is fertile in theatrical intelligence. Managers have now thoroughly awakened to their respective interests, and evidently intend to make the most of the encouragement of the lightest kind in new given to the drama. On Saturday night, the Princess and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Lady Wood, the Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Alfred Paget, visited the Olympic, under the Lyceum in order to witness Mr. Reeves's impersonation of Roy Tom, which was executed to a marvel.

A new five-act drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced on Saturday at the Olympic. We are happy to find that it is described as "new and original," and we have reason to believe the author's statement. Its reference to certain banking frauds still fresh in memory is obvious enough. It is entitled "Settling Day," an appellation which sufficiently indicates the point of interest. The first act introduces us to the morning-room of a villa on the Thames, and is very skilfully written. Here Mr. Markland (Mr. H. Neville) with his young bride (Miss Kate Terry), just returned from a continental tour, is about to celebrate his birthday. All appears to be unclouded prosperity. But appearances are deceptive. A partner whom he had trusted during his travels has been dishonest, and the firm is unable to meet a claim for £40,000. Meiklam (Mr. H. Wigan), who is a consummate hypocrite, and capitally made up by the actor, particularly in the articles of wig and neckcloth, contrives, in the first instance, to have his villainy mistaken for an information, but it ultimately transpires that he has speculated with the funds of the bank and lost the money. A visit to Capel-court becomes needful; and here, at the stockbrokers, both Mr. and Mrs. Markland, though unknown to each other, are brought under the same roof. The latter overhears the conversation between the partners, and makes an effort to place her own private fortune at her husband's disposal, but the trustees will not agree. There is not only a Meiklam a rogue himself, but he has a roguish nephew, who is inclined to take advantage of the situation of affairs. He knows that the accounts have been cooked with considerable ingenuity by his uncle; and, on the strength of his knowledge, aspires to the hand of Miss Hargrave, Mrs. Markland's rich cousin. He calls there, and seeks to compel Markland's consent to his nefarious scheme. But the latter has eliminated from his character by a solicitor named Haworth (Mr. Macleand), and, as the missing deeds are recovered in time, the whole affair is hushed up. Meiklam is dismissed from the country and the self-sacrificing sister giving her note-of-hand to the bank for the difference. Thus all ends in bad resistance. It is best to add that the drama was not only well acted throughout, but well appointed with a due regard to the most important. The scenery, also, is superb. The view of Capel-court and the interior of the Stock Exchange, the reception-room of Markham's mansion, and the river terrace, with the view from it of the Houses of Parliament and the Thames, are finely painted and elaborately set. The style of the dialogue is lively and telling, and the arrangement of the action is easy and intelligible. The comedy is likely, we think, to prove attractive.

An agreeable surprise was prepared on Saturday for the audience at the Adelphi, when "Our Lives Once" was performed, and Henrietta Somers, who made such an unexpected hit in the part of Helen, in "Uncle Dunchback," was appointed to appear as Neighbour Constance. We found that the character would be not only worthy for our fair light comedian, and so to a certain extent it was; but the degree of intelligence displayed by Miss Somers was remarkable for all physical shortcomings. Mr. Webster resumed his character of Meiklam on the occasion of Mrs. Stirling (here a widow) very agreeable light on the Widow Green. Altogether, the comedy was pleasantly given. Mr. Ben Bateman's management is, as of old, an alternately gain the advantage. Rossell succeeds at last in securing the death of his accomplice, but the latter pins to his breast the letter which is to bring the former to account on it securing Rossell of his assumption. Frippert, accordingly, shall not have the triumph which he would not achieve in life, and Rossell, as the fall of the curtain, is in the hands of justice. Rossell was played by Mr. Leslie, and the piece is accompanied by Miss Marriott), who has made a fortune by gambling, and who is about to marry the heroine of the piece, for the purpose of the means of restoring the trio heir to his estates. If the number of sensational scenes and the "effects" were less, the piece would have been more effective. The acting, on the whole, was good, and worthy of a better drama.

A new drama, by the late pen of Mr. Henry Leslie, originally intended for the Surrey, has been produced at Astley's. It is entitled "The Master's Secret," and has the advantage of a good historical and pathetic story, which has to be worked out in the plot. In some respects the incidents resemble those of Dumas's "Enoch Arden," but the catastrophe differs. Silas Englehart (Mr. Robert Taylor) becomes the husband of Hetty Arnold (Miss Josephine Hodder), who wrongs Silas by her conduct during the absence of the latter. Silas returns from the grave, and is sincerely attached to her. Both, however, are reconciled in a sentimental manner in the Margate station, and manager of a water-mill. Considerable time elapses between the first and second acts, during which Silas grows rich by fortune; and in the third we find Hetty about to be married to Mr. Ashton (Mr. Frank Matthews). Silas to be dead. However, arrives on the morning of the intended wedding; and scenes of passion and recrimination ensue between the unfortunate pair. For in the end Hetty throws herself into the mill-stream; she is followed by Baby, and is saved by the intervention of the revolving wheel. Silas endeavours to stop its movement, and so far succeeds as to save the life of Roby perishes. This is a stirring action, but the pathos of the dialogue and situations is wanting. Too much credit cannot be given to the actors, who supported the various characters with an earnestness and talent that well assured the triumphant success of the new drama. The scenery throughout is excellent.

The Grecian has produced a new piece, called "The Fall of the Avalanche," in which a striking sensational effect is produced by the descent of the ice. The story is essentially French in its character, Fauvrelle, the lessee of the theatre, and Miss Cullen in the accompany with a gallant swain, who is already betrothed; and, as the lively companionship of the two excites the jealousy of the swain, the results. Embarrassment ensues, which is, however, ultimately disengaged, and Fauvrelle and Miss Cullen are united. Happiness is duly celebrated with Eugene, at the same time that he makes good his title to a noble fortune.

THE SEARCH FOR WATCHES IN THE THAMES.

SINCE the apprehension of the burglars concerned in the great robbery at Messrs. Child's bank from the shop of Mr. Mayle, in Cornhill, a portion of the stolen property has been recovered in a very singular manner. It appears that about two or three months since, passing in a boat under Blackfriars Bridge when they observed something floating in the water. On the piers of the new bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. On examining they found two gold watches, inscribed with the name of Mr. Walker as the former proprietor, and to which they were the property. It seemed probable that these watches had been thrown from the temporary wooden bridge which connects the Surrey side with the intention of sinking them in the river. This discovery having been imparted to the Metropolitan police, they proceeded to search the bed of the river in that place, and a couple of divers were employed several days in this operation with the result that a large quantity of property was found on the first day, and others have since been recovered, making altogether about 200 articles identified by Mr. Walker as part of the property stolen from his premises. For the present, the search has been discontinued, as there is but no more of the missing property is to be found there. The operations of the divers were watched by many curious spectators from the wooden bridge and from the bank of the river. We have engraved a sketch of this scene.

VIEWS IN PARAGUAY, SOUTH AMERICA.

SEVERAL illustrations of the scenery and costumes of Paraguay have lately appeared in these columns, including a view of the River Paraguay at Asuncion, the capital city, and one of the fortress of Humaita, near the junction of the Paraguay and Panana rivers. The Engraving we present this week is, like those just mentioned, from a sketch by Mr. Duvell Powell. It shows an ordinary scene of rustic life in a native rancho or farm, overlooking the lake at Aragoya, some thirty miles from the capital. The small house below, in the centre, is at present used for a railway station. The country people here are exceedingly hospitable, and a stranger always finds a hammock and a meal awaiting him everywhere, without any charge being made for it. On the right of the Engraving a woman is pounding meal; her dress is that peculiar to the country, with a square black border to a white



DIVING FOR THE STOLEN WATCHES AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

body, and a striped petticoat. To the left a man is drinking his maté, or Paraguay tea, which is the universal beverage in these countries.

A few statistical notes on Paraguay may be read with interest at this time, when the outbreak of a war between that country and Brazil has given it some political importance. The Republic of Paraguay has a population of 700,000 to 800,000 persons, speaking the Guarani, a widely-spread Indian dialect, with an intermixture of Spanish words. The revenue of the republic is about £300,000, derived from monopolies of the principal articles of commerce, from the rents of public lands, and from the tithe of all the products. The standing army is estimated at, in time of peace, from 12,000 to 20,000 well-armed troops, disciplined and commanded by European officers, and can readily be reinforced by conscription. The bulk of the population is collected along the River Paraguay, and is densest in the neighbourhood of Asuncion.



A RANCHO IN ARAGUAY, PARAGUAY.



EMBASSY OF MEXICAN INDIANS TO THE EMPEROR OF MEXICO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

EMBASSY OF KICKAPOO INDIANS TO THE EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

We have just received from Mexico the sketch engraved on the preceding page. Our readers will readily recognise the pencil of M. Beaucé, to whom we are also indebted for the following particulars relating to the Kickapoo Embassy:—

"The streets of Mexico have been recently rendered more than ordinarily interesting by the presence of about twenty wild Indians belonging to the tribe called the Kickapoos, who inhabit the district of Santa Rosa, sixty leagues to the north of Saltillo, near the Rio Bravo del Norte. Rolled, rather than draped, in their red or blue blankets, their heads covered with ornaments composed of the feathers of birds of prey, marten fur, ribbon, and glass, they walked hurriedly, without betraying astonishment at what they saw, and preserved the strictest silence, without giving any expression to their physiognomy. The total absence of their weapons deprived them of a part of their naturally warlike appearance. The chief, who is the principal personage depicted in our Illustration, is very old; he wears suspended from his neck, as the sign of superiority, a large silver plate, upon which is engraved the picture of a jaguar, and a medal bearing the effigy of Louis XV. His tribe originally came from North America, and, having quitted the United States in consequence of the extension of the civilised settlements, ultimately settled beyond the Rio Bravo, in the Mexican region. During the presidency of Arista, an embassy of the Kickapoos was sent to Mexico to demand the formal cession of a certain portion of territory, which was granted. However, notwithstanding this cession, the tribe suffered considerably from hostile attacks, defending itself with difficulty. Even the Mexican bandits harassed them frequently, and when they appealed to the Government at Mexico, which was powerless even in its endeavours to drive away the bands that infested Pedregal, only four leagues from the capital, that Government could render no assistance to the distant Kickapoos. On the recent occupation of Monterey, the favourable recollections the tribe had preserved of the French from the time of Louis XV. induced the Kickapoos to send their chief and a party of old men to wait upon the commanding officer, by whom they were welcomed in a friendly manner and sent on to Mexico, where they were at once favoured with an introduction to Marshal Bazaine. In order to do honour to the occasion, the elders dyed their untattooed visages with the brightest colours, a preparation undergone also by the three women and the child who accompanied them. Their interpreters were two negroes from Texas, who understood the Kickapoo idiom pretty well, but could not speak Spanish. The second language spoken by the Texans was English, so that the process of rendering their explanations into French was rather curious, as the English language is rarely understood at Mexico. Subsequently their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Mexico received the deputation with kindness, and promised their friendly protection; they were, moreover, invited to dine at the Imperial table. They visited the shops in Mexico very perseveringly, and were screened from the over curiosity of the populace by an escort of French infantry. They will shortly return to their friends, and they will then perhaps, in the solitudes of the Rio Bravo, give a free expression to the cleverly-suppressed admiration they must have felt for what they have witnessed during their short sojourn amongst a civilised people."

THE FARM.

Fifty-four new members, including Lord George Manners, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Booth, the owner of the Warlaby herd, were elected at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Council on Wednesday week. The number of members is about 6000, be the same more or less; and the balance in the hands of the bankers on Feb. 28 was £1379 8s. 5d. It is in contemplation to provide more commodious premises for the use of the society; and it is about time, seeing that two important committees were recently compelled to sit at the same table, and that not a very large one. On Wednesday, March 15, Mr. Ellman will read a paper on the management of a breeding flock of sheep; and, on March 29, Professor Voelcker lectures "On Natural Deposits of Potash in Germany." On bringing up the report of the Committee on Agricultural Education, a motion to the effect that the committee should consider whether an examination as to the candidates' practical knowledge of stock and agricultural machinery might not be desirable, was negatived by sixteen to five. Colonel Challoner and Mr. Randell were the proposer and seconder. The railway companies are to be requested to make charges in accordance with the great majority of such companies previously to 1862. It will require no small tact this year to manage the gauge shift, to say nothing of a single line part of the way.

We gather from a letter the following interesting account of the lot of English sheep in Egypt:—"Last year the English Government sent out twenty-five picked sheep of best races, bought for £400, to cross with the native breed, under the superintendence of a member of one of our well-known Norfolk sheep-breeding families; but when the Arabs saw the big Leicesters and compact Southdowns, contrasting so strangely with their own diminutive race, 'Wullah,' said they, 'this is a device of the Christians to make us eat pork; these are no sheep, but pigs with wool on them.' These splendid animals, thus despised, cooped up in an old stable, soon began to suffer from too great a growth of hoof for their heavy bodies, which superinduced foot-rot, so that they gradually drooped and died. The black pig would flourish, but religious prejudice is opposed to his increase."

At the recent festival of hippophagy at Paris, it was announced, amid immense applause, that all the horses eaten at the dinner were old and miserably thin; that none had cost more than 40f., and one only 18f. Savoury visions of fat things floated before the company at the thought of the deep treat in store from the flesh of young and well-flavoured colts and fillies. One disciple boldly claimed that the ass or the mule should be admitted to the same culinary honours as the horse, which the late Geoffrey St. Hilaire strove so hard to rescue from the dogs.

During the past year 102 tons of meat have been condemned in the London markets and slaughter-houses, which is greatly in excess of former years, besides 774,000 fish at Billingsgate, and eels, shrimps, whelks, and winkles to boot.

It has been settled by the Queen's Bench, in "Kenyon v. Hart," that to constitute a trespass in pursuit of game, under sec. 30 of 1 and 2 Will. IV., c 32, it must be a trespass in pursuit of live game. In this case, Mr. Hart, the respondent, was out shooting, and shot a cock pheasant, which rose on his own land and fell dead on the field of another. Mr. Hart went and fetched it, taking his dog and gun with him; and the Court held that the justices were right in not convicting him of a trespass in pursuit of game. "Osbond v. Meadows" differed from this case in this very important particular, that the pheasant shot was all the time on the land of another, although the shooter was on his own; and therefore the shooting and the picking up were one transaction. The appellant in "Kenyon v. Hart," who was under gamekeeper to Sir Richard Tufton, stated, in reply to the chairman of the magistrates, that the bird was in the air over Sir Richard's land when the respondent fired; but he must have been contradicted upon that point, as it is expressly stated in Mr. Justice Blackburn's judgment, as given in the new Reports, "there is evidence that when he (Mr. Hart) shot and hit the bird it had not crossed his own boundary; and he may never have had the intention of crossing the boundary to pick it up."

In Scotland the demand for pure shorthorns more than keeps pace with the supply. At Rettie, near Banff, last week, fifteen of Mr. Longmore's bull-calves averaged £40 7s. 8d.; and four two-year-old heifers just 4d. more. Sir Charles the 2nd—a Babraham purchase—and Knight of Stirling, the highest priced bull-calf at the last annual Keir sale, are in this herd. Mr. Douglas's Next of Kin, who has been second and first in 1863-4, at the Highland Society, where he beat Mr. Willis's first prize, Royal Will, is announced for sale, at 120 gs. At the Smithfield Christmas Show an addition of £5 is to be made to the first prizes in each class of "crossbred" cattle, which is good hearing for our Scottish friends. Kentish sheep are to have a distinct class, and so are longwools not being either Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns, or Kentish. The class for two-year-old "Shrops" is to be abolished. A £20 silver cup is to be given, in future, in lieu of the gold medal for pigs; the breeder of the silver-cup winner in either cattle class is to have a gold medal; and there are to be three silver cups for butchers who buy most in the cattle, sheep, and pig classes. Mr. Waghorn, of Cheltenham, got the one silver cup last Christmas.

No less than £1200 will be awarded in money, cups, and medals at the Yorkshire Agricultural Show, the entries for which close on the 1st of July. The secretary is Mr. Thomas Parrington, of Normanby, Middlesboro'. A champion cup, of the value of £25, will be given to the best pure shorthorn. There will be nine classes for cattle, ten for sheep, eleven for pigs, thirty for horses, cobs, and ponies, two for wool, three for dairy produce, three for flax, £120 and a silver medal for implements; and poultry, pigeons, and rabbits are not left out. To hounds no less than £175 will be awarded in plates and gratuities to huntsmen; and a silver-mounted whip will be given to the huntsman who brings hounds from the farthest distance. In short, the Yorkshire Society will have a regular Doncaster carnival. Boxes will be erected in the yard for several of the horse classes at a charge of 15s. per box. The hound prizes are for the best three couple of entered hounds, none being more than a seven season hunter; the best unentered single hound of either sex, and the best hound which has been the sire of puppies. There is a first and second prize in every class except the fourth, and each is accompanied by a gratuity to the huntsman. Any master of hounds subscribing £2 to the "Fox-hound Fund" will have free entry to all the classes.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Marshall, in his sixth lecture on the nervous system, given on Wednesday, the 1st inst., commenced his exposition of the motor functions involved in the regulation of animal movements, by classifying them as direct motion, reflex (or excito-motor), consensual (or senso-motor), emotional, and instinctive, and voluntary, for our knowledge of which we are much indebted to the labours of Prochaska, Unger, Blane, Marshall Hall, and Flourens. After noticing the direct motions observed in protozoa and the lowest forms of animals, who possess no nervous system and have no power of controlling their movements, he proceeded to the main subject of his lecture, the consideration of the reflex movements, the structural character of the nerves engaged, the conditions of their excitation by stimulus, and their action, totally or partially, independently of sensation or will, which has been substantiated by experiments upon insects and other of the lower animals deprived of their brain. He concluded by dwelling upon the importance of the reflex function of the motor nerves to the well-being of the animal economy, referring, as examples, to the sucking of infants, the swallowing of food and its reception by the action of the motor nerves of the stomach, respiration, &c., all of which are so essential to our life, as being either nutritive or protective.

Professor Hofmann began his second lecture on the study of chemistry on Thursday, the 2nd inst., with additional illustrations of the properties of hydrogen gas, its lightness, inflammability, and inability to support combustion. He then explained some new apparatus, by means of which he decomposed hydrochloric or muriatic acid into hydrogen and chlorine; and then exhibited the properties of the latter, a powerful, odorous suffocating gas, of a yellowish-green colour, highly soluble in water, possessing strong bleaching powers, and having a volume weight of 35·5, hydrogen being taken as 1. He also proved that hydrogen and chlorine were the sole constituents of muriatic acid, by its reproduction, when the gases were combined on the application of heat. Water was next decomposed by the action of the voltaic battery, the result being the production of hydrogen and oxygen; and the properties of the latter gas were then exhibited, it being a colourless gas, an energetic supporter of combustion, with a volume weight of 16. Dr. Hofmann then showed that, when chlorine was combined with steam, it seized upon the hydrogen, forming hydrochloric acid, and set free the oxygen; and he also produced water by combining hydrogen and oxygen under the influence of heat. He next decomposed the gas ammonia by the agency of the electric current of the voltaic battery, evolving hydrogen at one pole and nitrogen at the other; and then exhibited the properties of the latter gas, having a volume weight of 14, forming with oxygen our atmospheric air (weight 14·4), and being colourless, inodorous, non-inflammable, and a non-supporter of combustion. He also showed that, when chlorine was combined with ammonia, it took up the hydrogen and set free the nitrogen. It will be seen by the foregoing that this able teacher verifies his statements by synthesis as well as analysis.

Mr. James Fergusson, F.R.S., author of "The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture," delivered the Friday evening discourse on the 3rd inst., his subject being "The Holy Sepulchre and the Temple at Jerusalem." He began by reverting to his lecture given at the Institution on Feb. 21, 1862, and by stating that his recent visit to Jerusalem had still more firmly convinced him of the correctness of his opinion, that the beautiful building outside the city, now termed the "Mosque of Omar," was really a Christian basilica or church, which had been erected by the Emperor Constantine, on the site of the Holy Sepulchre, and which had been adopted also as a sacred place by the Saracens; and that the present supposed Church of the Sepulchre, within the city, had been rebuilt by the Crusaders, about 1100, on the site of one erected for the Christian pilgrims, about a century previous. Mr. Fergusson still further supported his opinion by stating that the various architectural details of the mosque, shown by drawings and photographs, were Christian rather than Mohammedan, and by adducing the testimony of early historians respecting its erection and existence. He then proceeded, by the aid of diagrams, to describe the structure of the Jewish Tabernacle, and the temples successively erected by Solomon, Zerubbabel, and Herod; and exhibited a plan of a temple based upon the vision of Ezekiel (ch. xl—xlii.) He also gave substantial reasons for believing that the roof of the tabernacle was sloping, with a ridge, like that of a tent. He concluded with expressing his opinion that the Mosque of Omar deserved still further investigation, both on account of its intrinsic beauty and its being the oldest Christian church in the world. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Vice-President, was in the chair.

Professor Marshall's seventh lecture, given on Saturday last, was devoted to the description of that part of the nervous system engaged in sensori-motor functions, or consensual acts, which consist of reflex movements more or less combined with sensation, and which are protective and preservative, although involuntary and irrational. Of these actions the Professor selected as a type the movement of the hand when hot sealing-wax is dropped on it; and, among the numerous examples, he especially noted as sensori-motor acts in man sneezing, coughing, winking, yawning, laughing, and tetanus. In animals sensori-motor acts are evidently combined with instinct, as seen in chicks scratching the ground as soon as they are hatched, the motions of the young snapping turtle, bees constructing their cells, &c.

Professor Tyndall concluded his lectures on electricity on Monday. He began with illustrations of electric resistance, which increases in proportion to the length of the wire, and diminishes with its thickness (the larger the area the less resistance). He expounded the formulæ of Ohm, and its application to electric telegraphy by Steinheil, who discovered that the return wire might be dispensed with if each end of a single wire were connected with a plate of copper buried in the earth. Dr. Tyndall also exhibited in action a form of Wheatstone's dial telegraph, modified by Siemens. The heat and light of the voltaic battery were next considered, and their intensity proved to depend on electric resistance. Among numerous illustrations it was shown that, when the curved part of a piece of platinum wire (U-shaped) was heated to redness by the current and dipped into cold water, it became a better conductor and was blackened, while the other part became white hot and was fused. The structure of the electric lamp of Duboscq and others, was explained, and the brilliant arc of green light produced by silver placed in it was exhibited on a screen. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to thermo-electricity, currents evolved by heating two metals, and the delicacy of the action of Melloni's thermopile was shown by a galvanometer, indicating the electricity produced by the warmth of the finger. In conclusion, the professor referred to his experiments as having illustrated the great law of the conservation of force, since he had proved that all the physical forces—motion, light, heat, magnetism, and chemical affinity—were able to produce electricity, and could be produced by it.

Dr. Hofmann began his third lecture on chemistry, on Tuesday, by setting forth the characters of the four gases examined in his previous lectures—hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen, and nitrogen—and stating that all had been proved to be elementary bodies by the most rigid analysis. He then proceeded to ascertain the composition of hydrochloric acid by volume, and proved, by analysis and synthesis, conducted in a crucial manner, that one volume of hydrogen and one of chlorine, when combined, formed two volumes of hydrochloric acid. By similar methods he also showed that two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen, when combined under the influence of heat, produced two volumes of steam, which, when condensed, gave a few minute drops of water. The principles of each process were fully elucidated.

On Friday, the 17th inst., the evening discourse will be given by Mr. Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., "On the latest discoveries concerning the sun's surface."

The shipments of treasure from San Francisco last year amounted to nearly 56,000,000 dols. the largest amount, a San Francisco paper states, ever shipped in a like period.

A treaty has come into force between Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wirtemberg for carrying out identical police regulations respecting passports, and all German States will be invited to adopt it. The most important reform relates to the abolition of the visa on the frontiers.

A private letter from Paris states that at a masked ball the other night, three men personating Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon I. respectively, were walking arm in arm admist roars of laughter. Cæsar was dressed like an ancient Roman exquisite, and scratched his head with his finger. When the crowd interrupted their movements the great Roman rebuked them with humorous gravity by saying, "Happy the people who understand and obey us; woe to those who disregard and oppose us."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Life Guards: Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., to be Colonel: First-class Veterinary Surg. M. Mence to be Veterinary Surgeon.

8th Hussars: Major-Gen. J. Lawrenson to be Colonel. 19th: Lieut.-Gen. J. Hall to be Colonel.

Royal Artillery: Major-Gen. E. Sabine to be Colonel Commandant; Brevet Col., with temporary rank of Brigadier General, J. H. Lefroy to be Colonel; Brevet Major C. R. O. Evans to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. C. B. Brackenbury to be Captain; Lieut. C. D. Chalmers to be Second Captain; Cadets H. S. Ford, F. Howard, and G. H. Palmer to be Lieutenants.

Coast Brigade of Artillery: Master Gunner J. W. Hunter to be Lieutenant.

3rd Foot: J. C. Brown to be Ensign. 4th: Lieut. B. H. Vidal to be Lieutenant. 5th: Lieut. C. L. Dashwood to be Captain; Ensign J. H. Clutterbuck to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. W. Saunders to be Ensign. 11th: Lieut. F. J. S. Whiteside to be Captain; Ensign B H. Vaughton to be Lieutenant; O. Bond to be Ensign. 13th: Major and Brevet-Col. J. W. Cox, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. Peel to be Major; Lieut. T. T. Gould to be Captain; Ensign S. Flower to be Lieutenant; Cadet R. A. Jalland to be Ensign. 23rd: Lieut. G. F. R. Colt to be Captain; Ensign G. A. Dawson to be Lieutenant; C. J. Gilbert to be Ensign. 25th: Ensign W. H. Hale and Lieut. J. M. Grant to be Lieutenants; Cadet H. Kemble to be Ensign; Staff-Surg. W. Y. Jeeves to be Surgeon. 29th: Ensign J. W. Boyfield to be Lieutenant; E. J. H. Spratt to be Ensign. 32nd: Capt. A. R. Fowler to be Captain. 39th: Lieut. F. S. Hore to be Captain; Ensign D. B. Tarleton to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. P. Egerton to be Ensign. 41st: Capt. S. B. Noble to be Captain. 42nd: Ensign A. M. Creagh to be Lieutenant; S. G. Hulse to be Ensign. 47th: Lieut. H. Gem to be Captain; Ensign L. W. Atkinson to be Lieutenant; H. E. Poole to be Ensign. 67th: Ensign T. Davidson to be Lieutenant; Cadet T. F. E. Knox to be Ensign. 73rd: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bart., to be Colonel. 83rd: Capt. E. G. Johnson to be Captain. 85th: Lieut. the Hon. C. Dutton to be Lieutenant. 108th: Ensign F. W. Graham to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Capt. G. L. Huyshe to be Captain; Lieut. H. A. St. John Mildmay to be Captain; Ensign A. Arbuthnot to be Lieutenant; E. A. P. Burnell to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign W. H. Hill to be Lieutenant. 2nd: Lieut. C. C. Sayce to be Lieutenant; A. D. A. Furse to be Ensign. 4th: Capt. W. J. Coen to be Captain; Lieut. A. R. Lees to be Captain; J. Crum and P. Shephard to be Ensigns.

BREVET.

Paymaster T. Hunt to have the honorary rank of Captain. Deputy Commissary J. Brooke to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Lieutenant-General R. Powney, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on Jan. 23, 1865:—Major-Gen. G. Conran to be Lieutenant-General; Col. C. S. Reid to be Major-General.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General G. Cobbe, Royal Artillery, on Feb. 8, 1865:—Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Mercer to be General; Major-Gen. J. E. Dupuis to be Lieutenant-General; Col. J. M'Coy to be Major-General; Major W. A. Armstrong to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General W. Pattle, C.B., Colonel 18th Hussars, on Feb. 9, 1865:—Lieut.-Gen. J. Drummond to be General; Major-Gen. G. H. Mackinnon to be Lieutenant-General; Brevet Col. Lord H. H. M. Percy to be Major-General; Major S. Hackett to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. D. Reece to be Major.

ADMIRALTY.

Commander S. Douglas to be Captain; Lieuts. C. F. Knowles, H. R. Stewart, A. G. Bogle, and E. Kelly to be Commanders; Sub-Lieut. H. C. Walker to be Lieutenant.

Mr. J. Phillips has been promoted to the rank of First-class Assistant Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

A Parliamentary return issued on Monday shows that 379 men were flogged in the Army of Great Britain and Ireland, including home, Indian, and colonial stations, in the year 1862. The number of lashes inflicted was 18,180 out of the 18,600 sentenced. No case is recorded in the militia. The number of men marked with the letter "D" was 1492, and thirty-seven were marked with the letters "B C."

The following officers of the Navy have been permitted to accept and wear the Order of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon them by the Emperor of the French, as a mark of his Majesty's approbation of their services, in conjunction with the naval forces of his Imperial Majesty, during the recent operations in the Strait of Simonosaki, in Japan:—Sir Augustus Leopold Kuper, Rear-Admiral, the insignia of Grand Officer of the said Order; Captain Hayes, C.B., the insignia of a Commander of the said order; Captain William Garnham Luard, Captain Dowell, C.B.; Captain Leckie, and Captain Alexander, C.B., the insignia of officer of the said order. Colonel Suther, of the Marines, has also been permitted to accept the insignia of officer of the same order. Admiral Kuper has also been allowed to accept and wear the Cross of a Commander of the military Order of William of the Netherlands; and Captain Hayes the Cross of a Knight of the third class of the same order.

The Council of Military Education has issued its second report on Army schools, libraries, and recreation-rooms. After a minute review of the progress made since the last report, the council makes the following general remarks:—"The council think it will be seen that the efforts which have now for several years been made for the improvement of the position of the soldier and of his family have had, upon the whole, satisfactory results as respects education, and also as regards the difficult but most important question of the employment of the soldier in his hours of leisure. That more—very much more—has not been done in respect to education is not to be ascribed to any deficiency in the staff of teachers, nor, it is believed, to any unwillingness generally on the part of the pupils, but to those multifarious duties which occupy the time of the soldier, and make his attendance at school both infrequent and irregular. A way of meeting this great difficulty, and at the same time of leavening a whole corps with sound and useful information, has been suggested by the formation of special classes; and the council feel no doubt that by such a plan it is in the power of any commanding officer to provide within his corps a large body of sufficiently educated men from among whom to select non-commissioned officers, and thus to enable the school to work in the most direct manner towards the efficiency of the regiment."

The annual report of the state of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives in the late war with Russia has been laid before Parliament. The contributions received amounted to £1,459,734, and it is stated that a further sum of about £5000 might be expected from a bequest made by the widow of a Paymaster of the Royal Marines, besides what may become of the Rodriguez bequest. The expenditure to the end of 1863 amounted to £627,202. In April last there were upon the pension list 150 widows of officers, receiving £5448 a year from the fund; 3119 widows of non-commissioned officers and men, receiving £33,894 a year; 3443 orphan children, of whom 290 were in the Victoria Asylum, and to the remaining 3153 was appropriated £28,817 a year; also 251 orphan children of officers, £5169 a year; to which must be added £7380 for apprentice premiums, outfits, and management—this latter item amounting to £2380 a year. Mr. Finlaison estimates that in April next the liabilities of the fund will be, in present value, £798,879; and the value of the assets will be £931,143, showing a probable surplus of £132,264. The report gives an account of the inspection of the several schools and asylums in which the children are placed, and states that application has been made by Lord Petre and Mr. C. Langdale for a grant for the building and endowment of separate orphanages for the children of Roman Catholic soldiers and sailors, representing that the Duke of Norfolk's trustees will grant land for the purpose, and reminding the Commissioners that they have already devoted a portion of their surplus fund towards orphanages, which will, after a certain period, be used for the children of the soldiers and sailors in her Majesty's service generally. The Commissioners regret that the necessity of maintaining a reserve fund precludes the possibility of entertaining the application at present. They consider that the proportion of Roman Catholics in the service is so large that at least £50,000 would be required for the endowment of Roman Catholic orphanages. They add that the sxms which have been appropriated for the Victoria Asylum amount to no less than £237,973, and that it is open to Roman Catholic girls, and facilities are afforded for the religious education of children of all persuasions. Provision appears to be at present made from the fund for fifty-two boys and sixty-five girls in Roman Catholic orphanages and schools.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. T. Deshon, of the 2nd Dépôt Battalion at Chatham, has been appointed an assistant inspector of volunteers.

The winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association took place last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of receiving the report as to the operations of the association for the past year. The Duke of Cambridge, president of the association, occupied the chair, and was supported by Earl Dalhousie, Earl Grosvenor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Earl Cowper, General Sir J. Burgoyne, General Eyre, Colonel M'Murdo, Lord Elcho, Colonel Erskine (the new Inspector-General of Volunteers), Lord Colville, Colonel Kennedy, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Colonel Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel Cochrane, Major Oxley, Rev. Harcourt Skrine, Sir John Anson, Colonel Warde, the Hon. Frederick Byng, Major Charter (Adjutant of the Queen's), Captain Flood Page (London Scottish), Major G. Russell, Captain Palmer, Captain Templer, Mr. Luxmoore, Captain Edward Ross, and many other persons of mark. The report (of which an abstract has been published in this Journal) was considered as read, after which his Royal Highness addressed the meeting, congratulating them on the flourishing condition of the association. Their funds were more prosperous and their members more numerous than ever. The branch associations had also increased, and there was every prospect that, large as was the sum spent in prizes at the last Wimbledon meeting, the sum for the ensuing year would be larger still. Among the new prizes is a "China cup," for which the British residents of Hong-Kong have subscribed the sum of 500 guineas. The resolutions proposed were unanimously agreed to, and, his Royal Highness having been again elected president, the meeting adjourned.

A large muster of the members of the 2nd Manchester assembled last Saturday on their range, at Astley, to compete for the regimental challenge cup presented to the corps by Lieutenant-Colonel Mawson. Some excellent scoring was made. The cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Smith.——Last Saturday a match came off on the ground of the 56th (Salford) Lancashire at Clifton between No. 2 and No. 4 companies of the above regiment. No. 4 Company won by three marks.——A competition took place on the ground of the 3rd Manchester at Barton Moss, last Saturday, between the married and single members of the 1st Manchester. The single members won the match by twenty-six marks.——On Saturday last the members of No. 8 (Captain Philips's) Company of the 1st Manchester assembled on the shooting-range of the Stockport volunteers to compete for their new challenge cup, value £10, and three money prizes. Sergeant Green won the cup and first money prize, and Lance-Corporal Canfield the second. Sergeant Thomas and Private Russell tied for the third prize; on shooting off it was won by the former.

THE SANCY DIAMOND.



THE accompanying Illustration shows the exact shape of the celebrated Sancy diamond, which has been purchased, for £20,000, by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., of the Haymarket, for Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the great Parsee merchant, of Bombay. The historical interest of this gem is worthy of remark. It once belonged to Charles the Bold, last Sovereign Duke of Burgundy, who wore it in his cap at the Battle of Nancy, where his army was routed and himself slain, in the year 1477. A Swiss mercenary soldier found the diamond among the spoils of the battle-field, and sold it to a French gentleman, M. de Sancy, whose family kept it nearly two centuries, though it was lost upon one occasion—having been intrusted to a servant, who was charged to carry it to Switzerland to be deposited there as security for the payment of the Swiss troops hired by King Henry III. The servant was attacked by robbers and murdered; but when his corpse was opened—having been disinterred after his burial—the diamond was found safe in his stomach. He had swallowed it to prevent the robbers from taking it away. At a later period this jewel passed from the Barons de Sancy to the Crown of France, and it was worn by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. at their coronations. It was stolen by the sansculottes at the sack of the Tuileries, in 1789. It then became the property of the Queen of Spain, who gave it to her paramour, Godoy, the Prince of Peace, and from him it passed to the family of Prince Demidoff, its last possessors. This diamond is of peculiar form, being neither of a brilliant nor a perfect rose cut. It is what is called a briolette—that is, a solid drop; but it differs from a briolette in having flattened tables back and front, a perfect briolette being cut to a point. The facets are very regular and well cut, which leads to the belief that, although the stone retains its original form, the work has been gone over and improved at no very distant date. We are the more inclined to this idea from the fact that the stone was said to weigh originally 55 carats, but its weight now is only 53½ ¼ carats.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Her Majesty Anna-Pawlowna, Queen Dowager of the Netherlands, was the youngest daughter of Paul, Emperor of Russia, by his second consort, Princess Sophia Dorothea Augusta (Marie Feodorowna), daughter of Duke Frederick Eugène of Wirtemberg, and was the sister of Alexander I. and Nicholas, Emperors of Russia, and aunt of Alexander II., present Emperor of Russia. Her Majesty was born Jan. 18, 1795, and was married, Feb. 21, 1816, to William II., King of the Netherlands, by whom (who died March 17, 1849) she leaves issue William III., King of the Netherlands; Prince Henry, Lieutenant-Admiral of the Danish fleet and Lieutenant of the King in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; and the Grand Duchess Sophia, wife of Charles Alexander, reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. The Dowager Queen of the Netherlands died on the 1st inst. Her consort, prior to his union with her, while Prince of Orange, was, it will be remembered, a suitor for the hand of Princess Charlotte of Wales.

LADY JERVIS.

This lady was the elder daughter (by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Jane Lambart, daughter of Richard, sixth Earl of Cavan) of Captain William Henry Ricketts, R.N., nephew, and heir-presumptive to the viscountcy, of the great Admiral John, Earl of and Viscount St. Vincent. Captain Ricketts assumed the name of Jervis, by Royal sign-manual, in 1801; but died during the lifetime of his uncle (he was drowned by the upsetting of his barge in the Channel while carrying despatches to the Commander-in-Chief). He left no male issue. Upon the death of Admiral Lord St. Vincent, in 1823, the elder daughter of Captain Jervis, Martha Honora Georgina (the subject of this notice), succeeded under the Admiral's will to his favourite estate and residence of Rochetts, near Brentwood, in the county of Essex. Miss Jervis was married, first, June 25, 1821, to Osborne Markham, Esq., youngest son of the Most Rev. William Markham, Archbishop of York, and leaves by him an only daughter and heiress, Martha, wife of the Rev. William Henley Pearson, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, second son of the late Dean of Salisbury. Mr. Osborne Markham died in 1827; and, in 1834, his widow contracted a second alliance with Lieutenant-General Sir William Cockburn, Bart. (who died March 19, 1835), and she was thenceforth known as Lady Jervis, being compelled to retain that surname. By her second marriage Lady Jervis had no issue. She died at Ballbrook Lodge, near Bath, in the seventy-first year of her age, on the 26th ult.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BENJAMIN ORLANDO JONES, K.H.

Lieutenant-General Benjamin Orlando Jones, K.H., Colonel of the 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment of Foot, who died recently at The Hafod, the romantic seat of the family near Abergavenny, entered the British Army as an Ensign in the 28th Regiment in the summer of 1805, and was in the campaign of 1805-6 in Hanover, and subsequently proceeded to the Peninsula. During the first two campaigns he was incessantly employed, not being one day away from the duties of his regiment, and he shared in the glories of Roleia and Vimiera. He became attached to the Portuguese service in April, 1809, and was at Busaco, the occupation of the lines of Lisbon, the actions of Redinha and Condiexa, Puente de Marcella, Cassal Nova, Ceira, Guarda, Foz d'Arouce, Sabugal, and Fuentes d'Onor; also at the storming of the forts of Salamanca, where he was wounded; Bayonne (Dec. 9), at St. Jean de Luz (Dec. 11, 12, and 13), the passage of the Adour, the blockade of Bayonne, and repulse of the sortie. In recognition of his military services he was made a Knight of the Hanoverian Order in 1837, and was a Knight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain. He had received the silver war medal and seven clasps. He became a Captain in 1812, a Colonel in 1851, a Major-General in 1855, and a Lieutenant-General Nov. 12, 1862. He was appointed Colonel of the 73rd Foot in September, 1860.

VICE-ADMIRAL E. R. WILLIAMS.

Admiral Edward Richard Williams, who was found dead in his bed, at his temporary residence at Leamington, on the 21st ult., was an officer of long and active service. He entered the Royal Navy in 1804 as a volunteer, when he joined the Neptune. After being with the Bellona on the coast of North America, he sailed with the Bucephalus to the East Indies, where he attained the rank of midshipman. He went again to the Mediterranean, and assisted at the reduction of Genoa. On returning to England in the Impregnable, he was promoted to the rank of Commander. After much further laborious duty in the Mediterranean, he was advanced to post rank in 1827, and in 1837 was made Flag-Captain to Sir Thomas Williams, at Portsmouth. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1860. The Admiral was married, and leaves issue.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD COMBERMERE.—A correspondent, in correction of last week's notice of the eminent Field Marshal, observes:—"Lord Combermere was not the eldest son of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, the fifth Baronet. Sir Robert's marriage with Miss Frances Russel-Stapleton took place in 1767. Their eldest son, Robert Salusbury Cotton (who died in 1799), was born at Lleweny, in the county of Denbigh, on Sept. 11, 1768. Two daughters were born in the two succeeding years—viz., Frances, the Countess of Kilmorey), on Dec. 1, 1769; and Penelope, on Dec. 31, 1770." This information, given from the registers of Bodvari, Denbighshire, completely (as there is no mention of twins) contradicts the generally-received averment that the Field Marshal was born in 1769, and adds to the probability that he was born in 1772.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Baroness Harriet De Dunstanville and Basset, late of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, widow, was proved in the London Court under £20,000 personalty—the executors nominated being her Ladyship's brother, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., who is appointed residuary legatee; and William Twopenny, Esq., of the Middle Temple, who is the acting executor, and to whom a legacy of £100 is bequeathed, free of duty. There are legacies to her Ladyship's two sisters and two nieces; also legacies of £400 each to her Ladyship's maid, housekeeper, and coachman; and £300 to her butler, all to be paid free of duty; and to all her servants one year's wages and mourning.

The will of Miss Elizabeth Hervey, late of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, formerly of Englefield-green, Surrey, was proved in London, on the 24th ult., by her nephew, Sir Frederick Hutchinson Hervey Bathurst, Bart., the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £90,000. The will is dated in 1861, and there are six codicils. The bequests are liberally bestowed. To Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., and Sir Frederick H. H. Bathurst, Bart., each a legacy of £10,000; and a like legacy to four of her nieces, and liberal legacies to others. To her niece Selina Hervey Bathurst she bequeaths her jewellery, books, and pictures absolutely, and the use of her plate and furniture for her life. Her real estate and the residue of the personalty she bequeaths to her nephews Thomas J. H. Bathurst, Esq., and Rainald Knightley, Esq., M.P. To each of her servants she leaves a legacy of £100, in addition to any wages or other benefits under the will. To St. George's Hospital, King's College Hospital, Cripples' Home, and Cambridge Asylum, each £250, free of duty. To the poor of Egham £200, to be distributed by the Incumbent in sums not to exceed £20, preference being given to the old and infirm.

The will of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., of Warnham Court, near Horsham, Sussex, and of Upton House, West Ham, Essex, was proved in London on the 20th of February. The personalty was sworn under £20,000, c cting executors and trustees nominated being the testator's brothers, Raymond Pelly, Esq., of Woodford, and Percy Leonard Pelly, Esq., of Tokenhouse-yard, power being reserved to John Carstairs M'Neill, Esq., of Gigha, Argyle, Scotland. His estates in Sussex and Essex are entailed on his eldest son, now Sir Henry Carstairs Pelly, Bart., who is of age this year. Sir John has directed a sum of £7000 to be paid over to the trustees under his wife's marriage settlement. Provision is made for his younger son, and also for his daughters. The testator succeeded to the title in 1852. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Essex, and was High Sheriff for Hunts and Cambridgeshire in 1857; and died at the age of fifty-six.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. BOSBING.—In the position mentioned ("Chessplayer's Handbook," page 150), if Black, at move 6, take the Q B Pawn, White evidently wins a piece by taking the K Kt with K Pawn.

I. H. G. B.—Your problem shall be noticed next week.

R. S., Malines.—In that case White simply plays—2. R to K 8th, and mates next move.

T. C.—The rule in such a case as the one mentioned is thus given in "Chess Praxis," p. 36:—"In a game of this description (games by correspondence) a move once dispatched by the medium agreed on cannot be recalled. If a legal move, it must be abided by; and if an illegal one, the party sending it will be subjected to the same penalty as for a false move played with an opponent *vis-à-vis*.

DUBITAS.—Look at the position again attentively.

B. B. FISHERTON.—You overlook the fact that Black can interpose the K Kt Pawn.

C. HERD.—No; it cannot be so solved.

C. and K., Liberia.—They are very promising, and want but little to be well worth publication. A few more specimens of Liberian Chess will be acceptable.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—Your problem shall receive every attention.

THEO. E., Cambridge.—The key-move is—1. R to K Kt 8th.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1096, by Clericus, F. G., R. B. C., Nancy, H. C., George, B. P. D., Box and Cox, Letty, M. P., D. C. L., Subscriber, Nereus, Lizzie, I. W. R., Manfred and Man Friday, The Trio, Schoolboy, Vox, Peter, E. C. F., Alpha and Beta, Naas, I. Ll Calsi, W. V. F., Ernest, B. A., Oxoniensis, D. T., Iota, Fergus, Cantab, S. B, St. Botolph; Theo; Ellis, Cambridge; Bath Archer, Lobro, Boston Stump; E., St. Omer; I. B. D., Locksley, Ossian, Edward, P. D. E., Annie Laurie, Dr. Fould, Percy, Victoria; S. O., Nantwich; Pendragon, Imogene, W. N. G., G. Allan of Prees, Dereven, Julio, A. M., I. of Darlington, I. H. Powick, F. R. A., P. T. C., Lucy, Stanley, I. Pulford, I. H. G. B., Alfyn, D. K., T. C. D., G. E. L., Aunt Sally, Mark, and L. S. D. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1097.

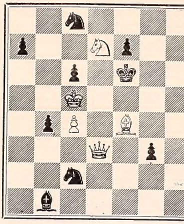
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 6th (ch)	B takes R
2. R to Q 4th (ch)	K takes R (best)
3. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K takes Kt
4. B to K B 3rd. Mate.	

(If he move the King to K 4th, then follows 4. Kt to Q B 3d. Mate.)

PROBLEM NO. 1098.

By Mr. T. SMITH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A lively little Game between two good English players.—(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. Gossip).	WHITE (Mr. Zachary).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 3rd
6. Kt tks K Kt P	B to K 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	B takes P (ch)
8. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th

(The variations of attack in this beautiful opening are almost as infinite as those in the still more charming Evans's Gambit).

9. Q to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 6th
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 4th
11. Kt to Q 5th	B to K Kt 5th

(This is an ill-judged move in many respects).

12. Q B takes P

(He might also have played, with advantage, Q to Q B 3rd.)

12.	Q takes Kt
13. Q takes K B	Q takes Q P
14. P to Q B 3rd	

(Good; but B to Q 2nd would have been much better.)

14.	Q to K Kt 2nd
15. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
16. R takes P	Q takes R
17. Q takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
18. Castles	Castles
19. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 2nd
20. P to K 5th	P to K B 4th
21. Q to K Kt 5th	P takes P
22. B takes P	Q to K R 3rd
23. B to K B 4th	Q takes Q
24. B takes Q	R to K sq
25. B to K B 7th	R to K B sq
26. B to K 6th	

and White resigns.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game between Mr. ELDER, one of the most promising players in the States, and Mr. BURY.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
10. B to Q Kt 5th	B takes Kt
11. P takes B	P to Q R 3rd
12. B to Q R 4th	B to Q R 4th
13. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K B 3rd

(The position now is extremely critical on both sides.)

14. Kt to K 2nd

(If we mistake not, White might safely have played his Kt to Q 5th, and then have taken the adverse Kt with the Bishop, if Black took the K B Pawn with his Queen.)

14.	K to B sq
15. B takes Kt	P takes B
16. Q takes Q B P	R to Q Kt sq
17. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 2nd
18. Q to Q B 2nd	P to K R 4th
19. K to R sq	P to K Kt 3rd
20. B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
21. P takes P	Q to K B 4th

(He would evidently have lost a piece if he had taken the Pawn with his Kt.)

22. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
23. Q R to Q B sq	R to K sq
24. R to Q B 5th	Kt takes B
25. P takes Kt	R takes P
26. R takes B	R takes Kt
27. R takes Q R P	R to Q 7th
28. K R to Q B sq	K to Kt 2nd
29. K R takes Q B P	K R to K sq
30. R to Q B sq	K R to K 7th

and the game is drawn.

A Game between Mr. ELDER and Mr. THOMPSON, played at the New York Chess Club.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
10. P to K 5th	P takes P
11. P takes P	Q to K Kt 3rd
12. B to Q R 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles
14. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt

(Very well played.)

15. B takes R	Kt to Q R 4th

(K Kt to K B 5th would have been valueless.)

16. Q to Q R 4th	B to K R 6th
17. Kt to K R 4th	Q to K Kt 5th
18. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 5th
19. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes B
20. Q R P takes Kt	Kt to K 7th (ch)
21. K to R sq	Q takes Q
22. P takes Q	B takes R

and Black resigns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1445.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at Q B 7th, R at K B sq, B at K 4th, Kts at Q 3rd and 5th, P at Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q 5th, Kt at K 4th, P at Q B 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1446.—By Mr. ROSMAN.

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Q at K Kt 7th, Kt at K B 5th, P at K 5th.

Black: K at K 3rd, B at Q 4th, Kt at K B 3rd, P at K 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Forests of the great tree, Sequoia gigantea (termed also Wellingtonia and Washingtonia), have been discovered by Professor W. H. Brewer, State Geologist of California, in great abundance on the western banks of the Sierra Nevada, along a belt at between 5000 ft. and 7000 ft. altitude. Professor Brewer, in a letter recently communicated to the Linnean Society, describes the grandeur these trees impart to the scenery, sometimes a hundred being in sight at once, their rich foliage contrasting finely with their cinnamon-coloured bark. The largest tree he saw was 276 ft. high and 106 ft. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground. Its circumference, which had been reduced by fire, had been originally 115 ft. or 120 ft. There seems no danger of the speedy extinction of the species, as immense numbers of trees are found, from the seedling up to the largest size.

A new mineral has been discovered by Mr. W. E. Brown in a cargo of phosphatic guano from an island in the Caribbean Sea. Mr. G. E. Moore, who has communicated an account of it to the *American Journal of Sciences*, names it Brushite, after the eminent mineralogist, Professor Brush, of Yale College. The mineral is found in the guano as seams, varying from a fourth to an eighth of an inch in breadth, in the form of small but very perfect crystals of a yellowish white colour. When heated in a closed tube before the blowpipe the mineral whitens, and at an incipient white heat gives off water. Chemical analysis revealed the presence of lime, phosphoric acid, and water, with barely discernible traces of magnesia and alumina. In the polarising microscope it showed a vivid succession of colours.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the State Geologist of Massachusetts, has reported the discovery of what he terms an inexhaustible bed of the best emery in the world at Chester, Hampden county, in the middle of Massachusetts, and refers to the English saying, "That a good mine of emery is worth more to a manufacturing people than many mines of gold." He states that he discovered the emery while examining a hard rock excavated by the miners, who supposed it to be iron ore. He soon found it would scratch quartz and topaz readily, and that it possessed all the properties of emery. Chemical analysis gave—alumina, 45·50; protoxide of iron, 45; silica and titanic acid, 11·50. Regarding the oxide of iron, which he dissolved out by acids, as accidental, and that which cannot be so removed as an essential constituent, Dr. Jackson thinks that emery must be ranked as a distinct species, and not as a mere granular form of corundum or sapphire.

At a recent meeting of the Chemical Society a paper by Mr. John Broughton, of the Royal Institution Laboratory, was read, in which he describes a new reaction for the production of anhydrides and ethers by means of bisulphide of carbon, which excited much interest. Mr. Broughton has thus obtained what others have failed to procure—the acetate of phenyl, a colourless liquid somewhat heavier than phenylic alcohol, and boiling at 200 deg. Centigrade. It is not decomposed by boiling water and is neutral to test-paper. Its index of refraction appears to be identical with that of the German fusible glass, which was demonstrated at the evening meeting at the Royal Institution on Feb. 24, when some pieces of glass rod placed in a small bottle of the liquid became nearly invisible.

Dr. Hermann Sprengel's researches on the vacuum appear in the last numbers of the *Chemical Society's Journal*, with woodcuts representing the apparatus employed, which is very simple in its construction and which performs its work with great perfection. Dr. Sprengel describes the methods by which he displayed the immense elasticity of air in a very striking manner, and gives, in the following words, the main result of his labours:—"If a liquid be allowed to run down a tube, to the upper part of which a receiver is attached by means of a lateral tube, and if the height at which the receiver is attached be not less than that of the column of the liquid, which can be supported by the atmospheric pressure, a vacuum will be formed in the receiver, minus the tension of the liquid employed."

Mr. Fleeming Jenkin, secretary to the committee on electrical standards, appointed by the British Association in 1861, announces, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, that copies of the standard can be had on application to himself. The unit coil and box will be sent on the remittance of £2 10s. He states that the standard is a close approximation to 10,000,000 metre-seconds in Weber's absolute electro-magnetic system, determined according to new and careful experiments by different members of the committee, and the copies are made of an alloy of platinum and silver in a well-chosen form.

Some interesting remarks on the construction of the feet of insects are given in the introduction of Professor Schjödte's paper "On the Classification of Cerambyces," with particular regard to the Danish fauna, which appears in the new number of the *Annals of Natural History*. He says that only those plantigrade insects have foot-pads whose mode of life requires that they should move on highly-inclined dry surfaces, and accordingly the foot-pads consists of innumerable thick hairs, broader, softer, and more or less divided at the tips, collectively forming an even and almost smooth surface under the foot, soft as velvet, which slopes outwards towards the point of the foot. Two sets of neighbouring organs—spurs and claws—facilitate the working of the foot-pads.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences a communication was read from Father Secchi, of Rome, relating to the influence of the atmosphere on the rays of the spectrum and the constitution of the sun. After describing his apparatus and experiments, he says that the phenomena of luminous absorption fully accord with the great power of thermic absorption possessed by the vapour of water which had been rendered so clear by the delicate experiments of Tyndall and Magnus. With regard to the solar structure, he notices the luminous base, which he compares to a network filled with white dots, more or less elongated, and refers to the singular filaments of all forms, resembling threads of cotton, which accompany the penumbra of the solar spots. At the same meeting a note was read, from M. Tresca, describing the movement of ice through an orifice under strong pressure. Dr. Tyndall's experiments have shown that ice may take up any form in a mould; and M. Tresca's experiments now show that when ice is pressed through an orifice it obeys the geometric law observed in the flowing of liquids. M. Tresca comments on this phenomenon in relation to the motion of glaciers.

At the meeting of the Geological Society, on Feb. 22, a communication from Professor Harkness was read, relating to the Lower Silurian Rocks of Cumberland and Westmorland, in which he showed that they mainly consisted of Skiddaw slates, with interstratified greenstone, porphyry and ash, and a band of fossiliferous shale. Mr. R. Spruce communicated a note on the volcanic tufa of Latacunga, at the foot of Cotopaxi, and on some volcanic mud from the Quitenian Andes. It appears that the tufa is not only used for building purposes, but is also employed by smiths instead of charcoal, since, when heated to redness, it emits considerable heat, but very little flame. The mud was described as compact, slightly argillaceous, and more or less saline, and as occurring in rocklike masses, yielding very slowly to atmospheric agency, or even to running water. The last paper read was by Dr. H. P. Blackmore, being an account of the discovery of a large number of excellent flint implements of the long-pointed kind in the drift gravel at Milford Hill, Salisbury. This gravel is from ten to twelve feet thick on the top of the hill, becoming thinner and gradually dying away at the sides. The hill is quite isolated from surrounding higher land by river valleys, its highest point being about 100 ft. from the level of the rivers. Four species of land-shells and a single tooth of a species of horse were the only fossils found in a bed of sand, discovered by a cutting made on the south-east side of the hill.

The discussion respecting the rival theories of the origin of the Alpine lakes and valleys is continued in the *Philosophical Magazine* in a paper by Professor Alphonse Favre, of Geneva, who expresses his adhesion to the "fracture" in preference to the "erosion" theory. Referring to the lake of Geneva and its neighbourhood, and the evidence disclosed of great disturbance and reversal of the strata, he says that he is confident that "it is in such fractures that the true origin of these lake-basins is to be found." He adds that the ancient glaciers, not having had the power of removing the older drift below Geneva, have not had the power to produce in the lake-basins what is called their excavation. He considers that the sort of basin to which the lake of Geneva belongs is not the result of a cause acting on the surface of the globe, but is what may be termed a volcanic effect (in the sense assigned by Humboldt)—viz., the influence excited by the interior forces of a planet on its external crust in the different stages of its cooling. In the same number is a note by Dr. Werner Siemens, of Berlin, on the heating of the glass plate of the Leyden jar by the discharge. After stating that the heating effect can be due neither to conduction through the glass, nor compression by attraction of the armatures, nor to the penetration of electricity into the glass, he says, that if we assume with Faraday that the charge and discharge depend on a progressive molecular motion in the insulator which separates the coatings, the fact of the heating of this insulator is no longer surprising.

The Government have determined to arm the whole of the cavalry with carbines on the breech-loading principle, and have selected the Westley Richards gun as the arm of the service.

The Queen has appointed Major-General George Hutt, C.B., to be Secretary and Registrar to the Commissioners for the government of Chelsea Hospital, in the room of A. J. Moorhead, Esq., resigned.

The *Gazette* of yesterday se'nnight contains the official announcement that Sir Frederick Bruce, who lately returned to England on leave of absence from his post as our Ambassador at Pekin, has been appointed our Ambassador at Washington, in place of Lord Lyons, resigned.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained notices of the appointment of Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knt., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies; and of Hugh William Hoyles, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Newfoundland.

A venerable-looking gentleman was seen a few days back in the Avenue de Noailles, at Lyons, offering handfuls of gold and silver to the passers-by, and crying out, "To-morrow is the end of the world. I am rich; what can I do with my fortune? Let us share, my friends, and pass merrily the few moments which remain!" One woman alone accepted the proffered money. The person thus conducting himself was out of his mind. Some friends of his family, hearing of the incident, took him home.

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Every instrument is warranted of the very best manufacture, inferior Pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock.
Quarterly payments are required.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. were the original manufacturers.

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J. DEFRIES and SONS, 147, Houndsditch.

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THE INGENIOUS POCKET TIMEPIECE, with Case complete, warranted to denote solar time correctly. Price One Shilling; by post, thirteen stamps.
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For the Dinner Table it gives a variety of choice dishes.
For Invalids it is very delicate, light, and digestible.
For Children, prepared with milk, it is a perfect diet.
For Infants it is much prized; they will often thrive upon it when everything else fails.
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Few articles of confectionery embrace so many advantages. It is very delicious and sustaining, and is thus peculiarly adapted for persons who require light refreshment in a portable and convenient form.

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Yellow wrapper	2s. 0d.	per lb.
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Sold, in ¼ lb. packets, by all respectable Houses.
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It is stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
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LETTERS PATENT, 1823. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

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This well-known brand of Mustard has been sold by the trade of Great Britain for more than a century, and is held in high estimation for its purity and pungency of flavour. The qualities that are recommended for family use are the Double Superfine and the Genuine, both of which can be obtained from most Family Grocers, in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb. each.
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PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.

COLMANS' PRIZE-MEDAL MUSTARD bears their trade mark, the Bull's Head, on each package.
It is the only Mustard which obtained a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, 1862.
For domestic purposes nothing finer can be produced. Their "genuine" and "double superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.
Retailed in every town throughout the United Kingdom.
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Report—"Superior Quality, with large Production."

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A DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE and a delicate Skin by using the celebrated UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, 4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth. Sold everywhere.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP, dry and fit for use. Railway-carriage free, and no charge for case by the cwt., or 112 lb. Strong Yellow, 30s.; excellent ditto, 40s.; for fine fabrics, 46s.; finest Primrose, 48s. per 112 lb. Mottled Soaps—Excellent, 42s.; finest made, 48s. per 112 lb.—WHITMORE and CRADDOCK, City Soap and Candle Dépôt, 16, Bishopsgate-street, London.

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SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 14 yards, £1 15s. 6d.
Patterns of Rich Silks.
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New Striped Glacés, 14 yards, £2 2s.
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Gros de Suez, all the new colours.
£3 9s. for 14 yards.
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BLACK SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
Best Spitalfields Ducapes, warranted to wear,
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BLACK FIGURED SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
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Black Gros Grains, Black Gros de Suez.
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EARLY SPRING DRESSES.—PATTERNS FREE.
Double Mohairs, Challis, Checked and Plain.
A large variety of useful Dresses cut by the yard.
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FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
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Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips,
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

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JAMES LINDSAY and CO.
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Fender Stools, Banners, Cushions, Chairs, Slippers, Ottomans, &c.
All at half price. No reserve.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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NEW ZEALAND.

THE recent debate in the House of Commons on the affairs of New Zealand elicited the singular and gratifying fact that all parties who take an interest in the well-being of that colony are at length agreed as to the practical measures best fitted to secure it. The Colonial Government and Legislature and her Majesty's Government at home, Mr. A. Mills and Lord Stanley, Mr. Adderley and Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. C. Buxton, are somewhat unexpectedly found to be perfectly at one—not, indeed, in their theoretical views, nor in their opinion of the origin of the yet unfinished war, but in their judgment of the "possible best" thing to be done at the present juncture for the colonists, for the natives, and for the interests and honour of the mother country. This almost unexampled unanimity is probably due far more to the teaching of events than to the force of pre-existing wishes or of unanswerable arguments. Perhaps no solvent of apparently insoluble problems is so potent as a dead-lock; for when all conflicting opinions are brought to a standstill, common-sense usually suggests that they should be all alike abandoned in favour of some course in which they can move together. There has been a dead-lock in New Zealand, and the consequence has been that all parties felt the necessity of occupying new ground, and, a proposal to that effect having been made, it has been accepted on all hands as the most sensible one of which the case will admit.

Self-government and self-defence, as we have found by experience in New Zealand, must be yoked together in colonial administration to give the slightest chance of continuous progress. The one is the true political complement of the other. A community claiming to manage its own affairs should feel itself bound by that very act to accept the responsibilities which such management draws after it. Protection from dangers to which a colony may become exposed, in consequence of a strictly Imperial policy, it is entitled to demand, because in the determination of that policy it has had no voice; but, by parity of reasoning, when a colony excludes the mother country from all share in its councils, it has no right to devolve upon her the burden of upholding them. Whether the present or the former war in New Zealand originated with the settlers, or the natives, or the Governor who represented this country, is a question which, besides being all but impossible of decision on account of the conflicting nature of the evidence, need not be discussed with a view to any practical issue. It is quite certain that the Imperial Parliament could not consent to keep 10,000 men in New Zealand, and spend £1,000,000 a year in defence of about 80,000 colonists against 40,000 natives, without assuming the supreme direction of the war policy—what should be its objects, what its extent, what its conditions, what the terms of pacification. No doubt in doing this the principle of colonial self-government was put in abeyance; but to have furnished men and money on so large a scale, and to have allowed the colonists to prescribe how and to what purpose they should be applied would, in effect, have simply placed a considerable section of the British Army beyond the control of the British Government, and have extorted from the House of Commons a large annual sum without giving them an opportunity of directing the mode of its appropriation.

"If you have the direction of the war," said Mr. Cardwell to the colonial authorities, "you must bear the expenses of it." "If we are to bear the expenses of it," they replied, "we must have the direction of it." The controversy having been once brought into this shape, it became obvious enough at a glance



THE WAR IN AMERICA: PRISON IN CASEMATE NO. 7, FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK HARBOUR.—SEE PAGE 301.

that, as "things which are equal to the same are equal to one another," so two propositions involving precisely the same result, and differing only in the way in which they are put, are, in fact, identical. New Zealand has declared, by its Government and its Legislature, its willingness to take the war on its own hands, in consideration of being left free from Imperial interference in the management of it. Five regiments, we believe, are already ordered home; the rest will remain until the colony has had time to make its arrangements square with its new position. In relation to the past, it seems to be understood that we shall be generous; in relation to the future, if the colonists cannot contrive to keep clear of quarrels with the natives they must settle those quarrels without our assistance. Such is, in substance, the agreement which all parties have accepted as final.

It would seem, at first sight, as if by this adjustment of the relative claims of the colonists and the mother country the Maories are henceforward to be left in the hands of the settlers to be dealt with as the will of the latter may determine. In form, this would appear to be unjust to them; in effect it will probably be greatly to their advantage. It is taken for granted by some—a very small minority, we suspect—that civilisation cannot come into contact with semi-barbarism without subjecting it to an inevitable doom of extinction; that it is useless attempting to prevent it; that, as it cannot be prevented, it is mere hypocrisy to take measures with that view; and that, perhaps, the swifter the doom the more merciful to such as perish under it. The theory is one which will not bear a wide application. A child smitten with consumption is sure to die. No human efforts are likely to save it. Does it, then, become the duty of those who are in health to hasten the process of dissolution? Are those who, foreseeing the fatal issue, call in the highest medical skill, and use all counteractive agencies up to the last moment, guilty of enacting a solemn "sham," and of placing themselves in puerile opposition to the decrees of Providence? Had the Romans treated the ancient Britons on this principle, where should we have been, and how severely would their heathenism have been reprobated by the Christian world in after ages? Who ever dreams of justifying the extirpation of the ancient Mexicans by the Spaniards? Even assuming for a fact, what needs much more convincing proof, that colonisation by a civilised people invariably implies extinction of the aboriginal races, yet colonisation is not released by it from the ordinary obligations of humanity. We regret that any such doctrine should ever have been broached in the British Parliament, and can only express our satisfaction, first, that it was thrust forward in all its naked deformity, and, secondly, that it obtained very little patronage.

Whether the ultimate destiny of the Maori race is to be extinction or absorption — extinction in consequence of a change of habits, or absorption by intermarriage with Europeans—the new relation in which it will hereafter stand to the colonists is one, we apprehend, which must tell in their favour. We reject the indiscriminate calumny which attributes to the white population in New Zealand a desire to hunt down the natives for the sake of their land. But if it were much nearer to the truth than it is—if the settlers, like Mr. Roebuck, in defiance of innumerable facts, had learned to put the Maoris into the class of "wild animals" and to see no distinction between them but the more mischievous propensities and dangerous powers of the former—the arrangement which will leave the races to settle their mutual position and rights without interference by the mother country would still commend itself to our judgment as the best for both parties. The prospects of a colony greatly depend upon the maintenance of peace. The class of emigrants most in request for the development of its resources would be scared from it by perennial hostilities, involving, as they must, insecurity of life and property, or heavy taxation—peradventure, both. Where the military force employed, and the expense incurred, can be shifted from themselves to the empire, colonists are less likely to observe forbearance and circumspection in their dealings with the aborigines, especially if the large commissariat, indispensable in the case of war, yields some of them a rich harvest of pecuniary profit. A thorough subjugation of the Maoris would, owing to the formation of the country, prove a costly undertaking. With the aid of ten thousand British troops, and in the course of a two years' struggle, the colonists, it is said, have not killed above two hundred natives, nor have they been in hostile contact with more than about two thousand. Under such circumstances, there is no probability that, left to their own resources, they would be tempted to adopt an exterminating policy, which, besides ruining the reputation of the colony, would be sure to prove eminently impracticable.

But we repudiate, on behalf of the settlers generally, any such inhuman desire. We believe the origin and the protraction of the present war to have been due mainly to mistakes on both sides—mistakes, moreover, which would hardly have arisen but for the relation in which both were supposed to stand towards British sovereignty. That position will, in future, be clear and unmistakable. False hopes and fears may be expected to vanish. There is abundance of room in the colony for the comfortable and even prosperous existence of the two races. Facts prove that the Maori is susceptible of high civilisation, and many of the most influential men in the colony are intent upon promoting it. The proximate future may be clouded over by uncertainty; but, under the new understanding, we do not despair of witnessing a gradual growth of mutual confidence between the white and brown inhabitants of the islands, and of a state of material and moral culture in which all alike will find ground for satisfaction.

Mr. William Pole, F.R.S., has been appointed secretary to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Railways of the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Duke de Morny died yesterday week, as announced in the town edition of our last Impression. A memoir of the Duke is given in our Obituary column. His funeral took place on Monday, at the expense of the State. The chief mourners were Count de Flahault, the Marquis de Lavalette; M. Boitelle, Prefect of Police; M. de Marpont, and a few intimate friends. The Emperor was represented by the Duke de Bassano and General Fleury, the Empress by M. de Cossé-Brissac, and his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon by General de Fanconière. Then followed deputations of the Privy Council, the Senate, the Legislative Chamber, the army, &c. The late Duke is buried in a family vault at Père la Chaise. Orations over the grave were delivered by M. Rouher, Minister of State, and M. Schneider, Vice-President of the Corps Législatif.

In the Senate, on Saturday, M. Rouland made an important speech, explaining the views entertained by the Government as to the relations between Church and State, in which he combated with great energy the pretensions put forward by the Pope in his encyclical of Papal supremacy and the negation of the civil power. In Tuesday's meeting the principal speech was delivered by Cardinal de Bonnechose, who defended the clergy from the vigorous strictures of M. Rouland. The Cardinal gave utterance to a hope that the Minister would one day regret the manner in which he had assailed the clerical party.

A statue of Napoleon I., in white marble, ordered by the late Duke de Morny, has been placed in the library of the Legislative Chamber.

M. Haussemann, the Prefect of the Seine, has resolved upon giving the name of "Julius Cæsar" to one of the streets of Paris.

The number of Polish refugees in France amounts to 10,000, of whom 2800 only were engaged in the late insurrection, the remainder having sought refuge after the insurrection of 1831.

The American journals announce the unconditional surrender of Oajaca to Marshal Bazaine, on the 9th ult., and of the capture of the whole Mexican garrison, 7000 strong. Diaz, one of the principal Juarist leaders, attempted to make his escape, but was, it is said, arrested and immediately shot.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Finance has announced that, in consequence of the reductions effected in the Budget, the revenue and expenditure for 1865 may be expected to balance.

The Finance Committee of the Congress have decided that 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of the Crown domains shall be remitted to the Queen immediately after the passing of the bill.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Congress the Government was questioned respecting the prosecution of those present at the Progressist banquet on the 5th. The Minister of the Interior replied that he had executed the law upon public meetings; and upon the question being put to the House, the conduct of the Government was approved by 166 against 70 votes.

PORTUGAL.

The sittings of the Cortes are very tumultuous, the new Ministry meeting with great opposition.

The first turf has been turned of a new branch of the Southern Railway between Beja and Faro.

ITALY.

The King has signed a decree granting a full amnesty for political offences and for contraventions of the press law, as well as to all those persons who were compromised in the Aspromonte affair.

An official decree, dated Turin, March 10, has been published, stating that a medal commemorative of the wars for the independence and unity of Italy, in 1848, 1849, 1859, 1860, 1861, is thereby established. The medal is to be silver, bearing on one side the effigy of his Majesty, with the words "Vittorio Emmanuele II., Re d'Italia," and upon the other a figure of Italy crowned, leaning upon the escutcheon of Savoy, and surrounded with the motto, "Guerra per Independenza e l'Unita d'Italia." The medal is to be worn on the right side of the breast, attached to a ribbon formed of eighteen vertical stripes, consisting alternately of the three colours of the Italian flag. A number of silver clasps will be attached to the ribbons, corresponding with the number of campaigns in which the wearer has served, the campaign to be marked upon each clasp by the date of the year for which the clasp had been conferred. The decree further states that those who are entitled to the medal are all belligerents, officials, and administrative employés attached to the land and sea forces, upon whose service-roll one of the campaigns is inscribed; also all those belonging to the National Guard or volunteer corps who have fought for the national cause under conditions which, by the existing regulations, entitle military persons to be reckoned as having taken part in a campaign. The period requisite for presenting the demand and the documents necessary to obtain the declaration of the right to wear the medal is limited to one year from the date of the publication of the decree. The medal in question cannot be worn with any other national medal for the same object, except that distributed to the "Thousand" for the expedition to Sicily. A further decree, issued at the same time, appoints a committee of fifteen to sit at Turin, to examine the rights of claimants, and furnish them with the necessary certificates entitling them to wear the medal.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the articles of the bill for the abolition of the penalty of death for crimes committed under the common law were agreed to by 150 against 91 votes. Capital punishment is maintained in the military and naval codes, and in the laws against brigandage.

Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, made his annual statement on Tuesday. According to the Ministerial estimate, there will be, in spite of the loans and imposts already authorised, an accumulated deficit of £17,000,000 at the end of September, 1867; and he asks for the power to contract a fresh loan of £17,000,000, for the imposition of house and property taxes, expected to produce £2,400,000 a year, and for sundry alterations in the stamp and registration laws, in order to augment the revenue.

A despatch from Rome asserts that General de Montebello has requested the Emperor Napoleon not to withdraw at this time any troops, as he cannot answer for the maintenance of order if the French garrison should be diminished.

A statement of the Pontifical revenue and expenditure during the year 1864 has been published. It shows a deficit of four millions of Roman dollars. The revenue is stated at four and a half and the expenditure at ten millions. The Peter's Pence yielded during the year one million and a half.

PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince has promised to open the Industrial Exhibition in Stettin (where he and the Princess are at present) on the 12th of May. On the 15th of May the Prince will open the International Exhibition in Cologne.

A debate took place, on Monday, in the Chamber of Deputies on the position of religious dissenters in Prussia. The Minister of Public Worship declared that no oppression whatever had been practised towards dissenters, and that the article of the constitution which secured them equality before the law had always been maintained.

AMERICA.

Our latest news from New York, by the Nova Scotian, is to the morning of the 5th inst.

In President Lincoln's Inaugural Address, which we give in another column, there is, it will be seen, no indication of any change of policy.

The great blockade-running city of Wilmington, as stated in a considerable portion of our Impression last week, passed into Federal occupation on the 22nd ult., Washington's birthday. From Admiral Porter's official despatches we learn that General Schofield, now in command of the Federal military in that quarter, advanced, on the 17th ult., from Smithville, four vessels of the fleet simultaneously attacking and enfilading the works. The wind and tide prevented more vessels from participating in the engagement. Fort Anderson answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset. During the night the Confederates sent 200 floating torpedoes down the river, but Porter sunk them by musketry. One torpedo entered and blew up the wheel-house of the Osceola, and knocked down the bulkheads. No damage, however, was done to the hull. Porter spread fishing-nets across the river. Next morning Porter advanced with the greater part of the fleet. A heavy fire was maintained silencing the Confederate batteries by three p.m. Porter, however, continued the fire until dark, and also through the night, and in the mean time Schofield was working in the rear. "While the fleet maintained a heavy fire upon the fort," Schofield says, "I pressed the enemy on both sides of the river, and sent Cox sixteen miles round the swamp to the enemy's right. Cox proceeded along the narrow defile between the two swamps, and completely turned the enemy's position. The enemy, discovering the movement, abandoned the works and retreated to Wilmington. The guns captured are uninjured. Fifty prisoners were taken. The loss was small on each side." It is stated that the Confederate shot made no impression on the Federal monitors, although but a third of a mile from the fort. The southern face of the fort, however, was "badly disfigured." The Federals sent a sham monitor, constructed of canvas, up the river with the tide to explode torpedoes. It floated past the fort, and is supposed to have hastened its evacuation, the Confederates believing the water communication gone. Immediately upon the evacuation of Fort Anderson, Schofield directed Cox, one of his subordinates, to follow the garrison towards Wilmington. The Confederates made a stand behind Town Creek; but on the 20th Cox crossed the river below them on flat boats, attacked their rear, and routed them, taking two guns and 300 prisoners. On the 21st Cox pushed on to Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were on fire on his arrival. The Southerners had begun burning cotton and resin in the city, and left it that night. Citizens state that 1000 bales of cotton and 15,000 barrels of resin were burned. Northern accounts say that "Union feeling showed itself strongly in the city."

Sherman has burnt Columbia—in retaliation, it is said, for his troops having been fired upon after they entered the city. The Southern papers charge the Federal General with having bombarded the town without giving warning of his intention to do so. Such accounts as we have of General Sherman's movements are obscure and contradictory. On the one hand, it appears to have been reported in New York that General Sherman had marched in an easterly direction, and had effected a junction with General Schofield, on the 27th ult., at some place not named. On the other hand, it seems to have been stated by the Richmond newspapers that General Sherman was moving against Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, and had left the Confederate army, under its new Commander-in-Chief, General Joseph Johnston (who has superseded Beauregard), in his rear, at Charlotte. There are rumours by the last mail of a battle, and of Sherman and Schofield having been checked.

Southern papers continue to speak confidently of the safety of Richmond and of Lee's ability to withstand any movement made by Grant. On the other hand, there are statements that preparations for the evacuation of the place have begun. It is said that Grant was preparing for a new movement, but that the weather interfered with his plans. General Grant states that since May last 17,000 deserters have come over to him from the Confederate army. According to the Richmond papers Grant's troops north of the James River have been moved to the left and massed with the rest of his army in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run.

The proposition to arm 200,000 negroes passed the Confederate House of Representatives on the 20th ult.; but it was indefinitely postponed by the Senate on the following day by a majority of one. The *Richmond Dispatch* thinks the bill will be reconsidered and passed. Opinion at the South seems evenly balanced on the subject. General Lee has expressed his opinion that the employment of slaves in the army is both expedient and necessary, on the ground that the white population alone cannot supply the necessities of a long war; and recommends that a call for those who will volunteer upon the condition of their freedom be immediately authorised by the Southern Congress. The message of the Governor of Georgia opposes the arming of the slaves. They do not wish to enter the army. They will desert by thousands. The Governor, it is said, denounces violently the military and civil policy of President Davis, which, if persisted in, he says, must terminate in reconstruction, with or without subjugation.

A bill has passed the Confederate House of Representatives, in secret Session, authorising the arming of negroes tendered by owners, and also authorising the President to call upon each State, whenever expedient, for a quota of 300,000 troops, irrespective of colour, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws. The relations of slaves and masters remain unchanged, except by consent of the owners in States where slaves reside.

The Confederate Congress have expelled Senator Foote.

The Virginia Senate has authorised the Governor to call for volunteers among the slaves and free negroes of the State for the defence of Richmond and other points threatened. They are to be organised into infantry companies for the year's service, under white officers, and to be placed at the disposal of the General-in-Chief.

Governor Vance, in a proclamation to the people of North Carolina, declares that the only dangers that threaten the cause of Southern independence are the depression consequent upon recent reverses and the risk of internal dissension. The muster-rolls of the Confederacy show the record of 400,000 soldiers, but thousands upon thousands of them are absent without leave. To entreat, to put to shame, or to drive these men back to the defence of their country's standard is the business of the hour.

President Lincoln has approved the Fortifications Bill, the appropriations for which have been reduced to half their original amount.

The House of Representatives has passed the 600,000,000 dols. Loan Bill.

The Senate has adopted the amendment increasing the duty on tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cheroots. It has also passed the House Bill taxing sales ½ per cent.

New Jersey had refused to ratify the constitutional amendment.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We have news from Quebec to Feb. 24.

The Legislative Council have got rapidly through with the debate on the confederation scheme, having closed the discussion of that measure on Monday, Feb. 20, when the motion in favour thereof was carried by a vote of 45 to 15.

The discussion of the proposed new Constitution continues nightly in the Lower House.

The resumption of the trial of the St. Albans raiders took place in Montreal on Monday, Feb. 20, when the court was thronged with spectators. Mr. Kerr opened the argument for the defence, and was followed by Mr. Laflamme on the same side. On Tuesday the latter counsel was to continue his arguments against the extradition of the prisoners, but, owing to the indisposition of Judge Smith, the Court did not sit on that day. The investigation is creating vast excitement. Mr. Kerr submitted to the Court a series of printed propositions, seventeen in number, with authorities sustaining them.

Mr. F. W. Torrance, barrister, of Montreal, has opened his commission of inquiry into the conduct of Judge Coursol in dismissing the St. Albans raiders. Mr. Henry Stuart, Q.C., applied to be admitted to watch the case for his client, which the Commissioner declined to allow. The Hon. Mr. Letellier brought the matter before the notice of the Upper Chamber by inquiring of the Government whether it was by their instructions that the Commissioner was proceeding *ex parte* and with closed doors. In reply, Sir E. P. Taché stated that Mr. Torrance was only acting in virtue of his commission, that he had received no instructions, and was carrying on the inquiry according to law.

Committees of both houses are examining witnesses respecting the mineral resources of the country. A report will be duly issued.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The intelligence from Bhootan, received by the Calcutta mail, is far from satisfactory, and the disbandment of the Bhootan field force must be postponed. The Bhooteas had attacked four of our posts, and, although driven back by our forces, they are so active and numerous that reinforcements of men and material will be required to subdue them.

In China various bands of stragglers, consisting of men belonging to the class from which the late insurrection sprung, were assembling in the neighbourhood of Fuhchau; and, although the inhabitants were alarmed and getting out of the way, the Chinese authorities were looking on with the greatest supineness.

In Japan the daimios had assembled a large fleet for the purpose, it is said, of punishing Prince Negato for rebelling against the Tycoon. The report that the Prince was rebuilding his batteries is incorrect.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of President Lincoln's inaugural address, received on Thursday night through Mr. Reuter's office:—

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—At this second appearance to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than at the first. Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of the course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper: now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have constantly been called forth concerning every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself. It is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all with a high hope for the future. No prediction in that regard is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, the insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war, seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects, by negotiating. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the Union perish; and war came. One eighth of the whole population were coloured slaves; not distributed generally over the Union, but located in the Southern part. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew the interest would, somehow, cause war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected the magnitude or duration which it has already attained; neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astonishing. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God. Each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both should not be answered; and neither has been answered fully, for the Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offence come, but woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh!" If we suppose American slavery one of these offences which in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern that there is any departure from those Divine attributes which believers in the living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet if it be God's will that it continue until the wealth piled by bondsmen by 250 years' unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said 3000 years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous. With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are engaged in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for the man who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Chester intends to hold his next ordination at Chester, on Trinity Sunday, June 11.

The Prince of Wales has consented to head the list of stewards of the 211th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy, and to honour it by his presence on the day of its celebration, Wednesday, the 17th of May next.

An anonymous donation of £4000, which has been given to the Bishop of London's Fund, has been applied, at the donor's wish, to the building of a permanent church in the district of St. Andrew, Haverstock-hill. The population of the district is between 8000 and 9000, of whom five sixths are very poor, and is increasing very rapidly.

At Oxford the Rev. H. Furneaux, M A., and Mr. W. W. Capes, M.A., have been elected Proctors for the ensuing year by the electors of Corpus Christi and Queen's Colleges respectively. The first Bampton lecture for the present year was preached on Sunday, on "Miracles," by the Rev. J. B. Mozley, B.D., of Magdalen College. The text was St. John xv. 14, and the subject of the first lecture was "The Necessity of Miracles as the only possible Attestation of a Divine Revelation."

The Bishop of Gibraltar has converted a loan of £1000 to Trinity College, Glenalmond, into a gift, and has directed the reasons to be entered in the records of the college. They are as follow:—"I do so as a slight token, first, of the thankfulness with which I reflect on my consecration in the venerable Scottish Church, after the free election of a Scottish diocese; and, secondly, of my sense of the benefits which Trinity College has derived from the present Warden's management of its affairs, and the Church at large from his Bampton lectures."

The Dean and Chapter are about to erect a new reredos and altar in Westminster Abbey. The old reredos of the fifteenth century was defaced some time in the last century by the erection against it of a "classic" one. This was taken down about 1824, and Bernasconi was employed to restore the original design as well as he could ascertain it in his artificial stone. For as much of this artificial work as they can afford the Dean and Chapter purpose substituting alabaster and marble; and the sham stone altar is to be replaced by an altar-table of cedar, richly inlaid with other woods. Over the altar, below the fine central canopies, is to be introduced a mosaic picture of "The Last Supper," to be executed by Dr. Salviati, from a cartoon by Messrs. Clayton and Bell: and over the canopy of the altar there will be a cornice of white alabaster, with carvings of various events in the life of our Lord, to be executed by Mr. H. H. Armstead.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Ven. R. Kempthorne, late Archdeacon of St. Helena, Rector of Elton, Hunts, to be Rural Dean of Yaxley; Rev. W. Moore, Rector of Brimpsfield and Cranham, to be Rural Dean of Northern Stonehouse. *Rectories:* Rev. E. R. Davies to Catheline; Rev. M. Day to St. Swithin, Worcester; Rev. D. Vaughan to Bryngwyn. *Vicarages:* Rev. C. H. Collier to St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire; Rev. J. B. Evans to Roch, Pembrokeshire; Rev. W. A. Strong to Ravensthorpe; Rev. R. Wynne to Scalford, Leicestershire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. J. C. Barker to Holy Trinity, Hinckley; Rev. F. G. Sykes to St. Mary's, Dunsforth. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. J. Bristow to Offenham; Rev. J. P. Firmin to Marton, Cheshire. *Curacies:* Rev. H. N. Bousfield to St. Mary's, Spital-square; Rev. W. G. Bullock to Wapping; Rev. E. Castley to Skelton; Rev. F. T. Chamberlain to Hawarden, Flintshire; Rev. C. P. Clarke to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; Rev. H. F. Crockett to Poulshot, Wilts; Rev. A. B. Delap to St. Paul's, Stratford New Town, Middlesex; Rev. R. P. Dickin to Stainton; Rev. R. G. Fish to Stillington; Rev. A. L. Gore to St. John-in-Bedwardine, Worcester; Rev. T. O. Hall to East Carlton, Northamptonshire; Rev. R. N. Kane to Mortlake with East Sheen; Rev. J. A Kershaw to Easingwold; Rev. H. Lathbury to Sydenham; Rev. G. B. Latreille to St. Mark's, Islington; Rev. J. H. Littlewood to East Acklam; Rev. W. Melland to Wem, Salop; Rev. W. Mills to Burton Agnes; Rev. B. B. Newenham to Bilton; Rev. W. J. Randall to St. Luke's, West Holloway, Islington; Rev. D. Robertson to St. Michael's, Chester-square; Rev. F. T. Salmon to Maiden Newton; Rev. G. Sanger to Stokesley; Rev. W. N. Stedman to St. Matthew's, Yiewsley; Rev. W. T. P. Timperley to Dyer's Hill, Sheffield; Rev. A. F. Tollemache to St. Matthias's, Stoke Newington; Rev. E. Ward to Rudston.—*Guardian.*

The Swiss Federal Council has prolonged the delay for the accession of the different European Governments to the Sanitary International Convention from the 22nd of March to the 22nd of June.

Otho, ex-King of Greece, who has taken up his residence permanently in Bamberg, is at present, it is said, devoting his leisure to the compilation of a modern Greek and German lexicon.

The monument of Melancthon is to be inaugurated on the 25th of June next, the anniversary of the presentation of the Augsberg Confession. The monument will stand on the market-place of Wittemburg, alongside that of Luther.

The inquest on John Newman Harrison, one of the ten cadets drowned, on the 28th ult., by the capsizing of a boat in the Halfway Reach, was resumed and completed, on Monday, by Mr. Carttar, at the Pier Hotel, Erith. Benjamin Joseph Beckworth, aged seventeen, James Awdrey, and James Palmer, cadets, in the boat at the time of the accident, gave evidence, but could not tell the reason why the boat capsized. There was no larking going on at the time. The boat was sound and good, and had been made only a few months ago. Captain Whitby, commander of the Worcester training-ship, said the boat was under-rigged for her size. It further appeared that Cashman, who had charge of the boat, called on the boys to have courage and stick to the overturned boat; and James Sims, a waterman, in attempting to save some of the drowning, caught at Cashman, who cried out, "Never mind me, save some of the others." Cashman, who gave evidence, said everything was done to save life. He could blame no one. He was asked by Mr. Bullivant, the secretary, some questions, in order to show that the lads were properly instructed during the summer months in swimming. The Coroner then summed up the evidence; and, after remarking upon the noble conduct of the lads when in danger, said, that it appeared perfectly clear to him that no blame was to be attached to anybody for this most lamentable accident. A verdict of "Accidental death" was immediately returned. Mr. Bullivant, the secretary, stated that every means was being taken to recover the bodies of the lost boys.——In admiration of the gallant conduct displayed on the occasion by John Cashman, the boatswain, who rescued several of the cadets from drowning, a silver medal has been awarded him by the London Swimming Club.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has consented to open the International Reformatory Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on May 19.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week, the colleagues of Mr. Thwaites, the chairman, presented him with his portrait, painted by Mr. A. Melville, as a mark of their respect.

The annual ball of the Whittington Club was held on Tuesday night, at the clubhouse, Arundel-street, Strand, and was attended by more than three hundred ladies and gentlemen.

A performance of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" (Lobgesang) and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was given by the National Choral Society, under Mr. Martin's direction, on Wednesday evening, in Exeter Hall, before a very large audience. The solo singers were Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper, and Thomas, Miss Louisa Pyne, and Miss Palmer.

On Tuesday night the large building known as "Portman Hall," Carlisle-street, Edgware-road, was filled by a meeting assembled to establish a working-man's club for Marylebone and Paddington. The chair was taken by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., who declared the club open, and expressed his conviction that it contained the elements of success. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., Mr. Hatterslev, the Rev. H. Solly, and Mr. Benjamin Shaw, all of whom spoke most encouragingly of the prospects of the new institution.

The first soirée of the season of the Royal Society was held, last Saturday night, at Burlington House. The attendance was unusually large, and the works of art and inventions arranged for exhibition were numerous. Prominent among the objects of interest was a beautifully-constructed model of Mr. Harrison's pneumatic loom, which was exhibited in action; a small air-pump providing the air necessary for driving the shuttle. A miniature piece of cloth was woven during the evening; and the simple and efficient mode of working the machine was closely examined and greatly admired by the company. The Prince of Wales was present during a portion of the evening.

The seventeenth anniversary festival of the City of London Hospital for diseases of the Chest was held, on Wednesday night, at the London Tavern. Viscount Enfield, M.P., presided. Upwards of 200 gentlemen were present. The number of in-patients under treatment last year was 436, and the number of out-patients 10,819. The receipts during last year amounted to £9295. The expenditure for general purposes amounted to £5897, and on account of the new wing to £3042. The new wing has been completed, and the hospital now affords accommodation for 120 in-patients, and 92 beds are at present occupied. The new out-patients' department is also occupied, and the arrangements have added greatly to the comfort of the patients and the convenience of the medical officers. The total amount of donations and subscriptions was £3600.

An amateur performance, in behalf of a Baronet and his family, reduced to poverty, is announced to be given at the Bijou Theatre (Her Majesty's Theatre), on Wednesday next, March 22, when will be performed the comic drama of "The Old Offender," followed by a comedietta, entitled "Law For The Ladies." The principal characters will be supported by the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, Viscount Castlecuffe, Lord Lilford, Sir John Sebright, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, Mr. Skeffington Smyth, Mr. Temple, Mr. Hozier (2nd Life Guards), Miss Mary Boyle, and Mdlle. Emilie De Vigne. The performance is under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, who have promised to attend, and of a considerable number of the nobility.

A conference of middle and working class reformers took place, last Saturday, at Radley's Hotel, at which were present Mr. Samuel Morley; Mr. John Bright, M.P.; Mr. W. Lawson, M.P.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P.; and Mr. W. S. Ayrton, M.P. The chair was occupied by Mr. Edmund Beales. A deputation from a meeting lately held at St. Martin's Hall reported that the working men were not prepared to support any measure of reform short of manhood suffrage, protected by the ballot. Mr. Bright, M.P., and Mr. Ayrton, M.P., spoke in favour of household suffrage as most likely to command the support of the present electoral body. Ultimately a resolution was adopted almost unanimously to the effect that the middle-class reformers present were prepared to co-operate with the working men on the proposed basis of manhood suffrage, and to recommend the same course to middle-class reformers throughout the country.

The one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain was held, on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall, and was attended with even more than the usual éclat. The chair was occupied by the Duke of Cambridge, who was supported by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart. Many eminent persons were present, including a great number of our most distinguished musicians and amateurs. The donations were very numerous. Mr. Anderson, the hon. treasurer, stated that, as executor of the late M. Begrez, he had just paid into the fund £1000 bequeathed to the society; mentioning that it was M. Begrez's wish that this sum should form the nucleus of a fund for founding an asylum for poor members of the society and for their widows and orphans. Several vocal and instrumental pieces were performed.

On Thursday week a meeting of employers of labour and artisans interested in the manufactures of north-eastern London was held in the board-room of the Agricultural Hall Company, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposal for a local exhibition of arts and manufactures during the ensuing autumn. Mr. W. H. Bodkin, Assistant-Judge, took the chair. The proposal was immediately adopted, and also a resolution appointing a general committee of guarantors to make arrangements for carrying the said proposal into effect. The movement is entirely unconnected with working-men's industrial exhibitions, having solely for its object the promotion of the art-workmanship of the district. The exhibition will consist of three distinct divisions—a manufactures department, an artisans' department, and a loan department. The guarantee fund asked for by the promoters of the exhibition is £2000, of which about one third was guaranteed by the meeting, and a considerable portion of the remainder promised.

Last week the births of 2226 children—1151 boys and 1073 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1855-64 the average number (corrected) was 2091.——The number of deaths last week was 1508. The corrected average for the tenth week of 1855-64 is 1484. Whooping-cough was the most fatal complaint in the zymotic class of diseases; it caused eighty-four deaths. Typhus was returned in fifty-eight cases, a third part of which occurred in the eastern districts of the metropolis. Both this disease and scarlatina appear to be less prevalent than they were in the earlier weeks of the year. Of forty-one deaths from scarlatina, sixteen occurred in the north district. Sixteen cases of smallpox were recorded. In the winter months the weekly deaths from bronchitis much exceeded those from phthisis; last week the latter disease was the more fatal, but the numbers were nearly equal. To phthisis were referred 191 deaths, to bronchitis 185, to pneumonia seventy-one. Eleven persons died at the age of ninety years and upwards. Two persons had attained the age of ninety-five years, two ninety-seven years. At 21, Lucas-street, St. George's-in-the-East, the death of a woman aged one hundred was registered.

The scholars' prize meeting of the Ragged School Union, a most valuable association, was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall, on which occasion the various ragged schools in the metropolis filled this vast hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the chair. The platform was crowded by a large number of the friends of the ragged school movement, among whom were the Marquis of Westminster, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Lady Victoria Ashley, Lady Edith Ashley, the Hon. W. C. Cowper, Sir R. W. Carden, and Mr. Payne. From 500 to 600 children, together with their teachers, were provided with tea; after which the public were admitted, and the secretary, Mr. J. G. Gent, read a statement, the effect of which was that the prizes were to be distributed to those who had retained their situations with good character for twelve months or more. During the period that this society had been in existence 6996 prizes had been given—4105 to boys, and 2891 to girls. The average number given each year was 583. There were on the present occasion 570 applicants, of whom 520 had been successful—212 boys and 308 girls. Mdme. Ernestina recited Tennyson's poem of the "May Queen," and Thackeray's "Cane-bottom Chair," after which the children sang a hymn, and Judge Payne addressed the children in an affectionate speech, in which he urged upon them to be kind and gentle in their bearing towards all their equals and to dumb creatures. He concluded by proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Earl of Shaftesbury for the support which he had given to the movement. Sir R. Carden seconded the motion. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in responding, pointed out that by good conduct the children they saw before them were working an entire revolution in the lower orders of society.

The annual general meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, the Duke of Argyll in the chair. The noble chairman paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Northumberland, the munificent patron and president of the institution. His Grace then touched upon the working of the institution, which, he said, through its relief of human suffering, was one of the most important aids to civilisation. He attributed the necessity for life-boats to the insufficiency of harbours on our coasts, and, having alluded to the generous donor who had recently contributed to the funds, concluded by sincerely congratulating the society on the many successes it had gained during the past year. The secretary then read the report, which stated that Earl Percy has accepted the vacant office of president. The donations last year had been liberal, as usual, and included one splendid gift of £5000 from an anonymous contributor. Last year thirty-four life-boats were built, of which fifteen are intended to replace old boats, and the rest are for new stations. The institution possesses 144 boats, and in the course of last year they saved 432 lives, and brought into port seventeen vessels, and were ready or on the way to render assistance in numerous other cases. The committee has granted rewards to the amount of £1539. Three men perished out of 12,000 who were afloat in life-boats in the course of the year, of whom James Grant and Edmund Robson were lost on the occasion of the wreck of the Stanley at the mouth of the Tyne on the night of the 24th of November. The receipts during the past year were £31,917, the expenditure £29,034. Since the year 1824, the agency of the institution has saved the lives of 14,266 persons. They have expended during the same period £122,000, have given 828 gold and 743 silver medals for the saving of life on the ocean, and also pecuniary rewards amounting together to £19,400.

LAW AND POLICE.—A case of a very unusual nature was brought before the Master of the Rolls on Thursday week. It appears that Lord Robert Montagu has come into possession of a series of letters that had passed between the late Duke and Duchess of Wellington, and from both, to Lady Olivia Sparrow, an intimate friend of both Duke and Duchess, from whom they passed by bequest to Lord Robert. The present Duke of Wellington, hearing that his Lordship was offering these letters for sale, wrote to remonstrate against this, or against such private documents being shown to others at all; and, as the reply was not satisfactory, he applied to the Master of the Rolls for an injunction to restrain him from the sale or publication of the letters. The Master granted an interim injunction. The case was before the Court again on Thursday, and again adjourned.

The final examination of the affairs of Mr. Leigh, late one of the metropolitan police magistrates, took place before Mr. Registrar Winslow, yesterday week. The case, as the Registrar said, was a very painful one. With a fixed salary of from £1000 to £1200 a year, he had contracted debts to the extent of £30,000. But it was not from mere extravagance he became thus involved. His losses began in the failure of a bank in which he held shares; and, to relieve himself, he speculated on the Stock Exchange, for which he had neither the requisite knowledge nor capital. Loss succeeded loss, and these losses were met, for a time, by loans, at a ruinous rate of interest, which completed his fall. The Registrar awarded protection, but ordered that all his future earnings should belong to his creditors—except, of course, the means of his subsistence—till he had paid 5 per cent on his debts.

During the year ended March 25 last, 999 persons were convicted in the metropolis police district of using or having in their possession false weights and measures or balances. The greatest number of convictions occurred in Westminster.

At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, the persons charged with being concerned in the Cornhill burglaries were re-examined before the Lord Mayor. Some evidence, including a statement by the prisoner Hurley, was given, and the prisoners were remanded.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Henry J. Stonor has been appointed a county court judge in Surrey by the Lord Chancellor.

Earl Spencer is about to give up his "home farm" at Althorp, and the stock is to be sold off, preparatory to the farm being let to one of his Lordship's tenants.

The third and fourth reports of the inspectors of Irish reformatory schools show that there were 638 young offenders in such schools on the 31st of December last.

The *Dublin Express* states that her Majesty, acting under the advice of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, has resolved to confer upon Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq., the style and dignity of a baronet.

A great banking failure at Birmingham was made known on Saturday. The old-established bank of Attwood, Spooner, and Co., of which Mr. Marshall is said to be the only surviving partner, suspended payment, with liabilities which are estimated at a million.

The Belfast Assizes began on Tuesday, and the grand jury have found true bills against several of the late rioters. Two prisoners are to take their trial for wilful murder. Mr. Whiteside has been specially engaged for the Protestant prisoners; Mr. Isaac Butt for the Roman Catholics.

The next great meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society will be held at Plymouth in the third week in July. The meeting for 1866 is to be held in East Anglia. Norwich, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds are contending for the privilege of receiving the society. The council requires a local subscription of £5000, and Ipswich has already subscribed £2000. Norwich, which has come rather late into the field, has not raised more than £1000 at present. The society held its meeting for 1849 at Norwich, but has never yet visited Ipswich.

A committee has been appointed in Dublin to make arrangements for the due reception there of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his going, in May next, to open the Dublin International Exhibition. The committee is to consist of the Executive Committee, and the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Charlemont; B. L. Guinness, Esq.; Sir J. J. Coghill, Bart.; Lord Southwell, Lord Powerscourt, Sir R. Deane, Lord James Butler, the Hon. Judge Berwick, and Sir Bernard Burke.

In the week that ended last Saturday the births in London and nine other cities or boroughs of the United Kingdom were 4281; the deaths, 3039. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those ten large towns was 29 per 1000 persons living, and greater than in the previous week, when it was 28. In Liverpool the births were 419, the deaths 342; in Manchester—births 275, deaths 214; in Salford—births 82, deaths 56; in Birmingham—births 292, deaths 173; in Leeds—births 227, deaths 121; in Bristol—births 107, deaths 94; in Edinburgh—births 132, deaths 91; in Glasgow—births 339, deaths 297; in Dublin—births 181, deaths 143.

At the monthly meeting, on Monday, of the Central Executive Relief Committee for the cotton-manufacturing districts, Mr. Maclure, the honorary secretary, reported that £360 had been received during the past four weeks, and that the balance in the bank was £54,793. Another period of depression in the cotton trade occurred during the month of February, and in consequence the return shows that the amount of labour afforded in the mills has been materially reduced, there being a decrease of 11,224 in the number fully employed. Compared with the 4th of February the number relieved in the twenty-seven unions of the cotton-manufacturing districts on the 4th of March was 1792 in excess. The total number relieved by the unions on the 4th inst. was 100,322. In the corresponding week of 1864 the number was 138,432, so that there is an improvement on the year's comparison, though there is a retrogression in the last month. On the 25th of February there were also 34,187 persons in these districts who were aided by local charity, making, as Mr. Farnall states, the percentage of pauperism in the cotton districts at this time a little more than five, whilst in March, 1864, it was at the rate of seven. A long discussion took place at the general committee meeting on the number of able-bodied men who were unemployed and might be employed on public works; and Mr. Farnall explained that it was necessary to remember that the men called able-bodied men were not at all fit to work on a hillside or on public works. Mr. Rawlinson gave it as his opinion that, out of 2000 men called able-bodied, not one fourth of them would become able-bodied labourers. The total amount available to the committee was set down at about £148,000. Grants were made for general relief to the places named—among others for less sums—for one month in each case:—Ashton-under-Lyne, £800; Dukinfield, £400; Hurst, £250; Bolton, £400; Padiham, £150; Oldham, £400; Rochdale, £600; Burnley, £100; Hyde, £300; Lees, £250; Mossley, £300; Stalybridge, £800; Tintwistle, £200; Heywood, £400; Chorlton and Ardwick, £120; Glossop, £500; Bacup, £150; Crawshaw Booth, £150; Stacksteads, £100; Crompton, £150; Royton, £150; Preston, £400; Barnoldswick, £100; Wigan, £400; Bury and Elton, £200.

THE LOCK-OUT IN THE IRON TRADE.

A CONFERENCE of the deputation from the northern ironworkers with the masters' committee, held at Newcastle on Tuesday, continued two hours and a half. A number of subjects were discussed in an amicable temper. The deputation from the men repeated that they would not support the North Staffordshire strike. The discussion took this practical form at last. The northern masters, it was suggested, might send puddled bars into North Staffordshire, and thus reopen the mills, the men of all the other districts not to interpose or object. The Gateshead and Brierley-hill executives are called upon to give a definite pledge to such arrangement.

The South Staffordshire ironmasters have agreed to a proposal of the masters in the north of England that a conference representing the employers and the workmen should meet at York on Friday (yesterday).

The Scotch malleable ironmasters held a meeting at Glasgow, on Wednesday morning, to take into consideration the lock-out. Resolutions were passed expressing their determination to reduce the wages of the workmen and to give a fortnight's notice of their intention to adopt that course. It was further resolved that the Scotch masters should refuse work to men coming from those districts in England where the lock-out prevails.

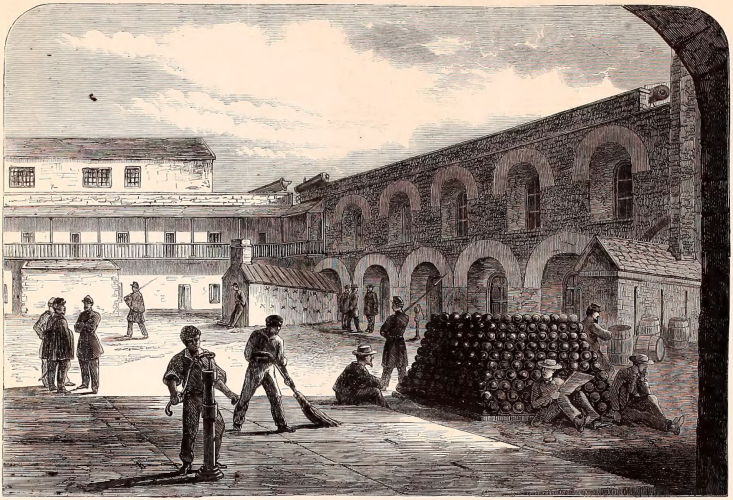
A meeting of delegates from the London trades societies was held at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, on Wednesday evening, to hear delegates from the ironworkers locked out and to consider the propriety of relieving the men. Mr. George Potter presided. There was some dissension at first in reference to the manner in which the meeting had been called. This was got over, however, and then the delegates from the locked-out men delivered addresses. Resolutions were agreed to declaring the conduct of the masters to be cruel and wrong and promising subscriptions in aid of the men who are locked out.

Letters from Vienna announce that the Governor and the Chancellor of Hungary, owing to a conflict between them, have both sent in their resignations to the Emperor of Austria.

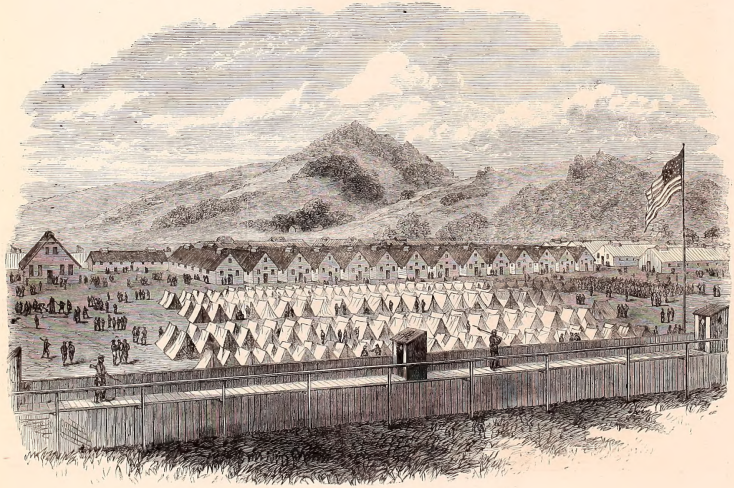
We have received intelligence from Berlin of the death there, on Saturday last, of Sir Robert Hermann Schomburk, lately her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, and celebrated for his many travels and his scientific investigations in South America. Sir Robert was born in 1804.

According to the *Rangoon Times*, an agricultural society has been established in Burmah. Its annual show was to take place last month. Among the poultry prizes were some for pheasants, partridges, swans, and peacocks.

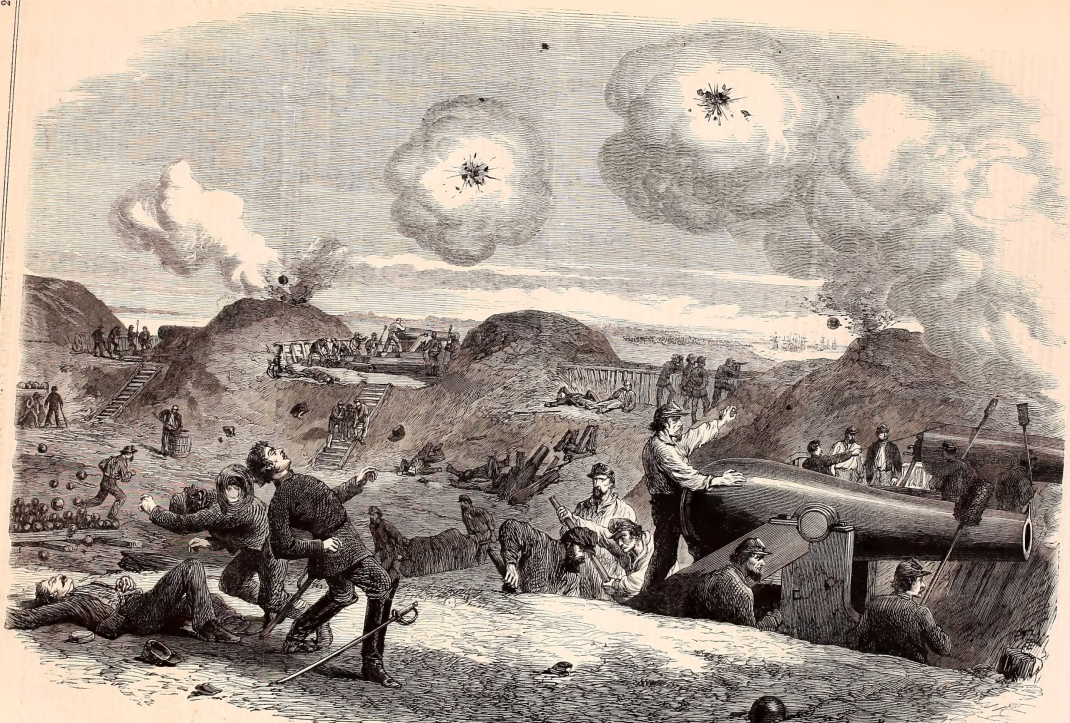
THE WAR IN AMERICA.



INTERIOR OF FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK HARBOUR.



CAMP OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT ELMIRA, NEW YORK.—SEE PAGE 307.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: INTERIOR OF FORT FISHER, NEAR WILMINGTON, DURING THE SECOND BOMBARDMENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 257.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Gunister, Somersetshire, the wife of James D. Blakeway, Esq., of Adelaide, South Australia, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at 15, South Park-terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, Mrs. R. T. Cowan, of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Cochin, Madras Presidency, the wife of Francis Newman, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Claughton, Cheshire, Mrs. T. Wilkinson Tetley, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at 11, Princes-square, Bayswater, the wife of Captain J. Andrew Wood, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady E. Hennage, of a daughter, still-born.
At Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, the wife of Sir P. Hunt, Bart., of a daughter.
At Clifton-terrace, Brighton, the wife of F. Tremenheere, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Dytham, Gloucestershire, D. D. Robinson, Esq., Captain of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart., to Sophia Jane, daughter of the Rev. W. B. Dytham, Rector of Dytham.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., Eliza Mary, daughter of John Tanner, of Speenhamland, Berks, aetatis, aged 27.
On the 5th inst., at Exmouth, Ellen, the beloved child of James Silver, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 15 years and 8 months.
On the 23rd ult., at Southsea, of the bloom of her son, Captain H. W. Hire (to which she had been removed three or four days previously), Elizabeth Lock, widow of the late Captain Hire, of Dorchester.
On the 10th inst., at Tenby, South Wales, Geoffry Travers, infant son of Captain Theodosius Burton, 85th Light Infantry, aged 9 months.
On the 8th inst., at 41, Hunter's Jersey, after a fortnight's patient suffering, Ernest Perrin, aged 20.
On the 6th inst., at Strathallan House, Douglas, Isle of Man, Major Samuel Pollock, late 88th Regiment, formerly of the 43rd Light Infantry, aged 69 years.
On the 6th inst., at Lindores House, Fifeshire, Dame Catherine Cranmer, or Maitland, widow of the late Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B. of Lindores and Rosehall.
On the 10th inst., at his residence, Walliamstow, Edmund Collier, Esq., of New Broad-street, aged 76 years.
In Jermyn-street, A. W. Buller, Esq., M.P., of Downes, Crediton, in his 67th year.
On the 12th inst., at Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Ducie, aged 88.
At Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire, the Hon. and Rev. G. Hastings, in his 65th year.
On the 11th inst., at his residence, Hill House, Winchmore-hill, aetatis, G. B. Gray, A.B.A., aged 63.
On Friday last, at his residence, Old Charlton, Lieutenant-General Sir S. S. Ellis, K.L.H., aged 76.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25.

SUNDAY, March 15.—Third Sunday in Lent. The first recorded eclipse of the sun (by Ptolemy), 721 B.C. Annexation of Wales to England by statute of Rhuddlan, 1284.
MONDAY, 16.—Death of Inigo Jones, Architect, 1737. Spring quarter begins.
TUESDAY, 17.—Battle of Edgehill, 1642. Death of Wolsey, 1530.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Synesius, Bishop of Ptolemais, composed by the Pope, 1212. Death of Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, poet, novelist, and philosopher, 1312. William, King of Prussia born, 1797.
THURSDAY, 19.—Death of Carl von Weber, musical composer, 1825. Battle of Navas d'Tolosa. Birthday of the Academician Sir Charles Eastlake, 1793.
FRIDAY, 20.—The Earl of Arundel captures a large Flemish fleet near Sluys, 1297. Battle of Newbury, Berkshire, 1643.
SATURDAY, 21.—Lady Day. Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Thames Tunnel opened to the public, 1843.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 17 0 37	1 3 1 23	1 47 2 7	2 30 2 50	3 13 3 33	3 56 4 16	4 39 4 59

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement.	Direct Pressure on 1 Square Foot.	Amount.	Duration.
	Inches.	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.	Inches.	H. M.
7	29·736	29·0	91	7	39·6	29·3	SW. N.NW.	279	·009	·020	0 40
8	29·941	29·6	96	8	34·1	31·2	N. NW.	422	·020	·040	0 50
9	29·727	27·4	84	10	36·0	29·0	NW. SW.	293	·009	·020	0 40
10	29·751	30·8	84·2	9	39·6	32·9	NNE. N.	466	·011		
11	29·777	31·2	87	9	40·2	32·9	E.	465	·011		
12	29·841	34·9	94·7	7	42·8	42·9	WSW. E. ESE.	196	·004		
13	29·917	36·0	96·2	7	47·3	41·4	SW. NW.	256	·006		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at 10 and past nine a.m.:

Barometer in inches corrected	29·66	29·707	29·688	29·708	29·705	29·695	29·756	29·867	29·903	29·956	29·967
Temperature of Evaporation	39·1	39·45	39·2	39·5	39·5	39·5	39·5	39·5	39·5	39·5	39·5
Temperature of Evaporation	34·75	32·95	33·75	32·95	33·75	33·95	33·75	33·75	34·75	34·75	34·75
Direction of Wind	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, MESSRS. ALFRED and FREDERICK WIGAN and F. B. CHATTERTON.—This present SATURDAY, the performances will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with the new and original Drama, entitled THE HEART OF LONDON; or, Life's Struggles and Love's Victories. Written by Tom Taylor, Esq. The Music and Arrangements by Mr. Frederick Bridgewater. Walter Lacy, H. Marston, G. Belmore, A. Rayner, &c.; Mrs. H. Vandenhoff and Miss Fanny Huddart. After which, Tuesday and Thursday, Balfe's Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Mr. Phipps, Messrs. James Anderson, Walter Lacy, Barrett, Robert Roxby, Miss Pyne, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Rose Hersee, and Miss Fanny Huddart. Conductor, C. W. Corri, Esq. To conclude with a Farce.
On Wednesday, March 18, Shakespeare's Play of AS YOU LIKE IT—Messrs. James Anderson, Walter Lacy, G. Belmore, Barrett, Robert Roxby, Ryder, Miss Pyne, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Fanny Huddart, Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH—Mr. Phipps, James Anderson, Walter Lacy, G. F. Neville, A. Rayner, Miss Atkinson, and Mrs. Herbert Vining. The performances will conclude with a Grand Ballet, the Opening of the Grand Pantomime, HOP O' MY THUMB AND HIS SEVEN BROTHERS, or, The Ogre of the Yellow Mill. Harlequin, Mr. Frederick Payne; Pantaloon, Mr. Barrett; Clown, Tom Matthews; Columbine, Miss Fanny Huddart. Fairy Realm, by Mr. Grieve and the Transformation Scene. Doors open at half-past Six; Commence at a quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern in the New Comedy in Three Scenes every Evening, with Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Braid, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Frew, Miss E. Wyndham, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Chippendale, and Miss Betty Moore. Miss Snowdon, &c. After which, at Quarter to Eight, the New Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, with new Scenery, Appointments, Dresses, Music and Action. Concluding with EASY SHAVING—Miss Louise Keeley.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"

PRINTED IN COLOURS,
FROM A PICTURE BY J. SANT.

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In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been RE-ENGRAVED, and IS NOW ON SALE. PRICE SIXPENCE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

THE most interesting, as well as the most important, debate which has marked the present Session took place on Monday last, when Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, calling attention to the report of Colonel Jervois on the defences of Canada, brought up "the American question." Several of the best speakers in the house took part in the discussion, and the Commons were occupied upon it until near midnight, the Premier closing the debate. It was, generally speaking, conducted in a manner which showed that the House had a due sense of the weight which would attach to the deliberate utterances of the British House of Representatives. The report is now on its way to the West, and it will be interesting to know how it will have affected American readers. The declaration of the friends of the British that the Canadas are to be defended and are to be respected, as they do not represent the feeling of the people, may as well be borne in mind when we are told, as we unquestionably shall be, that the British are showing their terror of the power of the North by the fact that many of the rebellion will liberate, and probably dispatch to rectify an account which requires stern overhauling.

We do not suppose that an honest American reader of the debate, however much he may fancy he dislikes England, will perceive any signs of terror in the great debate. We are expressly told, on both sides of the House, that there is no reason to believe that the Federals propose to break the peace. Lord Palmerston assures us of the friendly character of the relations between the Government at Washington and our own, but his words are these which a Minister is bound to use until the moment when he is ready to declare that the conditions of peace which we received within a very short time of the declaration of war with Russia, to derive very great importance from the position of the speaker. Mr. Disraeli, like the celebrated German who had never seen a camel but nevertheless described one, evolved a Federal out of his own moral consciousness, and, having constructed the being, cited Aristotle to show that Lincoln would not invade Canada. The leader of the Opposition discussed, and successfully, the matter in a calm, philosophic tone in regard to America; and argued, from a lofty height, and as if with a bird's-eye view of affairs, that we need not apprehend war, though it was just and necessary to state that our Government was not to be thankful for our security. But Mr. Bright, who may be regarded as the member for Federalia, and who represents American views far more faithfully than those of any large number of Englishmen, would not be content with any formulæ or any philosophy. He was, or seemed to be, more angry than he usually appears; and, while peace was his theme, he thundered over it as if he were proclaiming war. Mr. Bright contended that England had induced all the Powers of Christendom to back the South, in taking a high tone in the Trent affair, and in permitting the Alabama and other English-built vessels to ravage the seas. That was the guilt of the Government. The educated classes had been bribed by an industrious few who had slave-owners and in rejoicing at their successful resistance. The press had behaved ill in recording its belief that the Confederates would make a long defence, and might ultimately establish their independence, and, moreover, in recording the victories which they had gained. Lord Russell was let off easily, though his declaration that the triumph of the North would be good neither for England nor for humanity was a permanent record. Mr. Bright—and we have noted his words at some length because he is the American advocate—is instructed to say that there is "no fear of war."

These words will be received by the men who represent opposed opinions, and, for different reasons, they all agree that at present there is no cause to apprehend a rupture. The allegation by Mr. Seward that at the Hampton Roads conference the Confederate commissioners had declared that the North and South should fall on Canada, is eagerly repudiated by the Richmond press, and we are assured that it was not upon Canada, but upon Mexico, that it was proposed to fall, and that the French, not the Southern, are to be expelled from the New World. This may or may not be. If we have to express our opinion, it would be that, had the North seen its way to any war at all, the South would not have been particular as to the direction in which the crusade was to be carried on. We nor have we done anything to deserve the affection of the South. The Emperor of the French will, doubtless, take into consideration the amiable readiness of the Federals to declare war against Mexico and Empire. He is in fact, in much the same position as ourselves in regard to America. If Canada be attacked, we shall certainly support her with the whole force which Great Britain can bring to bear. If Mexico be attacked, the indefensible Power, like the case with several points in another frontier, which it is not necessary to name. If Mexico be attacked, the honour of France is pledged to maintain, for some years at least, the empire which she found to exist, and which will be an invaluable boon to a country which was never free, by reason of the numerous bloodthirsty and corrupt tyrannies which rendered Mexico a by-word for misrule. The Federals have said in our debates will perceive that our statesmen of all parties are fully aware of all the bearings of the case, and we think that the speeches of the responsible orators will show that "cowdy rhetoric" has produced no effect upon the tempers of Englishmen, and that we do not accept the scoffs of vulgar writers as the expression of American opinion. And, above all, and amid all, and beneath all, we will be content with the calm assessment of a noble faith—namely, the belief that Providence will not permit the despots of the world to enjoy the humiliating spectacle of the free States of America, on earth, the mighty champions of civilisation and progress, engaged in hideous grapple, instead of leading in majestic union the march of mankind towards better things than can be gained by war.

A Parliamentary paper, recently issued, shows that £7,013,766 worth of bar gold and £691,278 in foreign gold were purchased by the Bank of England last year; £396,018 in bar and £120,716 in foreign gold were sold during the same period; and the amount of British gold coin received from the Mint was £9,033,076. There was no bullion in silver purchased or sold during 1862.

THE COURT.

THE Queen held a Council on Thursday week at Windsor Castle, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Earl of Clarendon, and Earl Russell. Lord Lyons and Sir Edward Vaughan Williams were sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. Earl Granville and Earl Russell had audiences of the Queen. Mr. Helps attended as Clerk of the Council. Lord Torrington, Sir Charles Phipps, and Sir W. Hoste were the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Subsequently, her Majesty attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa rode in the Home Park.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, left Buckingham Palace, drove out, Princess Louisa rode in the Home Park. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, left the castle for Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Ernest Leopold had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, drove out in a carriage and four. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, returned to the castle from Buckingham Palace. Princess Ernest Leopold arrived at the castle, and had the honour of being presented to her Majesty by the Duchess of Roxburghe.

On Sunday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. C. Elsley officiated. The Rev. C. Elsley had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, left attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Augusta Stanley, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, left the castle at twelve o'clock for London. Her Majesty travelled in a saloon carriage, provided by the Great Western Railway. Mr. Grierson, general manager, and Mr. Tyrrell, the superintendent of the line, had charge of the special train, which arrived at Paddington at forty minutes past one. The Queen drove to Buckingham Palace and held a Court, some details of which are given below. Subsequently, her Majesty accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, visited the studio of Mr. Theed. The Queen next visited the Royal Academy of Music in Hanover Square House, and afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Queen shortly arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle. Princess Louisa dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Adelphi Theatre.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and Dr. Jenner, visited the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton. Her Majesty arrived at the hospital at twenty minutes o'clock, and was received by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Philip Rose, the founder of the hospital, Dr. Fox, Dr. Cotton, and the medical officers of the institution. The Queen passed through the "Victoria," "Albert," "Foulis," and the "Percy Lund" galleries, and visited many of the wards and conversed with some of the patients. Her Majesty afterwards visited the chapel and library, and inspected the kitchens. The Queen wrote her name in the visitors' book, and examined the vellum scroll containing the names of the Royal Consort upon the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the building by his Royal Highness, in 1844. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her approval of the institution throughout the establishment. The Queen afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and returned to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and also honoured the Countess Dowager of Jersey with a visit at her residence in Berkeley-square. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa were attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and the Dean of Windsor, visited the British Museum, and afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. Princess Helena dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, honoured the Olympic Theatre with her presence. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen, and introduced Sir Rutherford Alcock to her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited the General Lying-in Hospital, York-road, Lambeth. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at a quarter to one o'clock, en route for Windsor Castle. The above performance consisted of the Contest of Guinsborough, Lady Augusta Stanley, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge. Prince Leopold arrived at Windsor Castle at eleven o'clock.

The Queen will hold a Court on Tuesday, March 28, on which occasion the invitations will not be restricted to the official and diplomatic circle. The ladies will be presented.

It is understood that Princess Helena will hold Drawingrooms for her Majesty during the months of April and May, in the absence of the Princess of Wales, who will only hold the next Drawingroom.

The Duke of Cambridge has arranged for the Court to go into mourning, on Saturday last, for the late Queen of the Netherlands.—The ladies to wear black dresses, with black gloves, shoes, fans, and handkerchiefs, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black cloth dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Saturday, the 25th inst., viz.:—The ladies to wear black dresses trimmed with white lace, ribbon, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbon, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Saturday, the 4th of April next, the Court to go out of mourning.

The Countess of Guinsborough has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Earl of Carlisle and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord Talbot de Malahide and Sir W. Hoste, Bart., R.N., as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a second Court on Monday at Buckingham Palace, for Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Augusta Stanley, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, received at the palace at one o'clock from Windsor Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a squadron of Life Guards and attended by a large retinue of Cavendishes, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Exit Spencer, Lord Harris, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and the Hon. R. Meade, left Marlborough House shortly before three o'clock from Marlborough House. The Duke of Cambridge received their Royal Highnesses. Her Majesty's bodyguard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty at the Court, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Clayton. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the palace, under the command of Colonel C. P. Beauclerk. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, entered the White Drawingroom at three o'clock. The attendants upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, Viscount Sydney, Earl St. Germans, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord Sandhurst, the Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Lady Augusta Stanley, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Lord Alfred Paget, Baroness Knyvett, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., Lord Talbot de Malahide, Captain Sir W. Hoste, Bart., R.N., Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Foley, Colonel Hepburn, the Hon. C. Grey, and the Earl of Beesborough.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with train, trimmed with crape and jet, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap with long veil, the cap ornamented with pearls. Her Majesty wore four rows of large pearls round the neck and pearl bracelets; the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Louise of Prussia.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white moiré antique, trimmed with tufts, rows of ribbon, and jet. Head-dress of black velvet and diamonds, and bracelets to match. Diamond ornaments. Orders: Victoria and Albert and Isabella of Portugal.

Princess Helena wore a dress of black figured net over rich glacé silk trimmed with jet lace, looped up with large jet beads; train of rich black moire antique. Head-dress, wreaths of white wild violets and green ivy leaves, white feathers and veil. Ornaments, diamonds. Victoria and Albert Order and Order of St. Isabella.

Princess Louisa wore a similar dress and similar ornaments.

The following distinguished personages had the honour of receiving invitations to attend the Court:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Longley, the Lord Chancellor and the Hon. Miss Bethell, the Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson, the Archbishop of Armagh and Mrs. Beresford, the Archbishop of Dublin and Mrs. Trench, Earl Granville, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Roxburghe, the Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Victoria Cecil, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Dalhousie and Lady Christian Maule, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Agneta Yorke, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Countess Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Emily Villiers and Miss Lister, the Countess (Dowager) of Mount-Edgcumbe and Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Countess of Bessborough, Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon, the Countess of Ducie, Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Georgiana Russell, Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord Stanley, Viscountess Bury, Lady Proby, Viscountess Castlerosse, Viscount and Viscountess Amberley, Rear-Admiral Lord and Lady Clarence Paget, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait, Lady Foley, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley and the Hon. Maude Stanley, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger, the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey and Lady Grey, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell and Mrs. Cardwell, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood and Lady Mary Wood, the Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, the Right Hon. and Hon. William and Mrs. W. Cowper, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. and Lady Grey, General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, the Right Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. Sir John Romilly and Miss Romilly, the Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Walpole, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Right Hon. Sir Alex. Cockburn, the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General J. and Lady Alice Peel and Miss Peel, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock and Miss Pollock, the Right Hon. Sir Wm. and Lady Erle, the Right Hon. T. E. and Mrs. Headlam, the Right Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Hutt, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel, the Right Hon. H. A. and Mrs. Bruce and Miss Bruce, Lieutenant-General Sir R. and the Hon. Lady Airey and Miss Airey, Sir Roundell and Lady Laura Palmer, Sir R. P. and Lady Collier and Miss Collier, Rear-Admiral Eden, and Major-General Forster.

Some of the above were prevented by unavoidable circumstances from attending the Court.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

On Thursday week the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. His Royal Highness attended the House of Lords.

Yesterday week was the second anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess. The Prince attended the House of Lords. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a ball, at which were present Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Count and Countess de Paris, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Count and Countess d'Eu, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Countess Dornberg, the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the respective members of the English and Orleans Royal families, and about 150 members of the aristocracy. Messrs. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Coote.

On Saturday last the Prince rode out. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, took a drive. In the evening the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Mr. Holzmann, was present at a conversazione of the Royal Society at Burlington House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of Peterborough, the Rev. Sub-Dean, the Rev. C. Packe, and the Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, officiated.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. The Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, took a drive. Their Royal Highnesses attended the Queen's Court at Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. His Royal Highness attended the House of Lords. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Louisa, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner party. The company included Princess Helena, the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow, Field Marshal Prince Bariatinsky, the Duke and Duchess o Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Carmarthen, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel, the Right Hon. E. and Mrs. Cardwell, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Fisher, Lady Caroline Barrington, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, hunted with his harriers at Staines. His Royal Highness travelled from the Waterloo terminus by the ten-minutes-to-eleven ordinary train to Staines. The Prince was met at the station by Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, and rode thence, by Perry Oaks Farm, to Heath Row, Harmondsworth, where the "meet" took place. There was a large field, and several good runs were obtained. His Royal Highness returned to London by the quarter-past-four train from Reading. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove out.

The accouchement of the Princess is expected to take place in the course of a few months.

The Prince will, by command of the Queen, hold levées at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 22nd of March, and on Wednesday, the 5th of April next, at two o'clock.

The Prince will proceed to Ireland on the 8th of May next, for the purpose of being present at the opening of the Dublin International Exhibition on the following day.

The Prince has given Mr. Weigall the last of a series of sittings for his portrait.

Mr. Desanges has had the honour of a sitting for his portrait of the Princess.

Mr. Fowke has had the honour to submit to the Prince his bronze statuette representing his Royal Highness in the uniform of the Hon. Artillery Company, the prize presented to that regiment by the Prince.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Saturday last, at Chesham House.

The Duchess of Somerset gave a dance, on Wednesday night, at the Admiralty, Whitehall. A distinguished circle assembled.

The Duke of St. Albans entertained a select party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Park-street.

The Marchioness of Ely entertained Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg and a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at her residence at Prince's-gate.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained a select party at dinner, yesterday week, at their mansion in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

Earl and Countess Russell received a select party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Chesham-place.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., and Frances Countess Waldegrave entertained the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, the Duke d'Aumale, and a distinguished company, at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Carlton-gardens. After dinner her Ladyship held a reception, which was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Countess of Newburgh received a select party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Wilton-crescent.

Lady Molesworth entertained the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished company at dinner, on Saturday evening last,

Lady Margaret Beaumont had her second assembly, at the family residence on the Terrace, Piccadilly, on Tuesday evening. The réunion was attended by the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, and by a large circle of the aristocracy. Previously to the reception Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont received a select party at dinner.

Lady Egerton of Tatton held her second assembly, on Monday night, at her residence in St. James's-square. The réunion was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fifth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

An unlucky person has been just been tried in Ireland for "being an Irish gentleman, and refusing to work," and "coshering" about, against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the statute in that case made and provided. A lady philologist—if the signature "Priscilla" is to be considered declaratory of sex—has written to a contemporary to say that the derivation of the word "coshering" is obvious. It comes, according to "Priscilla," from the French *coucher*, it being an ancient prerogative of feudal "swells" to sleep and regale themselves at their tenants' houses without paying anything. "Priscilla" is quite right in her definition of "coshering"; but I humbly submit that she has jumped somewhat too hastily at her derivation. "Coshe," it is stated by the learned Minshew, in his "Ductor in Linguas," or "Guide into Tongues," 1617, is "an olde Englishe worde," and synonymous with "cotterell," or cottage, which is derived from the Saxon *Cote* or *Cot*; or the Latin *Quies—locus ipse in quo greges quiescunt, an etiam est domus cubiculum idem quod*; *gr.*, κοιτών. "Coshe," in fact, is a small snug cabin or hut. We have in French the words "Coyte" and "Coy," for privacy; and the old canal-boats in France and the Low Countries used to be called, from the snuggery abaft, "coches"; whence, perhaps, our English "coach"—a snuggery on wheels. "Coucher" is a comparatively modern word. Now, a "cosher" is obviously a small yeoman dwelling in a "coshe" or "cotterell"; and a "cosherer" is one who goes about eating "coshers" out of house and home; just as the Americans (to whom, in cases of comparative philology, we should always refer) call the obtrusive claim to hospitality on the ground of kinship "going out a cousining." Thus much, with the homage of the word-grubber to "Priscilla." Query: Has "cosher" anything to do with the mysterious word "codger" or "coger"? Tell us, Mr. John Camden Hotten.

Fifty years hence our grandchildren will be writing to the papers to know the etymology of many of the terms used in the "latest intelligence" of 1865. "Jute," "domestics," "madapolam," "mule twist," and "Dhollerah" will have become imbedded in the language, but few will know their origin. Reuter's telegrams are full of strange words. For instance, I read the other day that the Bey of Tunis had granted an "aman" to certain Arab refugees from Algeria. Now, I will wager that this word "aman" must have puzzled the telegraphic operators; and I "guess" it was a hard nut to crack, even to the most sapient précis-writers of the Foreign Office. I don't pretend to any particular skill in tongues for being able to solve the enigma; for it was quite by accident that I came to know what "aman" meant. I once knew a wild Bashi-bazouk sort of a fellow who had been doing Dugald Dalgetty's work in Asia Minor during the Crimean War. He told me that one day, being out foraging, he stole a pig, half a dozen chickens, and a pipkin of rancid butter from an old woman, and that all the poor bereft soul did was to wring her hands and cry out, in Arabic, "Aman! Andu!" signifying "mercy," from which I infer that the Bey of Tunis's "aman" was an act of grace or free pardon.

Which word "free pardon," by-the-way, is, in English jurisprudence, a shameful misnomer and anomaly. I suppose that, as the police have not succeeded in hanging the Italian Serafino Pelizzioni, and as Sir George Grey can scarcely carry out the agreeable *juste milieu* of consigning him to penal servitude for life because he didn't kill anybody, that the unfortunate victim of a judicial muddle will have a "free pardon." A pardon for what? Pardon presupposes guilt, which, for some cause or another, has been condoned. Mr. Barber, when it was found that he was perfectly innocent, was "pardoned." The term—unjust and offensive as it is—should be altered. The law should not be ashamed to confess and to make restitution when it has blundered. When a bankrupt pays his debts in full, he can take his petition off the file, and the fiat which made him a bankrupt can be annulled. There should be some means for solemnly quashing and revoking a criminal sentence when it is found that it has been wrongly imposed.

The which reminds me that Mr. Matthews the cabman, or rather Mr. Matthews's creditors, have got the whole of the reward—three hundred pounds—for the discovery of the murderer of Mr. Briggs. There is something abhorrent in the notion of blood-money; and it is a question for social economists whether the offers of large rewards tend, as a rule, to the detection of crime. It certainly often leads to a system of "nursing" and "getting up" cases on the part of the police.

"Half a Million of Money" is the title of the new novel which the authoress of "George Geith"—whom a contemporary calls "Miss Trafford;" but who, in reality, is Mrs. —— (well, I have no right to mention the lady's name)—is about to commence the *Shilling Magazine*, to be edited by Mr. Samuel Lucas, author of "Secularia," erst editor of "Once a Week," and one of the most distinguished scholars and critics of the day. Mr. William Russell is also to be a contributor to the new venture; so, likewise, will Captain Burton, who has exchanged, I see, his African consulate for a Brazilian one. Anything must be better, in the way of climate, than Fernando Po, which fully bears out the Spanish proverb about Madrid: *Tus mesos de invierno y nueve de infierno*—without the three months' winter. By-the-way, there is a coincidence between Mrs. ——' title and that of Dr. Viron's novel, "*Cinq cents mille livres de cento.*" I hope the coincidence will stop there. The Doctor's novel was an exceedingly stupid one.

A "Country Clergyman" has written to say that he is going to be married, and wishes to know what style of dress he should adopt on that momentous occasion? What next and next? I should suggest a *san benito* of flame-coloured satin, with three *ruches* of tulle (scolloped), over a field marshal's uniform, cream-coloured tights, an Elizabethan ruff, topboots, a cocked hat, and an arquebus. Be very particular about the arquebus. By-the-way, the "Country Clergyman's" handwriting has a suspicious resemblance to that of a clergywoman. Then, another gentleman, who signs his name—not an uncommon one—but doesn't give his address, has filled three neatly-written pages with abuse of the subscriber because he presumed, last week, to speak of the mob of ladies and gentlemen who write with ease. The letter is to all intents and purposes an anonymous one, and the subscriber has only to refer the gentleman to a remark once made by the late Right Hon. George Canning, about people who write anonymous letters. And he is everybody's humble and obedient servant to command.

"Pages in Waiting" is the odd name given by Mr. Edmund Yates to a new volume of essays and sketches which will shortly see the light. What does Mr. Yates mean by "Pages in Waiting"? Are we to understand that his pages have been waiting for a publisher or for republication? Lady Caroline Lamb was said to have "doubled down a page" when she knocked her footboy over; but Mr. Yates is the first author who has kept his pages "waiting." Printers' devils are generally the only "waiters" upon authors.

A temporary cloud has come over "jerked beef at threepence a pound," of which, as *charqui*, I have partaken, stewed and duommodated with garlic and chiles, in Mexico. With respect to its succulence I cannot do more than indorse the testimonial which Mr. Abraham Lincoln is said to have given Artemus Ward:—"Dear Sir,—I have witnessed your lectures, and they must be very nice to those who like them. Yours, truly, O. ABE." *Charqui* to those who like *charqui* must be delightful. The subscriber don't—preferring to wear india-rubber braces to eating them.

Nor with the fathers of the City does jerked beef at threepence a pound find favour, it would seem. The sanitary inspectors in the City have been seizing South American beef right and left. A quantity has been condemned as unfit for human food, and the Lord Mayor has fulminated a decree against jerked beef. The peril in this matter is, that we should conceive a prejudice against a cheap and nutritious article of food because it *is* cheap. But, on the other hand, there is the danger of the so-called American "beef" being the vilest offal. It may come from South America, but how do we know it is beef? It may be horse, or mule, or the flesh of the vast and terrible wangdoodlum. They are not very particular in South America. We have the authority of Baron Humboldt for the existence on the shores of the Amazon of a most toothsome animal, something between a seal and a sucking pig, but which the monks of the Indian missions declare to be a fish, and consume in vast quantities during Lent. There is, besides, the chance that dishonest persons in England might foist the most horrible garbage on the public as the genuine South American article. I was appalled a few days since to read this advertisement in one of the daily papers:—"Wanted, a market for boiled horse-beef." Now, the advertisement was possibly wholly innocent, but it was not the less suggestive of the most horrifying misgivings. The British Government, however, appear to be above all vulgar prejudices about *charqui*. It has been publicly stated in Parliament that negotiations are on foot to introduce jerked beef into the prisons. Here, again, another drawback is imminent. If the honest poor come to know that convicts are fed upon South American beef, they won't touch it.

I just noticed a curious advertisement. But here is another, stranger, and full of a darker interest. It is from Wednesday's *Times*:—"*The governess who is dying of cancer caused by a kick from a pupil still lingers on.*" The poor lady requires help. There is a terrible terseness in this advertisement. A Frederic Soulie could build on those few words a copious addition to "Les Drames Intérieures."

Let me say a good word for a simple, sensible, and well-written story of Irish life, called "Kinkora," by the Hon. Albert Canning, which Messrs. Chapman and Hall have just published. Just at this time, when Irish grievances, Irish distress, Irish landlord-and-tenant questions occupy to so great an extent the public attention, "Kinkora," written as it is by a gentleman connected by birth and property with the sister isle, and full as it is of revelations of inner Irish life and curious *couleur locale*, cannot fail to be interesting.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Doncaster Spring opened, on Tuesday last, better than for some years past. The early Spring meetings have been frequently postponed on account of frost and snow, but the sports on the town moor were especially favoured with fine weather, which brought thousands together. The racing on Tuesday was noticeable for close finishes and the success of the favourites. Dunkeld managed to turn the tables upon those who exulted in his defeat in the Nottingham Handicap by carrying off the Spring Handicap, beating the old Earl of Surrey by a neck after a terrific struggle. Qui Vive, a perfect model of a horse, won the Hopeful. He is Theodora's first get, and great things are expected of him before he exhausts his two-year-old engagements. The scandal of the day—for every meeting seems to raise up or create some scandal—was the withdrawal of Wandering Minstrel for the Spring Handicap, after even the form of paying the amount of his subscription had been gone through the previous evening. The consequence was that his many backers were furious, and ugly threats were heard all round the ring. The "wiring" to the London "lists" was incessant, and "Carthage," the designation by which the ruins near Farringdon-street are known, presented a scene of unusual commotion and excitement. Mr. Frederick Fisher, one of the best-tempered "losers" on the Turf, had some recompense for the defeat of his horse in the Spring Handicap by winning the Londesborough Plate with old Reindeer, after one of those exciting finishes for which the meeting was remarkable. Jemmy Grimshaw tried all he knew, but he could not urge Jane Shore further than getting second, beaten a short head. Qui Vive repeated his victory by winning the Betting-room Stakes on Wednesday, he cutting down his opponents in such hollow style that his owner may regret his not being entered for the Derby or any other of the great three-year-old events of 1866. The meeting was a severe trial to bookmakers, as almost in every instance the favourites won on both days.

Birmingham, Chertsey, and Scarborough presented no novelty worth adverting to.

The course for the Grand National, at Wetherby, is on the north side of the River Wharfe, extending from the town end of Wetherby to the village of Linton. Its thirty fences will be all natural, and some of them pretty stiff. The water jump is a hedge and ditch, the latter widened out to ten feet. In the great race the distance will be about four miles two hundred yards, or once and half round the selected ground, and the water jump and the winning-post will be in the same field. There will be three ploughs, or rather fields, of sown wheat, and the rest grass, with a run in of nearly 300 yards. The chances of seeing are admirable, as the course is in a valley, with hills on both sides, on which quite as many Yorkshire men and women as attended the Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur match will, no doubt, be clustered. "No horse or carriage will, on any pretence, be allowed on the course;" and a large ring and stand (admittance half-guinea), with weighing-room attached, will be built on the side of a hill which commands a perfect view of the whole proceedings.

The cricket list for the ensuing season fills up well, considering the disunion and lack of spirit during the last two. The Marylebone Club commences on May 8. Surrey is engaged in twenty-eight matches, Sussex in eleven, Nottingham in seven, Bucks in six, Hants in eight, and York in two. The All-England Eleven have seventeen matches on hand; and the United South, eight. As at present announced, the latter, among whom fully half of the crack players are engaged, will take no part in the match of "the Elevens," which will be played between the All-England and the remnants of the old United, which Carpenter keeps together.

DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—The Pirate, 1. Hartley, 2. Grenadine, 3.
Hopeful Stakes.—Qui Vive, 1. Ambition, 2. Valentine, 3,
Doncaster Spring Handicap.—Dunkeld, 1. Earl of Surrey, 2. Club Queen, 3.
Municipal Stakes.—Tragedy, 1. Halifax, 2. Nell Grey, 3.
Londesborough Plate.—Reindeer, 1. Jane Shore, 2. Jig, 3.
United Hunt Stakes.—Vandal, 1. Old Squire, 2. Little Goy, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Queen Bee, 1. Jig, 2. Novice, 3.
Betting-room Stakes.—Qui Vive, 1. Surney, 2. Jessamine, 3.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Idle Girl, 1. Hawkshaw, 2. Nell Digby, 3.
Great North of England Steeplechase.—Pigeon, 1. Princess Dagmar, 2. The Rogue, 3.
Don Steeplechase.—Patience, 1. Miss Joyce, 2.

The Right Hon. the Speaker will hold his Parliamentary full-dress levées on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and on Wednesday, April 5.

The Duke of Somerset was unavoidably prevented from holding his levée on Thursday. Due notice will be given when his Grace will receive the officers on the list for that day.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

The present Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. for the city of Oxford, is an instance of the versatility, or rather the adaptability, of those of our public men who choose politics for a profession. From the year 1845, three years after he entered Parliament as member for Clitheroe, down to the present time, he has filled various offices, and in all of them he has been found equal to their duties; in some distinguishing himself for administrative ability. Without going through the apprenticeship of a lordship of the Treasury, generally the first step on the ladder of official life, Mr. Cardwell was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1845, a critical and important juncture in the Government of Sir Robert Peel. This post he continued to occupy until the dissolution of that Ministry, in July, 1846. In December, 1852, when the Coalition Government of Lord Aberdeen found room for the picked men of what was then known as the Peelite party, Mr. Cardwell was appointed President of the Board of Trade, but without a seat in the Cabinet. In this department he exhibited his usual qualities of industry and capacity for administration, and his tenure of office was distinguished by the introduction and passing of a very important measure, known as the Merchant Shipping Act, which has become the code of our mercantile marine. At the disruption of the Aberdeen Government, in 1855, Mr. Cardwell, in common with the Peelite section of that Administration, declined to follow the fortunes of Lord Palmerston, and resigned his office. While sitting in the cold shade of Opposition, during Lord Derby's brief tenure of office in 1858 and 1859, he originated a motion equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Conservative Ministry, which he brought forward in a speech of remarkable—indeed, unusual—vigour of construction and delivery; but, as may be remembered, it was discovered that the attempt was premature, and after a curious negotiation, carried on in the House while the debate, practically at an end, was being languidly pursued, the motion was withdrawn. So prominent a member of the Opposition could not be neglected, even if there had been any inclination to do so, when Lord Palmerston was organising his second administration, on the broad basis of Whiggery, Peelism, and Radicalism com-

bined, and Mr. Cardwell was made one of the Cabinet; but, owing, no doubt, to the difficulty of finding him an office exactly suited to his qualifications, he appeared as Secretary for Ireland. Personal adaptation and antecedents are too often disregarded in the choice of statesmen to this particular share in the duty of governing Ireland; and in the famous which were made during the time occupied in getting up the Ministry of 1859 it is very unlikely that Mr. Cardwell's name was ever mentioned in connection with the chief secretaryship to the Lord Lieutenant. No man could have applied himself more assiduously to the duties of his office than Mr. Cardwell did; it was understood that personally he had conciliated the goodwill of Irish members of all sections of politics and religion, and, so far as ordinary observers could see, he was doing the Irish business well; when, in the change of offices which occurred on the retirement of Lord Herbert, to the surprise of most persons, Mr. Cardwell gave up the Irish secretaryship, and retired from its official labours to the quiet inaction of the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, vacated by Sir George Grey on his succeeding Sir George Lewis in the Home Office. This step might be accounted for by the fact that the Irish work was unrecognised to Mr. Cardwell, and probably he felt, as too many of his predecessors have done, how thankless are the assiduity and zeal which produce no tangible results. In the enforced seclusion and comparative inaction of the office of the Duchy Mr. Cardwell remained until the resignation of the Duke of Newcastle afforded him the opportunity of trying his strength in another and a fresh department. It is only justice to say that, as Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell has exhibited not only those administrative powers and that capacity for work which he is known to possess, but has displayed large views of colonial policy which have been acceptable generally to the House of Commons, and evidence of which is to be found in the singular unanimity with which members on all sides of the House and of all opinions concurred in the course which he has adopted with regard to New Zealand. Mr. Cardwell is a son of the late John Cardwell, Esq., of Liverpool, merchant. He was born in 1813, and married, in 1838, Anne, youngest child of the late Charles Stewart Parkerson, of Fairlie, Ayrshire.



THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

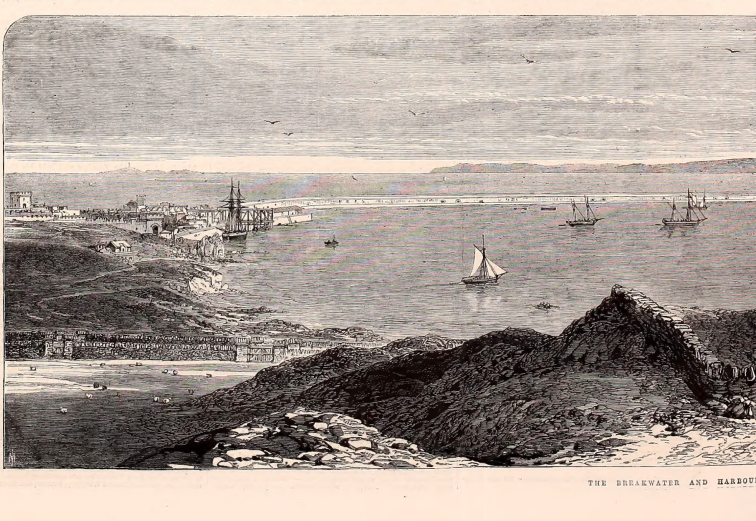
He is a member of Balliol College, Oxford, of which college he was a Fellow. In 1835 he took honours as a double first class; and, in 1863, was created D.C.L. of that University. In 1838 he was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, and had fairly advanced in that career when he deserted it for public life. In July, 1847, he vacated the representation of Clitheroe for that of Liverpool, and sat for that city until July, 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for that town, and also failed in gaining an election for Ayrshire. He did not long remain out of Parliament, for in January, 1853, he was returned for the city of Oxford, which he has represented ever since, having appealed to the constituency with uniform success at the general election of 1859 and three several times besides, on his appointment to office. Our Portrait of Mr. Cardwell is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins.

THE GREAT BREAKWATER AT HOLYHEAD.

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Holyhead, besides its noble headland, has one of the finest bays in the kingdom. It has also the advantage of being exactly opposite to Kingstown. To this superiority in position, with other great natural resources for the construction of a refuge harbour, the country doubtless owes the great improvements of the mail-packet service between England and Ireland at Holyhead.

The increase of speed in the postal communication between England and the sister kingdom—a social improvement of inestimable benefit to all classes in the country—has been wholly accomplished within the present century. The difficulties of passing to and from Ireland in the middle and latter part of the past century are graphically recorded by various eminent writers, amongst them Swift, Johnson, Edgeworth, and Macaulay; and their descriptions of perilous voyages across the Irish Channel and hairbreadth escapes along the rugged coasts of North Wales seem now more like the dreams of overwrought imagination than the sober and serious realities of truth. Swift, writing to Pope, mentions the "quick change" he "made in seven days from London to the desert, through many nations and languages unknown to the civilised world." The voyage across the Channel frequently occupied three or four days, and the land journey was equally wearisome and dangerous. The public bore all this inconvenience with marvellous patience for many years, for in those days the newspaper press was nothing better than a mere record of events, and ventured not into criticism upon the neglects and shortcomings of Governments. At length a more promising state of things was presented by the establishment of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland in 1801. The Irish Peers and representatives in the House of Commons were by that national change required to attend their Parliamentary duties in the Imperial Parliament, and betook themselves earnestly to improve the communication between the two countries. These and other efforts were followed by the application of steam power for propelling vessels, both at sea and in Channel navigation; and in 1819 a ship of 156 tons, the Talbot, built at Glasgow, was placed on the Holyhead station. Other steamers of about the same size were soon afterwards employed in



THE BREAKWATER AND HARBOUR

the postal service between England and Ireland. These and other enterprises at sea were quickly followed by mightier ones on land. Railway locomotion was then struggling into existence. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway became "a great fact," and that achievement was soon followed by the continuous line from London to Holyhead, completed in 1849—thus showing how rapid was now the growth of national spirit and engineering skill. The conveyance of the Irish mails was immediately transferred from Liverpool to Holyhead; and larger and powerful packets, of 700 tons burden, were placed by Government on the line between Holyhead and Kingstown.

The necessity of constructing a refuge harbour at Holyhead was for some time occupied the consideration of the British Government, with the object not only of providing a harbour of shelter and safety for vessels passing along that dangerous coast in tempestuous weather, but also of securing the most perfect arrangements for expediting the Irish mail-packet service. Mr. S. M. Rendel was at that period the Government engineer at Holyhead, and the design adopted for this great undertaking was upon what was then thought a scale so large that vessels of all sizes might in the hour of peril find safety in the new harbour.

On the death of Mr. Rendel, in 1856, Mr. John Hawkshaw, C.E., was appointed by the Government as his successor, and provision was made, by order of the Treasury, for the accommodation at Holyhead Harbour of vessels of much larger burden than any previously employed between Holyhead and Kingstown. A new postal contract was entered into, the main provisions of which were—1, That the entire distance between London and Kingstown be performed in eleven hours (11¼ hours being allowed to Dublin), assigning four hours for the sea-passage; 2, That four steam-packets, each 350 ft. in length, 2000 tons burden, with engines of like proportion, be placed on the station; 3, That express-trains be exclusively devoted to the Irish traffic; and, 4, A morning and evening departure from each capital. The (at great) improved service commenced in January, 1860, satisfactory experimental trials having previously been made with the steamers. Three of the ships—namely the Ulster, Connaught, and Munster—were built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead; and the fourth, the Leinster, by Mr. Samuda, of London. The Leinster and Ulster were first completed, and put first on duty. These performed the distance between Holyhead and Kingstown, upwards of sixty-four nautical miles, in nearly the same time—namely, 3h. 32m. The Connaught and Munster were immediately afterwards placed on the line; the average performance of the four vessels, up to the present time, inclusive of all passages made in fogs, gales, &c., has ranged from 3h. 51m. to 3h. 58m. is., or about sixteen or seventeen miles an hour.

The harbour of refuge, when completed, will cover an area of nearly 700 acres of Holyhead Bay, and will thus be of such large capacity as to afford shelter and security to numbers of ships of the heaviest tonnage at one time. On the memorable occasion, in October, 1858, when the Royal Charter was lost at Moelfre, on the Anglesea coast, the Great Eastern steam-ship, then lying at anchor in the outer roadstead of the harbour, rode out with perfect safety the furious hurricane which then prevailed.

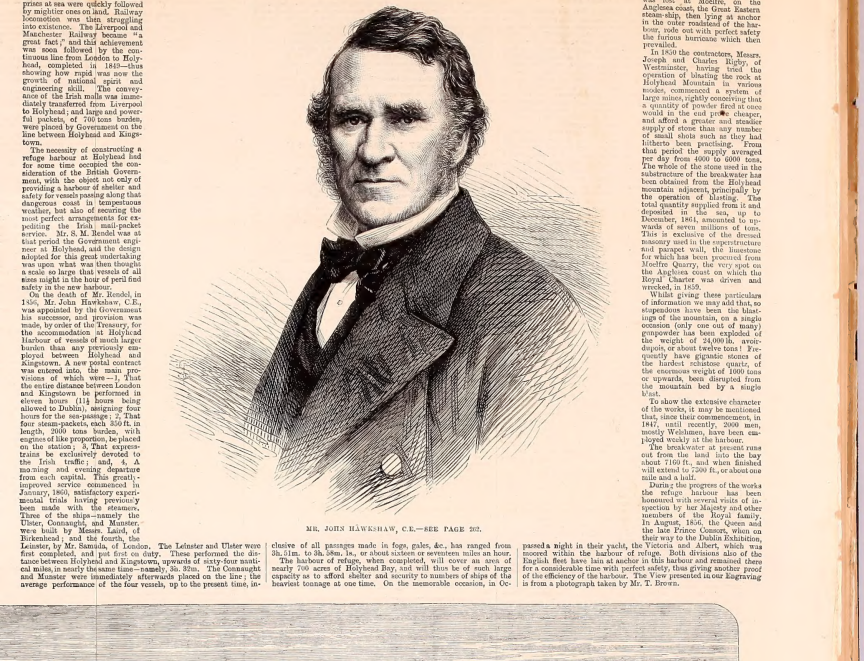
In 1850 the contractors, Messrs. Joseph and Charles Rigby, of Westminster, having tried the operation of blasting the rock at Holyhead Mountain in various modes, commenced a system of large mines, rightly conceiving that a quantity of powder fired at once would in the end prove cheaper, and afford a greater and steadier supply of stone than any number of small shots such as they had hitherto been practising. From that period the supply averaged per day from 4000 to 6000 tons. The whole of the stone used in the substructure of the breakwater has been obtained from the Holyhead mountain adjacent, principally by the operation of blasting. The total quantity supplied from it and deposited in the sea, up to December, 1864, amounted to upwards of seven millions of tons. This is exclusive of the dressed masonry used in the superstructure and parapet wall, the limestone for which has been procured from Moelfre Quarry, the very spot on the Anglesea coast on which the Royal Charter was driven and wrecked, in 1859.

Whilst giving these particulars of information we may add that, so stupendous have been the blastings of the mountain, on a single occasion (only one out of many) gunpowder has been exploded of the weight of 24,000 lb., avoirdupois, or about twelve tons! Frequently have gigantic stones of the hardest schistose quartz, of the enormous weight of 1000 tons or upwards, been disrupted from the mountain bed by a single blast.

To show the extensive character of the works, it may be mentioned that, since their commencement, in 1847, until recently, 2000 men, mostly Welshmen, have been employed weekly at the harbour.

The breakwater at present runs out from the land into the bay about 7160 ft., and when finished will extend to 7500 ft., or about one mile and a half.

During the progress of the works the refuge harbour has been honoured with several visits of inspection by her Majesty and other members of the Royal family. In August, 1856, the Queen and the late Prince Consort, when on their way to the Dublin Exhibition, the Victoria and Albert, which was moored within the harbour of refuge. Both divisions also of the English fleet have lain at anchor in this harbour and remained there for a considerable time with perfect safety, thus giving another proof of the efficiency of the harbour. The View presented in our Engraving is from a photograph taken by Mr. T. Brown.



MR. JOHN HAWKSHAW, C.E.—SEE PAGE 262.

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THE BREAKWATER AND HARBOUR OF HOLYHEAD, ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

BEFORE now opinions have been expressed that the present Parliament had acquired a bad eminence as compared with most of its predecessors. It was supposed that its bad qualities, assuming their existence, would culminate this year, the last of its duration; but, up to the present time, that supposition has not been verified; for, whether merely galvanised or not, its exhibition of debating power has been exceedingly creditable, and something more. Doubtless, members of the first rank are on their good behaviour, and are careful to display themselves in their best aspect; and the result has been not merely capital speechmaking, but a tone and spirit which are remarkable. It is curious, too, that this state of things is not brought about by the stimulus which crowded houses might give to those who have engaged in the debates; for, as a rule, the ordinary ruck of members are conspicuous by their absence; and the thoughtful, comprehensive, and statesmanlike speeches which have been uttered have been delivered rather to the country than to the House of Commons.

When, after so many delays, the Naval Estimates were at last fairly afloat, the discussions, which had at first been rather acrimonious, took a broad, though critical, view; Sir Morton Peto leading in that line, and Sir John Hay proving his disinterested sense of duty to the public by being as observant as ever on the administration of that Admiralty which has evidently been doing its best to conciliate him; but his spiriting was done in no personal vein, and his mode and manner were as significant as ever of the honest purpose of the man and the scientific knowledge of the sea officer. Considerable interest was felt when it was perceived by the usual symptoms that Mr. Stansfeld was about to speak on naval affairs, and there might have been some misgivings as to how he would demean himself under the circumstances in which he is placed. But such doubts were fully dissipated, for he was true to himself and spoke only as a member of Parliament who had had opportunities of forming opinions on naval administration, and there was not a trace of the "injured individual" about him. It was worthy of remark how advantageous to him, as a speaker, a short official training has been; for, still retaining his breadth of style and copiousness of language, he has descended entirely from those oratorical stilts on which he was rather too apt to mount when he talked as a general politician only. The mode in which Mr. Childers deals with Admiralty critics, like that newborn one, Mr. Seely, is worthy of observation. In this instance he was prepared to meet figures with figures, which was just the best thing to do; while his placidity of temper, which does not prevent his being energetic in manner, was in excellent contrast to the severity, almost querulous, of Mr. Seely, who is still in the throes of a patriotic mission.

The debate on New Zealand which occurred on the last sitting day of last week was an illustration of that goodness of debate which is above alluded to. It is singular that it should not seem to be necessary that members should differ in opinion on a given subject, in order to produce apt and suggestive talk upon it. Here was Mr. Arthur Mills starting by saying that he was prevented in what was meant to be animadversion by the acceptance by Ministers of the very policy he advocated; and one after another members on all sides were only able to contribute to unanimity, and yet there were good and useful things said, and everybody was in earnest. The exception to the general tone, it need hardly be said, was Mr. Roebuck, who reproduced his perpetual theory of the moral cannibalism of the white man, whose mission he asserts it is to eat up the brown man (he does not say the black man—a tougher morsel, mayhap); and who was quite dramatic in his way of showing palpably, and on the floor of the House, what a savage man is, even although he may not be a brown man. Truth to say, Lord Stanley's intense devotion to the practical got him very nearly abreast of Mr. Roebuck in his theories of New Zealand government, and obtained for him something akin to a rebuke from Mr. Cardwell in those portentous tones for which the Secretary for the Colonies is distinguished, and drew upon him the honour of being controverted, in his most opinionated and decisive manner, by Lord Robert Cecil, who, probably, is unable to see why Lord Stanley should be a leader in the Conservative party, his only qualification for that function being that he is the son of that Lord Derby against whose general policy he is a standing protest.

It was not to be taken as a necessity that a great debate on the policy of this country towards the United States was involved in Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald's motion on the defences of Canada. It would have been quite possible to keep the discussion within the narrow circle of military administration; but it would seem that this opportunity was skilfully employed to promulgate opinions and indicate a policy on the part of the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and to neutralise the bounceability of the chief of the Opposition in the House of Lords in reference to Anglo-American affairs. With considerable dexterity Mr. Fitzgerald contrived to impeach the Government for not preparing to defend Canada to the uttermost, and at the same time to insinuate a belief in the best and most peaceful intentions on the part of the United States, a feeling which, if he happened to get into the Foreign Office, was to be cherished and, if possible, expanded. There was palpable bidding for the support and good opinion on this question of Mr. Bright and his co-thinkers sitting around him, and it might have been perceived that the member for Birmingham was listening without a sneer upon his countenance, an expression which is rarely to be found on his face when any one out of his own immediate surrounding is speaking. His attention to and attendance on the whole debate were persistent; and yet he did not look as if he meant to speak, probably having committed to Mr. W. E. Forster the duty of making the required manifesto for the section of members to which they both belong. This was done in Mr. Forster's best style, which is rather dry at the best, and who was so lengthy that he exhausted his hearers as well as the subject. At a very unseasonable hour for a leader Mr. Disraeli rose, emerging from the reticence of speech he has observed during the Session, and made a speech which one could not but fancy was made more for himself than for his party; for in it he indirectly condemnêd the policy which the bulk of his nominal followers are supposed to hold, and raised the expression of satisfaction on Mr. Bright's face to the height of radiance. At any rate, judging from the fact that Mr. Disraeli did not bring back any of his own party who had been absent to listen to him, the Opposition benches being unusually empty, it may be assumed that his move was not received with sympathy by the great bulk of them. If they are true to their principles, such as they are, in this matter, they would have felt themselves justified in this apparently studied neglect of Mr. Disraeli by the glowing panegyric which was passed upon him by Mr. Bright, who carefully separated the leader from his flock, in a very striking passage of that really superb oration which the turn the debate had taken induced him to deliver, and which was, perhaps, all the better for being comparatively unprepared, thus catching its elements from the inspiration of the moment. The speech of the night, however, taking it from all points of view—its unexpectedness, its daring assertion of policy, its merciless logic, and the complete self-belief in its author—was that of Mr. Lowe. It furnished a new evidence of the determination of this right hon. gentleman not to allow himself to pass into the cold shade of that retreat for ex-officials, the fourth bench behind Ministers, without showing that he is by no means benumbed by its atmosphere, and by no means inclined to submit to an eternal sitting on that penitential lodgment. It is certain that Mr. Lowe intends to be something and somebody in some future Ministry, and never again to undergo the purgatorial sufferings of a subordinate official, who, nominally irresponsible, is in reality a kind of buffer to his chief, and is perpetually interposed between the blows that are offered at a department and its head, upon which in justice it ought to descend. Is there a Bright-Disraeli-Lowe coalition looming in the future? One almost forgets Mr. Cardwell and his roundabout platitudes, confessing nothing and avoiding everything, in the midst of such an admirable and striking debate as the one we are alluding to; but by a terrible effort one may, perhaps, be brought to a confused and dim consciousness that he did once in his speech use language for the unusual purpose of expressing a thought, and that he said something which might be construed into an assertion that war with Canada was war with England; and this idea is confirmed by what was afterwards said by Lord Palmerston in that remarkably physically-robust speech with which he closed the debate.

There has, time out of mind, always stood on the notice-paper of the House of Commons a motion complaining of a grievance by an Indian Prince. There are never two together, but they come in something like a succession. For the last three years the complainant has been an injured Nawab of the Carnatic, who, somehow, seems not to understand the political logic which proves that after the East India Company had taken away his dominions, they could, by no possibility, listen to any nonsense about justice, or reparation, or hereditary claims to titles and revenues. The thrice-told tale of Azeem-Jah was therefore met formally by the whole force of the Secretariat for India, backed by all the law officers of the Crown, and was intended to be smothered in a long debate and a decisive division; but, somehow, the division was not so very decisive, and the Nawab *de jure* was not killed, and hardly scotched; no allusion being meant to Mr. Smollett, who advocated his cause in a way that smacked of the amenities which it was once popularly supposed ladies in a great market for fish were accustomed to interchange.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

The following summary of the proceedings in both houses on Friday week appeared in our late edition:—

The Lord Chancellor laid upon the table of the house the several documents and papers connected with the case of Mr. Edmunds, and moved that they be printed for the use of the Committee.—The motion was agreed to.

The Marquis of Clanricarde asked the Secretary of State for War if the rumour were true that several small barracks in Ireland were to be sold.—Earl De Grey and Ripon said it had been contemplated before he was in office that thirty-seven barracks should be sold. The list had been gone through and reduced. Some of the barracks it was thought advisable to use as militia stores. The Government had in contemplation to sell nineteen barracks in Ireland. If the noble Marquis would move that the return be printed it could be laid on the table of the house at any time. The list did not include the name of the town of Galway.—In answer to some further remarks, from the Earl of Dalhousie and the Marquis of Clanricarde, the same noble Earl said that the Government was well convinced of the inadvisability of splitting up the regiments into small detachments.—After some remarks from the Earl of Malmesbury, the subject dropped.

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS' BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill; the object of which is to enable practitioners to contract with clients for remuneration, instead of being paid on the present plan.—Lord St. LEONARDS opposed the bill on the ground that it was contrary to the principles of equity.—Lord CHELMSFORD also opposed the bill.—Lord CRANWORTH said, though he would vote for the second reading, he thought that the measure would require some modification.—The LORD CHANCELLOR having replied to the objections urged, the bill was rejected by a majority of 23 to 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

Mr. Hibbert asked the Attorney-General whether her Majesty's Government intended to bring in a bill this Session to carry out the recommendations of the Commission for inquiring into the working of the law relating to letters patent for inventions.—The Attorney-General said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce such a bill this Session.

Mr. Western asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was his intention to bring in any measure founded on any of the recommendations contained in the report from the Select Committee on registration of county voters; and, if not, whether he proposed to introduce any bill for the amelioration of the present system of county registration.—Mr. T. E. Baring answered in the negative.

Mr. J. B. Smith asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was his intention to rectify the singular anomaly in our tariff—viz., that while wooden ships and all articles manufactured of wood were allowed to enter British ports free, the raw material, wood, was subjected to a duty.—The Chancellor said he would explain the matter in the course of his financial statement.

Mr. A. Mills called the attention of the House to the state of affairs in New Zealand, and a discussion ensued upon the subject which occupied several hours but ultimately dropped.

Mr. M'Evoy moved that the recommendations of the Committee of 1858 for granting half the cost of medical officers in Unions in Ireland be adopted by her Majesty's Government. After a short debate, the motion was negatived by a majority of 37 to 34.

The second reading of the Game (Ireland) Bill was carried by a majority of 50 to 8.

Mr. Locke obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to theatres.

The Private Bill Costs Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of Clarendon brought in the Public Schools Bill, the object of which is to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Public Schools Commissioners. The bill was read a first time, and that day fortnight was fixed for the second reading.

The British Kaffraria Bill was read a second time, after some observations from Lord Lyveden and Lord Taunton.

The Elections Petitions Act, 1848, Amendment Bill was also read a second time.

The Lord Chancellor withdrew his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in order that some amendments might be made in it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he proposed to make his financial statement on an early day after the Easter recess—probably Thursday, the 27th of next month.

The House went into Committee of Supply pro formâ and immediately resumed.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and a vote of £175,000 was granted.

The Colonial and Naval Defences Bill was read a second time.

A resolution was passed in Committee authorising the Metropolitan Board of Works to raise money on loan, and a bill founded thereon was ordered to be introduced.

The Affirmations (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.—OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD brought under notice the report of Colonel Jervis with reference to the defences of Canada, and called attention generally to the state of that colony in the event of an attack by the Federal States of America. The hon. gentleman observed that in his opinion the Federal Government were quite justified in giving notice of their intention to terminate the mutual arrangement with regard to the naval strength of both Powers on the lakes; but that he thought we ought to have met the Government of Washington and to have proposed a temporary increase of the naval police. Had this been done the Federal Government would, in all probability, never have given us notice of the termination of the convention. Again, with regard to the notice to put an end to the Reciprocity Treaty, that notice might have been given in a moment of irritation, and he could not but think that if we had said to Mr. Seward, "Do not precipitately put an end to a treaty which has hitherto worked so well; but point out to us how we can meet your views and we will endeavour to modify the treaty with that end," matters might have been arranged satisfactorily. Looking at the experience of the past, as exhibited in the Trent affair, he thought it would be idle of us to shut our eyes to the imminence of a quarrel, at no remote period, with the Federal States. He believed that if Canada were independent she would have nothing to fear from the Northern States. But she was not independent, and, so long as she desired to maintain her connection with the mother country, we were bound in honour to stand by her. Under these circumstances, he warned the Government to take active steps to counteract the efforts which the Northern States were now making for the contingency of war with England. What, he asked, were we doing for the defence of Quebec, and for placing gun-boats on the internal waters of America. He considered that we were bound at once to communicate with the Canadian Government, with a view to putting the colony in a defensive state. This would strengthen the prospects of peace; and if, unhappily, war should break out, we would have the satisfaction of knowing that we had done our best towards maintaining the honour of England untarnished. Prompt and vigorous action was absolutely necessary, and he hoped that the Government would not hesitate a moment in taking it.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER expressed a hope that the Government would give a full and frank reply with reference not only to the relations between Canada and the United States, but also with respect to ourselves and the Government of Washington. He admitted that there was apprehension out of doors with reference to our future relations with America, but, in his opinion, they were absolutely groundless. In support of this argument he reminded the House of the absurd panic of a French invasion which had disturbed the propriety of the country a few years since, and which we were all now thoroughly ashamed of. He denied that either the American Government or the American people were anxious for war with England; and he maintained that the proper way to defend Canada was, not by fortifications or gun-boats, but by persistence in a dignified policy of neutrality.

Mr. CARDWELL expressed the gratification with which he was able to make the announcement that our relations with the United States were perfectly friendly. With equal confidence and pleasure he was enabled to state that there were no papers in the possession of her Majesty's Government varying the principle upon which the question of the Alabama stood between the two Governments. With regard to the Convention limiting the naval force to be kept on the lakes, Earl Russell had communicated with the United States Minister his desire to substitute another agreement for the old one; and, so soon as the notice to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty had been given, no time would be lost by Government in endeavouring to open negotiations on a subject of such vital importance. The right hon. gentleman also explained in detail the steps which her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the colonial Government, intended to take for the strategic defence of the provinces.

Mr. DISRAELI did not wish to pass any opinion on the probable termination of the civil war in America, but he had no hesitation in saying that we were bound to put our Canadian possessions in a state of proper defence. No one wanted the mother country to defend an extended seaboard, but what the country expected was that her Majesty's troops in Canada should not be placed in such a position that their admitted bravery and skill would be of no avail.

Mr. LOWE asked the House to consider what this country was bound to do for the defence of Canada. It was, he thought, absurd to attempt to defend a seaboard of 1500 miles. In his opinion, the better course would be to withdraw our troops from Canada, and, in case of war with the United States, to concentrate our force upon some vulnerable point of the Union.

Sir J. FERGUSSON complained that the Government were not doing that which they themselves admitted to be necessary for the defence of Canada. It was, he thought, a mere mockery to speak of expending £50,000 a year for such a purpose.

Mr. WHITE underrated the value of the North American provinces to the Crown, and asked whether the country was prepared to pay an income tax of a shilling in the pound for the purpose of defending Canada.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE observed that the Government considered it to be a matter of duty to defend our North American provinces, provided they wished to remain dependent on the British Crown and were prepared to play a manly part in their own defence. He did not believe that the American people would be insane and foolish enough to turn their arms against a friendly Power by attacking Canada.

Sir F. SMITH was of opinion that a statement of the entire cost of the scheme of Canadian defence should be laid before Parliament. He confessed he could not see any reasonable prospect of supplying Canada with suitable ordnance for many years to come.

Mr. WATKIN contended that her Majesty's Government should state distinctly to that of the United States that they looked upon Canada as a part of the British empire, and that they were prepared to defend it at all cost. In that case there would be no war with America.

Sir M. FARQUHAR urged that, in consideration of the loyal feeling of the Canadians towards the mother country and the extent of our commercial interests in Canada, it was the duty of this country to put forth all her power in the defence of that colony.

Lord ELCHO concurred in the common-sense view taken by Mr. Lowe, and said that it would be most impolitic to attempt the defence of Canada by means of a British army. If war should break out, he would recommend striking at some vital part of the enemy. He regarded the proposals of the Government as powerless for defence, though strong to invite aggression.

Mr. AYRTON said the best way to defend and preserve Canada would be to maintain amicable relations with the United States. If, however, any dispute should arise between the two countries the better course would be to submit the matter to arbitration.

Lord R. CECIL deprecated discussions of this irritating description, and maintained that for the honour of England it was necessary that whatever was to be done for Canada should be done quickly and completely.

Mr. BRIGHT commented upon the circumstance that a better feeling had grown up of late in reference to the Federal States, and inquired how there was to be war if England was not in favour of it and the United States were opposed to it. He did not believe that any cause of hostility would arise out of the recent affairs in Canada, but that, if the peace were broken, it would be in consequence of some misunderstanding between the Government at Washington and that at London. The hon. member proceeded to comment upon the panic which now prevailed on the subject of America, and said that, although "the City" appeared to be frightened, there was really nothing to cause apprehension, and that "the City" was very seldom right, because speculators were rarely able to form a cool and dispassionate opinion upon any subject in which their financial interests were concerned.

Lord PALMERSTON denied that any feeling of jealousy existed in this country against the United States; on the contrary, he believed that there was no Englishman who did not survey with pride the great Anglo-Saxon race which was rising on the other side of the Atlantic. Feelings of irritation no doubt prevailed against England in America—among the Northerners and the Southerners—because we had refused to join the one or recognise the other; but this feeling would wear away in time, and he was persuaded that nothing would be done by England to provoke hostilities with America. He did not agree with Mr. Lowe, that Canada could not be defended. There was no intention to withdraw her Majesty's troops from Canada, and he thought that, so long as the Canadians were prepared to throw in their lot with us, we were bound in honour to do the utmost we could for them. Her Majesty's Government had no cause of complaint against America. There were, it was true, international claims arising out of the war, but there was no reason to suppose that they could not be adjusted without difficulty.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee, after a brief discussion.

The British Kaffraria Bill and the Election Petitions Act (1848) Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Marquis of Westmeath again introduced the case of Mary Ryan, the nun who was forcibly removed from London to a lunatic asylum at Bruges. He said he was prepared to prove that the abduction was the result of a conspiracy got up by a Roman Catholic priest, calling himself the "Vicar-General of Westminster," and strongly censured Sir G. Grey for not having interfered more actively in the matter.—Earl Russell said the forcible removal of a person from this country was an illegal act; but, it having been ascertained that Mary Ryan, who is an orphan, was suffering from acute mania, and was well cared for in the asylum in Belgium, it was not deemed advisable to have her removed back to England.—After some remarks from Lord Malmesbury condemnatory of the course taken by Sir G. Grey in this matter, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord C. Paget, in answer to Mr. D. Damer, said that no experiment had been made on the cupola of the Royal Sovereign with 300-pounders, or steel shot, but only by 40-pounder and 100-pounder Armstrong guns, and 68-pounders at 200 yards—and the working of the cupola was not disturbed. It was not intended to submit turret-ships to further experiments.

Lord Hartington, in reply to Mr. Watkin, said the proposal to relieve volunteer officers from service on juries was under consideration at the War Office.

Upon the motion of Sir J. Pakington, the following were appointed members of the Select Committee on Education:—Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Walpole, Viscount Enfield, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Clay, Mr. Howes, Sir C. O'Loghlen, Mr. Walter, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Liddell.

The report of Ways and Means was brought up and agreed to.

The report of the resolution on the Metropolitan Main Drainage agreed to in Committee was brought up and agreed to, and a bill founded upon it was afterwards introduced and read the first time.

THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE AND GREAT EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY BILL.—There was a severe fight on this bill.—Lord GALWAY moved as an amendment that it be read that day six months, on the ground that it was substantially the same project as that which had been rejected by the Committee last Session.—Mr. CHEETHAM denied that it was the same project, and pointed out the great advantages that would accrue to Lancashire, to the eastern counties, and to the eastern parts of London by the line being made.—Mr. MITFORD said he had sat upon the Committee referred to last year, and he could, after examination, confidently assert that the line was substantially the same as that which had been rejected last year.—Mr. Childers, Mr. Bright, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. M. Gibson, Lord Bury, and Captain Jervis supported the second reading. Mr. Egerton, Mr. B. Stanhope, and Mr. Ormsby Gore opposed the bill.—It was contended by the promoters that the railway was required for the convenience of the public in the eastern counties; that coals would be carried cheaply by it; and that, by the time it was completed, some five years hence, the Great Northern, with which this line would come into competition, would be overburdened with traffic.—Captain JERVIS said the question really was one between railway directors, and was whether twenty millions of capital and the people of the Lancashire and Yorkshire districts were to be kept back by another company, which kept the Great Eastern out. It was also submitted that a Committee was the proper authority to determine upon the objections.—By the opponents of the bill it was contended that it had been already rejected by Committees of that House; that the district was at present sufficiently well served by the Great Northern, the Midland, the London and North-Western, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways; and that the construction of a low-level bridge across the Trent would interfere with the navigation of that river, and would destroy the trade of the town of Gainsborough. The House divided—for the second reading, 121; against it, 162. The bill was accordingly rejected.

THE CASE OF PRINCE AZEEM JAH.—Sir F. KELLY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the claim of Prince Azeem Jah to the title and dignity of Nawab of the Carnatic, and the claims of the Prince under a treaty entered into in 1801 between the East India Company and Prince Azeem ul Dowlah—the point involved being that in violation of a treaty the Company had arbitrarily decided that the father of the claimant should only enjoy his hereditary titles and estates for life.—Mr. SMOLLETT seconded the motion, denouncing the "Carnatic transaction" as an act of grave injustice, reflecting discredit upon its authors.—Sir E. DERING defended the course taken by Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, by whom the treaty in question was abrogated, and who had only been the interpreter of the Indian statesmen who had been parties to it.—Mr. Vansittart opposed and Mr. Neate supported the motion.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL urged that, in the treaty of 1801 which was relied on, the words "heirs and successors" were omitted in order to meet such a claim as this, the titles and territories of the Nawabs of the Carnatic having been forfeited for proved treachery and treason against the Company in plotting with Tippoo Saib.—Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Ingham, and Mr. Dunlop supported, and Mr. H. Seymour opposed, the motion.—Sir C. WOOD contended that the whole question involved depended on the treaty of 1801, and that alone; and, it having been determined to put

an end to the nominal sovereignties of India, which had become a source of danger to the State, the Nawab of the Carnatic was included in the purview of that policy, it being ascertained that this could be done without any breach of the treaty. He pointed out that the Nawabs of the Carnatic were not sovereigns in their own right of that territory, but were only local governors appointed by the Nizam of the Deccan, who was himself only the lieutenant of the Mogul of Delhi.—Colonel Dickson and Colonel Sykes having spoken, on a division the motion was rejected by fifty-three to thirty-eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Sir J. Shelley obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the toll for foot-passengers over Chelsea Bridge.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage Extension Bill was read a second time, as also were the following bills:—The Sidmouth and Budleigh Salterton Railway, the Sidmouth Railway and Harbour, and the Goole, Keadley, and Haxey Junction Railway Bills.

Sir C. O'Loghlen moved the second reading of the Juries in Criminal Cases Bill, the object of which is to settle the law, at present uncertain, with regard to the power of judges to discharge juries in criminal cases when they are unable to come to agreement or verdicts. The Solicitor-General opposed the bill, and, after a brief discussion, it was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Felony and Misdemeanour Evidence and Practice Bill was read a second time.

The Industrial Exhibitions Bill was read a second time.

The British Kaffraria Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe made inquiry of her Majesty's Government as to the state of certain negotiations respecting the joint boundary of Turkey and Persia and moved for papers relating to the construction of an official map of that frontier. Operations were undertaken by the British and Russian Governments to survey the country, but the Crimean War had put an end to them. He inquired of the Government some three or four years ago as to the extent to which the survey had been carried on, but nothing satisfactory could be stated then. He had now reason to believe that the progress in the survey had been greater than he had expected at that time. The matter was so interesting and so important that he desired to be informed of the state of the matter at this moment.——Earl Russell said the noble Lord must be aware of the difficulty of executing a work of this kind, which extended over 700 miles of country; but it would be finished about the end of the month, when he would be happy to make the map public. The expense of making the map was no less than £57,100.——After some remarks from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the subject dropped.

The Earl of Harrowby called attention to the effect of the Revised Code of Regulations of the Committee of Privy Council of Education on the education of children under six years of age. By the Revised Code the test of the capitation grant was the attendance of the children at the examinations, and it frequently happened that they were the lowest during the year. The result had been that frequently inconvenience had arisen from it.—Earl Granville said no alteration had been made in the code, but that this mistake had arisen from a clerical error, which had caused much inconvenience. The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Treherne asked the President of the Board of Trade whether any communication had taken place between her Majesty's Government and that of France with a view to the modification of the Commercial Treaty of 1860; whether the Government were in possession of any report respecting the present condition of the ribbon-weavers; whether it was not the fact that their condition is even more distressing than it was last year; and, if so, whether the Government are prepared to devise some effectual measures by which the annihilation of the English ribbon trade may be averted. The hon. gentleman drew a very distressing picture of the state of the city of Coventry, which he represented. It was once, he said, a flourishing city, but was now destroyed.—Mr. White spoke briefly on the same subject.—Mr. M. Gibson said that, last autumn, an inquiry was made of France in reference to the reduction of duty; and the reply was that, shortly, a reduction of fifty per cent would be made. The Government had not been unmindful of the state of the ribbon-weavers of Coventry. He was afraid that the distress which prevailed there was beyond the reach of legislation.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. D. Griffith, said that forced labour on the Suez Canal had been finally done away with, and the Canal Company was endeavouring to obtain voluntary labour from other sources.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when

The Marquis of HARTINGTON made his financial statement on the Army Estimates. The noble Lord said that considerable reductions had been made in those Estimates for the year 1865-6. The cost of the Army for the year 1862-3 was £16,060,320; for the year 1863-4 it was reduced by £519,113; for 1864-5 that reduction was still further increased to £1,216,000; and for 1865-6 the reduction was still further augmented to £1,711,903. For the last two years the Government had paid the greatest attention to the diminution of this branch of the service, and they were now in a position to reduce the number of men by 4000. That would be effected chiefly by lowering the number of the artillery and infantry, and also regiments on foreign service; but the strength of the troops at home would not be affected by the changes. The noble Lord then went into explanations of the various items, and remarked that the increased amount for the volunteer force arose from the increased efficiency of that body, by which a larger number were enabled to claim the capitation grant for proficiency. He concluded by moving a vote for 142,477 men.

A discussion then ensued, which continued up to a late hour of the night. Ultimately, the vote was agreed to.

MUSIC.

The musical intelligence of the past week amounts to next to nothing. Her Majesty's Theatre closed on Thursday, when Mr. Harrison had his benefit. The opera was Wallace's "Maritana," followed by some scenes from "The School for Scandal," in which Mr. Harrison, in the character of Charles Surface, gave proof of his talents as a comedian. Covent Garden (as the Royal English Opera) closes this evening with "The Mock Doctor" and the pantomime. Mr. Gye has announced the opening of this theatre (as the Royal Italian Opera) on Tuesday, March 28; and we may expect his prospectus of the season in a few days. Mr. Mapleson has not yet announced the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Monday Popular Concerts now take place not only on Mondays but on Saturdays. The first of a series of morning performances was given at St. James's Hall. It was similar in every respect to the regular Monday concert. Joachim, Piatti, and Hallé appeared, and the experiment proved exceedingly successful.

A musical society has just been established, consisting of gentlemen amateurs belonging to the Civil Service. The management is vested in a committee of fifteen, of which Mr. Frederick Clay (the author of the opera "Constance," lately produced at Covent Garden) is the chairman. The object of the society is to give concerts on a large scale; and, as it already consists of 150 vocal and from fifty to sixty instrumental members, it may be expected to take an important place among our musical institutions.

At Mr. Aguilar's pianoforte matinée on Wednesday, last week, the programme included the following pieces:—Sonata in B flat, Beethoven; prelude and fugue in C sharp, Bach; variations in A, Mozart (played by Miss Grace Aguilar); serenade, Alfred Holmes; sonata (MS. in A minor), Aguilar; Songs without Words, Mendelssohn; and several smaller pieces, by Mr. Aguilar. Miss Aguilar, a young pianist of the greatest promise, made her début on this occasion, and was warmly applauded by a crowded audience.

A grand organ has just been completed for the cathedral of Bombay by the eminent builders Messrs. Bishop and Starr. It is an instrument of great magnitude and power, containing three rows of keys, 1604 pipes, and thirty-eight stops, with two octaves and two notes of pedals. A series of performances on it were given last week by Mr. Frederick Archer and Mr. Hallett Shepherd, who developed its qualities with much skill, and greatly to the satisfaction of many amateurs of the organ.

Mdme. Arabella Goddard gave a pianoforte performance on Monday (last week) at the Queen's Rooms, Glasgow, which were crowded by an audience attracted by her celebrated name. The programme was selected from the works of Mozart, Beethoven, Woelfl, Benedict, and Thalberg; and our accomplished pianist had an enthusiastic reception.

"Murmures Eoliennes" is the title of a pretty "caprice" for the pianoforte by Master Pape, performed successfully by him at Marlborough House before the Princess of Wales. Master Pape has also performed it at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester; St. George's Hall, Liverpool; and the Townhall, Birmingham; as well as at Her Majesty's Concert Room, Hanover-square, London, with the greatest success. With such an introduction we can safely recommend it to the notice of pianists.

THE THEATRES.

The return of Miss Helen Faucit to Drury-lane Theatre is another proof of the fidelity with which the management carry out their design of devoting the present season to Shakspearean and legitimate drama. "Cymbeline" has accordingly been revived, with some change of cast—Mr. Anderson taking the part of Iachimo, and Mr. Walter Montgomery that of Posthumus Leonatus; but that of Imogen remains the same. The present week's programme has also been varied by the interchange of the exquisite drama of "As You Like It" and Sheridan's fine comedy of "The School for Scandal." The former merits some remark; for in it Miss Faucit repeats that character of Rosalind with which she was wont to delight us in the years that are past, and in which we trust to witness her performance for many that are to come. The grace, refinement, and elegance which Miss Faucit imparts to this *rôle* are of such excellence that, as yet, she has had no competitor in it. It is the perfection of histrionic art; while it shows in the artist a poetic appreciation of the Shakspearean text which extends to the proper enunciation of, indeed, every syllable. Such delicacy, such discrimination, as she manifests are rare indeed; and the example of studious and careful acting set by this lady cannot but be beneficial to the rising talent of the age. Mr. Phelps, too, as Sir Peter Teazle, gives an illustration of the same kind of merit, and the completeness of his portraiture will be an acceptable lesson to many a younger artist.

A new farce was produced at the Princess's on Monday. It is entitled "An Ample Apology." This piece is one of the kind which it is difficult to describe, dependent as it is on practical incidents. We have a fast medical student appropriating the neckerchief of Mr. Spooner (Mr. Dominick Murray), and a lady leaving a new pair of stays in a closet, both which circumstances bring poor Mr. Spooner into contact with a jealous husband, when, of course, the usual excitements, perplexities, and explanations take place. Mr. Murray did his best for the part, and the audience accepted his efforts, with, perhaps, more regard for the player than for the play.

A similar piece on even a slighter foundation appears at the St. James's Theatre. It is called "The Three Furies;" that is, three young ladies addicted to masculine pursuits. One would be a volunteer, another a surgeon, another a zoologist, to the disgust of a young man whom their father desires should marry one of them. It was difficult to make much of these materials; accordingly, the "new comedietta," for so it is called, was but moderately successful.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley is again in the field—we mean at the Egyptian Hall—lecturing on Paris, and representing Mrs. Brown. As to the former, that fine capital is "portrayed" in a series of admirable pictures painted by Messrs. O'Connor, Hayes, White, and Hall, in which the gaiety and splendour of the city are alike beautifully illustrated. Mr. Sketchley has modified his lecture, gives us some new songs, and also introduces novel remarks, which are both seasonable and reasonable. "Mrs. Brown at the Play" is as laugh-provoking as ever.

It is with pleasure that we record the success of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry in their new entertainment, entitled, "A Peculiar Family," written by Mr. William Brough, and accompanied with some new and admirable scenery by Messrs. T. and W. Grieve. This very excellent production was inaugurated at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, on Wednesday, before a numerous and fashionable audience, who were evidently much amused by the witty dialogue and humorous incidents with which the new piece abounds. The scene of the action is laid on the French coast, overlooking the sea, at an inn, where we meet with a detective officer, a German, admirably impersonated by Mr. John Parry, who is on the look-out for some conspirator in a white hat, and solicits the assistance of the French landlady, Mdme. Groslot (Mrs. German Reed). The conversation between these two worthies, with their mutual mistakes, and the indignation of the hostess at the detective's attempt to convert her into a spy, was exceedingly mirth-provoking. The interest rose when Mr. German Reed appeared as a true-born Briton, Mr. Barnaby Bounce, with the identical hat on his head which he had taken up on board the steamer instead of his own, but which he refuses to surrender to the obtrusive official. Mr. Parry then appears as Grandfather Bounce, whose senility is most artistically portrayed by his inimitable representative. This worthy confounds St. Helens, Aldgate, and St. Helena; and Napoleon Bonaparte with his now-reigning nephew; and is so deaf that his errors cannot be corrected. Mrs. Reed then assumes the character of a German Countess disguised as a toyseller, who, recognising the white hat, puts her confidence in Barnaby, and, in return for the correspondence which it contains, inserts in its lining a considerable sum of money, and returns it to its temporary wearer. The hat is soon after transferred to another member of the Peculiar Family, Mr. Felix Flitter (Mr. Reed), who finds and appropriates the bank-notes. The real owner appears at last—a very excitable "crasher," who succeeds in making his escape, notwithstanding the diligence of the German detective. All these characters are excellently delineated; but there is one, not yet mentioned, which in power and effect exceeds them all—a Miss Mole, a poor relative of the Peculiar Family—who, though subsisting on their bounty, regards herself as the most ill-used woman in the world. Her song, "Situated as I am," was a decided triumph, and commanded a well-merited encore. Mrs. Reed's acting of the part was great. The new entertainment possesses such substantial merit that it must prove a permanent success.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

IN the early part of the week, notwithstanding that the Government brokers were rather large operators on account of the Sinking Fund, great inactivity prevailed in the market for Home Securities, and the quotations were somewhat drooping. Since then, however, increased purchases of Stock have been effected for permanent investment, and prices have had an upward tendency.

The demand for money has been far from active; nevertheless, the lowest rates for the best paper in the General Discount Market are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4½ per cent.	Four months' bills	4¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4½ "	Six months' bills	5 to 5½ "
Three months' bills	4¾ "		

In the Stock Exchange loans for short periods may be had at 4 per cent.

On the Continent money has ruled about stationary. The rates in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	3½	3½	Turin	6	5½
Vienna	5	5¼	Brussels	4	4
Berlin	4	3½	Madrid	9	10
Frankfort	4	3½	Hamburg	—	2½
Amsterdam	4	4	St. Petersburg	6	8

About £300,000 in bullion has come to hand, and a few parcels of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England. The demand for export is very limited.

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at a decline of ½ per cent. The inquiry for silver on Eastern account is not, therefore, likely to be active for some time. The value of the gold known to be on passage from Australia is £234,204.

On Monday, Consols, for Money, were done at 88¼ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 18¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 86½ ⅝; India Five per Cents, 103⅝ ⅞; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. prem. Bank Stock was 246 to 248; India Stock, 214 to 217; and Rupee Paper, 100 to 102, and 108 to 110. The dealings on the following day were very moderate. Consols, for Money, closed at 88¾ ½; Ditto, for Time, 88¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 246 to 248; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 86⅝ ¾; India Stock, 214 to 217; Ditto, New, 103¾ to 104; Ditto, Debentures, 99¼; Rupee Paper, 100 to 102, and 108 to 110; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. prem. On Wednesday, Consols, for Transfer, were done at 88⅝ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 88⅞ 89; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 86⅞ 87; India Five per Cents, 104; Rupee Five per Cents, 101; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 109; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. prem. Bank Stock was 218. On Thursday prices improved, Consols having sold at 88¾ to 89½ for Money, and 89 to 89⅛ for Account. Reduced and New Three per Cents realised 87⅛ ⅜; India Five per Cents, 104⅛ ½; Ditto, Bonds, 15s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. prem.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietary of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, when a dividend of 5¼ per cent for the half-year was declared.

The chief fluctuations in prices in the Foreign house have been confined to Greek, Spanish, Italian, and Danubian Securities. In Italian, owing to the unfavourable financial statement recently presented to the Italian Parliament, a considerable fall has taken place, the Scrip of the last loan having declined to 3½ dis. Danubian Scrip, however, is firmer, and has advanced to par. Egyptian Scrip is firm, at 1¼ to 1½ prem.; whilst the Confederate Loan has been done at 37 to 39. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 93¾ ex div.; Ditto, 1864, 95½; Greek, 21¼; Italian Old Five per Cents, 63½; Ditto, 1865, 74½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 89½; Ditto, 1864, 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, Deferred, 41; Ditto, Passive, 32¾; Ditto, Certificates, 16¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 94½; Ditto, 1862, 72½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 1864, 41½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62¾; and Dutch Four per Cents, 98¾.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a very moderate extent. Agra and United Service have realised 124½; Alliance, 33; Australasia, 74½; Bank of British Columbia, 17; Bank of London, 152¾; British and Californian, 5½; Brazilian and Portuguese, 10; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30; City, 111; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19; European, 13⅞; Imperial, 31; Imperial Ottoman, 16¾; Land Mortgage of India, 4⅞; London Chartered of Australia, 23⅝; London and County, 72; London Joint-stock, 46½; London and Westminster, 83; Merchant, 30½; National, 97; Oriental, 67; Union of Australia, 53; and Union of London, 52.

Very little business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 87; Ditto Five per Cents, 73¾; Cape Five per Cents, 92½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 90; Queensland Six per Cents, 103½; South Australian Five per Cents, 106½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108¾.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive. Ceylon Company, 9½; City of Milan Improvements, 10; Company of African Merchants, 3; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, New, 7½; Crystal Palace, 31½; Discount Corporation, 13½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4¾; Electric Telegraph, 114; General Credit, 6½; Hudson's Bay, 15; International Financial, 6½; Joint-stock Discount, 8¾; London Financial, 20½; Mauritius Land, Credit, and Agency, 2½; Millwall Ironworks, 5½; National Discount, 11½; Oriental Financial, 7¾; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 81; Royal Mail Steam, 96; South Australian Land, 29½; and Warrant Finance, 8½.

Federal Securities have been heavy and drooping in price. Illinois Central have been 53½ to 54; and Erie Shares, 33½ to 34½.

There has been an improved feeling in the Railway Share Market, and the quotations have somewhat advanced. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 46½; Great Northern, 129¾; Ditto, A Stock, 142½; Great Western, 72¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114½; London and Blackwall, 87; London and North-Western, 116¾; London and South-Western, 96½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 59½; Metropolitan, 122½; Metropolitan District, 99½; Midland, 132; North-Eastern—Berwick, 106½; Ditto, Leeds, 64½; Ditto, York, 98½; North London, 119; South Devon, 57¾; South-Eastern, 83¾; West Cornwall, 39½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101½; East Indian, 101¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 101¾; Great Southern of India, 99½; Great Western of Canada, 7½; Madras Five per Cents, 99¾.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10; Bahia and San Francisco, 14¾; Central Argentine, 3½; Dutch-Rhenish, 21½; San Paulo, 17¾.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 15 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£185,892	An increase of bullion of	£183,651
An increase of public deposits of	670,753	An increase of rest of	13,255
A decrease of other deposits of	118,877	An increase of reserve of	308,991
An increase of securities of	255,598		

The total circulation is £20,095,563. Public deposits amount to £8,348,481; and private deposits to £13,785,825. Securities are £31,204,694; and the stock of bullion is £14,882,253.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 13.—The supply of English wheat here to-day was very moderate, and in but middling condition. Good dry samples moved off steadily, at full quotations; but other kinds sold slowly, at late rates. The show of foreign wheat was tolerably extensive. Fine parcels ruled firm in price. Otherwise, the trade was heavy. Floating cargoes were rather dearer. We were well supplied with both English and foreign barley, and all descriptions met a dull inquiry, on former terms. The malt trade was heavy; nevertheless, prices were supported. Oats, though in short supply, were a slow sale, at late currencies. Beans were dull in sale; but peas sold at extreme quotations. Both English and foreign flour was quite as dear as last week.

March 15.—The transactions in all kinds of produce to-day were very moderate. In prices, however, no change took place.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 40s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 26s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 19s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 49s.; boilers, 39s. to 40s. per quarter; town-made flour, 35s. to 40s.; town households, 33s. to 35s.; country marks, 25s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 570; barley, 1040; malt, 1210; oats, 2720; flour, 710. Foreign: Wheat, 150; barley, 1500; oats, 3910; flour, 40 sacks.

Seeds.—The transactions in agricultural seeds are very moderate, at about previous quotations. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 60s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 56s. to 58s.; hempseed, 41s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. 0d. to 10s.; tares, 9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 74s. to 76s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 62s. to 120s.; white ditto, 56s. to 88s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38s. 4d.; barley, 29s. 1d.; oats, 20s. 6d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 69,297; barley, 42,655; oats, 8058 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for all kinds is heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Sugar.—All descriptions are a dull inquiry, and the quotations are a shade lower. Stock, 98,153 tons, against 64,645 tons last year. Refined goods are inactive, at 42s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—The market is steady, at late currencies. The stock consists of 9599 tons, against 8939 tons in 1864.

Rice.—No change has taken place in prices, but the demand may be considered steady. Stock, 49,412 tons, against 51,658 tons last year.

Provisions.—The transactions in Irish butter continue on a very moderate scale, at late quotations. Foreign parcels are firm, at 130s. to 132s. per cwt for the best Dutch. There is a steady business doing in bacon, at 64s. to 65s. per cwt. for the best Waterford on board. In other provisions very little is doing, at late rates.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, moves off slowly, at 40s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 43,057 casks, against 55,677 ditto last year. Rough fat 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £32; rape is offering at £41 10s. to £44 10s.; fine cocoanut, £40 10s.; and fine palm, £36. French turpentine, 62s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum sells heavily, yet prices are supported. In the value of brandy and grain spirits we have no change to report.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 5s.; clover, £5 5s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Haswell, 19s. 9d.; Hetton, 19s. 6d.; Harton, 16s. 9d.; Hough Hall, 18s.; Kelloe, 17s. 3d.; South Kelloe, 18s. per ton.

Hops.—There is only a limited inquiry for all kinds of hops. In prices, however, no change has taken place. They range from 110s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily, and prices have an upward tendency.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate and the demand is inactive, at from 55s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Thursday, March 16.—About an average supply of beasts was on sale here to-day, in but middling condition. Most breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The general top figure was 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was only moderate. Downs and half-breds were in good request, at full prices; otherwise the mutton trade was inactive, at late rates. The highest quotation was 6s. 6d. per 8 lb. Lambs sold heavily, at from 6s. to 6s. 8d. per 8 lb. There was a fair inquiry for calves, at extreme rates—viz., from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. Pigs sold at full prices; but milch cows were very dull.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 27s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1010; cows, 142; sheep, 3820; calves, 120; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 376; sheep, 280; calves, 109.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. Trade steady.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. HAMERTON, Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, painter.

BANKRUPTS.

N. HARPER, Southampton-terrace, Kentish Town, cattle-salesman.—W. CARTER, Ludgate-street, City, stay and crinoline manufacturer.—C. J. JUSTINS, Smethwick, Stafford, and Birmingham, crinoline manufacturer.—W. MILLER, Richmond, upholsterer.—J. W. LANE, Kentish Town-road, watchmaker.—J. CAREY, Tottenham, carpenter.—C. LE GEYT, Balham, Surrey.—G. BUTLER, Lower Norwood, carpenter.—C. BEATLEY, Basingstoke, Southampton, gunmaker.—H. W. RICHARDSON, Epsom, Surrey.—G. WILKS, Chichester-place, Bayswater, cab proprietor.—J. LOMBARD, Great Marylebone-street, bootmaker.—J. BERRY, Biggleswade, Beds, and Hitchin, Herts, commission agent. J. H. CARTWRIGHT, Upper Thames-street, merchant.—G. S. POLLOCK, Wellington-road, Barnsbury Park, traveller.—O. W. DAVIES, Eltham, Kent, grocer.—F. PEARSON, Threadneedle-street, merchant.—R. W. CARRUTHERS, Rotherhithe-street, Rotherhithe, grocer.—E. M. RANFORD, Grange-road, Bermondsey, ironmonger.—H. BUTLER, Trinity-terrace, Brixton, carpenter.—W. CLIFFEN, George-street, Notting-hill, plasterer.—T. T. GOODEY, North-street, Peckham, baker.—H. GORDON, Gracechurch-street, tobacco merchant.—E. T. OBEY, Acorn-place, Rotherhithe.—Sir J. A. DOUGLAS, Knt., New Peckham, Commander R.N.—M. HORN, Summer Town, Oxford, butcher.—J. HUNTER, Marylebone-road, attorney.—W. SELFE, Milton-next-Gravesend, watchmaker.—W. I. NEWING, Little Thurrock, baker.—E. GLENISTER, Luton, straw-hat maker.—J. STEEL, Wortley, boot manufacturer.—E. PETERS, Birmingham, toirtoischell-box maker.—J. S. MOORE, Birmingham, merchant.—T. BOWERMAN, Birmingham, wholesale butter merchant.—C. HARRISON, Leek, Staffordshire, hardware-dealer.—J. ANDREW, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, hatter.—C. TAYLOR, Gloucester, bootmaker.—E. S. TRAPNELL, Bristol, ladies' outfitter.—W. WHITE, Portland, butcher.—J. DOMETT, Ottery St. Mary, innkeeper.—S. BURNLEY, jun., Morley, wool merchant.—W. T. KENDALL, Great Grimsby, bookseller.—S. STONES, Over, miller.—W. ODELL, Liverpool, hardware agent. D. M'L. CLARK, Llanidloes, draper.—T. VALANTINE, Rhosllanerchrugog, tailor.—J. LAW, Bacup, grocer.—J. WILKINSON, Patricroft, farmer.—T. B. WILLIS, Sheffield.—H. CARTER, King's Norton, Worcestershire, wireworker.—W. BARTLEET, Birmingham, builder.—J. BAKER, Butterleigh, miller.—R. P. HELE, Kingsbridge, cordwainer.—E. HOLMES, Longton.—R. BAKER, Longtown, innkeeper.—J. REAVEY, Leicester, tailor. J. M. GRIFFITHS, Aberavon, bootmaker.—J. S. TURNER, Wordsley, chemist.—W. DAVY, Stourbridge, contractor.—W. GARDNER, jun., Birmingham.—J. SIMCOCK, Burslem, timber-dealer.—J. TOON, Witherley, farmer.—R. BRADWELL, Salford, general agent.—R. DAVIES, Liverpool, painter.—J. BENNETT, Birkenhead, mason.—E. S. KNOWLES, Little Neston, hidebroker.—T. SANDLAND, Chester, coachbuilder.—J. HUGHES, Taibach, grocer.—E. HUGHES, Swansea, maltster.—H. H. PETERS, Swansea, coal merchant.—W. B. HOPPER, Exeter.—J. W. MARTIN, Exeter.—R. WATTS, Plymouth.—E. CHAPLIN, Hempton, grocer.—J. MILTON, Taunton, shoemaker.—T. RIDLEY, Merryshields, farmer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. PENDER and SON, Glasgow, bleachers.—G. L. WALKER, Aberdeen, hardware merchant.—D. DICK, Campsie, farmer.—J. M'DONALD, Renfrew, grocer.

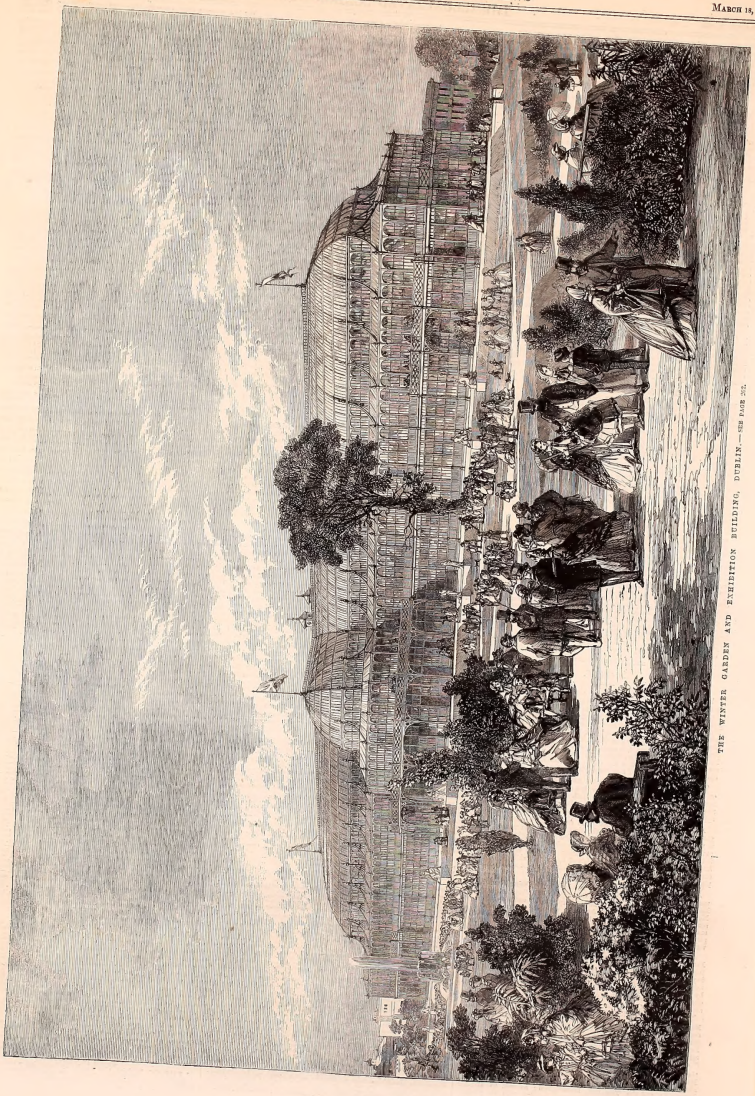
TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

BANKRUPTS.

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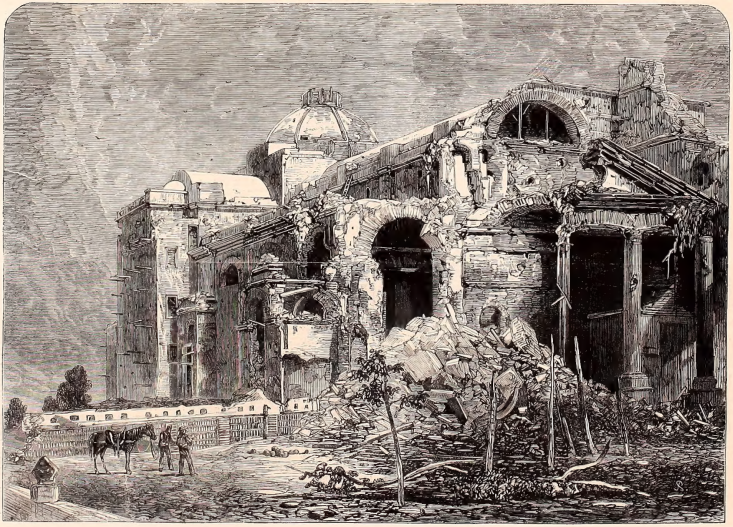


THE WINTER GARDEN AND EXHIBITION BUILDING, DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 276.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF PAYSANDU, URUGUAY, BY THE BRAZILIAN SQUADRON.



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RUINS OF THE PRINCIPAL CHURCH, IN THE GREAT SQUARE.—SEE PAGE 262.

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MESSIAH,	MONDAY,	JUNE 26,	1865.
SELECTION,	WEDNESDAY,	" 28,	"
ISRAEL,	FRIDAY,	" 30,	"

The Programme of Arrangements, with the price of tickets and the Block Plan of Stalls, may be had on written or personal application from and after Monday, the 6th of March, at the Festival Ticket Offices, Crystal Palace, and Exeter Hall. It may also be had at the principal Music Warehouses in London and in the provinces; and, besides numerous other places abroad, at the offices of the South Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, at Paris, Brussels, Cologne, Calais, Boulogne, Ostend, Ghent, Antwerp, &c.

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By order.

Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall, March 17, 1865.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 20, the Programme will include Schumann's Quartet in A minor, for stringed instruments; Haydn's Trio in G, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; Bach's chaconne, for violin alone; and Weber's Sonata in A flat, for pianoforte alone. Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé; Vocalist, Mr. Cummings. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D., Conductor.—FIRST CONCERT, MONDAY, MARCH 20, at the Hanover-square Rooms. To commence at Eight o'Clock. The Programme will include Haydn's Symphony, "Il Festino;" Beethoven's Symphony in B flat; Weber's Overture, "Der Beherrscher der Geister;" Onslow's Overture, "L'Arcade de la Vega;" and a Violin Concerto, by Spohr. Solo Violinist, Herr Strauss. Vocalists, Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Renwick.

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36, Cannon-street, E.C., March, 1865. H. A. LINFORD, Secretary.

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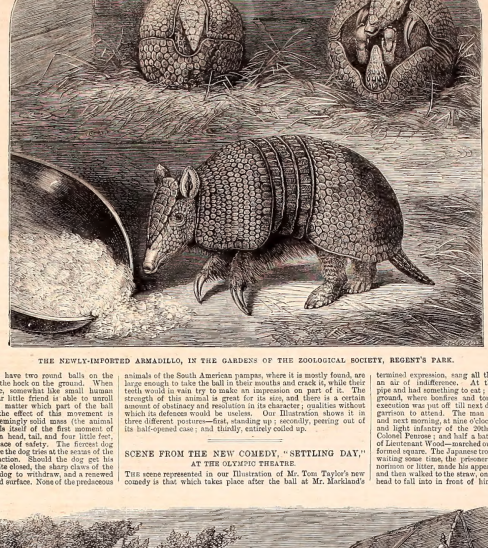
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THE ARMADILLO IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A NEW specimen of armadillo (Tatusia tricincta) has lately been received at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park. It is of a variety which had not been exhibited before, and differs from those with which we have hitherto been familiar in many striking points. Its armour has only three of the usual bands across the body, the rest being composed of bony plates, which cover the other parts of the animal, and which are so arranged that it can roll itself into a ball, resembling thus a spherical box, the lids of which are represented by the shields of the fore and hind quarters, while the cover of the head and the upper surface of the tail, which is incrusted with smaller knobs, close it perfectly in front. The plates and bands are composed of oblong or hexagonal shields, with a pretty raised pattern on each, and all so arranged as to increase the strength of the armour, yet to preserve a certain softness about the joints. This plating has somewhat the aspect of ornamental curved surface worn down by use. The animal being, unlike the other kinds of armadillo, one of daylight habits of life, has a bright, keen black eye, looking somewhat viciously out of the half-opened shell, as it appears in our Illustration. Generally, however, it has the expression of that inquisitive, self-possessed restlessness for which these animals are proverbial. Its trotting walk up and down, or all round, the place of its confinement is not performed on the sole of the fore legs, as in the case of the other species of armadillines, but on the points of the long sharp nails of the fore feet, while the hind feet have two round balls on the sole, and are placed half way up to the hock on the ground. When turned up, they look, at a distance, somewhat like small human feet. The rapidity with which our little friend is able to unroll and throw himself on his legs, no matter which part of the ball is uppermost, is remarkable; and the effect of this movement is very odd and surprising, when the seemingly solid mass (the animal stubbornly feigning lifelessness) avails itself of the first moment of stillness and, suddenly jerking out a head, tail, and four little feet, scuttles off at a rapid rate to a place of safety. The fiercest dog could not harm this animal. The more the dog tries at the sexes of the armour, the stronger is their construction. Should the dog get his muzzle into the ball before it is quite closed, the sharp claws of the armadillo would quickly cause the dog to withdraw, and a renewed attempt would only find a solid round surface. None of the predaceous animals of the South American pampas, where it is mostly found, are large enough to take the ball in their mouths and crack it, while their teeth would in vain try to make an impression on part of it. The strength of this animal is great for its size, and there is a certain amount of obstinacy and resolution in its character; qualities without which its defences would be useless. Our Illustration shows it in three different postures—first, standing up; secondly, peering out of its half-opened case; and thirdly, entirely coiled up.



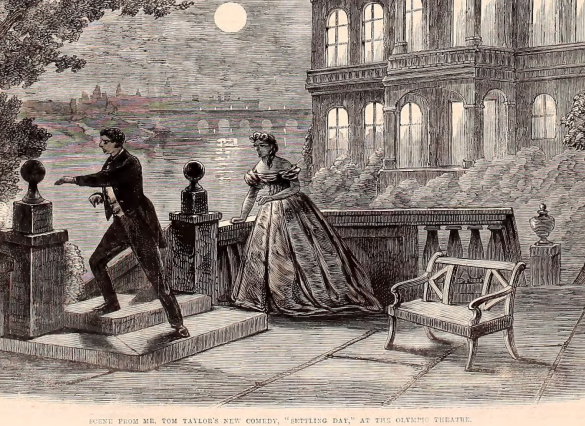
THE NEWLY-IMPORTED ARMADILLO, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY, "SETTLING DAY," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE scene represented in our Illustration of Mr. Tom Taylor's new comedy is that which takes place after the ball at Mr. Markland's villa, at Putney, when the master of the house, who has been denounced as a fraudulent banker by one of the guests invited to his party, is about to throw himself into the river, overwhelmed with remorse and despair, but is saved from that fatal step by the interference of his wife. As performed by Mr. H. Neville and Miss Kate Terry, this is a very effective and interesting scene. We have already spoken of the general merits of the play, which continues to draw good audiences to the Olympic Theatre, the subject being one which "comes home to the business and bosoms of men," and concerns the present state of our commercial morality perhaps more nearly than it would be agreeable to confess.

EXECUTION OF A JAPANESE ASSASSIN AT YOKOHAMA.

OUR Special Artist at Yokohama has sent us two sketches, which are engraved in this Number, representing the Japanese manner of execution in the case of Shimadzu Seiji, one of the men concerned in the assassination of the two English officers, Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird, three or four months ago. On the day before the execution, the 27th of December, the criminal was mounted on a pack-horse and promenaded through the town. His sentence was written on a large flag carried before him, and also on a board. A guard of twelve Japanese soldiers, with fixed bayonets, marched in front; and the rear was brought up by two mounted officers and a crowd of Europeans on horseback. The streets were crowded with Japanese and Europeans. The murderer, who was an athletic man, with a fine head and a determined expression, sang all the time and looked about him with an air of indifference. At the end of the street he smoked a pipe and had something to eat; then he was taken to the execution-ground, where bonfires and torches lighted up the scene; but the execution was put off till next day, because it was too late for the garrison to attend. The man was then conducted back to prison; and next morning, at nine o'clock, the whole garrison—Royal Marines and light infantry of the 20th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Penrose; and half a battery of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Wood—marched out to the execution-ground, where they formed square. The Japanese troops were drawn up on the road. After waiting some time, the prisoner, escorted as before, but carried in a norimon or litter, made his appearance. He had some wine and food and then walked to the straw, on which he knelt, with the hole for his head to fall into in front of him. He had made a request that he



SCENE FROM MR. TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY, "SETTLING DAY," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

should not be blindfolded, which was granted, and also that his body might be buried and sent to the place he named, and that a tablet should be placed over his tomb. After speaking to the executioner, he sang or yelled out a long recitation, which no one seems to have understood, and turned to the executioner, who had his sword ready to strike. Saying, "Wait a little," he settled himself with his head over the hole, and said, "Now." The sword came down, but only severed a part of his neck: so that the executioner had to make three cuts before the head was off. A gun was then fired, and the head was taken, in a mat bag, to be exposed at the entrance of the town.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER.

The Engraving on page 249 is from a sketch by our Special Artist, representing the scene within the north-eastern salient of Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, during the second great bombardment, which was commenced on the 13th of January, and continued till the successful assault in the afternoon of the 15th. A part of the Federal fleet is seen lying at anchor towards the right-hand side of this view; while the storming-party, which numbered 2500 men, is landing in the distance and preparing to extend itself across the neck of land between the sea and the Cape Fear River. The guns in battery, shown in the right-hand corner of the foreground, are still being worked against that part of the Federal fleet which lies farther to the right, and which cannot, therefore, be included in this view. Most of the other guns in the fort have been disabled by the heavy shot of the enemy; and the exposed position of the men, with shells of the largest size falling and exploding in the midst of them, is terribly apparent in our Illustration.

THE CAMP OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT ELMIRA.

The Federal Government has, since last July, confined a large number of its prisoners of war in an encampment formed at Elmira, in the State of New York, distant 277 miles from New York city, on the Erie Railroad. We have been favoured by Mr. Horace Ruxton with a view of this encampment, taken from the "Observatory" lately built upon the public road outside the camp, which is daily visited by a multitude of curious persons, who pay the proprietor of the Observatory at the rate of ten cents a head for permission to have a peep at the formidable captives. The inclosure within which these prisoners are confined is a space of some twenty acres of ground, with a broad river running in the rear, and high walls on every side. Here about 10,000 of the Confederate soldiers who have been made prisoners of war are kept in safe custody, lodging in the wooden huts or in the canvas tents shown in our Engraving. Sentries are posted all round on the walls in such a position that they can have a clear view of everything within the camp, while the movements of the sentries themselves cannot be watched by the prisoners. At night the whole place is lighted up with kerosine-oil lamps. A number of spies are employed to mix with the prisoners and inform the Commandant of any plots which they may form to escape. Notwithstanding these precautions, an attempt was made, at the end of November, by about 300 of them, to dig a trench underground, from one of the hospitals to the wall, intending to pass under the wall and get out beyond. This scheme was, however, detected, and their escape prevented, on the night which they had fixed. Mr. Ruxton assures us that the prisoners at Elmira are well fed and clothed, and there is an efficient medical staff to attend to the sick. They amuse themselves with reading and writing, or making toys and other small articles for sale.

THE FEDERAL PRISON IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

An Englishman who has been connected with the Southern American Confederacy, and is necessarily an active partisan, having lately undergone a detention in one of the Federal prisons—Fort Lafayette—sends us sketches, of which we engrave two; and a letter, from which we extract the following description:—"I send you three sketches taken during a short imprisonment in Fort Lafayette—two interior views of Casemate No. 2, and a view of the inside of the fort. I may observe that, apart from their giving a true picture of life in the Federal prison, seldom has artist or amateur put pencil to paper with so little in his stomach as was contained in mine during the few hours occupied upon these sketches; for during the brief period of this self-allotted task I was invited to solve the interesting problem of finding upon how very little 'bad bread, salt-horse, and bean-soup' (all but the bean) a full-grown man can continue the somewhat necessary operation of breathing. The rule as to the issue of rations in this Northern prison, both in quality and quantity, is unchangeable and really monotonous in its effect. A word or two about this now celebrated prison may be interesting to your readers. Like old Sumter, it is a sea-girt fortress, standing at the entrance of New York Harbour, and, bristling with 100-pounders, is ready, with its sister forts Hamilton and Richmond, on Long Island and Staten Island respectively, to dispute the passage of the Narrows with any Confederate or other gun-boats attempting to force a passage. As soon as the war commenced, the Federal Government recognised the adaptability of this fort as a military prison; and from that time to the present its gun-rooms and casemates have been crowded with Confederate prisoners of all ranks and grades. It was here that the members of the Maryland Legislature were placed in durance vile, and here it was that ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, lingered till he was brought to the verge of death. The Hon. Pierre Soulé, too, and a host of other Confederate notables have been confined here; and here, when I had the good fortune to obtain my order of release the other day, I left many still in prison, amongst whom were Admiral Buchanan, General Page and his Staff (captured in Mobile Bay and at Fort Morgan), Generals Pryor and Beal, Captain Thom, and other officers, besides a large number of privates and a few blockade-runners. Among them was one Captain Beall, a Virginian, an officer in the Confederate army and holding also a naval commission, who was confined in the same casemate (No. 2) in which I was. He was charged with piracy on Lake Erie, and was kept in irons and forbidden to leave the casemate. With respect to the rules and regulations of this fort, and the system of feeding the prisoners, I have no words at my disposal sufficient to express my indignation; but I must say, in justice to the Yankee officers quartered there during my imprisonment, that from one and all—including even 'Old Burke,' the Commandant, himself—I received every courtesy; and this was not because I was a Britisher, for the disease of Anglophobia had assumed an epidemic form in the North. No discretion is allowed to these officers; they have but to carry out the orders received from Washington, and it is in their power to make themselves very obnoxious to those under their charge. But the explanation of their good conduct in this case is, I believe, that they were officers of the regular army of the United States, and not of the volunteer service: their regiment was the 10th Infantry. I conclude with my earnest prayer for a speedy exchange of prisoners."

With respect to Captain Beall, who is mentioned by the writer of the above letter as one of his fellow-prisoners, it appears from the New York papers of the 25th that he was put to death on Governor's Island the previous day. He behaved with much fortitude, and protested against the execution of his sentence, declaring that what he had done was in the service of his country.

JOHN HAWKSHAW, ESQ., F.R.S., F.G.S.,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

This distinguished engineer, who stands in the first rank of his profession, was born at Leeds, in 1811, and received his early education in the grammar school of his native town. At a period when railways were in their infancy, Mr. Hawkshaw, then a young man, determined upon his future course of life, and became a pupil of Mr. Charles Fowler. He afterwards undertook the duties of assistant to the late Mr. Alex. Nimmo, an engineer who acquired great celebrity by the public works in which he was engaged by Government in the sister kingdom. On Mr. Nimmo's death, in 1831, Mr. Hawkshaw, anxious to enlarge the sphere of his observation and practice, visited South America, and took charge of the Bolivar copper mines. On his return to England he became connected with the late Mr. James Walker, the well-known engineer, who at that period was largely engaged in docks, harbours, and hydraulic works generally. Mr. Walker was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for about ten years, having succeeded Mr. Thomas Telford, its first president. Having acted as Mr. Walker's assistant for three years, Mr. Hawkshaw was appointed, in 1837, to the office of engineer to the Manchester and Bolton Canal and Railway Company. The ability which he had shown during his connection with that company led to his engagement as engineer to the Manchester and Leeds Railway, which subsequently formed the nucleus of the Lancashire and Yorkshire lines. Nearly the whole of the railways connected with that extensive system have been constructed under his direction. The difficult nature of the district through which some of these lines had to pass rendered it necessary to adopt steeper gradients than had hitherto been attempted to be worked by the locomotive engine. In this change from the former practice Mr. Hawkshaw had to encounter no slight opposition; but, fortified by a careful and earnest examination of the subject, he succeeded in proving, not only its practicability, but also its desirability, even when, by taking more circuitous routes, easier inclines could be secured. This has, more than anything else, led to the vast expansion of the railway system, the locomotive being now seen in districts where its introduction would, until Mr. Hawkshaw pointed out the way, have been considered impracticable.

About the year 1850 Mr. Hawkshaw found it necessary to establish his offices in the metropolis, but he still retains the position of consulting engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. Mr. Hawkshaw, as is well known, is the engineer to the Charing-cross Railway, the principal work on which is the "Charing-cross Bridge" across the Thames. This colossal structure, as most of our readers are aware, occupies the site of the old Hungerford Suspension Bridge, recently transferred to Clifton, near Bristol, to span the river Avon there. The new bridge, in addition to carrying the rails of the railway, is provided with a footway on each side. It comprises nine spans—six of 154 ft. and three of 100 ft.—the centre opening of the Suspension Bridge having been divided into four spans, each of 154 ft.; the opening between the Surrey pier, or tower, and the abutment into two spans, each also of 154 ft.; and the opening between the Middlesex pier, or tower, and the abutment into three spans, each of 100 ft. The superstructure of the bridge is carried by cylinders, sunk into the bed of the river, and by the piers of the old Suspension Bridge, which were retained for that purpose. The abutments of the former structure are also retained, but have been considerably lengthened and altered. The width of the river at the bridge is 1350 ft. An Illustration of this great work, with some description of it, appeared in our Journal a twelvemonth ago. Mr. Hawkshaw is now carrying out, for the Charing-cross Railway Company, a second bridge across the Thames, known as the Cannon-street Bridge. This is not yet sufficiently advanced to enable us to judge of its merits; but, being in such good hands, it will doubtless worthily rival Charing-cross Bridge. As for the numerous other important works in which Mr. Hawkshaw has been, and at present is, engaged, we learn that he is consulting engineer to the South-Eastern Railway Company; engineer to the Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway; and holds a similar position to the Hull Docks and Hull South Bridge. He is engineer to the Londonderry Bridge, just completed; also to the Riga and Dunaburg Railway; and consulting engineer to the Dunaburg and Witepsk Railway. As respects India, he is consulting engineer to the Madras and Eastern Bengal Railways. He is also consulting engineer to the railways now being constructed in the Mauritius by the Government of that colony. In addition to these multitudinous works, he has discharged the duties of engineer-in-chief to the Government Harbour of Refuge and other works, at Holyhead, since the death of Mr. Rendel, a period of about eight years; and is now carrying out, on behalf of the Government, important works at Spithead—namely, the foundations of the new forts to be built in the sea at that anchorage. In 1861 Mr. Hawkshaw was appointed by the Government sole Royal Commissioner to inquire into the numerous competitive schemes projected for conveying water to Dublin, which suffered much from the absence of a wholesome supply. After a lengthened inquiry, he advised that the waters of the River Vartry should be conveyed from the Wicklow mountains to Dublin, a distance of twenty-five miles. This recommendation was adopted by the Government, and the works will shortly be completed. In May, 1862, in the emergency of the failure of the Middle-Level Sluice, at St. Germans, near Lynn, whereby an extensive tract of country was submerged, Mr. Hawkshaw was called in by the Commissioners, and succeeded in averting the calamity—fresh in everyone's memory—which threatened the entire district. On this anxious occasion Mr. Hawkshaw's inventive powers were especially, and with great effect, called into exercise. By the adoption of syphons of a novel character he supplied an efficient remedy against further inundations. Such are a few of his most important works.

As a witness before Parliamentary and other tribunals Mr. Hawkshaw is remarkable for the clearness and straightforwardness of his evidence. As an arbitrator his counsel is frequently sought, not only on matters strictly professional, but on others where sound judgment is needed. We might readily extend our notice of Mr. Hawkshaw's great and varied professional labours in our own and foreign countries; but, considering that he is still in the prime of life, there can be little doubt that the same genius and practical skill which have won for him so high a position will lead to new engineering triumphs.

Mr. Hawkshaw was requested, on the demise of Mr. Wm. Cubitt, in 1863, to offer himself as his successor in the representation of Andover, in which district the subject of this notice occupies a country seat. He accordingly offered himself on Liberal principles for election, but, having come too late into the field, was defeated by the Conservative candidate, Mr. Humphery, son-in-law of the late member. Having thus evinced a desire to enter Parliament, it can only be a question of time as to when that shall be accomplished. Independently of all considerations of mere party politics, any constituency would confer no slight honour and benefit upon themselves by returning to Parliament a man like Mr. Hawkshaw. Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION PALACE AND WINTER GARDEN.

The Engraving on page 256 gives a view of the exterior of the crystal palace which has been constructed for permanent use as a winter garden, but which is connected with the buildings (of solid brick and stone) designed for the International Exhibition of Arts and Industry to be held this year in Dublin. These buildings are situated in Earlsfort-terrace. They comprise, in addition to the space of the Winter Garden, covered with iron and glass, a large concert-hall, to accommodate 3000 persons, adjoining the winter garden; a small concert-hall for half that number; a lecture-hall, a practising-room for the orchestra, a dining-saloon, and extensive picture-galleries, with a large annexe for machinery in motion, a second annexe for other machinery, a third annexe for carriages, and a fourth annexe for refreshment-rooms, kitchens, and other conveniences. The Winter Garden, or Crystal Palace as we may call it, is a light and airy structure, 65 ft. high; the south portion is 447 ft. long and 84 ft. wide; the north portion is 270 ft. long and 126 ft. wide. There is a wide gallery all round the interior, a length of about 1700 ft., with an external gallery which overlooks the terrace and pleasure-grounds. The circular transept, shown in our Engraving, commands a beautiful view of these grounds, which have been laid out by Mr. Riven with admirable taste, and extend to about thirteen acres, containing lawns, avenues, shrubberies, an ornamental pond, and a grand cascade. The internal decoration of the palace is now being rapidly completed, under the superintendence of Mr. Alfred Jones, the architect; and all the preparations for the opening of the exhibition in May are in a forward state. The list of places from which contributions are expected shows that it will be truly international in its character; for, in addition to London, Edinburgh, and the principal towns in the United Kingdom, we find that committees have been formed or agencies established to promote the objects and forward the business of the exhibition in Amsterdam, Berlin, Berne, Brussels, Christiania, Constantinople, Copenhagen, Dresden, Dusseldorf, Florence, Frankfort, Milan, Munich, Nüremberg, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Turin, and Vienna. Thus a system of direct communication is maintained with almost every country of Europe; while contributions are expected from Spain and Russia. There is also a Colonial Department, which will be enriched by valuable collections from India and Burmah, from Africa, from the North American provinces, and from Australia.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PAYSANDU, URUGUAY, SOUTH AMERICA.

It has been already mentioned that a squadron of Brazilian gun-boats, with a detachment of soldiers, was sent early in December to the aid of General Flores, who is the leader of one of the contending factions in the republic of Uruguay; and that the town of Paysandu, on the Uruguay River, was captured by their combined forces, after a siege of four weeks, ended by three days' desperate conflict, on the 2nd of January. We have received from one of our correspondents a series of photographs, taken immediately after the surrender of Paysandu, which show the terrible effects of the bombardment inflicted upon that unhappy town by the Brazilian squadron of Admiral Tamandaré. The two Illustrations we have selected will be enough for so painful a subject; the first being a View of the Tower or Fort, which was held by Leandro Gomez, the commander of the garrison, with extraordinary pertinacity until the barricades of the neighbouring streets were forced by the assailants, when Gomez himself, having been invited to come out and parley, fell into the hands of the enemy, and was cruelly put to death. Our second Illustration represents the ruins of the principal church, situated on the Plaza, or great square of the town, which was the scene of much of the fighting on the 1st and 2nd of January, the hostile parties having taken up their positions within forty or fifty yards of each other, and disputing the ground most fiercely to the last. The bombardment, however, which did so much damage to all the buildings in the town, commenced as long ago as the 6th of December, when 700 shells were thrown into Paysandu in a single day. At the request of the commanders of the British, French, and Spanish ships of war, which had come up from Montevideo to watch these proceedings, the Brazilian Admiral consented upon that occasion to stop the bombardment and allow time for the inhabitants of the town to remove. The non-combatant population, including the women and children, took refuge in a small island of the river, where they lived under canvas many days, but suffered extreme hardships from the want of proper shelter and food. On the 31st of December the bombardment was renewed with greater fury than before, and many houses were burnt. As the town was not only bombarded but given up to sack and pillage for several days after its capture, the loss of private property is immense—that of property belonging to foreigners alone is estimated at not less than four or five millions of dollars. Paysandu is now a scene of complete desolation.

The Brazilian army, with that of Flores, after the capture of Paysandu marched towards Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, where the greatest consternation prevailed at the date of the last mail, as President Aguirre was making arrangements for a resistance, which would only bring upon Montevideo a similar calamity to that of Paysandu. On the other hand, the Government of Paraguay, the adjacent State, has taken up arms in defence of Uruguay against Brazil.

THE FARM.

The Fawsley-sale catalogue has been published by Mr. Strafford, and contains fourteen females and five males. Eleven of them are descended from Cornlind, four from London Pride, and four from Pintail—all Janizary (8175) cows, and in descent from Caliph (1774) dams. The Cornlind pedigree includes Rosy by Rob Roy (557), a tribe only to be found at Fawsley and Sarsden, as Mr. Thorne took the rest of them to America. Sylphide by Sarawak (15,238) from Pintail is said to be very good, and both her sire and dam are reserved, along with Cornlind, Smock Frock by Earl of Dublin, and three heifers. Shenandoah from Sylphide is also a favourite calf of six months old. All Captain Gunter's bulls have gone out—Grand Duke of Wetherby to Mr. Sheldon, and Duke of Clarence to Mr. Bell, of Holy Fold, near St. Helens. A second Duke of Wharfdale calf is expected very shortly in this herd from Duchess 77th.

Mr. Thomas Charge, who was the oldest breeder of shorthorns, not excepting Mr. Wiley, died lately, in his ninety-second year. He formed one of the celebrated quartet who each bought a leg of the 1000-guinea Comet, at Ketton, in 1810. In his heyday he used the Collings bulls very extensively, and his name was well known in connection with Dalton Duke, The Grey Bull, and Western Comet (one of the earliest and best bulls in Cumberland and Westmorland); but his stock did not keep up their character, and at his sale before 1828 the highest price was only £50. The Lizzy tribe had its origin in his herd, and many of his best things went to Mr. Coppinger's, in Ireland. There is an offshoot of the Lizzy tribe, called "Charge's Duchesses," in Yorkshire, but it has not done much. The last time we saw the old man was at Mr. Wetherell's sale, in 1859, where two generations looked upon him with no small respect for the part he bore on the Comet day. From Scotland, we hear that Mr. Milne's Prince Louis, a purchase from Lord Kinnaird, at Stirling, has beaten all the bulls at Kintore; and that Mr. Balfour's shorthorns, both bulls and oxen, have taken all the prizes open to them at the Haddington Show

The most remarkable bullock-sale of the last three or four months, in Scotland, was that of twelve of Mr. Harris's prize crossbred three-year-olds, at the Forres Fat Show, for £48 each, to Mr. Skinner, a butcher in Aberdeen, who sent them all to London. Mr. Harris retains a pure poll, which will, it is said, be very dangerous to Mr. M'Combie and all the crack Angus breeders at fat shows to come. For the first time, the Highland Society will give their fat prizes in money instead of medals, at Inverness. As a remarkable instance of what unpromising bullocks may do, it is only eighteen months since Mr. Crawfurd, a Perth cattle-dealer, bought an Irish poll bullock, among a lot of twenty two-year-olds, which only averaged £10 17s. 6d. He went ahead of the rest so completely, when he was put up to feed, that his owner "sent him along with cake and corn," made him so good that he was exhibited for a charity in Perth, and then sold him to a butcher in the town for 76s. a cwt., or about £55 for 15½ cwt. clean, thus leaving some £44 for eighteen months' keep.

The foreign trade to Leith began last week, with about one hundred Holstein bullocks—many of them very useful ones—as well as 600 Merino sheep, and the whole went on, as usual, to the Glasgow market. The bullocks, "some of them as old as a man," and well accustomed to ploughing, have been making from £18 to £26; and equally-venerable sheep from 22s. to 29s. Fat cattle are coming out very sparingly in Scotland, as, owing to the dry summer of '64, the stocks had a great deal of lee-way to make up, and the low price of grain, of which they seem to be getting all sorts by turn, or mixed, induces the farmers to hold hard. In fact, farmers, both in England, Ireland, and Scotland, find it now most profitable not to send their corn to market in sacks, but to make it walk there in the shape of beef. Notwithstanding the high prices which Cheviots made at Falkirk last autumn, in nine cases out of ten the best wedder lots have paid remarkably well, and left a shilling a week, despite the murrain, in their owners' hands. The turnips, contrary to expectation, have proved more than an average crop throughout Scotland; and, as a proof of it, a flock of 470 three-parts-bred wedders were sold last week, near Edinburgh, to the London market at 66s. apiece, of which their skins brought back 13s.

In consequence of the feeders selling off their beasts fat as two-year-olds, the supply of homebred stores in Aberdeenshire and the counties north of it is becoming every year more and more scanty. No less than seven thousand crossbreds, calves and to three-year-olds, have been sent up north from Falkirk and the other leading fairs between September and February; and even then the jobbers were obliged to go into the heart of England for them. A few days since a score of "the white faces" were in Ellon market. "Steam is now the Highland drover," as their buyer only left Aberdeenshire on the Wednesday night, and had the cattle back with him from Herefordshire by the same time on Saturday.

The Holland cattle, of which the Messrs. Swan sold about 5000 last year in the Edinburgh market—principally to the Forfarshire, Fife, and Lothian farmers—have proved well at from 5 cwt. to 6½ cwt., in those cases where they came there direct by sea, and not viâ London and Hull. Still, unless they have a recurrence of the '64 drought, it is hardly likely that the Dutchmen will spare us so many again. Mr. Harvey, of Glasgow, is so pleased with the Dutch cows that he is going to try fifty of them among his 1700 shorthorns and Ayrshires. It is quite expected that when the ice breaks a Denmark beast trade will be opened up with Scotland, thanks to the new steam communication between Copenhagen and Leith. Still, the feeders of good crossbreds, either in cattle or sheep, have nothing to fear, as the first-class butchers will not look at "the foreigners."

AUSTRALIA

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 25, 1865.

In despair at utterly lacking something sensational—for we can hardly flatter ourselves that Victorian politics can create much sensation in the world's metropolis—I was just putting pen to paper to begin and chronicle the somewhat (to us, at least) important domestic details of the week, when the very climax of sensationalism arrived in the person of Captain Semmes. Beyond stating that the famous sea-rover is actually in our waters, having steamed in just before dark, there is nothing very much to communicate beyond the name of the vessel and her build. In these waters she is an old acquaintance of a year, as the Shenandoah, formerly the Sea King, she arrived as a transport with troops for Auckland. There New Zealand she steamed to China, and returned home, where she appears to have been authorised by the Confederate Government to purchase a fast privateer vessel of some 1200 tons burden and 800 tons register, carrying eight guns, and evidently in every respect, on her first arrival here is fifty-two days sufficiently shows. It seems, however, that she has been doing some awkward business on the way out, as her tracks nearly coincide with the tracks of two vessels supposed to have been run on fire off Trista d'Acunha, and she confesses to having boarded eleven vessels in her seven weeks' trip; but here she will find but poor pickings. The American flag is a rare visitant in our seas; except a few floating some timber-laden vessels, there seldom is one to whaler; and she will probably make tracks, after coaling, for her old cruising-ground off China and the Indian seas, where a fat prize awaits her.

I have said that, except the arrival of the Western Viking, there has been nothing sensational to record; but there has been plenty of deep and grateful sentiment towards our beloved mother for timely aid in need—and children, we all can say so generously, for we were only demanding our rights, but so wisely. The removal of the last ground for serious dissatisfaction between England and Victoria is the lifting of an incubus from every loyal breast; and out here every breast is loyal. Should it be otherwise, it will not be owing to the liberal promptings of some of the English journals, who see in every indication of spirit a wish to run away.

Parliament having reassembled on the 17th inst., after the Christmas holidays, the Land Bill was passed through its remaining stages, and transmitted to the Upper House, where it was read a first time last night. There is a very strong belief that it will be rejected by the council, as its provisions differ so very little from those of the measures that have hitherto been passed into law, and have found practically very little favour. The Bill for the Treasurer (Mr. Verdon) made its financial statement, from which it appears that the revenue for 1864 was in excess of the expenditure to the amount of £60,000. In the face of this highly prosperous statement, the Ministry have brought in a new tariff, which, should it be accepted by the House—there is not much likelihood of this, however—will have the effect of raising the price of from its present high position as the metropolis of the Southern Hemisphere to that of a second-rate town. The duties are all specific, and the Bill of Victoria is extremely simple, and the duties are levied on a few articles, some of universal and others of very large consumption—such as tea, sugar, coffee, spirits, opium, tobacco, and dried fruits—excise duties, a few other small imposts, and an export duty on gold. From these should the Treasurer select for the year 1865 a revenue of £1,000,000 sterling, the gold duty. The aggregate loss on these items for the present year for estimated at £1,000,000 sterling, and their place be substitutes a list of new duties of the most varied, extensive, and unbearable character. Among the new duties are ground and oilmen's stores of almost every description, on salt, on doors and windows—and the jewellery of every class to be imported, on all carriages, on millinery, on apparel and slops, on musical instruments, on carriages, on saddlery and harness, on hosiery, on boots and shoes, on cabinet goods, on hats and furniture, toys, and a variety of other articles, which are calculated to yield a total sum of £236,000. The Ministerial proposition was received with dismay by the whole community, and will immediately took steps to protest against it. Several meetings of the classes who are affected by the new tariff have been held, and strong condemnatory resolutions have been passed. The debate in the house, adjourned from the 18th, was resumed yesterday evening, and is likely to last another week.

The steam ship London (a woodcut of which recently appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) arrived here, on the 2nd inst., after a rapid passage of sixty-four days from Plymouth. The vessel one of the most remarkable escapes from the perils of the deep which has ever occurred has to be recorded. On the 21st of October, in lat. 24 deg. 8 min. N., and long. 26 deg. W., a sailor fell overboard. Although a heavy sea was running at the time, Mr. Evans, the chief officer, followed the unfortunate man. The crew, got into one of the life-boats to endeavour to rescue the drowning man. After remaining about for some time, they gave up all hope of ever seeing them again. The ship was then worn round, and in consequence of several hours' delay, was hove to. Finding, on leaving that the boat had foundered, resumed his course at nightfall. On the arrival of the vessel here the opinion was freely expressed by many of the passengers that the boat had not foundered, and that tidings of the missing crew would yet be heard. That opinion was realised; for, nine days after the London reached Melbourne, Mr. Harris and his brave companions arrived here in the clipper-ship John Bunyan, they having been picked up after having been in charge of the boat.

The Parliament of New South Wales has reassembled after the elections. The former Speaker was re-elected without opposition. The Ministry is in such a minority, their retention of office is regarded as a waste of the public time.

A chamber of commerce has been established at Port Elizabeth, in South Africa. During the year 98,748 bales of wool, worth £1,481,730, were exported from that port.

One of the Japanese Princes has resolved to erect a sugar-refinery in Japan, and has engaged two skilled Europeans to assist him in carrying out his design.

General Gerlach, the Commander-in-Chief of the Danish army is succeeded by General Meza, who is considerably more advanced age.

According to the census of the kingdom of Italy taken on the 31st of December, 1863, the population amounted to 21,104,985 (11,062,184 males and 11,042,801 females), being an increase of 1,104,985 in two years.

The exportations of Venezuela and Ditna are likely to be followed by an outbreak of Stromboli. Letters from Sicily announce that symptoms of activity in the volcanic mountain have appeared, and that there was a shock of light, rise above it.

The King of Sweden and Prince Oscar are preparing the publication of a collection of poetry, the proceeds of which will be applied for charitable purposes. Baron Beskow will be entrusted with the revision to this collection.

The first turf on the Amsterdam Canal was turned on the 8th inst., at the Sloth-hill, in the parish of Velzen, near the German Ocean, where the proposed sluice will join the sea canal. Communication between the North Sea and Amsterdam for large vessels is through the North Holland Canal from Amsterdam to the Helder—a long and circuitous route. By the new scheme will unite Amsterdam to the North Sea by a canal only fourteen miles long, which at the same time a harbour of refuge will be formed. The waters of land will be reclaimed from the lakes adjoining Amsterdam. The works will be under the direction of Mr. Kinder, the engineer of the Zuyder Zee, Dolder, of Holland, joint engineers to the company.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* in reply to an appeal from a lady—"Now, do give us less politics and more about toilet: what have you now in hairdressing and hats?"—writes:—"I have committed a great hairdresser of the ruisseau school, who says that this winter he has often commenced work at one p.m., so that the lady must remain some ten hours in full toilet, with her hair pinned, bound, stretched, fluttered, bewildered, and generally tortured. Now, as this is impossible, the hairdressing experiments can be had at all ; ladies during the season are obliged to endure them or attend. Well, he declares that you may wear your hair in any fantastic fashion. Some ladies at Court have adopted the classical Grecian style—the hair dragged off the face, and a bunch of clustering ringlets at the back of the head. Others have gone in for a rotten mass of curls, and, with a pretty and little, impertinent, twisting locks round about the ears—baby curls, just beginning life—whilst the mass of hair is dragged off the face to the head, and there studded with flowers, or butterflies, or even gaudy insects."

THE LOCK-OUT IN THE IRON TRADE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BIRMINGHAM, March 14.

Labour and capital are again met on the field of contention. Last autumn we beheld a contest in which the counsels of capital were divided and labour possessed some shadow of right on its side. The strife terminated in the subjection of labour. We are now called to witness another struggle, in which the forces of capital are well massed and organised, and those of labour are less united and less able to bear the expenses of a long engagement than they were at the period referred to. It is scarcely hazardous to foretell the result. The late strike was one of the colliers; the present one is that of the iron workers. The strike of the colliers involved the ironworkers, and the strike of the ironworkers will, if it continue a week longer, involve the colliers. These two sympathetic branches of labour in the Staffordshire coal-fields resemble the Siamese twins in this, that a pinch of misery inflicted runs through the whole body.

This disturbance, second only in importance, should it be perversed to, to that which we have just witnessed, has been characterised with it very suspicious evidences of a determination on the part of the trades combined to carry matters with a high hand and establish a "final struggle" between those two powers of production which is deemed inevitable. One is forcibly reminded of the submission of the Lancashire woman to her husband, "Gon, gotten thee foughten done, or I'll gotten thee foughten to?" Capital has gotten its foughten done for the conflict, and the question of 1s. per ton for wages on puddled iron has a little to do with it as theory with the immediate origin, or abolition with the ultimate designs, of the American war.

To understand aright the cause of the present strike it is necessary to take a brief retrospect of the trade in connection with its peculiar circumstances. Iron, first raised in ore, is smelted into pig, and reduced to "pigs." This process is performed by capitalists termed "pig-masters." The pigs are then converted into bars, and the various bars observed in a wholesale ironmonger's yard. These transformations are performed by capitalists termed "ironmasters." Although this term is applied to pig-masters also, or "puddling masters," they are not known by that name. The bars made from the furnace are called "puddlers," and those who guide the rolling mill are called "rollers." Formerly, in the Staffordshire there has existed in North and South Staffordshire and the north of Worcestershire a trade agreement as to wages, and the alterations in their wages should be regulated by the price of Staffordshire bar-iron, as quoted in the official trade circular. They were to receive 1s. per ton for each £1 per ton rise in bars. This agreement has frequently been made from this practice. For instance, in September, 1863, bar iron was advanced to £7 5s. per ton, and in May, 1864, the quotation of being satisfied with 7s. 6d. per ton, obtained 8s. 6d.; in January, 1864, bar-iron was quoted at £8 10s. per ton, whereupon 10s. per ton. This high price of iron brought France and Belgium into the market as competitors, and consequently in March, 1864, bar-iron just as the rise in cotton goods checked demand abroad, and, consequently, at home. Hence, ironmasters, finding themselves overstocked with which were realised at reduced prices to meet pressing engagements. At the quarterly meeting of the trade in July, 1864, the price of Staffordshire bar-iron was quoted at £8 10s. per ton. The rise in which much iron has been sold at £7 10s. since that period, the price now ruling at £8 per ton, or 10s. per ton less.

Now, it is very clear, all other things being equal, that if in 1864 ironmasters were willing to concede 1s. per ton for every £1 per ton of bar-iron was considered fair, the rise since that time must have warranted them in giving 10s. per ton more than they now offer. This is precisely what has happened, and the masters felt that if they were to produce a reduction in wages equal to the rise they were to be preserved to Staffordshire, a reduction in wages must take place. Consequently, on the 29th of December, they met in Birmingham, and agreed upon a reduction of 1s. per ton per puddles and 10 per cent to mill-men," necessitated by the state of trade. The wages in that part would be 7s. 6d. per ton, and 6s. 9d. per ton in £7 5s. A fair night's notice was given of this change in the rate of payment, which was to take effect on January 16. Many of the smaller masters were quite willing to accept the reduction, numerous meetings were held by the workmen; but what really happened I have not been able to learn, but the reporters were rigidly excluded, and only such resolutions were published as the masters thought proper. It is, however, certain that the men of South Staffordshire submitted to the reduction and those of North Staffordshire did not, but, on the contrary, the Staffordshire shire are only six in number, and the men involved about 5000; though of these there are not more than 1500 connected with the puddlers' union, as the resistance to the masters in the north would not pass to the south. Hence, while the men of South Staffordshire passed at local meetings, there seems not a little probability on the part of the ironmasters that they will not double their offer. Prior to the reduction, they also show a very determined intention to maintain the reduction, and the fact that the ironmasters of North Staffordshire men are acting in opposition to the union; their sets are not to be considered as indicative of the course of the trade, for so that we are driven to conclude that the resolution to uphold the union must be the result of intimidation, and that the men are on a strike at the bidding of that union. The masters, at any rate, are not to be shunned if, seeing through this sham, they endeavour to outwit a plan for compelling them to accept terms which they are unwilling for it, therefore, but for the masters to meet combination with combination. Unfortunately for the masters, the double-handed Nature, had wasted its energies in isolated combats; its forces were beaten in detail by the united power of labour, which was ready to use with its own arms. But now the ironmasters called a general meeting of the trade, and, finding that the men were resolved on a general resistance to the reduction, they proceeded to the question of a lock-out. Of this notice, the workmen were informed on the 28th of February, and the lock-out was to take effect on the 11th.

There are now, therefore, in Staffordshire upwards of 20,000 men without employment. This is a serious state of things, and one that may become worse. If the men hold out for 14 days the lock-out will extend yet further, and, certainly, unless it be complete it is nothing. This is indeed a *Hobson's choice*—*Hobson's choice*—*Hobson's choice*—with somewhat different, I imagine, from that which is proposed for Staffordshire. We have no wish to dwell on the sufferings which at this peculiar juncture may bring disasters to the iron trade of Staffordshire—a trade which, perhaps, is, at this moment, Surely, we are mistaken in supposing that the men of Staffordshire are weak minded enough to allow themselves to be sacrificed to the patriotic feelings towards their country. Their present conduct does not foreshadow it. They are now in the midst of a season of the country more assiduously wrought of late years. Wages have increased, food and clothing have risen in price, the burden of taxation has been transferred to the shoulders of the wealthier classes, the hours of labour have been curtailed, and aids to moral, physical, and intellectual improvement have been placed within their reach. These material advances the ironworkers must know are due to the command held by England over the markets of the world, and due in part, therefore, to their own efforts to exalt the iron trade, which has speedily risen from the fourth or fifth almost to the staple trade of the country. They must also be aware that a continuance of these advantages to them depends upon the maintenance by England of her proud position; and that their present unreasonable attitude, as far as it jeopardises the iron trade, is likely to react upon themselves. The fatal advance in price which took place in 1863 has given an impetus to foreign competition. Belgium, France, Prussia, and Austria, which has damped the inquiry for British iron ever since. The diminished export of bars and rails to New York from this country last year was upwards of 27,000 tons as compared with 1863. France not only supplies herself with railroad bars, plates, &c., but joins Belgium to compete with us in Continental markets. In order to accommodate his prices to this state of things, the Staffordshire ironmaster must reduce his wages: the puddlers and mill-men admit that he must, and yet they choose this critical juncture to back their bridled union against the master, and appear to be ready enough to abandon their country and proceed with the Americas agents who are busily tempting them, even to open advertisements, offering high iron found in the Northern States, and enable America to keep Staffordshire "beaten" out of the New York market. It is, I repeat, a serious thing to refuse work to some 6000 for the necessity of which there is no apparent reason, and to put some £15,000 a week out of the £8,000, the human cannot attach to the masters, who merely act in self-defence. But the men are not to blame for this agitation, as their own ends. A little filth will muddy a large pool, and so it is in this case.

It was stated by *Roland's Iron Circular* that if men from the south could be induced to emigrate, to remove from the North Staffordshire works, the lock-out should cease; but the men appear to be averse to fly in the face of the union," in this matter. Other propositions have also failed. The men have some idea that the masters will make their abandonment of the union the passport to renewed work. To this they would not agree; but there is reason that I can see why the men should not be re-employed on their giving a written promise to do so. This is the position of affairs in North Staffordshire men.

It will be asked what is the position of the masters. In reply, I would state that while they hold together they are invincible. The men cannot hold out for ever, and the masters can wait the trial. They know there are contracts on hand which cannot be completed; consequences that must arise, and that many of the masters are too weak to hold out long. On this knowledge they presume. The masters, it may be presumed, are not to be duped; the great capitalists are well aware that they have no right to call upon many men of small means to act with them unless they are prepared, either themselves or by means of their bankers, to meet their engagements for them. Whether the union really will extend so far I know not; but if it fail to do so it will be to its cost.

As to the funds in the hands of the men, they must be small and in no way able to meet the claims that will be created by their action. They were much reduced during the colliers' strike last autumn. It is stated that that subscription amounted to a million sterling from Staffordshire coal-fields to those of South Wales; and the inference is that the ironworkers have not had the same unbridled aid. Even immediate neighborhood can afford the means for a very brief strife only; but, of course, throughout the country at large the sympathy is, to some months may be wasted. Much now depends upon the issue of the meeting of the delegates in London, and it is to be hoped that measures will be adopted for putting an end to this contest. I cannot but think that a peaceful issue would be facilitated were both parties to meet in the Council Chamber of Queen Street's breeds suspicion. It may be that the men of South Staffordshire are acting in good faith, but I am unable to know their meaning from the resolves that are vague, they believe the worst, and the two parties are kept aloof. The men, I am informed, are not of course it would not suit the delegates to let it go—it is my impression that the lockout would cease at once; but, as both go moving on in the dark, advantage will be taken of their mutual ignorance by those who desire to keep them apart. About 600 persons are said to be out of work in the iron trade, and the prospect of depriving about 200,000 people of their daily bread. Is the contemplation of the misery they are about to produce a matter of indifference? There is no ironmaster here mess on the part of the men, none on that of the masters. The masters I believe, are willing to meet at least to unite in a lock-out, and would break it up on any pretext. The majority of the men know and feel this, and yet they are bound or by a spell.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

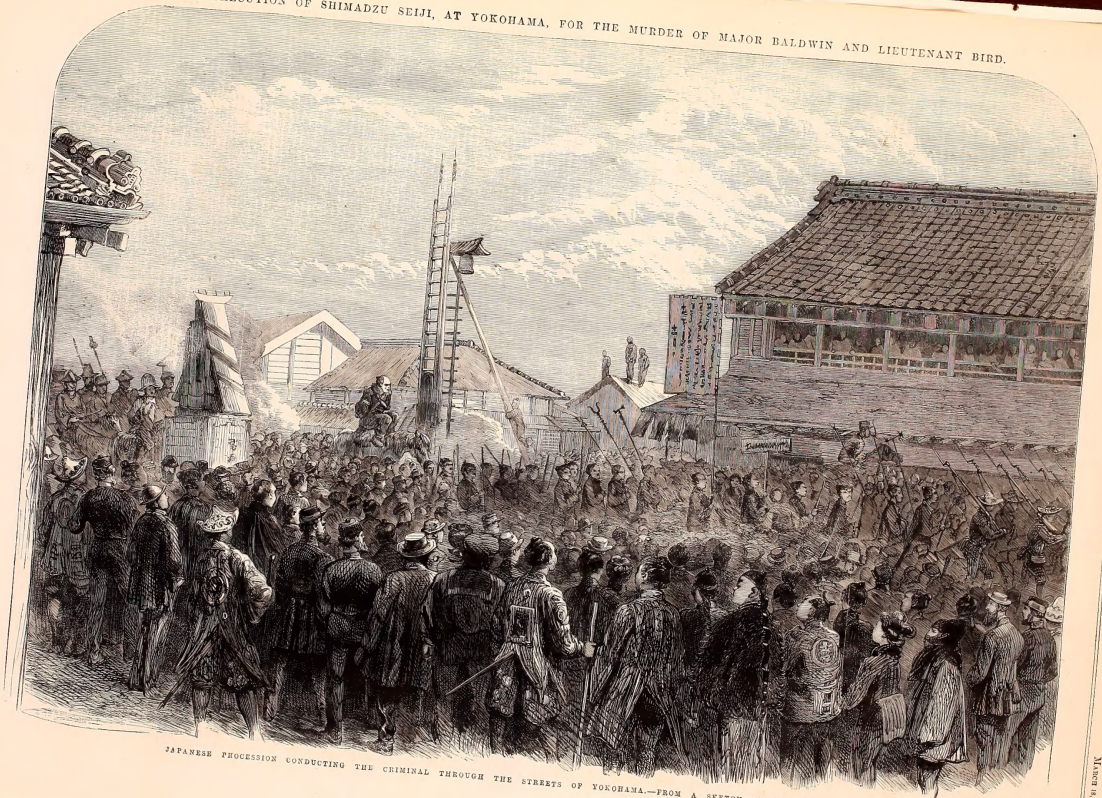
Messrs. Balfour Stewart and P. G. Tait have recently published a treatise on heat, which has been set by professor Tait's recent researches on the dynamical theory of heat, and which is devoted exclusively to the discussion of energy, they have made many discoveries in connection with the phenomena from a wooden disk, on account of the velocity of its rotation in the open air and in vacuo, as tested by a delicate thermo-electric pile and galvanometer. A sensible effect was produced upon the galvanometer when the disk was rotated in vacuo, although there was no heat, but only radiation, and not in currents of air impinging upon the pile. Upon the disk being rotated in the open air, there was a considerable increase in temperature 0·79 deg. The effect produced in vacuo, and that when the disk was rotated in the open air, appeared to be an increase in temperature of the disk of 1·3 deg. Fahr. The experiments are to be continued and further results communicated to the society.

Mr. Revel Edwards, secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the receipt of his application of Mr. Graham's process, dialysis, to the detection of poisons, and the separation of mineral poisons from organic substances of poisons, due to the presence of fatty matters and albuminoser matters, which have hitherto prevented the employment of chemical discovery and possession, which determine the presence of organic alkalies in the liquid to be tested.

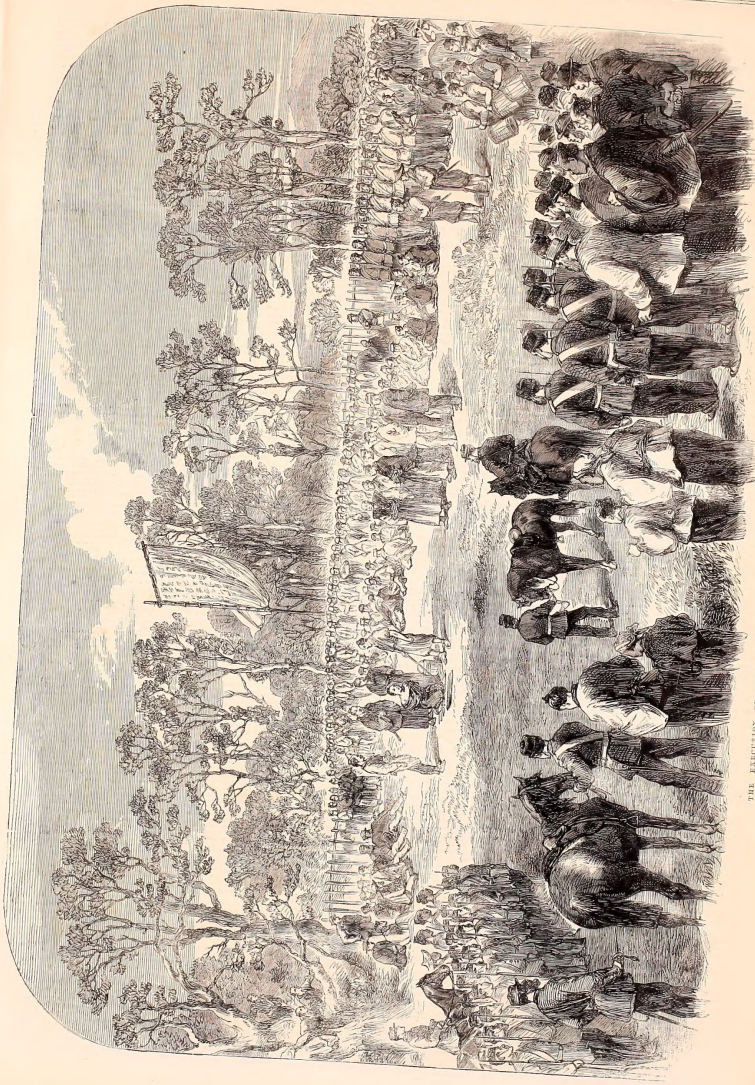
Sir Roderick I. Murchison has contributed to the last number of the Geological Journal a memoir on the Laurentian series of Bohalia, Russia, and Canada, in which he reminds geologists that these same rocks were by Logan, who regarded them as metamorphic, and very carefully and completely severed from all palæozoic rocks. Now, however, he states that the Laurentian rocks of Canada are included, since the discovery of Capital Eozoon canadense, "one of the lowest forms of animals in the lowest known sedimentary rocks." Sir Roderick also states that the Laurentian rocks of W. A. Sanford has found the Eozoin in the green serpentinous limestone of the Grenville range, on the Ottawa, Canada. N. Y. Observer, N. Y. Observer number the Rev. O. Fisher describes, with the aid of an engraving, a sudden sinking of the land in the Valley of Cashmere, in 1865, which carried into silent ruin—five yards in circumference, or more—the city of Sirinagur, and left in its place a lake of unfathomable depth. He attributes the event to the sudden withdrawal of beneath the soil, the coal seat of which had been disturbed by the drought of water, consequent to the boring for artesian wells in the neighbourhood.

We have received a communication from Mr. L. S. Casella respecting the double scale now frequently placed on thermometers; the index erroneously that the scale could be read to 1/10th of a degree. That for the scale of 1/10th of a degree has been determined for the scale of 1/10th of a degree, but for the scale of 1/5th of a degree it is equal to 20·2016 millimetres; being always at 0 deg. and 100 deg. Cent. Mr. Casella considers that the ground of the scale of 10 inches into 762 millimetres is incorrect in one of the scales, in consequence of each of the scales having been constructed from a different standard. Mr. Casella also adverts to errors frequently made in converting the readings of thermometers from one scale to another, and when they are made changing the temperature of the scale. The correct way, he says, "is to reduce the millimetres to the scale of the instrument, and then to convert them into degrees by the tables given at p. 747 of Regnault's 'Elements de Physique.' The French value can be obtained from the conversion table. Thus, at a temperature of 0 deg. Cent. and a barometer of 29·25 inches, the correction for temperature is minus 0·80, hence the reduced reading is 29·445, and the equivalent in millimetres is 747·8 millimetres.

Professor Plücker has communicated to the Royal Society a continued paper on the action of magnets on flame. Infinite space is considered either as consisting of points or traversed by planes. He considers that it may as well be regarded as filled with lines. According to the double theory such lines he thinks that there may be a double construction of space. In the first construction space is supposed to be filled with lines, which, in themselves consisting of points. This constitution is admitted when, in space, we imagine a system of rectilinear axes, and each of these regarded in the second construction, infinite space may likewise be regarded as filled with lines, the right lines, for instance, which connect the point of a sphere with its centre. The existence of the former theory, Professor Plücker says, is proved by the discoveries of Faraday and other researches on solar physics, the subject of their communication being the behaviour of sun spots with regard to increase and diminution. They have diligently compared the behaviour of various series of groups of these spots with the position of Mercury, Venus, and Jupiter, at the same date. Among the deductions from their observations the following is remarkable. The behaviour of sun spots is indicated by something from without; and from the nature of this behaviour it appears that this influence travels faster than the earth in its orbit round the sun. It appears to be determined by the position of Venus in such a manner that a spot seems to be approaching the sun's equation and breaks out and increase as it recedes from the sun's equation. The authors do not mean to convey the idea that Venus is the cause of the two-yearly period of sun spots.



JAPANESE PROCESSION CONDUCTING THE CRIMINAL THROUGH THE STREETS OF YOKOHAMA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE EXECUTION OF SHIMADZU SEIZI.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 281.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF MR. MADOX BROWN'S WORKS.

Mr. F. Madox Brown is a painter who, though probably little known to many frequenters of the London picture displays, possesses genuine originality and remarkably-varied capabilities. The hundred or so pictures, sketches, and drawings by this painter now on view at the Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, have the biographic character of such aggregations of a life's labour in an eminent degree, while their merits and faults are alike unusually instructive.

There are pictures here painted some twenty years ago, particularly an illustration of Byron's Parisina, which show very creditable mastery over the Rembrandtesque chiaroscuro, texture, and handling, which were so much in vogue from the days of Reynolds till that period. Then there are works indicating the various results of art-studentship in Belgium, under Baron Wappers; in the ateliers of Paris—witness the illustration of "Manfred;" and at Rome—see "Our Ladye of Good Children." The finely-composed and intensely-dramatic cartoon here called "Willelmus Conquistator," exhibited at Westminster Hall, was originally executed at Paris. The painter's largest and most elaborate work, "Chaucer at the Court of Edward III.," was commenced in Rome in 1845. But we need not dwell upon a picture that is the best known of the artits's works.

Other important pictures which, having been previously exhibited, we must be excused from noticing under the present pressure on our space, are, in order of time, "Lear and Cordelia," "The Pretty Baa-Lambs," "Jesus Washes Peter's Feet," "English Autumn Afternoon," and "The Last of England."

It seems to us that—constant only in inconstancy—the desire for change of subject, aim, vehicle, everything, has been prejudicial to the whole career of this artist, and has prevented his developing into a really great historical painter. Certain it is, that about the period of the rise of pre-Raphaelitism he entertained views "very much in harmony" with the innovators, and his works have since shown every peculiarity in every direction which have been noticeable in theirs. Indeed, according to the dates given in his catalogue of the formation of his new views, Mr. Madox Brown might probably prove to be the originator of that revival or heresy which has made so many more converts among literary men than among artists. Is it because, as Dr. Johnson says, the best things are always to be said on the wrong side? The painter's views of the proper mode of treatment in various departments of art are illustrated in the better-known pictures already named, and also in some others too representative to be overlooked, particularly the "Death of Sir Tristram," "The Hayfield," the portrait of Mr. Leathart, and "Elijah and the Widow's Son."

But the picture of "Work," as it is the last, so is it the most elaborate and important of the artist's efforts. Bravo! Mr. Brown, we would at once exclaim for the boldness of representing as your principal hero that potent agent in the work of British civilisation, the excavator, or "navvy." We agree that he is at least as worthy of the powers of an English painter as the fisherman of the Adriatic, the peasant of the Campagna, or the Neapolitan lazzarone. We would applaud, also, the variously suggestive, and by no means squeamish, way in which the theme "Work" is illustrated, positively and negatively—in social and religious workers, in brain-workers as well as physical labourers; in haymakers out of work; in the London Pariah and young Bohemian who have never been taught to work; in the over-worked eldest girl of a motherless family; and in the young lady too rich to work, and in others with unemployed capacities for work. We should have explained before that the scene is in the high street of Hampstead. Some excavations there gave the painter the first idea of his picture, and his characters are to be understood as the passers-by or loiterers on the occasion. We applaud, we repeat, this honest effort to represent the actualities of our workaday life; but the *vraisemblance* is diminished by the sense of overcrowding which pursues one throughout—an effect increased by the want of the relief of aerial perspective. The artist has fallen into that frequent violation of esthetic law—attempting too much. Then the picture has the shortcoming, inevitable in all didactic painting, of requiring written exposition. But the question which will raise most discussion is, whether the artist has or has not successfully exemplified any new method of treating light. For our part, we beg to dispute altogether his assumption that any "old system of making one kind of light serve for all the beautiful varieties under heaven" has ever existed. In generalising schools, especially in the vast mass of interior scenes, light, like everything else, has been treated somewhat in the abstract. But it is impossible to conceive that, with all the wealth of natural truth and beauty in the art of six centuries, there should have been a total insensibility to the beautiful varieties of light. What of the silvery daylight of Veronese, the afternoon glow of Titian, and the sunset glory of Giorgione? Did not Claude, to use even Mr. Ruskin's expression, "set the sun in the heavens," and have not the Dutch painters, Hobbema and De Hooghe, Ruysdael, and Cuyp, and a hundred others, painted the effects of light under all conditions? Had Constable and Turner, and a score more English, and have Rosa Bonheur and several other French, painters but one system of light? Surely they had and have many "systems." But what the pre-Raphaelites have done is simply this—to dwell upon certain secondary phenomena of light to the point of exaggeration, to the ignoring of unsophisticated perceptions, and to the exclusion of common-sense. And this, we regret to say, appears to us the chief fault of the picture under notice. Even for a July noontide sun on a clear day the lights are too yellow and "juicy" and the foreground shadows too blue or black. The complementary colour theory is carried too far. The scale of Nature's light is infinitely more extensive than that of the artist's, and any attempt to match Nature, portion by portion, with pigments of irregularly unequal relative value must result in the lack of that matchless harmony which is the prime attribute of the painter's great prototype. It is, in fine, a golden rule in art, admitting of very rare exceptions, that what *looks* wrong *is* wrong, and cannot be set right by argument. In justice, we must add that there are innumerable merits and beauties of detail well deserving study in this picture.

The Queen has made choice of a design for an equestrian statue by Mr. John Steel, her Majesty's sculptor for Scotland, for the Scottish National Memorial to the late Prince Consort. The site approved for the memorial is the level ground of the Queen's Park, behind Holyrood Palace.

The executive of the Dublin International Exhibition have received an official intimation that the Prince of Wales will open the exhibition on the 9th of May.

Mr. John Lewis was yesterday week elected a Royal Academician.

The competitive designs for the O'Connell Monument are on view in the City Hall, Dublin. Some of the designs are said to be excellent. Messrs. Foley and M'Dowell are conspicuous by their absence.

In regard to the London Palace of Justice, there is little of historic interest in danger of demolition on the site advocated by the Government. As Temple Bar is to be allowed to remain for a time, and the Government has promised to provide some means for crossing Fleet-street from the Temple in front of the new courts, either by a bridge or a tunnel, it has been proposed that Temple Bar should be utilised by being converted into a bridge for foot passengers, which could be done at small expense. The new palace will be a place of general public resort, and as soon as the walls begin to rise we shall urge the peculiar suitability of a series of paintings illustrative of Justice for their decoration. But, to avoid long delays in their execution, such as we have seen at Westminster, and which might more seriously interfere with public business, we should advise the adoption of the Continental system of masters and staffs of scholars working together—the former preparing the coloured designs, and the latter, for the most part, executing them. What an opportunity would thus be afforded for obtaining a grand epic of educational art, and of developing a great national school of mural painting which should elevate at once British art and public taste!

Mr. Phillip's celebrated picture of "The House of Commons in 1860," exhibited at the Royal Academy the season before last, is on view at Messrs. Moore, M'Queen, and Co.'s, Fenchurch-street. A large engraving of the picture is to be executed by Mr. T. O. Barlow.

Additional prizes are offered to art-workmen by the Society of Arts for reproductions from the same models, with some few exceptions, as those proposed for imitation in the last competition.

For the celebrated picture, "The Light of the World," Mr. Holman Hunt executed a small preliminary oil study, which he afterwards finished as a second version, the only difference, however, being that it preserved his original intention of representing a somewhat clearer effect, as of a later hour in the morning. This small picture, which had been exhibited and sold in America, has found its way back to this country, attracted, like many other works of art since the commencement of the war, by the magnetism of gold. And here it has been engraved in line on copper by Mr. Ridgway, and just published by Messrs. Gambart and Co. Engraving in pure line is almost extinct among us, but its advantages as a medium for conveying the higher qualities of art are here so distinctly shown that we have no doubt this small but very admirable plate will enjoy a large share of popularity.

An interesting collection of Chinese objects of rare beauty and great value, formed by Captain Negroni, of the French army, is this day exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and will be visible for some time. The objects were mostly taken from the Summer Palace at Pekin, and are stated to be worth over £300,000.

The statue of Hercules, lately discovered at Rome, is to be known in future as the "Mastai Hercules," in honour of the Pope.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Artemus Ward His Book. (John Camden Hotten.) The grimness of American humour is conspicuous in the remark attributed to President Lincoln when, not long after his election, he was afflicted with smallpox or some similar disease; "now," said he, stretching out his huge hand, with a sardonic smile, "I shall be able to give everybody something." American humour, moreover, is remarkable for breadth, for exaggeration, for vulgarity, and for profanity. The last characteristic is traced by Mr. Hotten, in the preface to "Artemus Ward," to a very probable origin. He considers it to have resulted from the practice in which the Puritans indulged of mingling the sacred with the secular, the words of Scripture with the customs of common life. This comic profanity has spread (not in America only) from the pulpit to the exhibition-hall, the lecture-room, and the "funny" periodical. American humour, in the written or printed form, is further intensified (or not, as you please) by misspelling and by the substitution of numerals for certain words. This trick, whereby a quaint effect is gained, is not unfamiliar to Englishmen, but with Americans it seems to be indispensable. Fair samples of American humour of all kinds are to be found in "Artemus Ward." "Artemus Ward" is, of course, a mere writing name, but he who has adopted it is a type of a large class of Americans, and his biography, sketched in Mr. Hotten's preface, gives a graphic picture of the methods adopted by versatile Americans to secure the "almighty dollar." "Artemus" writes his "book" in the character of a wax-showman, and a few specimens of his style will probably be found amusing. On a certain occasion, during his travels with his show, he "got swampt in the exterior of New York State, one dark and stormy night," when he observed in the distance "the gleams of a taller candle." Thereupon he says, "tiein a hornet's nest to my off hoss's tail, to kinder encourage him, I soon reached the place." The place turns out to be a settlement of Shakers, "the strangest religious sex," remarks Artemus, "I ever met." The Shakers appear to dress oddly, if Artemus has any ground for saying "a solum female, lookin somewhat like a last year's bean-pole stuck into a long meal-bag, cum in and axed me was I athurst, and did I hunger," and for addressing Elder Uriah in the words, "If I may be so bold, kind Sir, what's the price of that pecooler kind of weskit you wear, incloodin trimmins?" The "religious exercises" are thus spoken of:—"The Shakers axed me to go to their meetin, as they was to have sarvices that mornin; so I put on a clean biled rag and went. The meetin house was as neat as a pin. The floor was white as chalk and smooth as glass. The Shakers was all on hand, in clean weskits and meal-bags, ranged on the floor like milingtery companies, the mails on one side of the room and the females on tother. They commenst clappin their hands and singin and dancin. They danced kinder slow at fust; but as they got warmed up they shaved it down very brisk, I tell you. Elder Uriah, in partickler, exhiberted a right smart chance of spryness in his legs, considerin his time of life, and as he cum a dubble shuffle near where I sot I rewarded him with a approvin smile, and sed, 'Hunky, boy! Go it, my gay and festiv cuss!'" Artemus falls in with the "noble savage," but he declares "Injins is pizin, whar ever found." He continues:—"They sed I was their brother, & wantid for to smoke the Calomel of Peace with me. They then stole my jerkt beef, blankits, etsettery, skalpt my orgin grinder, and scooted with a Wild Hoop. Durin the Cheaf's techin speech he said he shoold meet me in the Happy Huntin Grounds. If he duz thare will be a fite." He "pores 4th" his "indignashun" against Salt Lake City, and describes his interview with Mr. Brigham Young thus:—"My desire was to exhibit my grate show in Salt Lake City, so I called on Brigham Yung, the grate mogull among the mormins, and axed his permishun to pitch my tent and onfurl my banner to the jintle breezis. He lookt at me in a austere manner for a few minits, and sed, 'Do you bleeve in Solomon, Saint Paul, the immaculateness of the Mormin Church, and the Latter-day Revelashuns?' Sez I, 'I'm on it!' I make it a pint to git along plesunt, tho I didn't know what under the Son the old feller was drivin at. He sed I might show. 'You air a marrid man, Mister Yung, I bleeve?' sez I, preparin to rite him sum free parsis. 'I hev eighty wives, Mister Ward. I sertinly am marrid.' 'How do you like it as far as you hev got?' sed I. He sed 'middlin'.' . . . 'Besides these wives you see here, Mister Ward,' said Yung, 'I hav eighty more in varis parts of this consecrated land which air Sealed to me.' . . . His wives fite amung theirselves so much that he has bilt a fitin room for thare speshul benefit. . . . Sumtimes they abooz hisself individooally. They hev pulled the most of his hair out by the roots. . . . When he got eny waze cranky thay'd shut him up in a dark closit, previsly whippin him arter the stile of muthers when thare orfsprings git onruly." Mr. Ward is himself married, and his nervous courtship of Betsy Jane was brought to a close so delicately by the lady that her words deserve to be recorded:—"I won't listen to your noncents no longer. Jes say rite strate out what you're drivin at. If you mean gettin hitched, I'M IN!" Hitched, of course, is the same as "spliced." And so adieu to Mr. Artemus Ward and his American humour.

The Three Watches. By W. G. Wills. (Hurst and Blackett.) The title is taken from the last three chapters of the third (and last) volume. The originality, freshness, and manly vigour exhibited in the first two volumes are extraordinary, and one is charmed both by characters and style; but early in the third volume Bedlamism creeps in, and the conclusion is spoilt by the wildest sensationalism. A little child climbs upon its mother's knee and says, "Mother, what is that mark upon your neck?" The mark is the result of a wound inflicted by the child's father. The gallant seaman, Thomas Frompton, whom we loved and admired through two volumes, becomes a common, low, newspaper murderer, and cuts his wife's throat through jealousy; for, though she recovers, he is no less a murderer; and yet murderer and victim live afterwards affectionately as man and wife, and their child plays with the scar upon his mother's neck!

Fresh Springs of Truth. (Charles Griffin.) This is a book dedicated "ad majorem gloriam Dei," and written with the object of strengthening weak brethren whose faith is made to waver by the startling progress of modern science and the bold attitude of modern criticism. We can offer no opinion as to the success which the writer is likely to meet with; but, as he evidently is desirous to employ rather than exclude reason in his consideration of difficulties, he is entitled to respectful attention.

Woman's Work in the Church. By John Malcolm Ludlow. (Strahan.) Some portion of this work has already appeared in print. It is a sort of collection of "Historical Notes on Deaconesses and Sisterhoods," and we commend it to those—and they are many besides Christian women—whom its subject concerns.

Clever Stories of Many Nations. By John G. Saxe. Illustrated by W. L. Champney. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A pretty book, elegantly illustrated, containing rhymed versions, in more or less playful style, of more or less familiar legends, classical and other. The illustrations partake of the playful and burlesque style observable in the verses.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE DE MORNY.

Charles Augustus Louis Joseph, Duc de Morny, President of the Corps Législatif of France, an energetic and successful statesman and a devoted adherent of the present French empire, was born, in Paris, in October, 1811, and owed his early education to the care of the Countess de Souza, who held a high post in the Court of Napoleon I., and who attained a creditable position in literature. Morny was afterwards in a scholastic institution conducted by M. Muron, and here he gained many prizes and evinced great aptitude for study. He happened, when a youth, to be brought under the notice of Prince Talleyrand, who, struck with his great intelligence, observed, "This little man will be Minister one day." Morny, as he grew up, became not only remarkable for his talents, but also for the grace and elegance of his manners. After having passed some time in the Staff School, Morny went, in 1832, with the rank of Sous-Lieutenant, into a Lancer regiment, and he, in Africa, served with distinction in the army of the Duke d'Orleans. He, under the orders of the distinguished commander Changarnier, made the campaign of Mascara, and also the first campaign of Constantine, in which he was wounded. He was decorated for saving the life of General Trézel. About the year 1838, M. de Morny retired from military service, and, being possessed of a considerable private fortune, he turned his attention to commercial pursuits, and purchased a large establishment near Clermont, where he carried on the manufacture of beetroot sugar to a great extent. During this period he published a work on the "sugar question," which was so highly approved of that he was elected president of the committee appointed to investigate the subject. In 1842 he began his political life by his election as Deputy from the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and he displayed in the Chamber much aptitude for the elucidation of several commercial questions. He at that time supported the Guizot Cabinet, and belonged to the Progressive-Conservative party. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out, M. de Morny kept aloof from politics for some time; but on being elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Puy-de-Dôme, which he had represented in the Chamber of Deputies, he soon proved himself to be one of the most energetic supporters of the President of the Republic, Louis Napoleon; and France owes to him not a little the fortunate restoration of the second empire. The great act of Morny's political career was the share he took in the coup-d'état of Dec. 2; his previous knowledge and his part in the preparation of it were the natural result of his great devotion to the cause and of the absolute confidence Napoleon placed in him. In carrying out the transaction Morny showed consummate coolness and daring. On the arrest of the chiefs of the democratic party he undertook the post of Minister of the Interior, and signed or countersigned most of the proclamations and decrees by which powerful opponents were either arrested or exiled. On Jan. 23, 1852, he retired from office, in consequence of his generous objection to the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family. He subsequently was returned to the Legislative Assembly for both Ambert and Clermont, and sat for the latter. He succeeded M. Billault as President of the Assembly, in 1854, and continued to hold that distinguished post till his death. The spirit of calmness and reconciliation with which he exercised the functions of President was much appreciated. His eloquent and fascinating mode of address, his thorough good sense, and his known confidential position with his Sovereign, gave De Morny an influence in the Assembly that few succeeding Presidents are likely to possess. M. De Morny went to Russia in 1856, as French Ambassador, to attend the coronation of the present Emperor, Alexander II., and was received with the highest distinction and in the most cordial manner. His sumptuous bearing and his attractive manners soon established him in the good graces of the Russian monarch, his court, and people. He then, also, in St. Petersburg, married the Princess Troubeskoi, who had been educated at the Institution of the Imperial Maids of Honour, and was the daughter of a Russian nobleman of high note. He leazes by her, who survives him, four children. M. De Morny was created a Duke in 1862. During late years the name of the Duke has been associated with many vast undertakings—including railways, canals, mines, credit societies, and other enterprises of a similar nature. He had much to do with founding the Crédit Mobilier; but while engaged in pursuits of this kind, and while holding his high political position, he cultivated his taste for literature and the fine arts. The acquisition of chefs d'œuvre was one of his home occupations most ardently cherished; his gallery of paintings ranks among the best private collections. The Duke was a Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and a member of various other knightly orders. In the Duke the sporting world has lost a conspicuous patron. Of late he had been successful on the turf, to an extent, report says, of paying the expenses of his costly breeding establishment and stables. He had a high opinion of English horses, and would have no one about his stables but Englishmen. On a recent occasion he became a patron of the English Cricket Club at Paris, and was always pro-English in his feelings. He frequently received distinguished British visitors at Paris. His marriage with a Russian lady naturally brought about him some of the more leading subjects of the Czar, with whom he formed a lasting intimacy. The Duke de Morny, after a tedious illness from a complication of disorders, died at Paris on the morning of the 10th inst., having received the sacrament the previous evening, administered by Monsignore Darboy, Archbishop of Paris. The Emperor was at the bedside of his devoted friend and counsellor a few hours before he breathed his last. The remains of the Duke lay in state in the palace of the legislative body, and, after a grand funeral service in the church of the Madeleine, were interred, on the 13th inst., in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise: his obsequies were performed with great ceremony and solemnity, an immense throng of persons of note and rank and of all classes attending. The motto set forth on the Duke's funereal trophies and draperies admirably expressed the guiding principles in life of the deceased statesman—Pro Patria et Imperatore.

THE HON. AND REV. R. G. H. HASTINGS.

The Hon. and Rev. Richard Godolphin Henry Hastings, Rector of Hertingfordbury, Herts, who died at his rectory, on the 10th inst., was the fourth son of Hans-Francis, eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, by his wife, Frances, daughter of the Rev. Richard Chaloner Cobb, Rector of Great Marlow, Bucks, and was uncle of Francis Theophilus Henry, twelfth and present Earl of Huntingdon. He was born March 26, 1820, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1843. He was made Rector of Hertingfordbury in 1847. He married, Nov. 26, 1846, Agnes, sixth daughter of Henry Fynes-Clinton, Esq., of the family of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom, who survives him, he leaves three sons and four daughters.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR S. W. STEEL, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Scudamore Winde Steel, K.C.B., of the Madras army, an Indian officer of long and distinguished service, who died, at his town house, 101, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, on the 11th inst., was the son of Daniel Steel, Esq., barrister-at-law, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Scudamore Winde, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of Jamaica. He was born in 1769, and entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company in 1806, between which period and his last active employment in India, at Burmah, in 1854, occurred an interval of fifty years. He was Assistant Quartermaster-General throughout the Mahratta War; and was present at the reduction of the hill forts in the Gungterry, and at Rajdeho, where he was wounded. He was also at the siege of Mullegaum, and was several times honourably mentioned in despatches. He served as Assistant Quartermaster-General with the field force in Candeish in the years 1819 and 1820, and also acted as Assistant Quartermaster-General throughout the whole of the first Burmese War, from 1824 to 1826, and was engaged in every action and military operation that took place from 1827 to 1833. He was thanked in despatches seven times, and by the Governor-General in Council. He was Deputy Quartermaster-General with the Nagpoor subsidiary force. He also planned the campaign for the reduction of the Coorg Principality, and, as Deputy Quartermaster-General with the head-quarter column, conducted and was present at all the operations which it entailed during the year 1834: he was thanked in the despatches of the Governor General. The year afterwards he was appointed military secretary to the Government of Fort St. George in the military department, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, being the first officer in the Army selected for that important post: he retained it ten years. He also filled other high positions in India. He was made a C.B., July 20, 1838. He was promoted to be Brigadier-General on the Staff in 1849; and in 1852 he was placed in command of the Madras division of the Burmah army, whilst holding which command he was present at the relief of Pegu, in December, 1852. He, in January, 1853, was detached in separate command of the Martaban column to Sounghoo, through a country never before traversed by a disciplined force. He was thanked by the Governor-General. For these services in Burmah he was created, Dec. 19, 1853, a K.C.B. He was specially appointed, in 1854, to command the Pegu division and Martaban provinces, which post he retained until January, 1856. Sir Scudamore was Colonel of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, and was made a Lieutenant-General in 1861. He had also received the Indian medal, with two clasps, and a medal for Burmah. He married Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Read, which lady died in 1849.

COLONEL THE HON. FREDERICK M'ADAM CATHCART.

This able officer and diplomatist, who died, on the 5th inst., at his residence at Leamington, was the fourth son of the distinguished General, William Schaw, tenth Baron and first Earl Cathcart, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq., Governor of New York, and uncle of the first Lord Minto. He was born Oct. 28, 1789; and married, in 1827, Jane, only daughter and heir of Quentin M'Adam, Esq., of Craigengillan, Scotland, whose surname of M'Adam he subsequently assumed in conjunction with his patronymic Cathcart was educated at Eton, and entered the British Army in January, 1805, and served as Aide-de-Camp to his father when he was Commander of the Forces in the expedition to the north of Germany, in 1805 and 1806. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition sent to the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic, to co-operate with the military force of the King of Sweden. He wa present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen, and brought home the despatches announcing the capture of the Danish capital. This service gained him his promotion to the rank of Captain. He afterwards became Attaché and Private Secretary to his father, on the Earl going as Ambassador to Russia, in July, 1812. He, as Attaché, accompanied his father during the campaigns in Germany in 1813 and 1814, and was present

at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipsic, Fere Champenoise, and in the capture of Paris, in March, 1814. He was employed at the head-quarters of the allied army under Marshal Prince Schwartzenburg in 1815. He, in May, 1820, was appointed Secretary to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, and served at that post up to January, 1824, when he was accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort, which diplomatic appointment he held till 1826. He obtained the rank of Colonel Jan. 10, 1837; and was, April 6, 1852, appointed Colonel of the Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayrshire Militia. Alan Frederick, present Earl Cathcart, is the Colonel's nephew.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Rachel Lemage, of Beulah Cottage, Stoke Newington, and of Oxford-terrace, was proved under £12,000 personalty. The will bears date Aug. 11, 1860, and by it she appears not to have any relatives, as the bequests are made to friends and acquaintances and to her tradesmen, and to charitable institutions. To her executors—viz., Edward Fraser, of Craven-street, she leaves £300; John Goodban, of Coutts's Bank and of Brompton, £500; the Rev. T. Baxter Aveling, of Shacklewell, £200; to the wife of her executor Edwin Carpenter, £100. She has devised a freehold estate to Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Walconroun, and to the children of the latter; another freehold to Mrs. Aveling, wife of her executor, and to their children. To Carl Schmitz, a baker, nineteen guineas, for his upright conduct; and liberal bequests to her shoemaker, laundress, and others. To Provitt, a muffin boy, living near Beulah Cottage, ten pounds. The following are the charitable bequests:—To the German Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, London Fever Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, North London Hospital, Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Hospital for Incurables, each £100; Charing-cross Hospital and Stoke Newington Dispensary, £50 each; the Bible Society, £100; Tract Society, £50; Asylum for Fatherless Children, £100; London Missionary Society, £50; New Infant School, Kingsland, 19 gs. The residue of her property she leaves to Mrs. Aveling, Mrs. Maria Fraser, Mrs. Goodban, and Mrs. Nowell, in equal proportions.

The will of Sir Thomas Gage Saunders Sebright, Bart., of Beechwood, near Hatfield, Herts; and Besford Court, Worcestershire, was proved in the London Court on the 28th ult. The personalty was sworn under £45,000; the executors appointed being Miss Octavia Eleanor Saunders Sebright (the testator's sister) and Rear-Admiral Hastings Reginald Yelverton. The will bears date 1851; and a codicil, 1864. Sir Thomas succeeded to the baronetcy in 1846, was twice married, and died at the age of sixty-two. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, now Sir John Gage Saunders Sebright, Bart. The testator has made provision for younger children, to each of whom is secured an annuity of £300, and the residue of the personalty is to be divided equally amongst them.

The will of Joseph Taylor, Esq., of Bishops Stortford, Herts, malt-factor and brewer, was proved in London on the 20th ult., by the executors, John Dobede Taylor and Henry Taylor, the sons. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. He has liberally provided for his sons and daughter. To his son John he has devised his residence and freehold at Bishops Stortford, Windhill, and other estates. To his son Joseph a pecuniary legacy is left. To his son Henry he leaves the brewery business at Saffron Walden. To his son Alfred he leaves the business at Bishops Stortford; to his daughter a farm and other property. The residue he divides equally between his sons John, Henry, and Alfred.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Dr. Hofmann's fourth lecture on the study of chemistry, given on Thursday, the 9th inst., began with experiments accurately demonstrating the composition by volume of the gas ammonia to be three volumes of hydrogen and one volume of nitrogen. He also proved that, when these four volumes were chemically combined, they produced only two volumes of ammonia, in consequence of their condensation. He then dwelt on the advantages of the employment of chemical symbols—such as H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, N for nitrogen, Cl for chlorine, &c.—adducing as examples H Cl, hydrochloric (or muriatic) acid; H^2 O, water: and H^3 N, ammonia. Taking hydrogen as the unit of weight, he next demonstrated the volume weight of hydrochloric acid to be 36·5; of water, 18; and of ammonia, 17. The latter part of the lecture was especially devoted to the exposition of the contrast of the properties of the preceding compounds with those of their elements. Hydrogen loses its inflammability in hydrochloric acid, in water, and in ammonia; oxygen in water is no longer a supporter of combustion; and chlorine loses its bleaching properties when combined with hydrogen. The elements retain their essential characters when only mechanically mixed; but take up new ones when subjected to the power of chemical affinity.

Professor A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., gave the Friday evening discourse on the 10th inst., when, aided by views and diagrams, he considered the geological history of the oldest known rocks—the Upper and Lower Laurentian, and the Huronian, in Canada—and the remarkable discovery in them of the earliest known fossil, the Eozoön. For our knowledge of the character of these rocks we are indebted to the laborious investigations of Sir William Logan, the director of the geological survey of Canada. They have been divided into two unconformable groups—the Upper and Lower Laurentian; and in both divisions zones of limestone occur. In these limestone bands specimens of organic origin were discovered, consisting of layers of calcareous spar and a magnesian silicate. When slices of these specimens were examined microscopically by Drs. Dawson and Carpenter, they were found to consist of the remains of an organism which had grown in large sessile patches, increasing at the surface by the addition of successive layers of irregular chambers, bounded by walls of variable thickness, containing bundles of fine branching tubuli. Dr. Dawson named the animal Eozoön Canadense, and concluded it to be a foraminifer, allied to Carpenteria by its habits of growth, but of more complex structure. It had attained enormous size, and, by the aggregation of individuals, assumed the appearance of a coral reef. The depth of the strata containing them has been computed to be about 23,000 ft., and the superficial extent more than 200,000 square miles in Canada alone. Full details of the subject appear in the *Journal of the Geological Society*. Professor Ramsay considered in detail the physical, chemical, and mechanical questions involved in the subject, concluding with remarks upon the almost inconceivable lapse of time involved in the history of these remains, and the continually increasing evidence of the extreme antiquity of the commencement of life upon the surface of the earth. Sir Roderick Murchison was in the chair.

Professor Marshall, in his eighth lecture on the nervous system, resumed his exposition of the motor functions with the consideration of psychical movements—the combination of mind and matter, which he divided into three kinds—ideational, emotional, and volitional. When sensations are changed into perceptions they become the food of the mind by giving rise to ideas, which are acted upon by attention, memory, association, comparison, analysis, synthesis, and generalisation. Emotions are intellectual sensations, with motional accompaniments, and ideas and emotions are equally motive, reason acting on both. Action in the lowest animals, being brainless, is merely instinctive, reflex, or sensori-motor; but in the higher animals action is found to be more or less psychical in proportion to the size and development of the brain. Laughter was especially commented on, as being a sensori-motor act when produced by tickling, but as a psychical one when occasioned by ludicrous ideas, by emotions, or by the influence of the will (as by actors). Imitation, locomotion, and manipulation are special volitional acts. By the help of large coloured diagrams the parts concerned in these acts were fully described, the cerebrum, or brain, the hemispheres and their convolutions and structure, and the functions of each part discussed, reference being made to evidence based upon experiments and the phenomena of disease. The co-ordination of all our actions, so remarkable in man, was ascribed to the cerebellum, or little brain, which seems to act as a guide in these wonderful psychical movements. Paralysis, due to a portion of the cerebellum being injured or diseased, is a painful evidence of the importance of this regulating and controlling power. All these acts are associated with sensation and dependent on it.

Dr. Hofmann began his fifth lecture on chemistry on Tuesday last, with additional remarks on the distinction between the mechanical mixtures of two elements and their chemical combination, the latter taking place only in fixed definite proportions. He showed that mere mixtures of carbon and sulphur might be formed in various quantities and remain unchanged, and contrasted them with their chemical compound, sulphide of carbon, a colourless liquid. After referring again to the three compounds of hydrogen—hydrochloric acid (H Cl), water (H^2 O), and ammonia (H^3 O)—he proceeded to consider a fourth compound, marsh gas, formed in coal-mines, where its explosive properties produce so many accidents, and by a series of experiments proved it to be composed of four volumes of hydrogen and one of carbon (H^4 C). The compounds of nitrogen with oxygen were next discussed. Nitric acid (aquafortis) was shown by various processes to consist of two volumes of nitrogen and five of oxygen (N^2 O^5) and other combinations, with varying proportions of oxygen were produced by causing nitric acid to act upon tin, silver, copper, and zinc foil.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., Professor Masson, of University College, London, will begin a course of three lectures on "Recent British Philosophy" (as represented by Hamilton, Mill, Whately, Buckle, &c.). On Friday evening, the 24th, Professor Westmacott will give a discourse on "How works of Art should be looked at."

A new journal has been started in Rio de Janeiro, published in the English language, the title of which is the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*.

The portrait of the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, M.P., Finance Minister for India, which appeared in our last Number, was engraved from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

The Swiss journals state that an avalanche of snow, about half a mile in breadth, rolled from the Wiggis, in the neighbourhood of Righi, a few days back, into the valley, 2000 ft. below. The village was untouched, but three farms were swept away, nothing but the stumps of broken trees showing where they had existed. No mention of loss of life is made.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. J., Paris.—The *Palamede Français* for the present month has not yet been delivered.

I. L. B.—The old laws from which you quote have been considerably modified of late years. The present rule on the subject of false moves is as follows:—"If a player be guilty of a false move, by playing a Piece or Pawn of his own to a square to which it cannot be legally moved, or capture an adverse Man by a move which cannot legally be made, he must, at the choice of his adversary, either move his own or take the adverse Man legally, forfeit his turn to move, or play any other Man legally movable which his adversary may select."—"Chess Praxis," p. 19, rule viii.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—1. Your solutions are correct. 2. The key-move of Enigma No. 1444 is, 1. B to Q B 2nd. 3. If we mistake not, mate can be effected in your problem No. 14 by White playing, 1. Q to K R 4th, as well as by 1. Q to K B 4th. Is it not so?

WESTON.—There is nothing whatever problematical in such a position. The line of play is perceptible at a glance.

MAY OF CAIRNSFOOT.—All signatures appended to correct solutions, *which reach us in time*, are inserted in the ordinary list. It is impossible, except in the cases of foreign correspondents, to publish the signatures of those who send correct solutions after the list has appeared. When a correspondent has sent a correct solution and it is not acknowledged, he may always conclude that it either did not come to hand at all, or came too late.

W. M. W., Woolwich-common.—1. They key-moves of Enigma No. 1441 are—1, Kt to K Kt 6th; 2, Q to Q B 3rd (ch). 2. Of the other position you must be good enough to send a diagram.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1097, by Egmond, L.S., Fanny, T. M., Confederate, B. V., Lanfranc, Quidnunc, T. P. C., M. P., Cosmos; I. C., Knaresboro'; W. W. D., I. N. B., Dereven, F. C. S., H. W., Peter, Charley, Asper, D. C. L., George, Liverpoolian, C. W., Julie, A. M., Lobro, Box and Cox, Sally, I. B., Jemmy, W. S. B., Iota, L. H. Lofthouse, Banshee; I. Q., of Hampstead; Old Joe, F.R.S., A. Z., Query, R. B. C.; T., of Dunkirk; Milo, B. Dodd, R. M. E., Sigma, W. C., Etoniensis, Bath Archer, N. B., Clericus, Teddy, St. Botolph, Antony, Delta, Victoria, Knight, Civis, Nereus, Peon; May, of Cairnsfoot; Ladbroke, E. B. C., H. T. K., Gamma, Fosbrooke, S. M. Smythe, Clarendon, T. M. E., Miles, Black Rook, F. D., Ernest, T. Winchester, Kildare, Walpole; C., of Amiens; I. J., Ponder's End; Valentinus, H. E. K., Gulliver, Gil Blas, A. Z., 1865, Dorrington. A Compositor, Little Annie, John Halifax, Cantab; I. N., of Lyons; Dauntless, Southampton, John Gilpin, T. K. L., Publicola, Aurora, Schoolboy, W. Napier, Monitor; R. S., Malines, are correct. All others are wrong.

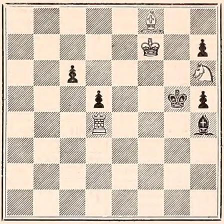
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1098.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 6th	Kt to Q 3rd	3. B to K 8th	Any move.
2. Q to K B 5th (ch)	Kt takes Q	4. Kt mates	

PROBLEM NO. 1099.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following pleasant little Game was played, not long since, at St. Petersburg, between H. S. H. K. N., one of the most promising and distinguished amateurs of Russia, and the well-known player Mr. SCHUMOFF.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (H. S. H. K. N.)	BLACK (Mr. Schumoff.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
7. Kt to K Kt 5th	

(This variation of the Evans's Gambit has somewhat gone out of fashion; which is to be regretted, for it often leads to many lively and instructive positions.)

7.	Castles
8. Kt takes K B P	

(The usual move here is P to K B 4th, and the game then proceeds thus:—

8. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
9. P takes Q P	K Kt takes P
10. P to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P takes Kt
12. B takes Kt	K P takes K B P
13. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd

and the game is in Black's favour.)

8.	R takes Kt
9. B takes R (ch)	K takes B
10. P to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)
11. K to R sq	P to Q 3rd
12. P takes P	P takes P
13. P to Q 4th	

(The attack is maintained with unflagging spirit and great ability.)

13.	P takes P
14. P to K 5th	

(The best play. From this moment, however, the assault is apt to break down, owing to White's want of sufficient pieces in the field.)

14.	Q Kt takes P
15. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Kt to K Kt 3rd
16. Q takes K R P	

(B to K Kt 5th would have been less chivalrous but more effectual. By this valiant capture White lays himself open to the danger of being compelled to exchange Queens, a danger not to be despised considering his inferiority of material.)

16.	Q to Q 4th

(He ought rather, we think, to have forced an exchange of Queens by playing Q to K R 8th.)

17. B to K R 6th	B to K B 4th
18. Q tks K Kt P (ch)	K to K 3rd
19. R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 5th
20. Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to K 4th
21. P to Q B 4th	

(Very well played.)

21.	Q to Q B 3rd
22. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt
23. P takes Kt	P to Q 6th
24. R takes Kt (ch)	B takes R
25. Q R to K sq	

(The finish and precision displayed in the terminating moves of this game would be creditable to the most experienced and proficient of players, and are truly remarkable in an amateur so young and unpractised as the conductor of this attack.)

25.	K to Q 3rd
26. B to K B 4th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
27. R takes B	R to Q sq
28. B to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q Kt 5th
29. Q to Q Kt 2nd (ch)	K to Q R 4th
30. Q to Q R 3rd (ch),	

and mates in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

A lively Skirmish between Messrs. ELDER and PERRIN.—(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt
8. B tks K B P (ch)	K to B sq
9. B takes K Kt	R takes B
10. P takes B	P to K Kt 4th

(The right move; after which, the first player has an uphill battle.)

11. P takes Q P	

(We should have preferred 11. Q to K 6th.)

11.	Kt takes P
12. Q to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 5th
13. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to K sq
14. P takes P	R takes P (ch)
15. K to R sq	Q to K B 3rd
16. P to K B 3rd	R to K R 5th
17. B to Q 2nd	R tks K R P (ch)
18. K takes R	Q to K R 5th (ch)
19. K to Kt 2nd	K to B 2nd
20. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	Kt to K 3rd
21. P to K B 4th	R to K Kt sq (ch)
22. K to B 3rd	Q to Kt 5th

Mate.

An equally smart Affair, between Mr. ELDER and Mr. ROBY.—(*Giuoco Piano.*)

BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 4th	

(R to K sq, or Kt to Q B 3rd, is preferable.)

5.	P to Q 4th

(Better, perhaps, to play B takes P, and, when the adversary answers with 6. P to B 3rd, to retreat the Bishop to K 2nd.)

6. P takes P	Q Kt takes Q Kt P
7. P to Q B 3rd	Q Kt takes Q P
8. P to Q 4th	

(This move would have been more effective before the Q B Pawn was played.)

8.	P takes P
9. P takes P	B to K 2nd
10. R to K sq	Castles
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
12. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
13. B to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd
14. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 5th
15. R takes B	

(This is well conceived, and unlooked for.)

15.	P takes R
16. Q takes P (ch)	K to R sq
17. B to Q Kt sq	Q to K sq
18. Q to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
19. Kt to K 5th	R to K Kt sq
20. Q to K 6th	K to Kt 2nd
21. Kt to K B 7th	P to K R 4th

(He obviously could not take the Kt without losing his Queen.)

22. Q Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q sq
23. B to K R 6th (ch)	

and mate next move.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Horse Guards: R. D. Steuart-Grossett-Muirhead to be Cornet.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet G. C. Childs to be Lieutenant. 4th: E. B. Hawkins to be Cornet. 5th: Lieut. E. Corbett to be Lieutenant.

1st Dragoons: First Class Vet. Surg. F. F. Collins to be Veterinary Surgeon.

8th Hussars: R. Mackenzie to be Cornet.

16th Lancers: W. C. Pullin to be Cornet; Vet. Surg. T. J. Richardson to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Royal Artillery: Staff Assist. Surg. R. Henry to be Assistant Surgeon.

2nd Foot: Major H. Y. R. Werge to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. Thompson to be Major; Lieut. E. L. Hercy to be Captain; Ensign J. Campbell to be Lieutenant; A. Evers to be Ensign. 8th: R. L. Fisher to be Ensign. 10th: Ensign R. S. Burgess to be Lieutenant; N. P. O'Gorman to be Ensign. 16th: Cadet W. F. Riddell to be Ensign. 18th: Staff-Surg. J. H. Lewis to be Surgeon. 21st: Surg. W. Stewart to be Surgeon. 24th: Lieut. E. H. B. Sawbridge to be Captain; Ensign W. T. Much to be Lieutenant. 31st: Capt. E. L. B. Lowry to be Captain. 33rd: Lieut. E. S. Wason to be Adjutant. 34th: Lieut. J. O. Gage to be Adjutant. 35th: Lieut. C. Spurgeon to be Adjutant. 39th: R. T. N. Beasley to be Ensign; Paymaster O. Nicolls to be Paymaster. 41st: Lieut. N. Montgomery to be Instructor of Musketry; Staff Assist. Surg. N. Norris to be Assistant Surgeon. 41st: Capt. H. M. Thompson to be Captain. 48th: Capt. J. R. Lovett to be Major; Lieut. R. Eyre to be Captain; Ensigns W. B. Beatty and J. Talbot to be Lieutenants; Ensign G. A. Lewes to be Ensign. 49th: Lieut. A. D. Fordyce to be Captain; Ensign C. P. Temple to be Lieutenant; W. L. Wreford to be Ensign; Lieut. T. C. Hincks to be Instructor of Musketry. 51st: Lieut. H. Chambers to be Captain; Ensigns R. R. Drought and W. H. Hume to be Lieutenants; Cadet H. C. M. Turnbull and C. E. S. Ruthven to be Ensigns. 60th: Lieuts. G. C. Kelly and M. Tilford to be Captains; Ensigns R. D. Elphinstone and G. L. M'Lean Farmer to be Lieutenants; Cadet W. Forster to be Ensign. 70th: Lieut. W. S. F. Feneran to be Adjutant. 74th: W. Montgomery to be Ensign. 88th: Lieut. L. C. Scott to be Captain. 92nd: Major E. E. Haines to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major F. M'Bean to be Major; Lieut. A. F. Mackay to be Captain; Ensign M. Hope to be Lieutenant; P. F. Robertson to be Ensign.

4th West India Regiment: Ensigns G. M. Marshall and T. V. Biron to be Ensigns.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Lieut. W. C. Nicolson to be Captain.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. J. J. N. Buchanan to be Captain.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg.-Major W. H. Mackintosh, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon-Major; Staff Assist. Surg. F. L. G. Gunn to be Staff Surgeon; Assist. Surg. V. Maher to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions are to take place consequent on the decease of Lieutenant-General B. O. Jones, Colonel 73rd Foot, on Feb. 16, 1865:—Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Colonel 38th Foot, promoted Major-General for distinguished service, to be placed on the fixed establishment of general officers; Brevet Major A. C. K. Lock to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. P. Stuart to be Major.

Lieut.-Cols. J. L. Barrow and J. D. Mein to be Colonels.

Capts. T. E. Anderson and T. H. Salt to be Majors.

ADMIRALTY.

Lieut. R. J. St. Aubyn to be retired Commander.

Mr. W. Herd to be Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet; Mr. J. Dingwall, Mr. J. R. R. Potam, and Mr. W. Hallowell to be First-class Assistant Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet.

The Earl of Clarendon, Earl Stanhope, and Mr. John Walter, M.P., have been elected governors of Wellington College.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée on Monday next, the 20th inst.

Mr. Rumble, the Admiralty inspector of machinery afloat at Sheerness, was acquitted, as our readers are aware, of the charge brought against him of enlisting men for the Confederate service in this country. His conduct in the matter of the Rappahannock appears, notwithstanding, to have given such dissatisfaction to the Lords of the Admiralty that they have removed him from his post and placed him on half pay.

An important addition to the British Navy was made at Woolwich Dockyard, on Tuesday afternoon, by the launch of her Majesty's armour-plated screw corvette Pallas, of six guns and 600-horse power, which was laid down in October, 1863, and has been constructed from the designs and under the personal superintendence of Mr. E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor to the Board of Admiralty. She will be completed for service as a full-rigged ship, and will have a crew of 250 men. The following are the dimensions:—Length between the perpendiculars, 225 ft.; ditto of keel for tonnage, 187 ft. 8 in.; breadth extreme, 50 ft.; ditto, moulded, 48 ft. 1 in.; ditto, for tonnage, 48 ft. 9 in.; depth in hold, 16 ft. 5 in.; height of port, 7 ft. 9 in.; mean draught of water, 21 ft.; burden in tons, 2372 ft. The weight of her 4½ in. armour-plates will be 600 tons, and of her guns 120 tons.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The adjourned general meeting of metropolitan commanding officers took place on Tuesday, at the rooms of the National Rifle Association, Pall-mall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate as to which will be the most eligible site for the forthcoming Easter-Monday volunteer review—Brighton or Dover. Lord Elcho presided. The report of the committee stated that they had duly examined the sites offered at Dover and Brighton, and that, although Dover presented many advantages, yet the distance and the character of the ground, a large portion of which was ploughed land, wholly unfitted for field-day evolutions, were insuperable objections; whilst the character of the ground, as well as the other conveniences connected with Brighton, rendered it, in their opinion, much more eligible; and they therefore recommended that the Easter-Monday volunteer review should, with the sanction of the War Office, this year be held at Brighton. Lord Ranelagh moved the reception and adoption of the report, and that, in accordance therewith, the review take place at Brighton this year. Lord Truro seconded the motion. Viscount Bury moved an amendment in favour of Dover; but, not finding a seconder, it fell to the ground, and the original resolution was carried unanimously.

The second competition in the match for riflemen in Britain, Canada, and India has been fired. Thirty-one squads signified their intention to compete in different parts of the kingdom, being double the number competing in January last. The conditions were 800, 900, and 1000 yards, ten shots at each range, and without "sighting shots;" the winners to be decided by the highest two scores out of four competitions, of which the next takes place in April. The weather happened to be stormy, especially in Scotland, where sleet and wind prevented any good scores being made. The best shooting was made in Lancashire, by members of the Altcar and Barton Moss clubs. The following are the highest scores on this occasion (120 marks being the total possible):—Captain Heaton, Manchester, 108; Mr. Fletcher, Liverpool, 107; Lieutenant-Colonel Halford, Leicester, 106; Mr. Miller, Bristol, 105; Lord Bolton, Bolton Castle, 103; Captain Maxwell, Liverpool, 102; Mr. Halsall, Manchester, 99; Mr. E. Cunliffe, Manchester, and Mr. Sproft, Liverpool, 98; Captain Field, Middlesex, 97; Captain Fenton, Manchester, 96; Mr. Formby, Liverpool, 95. One squad of five Manchester men made 488 marks, or an average of 97·6 per man.

The regimental challenge cup presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe to be competed for by the marksmen only of the 33d Lancashire (2nd Manchester) was shot for last Saturday, on the range of the regiment at Astley. Colour-Sergeant Smith won the cup.

The construction of railways throughout Portugal and Spain is rapidly developing the resources of the Peninsula, and the rise of the Portuguese International Exhibition at Oporto is indicative of its progress. The Oporto Crystal Palace, now close on completion, will be opened, on Aug. 21 next, as a Grand International Exhibition, by the King of Portugal, who is president of the institution. It is a permanent building, constructed of masonry, ironwork, and glass; and, in addition to the exhibition of works of industry and art, it will comprise a music-hall, picture-gallery, school of arts and sciences, and museum. The building is 362 ft. long by 220 ft. wide, with annexe buildings, and is beautifully situated in ornamental gardens on the heights of Oporto, near the mouth of the River Douro, where it commands views of rare picturesque beauty. The building has been constructed from the plans of Mr. F. W. Shields, C.E.; the decoration of the interior is by Mr. Owen Jones; and the contractors for the ironwork are Messrs. Ormerod, Grierson, and Co., of Manchester. Arrangements are being made for the conveyance of works for exhibition from the principal seats of manufacture and art in Europe.

A Parliamentary return recently issued gives various particulars relative to the proposed new courts, offices, and buildings. It seems that the buildings in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, used now for the Registrars in Chancery, the Registrar in Lunacy, and the officers of patents, are to be transferred to the commissioners. The return of the courts and offices to be made available for other public purposes, or of which the rental is at present defrayed out of public moneys for buildings in the occupation of legal departments to be hereafter accommodated in the new buildings, is as follows:—The west side of Westminster Hall, now used as the Courts of Common Law, Equity, Probate, and Divorce; Temple and Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, used for the offices of the Common Law Courts; Doctors' Commons, Great Knight Rider-street, used as offices of the Courts of Probate and Divorce; Doctors' Commons, Godliman-street, assigned to the Admiralty Registry; Rolls-yard, assigned to the Rolls House and offices; Rolls-garden, used as the chambers of the common-law judges; Nos. 33 and 34, Lincoln's Inn-fields, used as Insolvent Debtors' Courts and Land Registration Offices; and 7, Lancaster-place, employed as the Registry of Deeds by Married Women.

The Tithe Commissioners have issued their report for the year 1864, from which it appears that during that year they have received 7070 agreements and confirmed 6778. They have made 5648 draughts of compulsory awards and confirmed 5450; and of these one was received and one confirmed during the year 1864. In 12,228 districts the tithes have been commuted by confirmed agreements or confirmed awards. In 414 of these districts the rent charges have been disposed of by redemption or merger. The commissioners have received 11,787 apportionments and confirmed 11,782; of which one was received and two confirmed during the year 1864. They have made 3129 altered appointments, and confirmed 2697; and of these 180 have been received and 145 confirmed during the year 1864. They have received 1001 applications for the exchange of glebe lands and confirmed 908 of such exchanges; and of these thirty applications were received and thirty-eight exchanges confirmed during the past year. They have received 673 applications for the redemption of rent-charge, and have completed 485 of such redemptions; and of these 121 were received and seventy-seven completed during the year 1864. They have received nine applications to convert variable corn-rents, payable under local Acts of Parliament, into rent-charges to be henceforth payable in like manner as ordinary tithe rent-charges, and have completed awards in five of these cases. At the close of 1864 they had confirmed 14,679 distinct mergers of tithes or rent-charges.

NEW MUSIC.

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Pianoforte Gallery, 207, Regent-street.

MESSRS. CRAMER and CO. (Limited) have lately published the following Compositions :—

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12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce Ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Sauce Spoons (gilt)		1	0	0	4 Sauce Spoons (gilt)		2	2	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)		2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)		3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	18	4	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	5	0

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1307.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

DEFENCE OF CANADA.

PUBLIC questions involving a known proportion of explosive elements turn up sometimes very inopportunely. One such, and an exceedingly delicate one, has just done so. The exposed, and, according to the opinion of some highly respectable authorities, the indefensible, position of Canada, in the event of war with the United States—which awful calamity may Heaven avert!—asks consideration at a very unfortunate time. It is a subject which the Government both in London and in Washington, and which the people of the United Kingdom and the people of the States, would have been glad to let remain on the shelf where it has been left unnoticed for a long course of years. Many and good reasons for avoiding, if it were possible, the discussion of it make themselves felt on both sides of the Atlantic. A turn of affairs, however, has unexpectedly thrust it upon public attention. Some practical decision in relation to it must be come to: and hence it is desirable to look it manfully in the face, to consider dispassionately its various bearings, and to do whatever sound statesmanship shall deem right to be done, in a frank, inoffensive, neighbourly spirit.

There are certain preliminaries which, we imagine, must be taken for granted. The first is, that this country would offer no obstacle to the assumption by Canada of formal, separate, independent nationality, if such should be her expressed will; nor, indeed, to the annexation of herself to the American Republic, if, through her legitimate constitutional organs, she should declare her preference for a transference of her troth. The days are long gone by since England would have thought it concerned either her interests or her honour to retain an unwilling colony. The second is, that so long as Canada wishes to preserve unbroken the tie which connects her with the British empire, England will not permit that tie to be severed by force from without. The leaders of political opinion of all parties have pronounced the opposite course incompatible with the maintenance of our national honour. The third is, that the mutual position of Canada and the United States is far different from what it was before the outbreak of the civil war. The Republic has become a formidable military Power, and, as such, inspires apprehensions which would have been groundless four years ago. In her present condition, Canada, apart from our protection, could offer no effectual resistance to an armed aggression by her neighbour: and therefore the tenour of her relations with the States would be mainly determined by the policy which the States' Government might think fit to adopt. With all the aid which England might afford her in case of a contest, her disadvantages would be many and serious. The question whether she can be rendered more secure, especially against the first brunt of a hostile invasion, seems an inevitable one. As against the military power developed by the neighbouring Republic, Canada is at present defenceless. If assailed, Canada is to be defended. How best may Canada be defended, on the understanding that England is to stand by her whenever need requires? This is the problem which is just now seeking solution.

Two plans are before the public. We shall not affect to strike a balance between their respective merits and demerits; this we prefer to leave to the judgment of our readers. All that we propose doing is to submit a general outline of each, and to state as clearly as we are able the arguments by which each is supported.

Her Majesty's Government propose, on the basis of Colonel Jervois's report, to put Quebec into a defensible condition by the erection of suitable fortifications, on the consent of the Canadians to do the same for Montreal and Toronto. Any attempt to hold the entire line of frontier would, it is assumed, owing to its great extent, overtask the strength of the colony and of the kingdom combined. It will not, therefore, be made. The strategical arrangement which Ministers recommend, as at once feasible and likely to prove effective, is the choice of these more vulnerable points for the purpose of making them impregnable, at least for a time. It is taken for granted that any



DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE CHILDREN OF THE RAGGED-SCHOOL UNION AT EXETER HALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

invading force hurled against Canada by the United States would, in point of numbers, greatly overmatch such military force as we might permanently station in the colony, as well as any militia which the colonists could themselves raise and maintain. All that can be done at present is to secure against fearful odds the smaller army until the whole military strength of the United Kingdom could be rendered available against the aggressor. These proposed strongholds would, it is said, answer the purpose. On the approach of a hostile army formidable to be grappled with in the open country, every soldier in Canada would be placed behind stone walls, which would counterbalance the disparity of numbers. It would be hazardous for the assailants to penetrate the province, leaving these garrisons unreduced in their rear. They would be compelled, therefore, to sit down before them, and formally besiege them—an operation which would probably consume some months. In the meantime this country and all the colony—whatever amount of men it could command, and all the evil consequences of a surprise would thus be obviated.

The other plan of defence, originally sketched by Mr. Lowe in the recent debate in the Commons and since supported by the *Times*, is as nearly as possible the opposite of that proposed by her Majesty's Ministers. It starts from the assumption that, should war unhappily break out between this kingdom and the Western Republic, Canada will be the first and former the worst possible battle-field within the whole range of her choice. As a base of operations, it would lie at a most inconvenient distance from the source of her supplies, with which, moreover, direct communication might be cut off for six months in the year; whereas, to the enemy it would be always accessible, being close at hand for any amount of men, commissariat, and ammunition which his exigencies might demand. While it would drain our strength, it would not in the least give opportunity to the United States to effect the greatest possible injury at the least possible cost. It offers, for these reasons alone, precisely the ground upon which the Republic would wish the conflict to be waged, and would be a grave strategical error for us to accept it. Our policy should rather consist in forcing the foe to employ all his available forces in distant quarters, in harassing him upon his own points, in putting him upon the defensive, and making him feel the largest share of the sacrifices and miseries inflicted by the scourge of war.

The arguments by which this proposal is sustained, besides those which are obvious on the face of it, may be thus concisely stated. It would enable us to withdraw at once the military force which we now maintain in the colony, which, it is alleged, is at present largely to excess of what would be sufficient enough to ensure safety. Modern artillery can speedily reduce the most solid fortifications, especially if isolated for several months together, as they would be in Canada; and the proposed fortresses, instead of preserving a secure shelter for an inferior force, would serve rather as traps in which the pick of our troops would be shut up and taken. Besides, if we once fairly commit ourselves to the scheme of defending Canada by fortifying her frontier, and keeping the war out of that undertaking, we become pledged to go through with it at any cost, and however impolitic. The works which we erect will be useless until they are armed, and, when armed, will be worse than useless without adequate garrisons. The expenditure required for them will not only be immediate, but must continue, even though peace should remain unbroken, through many years, and always on an increasing scale. We shall be sure to sink enormous amounts in the event of war, and in the event of peace, will be sheer waste, and, in the event of war, will compel us to adopt a line of defence which, above all others, we should strive to avoid.

Such are the two strategical plans now before the country. The first is in accordance with traditional ideas; the last is in bold defiance of them. The soundness of either of them will be judged of according to the habits and standards of thought most in favour with those to whom choice may at any time fall. Both of them have been framed with a view to the most effectual defence of Canada, should Canada be assailed. But Canada is exposed to aggression by the American Republic alone, and the only conceivable motive for aggression, or for the desire, through our province, to inflict a wound upon us. The pith of the alternative is, whether we shall cover our country and vulnerable points of commerce, to be worn at all times, or whether we shall trust to our own weapon of offence, and to our skill in wielding it, whenever driven to do so, just how and where it will be most dreaded. Some would not be sure safer under the first system, some under the last. Neither plan would afford a fair pretext for quarrel, nor, perhaps, would either present temptation. But it is urged on behalf of Mr. Lowe's suggestion that, while it would remove every pretext for cause for attack, it would present an assurance that, in case of the attack being made by her, she must look for the return blow where it will most painfully tell home upon her.

PRIZE-MEETING OF THE RAGGED-SCHOOL UNION.

THE twelfth annual meeting, in Exeter Hall, for the distribution of prizes to the boys and girls who, after being trained in the schools of the London Ragged-School Union, have distinguished themselves in services with good characters for twelve months or more, was held, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, on Saturday last. The children, people, with their teachers, to the number of about 500, were entertained with tea and cake; the schools to which they belong were also ringuished by their respective banners, which had a gay and lively appearance. After tea, the ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in this matter being assembled on the platform, the proceedings commenced with a prayer and the singing of a hymn; and the secretary, Mr. J. G. Gent, then read a report, stating that, including the 520 prizes about to be distributed, 4076 had been awarded at the twelve annual meetings. The recipients of these prizes had been 4165 boys and 2891 girls; and of the 520 who were about to receive them, 93 had obtained prizes on former occasions, some of them three or four times. The value of these prizes was greater than might at first appear. The certificates had been found useful in assisting the bolder to obtain situations, and also to advance from a lower grade to a higher position. Mr. Wolfe, a ragged-school teacher, described the circumstances which brought and at the conclusion of his speech a hymn was sung, after which the schools, each accompanied by its banner-bearer, defiled across the platform, each teacher receiving from the noble president the certificates for his or her school. An illustration of this scene appears on our front page. After the distribution, there was some reckoning of piety by Mr. James Ernsshaw, with the result that seventeen and another hymn was then sung. Mr. Joseph Payne, Deputy Judge of the Admiralty Court, President, and Sir Robert Carden, barrister, also addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks was given to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the proceedings ended.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Senate, on Saturday last, adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by a majority of 140 votes; and on Monday a deputation from the House presented it to the Emperor. His Majesty expressed his satisfaction that the acts of his Government were awarded so unanimous approval by the first body of the State, whose almost unanimous vote on the Address again showed the perfect union that existed between the Government and the elective representation.

The Address of the Corps Législatif in answer to the Speech from the Throne was read on Saturday. It entirely approves of the scheme and foreign policy of the Emperor. The debate on the Address will begin on Monday next. The election, on Monday, is conformity with the proposal of the Committee of Elections, has been declared valid by the votes of 55.

The Prince Imperial entered on his tenth year on Thursday week. He received on the occasion the Danish Order of the Elephant and a number of other decorations and presents. It appears that his Imperial Highness has arrived at an age at which, according to etiquette, he can wear the Order of the Golden Fleece. Accordingly, the collar and ensign of the Order were buckled—namely, M. Dubreuil, President of the Senate, on the part of the Emperor; Count Walewski, President of the National Guard of the Seine; General Fleury, Aide-de-camp to the Emperor; and Count Emilien Clermont, Master of the Horse, who, as in previous years, nominated a great number of rural Mayors to be Knights of the Legion of Honour. The Prince Imperial held a grand distribution of cakes at the charity schools. This feast of dainties is supplied by the *Monileur*. The *enfants de troupe* of the Imperial Guard and the Polite pupils, numbers 30 in all, were also received by the Emperor in the court of the Tuileries, the young Prince holding a review of them before the Empress. The boys were served to them, at which the Prince presided. Princess Mathilde gave a grand dinner on Thursday week, it being her birthday. The Empress accompanied the young Prince, the Emperor not being present.

The ball in aid of the British Charitable Fund will take place in Paris on Thursday next, the 30th inst., and will be under the patronage of their Excellencies Earl and Countess Cowley. The committee have secured the magnificent saloons of the Grand Hotel, and the most recherché preparations are being made for a grand display of splendour as those of last year.

Two journals, the *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes* and the *Courrier de Dimanche*, have received "warnings" during the week for comments on the Polish question. The *Courrier de Dimanche* has been seized, and is under prosecution for an article headed "La Dynastie de la Pologne." It is said that the papers have been seized on characters of the style of Napoleon III., the criticism bearing strictly on a matter of literary taste, and having no direct reference to politics whatever.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that a commission of extraordinary size was sent, on Thursday week, at the Imperial order, to Metz. It is to consist of General Ney, and weighs 600 tons.

From Algeria we learn that the disturbances in the district of Babor have increased. Owing to the snow, the soldiers are not able to get into the district.

The Government has formally communicated to the Parisian public the news of the capture of Puebla, Mexico, by General Bazaine. Four thousand prisoners came at discretion into the hands of the French. The city and district are described, in other sources, that Perfirio Diaz, the Mexican General, had been shot.

SPAIN.

On Wednesday the Minister of Finance presented to Congress the Budget for 1865-6. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at 2,120,750,680 reals, and the extraordinary at 553,718,199 reals. The ordinary revenue is stated to be 2,120,750,680 reals, leaving a deficit to be covered by the proceeds of the sale of the national property. Mr. Salaverria, the Minister that the Court of the Spanish Ambassador to Francis II. of Naples has been appointed to the Court of Rome.

According to a telegram from Madrid the Government has come to a more resolute line of conduct in regard to 10 000 men.

The conflict between the Government and the members of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Minister of Finance and the Deputy Sanez Arbanzar exchanged mutually satisfactory explanations.

PORTUGAL.

The new Ministry has received a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies. The debate on the organisation of the Cabinet was more pacific in the Peers.

The exposures of the Oporto exhibition were unanimously voted by the Cortes.

The capital and the provinces are generally tranquil.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Turin on Monday.

On account of the diminution of brigandage in the southern provinces the military despotism in Sicily has been abolished.

Negotiations have begun at Turin between General La Marmora and M. Drouin relative to the proposed treaty between Italy and Switzerland.

PRUSSIA.

In the sitting, on Saturday, of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the military budget, the War Minister announced that the Government would not accept the 2½ years' service by law, as recommended by the committee, on certain conditions, which he had before declared. The matter will be discussed by the Government and the Chamber would be settled. On Monday the War Minister made a counter appeal to the Chamber, to vote the army reorganisation schemes of the Government. If the House fails to do so, then the Government will be compelled no longer to "govern" out of Germany, and they might all look forward to the end of her greatness. In the discussion on the military budget in the Chamber on Tuesday, the Minister urged the necessity of placing Prussia in a position to repel any hostile attack by declaring that while he did not believe it was the intention of the Minister of Austria to assail Prussia at an early period, yet he would do so as soon as his interests demanded such a course.

RUSSIA.

Legal proceedings have been taken against eighteen members of the Assembly of Nobles in the government of Pskoff, who joined in the request of the Moscow Assembly for a representative system to be granted to Russia. The Tribunal of First Instance has delivered its judgment in the matter of the Moscow newspaper *Vest* (the *Despatch*), which published the address of the Moscow nobles. The new editor of the newspaper and Count Orloff Davydoff, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the Emperor, have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment. It is believed that the superior courts will agree with the opinion of the minority of the Judges, who voted for a more fine.

The new "Territorial Assemblies of Russia," established on the model of the French Conseils-Généraux, have been opened.

The new press law proposed by M. Valouieff, the Minister of the Interior, has been rejected by the Council of Ministers.

GREECE.

Admiral Canaris has tendered his resignation. He has been replaced in the presidency of the council by M. Comoundouros, who also assumes the portfolios of Justice and Marine. M. Anagnios has been appointed Minister of the Interior. The other Ministers remain in office.

AMERICA.

By the Mercanian we have intelligence from New York to the morning of the 14th inst. The war news, which consists mostly of rumours, is confused, and in many cases contradictory.

Sherman's movements are surrounded with mystery, all the reports respecting his movements having proceeded from refugees, runaways, or scouts. Sherman is reported to have occupied Chowan, and is also said to have destroyed Chowan County, which was a centre for the assistance of Hawker. General Johnston is supposed to have attacked General Cheatham, and is said to have been defeated. The locality of the battle is, however, not given.

Nothing was certainly known of any Federal advance from Wilmington. It was announced at Washington that General Schofield had had an engagement in North Carolina. A body of Federals, subsequent from Newbern, was said to have arrived near Kingston, in North Carolina.

Admiral Dahlgren had captured Fort White, George Town, South Carolina, with fifteen guns. In making the attack, the Admiral's flagship was aground for two hours.

Sheridan, after a long period of inaction, appears to have given a great account of himself in the battle of Hatcher's Run, between Petersburgh and Richmond, against the Confederates. In the engagement the Federals, who are said to have had only ten men killed, captured Early's Staff, eighty-seven officers, 1100 soldiers, seven guns, and a large number of waggons.

Of the doings of General Grant and of General Lee there are nothing but rumours of the vaguest kind. Governor Vance had appealed to the people of North Carolina for provisions for General Lee's army, and was said to have declared that for some months General Lee's troops would be fed from North Carolina and Virginia farms.

The Confederate Senate has passed, by a majority of one vote, a Bill for raising negro troops, and that same majority had also had been even confronting the Federal pickets.

The inauguration of President Lincoln and Vice-President Andrew Johnson passed off with the usual ceremonies. The President never appeared to so much advantage. His excellent explanation of his country peace, with general approval, for a new term, but it is not difficult to prefer, from the Washington letters in the New York papers and the American producers of English journals, that the Vice-President was drunk—he hammered out a few broken sentences in tipsy pluralism of an hour's or a quarter's duration, to the unspeakable shame of all who heard the ceremony. The New York journals stigmatise Mr. Johnson's conduct, and some even call for his resignation.

Mr. Lincoln has been officially informed of England's approval of the recent Canadian measures respecting Southern refugees. The Canadian prospect order has been rescinded, and it has also been agreed not to remove the refugees on the lakes.

The Federal Senate has confirmed President Lincoln's appointment of Mr. M. Blair as Postmaster-General. The Constitutional amendment to abolish and prohibit slavery in the United States.

The celebration by land and by sea, which was to take place in New York on the 4th of March, but was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, has now been fixed, under circumstances of more than usual brilliancy and success. The display had cost 100,000 dollars in New York. The people of the States of California, Nevada, and Oregon also observed the day in an enthusiastic manner.

The United States Consul at Matamoras had left, and arrived at Brownsville, the reason of his expulsion being the seizure of cities of the Federal Government in Mexico by the British Minister.

On the 7th inst. an express-train from Washington for New York and a passenger-train from Philadelphia for New York came into collision. Sixty persons were killed and forty others severely injured. Nearly all the sufferers were soldiers, several of them being men and prisoners.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The scheme for a confederation of the British American provinces has been adopted by the House of the Canadian Parliament, by a majority of 91 votes against 33.

The Canadian Parliament has received a vote of thanks from Newbrunswick, where the confederation conditions have been defeated.

THE LOCK-OUT AND STRIKE IN THE IRON TRADE.

THE meeting at Birmingham on Saturday, and the delegate from the workers, held yesterday week, failed to bring about any satisfactory result. The South Staffordshire men are not yet unanimously represented by the executive formed of head delegates; and in their absence the masters did not think it possible for any satisfactory arrangement to be come about. Th conference, however, was fruitless.

The meeting of delegates held on Monday last at Heyday Hill did not constitute still a tribunal of appeal, as on Tuesday the executive council summoned them to the various districts, and to the trades committee in London, the result of that meeting. In the effect that no further conference would be made by the men in order to terminate the lock-out, but that they were willing to receive any overture that the masters might make about. The North Staffordshire men on strike have delegates at the principal seats of industry throughout the country, and these delegates are being daily requested to be by the trades societies.

It appears by the statement of the Brierley Hill Executive that there are upwards of 600 members upon the funds of that association, and an equal number upon those of the Amalgamated Society. This millman will in each upon their funds, making a total of 1800 men, with their families, requiring support. Subscriptions are coming in, but not in sufficient amount to meet the expected call. Delegates are reported as about to endeavour to encourage of this deplorable struggle.

A meeting of the masters' delegates was held, on Thursday evening, at the Queen Hotel, Bouverie-street, to consider the lock-out. Mr. G. Potter again presided. Delegates from the North and South Staffordshire Iron Trades Association were present. One of the speakers did not hesitate to recommend the trade to suffocation as the only way to get out the strike, and, ultimately, at the same time, their case to arbitration. A resolution was carried recommending "that the masters generally should take immediate steps to submit to arbitration, when the matters upon their shops and allow the men now on strike to return to work at once, and that the masters in the North Staffordshire district should be invited to co-operate with the masters in the Midland Counties in carrying out the above resolution."

The prices of cotton in Sicily promises to be abundant.

The Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce has been created a Civil G.C.B. on Mr. R. de Cosson, Secretary to the New York, a C.B.

The whole of the inhabitants of Florkenham, a village in Russia, have refused to take the vaccine which have just been by the Chamber of Deputies. The subscriptions above paid his taxes.

The Rev. James Hay Stevenson, Presbyterian, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Reading, to be Consul at Pisa; and has approved of Mr. C. Tadeau as Consul at Cologne, for the King of the Belgians.

A revolution has broken out in Peru. President Prezet had been arrested. The treaty between Spain and Peru is alleged as the cause of the outbreak.

The King of the Belgians has decided on dismantling the fortifications of new Deventall. Antwerpen, and only Anderlecht, are invited to be retained on or before March 31, 1866. The best plan fit for a warded with a prize of 1000 florins, the three next best with 2000 florins, and the four next in order of merit with 1000 florins each.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

His Imperial Highness the Prince Imperial, having arrived at an age when—although an uncommercial traveller in the vale of life—he may "take orders," has had conferred on him, by the King of Denmark, the order of the "Elephant." It is to be hoped, for his Imperial Highness's sake, that the elephant is not a white one; else might a new chapter be written to Sir Bulwer Lytton's "What will he do with it?" Under what Pelions and Ossas of nonsense they do smother little-boy princes to be sure! I have seen in Voltaire's library, preserved in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, the copy-book used by Louis XV. when a child, with the famous head-line:—"Les Rois font ce qu'ils veulent: il faut leur obéir"—Kings do as they please: they must be obeyed. It strikes me that the grandson of Louis Quinze had another writing-master, who set very different copies, and wrote in nothing but red ink.

I was wrong, last week, in stating that the new novel of "Half a Million of Money" was destined for the forthcoming *Shilling Magazine*. For the periodical just named read *All the Year Round*. The authoress of "Half a Million of Money" is *not* the authoress of "George Geith," but Miss Amelia B. Edwards.

Chang, otherwise Sing-woo-bah, the great Chinese giant, is coming. It is time. We have had rather a surfeit of dwarfs lately; and, by way of a change, it might be as well to try a course of monstrosities running large. When Captain Lemuel Gulliver was tired of Liliput he went to Brobdignag. Sing-woo-bah, is said to have been last seen abroad at Shanghai, on the night of the last full moon, looking over a wall seven feet six inches high. He is to be accompanied by a pianist, and a suite of Chinese servants, from the comprador to the shoe-sole chalker. Chang, alias Sing-woo-bah, will, doubtless, draw. A giant, however, labours under this disadvantage, that, beyond wearing a field marshal's uniform, selling photographs of himself and grinning in an idiotic manner, he is seldom able to do anything. Now a dwarf, as a rule, can be taught to sing, dance, recite, and attitudinise, and is often, as the Yankee showman called his kangaroo, "an amoozin' little cuss," and as full of tricks as a waggon-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off. I remember once, in New York, trying very hard to persuade P. T. Barnum to get up an ethnological tea-party and invite to meet the subscriber, the Irish and French giants, the Nova Scotian giantess, the Albino Family, Commodore Nutt, Minnie Warren, and the Wild Man of Tehuantepec, all of whom were at that moment among the attractions of his marvellous museum on Broadway. The great showman did not disapprove of the idea, but he pointed out to me its impracticability. The dwarfs, he explained, were so very irritable, and the giants were such fools.

The which reminds me of a little anecdote of P. T. B., who is one of the dryest humourists I ever met with, and "not half a bad fellow," as fellows go. On board the river-steamers in the States they feed you for a moderate outlay (seventy-five cents a meal) very sumptuously, but the portions supplied are usually of microscopic dimensions. Barnum had taken passage by one of these stately Noah's arks, say, from Albany to New York. He called, at tea-time, for a beefsteak. The negro brought him the usual little, shrivelled mite of broiled flesh, certainly not sufficient for more than two mouthfuls. Barnum poised the morsel on his fork, scanned it critically, as though it were a sample of steak submitted to his inspection, and then returned it to the waiter, saying, "Yes; that's what I mean. Bring me some of it."

I was dining lately in the presence of a modest, self-contained young gentleman, who, I was given to understand, was a member of the Stock Exchange. At a later period of the evening this young gentleman took from his pocket and laid on the table a small and shining pair of handcuffs. He did not, however, prove to be Inspector Tanner, and didn't "want" anybody; but I understood that he was willing to allow any one present to handcuff him, lock the manacles, take away the key, and that within a given time he engaged to extricate his wrists from the tightly-compressed "darbies." He turned out eventually to be the celebrated stockbroker who can untie more knots than the Davenports ever dreamt of, and who states that he is able to get out of a deal box, locked and corded, and having the very knots of the cord sealed. The waggish correspondent of a contemporary has inquired whether he can get *into* a box, similarly secured, having windows in it, and placed under the surveillance of the City police, all without detection. The answer to this question should, I opine, be "Walker." The Stock Exchange gentleman claims, however, no spiritualistic power, and attributes all the phenomena he produces to simple legerdemain. Why not? The resources of *passe-passe* are infinite. All our investigations have hitherto failed to detect the trickery of the serpent charmers of India, and the magicians who, in the space of ten minutes, will make a tamarind-tree grow in the middle of a barren compound; but that these feats are tricks, and nothing more, the very conjurors themselves admit. The Davenports have certainly succeeded in slipping out of the most marvellous nodes; but, happening to purchase lately an etching representing the hundred and fifty acrobatic feats of the famous "Polander," who was the delight of our great-great-grandmothers, I was fain to confess that strong men lived before Agamemnon. The Davenports can escape from knots which others tie; but the Polander—to judge from the diagrams in the engraving—could tie his own body into more knots than there are in a cat-o'-nine-tails.

Ropes, handcuffs, accordions, trombones—*tutta la baracca;* they are all but the "properties" and accessories of the great drama of Sensation. I was speaking of etchings. I saw one the other day, by I. B. Leprince, dated 1769, with the title, "The New Art of Dramatic Poetry." A young lady, attired partly as a ballet-girl and partly as one of the Furies—that is to say, her skirts were short and her hair long and full of snakes—was drawing a curtain before the busts of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, and trampling their works under foot; while from the murky distance came trooping up a gloomy crowd of shrouded phantoms, surrounded by racks, gibbets, tombstones, dungeon-bars, and whipping-posts. From all which I conjecture that the French drama was thought to be in a bad way in 1769, that the legitimate was at a discount and sensation all the rage. But is there anything new under the sun? The fashionable world of Paris are going mad over a stout lady called "Theresa," who used to sing *chansons grivoises* at a beershop on the Boulevards, and sings them now, at the rate of five hundred francs a stanza, in the saloons of the Faubourg St. Germain. They went just as mad, three years ago, over *Le pied qui r'mue;* ten years ago, over "Le Sire de Framboisy;" a hundred years ago, when they flocked to the wineshop of Ramponneau to hear the minstrelsy of the *ruisseau* chanted by *forts de la halle.* Theresa's songs are immoral; but I never heard a French song that wasn't.

And the mania for red hair! All Paris is under the influence of *La lune rousse.* I forget at how many pounds sterling (in francs) per ounce carroty locks are selling at Paris. I don't see why ladies shouldn't wear false red hair if they choose. The Monna Lisa had red, or rather crimson, hair. Queen Elizabeth took delight in a tremendous "front" of fiery auburn. The ladies—*ces dames,* I mean—of ancient Greece affected purple hair. In this country nature has been somewhat too liberal of red hair to render it likely that it will ever be considered an adornment; but the English Pyrrha seems, nevertheless, determined to be as radiant in her *chevelure* as her French rival. The Fair One with the Golden Locks is no longer to remain the heroine of a fairy tale. I note this advertisement:—"To Ladies.—La Grande Mode.—The fashionable diamond-and-gold powder for the hair, as used by the French Court. Sold in boxes at two-and-sixpence; or, post-free for thirty-two stamps."

"Watch this Frame!" Well, we all watched it, and there came out, at the Haymarket, Mr. Watts Phillips's "Sensation In Three Spasms." But watch any fashionable street at the West-End, any afternoon you please, between the hours of four and six, just now, and you may become aware of the symptom of the last new fashionable spasm. Wherever you see a long line of grand carriages and broughams stretching away from a grand mansion, without any apparent cause for their presence, such as a theatre, exhibition, or fancy fair in the neighbourhood, you may be certain that in the mansion aforesaid they are "beating the kettledrum." What is the kettledrum? It is an afternoon conversazione; a rout by daylight; a "breakdown" without any dancing, held between lunch and dinner time. It has been found that the lions most sought after just now—the Vámbérys, Burtons, Livingstones, Barlows, Boyds, *et hoc genus omne*—are so overwhelmed with invitations to breakfast, lunch, dinner, and supper, that an additional pretext for festivity has been discovered, and the Upper Ten Thousand have taken to asking the lions to tea.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The approach of spring, so full of hope and promise in the material world, is invariably looked forward to with the most ardent expectations on the turf. Each meeting in succession, generally speaking, brings out some fresh wonder or topic of conversation; and in this year of 1865 the Warwick Spring will be memorable for the removal of Breadalbane from his fictitious position in the Two Thousand to his proper place in the quotations on the great Newmarket race. It is said that his owner made no secret of his intentions anent his new purchase, and that, however deeply the public may have involved themselves in speculating at such ruinously short odds, they have nothing to charge him with in the way of breach of faith, as he has never intimated that he should run him over the Rowley mile. Blair Athol made for himself a name last year that will never be effaced from the memory of racing men; and, according to the reports of those who are allowed to be among the very best judges out, his brother, Breadalbane, is likely to even eclipse him. He is pronounced to be the most extraordinary mover ever seen on the Yorkshire wolds—that he is ever so many pounds better than "Blair" was at the same period of the season last year. The racing at Warwick has been noticeable only for its small fields, except in one instance—the Two-Year-Old race—on Wednesday, wherein fifteen ran. The model little racehorse Qui Vive again spreadeagled the lot opposed to him; in fact, he shot out like a rocket the moment the flag fell, and it may be said that he completed the three furlongs quite by himself. The weather was something frightful; ice an inch thick, and a north-east wind so bitterly cold and searching that, even in the stand, the spectators were so benumbed that articulation was difficult. Custance, who piloted Thormanby to victory in the Derby of 1860, had his first mount of the year on Qui Vive, not a bad omen for a season so pregnant with big events. This jockey ought surely to have a retainer for something at a short price for the Blue Ribbon of 1865. The scratching of Arkansas for the Great Warwickshire Handicap at two o'clock on the day of the race brought down upon the head of his noble owner such volleys of hard words that we wonder how his Lordship could have gone to sleep that night without fancying that all his limbs were comminuted. The excuse, forsooth, was that the stake was not "good enough." It was thought good enough, however, to commission men to go into the market to bring the horse to a short price; and, after an unusual quantity of "milk" had been got at, even as low a price as two to one on him, the horse was scratched. Such things invariably bring their own retribution; and, in the hands of an upright handicapper, a certain interest in Saunders's stable will not be overlooked.

We hear that, in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Davenport will retire from the mastership of the North Staffordshire Hounds after this season. The hounds will now, we believe, become a subscription pack; they will still belong to Mr. Davenport, and Colonel Buller, of Dilhorn, is spoken of as a likely master.

Five out of eleven Waterloo dogs met in the Altcar Club Cup, which was won, for the third time, by Chloe, beating Jim Mace in the run-up. Mr. Jones has owned the runner-up on each occasion. Sea Pink was beaten in the first ties; and Isaac, a very promising dog, won the Croxteth Stakes. The ground was so hard on the morning of Tuesday that the Scottish National Meeting did not begin before twelve o'clock. Calabaroono was not entered for the Douglas Cup, in which neither King Death nor Clasper won their first courses; but Rebe, Johnny Cope, Glendower, Gunboat, &c., were more fortunate. They had two courses, and then were obliged to leave off, owing to the frost.

Queen Mary, the dam of Blink Bonny, is said to have been sold to Mr. Chaplin, the owner of Breadalbane. Caller Ou is not going to the stud this season; but Mr. I'Anson has taken a subscription for her to Newminster in 1866.

WARWICK SPRING RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—East Lancashire, 1. Catalogue, 2. Stockinger, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Gownsman, 1. Tragedy, 2. Eugenie, 3.
Willoughby Handicap.—Buckfoot, 1. Stanton, 2. Manchester, 3.
Stand Handicap.—Golden Dust, 1. Wild Duck, 2. Hawkshaw, 3.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Qui Vive, 1. Sweet Anne, 2.
Racing Stakes.—Bavaria f., 1. Vicksburg, 2. Princess Dagmar, 3.
Farmers' Plate.—Snowball, 1. Idle Girl, 2. Idle Boy, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Debdale Stakes.—Diana, 1. Constancy, 2.
Welter Handicap.—Gemma walked over.
Two Year Old Stakes.—Qui Vive, 1, Proserpine, 2. Variety, 3.
Great Warwickshire Handicap.—Stanton, 1. Gibraltar, 2. Buckfoot, 3.
Walton Handicap.—Tragedy, 1. Dead heat between Gemma and Belgrave for second place.
Union Hunt Cup.—Little Goy, 1. Byfield, 2. Diana, 3.
Selling Race.—Sister Mary, 1. Alvediston, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Knave of Trumps, 1. True Heart, 2. Deception, 3.

THURSDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Regenerator, 1. Gemma, 2. Sister Mary, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Gownsman, 1. Wild Duck, 2. Godmersham, 3.
Hunt Cup.—Jessie Brown, 1. Eily O'Connor, 2. Winner objected to.
Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Emblem, 1. Alcibiades, 2. Old Squire, 3.
Handicap.—Neilgherry, 1. Catemus, 2. Vicksburg, 3.
Handicap Steeplechase.—Marble Hill, 1. Sir Bobby, 2. Strike, 3.

THE FARM.

The Hypothec Commission continues its labours in Edinburgh. So far, the evidence is pretty well balanced, with the East Lothian and Forfarshire farmers on one side, and the landlords, the factors, and the tenants of smaller holdings on the other. The former contend that if the law were abolished landlords would place their farms in the hands of men with capital, who would not be subject to competition from mere men of straw; while the latter consider that the abolition would not only reduce the price of land, but extirpate the very useful class of small farmers, to whose sons agriculture has to look for its regular supply of ploughmen and bailiffs. There is a good deal of wild speculation, as well as lack of money, among the grain-growing farmers. Not long since, the highest offer was refused by a factor for a farm because it was £80 beyond what a prudent man would give; and many farmers are so reduced that they cannot buy stock, but let out their turnips, with the use of their straw-yards, entirely to dealers in cattle and sheep.

There is not much shorthorn news in Scotland. Mitchell's Pearled (a purchase at the Towneley sale), Stirling's Vesta, and, we believe, Barclay's Englishman, are all dead or slaughtered; Lord Kinnaird's Lord Privy Seal, the sire of Great Seal, has been exchanged with Mr. Cruikshank for Windsor Augustus. Booth's Sir Samuel has succeeded Lord of the Hills (who was there only a short time) at Mitchell's of Alloa, whose bulls, Stonehenge (a son of Mistletoe) and Thane of Fife have both won first prizes at the Four Counties Show. The Duke of Montrose's Flower Girl, a first-prize heifer at Worcester, has a Fashion calf, and his Grace's May Morn seems destined for the butcher. The annual Galloway bull sale took place at Castle Douglas on Monday. Prices were still higher than last year; and the average for forty-nine bull stirks was £17 13s. The Duke of Buccleuch's factor was the highest purchaser, at £28. The head prizes in the older bull classes were won by Messrs. Shannon and Cunninghame; and that in the bull stirk class, in which there were fifty-nine entries, by Mr. Wallace. The celebrated grey horse Comet, now sixteen years old, took the gold Challenge Cup at Aberdeen last week. The General was beaten in the blood-horse competition by "Yellow Jack by Marlborough, sire of Blink Bonny, the dam of Blair Athol," as his owner at least describes him. This pedigree of the Derby and Oaks mare is certainly an original one.

The excessive cold and frost of the last fortnight has weakened the Cheviot ewes more than all their winter hardships; and flockmasters in the southern counties of Scotland are looking forward with fear and trembling to the lambing time. The ewes have to be helped along to a very great extent with hay and corn; but vegetation generally has been so much checked that even the blackfaces, in many parts, have been unable to hold their heights, and have been collected and driven down for food on to the turnips and the low-ground pastures.

A very salutary change has just been made in the Highland Society's prize list, to the effect that "fleeces must not be artificially coloured." One very great prize-winner was in the habit of ruddling all his Cheviots, and therefore many of his competitors felt bound to do so in self-defence, till the classes were full of red rather than white wools. The Society meets at Inverness this year, and the show will be open on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of August. In each of the shorthorn, West Highland, and polled sections £125 is given in money, along with six bronze medals; and £229, as well as one silver and eleven bronze medals, will be awarded to horses and ponies. The Southdown classes are retained, and there are four prizes for shepherds' dogs, a new feature in the society's lists. Among the prize subjects proposed for next year is "An approved Report on the Dietaries of Scotch Agriculturists, &c., stating the actual weight of each kind of food consumed in a week by the labourer and his family, with suggestions for improvements in the dietaries and mode of cooking." In many districts the present cheapness of bread is doing much to drive out oatcake.

In the Shetland Isles the show of seeds has been half as big again as it was last year, and Messrs. Bruce and Walker were the principal winners. There were no less than fifteen entries for "Green Tops."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. J. Hannay has been appointed Recorder of Pontefract.

Good cider is selling in the west of England at three-halfpence a quart.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent two magnificent porcelain vases to a bazaar at Armagh in aid of the restoration of Armagh Cathedral.

The Queen has approved of M. Albéric Allon as Consul at Birmingham for the Emperor of the French; and of Mr. Henry Loftus Allen as Consul at Dublin for the Sultan.

The statues of Allan Ramsay and Professor Wilson, both by Mr. John Steell, have been placed on their pedestals at Edinburgh. We intend to give engravings of these two statues next week.

The Dublin Exhibition Palace will soon be ready for the reception of goods. The northern and western galleries have been tested as to their strength by drawing large boxes containing cannon-shot, weighing fourteen tons, over every part of the surface. The result was most satisfactory.

Mr. Watkin, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents, at Stockport, on Wednesday night. At the close of the address, a vote of confidence was passed to the hon. member and his colleague, Mr. J. B. Smith, who was absent through indisposition.

Her Majesty intends to contribute a number of valuable works of art to the exhibition of the oil and water colour paintings, articles of virtù, and works of special local interest, which the committee of the Windsor and Eton Literary and Scientific Institution are about to collect in the Townhall, Windsor.

The election of a member to serve for North Wilts, instead of Mr. Sothern Estcourt, resigned, took place at Devizes on Monday. Mr. Fowler was nominated in the Conservative interest, and Lord Charles Bruce in the Liberal; but, as Mr. Fowler declined to go to the poll, Lord Charles was declared to be duly elected.

The Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse gave the usual ball in honour of St. Patrick's Day, yesterday se'nnight, in Dublin Castle. An unusually large number of nobility and gentry were present. The ball was opened at half-past ten by his Excellency, who led off the Marchioness of Drogheda to the air of "St. Patrick's Day." Lady Wodehouse danced with the Hon. Henry Leeson, Chamberlain.

Six persons at York adopted a singular method of taking possession of property to which one of them considered himself entitled. They proceeded to the residence of a gentleman named Barstow, and by main force turned him out. When, later in the day, M. Barstow returned to his house armed with a warrant and assisted by the police, he found that the interlopers and a large number of villagers had examined all the rooms and regaled themselves at his expense. Plate, money, and securities to the amount of nearly £100,000 had not been touched. At the York Assizes, on Tuesday, the six men were sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

There is a case pending in the Scotch courts ("M'Leod v. Leslie and others") in which it is asserted by the plaintiff that a marriage contract of the late Mr. Leslie, of Denbigos, in Banffshire, under which he and his children, as representing Mrs. Leslie, are entitled to a sum of £20,000, has been improperly concealed or destroyed. In the pleadings it was stated that a packet which from its size and shape might have contained documents of the missing description, was buried with Mr. Leslie in his coffin. The plaintiff maintains that he has proved his case by showing the tenour of the lost writings without the necessity of disturbing the grave, but left it to the Court to determine for themselves whether such a step should be adopted. The Court decided to have the grave opened, and have accordingly ordered the Sheriff of Banffshire "to take such steps, and after such notice as he shall consider proper, to have the grave of the deceased, Hans George Leslie, opened, and to search for the parcel, and if found, to examine the contents thereof, so as to ascertain whether it does or does not contain the writs or either of them, and to report the result of the search."

The official returns of emigration from Liverpool during last month have been completed by the emigration officers, to be laid before the Board of Trade. From these returns it appears that there has been a large falling off in point of numbers in February last, as compared with the same month of last year. In the month just ended, eighteen ships, carrying in all 4956 passengers, sailed under the provisions of the Passenger Shipping Act, of whom 3842 were steerage and 214 were cabin passengers; only two classes being recognised by the Act. Besides these, ten ships, carrying 348 passengers, also sailed during the month, not under the regulations of the statute referred to. Of the eighteen ships sailing under the provisions of the Act, fourteen were cleared for the United States of America, carrying 2655 steerage and 189 cabin passengers. The steerage passengers consisted of 831 English, 93 Scotch, 137 Irish, and 424 from other countries. For New South Wales there sailed one ship, with 398 steerage passengers and one in the cabin. The steerage passengers included 52 English, 24 Scotch, and 322 Irish, but none from other countries. To Queensland, one ship was dispatched with 422 steerage and 23 cabin passengers. The steerage passengers consisted of 30 English, 3 Scotch, and 389 Irish, but none from other countries. For Victoria, two ships were dispatched, carrying 367 steerage passengers and one in the cabin. The steerage passengers numbered 172 English, 9 Scotch, 183 Irish, and three from other countries. Of short ships, as they are technically called—that is, those which do not sail under the provisions of the Passenger Shipping Act—five sailed for the United States, carrying 244 passengers; for Vancouver Island, one ship sailed, with 9 passengers; for Victoria, one ship was dispatched, with 24 passengers; and for South America, China, and Africa, three ships, with 71 passengers. The total number of passengers who left Liverpool last month, it will therefore be seen, was 4404; in February of last year the number was 7628, thus showing a decrease on the month of 3224 as compared with the same month's emigration in 1864. In January of this year the number of passengers who sailed from Liverpool was 2277.

The View of the Holyhead Breakwater, in our last Number, was engraved from a photograph taken by Mr. Thomas Brown, of Rhyl, North Wales.

The gale which visited us on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday proved destructive at various points. As usual, the north-east coast suffered severely. Hundreds of vessels made for, and succeeded in reaching, the Tyne; but several brigs and schooners were lost, and in more than one instance human life was lost. From Shields we learn that the schooner Quickstep, of Exeter, in coming into harbour, was thrown by the sea on to her broadside, and it was thought she would founder, but she was driven safely into port. Her mate was drowned and his brother badly hurt. A Yarmouth schooner, name unknown, lost her mate overboard; and a coal brig, the Burton, of Colchester, was driven on the foundation of the North Pier. The Coastguard Brigade fired a line between her masts; the crew had taken to the rigging. While a sailor lad was endeavouring to lay hold of the rocket-line, the vessel knocked her bottom out, fell to pieces and all hands were drowned, except the mate, in the presence of thousands of spectators who crowded the pier. The mate, George Hazell, was picked up, floating upon a deck-plank, by the Constance life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution. He was very much exhausted when landed, but he has recovered. As the brig Border Chieftain, of Hartlepool, coal laden, was coming in, a sea carried away her steering-wheel, injuring the man at the helm. She was then driven on the stones south of the North Pier. The Constance life-boat soon reached the vessel, and succeeded in taking off the captain, crew, and pilot, including the injured man, in all, eight men. The Lowestoft life-boat, in connection with the institution, was also the means of rescuing the crew of seven men from a Danish schooner. The Arklow life-boat of the society, in going over the bar at that place, during a hurricane, to the assistance of a vessel in distress, was driven against the pier-head, and her gallant crew had a narrow escape of their lives. The St. Ives (Cornwall) life-boat, belonging to the institution, saved two men from the brigantine Eclipse, of St. Ives, the remainder of the vessel's crew having been previously saved by a shore-boat. The Wexford life-boat, of the institution, also rescued one man from the schooner Teaser, of Goole. The remainder of the crew and two women were, unfortunately, drowned before the arrival of the life-boat. The institution's life-boat at Dundalk likewise rescued the crew of seven men from the schooner Delila, of Nantes. In the River Thames, at Blackwall, some laden coal barges, to the number of about sixty, which were anchored in the river waiting to be taken to various wharves above bridge laboured much, and finally went down at their moorings. A number of slight accidents, both to person and property, occurred in various parts of the metropolis, arising from the force of the gale. The wind blew from the steeple of St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, one of the ornamental corners, weighing about a quarter of a hundred weight. The piece of stone fell upon the roof of the vestry-room, through which it passed to the floor and broke into three or four pieces.

J. G. DODSON, ESQ., M.P.

THE recently-appointed Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, Mr. Dodson, M.P. for East Sussex, whose portrait we engrave, is the only son of the late Sir John Dodson, who was Judge of the Prerogative Court until the merging of that tribunal into the present Probate Court. Mr. Dodson was born in 1825, and married, in 1856, Florence, second daughter of W. J. Campion, Esq., of Danny, Sussex. He was educated at Eton, where he obtained the Prince Consort's prize for proficiency in modern languages in 1841 and in 1842. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and took honours as a first-class in classics in 1847. In 1851 he was called to the Bar, but has principally, if not altogether, devoted himself to political life. Having been a candidate, but unsuccessfully, for East Sussex in July, 1852, and again in March, 1857, he was elected for that division of the county in the April following, retaining his seat at the general election of 1859. Mr. Dodson applied himself assiduously to the duties of a member of Parliament, especially in that quiet and unostentatious but laborious section of those duties by which the technical working of both public and private business is so effectually secured; serving, as it were, an apprenticeship calculated to fit him for the office of Chairman of Committees, to which he has been advanced. He has also distinguished himself as the author of a bill for the abolition of tests in the University of Oxford, which, after undergoing various fortunes, was read a second time and passed through Committee last session, but, being opposed on the third reading, was carried through that stage only by the casting vote of the Speaker. On the question that the "Bill do pass," a vigorous effort was made by its opponents to stop its progress at this last moment, in which they succeeded by the very narrowest possible majority. Since his appointment to his present office, Mr. Dodson has resigned the charge of that measure, which is now in the hands of another member, who has given notice of its reintroduction this year. In compliance with an arrangement made last Session, Mr. Dodson supplements his function of Chairman of Committees with that of Chairman of the new Court of Referees on Private Bills, which causes a very considerable addition to his duties, and renders him the hardest worked official in the House.

Our portrait of Mr. Dodson is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins.



J. G. DODSON, ESQ., M.P., THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MELMERBY TROOP-SHIP IN DANGER OFF USHANT.

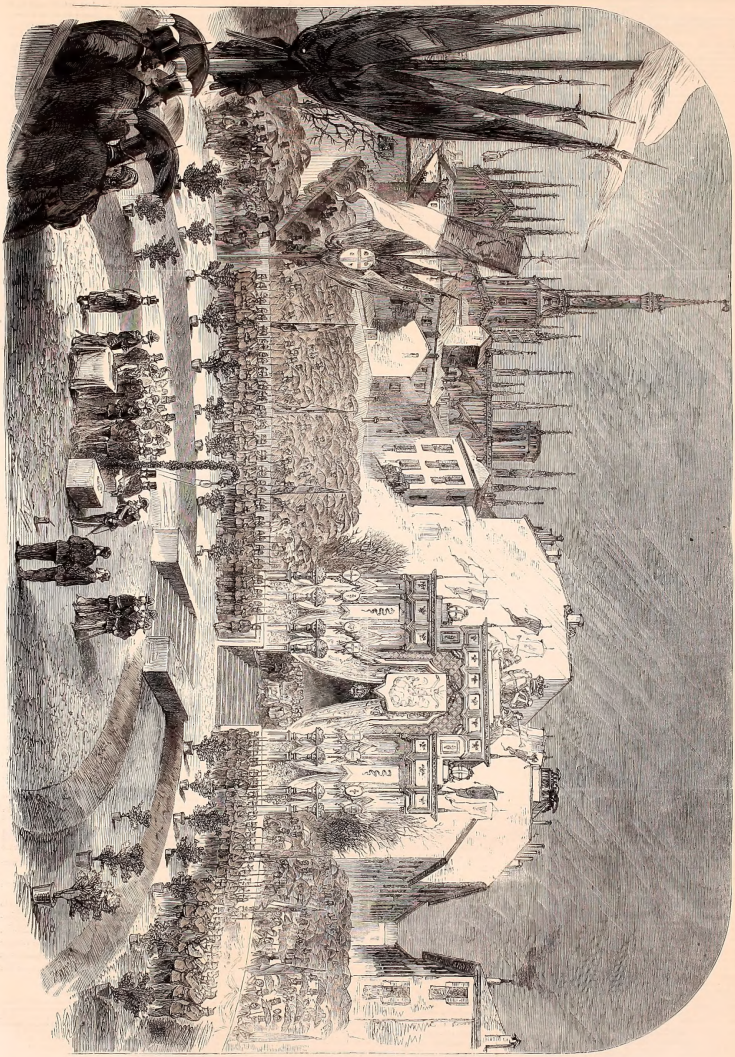
THE Melmerby troop-ship, conveying the headquarters of the 28th Regiment from Bombay, with the soldiers of several other corps whose term of service had expired, had arrived off Ushant on the evening of the 7th inst., when she was struck by a revolving hurricane, and had a very narrow escape of destruction. Her bowsprit, foremast, and topmast were carried away, and left her a perfect wreck, incapable of steering. She drifted in towards the shore, and was nearly lost upon the rocks of the Isle de la Vierge. A signal of distress was made, and, this being seen from the shore, a pilot-boat put off to inform the Melmerby that a steamer had already been telegraphed for from Brest to come to her assistance. This steamer made its appearance early in the morning, and towed the disabled vessel into Brest Harbour, as shown in our Engraving, which is from a sketch by Captain R. F. Angelo, of the 28th Regiment. Both the crew of the vessel and the troops on board seem to have behaved well.

THE KING OF ITALY AND THE IMPROVEMENTS OF THE CITY OF MILAN.

THE King of Italy laid the first stone, on the 7th instant, of the Victor Emmanuel Gallery, which is part of a set of magnificent buildings to be constructed around the Piazza del Duomo, or Cathedral-square, of Milan. One side of the piazza is occupied by the Royal Palace; and the façade of this, which is pierced with elaborate Lombard windows, is to be further improved by a magnificent pavilion, or Loggia del Ré, the charge of which will be undertaken by the municipality. The quadrangle will be nearly equilateral—122 metres by 118, and the edifices composing it will be all stately and palatial. Opposite the cathedral there is to be a large block of building, surrounded by porticoes; the lower part to be occupied by shops, while the upper floors may be well suited to a great hotel. On the south side of the square is to be the entrance to the new gallery, the centre arch to be 12 metres wide by 24 in height. The other buildings forming the new square will be adapted for first-class shops and large cafés, and will be of a style of architecture harmonising with the more important edifices already mentioned. The entrance of the gallery will come out at the east end of the line of houses now known as the Corsia del Duomo, which is a continuation of one side of the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele. The Galleria Vittorio Emmanuele itself will be in the form of a Latin cross, of which the four branches meet in a rotunda, or rather an octagon, thirty-six metres in diameter. Each of the two longer branches, measuring to the centre of the octagon, will be one hundred metres long, and each of the shorter ones forty-seven metres. The situation of the gallery secures its being greatly frequented, since it is to connect by the shortest line the cathedral and the La Scala theatre, while the lateral branches will communicate with other important parts of the city. The sites of the gallery, its internal decorative architecture, and the grandeur of the arches that are to form its two principal entrances, will place it far above everything of the kind now existing in Europe. All these new constructions are in the very heart of the city, where the trade of Milan is chiefly carried on, and the rents are higher than in any other part. Close at hand is the old and handsome building known as the Borsa, or Exchange, daily crowded by the representatives of Lombard commerce. This building is included in the plan of improvement to the extent of enlarging it, widening the avenues of approach, and rendering it more suitable to the requirements of the present time. The design for all these works are furnished by the architect, Signor Mengoni, of Bologna; and the capital is provided by the Milan Improvement Company (chiefly English), of which Mr. George R. Seymour is chairman, and Lord Warwick, Lord Somers, Sir James Lacaita, Mr. R. Warner, and Messrs. Digby Wyatt, James Fletcher, and F. Herbert are directors. They obtain, for less than £350,000, a piece of ground about seven acres in extent, for the purchase of which the municipality of Milan lately paid between £800,000 and £900,000, the only condition being, that their new buildings shall strictly correspond with the design of Signor Mengoni. Such is the enterprise which was honoured by his Majesty's presence on the 7th inst., at the commencement of the new buildings. In the extensive space which had been cleared by the speedy demolition of many wretched old houses between the Via del Due Muri and the Piazza della Scala, was an inclosure of octagonal form, with balconies for the spectators on four sides, and a Royal pavilion in the midst, whence a few steps led down to the intended site of the foundation-stone. The National Guards were drawn up along the sides, with an excellent band of music belonging to the civic force; the chiefs of the corporations of workmen also ranged themselves, with their beautifully embroidered banners, carefully rolled and protected in waterproof cases. Along the front of the balconies masts had been erected, and from their summits waved the banners of the principal Italian cities. Unfortunately, the weather was bad; it kept snowing all the time. The King arrived in a carriage, with General Della Marmora, the Prime Minister, at eleven o'clock, followed, in another carriage, by his sons and their uncle, Prince Carignano. His Majesty was dressed in a blue frock-coat and cocked hat, his usual uniform on occasions. He was received by Signor Beretta, Syndic of Milan, and the other civic authorities, who conducted him from the entrance of the gallery to the pavilion. The representatives of the Milan Improvement Company were then presented to his Majesty by the Syndic, as was also Signor Mengoni, who proceeded to explain to the King the plans of the works which were fixed around the walls of the pavilion. The Syndic read a brief address, and the municipal notary, Alberti, afterwards read the protocol of the proceedings. The usual octagon where ivy the stone, a mass of granite one metre and a half square and eighty centimetres thick, with a cavity in its centre adapted to receive the case, and a marble slab, bearing an inscription, to cover it. When the case had been soldered on, the King walked down to the stone; the silken cord was cut which upheld the slab, the mortar was handed to the King in a handsome silver trough, and a silver trowel and a hammer were presented to him. He spread the mortar, struck the stone, the crowd of spectators cheered heartily, and it seemed that the proceedings were finished, but for an incident which had not been comprised in the official programmes. The Provost of the cathedral, the Rev. Father Ratti, attired in his priestly garb and followed by several of the clergy, suddenly came forward and pronounced a solemn benediction upon the work of that day; then, turning to his Majesty, the reverend Provost exclaimed, with a loud and hearty voice, "God bless Italy and her King!" This demonstration, which was wholly unexpected, may have appeared the more significant from the present hostility between the Papacy and the Italian kingdom. It was evidently received with much pleasure by the King himself, who shook hands with Provost Ratti and cordially thanked him.



THE MELMERBY TROOP-SHIP TOWED INTO BREST HARBOUR AFTER A STORM.



THE KING OF ITALY LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF ONE OF THE NEW BUILDINGS IN THE PIAZZA DEL DUOMO, AT MILAN.—SEE FOREGOING PAGE.

BIRTHS.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the Hon. Lady D. Hay, of a son.
At Arbroath Hall, Herts, Lady Lethbridge, of a daughter.
On Jan. 19, at Uitenhage, Cape Colony, the wife of John B. Dyer, Esq., M.D., of a son.
On the 14th inst., at 65, Pentonville-road, N., the wife of Walter Smith, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at The Hawthorns, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Mrs. Charles B. Stepney, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Newcastle, Jamaica, the wife of Colonel T. F. Hobbs, commanding 6th Royal Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Alphege, Greenwich, Dr. J. L. Smith, surgeon R.N., to Julia Maria, daughter of Sir H. M. Bromley, K.C.B.
On the 15th inst., at the Cathedral, Maritzburg, Natal, by the Very Rev. the Dean, Henry Hamilton Methuen, Esq., of Clifton, Cheltenham, son of T. W. Wyllys Methuen, Esq., of the Woodlands, Frome, Somersetshire, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Donald Moodie, Esq., of Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
On the 21st inst., at the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth, by the Rev. J. Lingard, M.A., Salford, assisted by the Rev. James Mortimer Mercer, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Brixton, William Keeshaw, jun., Esq., of Suffolk Lodge, Denton-road, Tooting, youngest daughter of Daniel Wm. Wills, Esq., of Park-terrace, Brixton. No cards.
On Jan. 5, at Christchurch, Adelaide, South Australia, by the Very Rev. the Dean, George Anderson, Esq., of Adelaide, to Charlotte Ellen, only daughter of George Hamilton, Esq., of Hounslow, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Calcutta-house, near Liverpool, Joseph Neal Walker, Esq., in his 57th year.
At Windsor, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., aged 66.
At Bath, Frances Elizabeth, wife of A. Poole, Esq., and daughter of Lieut.-and-General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H., C.B., Royal Artillery.
On Tuesday last, at Ashgrove, Edinburgh, Mrs. Hall, wife of Rev. J. Sandilands, Doctor of Castes, Ludeanbridge, aged 71.
On the 14th inst., at Mudeje, Dorset, the infant wife of Mr. John Clements, aged 18.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1.

SUNDAY, March 26.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. The Duke of Cumberland born, 1819.
MONDAY, 27.—Death of James I. of England, 1625. Agricultural Society of England founded, 1838. Dr. Parr born, 1747.
TUESDAY, 28.—The planet Pallas discovered by Olbers, of Bremen, 1802. The Zoological Society incorporated, 1829.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Birth of Sonnia Raffaelle, 1483. Dollond, victory of Arklow, 1798. Annexation of the Ionian Islands to Greece, 1851. The planet Vesta discovered by Olbers, 1807.
THURSDAY, 30.—Battle of Vadino, military engineer, 1702. Commencement of the Sessions in the Lordships in South Kensington Gardens, 1859.
FRIDAY, 31.—Birth of Sir Isaac Newton, 1642. Astronomer-painter, 1817; and of Charlotte Brontë (Currer Bell), novelist, 1813.
SATURDAY, April 1.—Mr. Garrard resorts to Lord Stanhope's Act. Captain Bully Dawson's duel with Count Gurowski in London, 1819. Death of Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, 1826.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. | A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
1-31 | 2-2	2-32	3-3	3-34	4-6	4-39	5-14

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 25.

Lat. 51° 28′ 40″ N.; Long. 0° 0′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Rain in Inches.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean of Day.	General Direction.	Miles Observed.	Miles Recorded.
19th	Inches. 29·8	28·1	91	0·18	32·3	28·5	NNE. W.	Var.	124	93
20	30·220	24·1	77	0·0	37·2	26·1	NNE. W.	Var.	124	93
21	30·224	24·1	77·5	0	39·3	29·1	NNE. W.	Var.	124	93
22	30·183	32·7	89·5	0·1	39·2	32·1	ENE. E.	Var.	124	93
23	29·765	32·7	89·4	0·3	39·2	29·2	S.	S.	287	93
24	29·7	32·4	91	0·1	34·3	29·2	SSW.	SSW.	287	93
25	29·291	29·6	88·1	0·8	0	24·2	26·2	ESE.	3·2	93
26	29·752	24·1	77·5	0	0	24·2	26·2	ESE.	3·2	93

The following are the readings of the thermometer at intervals for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Thermometer	32·3	37·2	39·3	39·2	39·2	34·3	0
Temperature of Evaporation	30·1	32·1	36·1	36·1	36·1	32·1	0
Dimension of Evaporation	0·27	0·41	0·46	0·47	0·47	0·37	0

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS. EASTER MONDAY and during the week, the new and original Drama, entitled THE SEA OF ICE, by Messrs. Augustus Harris and Pitt Chatterton.—Arrangements for the Week.—On MONDAY, and during the week, the new and original Drama, entitled THE SEA OF ICE; or, a Crime at Sea, with the New and Original Farce, by Messrs. Brough and Halliday, entitled A DAY WELL SPENT. Characters by Mr. Augustus Harris, Mr. Pitt Chatterton, Mr. Wilkie Bancroft, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. Wilton Rosenquest, Mr. Wybert Rosenquest, Mr. Walter Lacy, Miss Helen Barry, Miss Rosina Wright, Miss Rosina Rae, Miss Ada Swanborough, Miss Annie Fraser, Miss Ada Cavendish, and Miss Augusta Dey. To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE ICEBERG; or, Harlequin and the Lady who Lived in a Lump of Sugar. Harlequin, Mr. James Anderson; Columbine, Miss Annie Fraser; Clown, Mr. Harry Boleno; Pantaloon, Mr. Walter Lacy; Old Father Time, Mr. Thomas Vale. On Thursday, March 30, Benefit of Mr. Augustus Harris. On Saturday, April 1, Benefit of Mr. Pitt Chatterton. Doors open at Seven for Eight o'clock. Box-office open from Ten till Four. Commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Four. Commence at a Quarter to Seven. Boxes may be taken from the Box-office.
The Dramatic Authors' Society will be produced.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Mr. JAMES ANDERSON has respectfully to inform his friends and the public that his BENEFIT will TAKE PLACE on MONDAY, March 27, when will be performed, for the first time, a New and Original Drama, entitled THE SEA OF ICE; or, a Crime at Sea, with Appropriate Scenery, Dresses, Properties, Machinery, and Musical Combinations of that nature, together with other Entertainments, which will be duly announced. Mr. Anderson respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.—Box-office open from Ten till Four.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Sole Direction of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL. EASTER MONDAY, and every evening during the week, at Seven, the Entertainment entitled HOME, SWEET HOME. Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. Arthur Lloyd, Mr. Harry Boleno, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Frederick Maccabe, Mr. Fred. W. Wallington, and Mr. Augustus M. Harris. Mr. C. Harrison, Miss M. Matinée, E. Leverett, and Miss Fanny Leigh. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, March 27, 29, and 31, at Seven, the new and original Drama, entitled THE SEA OF ICE. Mr. Webster, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Toole, Mr. Billington, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Gaston Murray, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Cooper, Miss Woolgar, Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Hughes, Miss Turner, Miss Rogers, Miss Hudson, Miss Ashley, and Miss Wigan. To conclude with THE HEIR-AT-LAW. Mr. Webster, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Toole, Mr. Billington, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Gaston Murray, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Cooper, Miss Woolgar, Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Hughes, Miss Turner, Miss Rogers, Miss Hudson, Miss Ashley, and Miss Wigan. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern in the New Sensation in Three Scenes every Evening, with Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Miss Reinhardt, Miss Oliver, Miss Fowler, and Miss Swanborough. EVERY EVENING at Seven, SWEETHEARTS. MARRIAGE.—Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Chippendale, and Miss Oliver. To conclude with the Farce, entitled A DAY WELL SPENT. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Miss Reinhardt, Miss Oliver, Miss Fowler, and Miss Swanborough. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven precisely. Stalls, appropriate music and scenes. Concluding with EASY SEEING—Mrs Louisa Keeley.

THE GREAT FYCHOW GIANT, whose appearance in London has excited such universal curiosity, is now exhibiting daily at 209, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S-HALL, Piccadilly.—EIGHTY-NINTH NIGHT on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 27, Mdlle. Parepa, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Gardoni. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 3s., and 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's-hall.

THE ROYAL POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S-HALL.—Mr. Mitchell begs to announce that the NINETIETH NIGHT will be on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 3. Mdlle. Parepa, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Gardoni. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 3s., and 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's-hall.

EXETER HALL.—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.—Last Concert this Season on MONDAY EVENING, March 27, Commencement at Half-past Seven. Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise, and other Choral Works. Band and Chorus 500. Tickets, reserved and numbered the whole evening, 5s., 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s., and 42s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. and 2s. Sole Agent, Mr. Austin, 28, St. James's-hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S-HALL.—Mr. Mitchell begs to announce that the FIRST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of the Season will be given on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, when Mdlle. Parepa, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Gardoni will appear. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 3s., and 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's-hall.

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"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"

PRINTED IN COLOURS,
FROM A PICTURE BY J. SANT.

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been RE-ENGRAVED, and IS NOW ON SALE. PRICE SIXPENCE.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given at once to Newsagents or at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in the case of Dr. Colenso, "Bishop of Natal." In these three last words we have indicated the result. The sentence of deprivation passed upon Dr. Colenso by the Bishop of Capetown is declared to be null and void in law, and the former may, on returning to his African diocese, resume his spiritual functions. It is stated that it is his Lordship's intention to do so forthwith.

But this victory gained by Dr. Colenso over his adversaries at the Cape is but a small part of the value of the proceedings. From the sentence of deposition pronounced by the Bishop of Capetown on the 16th of December, 1863, has proceeded the solemn and judicial decision of the highest tribunal at home that all parties have been wrong in supposing that any secular jurisdiction had been conferred by the letters patent by which Dr. Gray had been appointed Metropolitan just ten years before. These, of course, were the act of the Queen, acting in this matter of Church and State, under the separate Government, and a Parliament (of older date, moreover, than the last-mentioned Act), and inasmuch as no metropolitan or bishop, in any colony having legislative institutions can, by virtue of mere letters patent, exercise any coercive jurisdiction, or hold any court for that purpose, the proceedings of Dr. Gray and his adherents are utterly illegal. The judgment of the Council explains that pastoral or spiritual authority may be exercised in this sphere of Church and State, but that the sale or privation of office is matter of coercive legal jurisdiction. The Crown and the Parliament at home must unite, and the assent of the colonial Parliaments must be obtained for the conferring such powers as Dr. Gray has sought to exercise.

Another plea was, however, set up. It was alleged that the oath of canonical obedience which was administered by Dr. Gray to Dr. Colenso implied a contract to submit to the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan. But the oath was "of canonical obedience." But the Privy Council can see no proof of any intention on the part of Dr. Colenso to enter into any other than a legal compact, and declares that, even if such intention had existed, the Bishop could not bind himself by any oath to demand, and the Sufragan would have had no right to proffer, such irregular fealty. We need hardly say that no English clergyman, no English gentleman, can have more than one idea as to the duty of a Bishop to his clergy—that of paternal monitorial exercises, and when we swear we mean what we swear, and neither less nor more. Two learned and conscientious persons like Bishops Gray and Colenso cannot be supposed to have had any other meaning in their mutual and other of an oath without having distinctly understood its meaning, and the suggestion of an implied contract savours rather of secular advice than of the candid and high-minded conduct which we have a right to expect distinguishing the English clergyman. Technically it might be right to raise such a question, and, being raised, it was proper for the Privy Council to dispose of it; but we have too much reverence for the ministers of God's Word to entertain a serious idea for consideration the idea that there was any attempt at deceit. It may be, however, and there is reason to believe that Bishop Gray will not, on the first or any early day of the more defined notion at the Cape than in England as to the exact limit of the power of a Metropolitan. The decision of the Council has notoriously taken many at home by surprise, and was received in similar accents by the people of the province. But it is the simplest justice to Dr. Gray and to Dr. Colenso to affirm our unhesitating belief that the obligation to which reference has been made was understood by both in the sense of the decision. That the Bishop's subsequent day of due obedience should not be the same as Dr. Gray's would not surprise any one who is acquainted with those clergymen and with the history of the case; but there cannot be the slightest shadow upon the honour of the two distinguished and conscientious men. But that the decision of the Council asserts to this view of the subject, we should have been ashamed to do so.

Another point in the case requires but very brief mention. It was contended that Dr. Colenso had no right to appeal, for that, if his Metropolitan's proceedings were null, there could be no appeal from a nullity. But the Council rightly put such objection very peremptorily, and also the attempt to show that an appellate jurisdiction lay not in the Crown, but in the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen, as head of the Church, is declared to have, by statute, the same appellate jurisdiction, before the Reformation, was in the Pope. The law, which holds that there is no wrong without a remedy, might be expected to view with disfavour an attempt to prevent the redressal of a wrong by the plea that the number and complexity to perform an illegal act. This point happens to be trivial in this case, although it might have assumed other proportions.

The decision of the Privy Council is not only of great importance in itself, but it opens up a number of considerations which will at once occur to the friends of the Church of England, especially those who rejoice in her being a missionary Church. It is useless to combat the allegation that, in a certain sense, the sentence which has just been passed tends to a stricter and more formal limitation of the powers of the Crown than had been previously recognised. It tends to support the doctrine that the Church is—as the Privy Council declare a bishop to be—"a creature of the law." For purely spiritual purposes, the status of Episcopacy, where it shall not be created in a colony by means of an Parliamentary vote, is the same as before, but this status is based simply upon voluntary obedience. The colonist who recognises a spiritual superior, and who feels comfort and happiness in being in communion with the Church of England, is deprived of none of that comfort and happiness. But if he desire that his Bishop shall exercise actual sway, and shall be able to coerce his clergy, he, and those who wish with him, must apply to his Parliament, and must carry a Church bill by the usual agency of petitions, speeches, and divisions. Much, we will not say, displeasure, but unwelcome surprise, will be caused to many excellent persons by the new and strong light which has been suddenly thrown on our colonial ecclesiastical system; but the proceedings could hardly be avoided. This is no age in which rights and remedies, theological or secular, can be left in a haze. And we should belie our convictions did we say that we apprehend any evil to the missionary Church from the sentence that has been drawn out by Dr. Gray.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

Thursday week was the fourth anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Prince Arthur, proceeded to the Duchess's mausoleum at Frogmore. The sarcophagus was strewn with wreaths of flowers, placed above it a bouquet of white heather. After the departure of her Majesty the officers and servants of the Royal household, and their families, were, by the Queen's permission, allowed to visit the tomb. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, drove to Frogmore, where Princess Louisa joined the party in the Home Park. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Bull, took a drive. Her Majesty took the Queen's private road to Virginia Water, drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena rode in the Home Park. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Bull, took a drive. Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, Lieutenant Haig, and Dr. Bernhardi, arrived at Windsor from Portsmouth.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Princess Louisa rode in the Home Park. Prince Leopold, attended by Lieutenant Haig, hunted with the harriers at Datchet. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Bull, drove a pair-horse phaeton. Seventeenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louisa. The day was celebrated at Windsor with the customary festivities. Colonel the Hon. C. E. Cavendish was in attendance for her Majesty. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mauvay had the honour of dining with the Queen. Prince Alfred's ship was presented to her Majesty by the Countess of Gainsborough. The Bishop of London preached before the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at the private chapel of the castle. The Lord Bishop of London officiated. Prince Alfred attended the afternoon service in St. George's Chapel.

On Monday the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa rode in the Home Park. Her Majesty was attended by Lieutenant Haig and Dr. Bernhardi, went to London, returning to the castle in the evening. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Bull, drove a pair-horse phaeton. Prince Arthur, attended by Mr. Sir Frederick Bruce arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen. Sir Frederick left for London, and took leave upon his appointment as her Majesty's Minister to Washington.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley and the Hon. Florence Seymour, drove in carriage and pair. Princess Louisa took a drive. The Earl of Lucan had an audience of her Majesty and kissed hands upon receiving the Gold Stick as Colonel of the 1st Life Guards.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Florence Seymour, drove out in the carriage and pair. Princess Louisa took a drive. Prince Alfred and Princess Beatrice went out walking. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, went out shooting.

The Queen having been pleased to create Prince Alfred an extra Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle, the investitures of his Royal Highness have now been completed. Except the Sovereign, the Prince is the only member of the Royal family who has been admitted to the distinction of the green ribbon and the St. Andrew badge.

Professor Hofmann had the honour on Monday of giving the first of a series of lectures on chemistry before the Queen and the Royal family.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Florence Seymour have received the appointment of Bedchamber and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Wednesday, at St. James' Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

The Prince arrived at the palace at One. Life Guards and attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived from Marlborough House about Half-past One. The Prince was received by the great officers of state at the Queen's household.

The Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Lieutenant Haig; the Duke of Cambridge, attended by his Equerry, Colonel Eyrwhitt; and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Levée.

The Prince of Wales having entered the Throne-room, accompanied by his illustrious relatives led by the great officers of state, the Lord Chamberlain announced the seven first introductions in the order of precedence.

Among the more noticeable presentations in the general circle were remarked:—

The Earl of Cleveland, by Viscount Sydney.

Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, on appointment to colonelcy of 1st Life Guards, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Earl Cadogan, by Viscount Sydney.

Major-General Sir Hastings Doyle, on promotion and appointment to brigadier-general in Ireland, by Her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. F. Yorke, C.B., on appointment as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Ireland, by Her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. H. P. Carrington, Grenadier Guards, on appointment, by Her Majesty the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Cockwell, Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, by Colonel Digby Jones.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Bisher, Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, by Colonel Digby Jones.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Allport, Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, by Colonel Digby Jones, C.B.

Mr. Osgood Hanbury, by Lord Leigh.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

Yesterday week a deputation of the Royal Reception Committee of the Corporation of London, headed by Mr. Alderman Rose, M.P., waited upon the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House to present to their Royal Highnesses the medal struck to commemorate the public entry of the Princess into the city of London on the 7th of March, 1863. [An Engraving of the Medals given at page 281.] The Princess attended the House of Lords.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, hunted with his harriers at Datchett. His Royal Highness arrived thither at ten minutes to twelve, and was met at the station

by Prince Alfred. The Princess rode through the village to Riding Court, the residence of Mr. Cantrell, where the "meet" took place. Their Royal Highnesses partook of refreshments at the house, and while in the drawing-room the attention of the Princess was directed to a table spread with the wedding gifts of Mr. Cantrell's niece, who had been married the same morning. Their Royal Highnesses partook of some wedding-cake, and afterwards rode to the "meet." The "field" numbered 150 horsemen and a large assemblage of ladies. There were several good runs. Prince Alfred left the hunt early, and returned to Windsor Castle. The Prince remained to the end, and returned to London by the Great Western Railway. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, visited the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. In the evening their Royal Highnesses had a dinner-party. The company included the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Turkish Ambassador and Mdme. Musurus, the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi, the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Tyrone, Captain the Hon. C. Edgcumbe, Sir William Alexander, Major-General Francis Seymour, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lady Caroline Cust, Colonel Home Purves, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. C. Packe, the Rev. J. R. Wood, and the Lord Bishop of Salisbury officiated.

On Monday Prince Alfred visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, rode out. The Prince attended the House of Lords. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Duchess of Inverness with their company at dinner at Kensington Palace.

On Tuesday the Prince attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out.

On Wednesday the Prince, by command of the Queen, held a Levée on behalf of her Majesty, as stated above. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with Prince Alfred, attended an amateur dramatic performance at the Bijou Theatre.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, Lieutenant Haig, and Dr. Bernhardt, arrived at Dover yesterday week, from Bonn. The Prince embarked at Ostend in the Admiralty steam-yacht Vivid, and had a fine passage of five hours across the Channel. His Royal Highness was received upon landing at Dover by Sir Luke Smithett, Captain Buce, R.N., Lord Mark Kerr, and Mr. J. P. Knight, of the South-Eastern Railway. The Prince proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel and partook of luncheon, and afterwards left Dover in a saloon carriage attached to the quarter-to-four express train on the South-Eastern Railway. Mr. Knight had charge of the train. Upon arriving at London Bridge the saloon-carriage was detached and taken on to the junction with the South-Western line at Waterloo, at which station the charge of the saloon was undertaken by Mr. Hill, of the South-Western Railway. The carriage was attached to the ten-minutes-to-six ordinary train, and the Prince continued his route to Windsor, arriving at five minutes to seven, the journey from Dover having occupied three hours and ten minutes without change of carriage. His Royal Highness proceeded at once to the castle. The Prince will remain in England until after Easter, when he will return to Bonn.

The Duke and Duchess de Chartres have left the Clarendon Hotel for Woodnorton, Evesham.

Lord Bloomfield, British Ambassador at Vienna, arrived at the Austrian capital on Thursday week.

Lord and Lady Napier have arrived in Berlin from England.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, G.C.B., has left town, to enter on his duties as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States Government.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur returned to the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, on Tuesday, from Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Marquis of Bowmont has left the Clarendon Hotel for Floors.

Earl and Countess Spencer have returned to town from Althorp Hall, Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Durham have arrived at Paris, on their way to visit the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe at Cannes.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have arrived in town from a Continental tour.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Countess Apponyi had an assembly, on Monday night, at Chandos House. The réunion was attended by a numerous assemblage of the Corps Diplomatique and of the fashionable world. Previously to the reception his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi entertained a distinguished company at dinner.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Fernberg, and a select circle at dinner, on Monday evening, at Kensington Palace.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

Earl Granville had a dinner-party, on Monday evening, at his residence in Bruton-street.

The Countess of Fife gave a dancing-party, on Thursday week, at her residence in Grosvenor-place.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough received a select party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Viscountess Palmerston held a reception, on Saturday evening last, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly. The réunion was attended by a numerous and distinguished company.

Lady Margaret Beaumont gave her third evening party for the season, on Tuesday, at her residence on the Terrace, Piccadilly.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., received a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at his residence in Eaton-square.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The parish church of Stoke St. Mary, Taunton, having undergone restorations, at the cost of about £700, has been reopened.

Dr. Tischendorf, the great German scholar, has received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Cambridge made him a Doctor of Laws a few days ago.

Four handsome painted windows have been presented to the chancel of Wrotham Church, by the Rev. Charles Lane, Rector, containing the figures of the Twelve Apostles.

The Archbishop of York purposes holding a general ordination on Trinity Sunday, the 11th of June. The Bishop of London intends to hold his next ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral on Trinity Sunday, the 11th of June; and the Bishop of Rochester on Sunday, the 9th of July.

Mr. S. Wiseman, travelling agent of the Norwich branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was presented last month with a testimonial consisting of 500 guineas and a bible. The presentation was made at a meeting at which the Bishop of Norwich presided.

St. Mark's Church, Dewsbury, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. It has cost about £7000, and will accommodate 750 persons. All the sittings are to be free. To Mr. J. Chadwick is due the origination of the scheme for building the church. He gave the site and land for a school-house and parsonage, of the value of £2000, besides £400 to the building fund and £600 towards the endowment. The reredos was presented by Mr. Tennant.

A meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission was held, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms—the Bishop of London in the chair. After the reading of the report his Lordship adverted to the operations of the society, and showed that, though to a large extent it was of an exceptional character in order to meet the wants of a fluctuating population, yet the tendency of its work was to become permanent and to dovetail itself into our ordinary parochial system in the shape of new churches and separate parishes. The meeting was also addressed by the Duke of Marlborough, the Bishop of Ely, Canon Boyd, and others.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment, on Monday, in the case between Bishop Colenso, of Natal, and Bishop Gray, of Capetown, who, as his Metropolitan, had deposed him for heresy. The question was whether Bishop Gray had power to do so, and the argument being one of pure law was the reason probably why there was no divine joined in the commission. The Lord Chancellor read the judgment, which was a very elaborate one, and came to this:—That the Crown had no power to confer ecclesiastical jurisdiction by letters patent simply and without act of the Legislature in a constitutional colony; that the powers assumed by Bishop Gray in virtue of these letters patent were imaginary, his deposition of Bishop Colenso without effect, and his whole proceedings in the matter from beginning to end null and void.

A letter from Naples records the fact that an English Protestant church, the first in that city, was consecrated and opened on the 14th inst. The attendance of both travellers and residents was numerous; and among the many distinguished persons present were the Prefect of the province, the Elletto (or chief magistrate of the district Chiaja), and several other Italians. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Vice-Consul, Admiral the Hon. H. Yelverton, and several of the officers of her Majesty's vessels of war were also present. The consecration having been performed by the Bishop of Gibraltar, the morning service was read by the minister, the Rev. C. P. Maitland, after which the Bishop preached. At the conclusion of the service, Sir Charles Maclean presented the church with a donation consisting of communion-plate, valued at fifty guineas. Among the other donations, which were of considerable amount, was £13 10s. for the communion-table, from Duchess San Arpino, and £52 10s. from the Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting on Monday, at the society's house, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money amounting to £800 were made in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at Cane-hill, near Devizes; Hendon, near Sunderland; Neath, Glamorgan; Prickwillow, in the Isle of Ely; and Tettenhall-wood, near Wolverhampton. Re-arranging the seats and restoring the churches at Goodhurst, near Staplehurst; Mattersey, near Bawtry, Notts; Merton, near Bicester; Mursley, near Winslow; Rotherfield Greys, near Henley-on-Thames; and Whitbourne, near Worcester. A grant was also made from the School, Church, and Mission-house Fund towards building a mission-chapel in the parish of St. Philip, Stepney. The committee deeply regret that they only have it in their power to aid in such very limited degree these deserving objects. The diminished income of the society has only enabled them to expend £2440 in reply to the appeals made this session, beginning November last; whereas, had they been able to continue the scale of grants which until recently they have adopted, a sum of not less than £5566 would have been bestowed on these objects.

The following testimonials to clergymen are recorded in the *Guardian*:—The Rev. W. Bruce, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Dunfermline—a set of books, from the Sunday scholars. The Rev. T. A. Pope—an elegant silver tea and coffee service and salver, also a purse of £25, on his leaving the curacy of Longdon. The Rev. R. Linklater—a silver pocket communion-service, on his resigning the curacy of Illingworth. The Rev. A. Wood, on leaving the chapelry of St. Paul's, Westleigh—illuminated copy of the Holy Gospels, handsomely bound, by the working people of the district. The members of the Choral Society attached to St. Paul's School presented a handsome timepiece to the Rev. J. Kempthorne, the late conductor of the society. The Rev. W. H. Marriott, on his leaving the curacy of St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol—a cottage piano, valued at seventy-five guineas. The Rev. W. T. Thornhill Webber, on his resigning the curacy of Chiswick—a timepiece and purse of gold from the parishioners; also, a walnut writing-desk and book-rack from the boys and girls attending the national schools. The Rev. W. Haworth, on his resigning the senior curacy of St. Mary's, Barnsley—a set of dessert knives and forks, in walnut case. The Rev. F. Pentreath, Head Master of the De Aston School, Market Rasen—a timepiece, and also a teapot to Mrs. Pentreath, from the masters and boys.

Preferments and Appointments.—Rev. A. Joseph, Incumbent of St. John's, Chatham, to be Rural Dean of Rochester. Rev. E. Bulmer to be Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Norwich. Rev. H. J. Burfield, Incumbent of St. James's, Bradford, to be Surrogate for the diocese of Ripon. Rev. J. Daubeney to be Sub-Chanter of Salisbury Cathedral. Rev. R. Farquharson to be Canon of King's Tenton, in Salisbury Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. E. P. Martin to West Grinstead, Wilts; Rev. L. Tugwell, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Lambeth, to Bermondsey. *Vicarages:* Rev. T. Z. Davies to Whitford, Flintshire; Rev. R. Polwhele to Treneglos-with-Warbstow, near Launceston. *Incumbencies:* Rev. M. J. T. Boys, late Archdeacon at Bombay, to All Saints', Clapham Park; Rev. G. S. Burns to St. Mungo's, Glasgow; Rev. J. S. Jones to Llanuwchllyn, Merionethshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. J. Green to St. John's Chapel, Weardale; Rev. R. Maughan to Heathery Cleugh, Durham. *Curacies:* Rev. H. W. Blandford to Mappowder, Dorset; Rev. J. G. Cotter to Winterbourne Whitchurch; Rev. T. H. Gregg to Winterbourne Houghton; Rev. W. H. Kemm to Haydon, Dorset; Rev. W. F. Shaw to St. John, Thanet; Rev. E. Williams to Shipston-on-Stour. Rev. J. Duke to be Principal Chaplain of Dartmoor Prisons.—*Guardian.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Chessplaying has been introduced as an additional attraction in the reading-room of the Crystal Palace.

On Sunday a fire occurred at the jute and seed stores of the East India Docks, at Blackwall, destroying property valued at £30,000.

At the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Monday, the Rev. A. Tien read portions of his MS. work, entitled "The Mysteries of the Druse Religion Unveiled."

The council of the Zoological Society have determined that all the animals which die in the gardens at Regent's Park shall be dissected, the object being to discover by what diseases they were killed and how their organisation has been affected by captivity and the change of climate.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, at Burlington House, the papers to be read are:—1. "North Polar Expedition:" second letter of Dr. Petermann to Sir R. I. Murchison. 2. "Coast of Labrador," by Captain R. F. Hamilton, R.N. 3. "Account of the Mackenzie River District," by R. M'Farlane, Esq.

The friends of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution intend holding the annual dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the 9th of May, on which occasion the president, Charles Dickens, Esq., will take the chair. This is one of the few societies that invite ladies to the dinner-table.

The Lords of the Treasury have, it is said, ordered the iron buildings at Brompton, popularly known as "the boilers," to be taken down, and, under proper regulations, to be given to the three quarters of London which most require the accommodation of large edifices for exhibitions and other public purposes.

The first spring exhibition took place last Saturday at the Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, and, despite the inclemency of the weather, was numerously and fashionably attended. The flowers exhibited were mostly of the earliest spring blooms, but they included some very creditable specimens.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has ordered the name of Manor-road, Hackney, to be changed to that of Spurstowe-road; Charles-street East, St. Pancras, to be included in Drummond-street; and that the subsidiary names in the following thoroughfares be abolished:—Globe-road and St. Peter-street, Mile-end Old Town, Manor-street and Leader-street, Chelsea.

The committee of the Court of Aldermen of the City appointed to inquire into the charges of inefficiency against the police in connection with the recent burglaries has made its report. This report thoroughly acquits the police, declares the charges against them to be unfounded, and urges that those who have valuable property in their places of business should take better precautions against robbery.

A full-length portrait of Mr. George Peabody, the eminent philanthropist and merchant, of Old Broad-street, has been presented by Mr. Philip Cazenove, of Threadneedle-street, to the Corporation of the city of London. The portrait, which is a very striking one, and represents M. Peabody seated at a table in an easy chair, is by M. H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. The painting is placed in a conspicuous part of the Council Chamber, close to that of the late Lord Denman as Lord Chief Justice of England.

A deputation of the advocates of jerked beef waited on Sir George Grey last Saturday to ask him to order a Government analysis of the article, since the City authorities will have it to be unwholesome. Mr. Bright, who was present at the interview, said the best test would be to get up a Cabinet dinner off the "jerked" beef. Sir George declined to order the analysis; but Mr. Lucas, the caterer of the House of Commons' Refreshment Department, promised to bring it under the notice of the members.

The accounts of the metropolitan police have been published, showing the sums received and expended for the purposes of the police, police superannuation fund, public carriages, and police courts in the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. The force consists of 22 superintendents, with salaries from £150 to £325 per year; 211 inspectors, having salaries ranging from £81 18s. to £200 a-year; 785 sergeants, with salaries from £63 14s. to £109 4s.; and 6172 constables, whose pay ranges from £49 8s. to £78 per year; the total of officers and men being 7191. The total expenditure for the year, under the several heads and departments, amounts to £560,864.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the members of the Artists' Benevolent Fund was held, on Monday, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. C. Dimond in the chair. Mr. Thiselton, the secretary, read the report, which stated that her Majesty's annual donation of £105 had been paid as usual, accompanied by good wishes for the success of the institution. During the past year fifty-two widows had been relieved with £757, and ten orphans with £43. The receipts during the year were £1386, and the expenditure was £1032. During the year the fund had lost its president, Lord Ashburton, by death, and one of its most active members in the person of Mr. David Roberts. Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell was elected president.

The eighteenth annual festival of the Asylum for Idiots was celebrated on Wednesday at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P. Several ladies were present, according to a custom which seems likely to become prevalent, and the total number of guests was about 170. The chairman's appeal on behalf of the asylum was followed by corresponding expressions of sentiment on the part of other gentlemen, who advocated its claims to the support of all who were interested in the cause of true philanthropy. The result of this advocacy was that subscriptions and donations were announced amounting to upwards of £2000, including 100 guineas from the chairman.

A circular memorandum has been issued by the Post Office authorities in reference to the wages of sorters, stampers, and carriers. The circular contains a table of the pay of the different classes, which the Postmaster-General wishes to be understood as forming a permanent arrangement. The highest rate of wages to be allowed to the letter-sorters is 50s. a week; the lowest, 23s. The highest to stampers, 35s.; the lowest, 21s. The highest to carriers, 30s.; the lowest, 20s.; while the supplementary letter-carriers are to have 18s. a week. The men are reminded that, in addition, they have pensions, medical advice, medicines gratis, a fortnight's holiday without deduction from their wages, and, if they are temporarily laid aside by sickness, they have two thirds of their allowances. In addition, the letter-carriers have their uniform clothing, are permitted to take Christmas gratuities, and have constant work in fixed localities.

Yesterday week, St. Patrick's Day, the eighty-second anniversary festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated in Willis's Rooms. Viscount Powerscourt presided, and a large assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland attended. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, which were respectively responded to by the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Darnley, Colonel Dunne, M.P.; Colonel Taylor, M.P.; Mr. Serjeant Burke, and Mr. Napier Higgins. From a report presented by the sub-committee, the society, now educating, clothing, and, during winter, partially dieting 300 boys and 200 girls, is in a flourishing condition. On the present occasion the subscriptions and donations announced amounted to £800, and included (besides her Majesty's annual gift of £105) £105 from the Prince of Wales as one of the patrons, and £50 from the noble chairman.

In the week that ended last Saturday the births in London and nine other cities or boroughs of the United Kingdom were 4368; the deaths 2982. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those ten large towns was twenty-eight per 1000 persons living, and was less than in the previous week, when it was twenty-nine.——In London the births of 2310 children—1185 boys, and 1125 girls—were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1855-64) the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2115.——The deaths in the same time were 1538. The average number for the eleventh week in ten years (corrected) is 1499. Whooping-cough and typhus were decidedly more fatal than any other complaint in the zymotic class, and the numbers referred to those diseases were almost equal—eighty-eight to the former and eighty-five to the latter. There were 189 deaths from phthisis, and 200 from bronchitis, both numbers being above the respective averages.

A MARCH WIND AND MARCH DUST.

In contrast to one of our late Illustrations, which represented the discomforts of mud and slush in the streets of London after a sudden thaw, we refer to the scene depicted on page 277—a dry storm, laden with the proverbial ransom of a whole dynasty of kings, whirling about the statue of King Charles, at Charing-cross. Nothing can be more seasonable, and nothing can be more disagreeable, than the combined visitation of March dust and March wind. It is true that a reverend poet and novelist, who is one of the most fervent apostles of Muscular Christianity in our age, has glorified the sharp and stern north-easter in a grateful ode or hymn, as though we Englishmen owed all the manly virtues of our race to the inspiration of that bitter Scandinavian blast. It may probably serve to aid the process of natural selection and improve the average vigour of the nation by killing off a certain number of the weaklings at the commencement of each year; and there is, perhaps, some reason for the boast of a few of the survivors, that they have felt themselves more stalwart from its bracing effect. But we may say, in general, of Mr. Kingsley's worship of the east wind, as was said of the doctrine of the Stoics, that "the human make is too tender for the rigour of such a religion;" and the majority of Londoners would rather welcome a breeze or a gale from any other point of the compass than from the ice-bound Baltic and the Russian steppes beyond. It is evident that the various groups of distressed people in our Engraving are far from a conscious enjoyment of the moral and physical benefits which this rude harbinger of an English spring is supposed to blow upon them. From the hansom cabman, who is fairly lifted off his perch and laid prone on the roof of his vehicle, to the little girl who wants to cry but cannot get the blinding dust out of her eyes, they are all suffering a greater or less degree of misery, which can do them no good unless by trial of their patience in affliction. The military gentleman who has lost his hat, though he contrives, by the force of his facial contortions, to keep his glass fast fixed in his eye, stands with raised fist in such an attitude of anger that, were it not for the lady who leans upon his arm and his little son who walks by his side, we might hear him, perhaps, mutter an oath. The hat, which seems inclined to roll away from its master as far as the Horse Guards, will be caught by the sweeper with a clean broom, whose office is a perfect sinecure in this state of the weather. After all, the hat will not fare so badly in the dust as it would have done in the mire. In these days, however, the authorities are invoked to send their water-carts through every London street and moisten the ground with an artificial rain, forgetful as we have so soon become of the intolerable plague of mud which vexed us a fortnight ago. The sagacity of a future generation may perceive that the true remedy for dust, as well as for mud, is to remove the loose particles entirely from the surface of the roads by carefully scraping up and carting away that which is detached from the macadamised floor, along with the droppings of horses and other dirt, briefly defined as "matter in the wrong place." So long as this miscellaneous pulverised deposit of the traffic of a great city is left to take its chance, where it is not washed into the sewers, the nuisance must be equally persistent in every season of the year. It is the same material, which is now sodden wet, defiling our shoes and clothes; now baked hard and dry, and ground into a fine powder by the multitude of passing feet and wheels; now raised into the air by every gust of wind, and filling our mouths, nostrils, and eyes with March dust—"worth a king's ransom," they say, if it were prudently used for manuring the fields. Here is a question, we submit, only second in practical importance to that of the London sewage.

"PHILIPPA WELSEREN AND THE EMPEROR FERDINAND I."

A few historical notes explanatory of the fine picture we have engraved may be acceptable to some of our readers. The Ferdinand I. herein represented is, then, the illustrious founder of the Viennese branch of the Imperial House of Austria—a Prince who, though in youth and when victorious, tyrannical and sometimes cruel, especially where his own ambitious designs and dynastic aggrandisement were in question, as in his conduct towards the Bohemians and his assassination of Martinuzzi, was, on the whole, wise and moderate, and won the very general love of his subjects by his placability and impartiality. He was justly called the "Pacificator of Germany." Though a paper attached to his will proved his ardent attachment to the Catholic faith, in which he was brought up, he yet braved the high displeasure of successive Popes and the distrust of his co-religionists by the boldness and constancy with which he advocated reforms in the Romish Church; and he, doubtless, spared the Austrian territories the terrors of civil war and the horrors of massacres, such as those of St. Bartholomew, by the tolerant forbearance with which he regarded the rapid spread of Protestantism in his dominions. In this respect (though inferior in genius) he presents a favourable contrast to his brother, Charles V., upon whose abdication two years previously Ferdinand was formally proclaimed Emperor of Germany early in 1558—the year when the incident here depicted took place. Of taste and scholarship Ferdinand had a larger share than usually falls to the lot of a monarch. According to the painter, he still possesses, at the age of fifty-six, much of that handsomeness of countenance and gracefulness of carriage for which, when young, he was celebrated. In his character as husband and father he appears to have been irreproachable. Such was the Emperor Ferdinand I. His three sons were Maximilian, the eldest, who succeeded his father in the archduchy of Austria and in the empire; Ferdinand, who inherited the Tyrol and the exterior provinces; and Charles, the youngest son, founder of the Styrian line, who was proposed as the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and who was also a candidate for the hand of Queen Elizabeth.

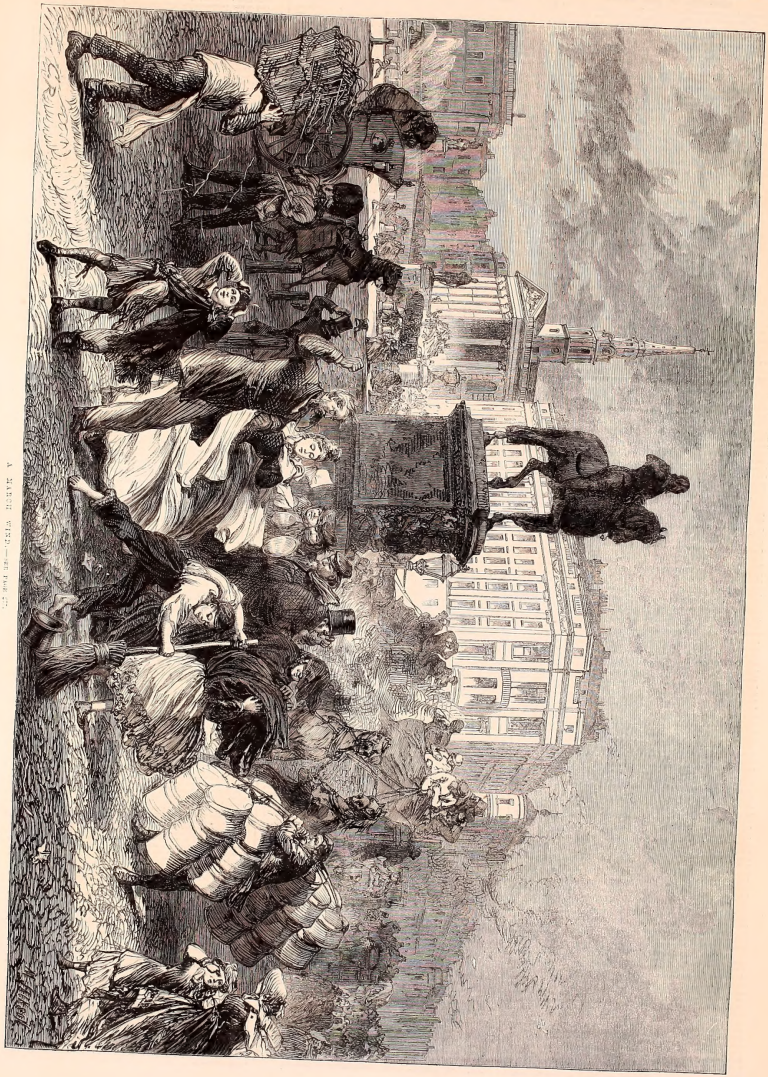
The first wife of the second son, Ferdinand, Archduke of the Tyrol,



"PHILIPPA WELSEREN IMPLORING PARDON OF FERDINAND I. FOR HER MORGANATIC MARRIAGE TO HIS SON."
PAINTED BY G. KOLLER, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, 120, PALL-MALL.

was Philippa Welseren, the woman kneeling with her two children in the picture—a woman of great beauty and many accomplishments, but, being only of a patrician, not a Royal, family, the alliance was considered as degrading; and the Emperor, complacent and forgiving as he was in temper, was too jealous of the honour of his family to ratify or approve the marriage. It was, indeed, against the law of Germany, being an instance of that heartless mockery, a morganatic marriage (from *morgien*, to shorten or restrain), in which it is stipulated that the woman and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the man. Morganatic marriages have for centuries been common enough among the many petty Royal houses and among the very prolific "higher nobility" of Germany. Our George I. was thus married; and, later, the King of Denmark, to the Countess of Danner, Aug. 7, 1850. In such marriages the left hand is given; and it is to be noted, as probably intentional on the part of the painter, that our heroine ventures to offer the left hand only to the Emperor, but he takes her left hand with his right. Some years had elapsed since her marriage with the young Ferdinand (as is evident by the age of her children) before this interview and reconciliation took place. After, perhaps, many frustrated attempts, she found means to gain admittance to the Emperor's presence, when, throwing herself at his feet, her beauty and attractive manners won his forgiveness. The Emperor at once acknowledged her as his daughter-in-law; but even he was unable to obliterate the stigma which the German prejudice of caste has affixed to matches between persons of different rank; and her children, though deemed legitimate, were declared incapable of inheriting. She died in 1580, leaving her two sons, Andrew and Charles. Andrew obtained the margraviate of Burgau, entered the Church, became Bishop of Brixen and Constance, and was raised to the dignity of Cardinal. He was also sub-governor of the Netherlands. On his death, in 1600, the margraviate of Burgau descended to his brother Charles, who afterwards was raised to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire, and, dying without issue in 1619, the lands which had been conferred on him reverted to the Styrian line.

Little more need be added with the pen that is not better told by the pencil. The incident occurred at Prague; the date, 1558, has already been given. The Emperor is attended by nobles and ecclesiastical dignitaries of his court. The couple to the spectator's left are probably simply attendants on Philippa Welseren—the husband thinking it more discreet to keep out of the way. But we must call attention to the unaffected naturalness with which the story is told. The appealing expression of Philippa, shrinking behind her children, is irresistibly touching; and the little fellow who, not having learnt his part so well as his elder brother, stands eyeing his mother instead of kneeling before the mighty Emperor, seems to us most charmingly naive and truthful. We should say, in conclusion, that M. Koller, the painter of this picture, though of German extraction, is, we understand, Belgian by art-education. The influence of Henri Leys, but without his antiquarian affectation, seems evident in the work. This picture, and another, "The Church Porch," exhibited at the French Exhibition two years ago, and by which the artist is almost exclusively known in this country, have won golden opinions from critics of the most opposite views.



A MARCH WIND.—See page 277.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The two most unusual features of the present Session are that the House of Commons has decidedly taken to early hours, and that Mr. Disraeli has taken to sitting out the discussions on the Estimates. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman, yielding to a suggestion of his sanguine imagination, conceives it necessary now to put himself into preliminary training for the rehabilitation in him of those powers of sedentary endurance which are indispensable to the leader of the House, but which are not so indispensable to the chief of the Opposition. At any rate, one seldom if ever knew him to be so persistent in watching the progress of the Estimates as this year. To be sure, there have been so often of late questions of high policy arising out of items in the proposed expenditure for the Army and Navy, sometimes originating with Mr. Disraeli's own followers, and, indeed, his lieutenants, that probably he is anxious not to be absent at such moments, however he may be careless of mere peddling with attempts at six-and-eightpenny reductions, which are never successful, and, if they were, would be of no value. It is notorious that in the last three Parliaments, if not in a longer period, the exact amount of diminution in all the Estimates, by means of hostile votes, has been £750. Speaking of the Estimates induces a remark as to the remarkable position occupied by the Marquis of Hartington. This noble Lord is not only the sole representative of the War Office in the house, but, for some reason or other, he never receives any amateur assistance from any member of the Government. When he is conducting the Estimates, the Treasury bench is left entirely to him and to Lord Palmerston, who does not even afford his young Under-Secretary the light of his countenance, for his face is buried beneath the shadow of his hat, as, with his head bent on his breast, he enjoys that perfect somnolent repose which long habit in the house enables him to take, and which people say is more agreeable to him than any regular sleep. When naval expenditure is in question, the Secretary to the Admiralty is carefully and efficiently supported by the Civil Lord, Mr. Childers; and occasionally Mr. Whitbread, an ex-Lord, will chime in with an aiding argument for old official feeling sake; but no one gives the least lift to Lord Hartington when the Army is the topic. This may be accounted for by the fact that, in truth, he needs very little assistance, being always ready with information, prompt in reply, exhibiting a remarkable faculty for gathering together the details of a discussion of an hour or two, and dissecting them with scarcely an omission. Much of this capability is, no doubt, owing to the extraordinary imperturbability of his temperament, which gives him what may be called an "aplomb," which stands him in good stead. He does not show a particle of impulse in his manner, impulsiveness being an unhappy quality in an official anywhere, and in Parliament especially. His delivery is slow and measured, and his statements, as a rule clear; and when, occasionally, he is a little confused and not quite intelligible one cannot help suspecting that the subject matter is such as to make it desirable that he should not be quite perspicuous. All this apropos of the Army Estimates, which have occupied much if not most of the recent Parliamentary doings.

It has been stated in the journals that, amongst other testimonies of gratitude which Poles and Polish sympathisers have accorded to that honourable and restless member for King's County, there has been one which took the shape of a musical composition entitled "The Hennessy March." It is to be hoped that, in order to be appropriate, it is in the time of a very quick step, and that it would be just the kind of music which would be used as a remedy in the cases of persons attacked by St. Vitus's Dance or suffering from the bite of a Tarantula spider. However, when a member of Parliament has got a mission, he must stick to it, even when it is most hopeless; and, no doubt, if Mr. Hennessy had undertaken to restore the Heptarchy, he would have made an annual motion on that subject. Therefore, he has again brought forward the wrongs of Poland, and, in order to be practical, he proposed to inflict a pecuniary fine upon Russia by mulcting her of some curious claim she has to some recondite and mysterious loan, payable annually, which was engrafted on the Treaty of Vienna or some convention supplementary to that treaty; it does not matter which. Certainly the sum in question never appears in the Miscellaneous Estimates, but is, of course, paid from that obscure, enigmatical, and, to Governments, comfortable source, the Consolidated Fund. Certainly, Mr. Hennessy, appreciating the temper of the House, which was not exactly adverse to the motion, but unwilling to enter on an *ex post facto* discussion, did his work with much tact, saving his stakes, so to speak, and not trespassing on the patience of the House; and the matter was disposed of by Lord Palmerston in one of the regular foreign-affairs speeches which are peculiar to him. To be sure, Mr. Butler-Johnstone did prolong the debate for a brief space with one of his cut-and-dried addresses, which came from him in such a snapping manner, issuing from his lips, as it were, in spite of his teeth; but one cannot help fancying that, notwithstanding a slight sensation which this hon. member made two sessions ago, he has got back into a position in which nobody minds him. If Mr. W. E. Forster's ideas with regard to the conduct of affairs connected with international trade could be carried out, the presidency of the Board of Trade will be every way worthy of his acceptance in that Radical Ministry in which Mr. Cobden is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Bright, Minister for War; Mr. White, the member for Brighton, Home Secretary; and perhaps Mr. George Potter, the great vindicator of the rights of the working classes, Prime Minister. If Mr. Forster's motion one night last week, about the foreign trade arrangements between the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, meant anything, it meant that the head of the latter department should be raised to the dignity of, and receive equal emoluments with, a Secretary of State. The proclivity of Mr. Forster towards such an improved office, was, perhaps, so apparent to Mr. Lowe, who has been of late designated as the chief of the Board of Trade, in the twin eventuality of the office becoming vacant and his readmission into any Ministry, that he was roused into an ebullition of that Parliamentary Ishmaelism which he seems to have adopted, and which causes him to lay about him right and left, and to spare neither opinions, administration, nor men of any kind or sort in his sibillant denunciations. Accordingly, he proved, with his usually severe logic, that the only thing that the Board of Trade was fit for was to be abolished; doubtless with a mental addition to the effect—"rather than that Mr. Forster should rule over it."

Some member should move for a return of the number of times the "battle of the guns" has been fought in the house this Session. Again this question has been raised with a kind of dismal humour faintly reminding one of the organised witticisms of his ballot-speeches by Mr. Berkeley, and this as a sequitur to a severely accentuated palaver on English policy in the United States affairs, which Mr. Berkeley as a member of Parliament, independent in every possible sense of the term, whether applied to politics or to language, had a safe and harmless right to deliver. Probably the name of Peacocke will not convey any extraordinary notions of eminence in politics and influence in Parliament to the world in America, or the swelling talk and fussy bombast of the member for Maldon might have deserved and invoked a more pointed rebuke than was conveyed in the grim irony of Sir Henry Willoughby, when, with a sarcastic smile on his lips, he conjured Mr. Peacocke not to involve his country in a war with America. The Americans are so sensitive in their feelings towards England that they may even be roused by a voice from Little Pedlington; and therefore it behoves Mr. Peacocke to be cautious and moderate, conscious as he must be of the responsibility which lies upon him.

The annual fire-insurance motion and debate, with the regular defeat of the Government, came off, with comparatively minor effects, on Tuesday. Nothing could have been more amusing than to witness the air of conscious strength and the sniffing of coming victory which surrounded Mr. Sheridan when he made his motion, and how little covering he put over his desire to put the Chancellor of the Exchequer into a passion. On the other hand, the efforts of Mr. Gladstone to appear calm and unconcerned; to treat Mr. Sheridan with something like easy contempt; the breaking out of the latent wrath when the House mischievously pooh-poohed some of his arguments which were tinged with special pleading; and his general mixed expression of countenance, with a forced smile upon the lips, a frown struggling to keep its place on his brow, and the fire in his eye; can only be imagined by those who have seen a skilful delineation of the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary, in "The Critic." To be sure, this time he was baited by Mr. Hubbard, whom he is accustomed to twit and treat, financially, as little better than an empyric; and vehemently assailed by Mr. Malins, who is rather apt to patronise Mr. Gladstone; and it was not pleasant to be informed by Mr. Brand that he was about to be beaten, as thoroughly as ever, on a question which, if he could have been allowed to anticipate his Budget, he would probably have settled in a moment, without having to undergo the mortification which was heaped on him both by the debate and the division. However, there is, doubtless, comfort to him in the thought that this will be the last time this motion is heard of, and his *bête noir*, Mr. Sheridan, will be denuded of a mission which has raised him to a factitious importance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Industrial Exhibitions Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Clarendon, in answer to an appeal from Lord Derby, consented to postpone the second reading of the Public Schools Bill until Monday week. It was intimated that no opposition would be offered to the measure at that stage of its progress.

Earl Stanhope called attention to the site proposed for the new courts of justice, which, he urged, was less suitable than one which had been suggested on the Thames embankment. He hoped that the same error would not be committed as was committed in the building of St. Paul's Cathedral, in making no provision for preserving open spaces around it. He objected to the appropriation of the fund in chancery which had been devoted to the building of the courts.—The Lord Chancellor questioned whether the site on the Thames embankment was the most suitable, besides which a much greater expense would be incurred by the adoption of that site.—After some conversation, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Consolidated Fund (£175,650) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Public Offices (Site and Approaches) Bill, and the India Office (Site and Approaches) Bill were read a second time, the latter being ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

A bill to continue the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act was read a first time.

Mr. Childers announced that a bill would shortly be introduced proposing various reforms in the administration of Greenwich Hospital.

Sir Charles Wood, in reply to a question from Mr. Watkin, said he was at present unable to state when he should be in a position to make his annual statement on the finances of India.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.—Mr. H. BERKELEY called attention to the probability of a war with America, and urged that our harbours and dockyards were in an almost defenceless condition.—Mr. Peacocke and Mr. Baillie followed in a similar strain, while Sir H. Willoughby and Mr. Forster condemned the use of irritating language towards the United States.—Lord HARTINGTON said our forts were armed with 110-pounder Armstrong and the old 68-pounder guns, which could resist the attack of a wooden fleet. As regarded iron-plated ships, our own ironclads could look after them, if it became necessary to do so, and next year the Government hoped to be in a better position for deciding upon the gun to be adopted for general use.—Sir F. SMITH said the plans for the fortification of Quebec and Montreal were very simple and very complete, but he must urge the Admiralty to place a flotilla of gun-boats on the Canadian lakes.—After some further conversation the subject dropped.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates.

Upon the vote of £5,434,567, for the general Staff, and regimental pay, allowances, and charges, Colonel NORTH urged upon the Government the expediency of increasing the pay of subaltern officers after seven years' service.—Mr. O'REILLY referred to an alleged order issued for excluding Roman Catholics from certain branches of the Army.—Mr. P. WYNDHAM suggested whether it would not facilitate recruiting for the Army if appointments in the Civil Service, up to the value of twenty-five shillings per week, were thrown open to those soldiers who, after eighteen years' service with good character, chose to qualify themselves for the appointments.—Lord HARTINGTON gave replies and explanations upon these and other points, and ultimately the vote was agreed to.

The following votes were likewise agreed to after a brief discussion:—£1,205,800 for commissariat establishment, services, and movement of troops; £674,256 for clothing establishments, services, and supplies; £600,900 for barrack establishment, services, and supplies; £11,335 for Divine service; £26,800 for martial law; £216,544 for medical establishment, services, and supplies.

On the vote of £786,400 for the disembodied militia, a discussion took place on the subject of the appointment of adjutants and the alleged sale and purchase of the office.

The vote was agreed to, as well as the following:—£91,000 for the yeomanry cavalry; £334,900 for the volunteers (of the numbers of which force and its efficiency Lord Hartington gave a very satisfactory statement); £46,000 for Enrolled Pensioners and Army Reserve force.

On the vote of £972,900 for manufacturing departments and materials for the manufacture of warlike stores, Sir M. PETO called the attention of Lord Hartington to his statement that the cost of armament of the new forts will not exceed £3,000,000, and asked upon what calculations that statement was founded.—Lord HARTINGTON stated the elements of his calculations.—Sir M. PETO, in an estimate based upon the cost of heavy guns supplied to the Russian Government, brought out a result strangely at variance with Lord Hartington's calculations, making the whole charge for the armament of the forts upwards of £14,000,000.—Lord ELCHO complained of the course pursued by the Government with reference to small-arms.—A discussion of some length followed upon the subject of small-arms and the comparative merits of different species of rifles.—After very full and detailed replies by Lord Hartington, the vote was agreed to.

The vote of £485,000 for military-store establishments and expenditure for warlike stores for land and sea service was agreed to.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Affirmations (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

Marquis Townshend asked whether the Government intended taking steps to rectify the omission of the Middlesex magistrates to provide for the reception of persons committed to prison on civil process from the police courts.—Earl Granville said there was a dispute with respect to the liability to provide such accommodation, which would be judicially settled next term. In the mean time, the Middlesex magistrates had been requested to provide it.

Marquis Townshend inquired if the practice of the guardians of the poor in the metropolis of turning out of the workhouse early in the morning the casual poor who had no means of employment or residence had received the direct sanction of the Poor-Law Board.—Earl Granville replied that the Poor-Law Board had taken great pains to impress on the metropolitan guardians the necessity of promptly relieving the casual poor. They were not aware of the existence of the practice alluded to, but he believed that most of these persons discharged themselves; and if any declared that they were destitute they were tranferred to the relieving officer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord C. B. Bruce took the oaths and his seat for North Wiltshire.

Mr. Layard, in answer to a question from Mr. Baines, said he hoped to be able to lay the commercial reports of our Consuls and Secretaries of Legation on the table every month, instead of at the long intervals at which they have hitherto been produced.

Mr. T. G. Baring stated, in reply to Mr. Hankey, that the Government would shortly introduce a bill for the better protection of life and property against fires in the metropolis.

Mr. A. Smith moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Office of Works and the Office of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues. He affirmed that the grossest abuses prevailed in those departments, and insisted that a "revolutionary reform" was required.—Mr. Neate seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. F. Peel, and negatived without a division.

Mr. Monsell obtained leave to bring in a bill to substitute an oath for the oath required to be taken and subscribed by the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act.

Sir J. Shelley obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the qualification of chemists and druggists in England and Wales.

Mr. Göschen obtained leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of certain tests in connection with academical degrees in the University of Oxford.

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to procurators and to conveyancers and law agents in Scotland.

The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

Mr. H. B. Sheridan moved a resolution declaring it to be "expedient that the reduction of the fire insurance duty be extended to houses, household goods, and all descriptions of insurable property."—Mr. Gladstone moved the previous question; but, on a division, the Government was defeated by a majority of 137 to 65.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A writ was ordered for the election of a member for North Devon in the room of the late Mr. Buller.

The Small Benefices (Ireland) Act (1860) Amendment Bill, and the Married Women's Property (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

In Committee of Ways and Means £15,000,000 was voted from the Consolidated Fund on account of the public service.

Sir C. O'Loghlen moved the second reading of the Railway Travelling (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to secure to the public the privilege of travelling by railway on Sundays, and to give to third-class passengers the same advantages in that respect which are enjoyed in England.—Mr. Blake moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He argued that, on both religious and financial grounds, the House ought not to sanction legislation in this direction. The bill, if carried, would deprive 880 persons of their ease and comfort on the Sabbath and entail an extra expenditure upon four railway companies of £5000 a year.—After a long discussion, the bill was rejected by forty-two votes to thirty-nine.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

AMERICA.—Earl RUSSELL laid upon the table of the House a letter, with an inclosure from Mr. Adams, the representative of the United States, declaring that he was commanded by the President to deliver a notice in the month of March of the desire of the Government of the United States that the reciprocity treaty between this country and the United States should terminate, and that accordingly the treaty would terminate in twelve months from the date of the delivery of the notice. The inclosure was merely a vote of the Congress, and consented to by the President, declaring that it was no longer to the interest of the United States that the treaty should be continued. The noble Earl said that the act of violence perpetrated by the so-called Confederate States on the lakes completely justified the United States in giving notice of the termination of the convention, for it was not to be expected that the United States would permit such acts of violence to be repeated, nor was it to be expected that the United States should submit passively to such acts of violence without means of retaliation. He entertained hopes, with regard to the reciprocity treaty, that a renewal of it could be arranged with modifications, which would be more advantageous to the United States, and which they might consider more just to themselves. Mr. Adams had informed him of the result of the negotiations which had taken place between the President and the so-called Confederates. The noble Earl then expressed a hope that when he should present to him a notice of the termination of the reciprocity treaty he should find that the President and the Government of the United States were ready to consider a proposition by which a small and limited armament might be kept upon the lakes for the purpose of the police on both sides, and also of a renewal of the reciprocity treaty on terms which should be agreed to by both parties, and which might be negotiated during the twelve months which would elapse before the treaty would cease to be in operation. Of course, Mr. Adams did not offer to give any assurance upon the subject, but the words which he used induced the noble Earl to trust that such would be the case. He should be extremely sorry if anything should occur in this country to bring about an opposite result. He therefore much regretted some expressions that had been used and some speeches that had been made tending to excite in the United States a disposition unfavourable to this country. He believed that in this respect this country had behaved wrongfully to the United States, and had given them just cause to complain of the unfriendly spirit shown in this country towards them. Her Majesty's Government intended to pursue the same course with regard to the United States as heretofore. A new Minister would leave London to-morrow to represent her Majesty at Washington. The noble Earl concluded by passing an encomium upon Lord Lyons, the Minister of the past, and Sir Frederick Bruce, the Minister of the future. The noble Earl then took a review of the policy pursued by her Majesty's Government towards America, and maintained that the course they had adopted was the wise and prudent one. They had appointed a new Minister from England to Washington, and had instructed him to carry out the same policy which Lord Lyons had followed with such satisfaction to both countries.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

The House went into Committee of Supply, when

The Marquis of HARTINGTON moved the vote of £50,000 for the Canadian defences, and entered into a most elaborate statement of our relations with Canada and the defenceless state of the colony. He stated that the Canadians were quite prepared to bear their share of the expense of keeping those fortifications in an efficient condition.

Mr. BENTINCK thought it was a useless expenditure, and capable of doing more harm than good; and he therefore moved that the sum of £50,000 be omitted from the votes. If we should have a war with the United States that sum would be totally inefficient for the defence of the Canadian provinces. He objected to the vote *in toto*, because it would be likely to draw on the evil which we were anxious to avoid; and to erect forts would be holding out a challenge to the United States which they might be induced to accept.

General PEEL considered that England was bound to protect her colonies, and, with regard to Canada, we must defend it with the whole strength of the country. He would not go into the question of whether the grant was enough or not, but the value he attached to it was, that it would convince the colony and America that we would protect Canada to the last.

Mr. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE objected to the smallness of the vote.

Major ANSON thought it would be impossible for us to hold Canada if the Americans thought proper to seize it; but there was no reason to suppose that any such attempt would ever be made by the Americans.

Mr. ADDERLEY gave his assent to the vote.

Lord BURY thought it would be necessary to form earthworks at certain points in Canada, by which an invading army must come, and by that means a comparatively small force would be able to hold at bay a numerically much stronger force.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Watkin, Mr. Haliburton, Mr. S. Lefevre and Lord R. Montagu took part,

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, on the part of the Government, admitted that they were bound to support the independence of the Canadians; but at the same time the Government felt that the colony ought to make some effort to defend itself.

Sir F. SMITH expressed his opinion that Canada could be defended.

Mr. LOWE replied to the arguments that had been used in favour of defending Canada. He denied that the Americans would be compelled to go by any particular route to invade Canada, because they could enter it by at least four or five different points. The Americans had now the largest army and the most experienced one in the world, and one that we could not oppose with any chance of success. We ought therefore to deal candidly with Canada, and let her know that, although she would find England a warm friend and ally, who would defend her to the utmost of her power, yet that she must be prepared to defend herself, for that we could not be supposed to undertake a defence that would be perfectly hopeless. He deprecated the Government of this country stirring up the Canadians to a defence that would be entirely hopeless. Nevertheless, he was not prepared to take upon himself the responsibility of refusing the vote. It was only a trifle, and the Government asked for it on its own responsibility, and he was willing to support the vote, although he still entertained the same opinion that he had previously expressed.

Mr. DISRAELI supported the vote, because to refuse it would discourage the Canadians at a most critical moment. He scouted the idea of Mr. Lowe that England should allow America quietly to take possession of Canada without a struggle because it was possible that the defence might not be successful. If it should happen that America should go to war with England, that war would be carried on in every part of the world, so as to make their victory as expensive and as difficult as possible. It was preposterous to lay down a principle that an extensive line of frontier in our own colonies should not be defended, for it was our duty to defend them to the last.

Mr. CARDWELL said that he had been informed by the American Government that the notice for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty would be withdrawn, and that the passport system would be abolished. He defended the policy of the Government, and contended that, if necessary, we could defend Canada.

Mr. BRIGHT said there was no one in the country who would attempt effectually to defend Canada against the whole power of the United States. There was no safety for Canada in the event of a war between England and America but in the neutrality of that colony. The sum to be voted was not much for this country, but he objected to the vote on principle. It had been said that Canada was to bear the greatest portion of the expenditure, but on what ground could she be asked to do it? There was no chance of a war between Canada and America, and if we were to go to war with America the battle-field would be Canada. On what ground, then, could we ask her to bear any portion of the expenses? He objected to the vote, not because it was throwing so much money away, but because it was inaugurating a policy which we should be compelled to abandon or else that would lead to the separation of Canada from this country. He did not object to that colony separating itself from this country, but he did object to the severance taking place after a feeling of irritation. He charged the Opposition with being in collusion with the Government, and called upon the House to take the matter out of the hands of the Executive Government, and not force upon Canada a burden it could not long bear.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted he could not have the vote of the hon. gentleman, but it was clear that the vote met with the approval of the large majority of the members of the House. This was not a Canadian but an Imperial question, and he regretted that it should go forth to the world that there was a difference of opinion upon it. He denied that this defence was proposed from an anticipation of war, it was simply a matter of precaution, which every country with a large frontier adopted. He appealed to the hon. member (Mr. Bentinck) not to divide the Committee, as it would weaken the effect of the vote.

Mr. BENTINCK expressed his willingness to withdraw his amendment, but the Committee would not allow him.

The Committee then divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 275 to 40.

The vote was therefore agreed to.

Intelligence has been received at Paris from Montevideo, dated the 7th of February, announcing the capitulation of that town to the Brazilians, without bloodshed.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has appointed Mr. Manley Smith, of the Midland Circuit, a Master in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the place of Sir Archer D. Croft, deceased.

The planet Uranus, which was discovered by Herschel on the 13th of March, 1781, completed its first revolution round the sun on Monday, March 20—that is to say, in rather more than eighty-four of our years it came back to that position in the heavens in which it was first seen.

The *Gazette* contains a Royal order giving to the Hon. Charles Percy and the Hon. Mrs. Emily Drummond the title and precedence of the younger children of dukes, as if their late father, the first Earl of Beverley, had lived to succeed to the dukedom of Northumberland, now held by their brother.

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MUSIC.

The fifty-third season of the Philharmonic Society began on Monday evening. The following was the programme of the concert:—

PART I.

Sinfonia, Letter I.	Haydn.
Aria, Mr. Renwick, "Tu che sol quel dolce fiore" ("Faust")	Spohr.
Concerto, Violin (No. 9), Herr Strauss	Spohr.
Scena, Miss Louisa Pyne, "Oh! rank, thou hast thy shackles" ("Love's Triumph")	Wallace.
Overture, "Beherrscher der Geister"	Weber.

PART II.

Sinfonia in B flat (No. 4)	Beethoven
Air, Miss Louisa Pyne, "Ah! what a night" ("Domino Noir")	Auber.
Overture, "L'Alcade de la Vega"	Onslow.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc.

There was nothing new in this programme. All the pieces it contained were well known to the musical public. But this (according to the view we have always held on the subject) is no objection to the concert. It is not new works, but great works, that the Philharmonic audience desire to hear; and in regard to the class of works which form the staple of the Philharmonic concerts—namely, the orchestral symphonies—how many such works are there in existence? When we have named the symphonies of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, we have named them all. We cannot hear those masterpieces often enough, and we do not desire to see any of them ever set aside to make room for an inferior production. When another Mendelssohn springs up and begins to give us fresh chefs-d'œuvre, the Philharmonic Society will be ready enough to produce them; and, meanwhile, our present supply is sufficient for all our wants. Notwithstanding the extreme cold of Monday night, the rooms were full, and the concert went off with a spirit that augured a brilliant season. The orchestra, under the bâton of Sterndale Bennett, displayed all its well-known power and excellence. It has gained several important accessions; especially that of Herr Strauss, one of the greatest performers of the day, who holds the place of principal violin jointly with Mr. Henry Blagrove. The symphonies and overtures were superbly played; Strauss's performance of Spohr's fine concerto was in every respect exquisite; Miss Louisa Pyne sang delightfully, as usual; and Mr. Renwick gave the beautiful scena from Spohr's "Faust" with great vocal power and in a masterly style.

The principal members of Mr. Mapleson's Italian Opera Company have been performing in Dublin with great success. The *Freeman's Journal* speaks in glowing language of the impression made by the appearance of Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. Santley, and M. Joulain (the new tenor), in "Lucia di Lammermoor." M. Joulain is as yet a stranger to the London public; but, if we are to believe our Irish contemporary, "he has no superior on the stage." Mdlle. Zandrina, a niece of Mdlle. Titiens, has made a highly promising début.

The concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last was of even more than the usual excellence. Its principal feature was the "Wedding Serenata," composed by Mr. W. G. Cusins, on the occasion of the nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and first performed at Her Majesty's Theatre soon after that happy event. It has since been more than once repeated; but never, we think, on any previous occasion, so effectively as it was now, under the able direction of Herr Manns. The principal solo vocalists were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The chorus was full and powerful, and the orchestra was admirable. Mdme. Sherrington sang the fine song, "The lord am I of wedded love," charmingly, and was warmly applauded. The beautiful duet, "The pearl and coral of the deep," sung by this lady and Mr. Wilbye Cooper, made a great impression. Mr. Lewis Thomas had great success in the air, "Above there is a star;" and the final trio and chorus brought the work to a brilliant conclusion. The other pieces of the concert were—Haydn's seventh symphony in C; Weber's overture to "Euryanthe;" Schubert's celebrated song, "The Wanderer," sung by Mr. Lewis Thomas; the variations on "Ah, vous dirai-je, maman," sung by Mdme. Sherrington; and a song of Mr. Clay, sung by Mr. Wilbye Cooper.

A concert of more than ordinary excellence was given on Monday, last week, at the Beaumont Institution. Mr. Sims Reeves sang Handel's "Deeper and deeper still," "The Last Rose of Summer," and "The Pilgrim of Love." Miss Louisa Pyne sang "Sweet spirit, hear my prayer!" the scena from "Lurline," and the favourite Scottish songs, "Charlie is my darling" and "The Piper of Dundee"—in the two last accompanying herself on the piano. The other singers were Miss Whytock, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Elmore, and Mr. Winn. The next concert takes place on Monday next, when it is announced that Mr. Sims Reeves will make his *fifty-ninth* appearance at the Beaumont Institution.

The second of the new series of Monday Popular Concerts, on Saturday morning last (something like a bull), drew an enormous audience. The hall, indeed, was full to overflowing; and no wonder, for the selection included two performances by Mdme. Arabella Goddard and two by Herr Joachim. Mdme. Goddard played Beethoven's sonata, "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour" for the piano alone; and Beethoven's trio for the piano, violin, and violoncello, in which she was accompanied by Joachim and Piatti; and Joachim played the principal violin part in Mozart's famous quintet in G minor. The vocalist was Mr. Cummings, who sang Benedict's "Lullaby," from "The Lily of Killarney, and Mozart's "Dalla sua pace," from "Don Giovanni."

Our musical readers will learn with pleasure that Mr. Vincent Wallace, who for many weeks has been so ill in Paris that his life has been despaired of, is now out of danger, and in a state of steady convalescence. Mr. Wallace went to Paris, several months ago, to superintend the production of a new work written by him for the Opéra Comique, an object which we trust he will now be able to accomplish.

Mr. Kennedy (says the *Ayr Advertiser*) has paid us his annual visit. The new portion of his entertainment, "The Farmer's Ingle," was well received, giving scope for illustration of the peculiarities of Scottish character, as well as the introduction of some of the choicest Scotch songs, which were given with his usual spirit and power. "Caller Herrin'," "My Nannie's awa," "My love is like the red, red rose," and, last and greatest, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," were especial favourites. Mr. Kennedy, as formerly, was accompanied by Mr. Land, so long associated with Wilson—a fact which, coupled with Mr. L.'s exquisite taste in his piano accompaniments, lends additional interest to the entertainment. Mr. Land's solo on the pianoforte, "Recollections of Burns," in which some of the finest airs of Burns's songs are introduced, was much admired.

A young Englishman, Mr. Baraclough, lately a student of our Royal Academy of Music, has appeared with success at Savona, in the character of the Count di Luna, in the "Trovatore."

THE THEATRES.

Our attention was last week attracted in a peculiar manner to the proposed doings at the Haymarket, on last Saturday, by means of a "frame" on the hoardings, which the public were admonished to "watch," and which was gradually filled up with the announcement of "The Woman In Mauve: A Sensation In Three Spasms," by Mr. Watts Phillips, in which Mr. Sothern was to appear. The house, accordingly, overflowed on the occasion, and curiosity was greatly excited. The piece proved to be a satirical one, in which the incidents of certain sensation novels were introduced as part of a plot with which they had nothing to do. An artist, whose mind is excited by the perusal of modern romances, at once realises their contents in his own experience. No sooner is he prepared by the skill of the author for the entrance of the Woman in White than the Woman in Mauve appears, vehemently demanding the key; and he is led by her into a garden, where, he believes, a murder has been perpetrated, and where, to escape the notice of the police, he mounts, with his mysterious visitant, a vacant pedestal, and makes, first, a statuesque group, and, next, a single figure, on which the curtain falls. The second spasm introduces us to a jealous Count, who has wedded the Woman in Mauve, and who puts our young artist into such danger that the latter seeks refuge in a well, which the indignant husband closes with a lid. A third spasm remains, and the youth, having escaped from the well, is preparing to depart from Rome, when he is visited by the Count, who insists on satisfaction, and, finally, they arrange a "dodging fight," in the American fashion, among the ruins of the Coliseum. Jocelyn falls, but is not hurt, when the Countess enters with a Lieutenant Ferville and his twin brother, when it is explained that the former was once a lover of the Countess, and had wounded himself in the artist's garden at Chelsea, but has since recovered, and got married. A comic female character is introduced, which is supported by Mr. Buckstone, a Mrs. Mary Ann Beetles, the policeman's wife, and which serves to relieve the gloomier portions of the sensation. A rhyming tag, at the conclusion of the drama, is added to explain its meaning, and brought down the curtain with applause. There was some reason to believe, in an earlier part of the evening, that the play was misunderstood by the audience, and the dissatisfaction consequently expressed was attributed by Mr. Buckstone, who addressed the house on the subject, to "an organised conspiracy." We believe that Mr. Buckstone was mistaken, and that the new drama will be appreciated in accordance with its merits, as audiences become better acquainted with its intention and with the startling details by which the design of the piece is gradually accomplished. The part of Frank Jocelyn, the romantic young painter, is supported by Mr. Sothern with much humour and undoubted skill; but the character is nowise calculated to increase the reputation of this most popular actor, though the drama itself may derive much from his participation in its production.

Miss Faucit, on Monday, appeared in the character of Juliet, in Shakspeare's great love-play, and Drury Lane was crowded to witness her performance, which was throughout exquisite. Though profoundly studied, it was marked by extreme grace; and the chamber-scene was not only acted with power and passion but regulated by the severest taste. Mr. Walter Montgomery, as Romeo, is worthy of much commendation.

Mr. Boucicault has ensured another success, which is likely to equal that of "The Colleen Bawn." His new drama, "Arrah-na-Pogue," originally produced at Dublin last November, was performed at the Princess's on Wednesday. The story is of enthralling interest, though exceedingly simple. The heroine's name is properly Arragh Meelish, but she is called Arragh-na-Pogue (that is, "Arragh of the Kiss"), because of her having conveyed, in her mouth, a plan of escape to a rebel gentleman in prison, and delivered the paper through the medium of a kiss. That youth is one Beamish M'Coul (Mr. H. Vandenhoff), who, at the opening of the play, is concealed in Arragh's cottage, and who, having robbed the Government collector of the rents of his own confiscated estates, gives the bank-notes to Arragh (Mrs. Boucicault) as her wedding portion. Poor Arragh is arrested for the guilty possession; when her newly-made husband, Shaun-the-Post (Mr. Boucicault), takes the guilt on himself, and is tried and about to be executed for the crime. Meanwhile, Beamish surrenders himself to the Secretary of State, who is so touched with the magnanimity of the Irish character that he sends a free pardon to all concerned. The new scenery, by Mr. Telbin, is singularly beautiful; and the acting throughout so excellent that no doubt can exist of the permanence of the triumph achieved.

An amateur performance took place on Wednesday, at the Bijou Theatre, which deserves especial record. It was "in behalf of a Baronet and his family reduced to great poverty," and was patronised by the Prince and Princess of Wales and a large number of the nobility. Planché's drama of "An Old Offender" and the popular comedietta of "Law for Ladies" were respectably represented, and did great credit to the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, under whose superintendence they were got up, and who took part in the performance, as did also Mr. Temple and the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean gave a reading, on the 20th ult., at Panama, consisting of selections from "King John," Wordsworth's "We are Seven," Aytoun's "Execution of Montrose," and Macaulay's "Horatius Cocles." On the 21st they quitted Panama for Jamaica.

In our notice of the Winter Garden and Exhibition Palace at Dublin, the name of Mr. N. Niven, of Drumcondra, the landscape gardener, who has laid out the pleasure-grounds attached to the palace, was accidentally misprinted "Riven."

Mr. W. F. Friend, who recently had the honour of showing the Prince of Wales his collection of water-colour drawings of scenes in Canada and the United States, has got a commission to execute two views of Niagara, on a large scale, for his Royal Highness.

During the last few days great inundations have taken place in and around Bucharest. One third of the town itself is under water, which in some places is more than five feet deep. The rivers have overflowed their banks, sweeping away the bridges and destroying the roads. Galatz, Jassy, and other towns have also suffered severely.

The *Staffordshire Advertiser* announces that the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot has placed the halls of Alton Towers at the disposal of the Wedgwood memorial committee for the purpose of an art-exhibition, to be held there in the ensuing autumn, in aid of the funds for the completion of the institute at Burslem; and that the Committee of Council on Education have passed a minute, under the authority of which valuable and attractive contributions will be furnished from the national collections at South Kensington, the department of science and art giving its indispensable co-operation, in the expectation that this "may be made the inauguration of a series of county exhibitions, to take place annually, at which many valuable works of art may be brought to light for the benefit of art-instruction." The Earl of Harrowby will contribute from the treasures of Sandon, and Mr. Beresford Hope has promised his very valuable aid and the loan of some of those art gems and specimens which form part of his famous collection; while Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, will furnish chefs-d'œuvre from his magnificent museum. Mr. George Melly will send his collection of Sèvres pottery, and Mr. Benson Rathbone rare specimens of old Wedgwood ware.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

THE payment of £1,200,000 East India Debentures having become due, and the purchases of Stock on account of the public having been very small, the Consol Market has ruled heavy this week, at reduced quotations. The Government brokers have continued their operations for the Sinking Fund; nevertheless, there is still a full average quantity of Stock afloat.

Both at the Bank of England and in the open market there has been a steady demand for accommodation. The rates for the best paper in Lombard-street are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills .. 4¾ ½ per cent.	Four months' bills .. 4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills .. 4½ ,,	Six months' bills .. 4¾ 5½ ,,
Three months' bills .. 4¾ ,,	

The directors of the Bank of England separated, at their weekly meeting, on Thursday, without making any change in their terms of discount.

The Bank of Belgium has reduced its rate for money to 3½ per cent. The quotations in the leading Continental cities are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	3½	3 3½	Turin	5	5½
Vienna	5	5	Brussels	3½	3 3½
Berlin	4	3½	Madrid	9	11
Frankfort	4	3 3½	Hamburg	—	2½
Amsterdam	4	4	St. Petersburg	6½	8½

The imports of the precious metals have been only moderate. In the absence of any foreign demand, a few parcels of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England, and bar silver has declined to 61d. per ounce. Rather large quantities of silver have recently been imported into France from Mexico.

On Monday Home Stocks were very flat, and rather drooping in price:—Consols, for Money, closed at 89⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 89¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87⅝ ¾; India Stock, 214 to 216; Ditto, Five per Cents, 101¾ to 105; Rupee Paper, 100 to 102, and 108 to 110; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. On the following day Consols, for Transfer, marked 89⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 89¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87⅝ ¾; India Stock, 214 to 217; India Five per Cents, 101¾ to 105; Rupee Paper, 100 to 102, and 108 to 110; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were 89⅛ ¼ 89; Ditto, for Account, 89¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87⅜ ½; India Stock 214 to 217; India Five per Cents, 104¾ to 105; Rupee Paper, 100 to 102, and 108 to 110; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills 3s. to 6s. prem. On Thursday the market was flat. Consols, for Money, sold at 89 to 89⅛; for Account, 89⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 104⅞ to 105; India Bonds, 11s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. prem.

The market for nearly all Foreign Securities has ruled inactive. As regards prices, the chief fluctuations have been in Spanish, Mexican, Greek, and Confederate; but the changes from last week are unimportant:—The Confederate Loan has marked 31½ to 35½; Italian Scrip 3½ to 3 dis; Egyptian, 2¾ to 2½ prem.; Montevidean, 8½ prem.; and Danubian, 3 to 2 dis. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 81½; Ditto, 1863, 81½; Chilian Six per Cents, 103½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, Small, 91½; Ditto, 1864, 95½; Greek, 21¾; Italian Five per Cents, 1865, 74¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 25½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88⅞; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 89½; Ditto, 1864, 91⅛; Spanish Three per Cents, 47⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 41½; Ditto, Passive, 33¼; Ditto, Certificates, 18; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 71 ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 73½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 18¼; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1864, 41½; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62¼.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm. Agra and Masterman's, New, have sold at 66½ ex div. Alliance 31; Anglo-Austrian, 7¼; Anglo-Italian, 7½; Bank of Egypt, 39½; Bank of Queensland, 21; Brazilian and Portuguese, 10¼; British and Californian, 5¼; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 53; City, 119¼; East London, 6; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19½; European, 13¾ ex div.; Imperial, 30½; Imperial Ottoman, 17; London of Mexico and South America, 8½ ex div.; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 48; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London and County, 72½; London Joint-stock, 47; London and South African, 22; London and Westminster, 91⅝; Merchant, 29½ ex div. and ex New; Metropolitan and Provincial, 18; New South Wales, 42½; Oriental, 56; Union of Australia, 53; and Union of London, 52½.

Very little business has been done in Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents, 91½; Ditto Five per Cents, 80; Cape Five per Cents, 92½; Queensland Six per Cents, 103½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109½.

The Miscellaneous Market has continued quiet. Australian Mortgage, Land and Finance, 5⅛; Berlin Waterworks, 9⅝; Ceylon Company, 9¾; Consolidated Discount, 5; Continental Union Gas, 11 ex div.; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 10½; Ditto, New, 8; Discount Corporation, 14; Electric Telegraph, 111½; General Credit, 6⅞; International Financial, 6¼; Joint-stock Discount, 8½; London and County Land and Building, 1½; London Financial, 21; National Discount, 14¾; National Financial, 7¾; North British-Australasian, 52; North British and Mercantile Insurance, 18½ ex div.; Oriental Commercial, 7¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 82¼; Ditto, New, 55; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7½.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been by no means numerous. Prices, however, have been well supported. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 128¾ ex div.; Great Eastern, 47½; Great Northern, 128¼; Ditto, A Stock, 142; Great Western, 72¾ ex div.; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 50 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114¼; London and Blackwall, 87½; London and Brighton, 183½; London and North-Western, 116¾; London and South-Western, 95⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 58; Metropolitan, 121¼; Metropolitan District, 100; Midland, 131; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 109½; North British, 54¼; North Eastern—Berwick, 106¾; Ditto, Leeds, 86½; Ditto, York, 98¼; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 37; Ditto, 1860 and 1861, 23¼; North Staffordshire, 76½; South-Eastern, 81¾; Vale of Neath, 108¼; West Cornwall, 47½; West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway, A, irredeemable, 76.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 102¼; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 98¼; Eastern Bengal, 101; East Indian, 102½; Grand Trunk of Canada, First Preference, 64½; Great Indian Peninsula, 102; Great Western of Canada, 8½; Ditto, New, 6.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 14⅞; Dutch Rhenish, 21¾; Imperial Mexican, 2¾; San Paulo, 17.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 22 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£66,672	An increase of bullion of	£127,378
An increase of public deposits of	1,450,508	An increase of rest of	56,501
A decrease of other deposits of	231,031	An increase of reserve of	198,173
An increase of securities of	1,179,928		

The total circulation is £20,628,891. Public deposits amount to £10,198,989; and private deposits to £13,554,794. Securities are £32,381,622; and the stock of bullion is £15,393,635.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 20.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was only moderate. Sales progressed steadily, and in some instances prices advanced 1s. per quarter. With foreign wheat we were well supplied. Good and fine qualities moved off freely, at full quotations. In other kinds the transactions were on a limited scale, at last week's currency. Floating cargoes of grain were the turn dearer. Malting barley was steady in price; grinding and distilling sorts were dull, but not cheaper. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, at the late decline in value. Oats, though in short supply, were far from active, at late rates. Beans commanded very little attention. Peas, however, ruled steady. Both English and foreign flour commanded full prices.

March 22.—The transactions in most kinds of produce to-day were very moderate, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 33s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 40s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 26s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 19s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 39s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s. to 40s.; town households, 33s. to 35s.; country marks, 25s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 530; barley, 130; malt, 1030; oats, 120; flour, 710. Irish: Oats, 1940. Foreign: Wheat, 660; barley, 380; oats, 7370; flour, 630 sacks.

Seeds.—Most agricultural seeds are in fair request, at full prices. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes are a slow inquiry, but not cheaper.

Linseed, English, crushing, 60s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 55s. to 58s.; hempseed, 41s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. 6d. to 10s.; tares, 9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 74s. to 76s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 44s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 62s. to 120s.; white ditto, 56s. to 88s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38s. 3d.; barley, 28s. 10d.; oats, 21s. 4d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 70,688; barley, 41,679; oats, 7614 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for all kinds is heavy, and the quotations have a drooping tendency. The supply on hand is very large.

Sugar.—Only moderate transactions have taken place in raw qualities, and previous rates are with difficulty supported. The stock is 97,619 tons, against 63,220 tons in 1864. Refined goods are steady, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—There is a steady sale for plantation kinds, at full prices. Otherwise, the market is heavy, and rather cheaper. Stock, 9620 tons, against 8780 tons last year.

Rice.—The trade is by no means active; nevertheless, prices are well supported. The stock consists of 48,520 tons, against 50,171 tons in 1864.

Provisions.—The transactions in Irish butter are on a moderate scale, at about previous rates. Foreign qualities move off freely, at full quotations. Bacon commands last week's currency. Most other kinds of provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—The market is firm. P.Y.C., on the spot, 40s. 9d. per cwt. Stock, 41,630 casks, against 55,579 ditto in 1864. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at £32 5s. per ton on the spot. Rape is offering at £41 10s. to £44 10s.; cocoanut, £41 10s. to £43; and fine palm, £36 10s. French turpentine, 66s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is firm in price, but the demand for it is by no means active. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 5s.; clover, £5 5s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Haswell, 21s. 6d.; Hetton, 21s. 6d.; Hotspur, 17s. 6d.; and West Hartley, 14s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—Most kinds move off slowly, yet prices are fairly supported.

Wool.—The public sales have gone off steadily, on higher terms.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 70s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 23).—There was about an average supply of beasts on sale here to-day, in but middling condition. Sales progressed slowly, at Monday's currency. The best Scots sold at 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Sheep, the show of which was only moderate, ruled steady, at full quotations. Downs, in the wool, realised 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; out of the wool, 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. Lambs were dull, at 6s. to 6s. 8d. per 8 lb. There was a fair inquiry for calves at full prices—viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. Pigs moved off steadily, at late rates; but milch cows were a dull inquiry, at from £18 to £22 each.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 27s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1110; cows, 135; sheep, [illegible]; calves, 112; pigs, 260. Foreign: Beasts, 440; sheep, 740; calves, 105.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are fairly supplied with meat, and the trade is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

H. W. BUTLER, Merton, manufacturer.—H. COLLINS, Gower-street, land agent.—W. HODSON, Rotherham, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

M. BIRD, Battersea, tailor.—G. PARSONS, Manor-place, Walworth, engineer.—G. MILLER, Pembroke-road, Kensington, grocer.—J. EDWARDS, Aldenham-terrace, Old Saint Pancras-road, shoemaker.—S. GREEN, Clarendon-terrace, Bow-road, licensed victualler.—J. HALL, Church-street, Waterloo-road.—G. COOKE, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—F. POPE, Limehouse, coal merchant.—T. R. CUBITT, Sutherland-square, Walworth.—H. S. BINGHAM, Wilts-terrace, Rotherhithe, tailor's assistant.—R. EASTER, Snape, Suffolk, draper.—J. F. JOHNSON, Long-alley, Finsbury, bedstead maker.—W. CORBYN, Walcot-place, Kennington, musical agent.—J. EATON, Titmarsh, Northampton, butcher.—C. COOKE, Northampton, butcher.—W. TIMSON, Bardott-road, Limehouse, painter.—T. BULLEN, King's Lynn, butcher.—J. FLOOD, Brewer-street, Golden-square.—G. SCHWEND, Stoney-lane, Houndsditch, baker.—A. SMITH, Crown-court, Pall-mall.—P. H. DEAKIN, Southgate-road, Middlesex.—L. BURT, Brooklands, Lea Bridge, and Silver-street, City, warehouseman.—W. GOODMAN, Northleigh, Oxfordshire, farmer. T. HITCHIN, Birmingham, lamp manufacturer.—G. YOXALL, Greaves Farm, Shropshire, cattle-dealer.—A. BARKER, Birmingham.—T. PROCTOR, Deepfields.—J. TAYLOR, Nottingham, ale merchant.—J. H. BROWNSWORD, Nottingham, silk merchant.—H. BAILEY, Boston, plumber and painter.—D. HOSKINS, Swansea, licensed victualler.—J. SAGE, Bristol, shipbuilder.—C. AMOORE, Calne.—C. CHURCHILL, Kingswood, butcher. A. CARMICHAEL, Exeter, draper.—J. BALKWILL, Exeter, shoemaker.—J. HOLLINGS, Eggborough.—M. COOPER, Topcliffe, innkeeper.—J. S. GOODALL, Manchester, warehouseman.—J. TOWERS, Manchester, professor of music.—J. BARON, jun., Lancaster, commission agent.—R. LIPTROT, Lancaster, agent.—M. REED, Newcastle-on-Tyne, dealer. G. SMITH, Northumberland, builder.—J. PATCHETT, Birmingham, grocer.—J. SHAW, Birmingham, silversmith.—J. DALLOW, Birmingham, wheelwright.—J. OAKFORD, Exeter, fishmonger.—J. ALLEN, Chester, grocer.—W. KNOWLES, Lytham, butcher.—N. BUCKLER, Warwick, boatman.—J. TIPPER, Burton-on-Trent, carpenter.—T. DAVIES, jun., Anglesey, builder.—W. PAYNE, Leicester.—T. JACKSON, Lincoln, brickmaker.—J. NEWMAN, Hants, veterinary surgeon.—I. MULLOCK, Lancaster, beerseller.—J. WELLS, jun., Great Grimsby, fruiterer.—J. HUDSON, Leicester, victualler.—G. R. HOOPER, Isle of Wight, fishmonger.—R. THORNBOROUGH, jun., Fleetwood, sawyer.—W. SMITH, Lincoln.—W. TAIT, Northumberland, builder.—W. D. CUSHING, Norfolk, blacksmith. J. M. BAKER, Kingswinford.—R. FRANK, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M'DOWALL and SONS, Johnstone, engineers.—J. M'CALL, Edinburgh, building and iron-bedstead manufacturer.—W. GOWANS, Hamilton, innkeeper.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

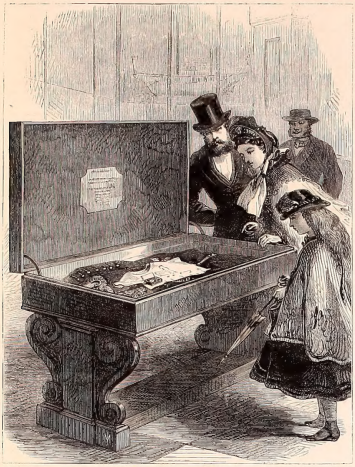
BANKRUPTS.

C. V. PUGH, Worthing, late Captain in the 99th Light Infantry.—A. VILMOT, Southwark Chambers, merchant.—T. G. FOWLER, Walworth, house-painter.—J. ELD, Cheapside, ventilator manufacturer.—T. THICK, Chelsea, tailor.—G. BAKER, Blackfriars-road, provision dealer.—A. WEBBER, Caledonian-road, bootmaker.—R. FAUCHON, Shipbourne, farmer.—T. T. BENNETT, Broad street, builder.—R. G. ALLEN, Lewisham, smith.—W. H. YOUNG, Bishopsgate-street Without, stationer.—J. EATON, Titchmarsh, bellhanger.—G. SATCHWELL, Hackney, cheesemonger.—J. LANCASTER, Shap.—C. WOODS, Ventnor, butcher.—R. SOLLEY, Preston, victualler.—J. STRANGER, Wimbledon, stonemason.—T. WHISTON, Gosport, tailor.—J. MENCE, jun., Dodderhill, farmer. J. FERDINAND and J. S. HUGHES, Wednesbury, tube manufacturers.—L. FOXWELL, Wotton-under-Edge, farmer.—J. SIBBERING, Neath, victualler.—A. G. POTTER, Warmley, butcher.—M. MARKS, Cheltenham, tailor.—W. FOWLER, Bayford, butter-dealer.—G. W. CHILCOTT, Charmouth, miller.—N. DAY, Taunton, builder.—B. WILSON, Dewsbury, ragdealer.—J. WILKINSON, Leeds, licensed victualler.—A. IBBOTSON, Sheffield, victualler.—B. J. BENNETT, Leeds, cloth-drawer.—R. J. HITCHCOCK, Liverpool, coachbuilder.—W. HOUGHTON, Kirkdale, victualler.—J. O'HARA, Liverpool, grocer.—H. POOLEY, Everton, joiner.—G. P. ROONEY, Everton, builder.—J. SIMON, Higher Tranmere, builder.—J. JONES, Festiniog, draper.—D. WILLIAMS, Llanarth, draper.—J. DONKIN, Etherley, cattle-dealer.—H. SPENCER and R. SMITH, Burnley, cotton manufacturers.—W. RICHARDSON, Huddersfield, coal merchant.—J. WARD, Leeds, stationer.—M. D. ROBINSON, Barrow-in-Furness, grocer.—W. LEWIS, Ross, Herefordshire, coachbuilder.—T. LUPTON, Bradford, wooldealer.—W. LITTLE, Wolsingham, Durham, publican.—J. GRAHAM, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—S. HENTHORN, Atherton, clogger.—W. J. HESELTINE, Bishopwearmouth, bootdealer. H. BROOKE, Dewsbury, grocer.—H. CHILTON, St. George's, blacksmith.—E. BARKER, Oldham, cotton-waste-dealer.—H. BROWN, Willenhall, tailor.—F. E. CORY, Swaffham, bootmaker.—T. EOULKES, Mold, builder.—J. HODGSON, Melling, draper.—A. D. FLIEGELTAUB, Liverpool, draper.—J. W. GRAVES, Liverpool, chemist.—E. MANN, Liverpool, coaldealer.—J. G. THOMAS, Torquay, painter.—W. SYLVESTER, Pembridge, farmer.—A. COX, North Nibley, grocer.—D. W. THOMAS, Cardiff, bookseller.—T. ROBSON, High Newton, shoemaker.—S. CLARKE, Bradwell, miller.—A. BRASNETT, Mattishall, baker.—D. FOX, Dover, stationer.—J. PIKE, Aberdare, fishmonger.—H. MORREY, Grappenhall, farmer.—H. HUME, Blandford-square, author.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. CRAWFORD, Limefield, near Bathgate, farmer.—J. SOMERVILLE, Glasgow, auctioneer.—W. P. RICHARDSON, Annan, merchant.—R. WHITE, Glasgow, commission merchant.—W. HAY, Elgin, chief constable.—R. HAY, Inveraron, distiller.—J. HUNTER, Stirling, spirit-dealer.—A. R. GRAY, Aberdeen, merchant.

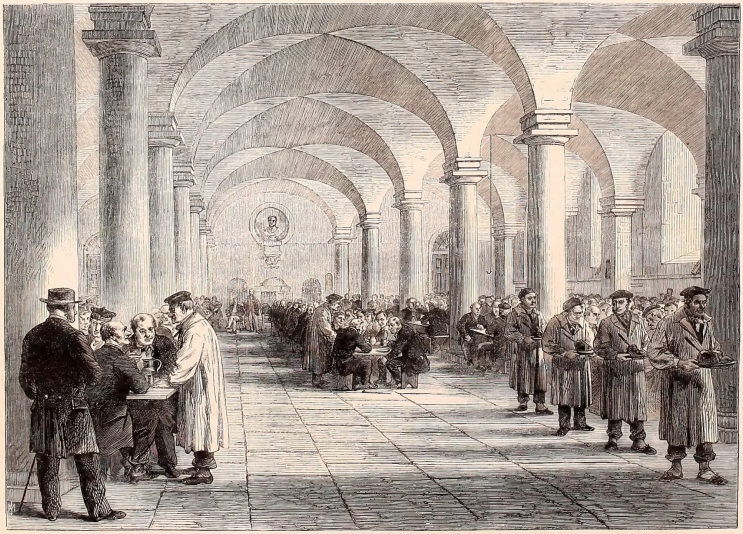
A VISIT TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL.



RELICS OF NELSON.

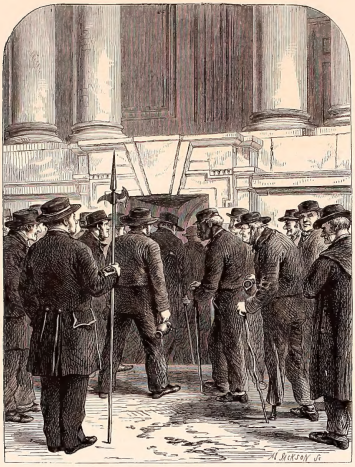


TEA-MAKING.



THE WEST DINING-HALL

A VISIT TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL.



ENTRANCE TO THE WEST DINING-HALL.



BEATING THE TATTOO AT SUNSET.



THE WEST KITCHEN.—SEE PAGE 299.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wet or Dry, always Charming.—Performances by the Orchestral Band twice daily, and Great Organ Performance by Mr. Coward—Picture Galleries—Fine-Arts Courts—Shakspere House—Chimpanzee—Fish-hatching Apparatus—Armour Plates (lent by official authority)—Chinese Collection—Skating Hall—and the Thousand and One other Attractions of the Crystal Palace. Open Daily, from Ten till Dusk.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, Concert and Promenade, Half-a-Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE SPOILS OF THE SUMMER PALACE, PEKIN, exhibited THIS DAY, in the Iron Room, in front of the French Court. Admission, One Shilling in addition to the entrance charge.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in a New Entertainment, entitled A PECULIAR FAMILY, written by Mr. William Brough; with MRS. ROSELEAF AT THE SEASIDE. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Opera di Camera every Tuesday and Thursday at Three; Saturday at Eight.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every Evening during the week, at Eight o'Clock (except Saturday), Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. PARIS PORTRAYED; MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY. Box-office open from 11 to 5.

MARCH 30.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sacred Music.—Mdme. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves.—Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.; Stall Tickets for four, 21s.—Addison Lucas, and 210, Hammond, 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, 48, Cheapside; Austin, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicsellers.

MUSICAL UNION.—Twenty-first Season. Eight TUESDAYS, at Half-past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL, after Easter.—Members having Nominations to send Names and Addresses without delay, and to pay their Subscriptions at the usual places. Tickets not received to be had at the Institute, where a fine Portrait of Mozart, by Pompeo Battoni, Autographs and Prints of Eminent Musicians, are on View from Two to Four o'Clock, Mondays. Joachim, Piatti, Hallé, and eminent Pianists from the Continent will perform at the Matinées. The "Record" of 1864, with the Portrait and a Memoir of Meyerbeer, has been sent to Members. J. ELLA, Custodian.
Institute, 18, Hanover-square.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park. GENERAL EXHIBITIONS, WEDNESDAYS, MAY 24, JUNE 14, and JULY 5. AMERICAN PLANTS, MONDAYS, JUNE 5 and 12. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 4s. each. The SECOND SPRING EXHIBITION, SATURDAY, APRIL 8. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with a new piece of Extravagance, termed GOING TO COURT and Portrait of the Japanese Dandy, the Model Policeman, and other novelties, at MALVERN, TO-DAY (Saturday) at Three; Ledbury, Monday, March 27; Hereford, 28th; Ross, 29th; Stroud, 30th; Nailsworth, 31st.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS are obtained by the new patent process of WOTHLYTYPE on Ivory. Those interested in the advance of the art are invited to view the specimens.
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Superior and more expensive Qualities in proportion.
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Superior and more expensive Qualities in proportion.
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BOOSEY and CO.'S MINIATURE PIANO, price 17 guineas, in a walnut case, full compass. This instrument is confidently recommended as the best cheap piano before the public. The touch and tone are alike excellent, and the workmanship is of the best description.
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BOOSEY and CO.'S 25-GUINEA PIANO has the Check Action, and is in a highly-finished elegant walnut case, with every modern improvement. The touch is elastic, and the tone of that pure rich quality that especially distinguishes first-class English pianos,
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No. 1 and 2. One Stop ..	10s. 6d.
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Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
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CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas ; in walnut, 40 guineas.
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BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by those celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Show-rooms of
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CHAPPELL'S TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany or plain walnut, the best English manufacture, with perfect check action, the full compass, and all the latest improvements. Messrs. Chappell strongly recommend this instrument as superior to any other pianoforte at or about the same price, whether new or secondhand.
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28-guinea Pianette, in rosewood or walnut . 10 guineas per annum.
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Every instrument is warranted of the very best manufacture, inferior Pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock.
Quarterly payments are required.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY
(the Largest in Europe),
207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER and CO. (Limited) Let on Hire the following Harmoniums for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer :—
24-guinea, 7-stop, in oak, rosewood, or walnut .. .. } 2 guineas per quarter.
38-guinea, 11-stop, oak, rosewood, or walnut .. .. } 3 guineas per quarter.
48-guinea, 13-stop, oak, rosewood, or walnut .. .. } 4 guineas per quarter.
60-guinea, 19-stop, oak, rosewood, or walnut .. .. } 5 guineas per quarter.
Every instrument is warranted, by Debain, of Paris, and of the very best manufacture.
Quarterly payments are required.

HARMONIUM GALLERY,
201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM, as above detailed, is extended to all parts of the United Kingdom.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE.—22 guineas in polished ash, 26 and 28 guineas in rosewood or walnut. Double, or Check, Action, agreeable tone, solid touch ; rendering it far superior to old instruments, loose in the key and worn in the hammer.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-st.

BROADWOODS' NEW DRAWING-ROOM GRAND, 135 guineas in rosewood, and 165 in walnut. These extremely elegant and much-admired Instruments are sold at the manufacturer's prices, and are selected with the greatest care. They may be bought on the three-years' system.
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COLLARDS' NEW BOUDOIR GRAND, 135 guineas in rosewood, and 150 in walnut. These powerful and remarkably effective pianofortes may be bought on the three-years' system.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

COLLARDS' NEW SEMI-GRAND, 110 guineas. The largest selection in town at the Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street, London.

PLEYEL and CO., of Paris, have appointed CRAMER and CO. (Limited) their Sole Agents for England. PIANOFORTES by this eminent firm may now be had for Sale or Hire. Prices, from 50 to 200 guineas.
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ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRANDS, 135 guineas in rosewood, 155 in walnut. Perfect specimens of these celebrated instruments—almost equal in power to the largest grand—in stock, and may be purchased on the three-years' system.
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UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES of every class and size, from the smallest pianette to the most elaborate oblique, and by all the best makers, constantly in stock, and may be purchased on the three-years' system.
Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

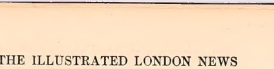
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70 to 80 Grands by the above eminent makers, at prices from 105 to 280 guineas, always on stock at the Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

INDIAN PIANOFORTE.—A superior upright Pianoforte, in solid mahogany, especially made with metallic bracings, &c., for extreme climates, delivered free on board, packed in zinc, for 50 guineas.
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ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL, Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for hot climates, and to keep well in tune, from Two guineas, with case, lock and key, &c.
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JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS, R.A.

FOLLOWING our custom on the election of an artist into the body of Royal Academicians, we engrave the Portrait of the last recipient of that honour, the eminent Oriental painter, whose life, were he himself to supply the data, would probably prove one of the most strange and adventurous among the many interesting biographies of painters. Mr. John F. Lewis was born in London, in 1805, and is the son of Mr. F. C. Lewis, the distinguished engraver and able landscape-painter. There are innumerable such instances of the genius for art being hereditary; and the pursuits of the father proving, in this instance, exactly congenial, the younger Lewis derived from his natural teacher all the direct instruction which we believe he ever received. Thus favourably circumstanced, he early became known to the public by a series of animal-studies in oil and water colours, remarkably truthful and effective, which he himself engraved. Mr. Ruskin says, in his pamphlet on "Pre-Raphaelitism" (with, however, perhaps some will think, as much fancifulness as truth), that it was because John Lewis was led to study animals, and was endowed with quite a peculiar apprehension of their most sublime characteristics, that he was prepared to accomplish his mission of portraying the comparatively animal life of the Southern and Eastern families of mankind. Be this as it may, certain it is that before he was thirty the subject of this notice had paid two visits to Spain; and subsequently, he sojourned many years in the south of Europe and in the East; indeed, the whole of his life, since he first quitted his native shores, has been devoted to portraying the life and character of the Southern and Oriental races, and delineating the picturesque customs and costumes, architecture, scenery, and climatic aspects of Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and Syria. As the results of Mr. Lewis's visits to Spain, a selection of his drawings from Spanish life, and a series from the Alhambra, made during a residence of some months within its walls, were lithographed by himself, and published; and by these, probably, the artist was long best known. We may remark, that to his early practice with "the point," that is to say, with burin, etching-needle, and lithographic chalk, is doubtless in great measure attributable that marvellous delicacy and precision of touch so remarkable in all the painter's later works. In 1833-6 were exhibited, among other Spanish drawings, three illustrations of bull-fighting, which, for minute fidelity of execution, combined with breadth and freshness of style, were quite a novelty in water colours. One of these, the "Suburbs of a Spanish City on the Day of a Bullfight," and another, (exhibited in 1837), "A Spy of the Christino Army brought before the Carlist General-in-Chief, Zumalacarregui," formed two popular prints. In 1837 the artist left England for the long period, as it proved, of thirteen years. Two years were spent in Italy, chiefly at Rome, where he executed a noble drawing of "The Pope Blessing the People" (or, "Easter Day at Rome," as it has been called since), exhibited at the Gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society. The ten following years and upwards were passed in the East. Making Cairo his head-quarters, and performing



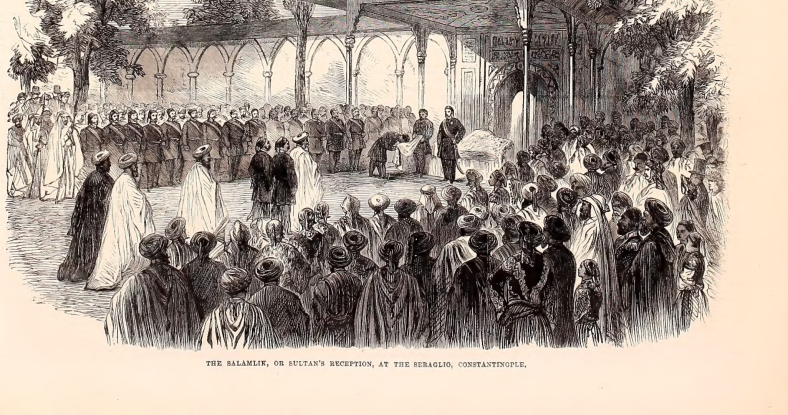
JOHN F. LEWIS, ESQ., R.A.

various excursions into Asia Minor, &c., he ultimately became in knowledge of the Orientals quite one of themselves. During this lengthened period only a few of his less important sketches found their way to this country; but he returned with portfolios of sketches and studies which have hardly been approached in variety of subject, in value as accurate records, or in artistic excellence. The finished drawing which signalised his return was "The Hhareem" (1852) representing a Turkish dignitary seated on a divan with his three wives, while a newly purchased Abyssinian slave is being introduced by an Arab female. The subject was treated with perfect chastenes; technically it was nearly perfect, revealing almost undreamt-of capabilities in water colours; and it has since scarcely been surpassed by the artist himself, at least as regards richness of colour. Mr. Lewis has been claimed by the Pre-Raphaelites, simply, apparently, on the ground that he pays extraordinary attention to detail; but, unlike those self-sufficient painters, he has proved his long and careful study of the old masters by a large collection of copies, in water colours, of the works of the Venetian and Spanish schools chiefly, which collection was purchased, in 1853, by the Royal Scottish Academy, as the commencement of a gallery of copies from the chefs-d'œuvres of the old painters. Various scenes of Italian and Bedouin life followed "The Hhareem," the most memorable being "A Frank Encampment in the Desert of Mount Sinai." In 1855 the artist was elected president of the Old Society of Water-Colour Painters, and he continued to exhibit with that body two years longer, when he finally renounced water for oil painting, believing that in the latter he could realise qualities which in the former he had found unattainable, and probably feeling strongly the desirability (pressed upon him from various quarters) of the more permanent medium for works upon which he lavished his whole energies in many months of patient toil. The first oil-pictures exhibited by Mr. Lewis, after taking this resolution, seemed to betray some traces of labour and uncertainty; but he soon realised in the new vehicle all the luminousness, beauty of colour, and thoroughness of drawing, down to the minutest detail, which had made his drawings *sui generis*; and the Royal Academy, though it hung the first picture he sent (in 1859) below "the line," has not been slow in recognising his claims, having elected him an Associate in 1860. The latest works of the painter have been too recently reviewed to require enumeration. The place of honour in the great East Room, in the last exhibition at Trafalgar-square, and the recent promotion to the full honour of R.A., are only fitting acknowledgments of the merits—in some respects unique—of his wonderful picture of the court of the Coptic Patriarch's Caiene house. Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins.

THE SALAMLIK, OR SULTAN'S RECEPTION, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE ceremony of the "Salamlik" takes place on the first day of Bairam, after the fast of Ramazan. During the present year it fell on Feb. 27. The following is an extract from a letter with which we have been favoured by the lady whose sketch is engraved this week:—

"At sunrise the Sultan goes in procession to one of the principal mosques to prayer, attended by the Pachas, all mounted on splendid horses, their saddles and trappings covered with gold embroidery. After witnessing the procession we made our way to the Seraglio, or Sublime Porte, where the Salamlik takes place. Only those holding



THE SALAMLIK, OR SULTAN'S RECEPTION, AT THE SERAGLIO, CONSTANTINOPLE.

tickets are admitted, a certain number being given to the different Ambassadors, who again distribute them amongst their friends. Two gates are passed before you come to the outer court of the Seraglio, under the portico or grand entrance to which the reception takes place, in the open air. Those holding tickets usually gain admittance before the Sultan returns from prayer, his approach being announced by the firing of cannon and the sound of trumpet. At the second gate all dismounted except the Sultan. He rode up to the Seraglio, followed by the Pachas on foot. The latter turned off to the left to seats prepared for them; and the Sultan entered the gate, followed by his led horses, all richly caparisoned. A blue cloth was then spread on the ground under the portico, and over this was laid one of crimson satin, richly embroidered with gold. On this, exactly under the central point of the portico, was placed the throne, or, rather, a gilt divan, over which was laid a cloth of gold edged with Royal purple. The spectators had crowded round the edge of the carpet as closely as possible, each striving to obtain the best position for seeing the ceremony; but at this point the Sultan's new body-guard advanced and quietly pushed them all back, forming themselves into a half circle, in the centre of which, opposite the portico, was stationed the Imperial band, which played during the reception. This bodyguard is composed of picked youths, sons of noblemen, of all nations over which the Sultan rules—Albanians, Greeks, Arabs, Egyptians, Servians, Montenegrins, and lately have been added Circassians, each in his national costume. All the dresses were scarlet and white. The Arab costume was the most splendid—the cloak of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, the hood worn over the head. The Albanians looked fine, with their white folded shirts, and scarlet jackets stiff with gold embroidery. Perhaps the Montenegrins were altogether the smartest men. Their gay dresses contrasted strongly with the Pachas' tight black coats, which were only relieved by a border of gold embroidery and their decorations. They all wore white kid gloves except the Sultan, as in his presence it is a point of etiquette to have the hands covered.

"When all was prepared, the Sultan returned and took his seat on the divan. By his side stood an officer holding a crimson scarf embroidered with gold. First came the Pachas of the Osmanié Order, consisting of a broad sky-blue ribbon across the breast and a star with the Sultan's monogram in the centre. Each, advancing in turn, made a salam at the edge of the carpet; then, when near the Sultan, salamed again and kissed the scarf (the Sultan's person is too sacred for them even to touch his hand). They then retired, and formed a line on the right of the Sultan, where they made a final salam. Next came the Sheik-ul-Islam, the highest dignitary of the Church. He was dressed in a white flowing robe, edged with gold, and wore the Osmanié in diamonds. He was supported on each side by an officer (this was not on account of his age, but a mark of respect): at the edge of the carpet the officers waited. The Sheik-ul-Islam salamed, advanced to the Sultan, again salamed, but did not kiss the cloth. Retiring to his former position in front of the Sultan, the venerable old man raised his hands as in blessing, and offered up a prayer, all present holding their hands in like manner. This was the most imposing sight of the day.

"The Sultan received the Sheik-ul-Islam with the greatest respect, standing the whole time. As the Sheik retired he was again supported by the officers to his seat. Afterwards came the imaums (priests); first those dressed in green (the Prophet's colour), then those in grey. All this time the Sultan had stood. He now sat down, whilst the imaums in purple and blue were presented. They wore gold bands round the head and long flowing robes. Lastly, came about 200 pachas and beys, who salamed and kissed the cloth, as the former pachas had done, and, retiring to the left, formed a semicircle in front of the body-guard. When all had been presented, the Sultan rose, the people shouted "May the Sultan live a thousand years!" and so ended the Salamlik.

"The accompanying sketch was taken from the tribune erected for the accommodation of the Corps Diplomatique."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

EVERYBODY is familiar with the noble institution founded by William and Mary on the site of the old palace where Elizabeth was born, and occupied to this day by some fifteen hundred of the veterans of the British Navy, who there find shelter and support when disabled by age or wounds from further service at sea. But as many of the visitors to Greenwich Hospital are likely to confine their inspection to the Painted Hall and the Chapel, we have thought it worth while to present a few Illustrations of the more domestic parts of the institution, which are not so generally known to the public. The subject, however, of the first Engraving in the series will at once be recognised as one which it would be unpardonable to omit in any notice of an establishment designed not only for the relief and comfort of our surviving old sailors, but also for the preservation of interesting mementoes of our departed naval heroes. There are few Englishmen, it is to be hoped, who can look without feelings of affectionate pride and gratitude upon the simple exhibition of the relics of Nelson in the Upper Hall—the coat which he wore at the Battle of the Nile, and the coat and waistcoat in which he was killed at Trafalgar—those garments, pierced by the fatal bullet and stained with his blood, which are as eloquent as the mantle of Cæsar to all who cherish a due veneration for the name of the mighty dead. This coat, with the badges of the orders of the Bath, St. Ferdinand, the Crescent, and St. Joachim, sewn upon the left breast, and with a part of the epaulette torn away by the shot which struck him above the left shoulder, is a most valuable witness to the manner in which Nelson came by his death; and several of the present inmates of the hospital can tell from their own recollection how sincerely, even in the hour of a great victory, his comrades mourned the loss of their glorious leader. But we must pass on to notice the arrangements which are made for the other object contemplated by this national institution—that of providing a comfortable home for the superannuated seamen. The wards in which they are lodged, either occupying separate cabins, as in the King Charles Ward, or several men having their berths in one cabin, as in some other parts of the building, are all that can be desired for a healthy and pleasant abode, having regard to their previous habits in a seafaring life. The dining-halls and kitchens are situated beneath the Chapel and Painted Hall, with a subterranean passage from east to west, connecting the two dining-halls with each other. We give some Views of the west dining-hall and kitchen, and of the doorway through which the hall is entered; while another of our Illustrations shows the process of wholesale tea-making in the east kitchen. All the food here supplied is of the best quality, and varied daily through the week. In summer, they are allowed for breakfast 8 oz. of bread and one pint of chocolate, with milk and sugar; and at supper the same allowance of bread with butter and a pint of tea. The dinner is thus varied:—Sunday: beef, roasted, 12 oz.; suet pudding, 5½ oz.; potatoes, 8 oz. Monday: beef, boiled, 12 oz.; a pint of rice broth, well seasoned and garnished with vegetables; potatoes, 8 oz. Tuesday: mutton, roasted, 12 oz.; potatoes, 8 oz. Wednesday, the same as Monday. Thursday, the same as Tuesday, with the addition of boiled suet pudding. Friday: beef, boiled, 12 oz.; with macaroni-broth, and potatoes. Saturday: mutton, boiled, 12 oz.; rice-broth, and potatoes. The winter diet comprises the same breakfast and supper, and the same dinner on Sundays. Monday: boiled mutton, broth, and potatoes. Tuesday: corned pork, pea-soup, and potatoes. Wednesday: roast mutton, pudding, and potatoes. Thursday: corned beef, carrots, and potatoes. Friday: boiled beef, with macaroni-broth and potatoes. And Saturday: corned pork, pea-soup, and potatoes. When potatoes cannot be had, 4 oz. of bread is substituted. Two pints of excellent beer is the daily allowance throughout the year, except on four days set apart as festival days, when each man is supplied with two quarts of strong ale. On these occasions also the pensioners are allowed, exclusive of their ordinary fare (for which a money allowance is substituted), one pound of corned pork, and pea-soup; or mutton, if pork is not in season. On Christmas Day the pensioners are regaled with plum-pudding and roast beef. Those who prefer to take their meals apart may fetch their rations and carry them to the wards; or they may get a certain allowance in money and buy for themselves, which is done by some who have wives or children living in the neighbourhood of the hospital. The clothing has been somewhat changed of late. The original dress corresponded with that in common wear at the beginning of the last century; but the knee-breeches have been exchanged for trousers, and round hats have been allowed for daily wear. Once in two years each man receives a complete suit of clothes, and annually a pair of trousers, three pairs of stockings, and four pairs of shoes. Their linen is changed when worn out, their shoes repaired at the expense of the institution, and a great-coat is allowed them, which is also changed when required. The money allowance to private pensioners is 3s., 4s., and 5s. weekly, according to classification from ratings and services; the inspecting boatswains, boatswains, and boatswains' mates receiving in addition as wages 5s. 3d., 3s. 6d., and 2s. 4d. per week. Upon the whole, these arrangements leave nothing to be desired for the comfort of the in-pensioners, but there is room for a much greater number of them, who would doubtless be obliged to seek admittance in the event of a future war with any great naval Power. Their life is, perhaps, rather a dull one, the only provision for their amusement, so far as we know, being a small library and reading-room, with unlimited opportunities of talking and "spinning yarns" as they lounge upon the spacious terrace and watch the traffic of the Thames, until evening, when the drummer and fifer, at the base of King George's statue, take their stand, as is seen in our Engraving, to sound the signal of the decline of another peaceful day.

MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF THE PUBLIC ENTRY OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES INTO THE CITY OF LONDON.

ON Friday week, Mr. Alderman Rose, M.P., with Deputies Holt, Snelling, and Bone, Mr. S. Gibbins, and Mr. Woodthorpe, the town clerk, forming a deputation from the Royal Entertainment Committee of the Corporation of the city of London, had an interview with the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, to present their Royal Highnesses with the medal struck to commemorate the public entry of the Princess on the 7th of March, 1863, three days previous to her marriage. It was not, however, till some months had elapsed





after the marriage that the designs were obtained by the committee appointed for the purpose, and the commission given. The present medal is the result. It does much credit to Mr. J. S. Wyon, the sculptor. The obverse was modelled from sittings, which the Princess gave for the purpose; the reverse represents the Princess Alexandra, led by the Prince of Wales and attended by Hymen, welcomed by the city of London; the City is accompanied by Peace and Plenty, the latter carrying the diamond necklace and earrings, which the City offers to the Princess; in the background is the triumphal arch erected by the Corporation at London Bridge, where the Princess entered the City. The medals have been struck only in bronze, and have been presented to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other Royal and distinguished persons; they have also been distributed among the members of the Corporation.

According to the *Gazette de France*, the volcano in Isle de la Réunion (which this Legitimist paper persists in calling Isle Bourbon), known there as Le Grand Brulé, is in a formidable state of eruption.

On the 5th inst. messages were sent direct from New York to San Francisco, a distance of nearly four thousand miles; the largest length of wire ever worked over in one circuit. The wires worked well though it rained at several points on the line.

A Canadian journal states, on information which it has reason to believe is correct, that the number of Canadians who have enlisted in the United States army since the beginning of the war is 43,000. Of this number 35,000 were French Canadians, no less than 14,000 of whom have died on the battle-field.

A society has been formed in Stockholm, under the name of the "Northern National Association," the object of which is to unite those citizens who consider it is of great importance to prepare by all legal means for the union of the three northern kingdoms into one federal constitutional State, with a common system of defence and a common direction of foreign affairs, while preserving the independence of each kingdom at home.

The Minister of Public Works attached to the Pontifical Government has recently published a list of the principal buildings that have been repaired and restored during the last five years in Rome. They are the Baths of Titus and Caracalla, the Tomb of the Scipios, the Coliseum, the Column of Trajan, the Circus Maximus, the Pantheon, the Forum of Augustus, Nero's Aqueduct; and, without the walls of Rome, the Palace of Lucullus at Frascati, the Pyramid of Cestius, Adrian's Villa at Tivoli, the Etruscan Monuments at Corneto, and the Conduit at Tivoli.

Messrs. Day and Son have just published a most useful and interesting book on the camel. It is the production of Mr. Elijah Walton, who spent some time in the East, where the original studies were made. The author justly hopes that the work may prove useful to the anatomist, naturalist, and artist. By the latter, particularly, the plates are likely to be highly valued. Mr. Walton not only represents the camel in every variety of posture, but he has dissected the animal, and gives faithful representations of the muscles and bones. The book is dedicated to Professor Owen, and is a remarkable monument of earnest labour and study.

Archæology of the Month.

IN the brief history of Savile House, in our Journal of the 11th, we omitted to explain that the original mansion was likewise called Ailesbury House, and that here Thomas, third Earl of Ailesbury, entertained Peter the Great when he visited England in 1698; and here, in all probability, the Czar enjoyed his pet tipple, "hot pepper and brandy," with his boon companion the Marquis of Carmarthen. The house passed into the Savile family through the marriage of Lord Ailesbury's son and successor, Charles, third and last Earl of Ailesbury of that creation, who married Lady Anne Savile, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir William Savile, Bart., second Marquis of Halifax. At any rate, Sir George Savile, Bart., M.P., who had Savile House in 1780, was the male heir of the Saviles and the Marquis of Halifax, and the inheritor of the baronetcy. The attack upon of Savile House by the rioters of 1780 is referred to in a letter to Richard Shackleton from Edmund Burke, who then lived in Charles-street, St. James's, telling how he spent his nights with other volunteer friends of rank in guarding Sir George Savile's house:—"For four nights" he says, "I kept watch at Lord Rockingham's, or Sir George Savile's, whose houses were garrisoned by a strong body of soldiers, together with numbers of true friends of rank, who were willing to share the danger." The attention of the First Commissioner of Works has, we perceive, been again called, in Parliament, to the present state of the inclosure in Leicester-square, and Mr. Cowper, in reply, has explained that the difficulty in regard to Leicester-square is that it is private property, and the owners are not prepared to fulfil the duties that are attached to them. The Gardens in Towns Act, intended to remedy this disgraceful state of things, will, however, shortly come into operation; and the Metropolitan Board of Works has given the necessary notice, which will expire in about four months, when the Board will have the power to step in, and, in the absence of any well-defined rights on the part of others, will repair the railings, clean the walks, and put the statue in order; all which will be a labour resembling the cleansing of the Augean stable. A correspondent suggests that the square might be improved, both as regards convenience and ornament, by converting it into a paved *place*, say, resembling that at Calais.

A little Parliament of senators and archæologists assembled at the last meeting of the Archæological Institute to discuss the subject of "Treasure-Trove." A most able paper, by Mr. Faussett, dealt with this intricate question "ab ovo," stated the law of the case, and suggested a mode of meeting its conditions which the writer thought free from the objections he urged against that now in operation under a circular of the late Sir G. C. Lewis. Perhaps few of our country readers are aware that they are bound to report all cases of "treasure-trove" to the police. This has often operated prejudicially, as Mr. Faussett showed. But in Scotland and Ireland the action of the police is not found to work badly. The case is full of difficulties—and curiosities. To give up all rights to the finder, as one speaker advocated, would involve that awkward fact—compensation. Lords Camden and Talbot, Sir Jervoise Jervoise, and other members of the institute, joined in a discussion which will, we hope, have some definite result. At the same meeting several interesting antiquities were introduced. Mr. E. Greaves exhibited a remarkably fine chasse of Limoges enamel of the middle of the thirteenth century, another (probably German) of the middle of the fifteenth century, and a triptych, the central panel containing a fine setting of Limoges enamel; Sir T. Winnington, a pomander of the seventeenth century; Mr. G. Scharf, a banner, early Italian, exhibiting many peculiarities of the Sienese school; Mr. Bernhard Smith, a German hunting-knife, dated 1624; Mr. W. W. King, a pewter chalice and paten, found on the site of the tower of Cheam Church, Surrey; also, some fragments of cloth of gold and a helmet, temp. James I., from the same place. It was then announced that the exhibition of the late Mr. Winston, for glass-painting, will commence on Monday next, the 27th.

The tomb of Chaucer, now a dingy and greasy recess in the wall of Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, is (says a contemporary) to be restored, the greater part of the necessary funds being provided. The tomb was erected, in 1555, by Nicholas Brigham, a scholar of Oxford, and himself a poet. Chaucer was originally buried in this spot, Brigham removing his bones (says Cunningham) to a more honourable tomb. It is probable that he lies beneath a large slab of grey marble in the Abbey pavement, where the monument of Dryden stands, which is "before the Chapel of St. Bennet," the site stated by Caxton, in his edition of Chaucer. At the same time that the tomb is restored, it is proposed to fill the window over the recess with stained glass, in honour of the father of English poetry.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* calls attention to the Elizabethan and Jacobean highly-coloured memorial busts in the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, now being restored. These specimens of good old English bust-sculpture are worthy of careful preservation, though it is feared the restoring architects are all for the building as designed. The above correspondent saw on his recent visit to the church a number of "curling-pins for wigs, found in the grave of a perruquier of the time of William III. or Anne."

Three weeks had scarcely elapsed since the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne instanced to the Archæological Institute numerous acts of munificence on the part of the late Duke of Northumberland, as a patron of archæology; and, upon the reverend gentleman's suggestion, the council of the institute resolved to present to the Duchess an address of condolence, on behalf of the society. We now read that, on the 11th inst., eight days from the above date, the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne died suddenly, at his vicarage, Holdenby. He will long be remembered for his valuable contributions to archæology, including many elaborate memoirs and illustrations of localities and subjects of special importance and interest.

The recent researches made in the grounds of Cambuskenneth Abbey—one of the richest and most extensive abbeys in Scotland—have resulted in the discovery of the tomb of King James III., who was secretly killed near Bannockburn, in 1488, but whose body was carried off, nobody knew where (Pitscottie, 20). The Queen has signified her wish to erect a memorial stone or cross over the remains of her Royal ancestors, James III. and his Queen, Margaret of Denmark. Another welcome piece of Scottish archæological intelligence is that the south window of the Edinburgh Parliament House is to be replaced by a new one. The subject to be painted is the opening of the college, in 1552, by King James V.

The curious in calculation will be interested with this fact, stated the other day in the Court of Common Council, on the authority of Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain of London—namely, that if, from the Great Fire of London, in 1666, when the first Royal Exchange was destroyed, down to 1838, when it was a second time destroyed by fire, a sum equivalent to the fire-insurance rate of 2s. per cent and 3s. duty had been annually raised and allowed to accumulate, it would have been sufficient to defray forty-seven and a half times over the cost of £200,000 for rebuilding the Exchange as it now exists.

The sales of articles of rare art and virtù have already been important. The Pourtalès Collection, at Paris, has been dispersed, and its exquisite works of Italian and French pottery ware, carved ivory and carved wood, Byzantine and Limoges enamel, Venetian glass, and bronze medals, have passed into other cabinets. Think of a small vase of Henri Deux ware bringing 27,500f.; a Palissy salt-box, 5050f.; a Palissy dish, valued at 300f., run up to 1060f.; a square Faenza plate, 3150f.; an ivory statuette, attributed to Jean of Bologna, and its pedestal, 23,500f.; a statuette of Venus and Cupid, carved by Flammand, and said to have been left by him in pledge at the house in which he died at Leghorn, run up to 5900f.; a pair of matchless portraits, attributed to Albert Durer, 6000f.; six pieces of Limoges enamel, 16,600f.; a portrait of Henry d'Albret, King of Navarre, by Leonard the Limousin, 10,000f.; a Byzantine enamel, St. George and the Dragon, very rare, 9100f.; a piece of Venetian stained glass, 1030f. At home the autograph sales have included the Cottle Collection of Coleridge and Southey MSS. and Mr. John Taylor's autographs of Charles Lamb.

The site of the old Steelyard, in Upper Thames-street, facing the river, which is being excavated, has lately yielded many leaden signacula, several for holding the blood or other relics of martyrs, and having representations of the murder of St. Thomas à Becket; one with a figure of St. Erasmus and his emblematical windlass; and an image of St. Edmund the Confessor, found near the place of his burial. These and many other specimens have been exhibited to the British Archæological Association and ably described by Mr. Cuming.

JULIUS CÆSAR.*

ARMS give place to the toga; the master of legions retires to his study; the victor of Solferino deigns to become a competitor in the peaceful arena of literature; the arbiter of Europe's destinies invites the judgment of the critics. And to excel in letters has been pronounced to be preferable to kingly power, if there be any truth in the saying attributed to the great Scaliger, who vowed that he would rather have composed the odes commencing

Donec gratus eram tibi,

and

Quem tu Melpomene semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris,

than have been "totius Tarraconensis rex." We find, accordingly, that kings, and emperors, and tyrants have, in very many instances, and not unfrequently with success, essayed to win eternal glory by the pen. Going back to times of old, our memories at once recall the minstrel-Monarch, David, and the Royal preacher, Solomon. Of later date are Caius Julius Cæsar, who if not Emperor was Imperator, and whose "Commentaries" will last till the Latin tongue is forgotten; the Emperor Claudius, the loss of whose historical works is a cause of some regret; the Emperor Nero, the non-existence of whose verses is probably not to be deplored; and several other Emperors less famous than Hadrianus. What need is there to mention our own Alfred and our own Solomon, King James I.? They are names which will readily occur to everyone; and the ghost of Voltaire would plague the writer who should forget the voluminous Frederick the Great. Of tyrants, properly so called, Dionysius the elder is a memorable example. To these literary rulers of men must now be added Napoleon III. Of the royal, imperial, and tyrannical authors, the most impatient of criticism appears to have been Dionysius of Syracuse; for Diodorus Siculus relates that Dionysius, having invited Philoxenus, the dithyrambic poet, to dinner, showed him some of the tyrannical verses and desired to have his opinion about them. Philoxenus gave a very brief but very adverse judgment; whereupon Dionysius ordered Philoxenus to the stone-quarries. The next day Dionysius repented of what he had done, sent for Philoxenus to dinner again, and once more asked him what he thought of the verses. Philoxenus made no reply, but, turning to the attendants, said, "You had better take me back to the stone-quarries." Now, certain French critics seem to have supposed that Napoleon III. would imitate Dionysius, merely substituting Cayenne for the stone-quarries. But they erred; for even Voltaire's estimate of Julius Cæsar has been quoted against the Emperor with impunity by a French reviewer. It is pretty clear, therefore, that the Imperial author desires no man to modify his opinion of the "History of Julius Cæsar."

It is not necessary to go further than the preface to discover that the author's object in writing his work was not merely to gain a prominent place in the ranks of literature; not merely to write the best biography of the greatest Roman since B.C. 100, if not since B.C. 753; but to draw a parallel, to offer an apology, to declare a policy, to make an appeal for a dynasty. He is weary of "the paltry interpretations which it has pleased people to give to the noblest actions;" he is dissatisfied with the historians who have sketched the career of Julius Cæsar, from Plutarch and Suetonius to the present day; and he is moved by the desire "to prove that, when Providence raises up such men as Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon, it is to trace out to peoples the path they ought to follow, to stamp with the seal of their genius a new era, and to accomplish in a few years the labour of many centuries." We are told that "neither the murder of Cæsar nor the captivity of St. Helena has been able to destroy irrevocably two popular causes overthrown by a league which disguised itself under the mask of liberty. Brutus, by slaying Cæsar, plunged Rome into the horrors of civil war: he did not prevent the reign of Augustus, but he rendered possible those of Nero and Caligula. The ostracism of Napoleon by confederated Europe has been no more successful in preventing the Empire from being resuscitated; and, nevertheless, how far are we from the great questions solved, the passions calmed, and the legitimate satisfactions given to peoples by the first Empire!" We pass by the profane comparison of both Cæsar and Napoleon I. with the Messiah whose "kingdom" was "not of this world," and whose "servants" did not "fight," to quote from the last page of the volume a characteristic paragraph:—"Let us not continually seek little passions in great souls. The success of superior men, and it is a consoling thought, is due rather to the loftiness of their sentiments than to the speculations of selfishness and cunning; this success depends much more on their skill in taking advantage of circumstances than on that presumption blind enough to believe itself capable of creating events, which are in the hands of God alone. Certainly, Cæsar had faith in his destiny, and confidence in his genius; but faith is an instinct, not a calculation, and genius foresees the future without understanding its mysterious progress." Genius, in fact, is a sort of Davenport-brother; it unravels difficulties and comes triumphantly to the result it had prognosticated without any idea how it is done. After reading a few of the author's dark sayings, it flashes across one's mind that if the parallelism between the Cæsars and the Napoleons may be considered to hold so far (though it is awkward to match Augustus) as the third in each case, Tiberius and Napoleon III. would correspond; and we cannot but be struck by the similarity, so far as Sphinx-like ambiguity—no farther—was attributed to Tiberius, between them. Nor is the author original in drawing the parallel so closely as he has drawn it between Julius Cæsar and Napoleon I. So long ago as the days of the French Republic, when the "exile of St. Helena" was not Napoleon but Bonaparte, there appeared a "fragment traduit de l'Anglais" entitled "Parallèle entre César, Cromwell, Monck, et Bonaparte," which Napoleon III. may or may not have seen. In that "fragment" we read:—"Il fallait pour ramener l'ordre, à cette époque mémorable, un personage digne de servir lui-même d'époque au peuple français. Ce personnage a paru. Qui ne doit reconnaître *Bonaparte?* . . . . Quelques observateurs superficiels ou malveillants l'ont, dit on, rapproché de Cromwell. Quelques insensés espèrent en lui un nouveau Monck. La France et l'Europe lui trouvent une conformité plus frappante avec César . . . il faut franchir deux mille ans pour trouver un homme en quelque point semblable à lui. Cet homme, c'est César. . . . . Ils sont nés l'un et l'autre au milieu des guerres civiles, et tous deux les ont terminées; mais César en accablant le parti le plus juste, et Bonaparte, en ralliant les citoyens contre le parti des brigands. . . . Heureuse République, *s'il était immortel!* . . . si tout-à-coup Bonaparte manquait à la patrie! où sont ses héritiers, où sont les institutions qui peuvent maintenir ses exemples et perpétuer son génie?" Napoleon III. can now answer, "Me voici—I am here; allow me to introduce my son; to show you the improvements in an architectural and other (especially military) points of view in the good city of Paris; and to draw your attention to the fact that we have as nearly as possible a reproduction of the First Empire, when there were 'passions calmed, and the legitimate satisfactions given to peoples'" (though, oddly enough, they did not seem to be aware of it). The writer of the "fragment," it will be observed, had no knowledge (though he seems to have had some apprehension, but we have not room to quote his words) of the First Empire, or he would perhaps have continued his parallel without abusing Cæsar for his conduct "en accablant le parti le plus juste." The Imperial scorn which the Emperor expresses for historians in general, and the peculiar aim which he has in view, fully account for what would otherwise be a surprising feature. Except for the purpose of fixing a date or a genealogy, &c., we find scarcely any references to the elaborate work of Drumann, or to Abeken, or to Hoeck, or to Merimée, or to Amedée Thierry, or to Duruy, or to Niebuhr, or to Arnold, or to Merivale, in whose "History of the Romans under the Empire" is to be found a "History of Cæsar," which to those who have no belief in fatalism, no hankering after parallelism, and no dynastic rights to impress upon contemporaries and upon posterity is likely to be perfectly satisfactory. He does not call Cæsar God-sent, God-stamped, or a Messiah; but he dubs him "the true captain, and lawgiver, and prophet of the age." We should have thought such titles almost enough to satisfy even Napoleon III.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of reason in the objections which the Emperor makes to those historians who ascribe to Cæsar and other great men superhuman foresight, capability of creating events, and power over futurity. But what does Mr. Merivale say? "The Sullan revolution had checked the natural progress of reform and enfranchisement, and restored the landmarks of a constitution which was no longer the legitimate exponent of the national character. Conquest and accession of wealth had filled men's minds with wildest anticipations. . . . The mind of the nation thus excited . . . seeks relief from its own want of definite aims in hailing a leader." Cicero was eloquent, but vacillating; Pompeius enjoyed but a half-hearted popularity; Cæsar alone could fill the vacant position. But Mr. Merivale tells us (and our sentiments are his) that "from an early period of his career he (Cæsar) was fully conscious of the real nature of the revolution on which he was embarked;" and he was determined to be—he knew not what exactly, and he knew not how exactly, but—by some means or other, the first man at Rome. Surely the Emperor himself allows to Cæsar something more than a blind faith and a power of moulding circumstances when he tells the story of the trial of C. Rabirius and the tale of the astuteness which was used to acquire the two Gauls as one province. In the former case, the simple-minded Messiah, who should merely have availed himself of things as they came, went back nearly forty years to find a particular crime, and revived the old law of *perduellio*, for the sole reason that he might terrify the Senate with a display of the popular power; and in the latter he showed that he had no lack of the "calculation" which the Emperor denies to the "genius" which "foresees the future." The fact is, to talk of Cæsar and Napoleon I. as Messiahs is not only profane but absurd. The Jews rejected their Messiah from the first; the Romans and the French accepted theirs; and we are to suppose that the Almighty was powerless to retain in their places the saviours whom He had Himself sent, and who had been freely accepted!

The Emperor appears to us to have taken unnecessary trouble to prove that Cæsar "was not a conspirator"—at any rate, in the affair of Catilina. Many arguments are used; but the last is, to our thinking, the most obvious and the most conclusive:—"If Cæsar," we read, "as will be seen afterwards, according to Plutarch, preferred being the first in a village in the Alps to being second in Rome, how could he have consented to be the second to Catilina?" Caius Julius Cæsar would no more have played second cithara to Lucius Sergius Catilina than Napoleon III. second fiddle to M. De Morny. Cæsar may have been privy to the plot, but it is very unlikely that he would play "second conspirator." Our volume brings us down to the date at which Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum and Transalpine Gaul were granted to Cæsar as his province; and we cannot help thinking that Mr. Merivale is more correct in stating that Crassus and Pompeius "extorted for him (Cæsar), from the Senate, the Transalpine province, the seat of expected war," in addition to Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum, obtained from the people, than the Emperor in attributing the additional grant to the "skilful" policy of the Senate.

The volume is interesting from the purpose which the writer evidently has in view. This purpose, we hope there is no offence in saying, appears to resemble that of a gentleman who lately published his "Life and Recollections," to the end that people might conclude his children are the rightful heirs to a certain earldom. The burden of the book is this: we are the heirs of the First Empire—"we are they who ought to rule."

For our own part, we are ready to acknowledge that Cæsar was pale and so was Napoleon I.; that Cæsar had dark eyes, and so had Napoleon I.; that Cæsar was a great general, and so was Napoleon I. (greater, indeed, than Cæsar); that Cæsar was a great man, and so (as most men count greatness) was Napoleon I.; and there may have been some other points of resemblance about the nose and other features; but, beyond this, neither in height, nor in character, nor in the circumstances of birth, nor in the political atmosphere which surrounded their early life, nor in the means whereby they first became distinguished, nor in the manner in which they used their time of power, nor in the influence they exercised upon posterity, can we see any striking similarity. "Preceding imperators," says Mr. Merivale, "had annexed provinces, Cæsar began to organise the conquests of the commonwealth. . . . Though the structure of his personal ambition perished with him, the social foundations on which it rested remained firmly rooted in the soil; and the comprehensive imperium of his successors rose majestic and secure from the lines originally drawn by the most sagacious statesman of the commonwealth. The career of Cæsar is the prelude to the history of four centuries." It may be that the French Augustus has come; that the conquests of the First Napoleon are to be miraculously restored to the Second Empire; and that the First Empire will have been, after all, "the prelude to the history of four centuries." When the four centuries have elapsed, we shall be willing to recant. There are yet three volumes to be published, and we shall hope in one of them to see a strict parallel drawn between the triumphal progress from the Rubicon to Rome and that from Grenoble to Paris.

The appearance of the book is by no means imperial; and the translation shows symptoms of having been so hurriedly accomplished that it has been impossible to do justice to the measured and pointed sentences for which Napoleon III. is remarkable. The haste was, no doubt, unavoidable; but it is none the less to be regretted.

* "History of Julius Cæsar." Vol. 1. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville, Esq., of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, was proved in the London Court on the 1st inst., by the executors, William Henry Greville, Esq. (his brother); Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton; and Harvie Morton Farquhar, Esq., of Brackley House, Northamptonshire. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. The testator was the eldest son of Charles Greville, Esq., and Charlotte, daughter of the third Duke of Portland, K.G., and was formerly Clerk of the Privy Council, from 1821 to 1859. He died, in January last, at the age of seventy-one, having executed his will in 1863. Amongst other bequests, he has left to the Earl of Clarendon his Emperor's cup, won at Ascot Races, 1846, by his horse Alarm. To George Payne, Esq., of John-street, Berkeley-square, he leaves all the shares he jointly held with him in racehorses and thoroughbred racing stock; and to Charles Mills, Esq., of Camelford House, some other like shares. A few other legacies are left to personal friends; and his brothers, Algernon and William Henry Greville, are appointed residuary legatees. To his valet he has left £1000; to his coachman, £200; and to his groom, £100.

The will of Edward Ward Walter Raleigh, Esq., late of Pall-mall, a retired officer of the Bengal Medical Staff, and an honorary Fellow of the College of Surgeons, London, was proved in the principal registry under £140,000 personalty. The executors and trustees nominated are Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart., M.P., his nephew, and Charles Vine, Esq., of Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park (his nephew's uncle). The testator died in January last, having executed his will in April, 1864. He has bequeathed to his sister, Mrs. Caroline Amesbury (widow of Joseph Amesbury, Esq.), and to her children, the sum of £20,000, free of duty. There are legacies to other of his relatives. He directs his property to be invested in freehold landed estates in England, and to pay therefrom to his nephew, Edward Walter Raleigh, son of his late brother, Major Frederick Raleigh, an annuity of £500, the remainder to accumulate and be laid out in the improvement of and in adding to the said landed estates, for the benefit of the male issue of his said nephew; and in failure of such issue, then to his nephew, Walter Raleigh Amesbury, the eldest son of his said sister.

The will of Mrs. Mary Wright, widow, formerly of Mauldeth Hall, Lancaster, and late of Tunbridge Wells, was proved in London under £60,000 personalty—the executors and trustees being her cousin, Henry Houldsworth, of Oak Hill, Lancaster; William Henry Houldsworth (his son), and Philip Richard Falkner, Esq., of Newark-on-Trent. The will is dated September, 1854. To her daughter, Mrs. Mary Hooper, she leaves the interest of £10,000 for life, and appoints her two children, the testatrix's grandson and granddaughter, residuary legatees. Testatrix's sister, Isabella Duffield, has the interest of £10,000 for her life. Legacies are bequeathed to others of her own family, and those of her late husband; to the Rev. Theophilus Bennett, M.A., of Wittington, and W. Richardson, M.D., of Tunbridge Wells, each £500; to the Irish Society Missions to Catholics, £50; to the Church Missionary Society and Manchester Infirmary, £200 each.

The King of Prussia has purchased of the sculptors Lazzarini and Dartha, of Carrara, a lifesize statue of Frederick the Great. The price paid was 33,750f., and the work has been placed in the park of Sans Souci.

Idaho is the largest territory in the United States yet organised. It is 700 miles long and 450 miles broad, and has an area of 326,373 square miles.

In the newly-discovered territory of North Western Australia the baobab-tree grows to an enormous size. The diameter of one in the Camden Harbour region was nearly 50 ft., and, by the number of zones in some of the branches, was estimated to be 8000 years old.

A New Zealand paper states that an egg of the gigantic extinct New Zealand bird moa has been dug up at Kaikoras, in the middle island, having been found buried with the skeleton of a Maori. The egg is ten inches long, five inches in diameter, and of a dirty white colour.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ROBERT SCHOMBURGK.

Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk, her Majesty's recent Consul at Bangkok, a gentleman distinguished for his knowledge of geography and natural history and for his many travels and scientific investigations in South America, was the son of the Rev. J. F. Lewis Schomburgk, Protestant minister in Thuringia, by his wife, Mdlle. Krippendorff, daughter of Herr J. Kreppendorff, councillor of the Princes of Reuss Gera. He was born in Prussia, in 1804. He was, in 1831, engaged in the survey of Anegada, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, and its dangerous surrounding coral reefs. He, in 1835, under the direction of the Royal Geographical Society and under the patronage of the British Government, proceeded to Guiana, and explored its previously unknown interior. This he did so well that the Geographical Society gave him their gold medal on his return to England, in 1839. He was, on Dec. 10, 1840, appointed commissioner for surveying and marking out the boundaries of British Guiana. This mission he successfully carried out, and he was knighted Dec. 26, 1844. He had previously, in 1840, been nominated a Knight of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. Sir Robert was appointed, May 25, 1848, British Consul to the Dominican Republic in St. Domingo; and, on Feb. 23 in the following year, Plenipotentiary to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce with that republic. He was made Consul at Bangkok, in Siam, May 1, 1857. He retired on a pension in December, 1864. He had, in 1859, proceeded, with Mr. Clark as interpreter, on an overland tour to Maulman, through Changmei, the capital of the tributary kingdom of Laos, and returned to the seat of his consulate on May 9, 1860. Sir Robert wrote the "History of Barbadoes" and several works on natural history and geography. He was the introducer of the Victoria Regia into Germany. He was a Knight of the Saxon Order of Merit, and of the Legion of Honour. These orders, with that of the Red Eagle, he had her British Majesty's permission to wear. He was also a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Königsberg, an M.D. of the University of Jena, and a member of many other learned societies both in Europe and America. Sir Robert Schomburgk died, at Berlin, on the 11th inst., and his funeral took place there, on the 14th inst., at the cemetery attached to the Jerusalem Church. Amongst those who attended the ceremony were the English Ambassador, Lord Napier; the Minister for Paraguay; the Prussian Minister for the Interior, Count D'Eulenburg; and many notabilities of the scientific world of Berlin.

JAMES WENTWORTH BULLER, ESQ., M.P.



James Wentworth Buller, Esq., M.P. and D.C.L., of Downes, in the county of Devon, J.P. and D.L., the head and representative of the very ancient and distinguished Cornish and Devonshire family of Buller, was the only son of James Buller, Esq., of Shillingham and Downes, M.P. for Exeter upwards of twenty years, by his wife Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. William Buller, D.D., Bishop of Exeter. He was born on the 1st of October, 1798, and was educated at Harrow School, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he was first class in 1819; he was a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and graduated D.C.L. in 1828. He was first returned to Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Exeter in 1830, and sat for that city till January, 1835. He unsuccessfully contested North Devon in March, 1839, and was elected for it in April, 1857, and continued its representative till his demise. Mr. Buller married, on the 5th of October, 1831, Lady Charlotte Juliana Jane, third daughter of Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, and niece of Bernard Edward, twelfth Duke of Norfolk, K.G., and by her (who died on Dec. 15, 1855) had issue seven sons and four daughters. Mr. Buller died of the 13th inst., at his town residence, 109, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly; and is succeeded by his eldest son, James Howard Buller, Esq., now of Downes, who was born on June 12, 1835. The family of Buller, of which the deceased Mr. Buller was, and his son is now, the chief, settled in Cornwall in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. From the Richard Buller, of Tregarrick, of that day, to the present time, the house presents a goodly line of important gentry, some of them High Sheriffs, and most members of Parliament. Their principal seat, Downes, came to the family by the marriage of James Buller, Esq., M.P., of Morval and Shillingham, with his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Gould, Esq., of Downes. The only son of this union perpetuated the senior branch, represented by Mr. Buller, just dead, while among the issue of James Buller, Esq., and his second wife, Lady Jane Bathurst were—John, who was ancestor of the present Mr. Buller, of Morval, and Francis, who was the very eminent lawyer and Judge, Sir Francis Buller, Bart., and was grandfather of the present Sir John Yarde-Buller, Lord Churston.

T. C. WHITMORE, ESQ.

Thomas Charlton Whitmore, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Apley, Shropshire, for many years M.P. for Bridgnorth, was the eldest son of Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Bridgnorth, by his wife, Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Thomason, Esq., of York. He was born on Jan. 5, 1807, and was M.P. for Bridgnorth, in the Conservative interest, from 1832 to 1852, and was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1863. He married, on April 11, 1833, Lady Louisa Anne Douglas, eldest daughter of Charles, fifth Marquis of Queensberry, by whom he has had issue two sons and eight daughters. He died on the 13th inst., and is succeeded by his elder son, Lieutenant Thomas Charles Douglas Whitmore, Royal Horse Guards, now of Apley, who was born on May 26, 1839. The deceased Mr. Whitmore's third brother, Henry Whitmore, Esq., late a Lord of the Treasury, is now M.P. for Bridgnorth; and his two sisters are Catherine Mary, present Lady Bandon, and Emily Elizabeth, wife of Major-General Eardly Wilmot, son of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. This family of Whitmore, which was located in Shropshire as far back as the reign of Henry III., and which obtained its present seat there, Apley, in the sixteenth century, has represented Bridgnorth in Parliament for much above one hundred years.

T. T. HODGES, ESQ.

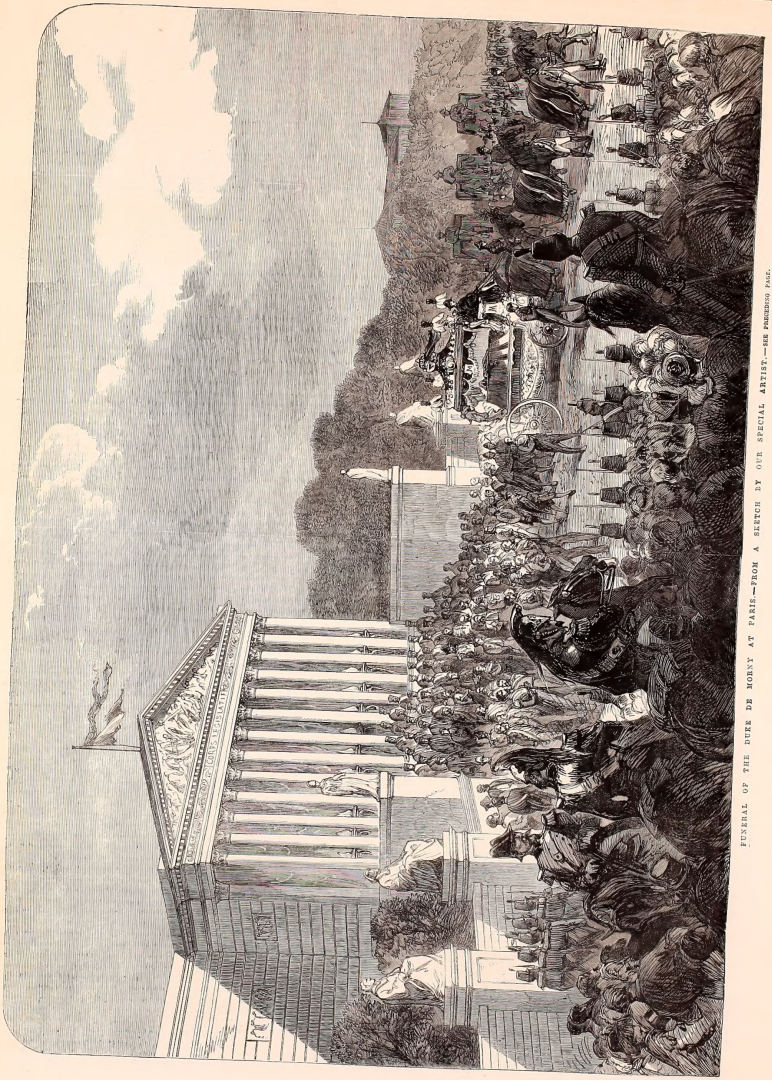
Thomas Twysden Hodges, Esq., J.P., formerly well known as the Liberal M.P. for Rochester, who died on the 12th inst., was the son of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., of Hempsted Park, near Cranbrook, Kent (now the property of Gathorne Hardy, Esq., M.P. for Leominster), by his wife Rebecca, posthumous and only child of Sir Roger Twysden, sixth Baronet, of Bradbourn, Kent. Mr. Thomas Twysden Hodges was, in 1835, returned in the Liberal interest for Rochester. He did not stand in the elections of 1837 or 1841; but in 1847 he was again returned, and sat till 1852, and voted for all extreme Liberal measures. He did not contest the city of Rochester at the general election of 1852, but emigrated to Australia, and is said to have done well there in trade. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Chandless, Esq., of London, and, secondly, in 1854, Rosa, daughter of Major Dore and widow of the distinguished General Sir William Nott, K.C.B. Mr. Thomas Twysden Hodges was great-grand-nephew of the celebrated Reformer, Major Cartwright.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE DE MORNY.

THE state funeral of the Duke de Morny, on the morning of Monday, the 13th inst., was one of those gorgeous ceremonials which are always sure to command a large concourse of spectators, animated either by a sentiment of respect or affection for the deceased personage, or by a feeling of curiosity to witness a splendid pageant. The obsequies of the late Duke, who, in the important position he occupied as President of the Legislative Body, had for many years performed his onerous and difficult duties to the satisfaction of the Emperor, were attended by an immense crowd of spectators, who were compactly ranged along the whole line of procession, from the palace of the Corps Législatif to the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

The guard-room of the palace had been fitted up as a *chapelle ardente*, whence, at twelve o'clock, the Duke's remains were removed, amidst a discharge of artillery, to the grand funeral car depicted in our Engraving, which represents the head of the procession leaving the palace of the Corps Législatif to cross the Place de la Concorde to the Church of the Madeleine. This distance was traversed by all the different deputations on foot; and, as the sun shone out brilliantly just as the cortége began to advance, the decorations and costumes of the members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Marshals of France, the senators, the deputies, the judges, and other public bodies, as well as distinguished deputations from the army and navy, produced a most imposing effect, enhanced by the occasional rolling of the muffled drums. A large number of troops occupied a portion of the Place de la Concorde and preceded the head of the cortége to the Madeleine, the line of procession being kept by the municipal foot guards. After the termination of the mass at the Madeleine, the procession again moved forward with the greatest order; the different deputations, however, now in carriages. The arrangements were admirably carried out; and not the slightest disorder was perceptible throughout the whole line, which extended nearly two miles. It was closed by a detachment of horse artillery, which followed several regiments of the Imperial Guard, each preceded by its band playing a funeral march.

All the mourning carriages supplied by the administration of the Pompes Funèbres bore the late Duke's arms and the initial "M," on the panel; and the car—which had a very fine appearance with its silver and black fittings—was provided with four weeping angels, the culminating point being a cushion of black velvet supporting the ducal crown veiled in crape.



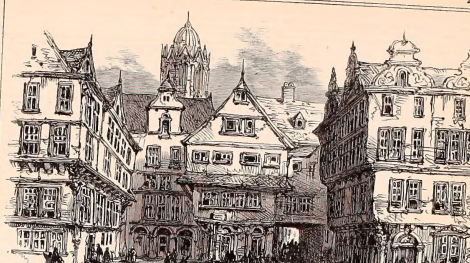
FUNERAL OF THE DUKE DE MORNY AT PARIS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, as the seat of government of the German Confederation, is continually in the foreground of the European picture. It therefore has a reputation independent alike of its natural features, its historic interest, or its commercial importance. It is now besides holding a position of its own as the chief of the four towns which still preserve the traditions of the Imperial Free Cities and of the great Hanseatic League. It thus forms one of the few connecting links between the present and the past which the electric rapidity of the nineteenth century has not yet fused and obliterated. Frankfort has an unbroken history from the time of Charlemagne, at the end of the eighth century, to the last of Reuter's telegrams. Situated on the right bank of the River Main, it received in very early times the name of the Franks's Ford, or rather the Teutonic equivalent for such a plain English, Frankenfurt. Although the river is here about half as wide as the Thames at London Bridge, yet the name, if the derivation be correct, seems to imply that the Franks easily forded it whenever they had a "difficulty" with the Saxons on the opposite bank.

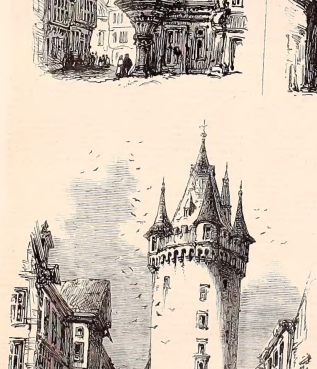
Those *riveles*, as those who dwelt on different banks of a river were called, looked bitterly across the stream at one another without doing any serious mischief. The left bank is still occupied by a hamlet or suburb named Sachsenhausen, or the House of the Saxon, and recalls the times, though no longer the spirit, of those warlike tribes. Sometimes, however, of the old jealousy survives in the modern representatives of Frank and Saxon on the banks of a broader river than the Main, but it is the legacy of a barbaric age, and should be consigned to the oblivion it deserves. Be that as it may, the good old city of Frankfort troubles itself little now about Frank or Saxon, except in so far as the fluctuations in the political atmosphere affect the monetary barometer and interfere with the state of its share-list. Indeed, as is the case with the three other free cities of Germany—Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck—its very position of neutrality removes it in a great measure from the region of political intrigue, and enables it to concentrate almost all its energies upon the main chance. Yet, given up as it now is to speculation and money-getting, it has a proud history of its own, which even its oldest houses, doting and drooping with their projecting gables over the narrow streets, are still too youthful to remember, for it was here that Charlemagne built a palace and held his court ere the Heptarchy had ceased or England had become a nation. It was here, too, that the renowned Emperor Frederick II. at the Diet of Frankfort held in 1220, by granting immunities to the various electors, unconsciously gave them their independence and virtually destroyed the unity of the German empire. The Reformation, some three centuries later, still further divided these princes into opposite camps, and, though Charles V. endeavoured to effect the solidarity of his vast and heterogeneous empire, the opportunity was lost. Napoleon, in 1806, gave the coup-de-grâce both to the name and the existence of the German empire, and swept away the shadow whose substance had so long departed. Frankfort lost then the proud distinction of being the city where the Emperors were elected, though the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, administered a salve to its wounded pride by restoring to it the independence of which Napoleon had deprived it. The *amende honorable* was, as far as possible, made when Frankfort was fixed upon as the place of meeting of the German Diet. Thus, though it is little among the thousands of Fatherland, this city is the centre of German action



THE MARKET-PLACE.







THE ESCHENHEIMER TOWER AND GATE.



THE JUDEN-GASSE.

whenever the various States happen to pull the same way, which is not very often. Indeed, the Diet may be said to consist of two palaces de résistance, Austria and Prussia, at opposite ends of the table, with entremets and relishes of more or less piquancy from the minor Kingdoms and duchies, and a dessert à la Russe. These winds, finished with copious supplies of Rhine wine, have behind them a populous confusion of ideas, and an utter inability to remember what were the matters in discussion, which wanted what, and who was who. Such is the bewilderment of German politics.

Frankfort, which, like all medieval towns, was once strongly fortified, has accepted a more peaceable exterior, and for many years has raised its rents and filled its formidable moat with the new centres once occupied by its most sad bastions are now to be seen only parks, like gardens with pleasant walks, which have been constructed of necessity in almost every city on the Continent. Utilitarianism has been so far subordinated to picturesque effect that no railway has yet been authorised to break in upon the repose of the walks of the shades the ancient landmarks of the city. There are many memorials here which Englishmen will visit again, and which they will not find elsewhere. Among Taunus-Chatan-Neckar-Rissbahn-Gesellschaft might sweep out of existence only the Hirschgraben, which is preserved. At present the railway deposits its outside the city, and we at once enter the Judengasse, and proceed to the house where stands the Rothschild Mark, or Horse Market, where in former times the French used to purchase a large number of cuirasses for their cavalry. The trade is said to have been carried on principally by Jews. This branch of commerce, indeed, is the present day and in places much more loose than Frankfort, is not wholly unknown to those who are profanely called by the name name. The most conspicuous ornament of the Römer, as it is known, is the monument to the glorious trio, Gutenberg, Faust, and Schoeffer, whom every German party considers it a point of honour to claim as his own, probably the three fathers of printing. The general verdict supports their claim, though the Dutch as stoutly maintain, and naturally, maintain that this honour is due to Lawrence Kosiup, of Haarlem. The dispute is interesting, as it shows upon what trifles great questions rests the fame of some of the greatest benefactors of the human race. The art of printing from blocks on wooden tablets was known and loose cut, was, according to Hallam, practised in Holland as early as the year 1430. Kosiup is said to have substituted movable for fixed letters about the year 1440, and to have produced a book entitled "Speculum Humanæ Salvationis." The Dutch account states that Gutenberg, or Henne, or Gensfleisch, possessed of the secret, and set up for themselves at Mentz with materials plundered from Kosiup. The story is not improbable, and the most positive evidence. Gutenberg invented *cut* metal types, in 1444, which were tediously expensive in the manufacture; but the crowning achievement was the invention, by Schoeffer, in 1452, of the art of *casting* metal types in a mould, which inaugurated the art of printing. Faust, a rich merchant of Mentz, was Gutenberg's partner, and supplied him with the funds necessary to enable him and their assistant Schoeffer to carry out this great invention. Here stands the monument with which the city of Frankfort has honoured the three who effected so mighty a revolution in the intellectual history of the world. Could they have foreseen what their act was to become, they might well have been startled at the prospect. Doubtless, it was at first one of those unconscious inventions which, though so wonderful in their issues, are only laid open by those who first light on them. It was like striking a new sense to mankind. Henceforth the past was to be no longer a sealed book. Thought was to be coeval with the human race. The accumulated words of the wise were to step their flight and live throughout all time. And so let us reverently bow before the images of the three great printers, and pass on to the monument of one who supplied the noblest matter for their types. Goethe, a name which is never mentioned by a German without a thrill of pride, was born at Frankfort, in the Hirschgraben, a street near to the Rose Markt. The house, which is large and handsome, and evidently was the residence of one of the wealthier burghers, is preserved with almost as much religious veneration as that of our own Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon. Over the door is still to be seen the coat of arms adopted by Goethe's father on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of the Senator Textor. As the grandfather of the poet was a farrier, his father would seem to have chosen three tyres, from their supposed resemblance to three horseshoes. It is as though he had then some presentiment of the fame that was to be the offspring of that union. The tyres become the shoes of Pegasus, when, on the 28th of August, 1749, Johann Wolfgang Goethe first saw the light. The statue of the poet is in modern costume. On the four sides of the pedestal are representations of the scenes which he wrote. The pose of the figure, which holds a laurel-wreath in its hand, is dignified, and the general effect of the whole is very pleasing to the object. Not far from it is the monument of Schiller, the contemporary of Goethe, and the complement of that double star which so pre-eminently illumines to the poetry of the German heaven. In the midst of herspeculations and gauze, has not been unmindful of the claims of genius, as the Archduchess, Maria Christina, daughter of Maria Zeraine, the chef-d'œuvre of the sculptor Dannecker, would alone testify.

Passing from the Rose Markt we reach the Zeil, the principal street of Frankfort, abounding in handsome houses and shops, and giving a just idea of the wealth and prosperity of the city. We turn to the right when we have reached the end of this noble street, and in a few yards come to the huge house of the Rothschilds, who are indigenous to the city, and to thoroughly identified with it that no description of Frankfort is complete which does not refer to this family. The founder of it was Meyer Anselm Rothschild, who was born in the Judengasse in 1743. He was left an orphan early as his eleventh year he is said to have gone into the bank as Hanover, and to have acquired a small fortune there. He returned to Frankfort, and there commenced business for himself as a banker and broker on the Bleichstrasse. Here his sagacity gradually raised him to great wealth, for they were combined with that rare good fortune and those uninterrupted runs of luck which so generally and so probably attend them. It is the union of those unlucky dogs who never fail through their own fault, one might be almost inclined to believe it to be a law of nature. Amschel Meyer Anselm, dying in 1812, left five sons, who became the heads of five branches of the business, which still bear the name of Anselm Anselm at Frankfort, Solomon at Vienna, Charles at Naples, James at Paris, and Nathan first at Manchester and afterwards in London. This latter was the celebrated Baron Rothschild, who is popularly supposed to have been the richest man in the world. Nathan was the related of Baron Nathan that, while engaged on the London Exchange in those calculations which shook every money market in the world, he invariably wore a stained of holey. The Baron Nathan, who has been brought in more than Peter's Pence to the coffers of the modern Medes. His eldest son is the present Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, who here for the city of London, whose name will always be connected with the glorious emancipation of the Jews. The second son of the sons of a German Baron are Barons too, each of the Rothschilds is entitled to this patent, though it adds but little consequence to one who may almost be said to hold the purse-strings of Europe. At any rate, the Frankfort Rothschilds themselves do not affect nobility, and it if what is said to have occurred in his office a short time ago be authentic, it would seem that they are not ambitious of the honours true. He was writing a letter of great importance, when a servant came in, and announced that a gentleman in his own eye, came into the room and addressed him. "Pray take a chair, Sir," said the Baron politely, and go to the Baron Rothschild." The gentleman turned his eyes from his letter, and utterly unconscious of the rank of his visitor, "Sir," he exclaimed the letter, "I am not accustomed passion and gutturals struggled for the mastery, "Sir! I would have you to know that I am a Baron, a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, *Baron*, and let me finish my letter." As the deponent states nothing further, it may be presumed that the letter was finished in peace and that Baron Hochnunnichtig evaporated. The original house of the Rothschilds is still to be seen in the Judengasse, or Jews' quarter. Dark, dingy, and squalid is the Judengasse, with the stories of the wretchlike houses projecting so much over the narrow lanes that they look like tunnels, or as if the inhabitants of this quarter had endeavoured to under-drain the sunlight and the sweet, fresh air. And yet, some years ago, at a window in the Judengasse, there might have been seen an aged woman, sitting with young girl by her side and purchases telling her that, though her sons were now the occupants of palaces in the proudest capitals of Europe, she would live and die where she had been Meyer Anselm's bride, and within the sight and sound of her own people. Oh! that Judengasse, with its galling oppression, worse than Egypt's bondage, to a people who yet believe that Israel's day of triumph will come! In this city of Frankfort, in the present century, the Judengasse was terminated by two gates, which were closed every evening and the whole of Europe, except the city of Frankfort, was open to the Israelites, to make his appearance in any other part of the town at those hours, if specially and sometimes a little hard upon Antonio we cannot much wonder at it.

The mention of the Rothschilds leads naturally to some mention of the Bethmanns or Bosses, which is a name celebrated of red and grey stone. Here the merchants of Frankfort are to be seen daily, inspired only not by Shylock, but by Mammon, and closing their eyes to that of "Prudence" for these are two of the statues which fill the niches immediately in front of the entrance here who is a Rothschild or a Bethman. A spirit of the most reckless speculation pervades the Frankfort Börse, and it is not to be wondered here. Indeed, no speculation seems too hopeless to engage some of the Frankforters, as the Germans call the high-pressure and other English capitalists of the like kind but too well know. There are few of the Börse who do not periodically receive circulars from some soi-disant Frankfort banker, unknown to fame, requesting the favour of a visit from who invites them to send only one pound and run the chance of gaining a fabulously large sum in the Austrian Crown Lottery. Not to throw any unmerited doubt upon these golden opportunities, which cannot be too highly prized, in the most dazzling manner, one may be permitted to question whether Austria is so flush of money as to be able to pay the sum of 50,000 thalers prize, not to speak of the remote possibility of the first prize of 400,000 florins. It is kindly rather to cry on the negotiations with that Power. It is true that the people of Austria is a great State, but, seriously interposed in Latin and German as "Austria Est Imperare Orbi Universo" and "Das Erzhaus Oesterreich Ist Ueberreich Unterthan," and signifies the claim of Austria to govern the whole world, but this consummation has not yet come to pass, one may be excused for fearing that in the event of success the prize would exhibit the device with two of its letters obliterated, and nothing more satisfactory for the favoured child of fortune than the last three vowels.

Leaving the speculations of the Börse and any surmises as to the fortunes of Austria to the Jews, who are said to be conversant some, we may direct our steps to the Römer, or Townhall. It is a building of the greatest antiquity, but of little or no



COMET SEEN AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, ON THE 10TH OF JANUARY.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Dr. Hofmann gave his concluding lecture on the study of chemistry on Thursday last week. He dealt with the development of the formation and peculiar properties of the several compounds of nitrogen and oxygen produced by causing the action of the latter on nitrogen, oxygen, and zinc. He next expounded the laws according to which the elements combine in molecular proportions and by hypothesis which led to the elaborate researches on the intimate constitution of matter on which the atomic theory is based, involving especially on the results of experiments respecting the molecular constitution of simple and compound matter. In conclusion, he showed why hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, should each be considered as distinct types of elements, since other elements have been proved to exist in the molecules of each of these gases. The lecturer then explained the principle which would enable us to get rid of compounds by substituting iodine for chlorine in hydrochloric acid, he showed that hydriodic acid was produced; when sulphur replaced oxygen in water, sulphuretted hydrogen appeared; phosphoretted hydrogen was formed when phosphorus was substituted for nitrogen in ammonia; and in these instances body attained hydrogen was generated when silica replaced the carbon in hydrocarbons, marsh gas.

Mr. Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., in the evening discourse on Friday, the 19th inst., gave a lecture on the Sun, in which he spoke concerning the surface of the sun, illustrated by experiments, diagrams, and models, and explained the phenomena connected with the sun's spots. Professor Dewar, F.R.S., takes by Mr. Warren De la Rue, and others, magnified by a lens and illuminated by the electric light, was exhibited on the screen in the theatre. The region above the luminous envelope, termed the photosphere, the photosphere itself, and the region below the photosphere. The phenomena connected with the region above the photosphere were stated to be—1. Dark lines in the spectrum, arising from the presence of metallic vapours such as iron, nickel, copper, and of other elements above the photosphere and of a lower temperature than it. 2. A detached envelope of incandescent gas, which is supposed to be the cause of the reversing layer and of an atmosphere of a lower temperature than the photosphere. This envelope is known as the chromosphere, and can be seen at a total eclipse, which has been proved to extend to a height of 10,000 miles or more. The red flames, by the light they emit, are considered to denote the presence of the lighter elements existing in the layer lying above the photosphere. The phenomena connected with the photosphere are—

1. The masses of incandescent matter, known as the luminous envelope, and by Mr. Stone to rice-grains, when seen by good telescopes of a high power; and, 2. The spots, which are considered to be depressions in the photosphere accompanied by rents when seen near the border, and appearing much brighter than the surrounding photosphere. The spots are also of a lower temperature than the matter when viewed electroscopically. As they remain for days together in the same position on the sun's surface, it is concluded that the sun's body neither solid nor liquid, but consists of a gaseous nucleus, which is surrounded by a liquid envelope, consisting of an ambra or dark centre and a penumbra, or less dark portion surrounding it. The lecturer then explained the cause of the sun's rotation, and the law of its rotation, and concluded by mentioning that the centre is of a lower elevation. These spots are probably caused by the cooling of the photosphere, which is then precipitated in the form of a heavy powder, which sinks down into the sun's body, and which is said to be very remarkable that their maximum period corresponds with that of the magnetic disturbances of the earth, viz., 11 years, and that they follow the equatorial region, and recent observation has shown that they are influenced by the position of Venus, and probably of other planets. Major General Sabine, President R.S., vice president, was in the chair.

Professor Marshall, in his ninth lecture on the nervous system, delivered on Saturday last, the 13th inst., considered in detail the functions of particular nerves and nerve centres, which exemplify in a most striking manner the great law conserved in all creation—the combination of variety in structure with unity in plan. All sensations were considered to be modifications of touch, since all the peculiarities of the extremities of nerves refer to action by contact, whether mechanical, as in touch, vibration, or chemical action, or electricity, all which are realizable into modes of motion. The nervous system is the great regulator of movement; and its varieties—reflex, sensori-motor, ideational, emotional, and volitional—are shown to be the results of the peculiar laws of nervous reaction. The great principle is that the great motions and regulator of all intercourse between animals and the entire world. Like the vascular system, its vitality depends upon nutrition, wholesome food, good air, and rest, that of the brain being nature's sweet restorative, sleep. Each part of the brain is become centres. Referring to diagrams, Professor Marshall pointed out the peculiar functions of various parts of the brain, and explained the difference between the voluntary, involuntary, and semi-voluntary, distinguishing those parts the seat of which was still uncertain.

Professor David Masson, of University College, London, commenced a course of three lectures "On Modern British Philosophy," on Tuesday last. He began by dilating on the great importance and interest of the study of the moral sciences, which had been reduced to a new rib, but which had been developed in a remarkable manner by Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Mr. Carlyle, and many others. He referred to the great influence exercised by Hume (about 1710), by Kant (about 1800), and by Hegel (about 1830); and expressed his conviction that this time had arrived for the advent of another great leader. He defined the distinction between individual minds to be "the preponderance of the power of consolidated conception"—the different ideas which different minds possess of the present and future world. He described the leading principles of the empirical school of philosophy, which refers our ideas and notions, the source of all our knowledge, solely to experience, derived from sensation, and modified by our senses; and contrasted them with those of the transcendental school, which recognizes the existence of innate ideas and the presence of a law of thought independent of and beyond our finite experience. The great leader of the empirical school in England was Locke, whose opinions, much modified, are now maintained by Mr. Stuart Mill, Mr. Bailey, and others. The most distinguished supporters of the transcendental philosophy, in various degrees, are Hamilton, Whewell, Carlyle, and Thompson. Our intellectual progress would be retarded for the most interesting copiesis in the lecture.

In the Friday evening, the 26th inst., Mr. C. T. Newton, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, will begin a course of three lectures on Recent Excavations and Discoveries in the British Museum from Budget, and on the statues from the Parnese Palace."

The evening discourse on Friday, the 31st, will be given by Mr. James Glaisher, "On his Aerial Researches."

The ship Comodoore Perry, 5000 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. H. Brocklebank and Co., sailed in the 1863 line, from London, for Queensland, Captain Daniel Owen Commander; Surgeon-superintendent Dr. J. Lee, to convey a number of Government emigrants. The Commodore Perry, the fifty-second vessel that has sailed on the land-order system of emigration, and the thirty-second that has sailed on the Queensland Government account, carried 629 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and 71 single females. The number of cabin passengers was seven, and 71 single females.

A brief correspondence has been presented to Parliament respecting the recognition of the Confederate States. The duchies seceded to them by Austria and Prussia. Commissioners from England, notify the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, and announce that it is intended to be recognized; and the flag to the duchies, and therefore enjoy all the privileges they had before their separation from the United States. Under the circumstances, Her Majesty's Government are "prepared to recognise the flag provisionally, saving the rights of the United States of America and those of the Northern Confederation, and only till the definitive constitution of the duchies concerned."

Mr. B. H. Paul suggests in a letter to the *Times* that "beneath the terry pools of Zante, from which Herodotus described the dipping out of the mineral oil with myrtle boughs, there is a rich source of petroleum to be developed the same as in Americs, where, upon the site of the oil-wells from which enormous wealth has been derived, the Indians formerly collected petroleum for medical purposes, as it gathered in scanty flow from springs on the water, by spreading their blankets upon the surface, little dreaming of the rich resources it was to yield to the white man. Similar wells exist in rich resources it was to yield to the white man. Similar wells exist in Austria, and it is expected that the American improvements in the process of refining will cause a great increase of the present quantity. Till now only the region of Galicia have produced 14,000 tons yearly, the majority of them are in Galicia, and run parallel with the Carpathians.

THE STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT IN THE IRON DISTRICTS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

"WHERE reason is against a man," says Hobbes, "he will be against reason." This aphorism may explain the continuance of the strike in North Staffordshire, and the general lock-out throughout the iron districts. While there is reason in the demand of a workman no employer of labour can resist it. Self-interest induces him to yield a rise in the price of labour where, with prudence, it can be conceded. Numerous instances have occurred of late years in which, with or without the interference of trades unions, wages have been raised. But there have been instances in which the demand of the operative would have so shorn away the margin of profit and trenched upon capital that employers have met them with an imperative negative. In the cases where men have been unreasonable they have always been disastrously beaten. It could not be otherwise. Wages cannot be paid out of capital: if they were, the trade and commerce of the country must soon collapse.

But Foolishness, like Wisdom, is justified of her children. Another glance at the facts of the case proves that she is so in Staffordshire. Some twenty years ago it was thought desirable by men and masters to put an end to conflicts which were always disturbing the labour market by adopting some settled principle of remuneration. It was then suggested that wages should rise and fall with the standard price of Staffordshire bar iron, as fixed, quarterly, by the Association of Ironmasters, which comprises men of North and South Staffordshire, of Yorkshire, and Northumberland, and exists for this purpose alone. Puddlers were never to be paid less than 7s., nor more than 10s., per ton. Between these limits, the wage was to vary 1s. for every 20s. in the price of a ton of iron, up and down. When the price is below £7 a ton, as for long seasons it has been, the puddler gains an advantage, to which the master, by virtue of his agreement, accedes. When the price is above £10 a ton, as it never has been for long together, the masters gain a turn, not by means complacently regarded by the men. The men, delighted with this arrangement, broke up their unions (we are informed), burnt the books, and announced the millennium of labour. Between this period and 1863 there came a fall in the price of iron of 20s. a ton. The men declined to be bound by the agreement. They therefore struck; and, as masters are oftener defeated in an attempt to reduce than to resist the rise of wages, they compromised the matter, so that the men were only let down 6d. a ton, and not 1s. In 1863 they obtained a further advance of 6d., so that, when bars stood at £7 10s., puddlers received 8s. 6d. for their work. In January, 1864, the price of iron bars was £9 10s., and of puddlers' labour per ton 10s. 6d. This high price so stimulated foreign trade and checked the demand for British iron as to necessitate a reduction of prices to £8 10s. The workman's wages, however, remained at 10s. 6d. Here was a state of things that could not continue. Labour was living on capital, and masters must either reduce wages, stop, or go on and be ruined. Before the first alternative was adopted, the latter one was widely accepted. When the proposal to reduce wages 1s. a ton was made, the great body of the work-people acknowledged its justice, and turned in upon it. Had it not been for the gadflies of the unions, resuscitated in 1863, they would all have obeyed the voice of reason. But the puddlers of North Staffordshire obeyed the voice rather of the delegate, and said to the masters, "The reduction may be fair enough, but we won't submit to it. If you can't pay us, we're off to America." The puddler on strike does, however, make some pretence to a grievance; but what does it amount to? He says he has to pay higher wages than he did formerly to his under-hands. It may be so; but his own wages have advanced in a greater ratio. He forgets the numerous little advantages, once accorded as occasional privileges, now claimed as constant rights, which, taken altogether, swell the shilling column of the weekly wage. For instance, once he paid the master 1s. a ton for the removal of ashes, which are now removed free of charge. Puddlers work in night and day relays. The week begins on Monday evening and ends on Saturday. Formerly he divided the week thus:—Saturday, pay day; Sunday, drinking day; Monday, in bed; Tuesday, got awake; Wednesday, made an excursion; Thursday and Friday, worked. Now he works five days; but, though his day is nominally of twelve hours, his attention and skill are only demanded during half that time, the under-hands being answerable for the rest. This labour enables him to turn out 1 ton 2 cwt. of iron a day, and out of the resultant wages, 11s., he must pay from 2s. 4d. to 3s. to underlings. He is therefore receiving 40s. a week clear for five days' work; and as he objects to commence earlier on Monday, and to work over time at odd seasons, it is not to be supposed he considers himself wanting money. The contemplated change will reduce him to 34s. 9d. We sympathise with him under the loss of 5s. 3d. a week, but bid him remember that it is better to take less than to stop altogether. His case is not singular—fluctuations of price cause fluctuations of income; and it is part of the discipline of life to take the good with the bad.

But, as we have before said, this is not a contest between the workman and the masters, but between the unions and the masters. In the various meetings that have recently been held this fact has shone out conspicuously. It has been confessed that, as the contest was inevitable, the occasion for it could not be allowed to slip away. We have clear evidence that the North Staffordshire men were ordered out on strike by the unions; that levies have been made on workmen in other districts of 3s. and 4s. a week for their support. One Hobson, of the Brierly Hill executive, at the London meeting, said, "It is true we have contributed to the support of the North Staffordshire men as long as our funds lasted; but, when the lock-out came, we wanted those funds for ourselves; and now we come to solicit the sympathy of the metropolitan unions!" The tactics are clear enough. Having beaten the half dozen masters in the north of the country by means drawn from those of the south, a few firms in the south would have been attacked by means drawn from masters in other fields, and so on, till the rate of wages conformed to the desires of the men. These hopes, however, are defeated by the lock-out, about the policy of which, in cases like this, should any one doubt, let him read the following admission, made by Mr. Mark Noble, in a defence of his conduct of the building strike in 1859-60, before a body of unionists in Surrey Gardens: "If the masters had not shut their shops and locked the men out, we should have had ample money to carry out the nine-hours' movement; but, as the masters have locked out many thousands of men, how do you suppose that we can guarantee you anything like tangible support."

It would be a bad day for England when wages came to be regulated by law. The skill and character of the British workmen depend upon his power to say, "I shall not work for such a wage, but will wait till things improve." If provident habits prevailed amongst workmen they would be able oftener to fall back upon their savings for a time, and, by thus withdrawing, help to relieve and right the over-weighted ship themselves. The co-operators were able to do this extensively during the cotton famine. Instead of this manly mode of defence trades' unions are resorted to. These are instituted by men who prey on the necessities of the needy people supporting them. Obliged to keep the game alive for their own benefit, the delegate stands between the master and his servant, and would dictate terms to both. A little time ago three men were deputed to wait upon an ironmaster to confer about a little dispute concerning remuneration. "Are you all my workmen?" inquired the master. One of the men hesitatingly admitted himself to be a trades' union delegate. He was allowed to remain. The two workmen heard the proposal of their employer, and considered it fair. They wished to accept it, but looked nervously at the delegate. "Do you advise them to accept it," said the master to the delegate? "Sir," replied the man, "I'd see you damned first!" Such is the spirit of the unions which allure the working man with fair promises, wheedle him out of his money and render no account of it, lead him into the deepest depths of misery, and leave him there. Who can point to any good they have secured him? The shipwrights of Liverpool struck for an advance, and, after standing idle twenty-one weeks, turned in again at 5 per cent. reduction on their previous wages. The hatters of London struck for an advance of a shilling per dozen hats, but eventually went back to work at a shilling decrease, having forfeited four months' wages. The journeymen tailors of London struck in 1834 for an advance of wages and a reduction in the hours of labour. Thirteen thousand men remained out of work for several months; they sacrificed about £100,000 in wages alone, and, after enduring great privations and being reduced to utter destitution, went back to work at masters' terms, agreeing also to renounce the unions. What occurred in the colliers' strike in 1844, when the union had a fund of £40,000, and 34,000 pitmen lost their wages for three months? Did not the men resume work at masters' terms? How has it fared with the obstinately-contested strikes in the building trade? The strikes of the engineers, cotton operatives, the Glasgow strikes, &c., have they not entailed serious suffering and defeat upon the workmen? Where is the record of any extensive strike ending otherwise? Is there not before the puddlers' eyes the result of the colliers' strike last summer? Were these men to work 120 weeks they could not replace the loss they then sustained! What, then, with all these instances of failure, are the probabilities of success in the present case? The late strike has left the union boxes very empty. The people have barely recovered their furniture, to place it again in pawn. Hundreds, we hear, are begging bread, and knocking at the door of the workhouse for relief. The shopkeepers, to whom they are still deeply indebted, deny them credit, and the law is severe against vagrants. The unions have sent adrift 70,000 people and their families, all accustomed to good wages. Can they maintain them? They neither can do so, nor are doing so, nor desire to do so. They thought to draw the sinews of war from the parties attacked, and, finding themselves foiled, they will, after a fair show of fight, "permit" their victims to return to work. They have aroused a power they did not expect to face in mass. The associated masters of the northern and midland counties, even though they be not perfectly united, are quite sufficiently so to resist successfully a demand that would send them into the Bankruptcy Court.

As to arbitration, there seems nothing to arbitrate about; the men acknowledge the justice of the reduction. What more can be said? We confess to have read, with some surprise, the letter of a celebrated political economist in the *Times*, wherein he seems to excuse the workmen by implying that they have not shared in our commercial progress. We consider it could easily be shown that no class has shared it so fully. The generality of working men in our towns, who like to do so, can earn wages that throw into the shade the meagre incomes obtained by hard-working men in what are called the liberal or learned professions. Such remarks are likely to mislead. It would have been better to commend to them a study of the causes and results of the great strikes that have occurred in this country within the last thirty years.

It is the delegate who now stands between the workmen of the iron districts and the employers of labour; it is he who locks them out from the workshops, and again and again he will do it until the day arrives when they shall discover that his designs are not so much directed against the tyranny of capital as against the unfettered industry of the people themselves.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. L. C., Farmwood; I. B., Finsbury; TUBBS, H. R., DEREVON, W., A. M. B., THEO. ELLIS, T. Q., R. M., and Others.—The composer of Problem No. 1098, in pursuit of a very beautiful mate, has evidently overlooked a very ordinary one; and Mr. Pavitt, in No. 1099, has followed his example.

I. M. C.—It will involve considerable research; but we will obtain the information you desire, if it be obtainable.

W. BOSBING.—Such an innovation would find no favour with anyone. We need not, therefore, devote our limited space to its discussion.

E. GEAKE.—The position is inaccurate, as the Black King stands in check of the White Kt; the solution is inaccurate because the Queen cannot give check by moving to K's square.

W. M. W.—The key-moves are—1. R to Q R 8th (ch); 2. B to Q 5th (dis. ch). The remainder are sufficiently obvious.

E. A., Cambridge.—1. The publishers of the *Chess World* are Messrs. Trübner, of Paternoster-row. 2. They shall be reported on next week, but you must first send the solutions.

F. H. A.—Try and send us a better specimen. We should be sorry to think that a game by correspondence, in which one side at the beginning places a piece *en prise*, and the other does not take it, when they could do so with perfect impunity, represents the best aspect of Canadian chess.

I. H. G. B.—It appears to be correct; but you had better subject it to another examination.

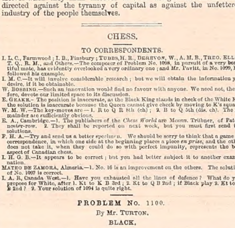
MATEO DE ZAMORA, Almeria.—1. No. 16 is an improvement on the others. The solution of No. 1097 is correct.

I. A. R, Canada West.—1. Have you exhausted all the lines of defence? What do you propose for White, after 1. Kt to K B 3rd; 2. Kt to Q B 2nd; if Black play 2. Kt to K B 2nd? 2. Your solution of 1094 is quite right.

PROBLEM No. 1100.

By Mr. TURTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1099.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 6th, or (a)	2. B to Q B sq (ch)	B to K B 5th
		3. R takes B	Any move
		4. R mates.	
(a) 1.	K takes Kt	3. R to K B 4th	Any move
2. B to Q B sq (ch)	B to K Kt 4th	4. R mates.	

CHESS IN LONDON.

An amusing little Skirmish, in which Dr. WILSON gave the odds of the Q Rook to Mr. G.—(*Remove Black's Q Rook from the Board.*)

(*K's Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. K to B sq	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to K 5th	

(This is very hazardous, and, if properly answered, would have cost White the game.)

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
5.	Kt to K 5th
6. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)

(He should rather have played B to Q B 4th.)

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
7. P takes Kt	Q takes R
8. Q takes K B P	B to Q B 4th

(The object of thus sacrificing the K B Pawn is ingenious, but somewhat too transparent.)

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
9. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
10. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd
11. P to K 6th	

(A subtle trap, into which Black luckily jumps, and thus affords us a very pretty end-game.)

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
11.	R to K B sq
12. B to K Kt 5th	R takes Q (ch)
13. P takes R	P to Q 4th
14. P "Queens" (ch)	K to Q 2nd
15. Q takes B (ch) and wins.	

A Parma journal mentions that a M. Bavestrelli has recently died in that city, leaving by will 2000f. each to Garibaldi and Mazzini. This was all he possessed.——Tidings from the isle of Caprera comprise the household incident of a grandson being born unto Garibaldi, who has expressed a wish that the first born of his daughter Teresita should bear the name of Lincoln in honour of the President of the United States.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: W. N. Sadlier to be Cornet. 2nd: Lieut. F. O'Beirne to be Captain; Cornet B. Edmonds to be Lieutenant; C. A. de Neufville Lucas to be Cornet.

5th Lancers: Quartermaster C. Wooden to be Quartermaster. 9th: Cornet W. A. Saville to be Lieutenant; F. De la Garde Grissell to be Cornet.

8th Hussars: C. H. C. Knox to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. E. K. Money to be Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major H. Francis to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. A. D. Denniss to be Captain; Lieuts. M. Fraser and H. W. Stockley to be Second Captains; Cadets A. G. Walker, W. Hunter, J. T. Bury, G. T. Pretyman, and J. D. E. Huddart to be Lieutenants; Assist. Surg. A. F. Bradshaw to be Assistant Surgeon.

Royal Engineers: Capt. F. J. Moberly to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. W. H. Edgcome to be Captain; Lieut. H. R. Mead to be Second Captain; Cadet W. G. Nicholson to be Lieutenant.

24th Foot: J. J. Harvey to be Ensign. 25th: E. J. Christian to be Ensign. 30th: Capt. W. J. Brook to be Major; Lieut. W. Glascott to be Captain; Ensign T. B. Stewart to be Lieutenant; Ensign H. Kemble to be Ensign. 44th: Lieut. M. S. Smith to be Captain; Ensign H. H. Tabb to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. Gosselin, to be Ensign. 50th: Lieut. C. F. Young to be Captain; Ensign G. J. C. Allardice to be Lieutenant; C. L. W. Reade to be Ensign. 68th: Quartermaster T. Lawrence to be Quartermaster. 98th: Lieut. T. F. Swinford to be Captain; Ensigns A. G. Raper and J. A. Corballis to be Lieutenants; D. D. M'Causland and E. T. B. Sparks to be Ensigns.

BREVET.

Brevet Cols. C. H. Burnaby and J. G. Walker to be Major-Generals.

Lieut.-Cols. O. W. S. Chambers, W. H. Kirby, and A. W. Murray to be Colonels.

Majors H. Butler, G. A. Ryan, F. M. Colvile, and C. U. Shuttleworth to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Capts. H. W. J. Trent and F. A. Smith to be Majors.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge held a levée on Monday at the Horse Guards. Above 130 officers attended on the occasion.

Colonel George Jackson Carey has been made a Companion of the Bath.

Major M'Queen has been appointed Military Knight of Windsor.

The Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have appointed Dr. Armstrong, Deputy Inspector-General Royal Navy, to be a member of the executive and finance committee of the fund.

The Admiralty having decided on introducing female labour in Chatham Dockyard, orders have been received for the immediate admission of between ninety and one hundred young women, who are to be employed in tending the spinning-jennies recently erected in the ropemaking department by Messrs. Fairbairn and Co., of Leeds, for preparing the hemp.

The Royal Sovereign is ordered to undergo an ordeal of some twelve or fourteen days' experimental work outside the Isle of Wight, under the direction of Captain A. C. Key, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Excellent, when her gunnery capabilities will be fully and practically developed under every possible condition.

Colonel Henry Madox, K.H., died on Saturday last, at his residence at Bath, in the 82nd year of his age.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Macbean, K.H., of Lumley Lodge, Richmond, died on the 15th inst.—Major Charles Moore, the Governor of the Military Knights, died on Sunday, at his residence in the castle-yard, Windsor, aged ninety years.

The iron-clad ram Scorpion, built by Messrs. Laird and purchased by the Government, left the Mersey on Saturday, commanded by Captain Paynter, R.N. In the run to Holyhead, on the way to Devonport, she made seven knots an hour against tide. Her behaviour is stated by those on board to have given great satisfaction. The Scorpion is 225 ft. long, 42½ ft. broad, and 20 ft. deep; her tonnage is 1890; horse-power (nominal), 350; and she is clad with 4½-in. plates and ten inches teak. She has two Cole's turrets, each pierced for two 300-pounder Armstrongs.

THE MILITIA.

The arrangements for the training of the militia of Great Britain are now nearly completed for 1865. Each regiment assembles at its county head-quarters on the day specified in the following list. There will be twenty-seven days' training, with seven days' preliminary drill for recruits in each case:—

1st Cheshire, April 10; 2nd Cheshire, May 1; Cumberland, May 1; Denbigh Rifles, May 8; 1st and 2nd Derby, May 1; 1st Durham, May 29; 2nd or North Durham, May 15; Durham Artillery, May 1; Flint Rifles, May 1; East Kent, at Canterbury, May 1; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Lancashire and Lancashire Artillery, May 1; Leicester, May 5; North Lincoln, May 15; South Lincoln, May 1; Merioneth Rifles, May 1; First East Middlesex, at Hampstead, May 1; Northumberland Light Infantry and Artillery, May 15; Nottingham (Sherwood Foresters), April 17; Oxfordshire, at Oxford, May 1; 1st Somerset, at Taunton, May 1; 1st (King's Own), 2nd, and 3rd Stafford, May 1; 1st Warwick, May 12; 2nd Warwick, May 15; Westmorland Light Infantry, May 1; Worcester, May 17; North York Rifles and East and North Artillery, May 1; 1st West York Rifles, April 24; 2nd York Light Infantry, April 17; 3rd York Light Infantry, May 1; 4th York, April 17; 5th York, April 24; 6th York, May 1.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of a review of volunteers taking place at Brighton on Easter Monday, the 17th of April. Applications from corps desirous of attending must be made on the prescribed form (War Office form 1629) through the Lords Lieutenant of their respective counties, and delivered at the War Office on or before Wednesday, the 5th of April, after which date no further applications will be received.

An Enfield rifle-shooting match came off last Saturday between ten representatives of No. 1 and ten of No. 4 companies of the 56th (Salford) Lancashire, on the ground of the regiment at Clifton Moss. The match was closely contested throughout, and there was some very good shooting displayed on both sides, although the weather was unfavourable. No. 1 Company won by 11 marks.

The second contest for the challenge cup among the members of No. 3 Company of the 1st Manchester took place last Saturday, on the ground of the 2nd Manchester, at Astley. Lance-Corporal M'Vittie made the highest score with 23 marks, and Sergeant Allison and Corporal Shaw made 22 marks each; but, according to a new rule, the London Armoury and Wimbledon rifles were handicapped one point for each five shots, and, M'Vittie and Shaw being armed with these weapons, Sergeant Allison was declared the winner for the first time.

The members of the Hon. Artillery Company assembled at their head-quarters, City-road, on Thursday week, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors, the presentation being made by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Colville. The principal winners were—Monthly challenge cup, fifteen guineas, final winner, T. W. Reilly, second company; monthly long-range challenge cup, for Enfield rifles, thirty guineas, final winner, Captain Field; officers' prize, six guineas, Gunner Meggy, Foot Artillery; rifle, seven guineas, R. Parker, second company; field-glass, five guineas, Corporal Blanks; Court of Assistants' classing prize, £10, Private C. Rook; Court of Assistants' challenge vase, fifty guineas, final possession, Gunner T. Meggy; Captain-General and Colonel his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's prize, twenty-five guineas, final winner, Corporal Hunt, second company. When the Prince offered the regiment a prize it was undetermined what form it should take; but, after some consideration, it was unanimously agreed that it should be a bronze statuette of his Royal Highness in the uniform of the Artillery Company.

The surgeons and physicians to the guardians of the poor will be the medical referees employed by the Government for life insurers and annuitants.

An oil-well in Jackson, Michigan, has been sunk 2000 ft. It is intended to sink it to the depth of 3000 ft. The deepest oil-well at present is 2600 ft.

Royal Commissioners have been nominated to inquire into the laws of Great Britain and Ireland with respect to the constitution and proof of contract of marriage, and also into the laws relating to marriages of British subjects in India and foreign countries.

It was lately stated at a Bible association anniversary that a calculation had been made respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies as collectors for charitable and religious purposes, when it was found that one lady is worth 135 gentlemen.

The Postmaster-General has announced a reduction in the rates of inland postage. Hitherto, if a letter exceeded, by ever so little, the weight of an ounce, it was charged 4d., and so in proportion, all charges after the first being made by the ounce. The reduction, which will come into operation on the 1st of next month, consists in charging the rate all through by the half ounce, so that an ounce and a half will be 3d. instead of 4d., and so on at the rate of an additional penny for every half ounce. It is high time that such a meaningless rule should be abolished. One wonders how the Post Office authorities could have adopted a system by which two letters may be transmitted through the post at a less charge than if they were packed in one envelope. Why is not the book post, in which a like anomaly exists, also brought to one uniform rate?

The concluding volumes of "The History of Frederick the Great," by Mr. Thomas Carlyle, were issued on Monday. The work closes with the following paragraph:—"I define him to myself as hitherto the Last of the Kings; when the next will be, is a very long question. But it seems to me as if Nations, probably all Nations, by-and-by, in their despair—blinded, swallowed like Jonah, in such a whale's belly of things brutish, waste, abominable (for is not Anarchy, as the Rule of what is Baser over what is Nobler, the one life's misery worth complaining of, and, in fact, the abomination of abominations, springing from and producing all others whatsoever?)—as if the Nations universally, and England too if it hold on, may more and more bethink themselves of such a Man and his Function and Performance, with feelings far other than are possible at present. Meanwhile, all I had to say of him is finished; that too, it seems, was a bit of work appointed to be done. Adieu, good readers; bad also, adieu."

NEW MUSIC.

ARTHUR LLOYD'S NEW SONGS.—IT'S ABOUT TO-DAY. WE SHALL ALL BE MARRIED. and THE SEAMAN BANJO. Illustrated in the style of Leech. Every one must have crossed a perfect furrow.—D'ALCORN, 9, Baldwin-place, E.C.

£40 A YEAR. By J. E. ROE. Price 2s. 6d. An elegant drawing-room Comic Song. Easy, telling, and extremely funny. Sung at the Polytechnic.
D'ALCORN, 9, Baldwin-place, W.

THEY'VE LAID MY LITTLE DARLING DOWN. By R. COOTE. Sung by the Christy Minstrels. Price 2s. 6d. Illustrated in colours.
D'ALCORN, 9, Baldwin-place, W.

R. COOTE'S JOLLY DOGS QUADRILLES. By R. Founded on the most popular melodies of the day, and played by the military band at Hengler's Circus. Price 2s. net; or Duet, 3s.—D'ALCORN, Baldwin-place, W.

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A large variety of new Patterns in fancy Cashmere and Oxford Shirtings, 3s. 6d. each, or 6 for 20s. Patterns free.—R. FORD and CO., 38, Poultry, and 67, Cornhill, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W.; London.

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(Signed) JAMES SMITH.
(Signed) JAMES SMITH.

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DIAMOND HAIR DUST. PIESSE and LUBIN. Price 9s. 6d. free; by post, 4d. extra. Sprinkling Diamond Hair Dust on the hair produces a beautiful and fascinating effect.
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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—This Oil is the most effectual remedy for Restoring, Preserving, Beautifying, and Promoting the Growth of the Human Hair, and beautifying the Human Hair. Its invaluable properties have been fully proved by the test of many years, and it is now in universal and deserved favour. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL," and see that the name of "ROWLAND and SON" is on the wrapper.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS or MOUSTACHES.—My Formula, or useful calendar for the Toilet, containing Hints on the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair, Whiskers, and Moustache, sent free for half-a-dozen stamps.—Mr. FOX, Chemist, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of disposing of their Wardrobes, Jewellery, Furniture, &c., are informed that Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, of Hertford-street, Oxford-street, W., attend personally for that purpose. Letters promptly attended to.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous Property, &c. Highest price given. Parcels Business waited on. Address Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 46, Hertford-street, Oxford-street, W. Parents being sent, their Sons taken remitted. Established 1760.

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POOR-LAW REFORMS.

WHEN the doctrine that "property has its duties as well as its rights" was first announced to the world as a practical political principle, it created quite a startling sensation amongst the owners of real estate. They stood aghast as though they had seen a "wraith." Within considerably less than a generation the principle has come to be looked upon as self-evident, and many a princely proprietor has smiled at his former spasm of apprehension. The whole matter has been better understood since the extreme penalty of the law was executed upon the system of protection. To do the landowners justice, it must be admitted that the maxim by which they were so much affrighted was but a palpable embodiment of an abstraction, the force of which they had long felt and largely yielded to without caring to ascertain its exact nature. They had not altogether neglected the duties which their possession of property devolved upon them, although they had discharged them as of choice rather than of obligation. The law of good feeling moved them long before they had a notion that they were under law to justice. Some of them, rejoicing to yield obedience to that "law unto themselves" whose authority with regard to doing what they would with their own they exclusively recognised, were really the best *de facto* exemplars of the principle which they repudiated *de jure*. Others, constituting, perhaps, the large majority, did, by inclination, enough of what would have been required of them by duty to be regarded as an unconscious recognition of the claims of the latter, but also left undone enough to bring under suspicion of inadequacy the voluntary motive upon which they professed to act. A few, pushing their rights to the extremest limits, held themselves at liberty to receive their rents and spend them, without the remotest reference to the well-being of those who produced or who paid them, and acted consistently with the views they held. Public opinion almost instantly ratified the validity of the principle which, in effect, gave outward and visible form to an already widely-diffused, although latent, feeling, and the legislation of the present day proceeds upon this reasonable basis.

As was to have been expected, the application of the above-stated principle touches most directly and closely the interests of the labouring poor, manufacturing as well as agricultural. It has already placed the former in a much more favourable position, in several particulars, than that which they occupied five-and-twenty years ago; it has also, to a slight extent, ameliorated the lot of the latter. It is slowly working out advantageous results for both, against obstructions more powerful in the case of the peasant than of the operative. But the inherent energy of the doctrine promises, little by little, to force for itself a full development, and, finally, to snap asunder all those artificial restrictions by which the agricultural labourer is confined within a circumscribed area of employment, has needless additions made to his daily toil which was sufficiently severe without them, and is exposed to perhaps the most potent cause of demoralisation, crime, and irreligion.

The Law of Settlement—somewhat relaxed a comparatively short time since, and no doubt deemed, although we think mistakenly deemed, a breakwater against the encroachments of pauperism upon property—operates with fearful effect upon the condition of the agricultural poor. The law, as it stands, charges the maintenance of such persons as cannot maintain themselves by their own labour upon the parish wherein they were born, unless they have resided in some other parish during a period of three years. In many ways, men as honest as the day and as industrious as the laws of Nature will admit of, but standing upon the very verge of pauperism all their lives, and, unless prematurely cut off, almost certain of being forced, at some time or other, temporarily or permanently, across the line which separates it from independence, suffer constant disadvantage in consequence of this law. They are looked upon by the parochial ratepayers and officers much in the same light as that in which indirect pecuniary liabilities are regarded by all who are subject to them. Legal security, as it were, has been taken of the parish



REMAINS OF H.M.S. RACEHORSE, WRECKED IN THE GULF OF PE-CHE-LI, NORTH CHINA.—SEE PAGE 321.

pledging it to prevent any of its parishioners from perishing of want. Of course, every parish will aim at having as few liabilities of this kind as possible. It will in numerous instances contrive that births of the class out of which pauperism may be expected shall not take place within its bounds. It will take every precaution against settlements being acquired therein by three years' residence. It will have no more cottage accommodation than it can help, and will rather diminish what it has than allow it to keep pace with the growth of population. It will look with jealous discouragement upon all new comers, and, if called upon to give support to casual poor, will shift them, without much regard to the suffering which removal may entail, as quickly as circumstances will allow to their own parish.

The grievous hardships inflicted upon the labourers themselves by the Law of Settlement are even more conspicuous than the ill effects it has a tendency to produce in the disposition of landowners, ratepayers, and overseers. Wherever the parish is close—that is, wherever the property it comprises is held by a single proprietor, or by so small a number of proprietors as can be bound by unity of purpose—the possibility exists of getting the whole agricultural labour of the parish done without housing a single labourer. And an approach to this result is made in practice. The men who hold the plough, and sow the grain, and mend the fences, and reap the crops, and thrash the corn, in any given area, may be, and in many cases are, obliged to walk daily to and from the spot which they work a distance of four, five, or even six miles, because no cottage residence is allowed within the parish. In the neighbouring parish to which the poor drudges are driven for house-shelter every available hut and cabin and outhouse is similarly compelled to herd together promiscuously, men, women, and children. Parishioners thrown out of work by causes for which they may or may not be responsible dread to seek it at any considerable distance from the parish upon which they have a claim, lest they should fall into pauperism where they have no legal right to assistance.

Mr. Villiers, President of the Poor-Law Board, has justly deemed the matter one which cried aloud for remedial legislation. By the provisions in his Union Chargeability Bill, read a second time on Monday last, after an exhaustive debate, he seeks to apply a simple but effective remedy to the evils we have recorded. By the law, as it now stands, each new administration of relief to the poor is managed by a board of guardians acting on behalf of a number of parishes comprised in a union; and all the establishment charges, as well as those incurred by the maintenance of the able-bodied poor resident, belong to about half the entire sum expended under the poor law—are borne by the union fund, which is created by equitable rates upon taxable property within the area of the union. Upon this common fund, instead of upon separate parishes, Mr. Villiers proposes to fix the whole charge of relief; or, in other words, to make the area of relief coincide with the area of management. If the bill becomes law, the entire burden of providing for the destitute within the limits of the union will bear in equal proportion upon the whole rateable property in the union, and will not, as heretofore, be distributed unequally over separate parishes according to the number of resident paupers, or recipients of relief, in each parish.

The measure will get rid of a large amount of litigation between parish and parish. It will open a much wider sphere to the labouring poor within which to seek employment without endangering their claim to support in case of necessity. It will do away with the chief motive for making close parishes. It will operate towards the distribution of cottage accommodation in proportion to the labour required in each locality. It will tend to scare for industry and sobriety the pre-eminence which is their natural reward, and will enable the farmer to select his workpeople on account of their ability to do his work, instead of with the view of keeping down the poor-rate assessment. It strikes us as a just, simple, practical, and statesman-like measure of poor-law reform; and, so regarding it, we are glad that its principle was affirmed in the House of Commons by a large majority.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Marquis de Lavalette has been created Minister of the Interior in the place of M. Boudet, who has resigned, and who has been made a Senator.

On Monday M. Emile Ollivier, who was so long one of the famous Opposition of five, made a speech in the Corps Législatif which may be accepted as a final resignation of his old position. Speaking of the late elections, he said that he saw in them the expression of the wishes of the whole country, which could not be mistaken. He does not, however, wish for revolution, but for peace and liberty. The speaker had resigned with the Left, but he had resigned as they were identical with his own. M. Ollivier preferred social and individual liberty to political liberty, and desired greater freedom for the press, for parliament, for meetings. He also expressed that the Ministers should be held responsible, and entreated the Government not to remain in its present position, but to prepare men capable of succeeding those now in power by surrounding itself with the youth of the nation—men who were neither soured, embittered and perverted by idleness and bad passions. M. Ollivier maintained that Governments fell, not because they were weak, but because they do not know how to yield at the right moment, and said what I ask be granted," he said, in conclusion, "I shall support the Government, whatever wish being in the interest of France."

In Tuesday's sitting M. Gouzeau eulogised the speech of M. Emile Ollivier and said he wished with all his heart that the Government would accept it, which he said that political should precede administrative liberty. He would not refuse freedom to Poland and Italy if it were possible to give it to them; but he wished, before all, for liberty in France. He demanded political liberty, upon which all others depend; and said that in all affairs of State the country should be consulted before and not after, matters had been settled. M. Thiers also asked that the press should be made dependent upon justice only, and demanded Ministerial responsibility. He concluded by saying that a nation which gives liberty to the world cannot always be deprived of it. Providence was too just for such to be the case. M. Thuillier, on behalf of the Government, commented on the speech of M. Thiers, and said, "The word liberty has several significations, it signifies also the opposition. There exists a liberty which fructifies and a liberty which destroys. The present form of government is better than a Parliamentary administration. Some would have an English king—a king who does not govern, France, however, does not wish this. She desires a Sovereign who can wield the sword while reigning over and governing France. Let us pray to God long to preserve his life." M. Thuillier's speech was received with applause.

A pamphlet appeared recently in Paris, under the title of "Les Propos de Labienus," the subject being a conversation between two Romans, Gallienus and Labienus, the latter of whom, after a long exile, passed to have just appeared. The cloak under which the personality of the Emperor was veiled rather deceived the vigilance of espionage, and the satire too biting not to be put a stop to. The author, M. Rogeard, commenced his attack by a bitter denunciation of the spirit of appeasance, to five years' imprisonment and 5000f. fine. The printer, in whose house the incriminating circumstance occurred, was condemned to one month's imprisonment and 500f. fine.

The *Moniteur* has published a very warning on account of its recent statement about a sharp interchange of words between the Pope and the French ambassador.

The *Moniteur* publishes a revised tariff of the price to be paid for substitutes in case of reluctance to serve in the ranks when drawn for conscription. The current figure for which is fixed at 2300f., while soldiers already under arms can redeem their period of service by payment of 500f. for every year yet remaining unexpired of their regulation term.

The Emperor has decided that the building for the Exhibition of 1867 is to be raised on the ground belonging to the MM. Perrier, at the top of the Boulevard Lafayette.

The most sumptuous public café, probably, which exists in the world was opened last Saturday evening to the multitudes who waited to flock into it, under the handsome roofs of iron constructed by the French Jockey Club at the corner of the Rue Scribe and the Boulevard des Italiens. It is called the Grand Café, and its proprietors far exceed in style and costliness anything which has been before attempted in a similar establishment. The whole of the ground floor has been executed on the circular ceilings and elsewhere, by artists of celebrity—M. Baudry, Lenepveu, Jalabert, Yvon, and Giraud, it is stated that in this and other establishments about £40,000 has been expended. The prices are to be moderate, and certain privileges are to be given to ladies and for eating ices; and in another saloon an American buffet is specially provided. Such a luxurious description ace to be had. The establishment is called Le Grand Café, and it is to be open for some both as regards dimensions and decorations.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday published the text of the treaties of commerce and navigation concluded between France and Sweden.

ITALY.

M. Truy, Vice-Consul of France at Callao, has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, in recognition of his courageous conduct during a popular rising against the Spaniards.

ITALY.

The majority of the financial committee of the Chamber of Deputies have declared in favour of the loan and the other Ministerial projects. The only opposition will be given to the proposed modification of the existing stamp and registration laws.

The Senate on Monday rejected all the amendments proposed to the new civil code. It appears that the 1000 millions of francs worth of taxes until the Budget for 1865 shall have been voted.

Massimo d'Azeglio has written a letter to the *Gazzetta Italiana*, in which he affirms that "There exists in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a scroll of Italian origin, which, if published, would cover Italy with blood and filth." This scroll contains a secret protocol appended to the convention of September, 1864, and is signed by Minghetti. The Italian Government undertakes to abstain from any enterprise upon Venetia, and to exercise a vigilance which, if necessary, might be attempted by the party of action or others. If unforeseen events should arise which would compel the Government to give either Rome or Venice to Italy, restitution of frontiers will be made to France, and Savoy and Nice will be separated from the River Sesia, which would be considered as the frontier of Piedmont. The protocol was signed on behalf of the Minister Visconti Venosta and another person." None will require to be told that the publication of this scroll would be a most valuable information. But he asks Italians to recollect that he revealed, a year before the fact, the existence of a secret article in the treaty annexed to the *Gazzetta Italiana* the substance of the convention of Sept. 15" has been known even to the most ignorant for a year.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday week, a question was put to the Ministry by Signor Ferrari, Germana respecting the alleged secret treaty. The General, in reply, expressed surprise at seeing even at the present given to these absurd rumours, and energetically denied them. Signor Ferrari declared himself satisfied with the explanation of the accusation. The assertion that it was intended to cede to France Nice and Savoy was a calumny, and he thanked the Minister for what he was "an absurd calumny."

In a Consistory, held in Rome on Monday, the Pope approved the nomination of twenty-four Bishops.

A grand banquet given to General M'Clellan has been given at Rome by the Russian representative in that city. All the foreign Generals visiting Rome on leave were present at the entertainment. Many friendly relations between Russia and the United States.

Two bands of Neapolitan brigands, wearing uniforms and supplied with arms and ammunition, have crossed into Sicily from the interior. They have carried desolation into the provinces of Palermo and Vallelo. A considerable force has been sent after them. Prefect Pica de Prossicone, having fallen into the hands of the marauders, was compelled to pay 50,000f. ransom. The Neapolitan Press, in connection with the Italian soldiers, have adopted vigorous measures to extirpate the brigands.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* of Wednesday says the Minister of War has tendered his resignation. It is asserted that Marshal Concha will be forced to replace him. Marshal Narvaez will probably retain the portfolio of the various Ministries.

The Congress of yesterday week passed, by a considerable majority, the bill relating to the conversion of several millions of reals by the anticipatory payment of taxes.

PRUSSIA.

On Thursday week the War Minister spoke menacingly. He declared that until now the Government had held fast to the Constitution, and that it would continue to do so still, even under the most disturbed state of things. For that purpose you must co-operate with the Government, and by your votes on the Budget show that you no longer be one of rights but of existence. Make your choice."

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AUSTRIA.

A conference took place, on Tuesday week, between the majority of the Lower House of the Reichsrath and Baron von Schmerling, the Minister of Interior, for the purpose of ascertaining if the majority could not make any further reduction in the Budget. Should, however, the Reichsrath reject the proposed reductions, the Ministry would leave it to the Emperor to take what steps he deemed fit for the welfare of his realm.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House, Herr von Plener, the Minister of Finance, and Herr von Schmerling, the Minister of State, answered the attacks directed by the Opposition against the Government. Herr von Plener assured the House that he would submit to the Reichsrath the statement of the whole deficit as soon as he should have provided for the deficits of 1865 and 1866. He also announced financial operations by which he would be enabled to meet, not only the general necessities of the State, but also its obligations towards the Austrian National Bank during both years (1865 and 1866). Herr von Schmerling said:—"The assertion of the Opposition that our army maintains peace because we possess a real power and have no credit cannot in my opinion be accepted. Even in Prussia, where a conflict exists between the Government and the Chambers, nobody would advise the Government to relinquish the position of the country as a great Power." Herr von Schmerling further stated that the convocation of the Hungarian Diet depended upon the acceleration of the labours of the Reichsrath. He asked the members to tweak the convocation of the lesser Reichsrath, in order that they might be convinced how much the Government intended to develope the constitutional institutions of the country. In conclusion, he said, "Let us be faithful to the Emperor and to the Constitution, but also faithful to our duty."

In Wednesday's sitting several members of the Lower House severely condemned the policy of alliance with Prussia. Some speakers even accused the Government to establish from thy relations with Italy.

The following proclamation has been issued in Lemberg, in Polish and German:—"I command the troops of the Imperial Institute of Artillery, to be ordered—1. That on and after the 18th of April next the state of siege in the province of Galicia and Cracow shall be raised, and that the exceptional measures taken to carry out such a state of siege shall cease from that day. 2. That proceedings against civilians pending on the said 18th of April next shall be transferred to the competent civil courts. Those of the sentences passed upon civilians by the military courts prior to that date shall, however, be referred to the consideration of the chief military tribunals."

GERMANY.

An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet was held on Monday, at which it was resolved by nine against six votes that the discussion of the proposal of Bavaria in favour of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg should take place on Thursday next, the 6th inst.

AMERICA.

We have intelligence from New York to the 19th ult.

President Davis has sent to the Confederate Congress a message in which he stated that further and more energetic legislation was required, as the country was environed with perils, and Richmond in greater danger than it had been during the war. The militia have needed mobilization, and a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and martial law would be necessary. The measures recommended by him were adopted, and if the Congress and people co-operated, the South would enter upon the campaign with elsewhere good prospects. Lee is the result. General Grant, the message said, had refused to meet General Lee in the capacity of a military commissioner for peace. The North would accept only abject and unconditional submission, and the South had no choice but to continue the contest to its final issue. With 2,000,000 lbs. of cotton annual export Georgia and South Carolina could be supplied for the remainder of the year; and President Davis recommended measures for making all coin within the Confederacy available for the uses of the Treasury, and for the suspension of all other taxation for repleishment of the Confederate Treasury; and for the impressment of provisions and stores. The Habeas Corpus Act had been temporarily sojourned; and it may be presumed that the bills required by President Davis had been passed.

General Lee, in an order to the army commanding an observance of the 4th of March (the day of President Davis's inauguration for a fast) as a day of fasting and prayer, tells his soldiers that God had given victory to them, and appears of the present time as one of trouble, contrasting it with the days when God delivered Israel from their enemies.

The James River canal is being repaired, and President Davis has called upon the farmers to aid in the work. Vigorous efforts are being made at Richmond to collect additional troops, and all slaves able to bear arms have been draughted into the service. President Lincoln has made a speech in which he declared that the Government would stand out as long as they could draw upon the last branch of their resources, and would be replaced in power for a year.

General Sherman was gradually continuing his forward movement. After occupying Fayetteville, he crossed Cape Fayetteville, which he reached and took possession of on the 12th ult. General Slocum reached Cheraw, and Sherman, having in his front at a moderate distance, General Sherman's advance was only encountered by a few cavalry. For the latter cavalry under Hampton attacked Kilpatrick inflicting on him great loss in men, horses, and ammunition. According to Sherman's official account, Kilpatrick in his turn attacked Hampton, and recovered all he had lost. Fort Anderson, commanding the approaches to Wilmington had been opened, so that Sherman at the former place had a secure base.

While Sherman was thus marching through the centre of the Carolinas, General Schofield was making his way from Wilmington to Kinston. In front of the latter place his advance seems to have been checked by Hoke's division, which had some loss in prisoners. Next day, however, Schofield's main body came up, and Hoke's forces actually were repulsed with great loss to him. He retreated on Kinston and afterwards to Goldsboro. At Kinston the Federals took a ton and a large quantity of stores. The place was occupied by the Federals.

General Sheridan reports his arrival at Fredericksburg Railway, crossing the South Anna River on the 14th ult. He encountered no damage the Junna River Canal to Goodland, whence he turned northward and destroyed the railroad to Richmond. At Ashland Central Railway Bridge the Confederates attempted resistance, but were driven off, losing 200 prisoners.

Mobile despatches of the 14th ult. state that the city was strongly menaced; twenty miles of the enemy's vessels were in sight. Great activity prevailed among the troops in the Lower Bay. Martial law commands the inhabitants to prepare for an attack, and has ordered a non-combatants to leave.

Baton Rouge despatches of the 8th report the Confederate General Forrest at Macon, Georgia, with 15,000 cavalry, by which he was daily receiving additions.

The Jersey Senate has rejected the constitutional amendment.

Gold, on the 18th ult., was quoted at New York at 165.

The breakage of the dam on the Susquehanna and other rivers by sudden thaw has caused the inundation of the districts along their courses, and millions of dollars' worth of property is estimated to have been destroyed. The petroleum districts in Pennsylvania have suffered to the greatest extent.

The Finance Minister announces that the Government must maintain the peace at all hazards, and is prepared to see the war last, and fulfil their obligations as good neighbours to the United States.

INDIA.

Bhootan has broken out afresh, and our troops have suffered at Dewangiri. The force was compelled to retire from it after severe fighting, and with considerable loss on our side. Strong reinforcements, including an entire British regiment, have been ordered up to the seat of war. Brigadier-General Tombs commanding at Gwalior, is appointed to the command, and in the Bhootan District, and ordered to join without delay.

Major-General Sir Hugh Chambbtain, at home on sick leave, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Punjaub Irregular Force. The Government of India has placed on the public record an expression of "the highest appreciation of his services."

The Waghees are giving considerable trouble in Kattiawar, plundering, murdering, and defying all authority to subdue them.

The Government of India has sanctioned a grant of two lacs and sixty-five thousand rupees for repairing the damages of the part of Calcutta caused by the cyclone.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is still at the Presidency, and the legislative Council is holding its sittings. His Excellency presided at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Custom-house of the Bombay Cathedral on Feb. 22.

The Bachante Sir Walter Mansfield, with 2218, landed at Kurrachee on Feb. 16, en route for Simla.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The South London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition was closed on Thursday week by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Arrangements have been made for the unique collection of coins belonging to the Bank of England to be transferred to the care of the British Museum, subject to the right of the Bank, to which they will still belong, to recall them at any time.

The roof of the Ludgate station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, which has been in the course of construction for some time, fell in on Sunday morning without any warning. Though a good deal of damage was done, no one was hurt.

The first election of twelve infants for the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants took place, at the London Coffee House, on Thursday week, when the Lord Mayor presided. This new charity is under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and promises to be very successful. Among the donors on the day of election was Daniel Sutton, Esq., of Kensington, 100 guineas.

The Committee on Open Spaces and Places of Recreation sat again on Monday. Mr. Locke presided. The evidence taken related exclusively to Wimbledon-common. Mr. Foster, steward of the manor of Wimbledon, was examined, and expressed his approval of Earl Spencer's scheme for the inclosure of the common. The Hon. E. B. Wrottesley said the inhabitants of Putney were unanimous against the scheme. Lord Elcho gave evidence as to the visits of the National Rifle Association to the common, and stated that it was the only place in England suitable for the meetings of the association.

A conversazione of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was held, on Thursday week, at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, which is occupied by the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings. The musical arrangements, conducted by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, were extensive and varied, beginning with a selection from Handel's "Acis and Galatea," and comprising a variety of songs and pieces, which were ably rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Palmer, Mdme. Andrea, Miss Jenny Herbert, and several others. There were also solos on the harp by Herr Oberthur, and on the piano by Mdme. Percy and Mr. Semler. The company was numerous and fashionable.

The treasurer of Guy's Hospital held a conversazione on Tuesday evening, at which a large number of persons eminent in the literary and scientific world were present. Several of the large rooms in the new wing were thrown open and filled with well-selected objects of interest. The magnesium light was shown at intervals, and a photograph of the assembly was taken by its assistance in the course of the evening. A large collection of microscopes and scientific instruments was exhibited. One room was filled with the celebrated anatomical models made for the hospital by Mr. Towne. Brilliant electrical experiments were shown by Mr. Atkinson, and also by Mr. Browning. The photo-micrographs of Dr. Maddox were exhibited on a screen by Mr. How, and the process of photo-micrography by the magnesium light was practically illustrated. About 1500 persons were present, including many ladies and most of the students.

The one hundred and seventh anniversary of the Orphan Working School, Maitland Park, Haverstock-hill, was celebrated, on Wednesday night, at the London Tavern — the Lord Mayor in the chair. About 100 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The toast of the evening was practically proposed by one of the boys, who recited an ode setting forth the claims of the institution upon public support — claims which were sharply accentuated by the presence of upwards of 300 children, whom it brings up and fits for a life of honest and useful industry. The building is large enough to receive 400 pupils, but additional funds are required before the family can be materially increased. The balance-sheet of last year showed receipts amounting to £9567, out of which a small balance remained in hand. The Lord Mayor expressed his gratification at the good order which he had always found prevailing in the school, the good health of the children, and the valuable results which were found to accrue in most instances from the training they received in the establishment. Subscriptions and donations to the amount of about £1250 were announced.

The births of 2101 children—1091 boys and 1010 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1855-64 the average number (corrected for increase of population) was 2073.—— The deaths in London in the same period were 1634. The average number for the twelfth week in ten years (corrected) is 1471. From zymotic diseases 299 persons died, smallpox proved fatal in ten cases, thirty-four deaths occurred from scarlatina, and twelve from diphtheria. Ninety-three children died from whooping-cough. Typhus was not so fatal as in the previous week, the number declining from eighty-five to fifty-three. The deaths during the week from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis) were 417. From bronchitis 265 deaths occurred. Eighty-three persons died from pneumonia and twenty-nine from asthma. Phthisis proved fatal to 160 persons.—— In the week that ended last Saturday the births in London and nine other cities of the United Kingdom were 3930; the deaths, 3091. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those ten towns was twenty-nine per 1000 persons living, and greater than in the previous week, when it was twenty-eight.

THE ISLAND OF HAYTI, WEST INDIES.

In our Impression of the 11th ult. we published a view of the port of Jacmel, in Hayti, and also one of the landing-place at Jacmel, with two or three quaint-looking figures in military costume, who were the non-commissioned officer and soldiers on guard. These Illustrations were sent us, with a brief descriptive account, by a gentleman well known both to ourselves and to the public, who happened to have visited Jacmel, as well as other parts of the West Indies, towards the end of last year, on his way to take the superintendence of an important public work in Central America. We stated this at the time; but we have since received a very long letter, with the signature of "An Haytian," insinuating a denial of the authenticity of our Illustrations, and disputing the accuracy of our correspondent's account of Haytian affairs. As nine tenths of the statements in the "Haytian's" letter have no direct bearing upon the matters referred to in our descriptive notice, we do not see the necessity for printing his letter in these columns. The only matter in which, so far as the "Haytian" has yet informed us, it must perhaps be admitted that our correspondent has fallen into an error, relates to the value of Haytian coffee, which seems not to be of so poor a quality as our correspondent believed, since "it is quoted generally immediately after those of Ceylon and Java, and sells in the French market for near 100f. (£4) the fifty kilogrammes." Our correspondent further remarked, that the port of Jacmel, formerly a place of much importance and still the centre of the trade of a large district, is now "in a very dilapidated condition." This statement is confirmed by the "Haytian," who says that, "if the port of Jacmel has no longer the flourishing aspect which it formerly had, it is owing to numerous fires, which have destroyed its most wealthy quarters." Again, our correspondent regretted the existence of some restrictions upon foreign commerce. In answer to this, we are assured by the "Haytian," that "the laws on customs and foreign patents are more liberal than ever, and natives are quite as much subject to them as foreigners." It is impossible for us to say, in the absence of more specific information, how far the actual administration of the Government of Hayti is guided by a liberal commercial policy. The allegation that "no white man is allowed to possess real property" is not denied; and this, we presume, is one cause which must prevent the investment of foreign capital in the cultivation of Haytian produce. We need not follow the "Haytian" through his narrative of the history of the island since the establishment of its political independence under Dessalines, in 1804. It is remarkable that he does not even mention the name of a far greater man than Dessalines—the true hero and martyr of Haytian patriotism, Toussaint L'Ouverture, whose memory, beyond all others of the negro race, is esteemed by us in England as the fairest pledge of a higher destiny for that portion of mankind. In our notice of Hayti, the other day, the determined bravery of its inhabitants, as shown in their contests with the French and Spaniards, was fully acknowledged; and we have not withheld our sympathy from the cause, though we might enjoy the humorous aspect of such incongruities of military attire as appeared in the Jacmel sketch.

The Empress of Mexico drives a neat little phaeton drawn by six mules—two in the shafts and four abreast in front.

During the year 1864 the amount of the sums in gold, silver, bank notes, and bills payable to bearer restored by the coachmen of Paris reached 115,005f., independently of a large quantity of jewellery, and other things more or less valuable.

According to the *Milan Gazette*, the snow has been so deep in the mountains of the canton of St. Gall that in several places tunnels, 13 ft. or 14 ft. high have been cut in the snow for the passage of the cattle to and from the fountain.

The people of Bolton, in Lancashire, have given a very gratifying and well-deserved testimonial of their esteem to Mr. Richard Herweed, the Mayor of that borough for last year. A portrait of that gentleman, with an address signed by five thousand subscribers, was presented to him a few days ago.

The 10-ton 8-inch Mackay gun, made for Government by the Mersey Steel and Iron Works Company, underwent proof successfully at Woolwich on Tuesday, and will now be put on board the Excellent for experiments. The gun was charged with 50 lb. of powder and a 350-pound shot, and bore the shock without the slightest apparent injury.

The Agincourt, a splendid iron-clad frigate, of 6680 tons and 1350-horse power, was floated on Monday from one of the Messrs. Laird's docks at Birkenhead. [We intend to give an Illustration of this vessel next week.] Another iron-clad vessel, of about 5000 tons, has been laid down in the dry dock at Birkenhead from which the Agincourt was floated; and we learn that the Government has completed a contract with another well-known Liverpool shipbuilder for the construction of several light-draught iron gun-boats.

THE STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT IN THE IRON DISTRICTS.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

STAFFORD, Thursday.

In my last letter I dealt merely with the principle of the strike, and took occasion to refer to the past experience of workmen as to the futility of combinations as carried out under the organisation of trades unions. I now proceed to narrate the immediate facts of the case as they have transpired during the past week.

At a meeting of the trades delegates held in London on the 22nd, Mr. Baker, a delegate from North Staffordshire, said—"If the masters would consent to open their works to the men of South Staffordshire, then the men of North Staffordshire were willing to resume their work and leave the question of wages to be settled by arbitration." Captain Roden, chairman to the North Staffordshire committee of ironmasters, recognising this as a conciliatory step on the part of the men, sent a letter to the leading daily journals, in which he said, "assuming that the delegate spoke with authority from the puddlers, I will, upon receiving an official information to that effect, bring the proposal before the ironmasters, and use my influence to endeavour to have it accepted." Baker, on reading this letter, at once telegraphed to his committee to place themselves in communication with Captain Roden, and to inform him that the North Staffordshire men were prepared at once to resume work and submit the wages question to arbitration, provided the ironmasters would at the same time reopen their works and terminate the lock-out. Mr. Potter, chairman of the London trades delegates meeting, telegraphed to Captain Roden assuring him of the unanimous readiness of the men to resume work on the terms offered. At the very time all this was going on, however, the puddlers of North Staffordshire were sending a deputation to Lord Lichfield, who had offered his services to mediate between the masters and their workpeople, to inform his Lordship of their dissent from the language used by their representative. They repudiated his statements and pledges, and denied his authority to make the offer to which he desired to commit them. Lord Lichfield, who, as Lord Lieutenant, is the highest authority in the county of Stafford, received their message, and found, or supposed that in the course of conversation he discovered, that although their words negatived Baker's proposal, their hearts accepted it. He therefore subsequently saw the masters, told them the state of the case, and found them willing to agree to a meeting with the men, under his presidency, though by no means sanguine as to its results. On the 28th ult. a meeting was held at Tunstall, North Staffordshire, from which the following telegram reached Mr. Potter in London:—"The men are appointed to meet the masters to request them to withdraw the lock-out, and then they will submit their case to arbitration." On the same day the following appeared from Captain Roden:—"The North Staffordshire masters met to-day (27th) and confirmed my letter published on Friday last." So far, then, the preliminary arrangements appeared favourable to an amicable termination of this dispute.

Good news arrived concurrently from the north of England. The ironmasters met on the 28th ult. at Darlington. They discussed a resolution passed by the delegates of the men, pledging themselves not to support, either directly or indirectly, the North Staffordshire men during the continuance of the present dispute, and also to sever all connection between their union and those of North and South Staffordshire. This act on the part of the men "was accepted as a solution of the difficulty; but, as they were anxious not to prejudice the Staffordshire masters, they appointed a committee to communicate with them to endeavour to arrange for a simultaneous settlement. Failing this, the Northern masters pledged themselves to reopen their mills on Thursday, the 30th, on the conditions above named."

Those who had an opportunity of ascertaining what transpired at the district committee meeting at Tunstall, called by the men, for the purpose of arranging preliminaries for an interview with the masters in North Staffordshire, entertained less hope than was generally felt of the result of the meeting appointed to be held at Stoke-upon-Trent yesterday, and to which I shall presently come. The principal part of the time was occupied in discussing the mode of and the points for arbitration. This discussion displayed a very strong—nay, decisive—feeling against a return to puddling at wages below 10s. a ton. It was stated, indeed, "that the life of the man would not be safe who should propose such a thing." It is further to be noticed that this spirit is shown in a district where the homes of the people have already been invaded by the terrors of starvation; but, at the same time, it must be said that the men are constantly buoyed up by rumours that one and another of the masters are forsaking their brethren and re-opening their works under pressure of "special circumstances," which in time it is expected will affect them all. So far as I have ascertained their feelings, I find that this period of repose accorded to the iron trade is regarded by the majority of masters as a great relief. They consider it of advantage to them; and, though I can find no heartless disposition to prolong the lock-out on their side, it is probable that they will make no desperate effort to overcome the difficulties that lie in the way of their recommencement just at present. In North Staffordshire there are nine local committees. Three men from each of these bodies met on Tuesday to draw up a statement of their case, to be laid before the masters on Wednesday. It was decided that, if this statement of their case did not induce masters to abstain from the reduction and produce a settlement, an appeal would then be made to arbitration; but that, in this case, a termination of the lock-out in the south would be insisted on as preceding any further step towards negotiation.

Yesterday Lord Lichfield took the chair, in the board-room of the railway station, at Stoke-on-Trent, at twelve o'clock. There were six masters and twenty-four delegates (all workmen) present. Every foreign element having been eliminated from the meeting, the presence of reporters was next rather warmly discussed; and his Lordship, finding that the men were likely to prejudice themselves by an avoidance of publicity, decided in favour of published reports. The case for the men was opened by Elias Samuel, who stated that though it might suit the puddlers of the south to work at 1s. a ton reduction, they were differently circumstanced, and possessed good grounds for standing out. Rents and rates, he affirmed, were higher; their payment to underhands was greater by 4d. a turn, and their "garden privileges" were less. He spoke, too, of a reduction in the quality of Shelton bar-iron, as sent to the puddler, equivalent to a loss of 1s. or 1s. 3d. a turn. Captain Roden, in reply, stated that iron was 20 per cent better than of yore—that it was so much more easy to puddle, that a man who made five heats a turn now makes six. The statements about higher rents and rates were simply denied. Then followed the speeches of several delegates, all attesting to the inferiority of the iron of late years and the much greater time required to puddle it, amongst whom appeared men of considerable age and great experience. The masters, however, confined themselves to showing that, nevertheless, the day's work was frequently finished in nine hours; and one of the masters produced a statement from his books showing the wages of several of the men then present, one of whom in the ninety-six days immediately preceding the strike had received, after all deductions, an average wage of 11s. 6d. a day, and another 13s. 2d., the latter having received £61 in eighty-nine days. This long meeting, which was throughout conducted with the greatest propriety, terminated with the following proposal being placed in the hands of the chairman by the masters and distributed amongst the men. It was made in reply to the announcement of the spokesman of the delegates, who stated that the men were not prepared to return to work for less than they had turned out for:—

> With regard to the details of any minor grievances alleged by the men, the masters are prepared to give the men free means of communication with them, and undertake to fairly consider and deal with any just cause of dispute. The masters are not aware that there are any special circumstances in North Staffordshire which entitle the puddler to a higher rate of wages than in the other ironmaking districts of England. On the contrary, the masters believe that the puddlers have many advantages in this district which are not possessed by the puddlers in other districts. With regard, however, to the question of wages, in which the strike originated, the masters propose that the men resume work at the rate of wages accepted by the men of South Staffordshire, and that the question of whether there are any special circumstances in North Staffordshire which entitle the men to a higher rate of wages than in the other districts be left to arbitration.

The trades delegates were waiting in London to receive, consider, and advise upon the result of this important conference. The report of that meeting having reached me, I am able to add the commentary of the delegates on the proceedings just sketched, and to close my letter, therefore, with the latest particulars of this troublesome dispute. Mr. Potter, who took the chair, expressed himself "sorry to find the parties in dispute had not agreed, and that the masters had not consented to submit to arbitration. He had learned by telegraph that the masters refused to arbitrate unless the men went in on a reduction. A full meeting of the men would be held on Friday, at Tunstall, to discuss the proposal of the masters. It was not fair to ask the men to resume work on a reduction. Either they should do so on the terms they had left it, or remain out until the question was settled." He concluded by stating that they would be supported in this just cause by the trades of England, and that 1s. per man would raise funds sufficient for the occasion. Resolutions were therefore passed in strict conformity with this key-note.

Instead, therefore, of an escape from the difficulties in which the iron trade is plunged, here is a dead lock. The men will only allow of arbitration on condition that they are permitted to go to work on the terms from which they were to be reduced; the masters will not unclose their gates unless the men submit to the rate of wages accepted by the workmen of the south till future terms shall be settled by arbitration. One party or another must make an advance from this position; and although little, perhaps, is to be expected from arbitration, it cannot even be tried unless this is done. It must be remembered that labour is not the only element in the price of iron, and that, if the masters cannot with consistency be required to pay higher wages, a little pressure may be applied higher up the scale. I am persuaded that—though an appeal to a third party, removed from all personal interest in the issue, who can calmly balance the interests of both sides and frame a decision which shall be respected, may be a valuable alternative in these disputes—there is nothing like their settlement by the masters and the men themselves within their own little spheres. Combination leads to combination, and the result is that masters, men, and country all suffer, while other countries reap the benefit. It is to be hoped that before the close of next week some conciliatory measures may be proposed. The unions throughout the country are falling back in earnest now upon emigration. The general voice is in favour of the Northern States of America; but it appears that the unions, who are advancing £5 and £6 to their members for the purpose of sending them forth, advise New Zealand and Australia. A considerable number have already gone to both destinations, and meetings are now commonly held to provide for a larger movement from the shores of this country. The American agents (one in particular) are specially busy spreading delightful reports. Mr. Gemmell, who advertised in the *Mining Journal* so early as Nov. 19 last, enticed men to the mines of Maryland and West Virginia by the statement that more money could be obtained for less work. As usual, all the sweets were paraded, and the men were left to find out the bitters. The same game is now going on, and it is necessary that those who hope to better their position look with care at what they are about. The Eden to which Martin Chuzzlewit was introduced on paper turned out to be a very different thing in reality; and so, it seems, from letters that have reached this country from colliers who were tempted abroad during the past twenty years, have been the wages they were offered as compared with those they have received.

COUNTRY NEWS.

An industrial exhibition will be held at Preston in September next.

On Monday the Town Council of Nottingham, by a majority of twenty-one to nine, adopted the Public-house Closing Act.

Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., cut the first turf of the Solway Junction Railway, at Annan, on Tuesday, in the presence of a vast assemblage.

At the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, it was arranged to take Attwoods' bank out of the court and to wind up the concern by private arrangement.

The Irish papers announce that Mr. Bellew, M.P., brother of Lord Bellew, is to be the new Poor-Law Commissioner for Ireland, in the place of Mr. Senior.

The foundation-stone of the Hull Seamen's and General Orphan Asylum was laid, on Wednesday, at the Spring bank, Hull, by Mr. John Torr, of Liverpool, in the presence of the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Corporation, the Hull Trinity House, the Hull Dock Company, and a large number of spectators.

A presentation was made, on Saturday last, to Major Festing, of the Royal Marine Artillery, at his house at Hayling Island, of the Board of Trade medal, for his distinguished bravery in saving part of the crew of the schooner Ocean, which vessel had been driven ashore on the Woolseners, a dangerous bank at the entrance of Langstone Harbour, in the fearful gale of the 20th of January last.

The Davenport brothers are getting the worst of it every way. On Monday the liability of their agents to return the sums received in connection with the séance which was broken up at Liverpool was decided in the local county court. The Judge considered that "the manifestations" were an indispensable part of the contract, and as these had not been produced the money must be returned.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—A shipwreck took place, on Sunday, about fifteen miles off Scarborough, by which five men and two boys lost their lives. The vessel, a brig, was labouring in a heavy sea, when some of her timbers started, and, as she was fast settling, the crew took to one of the boats. The master, with a boy in his arms, leaped into the water, and was drawn down by the sinking ship; on coming to the surface, he had lost hold of the boy, but was drifted to another boat floating on the water, into which he got. He then saw the boat upset into which the rest of the crew had got, and, as he had no oars, he could make no effort to save them. His own boat was carried by the current through the surf to the shore, where he was rescued.——Another vessel, a schooner, was struck by lightning the same day, and was dismasted; but, as she was drifting ashore, the crew were taken off and safely brought to land by the Filey life-boat.

The swindler John Morgan, who played such a clever trick at Shrewsbury a short time ago, was tried at the assizes in that city yesterday week. It will be remembered that he professed to be a detective, and took Mr. Charles Ashworth, of Manchester, into custody on a charge of having robbed an hotel at Carmarthen. He succeeded in hoodwinking the magistrates of Shrewsbury, and got off with a quantity of Mr. Ashworth's property of which he had taken possession. The defence was that the whole affair was got up for a wager, to obtain possession of a ring which had been given by a lady to Mr. Ashworth. The jury did not credit the defence, but found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

William Archer Jenner, a town councillor of Salford and a man of wealth, convicted of perjury, was, on Thursday week, at the Manchester Assizes, sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen calendar months, with hard labour.

A dreadful accident, arising from an incautious use of gunpowder, occurred at Marske, near Redcar, on Sunday night. One man named Holmes was killed, and three of his children were so frightfully burnt that there was no hope of their recovery.

The convict Hamilton, who was sentenced to death at the late Manchester Assizes, has been respited.

Stephen Burke was executed at Lancaster, on Saturday, for the murder of his wife, at Preston, in January last.

A Confederate ram, the Stonewall (late Olinda) is in great straits cruising about the Spanish and Portuguese coast. The first we heard of her was that she had put into Corunna for repairs, and that the Federal ships Niagara (frigate) and Sacramento (frigate) had taken up their stations outside the port. The Stonewall left last week; but, instead of a fight coming off, we have the following telegram from Lisbon, dated Monday:—"The Confederate ram Stonewall has arrived here from Ferrol, where she left the Federal war-steamers Niagara and Sacramento. The Portuguese authorities have ordered the Stonewall to leave the harbour, and have manned the forts." By a later telegram from Lisbon we learn that the Stonewall quitted the Tagus on Tuesday; and that the Federal cruisers, which had arrived that morning, attempted also to leave the Tagus before the expiration of the term of twenty-four hours required to elapse between the sailing of a vessel of one belligerent and the subsequent departure of an armed ship belonging to the other belligerent. The forts at Belem consequently opened fire on the Federal steamers, and a shot struck the Niagara on the poop and killed a seaman. Both the Niagara and the Sacramento, it is added, then anchored. The Confederate ram Stonewall was built at Bordeaux ostensibly for the Danish Government. She is about 1000 tons burden, has a 12-foot prow, is iron-clad, and is armed with three guns—viz., a 300-pounder forward, and two 200-pounders aft. Her speed is about ten knots, and she has a crew of about eighty hands. The Niagara is of 4582 tons. She has a crew of 450 hands. Her armament consists of fifteen 200-pounders. The Sacramento's tonnage is 1367. She has a crew of about 180 hands. Her armament consists of two 120-pounders and eight 68-pounders. The speed of the Niagara and Sacramento is about twelve knots.

MR. JUSTICE O'HAGAN.

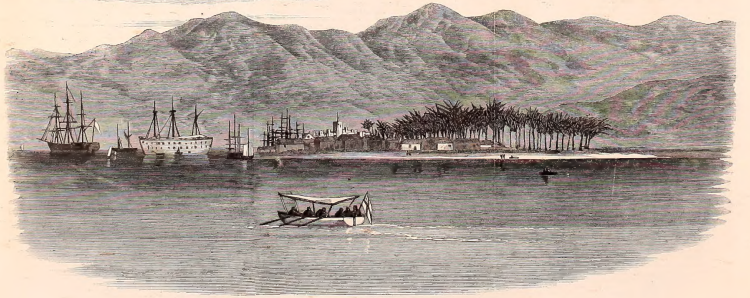
THE Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, recently appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, whose portrait we annex, is the descendant of the family of the O'Hagans of Tullohogue, in the county of Tyrone, who were the hereditary Brehons and chief justiciaries of the ancient kingdom of Ulster. Mr. O'Hagan is the only son of a merchant of Belfast, and was born in that city in the year 1812. He was educated in the Belfast Academical Institution, where he was particularly distinguished in the classes of metaphysics, ethics, and belles lettres, and obtained a gold medal for a history of "Eloquence Ancient and Modern;" and he also took a prize in poetry for a poem entitled "Greece Restored." In 1832 he commenced the study of the law, with a view to being called to the Bar, and was several years a pupil of the well-known special pleader, Mr. Thomas Chitty, varying his legal studies by a little coquetry with periodical literature, being a contributor to a journal in Ulster which was an organ of the Roman Catholics of that province. In 1836 he was called to the Bar in Ireland, and joined the North-Eastern Circuit, where he soon obtained a good practice; Mr. Napier and Mr. Whiteside being then the leading members of the circuit. In 1841, a prosecution having been instituted against Mr. Gavan Duffy, then editor of the *Belfast Vindicator*, Mr. O'Hagan, who was one of the junior counsel for the defendant, by the accident of his leader, Mr. O'Connell, being detained in London, had the conduct of the case left in his hands, and so distinguished himself, that from that time his position at the Bar was secured, and he was thenceforth engaged in almost every case of public importance which was tried in Ireland. In the State prosecution of 1844 he was one of the counsel engaged for the traversers, and in the proceedings on the motion for a new trial, on the conviction of Mr. O'Connell, he delivered a most able and remarkable argument. When the State prosecutions were instituted in 1848, he, as was offered to Mr. O'Hagan for the Crown, which he declined, and for this reason he did not think it proper to accept a retainer for the defence. In 1849 he was created a Queen's Counsel, having previously, in 1847, been appointed to the chairmanship of Quarter Sessions of the county of Longford. In 1857 he was transferred to the chairmanship of Kilmainham; and, in 1859 he was created a Serjeant-at-Law. In 1860 he accepted the office of Solicitor-General, and, on his consequent resignation of the chairmanship of Kilmainham, there was a universal testimony on the part of the magistrates, of all parties and religions, with whom he had been associated, as to their regret at his removal and their congratulations on his promotion. In the course of his practice at the Bar, Mr. O'Hagan had especially brought himself into notice for the defence of Father Patcherine, who was indicted for burning Protestant bibles at Kingston, which resulted in an acquittal; and in the defence of some of the persons implicated in the Phœnix conspiracy, at Tralee, and against whom Mr. Whiteside, then Attorney-General, instituted a prosecution. In 1861, on the advancement of Mr. Deasy to the Bench, he succeeded to the attorney-generalship; but it was not until 1863 that he obtained a seat in Parliament, having been elected in that year for the borough of Tralee. Mr. O'Hagan came into Parliament with a great reputation; but, still better for the purposes of his function in connection with Irish business and his intercourse with Irish members, with a character for amiability, temper, and impartiality which stood him in good stead; and, though his career in the House of Commons was but brief, enough was shown of his capability and adaptability to have assured him as high a position in that assembly as has been held by an Attorney-General for Ireland for many years. His usefulness to the Government in his special department was such that it is understood that it was considered to be no small exercise on their part to award the judicial promotion to which he was entitled; and it is believed that Mr. O'Hagan's own inclination was to continue in a position in which he was unquestionably distinguished, and which was in itself more satisfactory to a laudable ambition than the quasi-retirement from public life which was involved in the acceptance of a puisne judgeship in Ireland. Other considerations, however, prevailed, and, as he is possessed of an eminently judicial mind, and has had the advantage of judicial training, although in a subordinate function, there is every probability that the phase of Mr. O'Hagan's career on which he has now entered will be equally well illustrated with those through which he has already passed.



THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS O'HAGAN, THE NEW JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN IRELAND.

PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.

We present a view of Port Royal, Jamaica, which is *the* naval dockyard of Great Britain in the West Indies. It is situated at the extreme end off a sandspit called "The Palisadoes." There are no docks, no careening accommodation, no means of repairing engines or boilers—in short, nothing to justify this place being called a dockyard; and the authorities are obliged to send any of her Majesty's ships which come to grief to the Havannah, there to be repaired in a Spanish dock. All the water for the use of the inhabitants has to be brought from Kingston, distant four miles, but there is plenty of rum instead. Altogether, Port Royal is not an alluring place; and those sailors, soldiers, and civilians deemed to remain there are not over contented with their lot. In a military point of view, the place is capable of being made impregnable, but the present fortifications could not defend the entrance for twenty-four hours.



PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.



THE LATE GALE AT TYNEMOUTH.

THE Illustration on this page is from a sketch taken on Sunday week at Tynemouth, on the coast of Northumberland, during the tremendous gale which blew from the south-east with the greatest possible fury all that day. Hundreds of vessels, in the course of the day, run for shelter to the mouth of the Tyne. Step, of Exeter, while running for the bar, lost her mate and a seaman, who were washed overboard. About the same time a copper-bottomed schooner, belonging to Yarmouth, was struck by an immense wave, and her mate was washed overboard and drowned. As the brig Border Chieftain, of Hartlepool, coal-laden, was coming in, about nine o'clock in the morning, in charge of a pilot, a sea struck her and carried away her steering-wheel, injuring the man at the helm. She was then driven on the stones south of the north pier. The Constance life-boat of the National Institution, stationed at Tynemouth, was at once manned and launched in a very heavy sea. She soon reached the vessel, and succeeded in taking off the captain, crew, and pilot, including the injured man, all eight men. The Shields boats came down to the inside of the bar shortly after. At four o'clock in the afternoon a coal-laden brig, the Burton, hailing from Colchester, which had sailed from Shields on Wednesday for London, was seen putting back to the port for shelter. As she came to the bar a light brig, and a light barque got to the windward of her and sent her too far to the northward. While she was in this predicament a tremendous sea caught her. She ran upon it, and in a moment she was hurled upon the seaward end of the rubble-stone of the north pier. The crew immediately took to the rigging, four of the hands upon the foremast and the boy to the mainstop. With great alacrity the life-guards had their apparatus in position and fired, the line going right between the masts. A lad on board the ship scrambled up the foremast and twice clutched the line and twice it evaded his grasp. During the time the poor fellows were trying to catch the line the vessel had bumped her bottom out, and the cargo of Tynemouth coals was washed from her, the coal-dust giving the sea around her an inky appearance. In less than five minutes after she struck, the vessel was "like an empty hat-box," and within seven minutes she was entirely crumpled up by the sea, and her wreck was floating about in fragments. Three of the hands—viz., the master, Mr. Henry Turney, and the two lads—appear to have got fastened with the rigging, and were not seen after the vessel broke up; but the mate, George Hazell, and the able-bodied seaman, Henry Pullen, were thrown clear of the wreck. Pullen was a swimmer, and made a desperate struggle for his life. He got well into the haven; but the life-boat, while making to his assistance, was impeded by the wreck that was floating in, and before the crew could reach him he sank. Hazell had hold of the ship's-boat bottom, and managed to shift himself and catch hold of a dock plank, which floated him until the men of the life-boat caught hold of and pulled him into the boat. He was very much exhausted when landed, but he has recovered. The body of Miss Jane Ferguson, who was lost in the Stanley steam-ship four months ago, was picked up on the same day. It has been identified by a ticket issued to her at Aberdeen.

THE WRECK OF H.M.S. RACEHORSE IN THE GULF OF PE-CHE-LI.

IN our Impression of Jan. 14 we published an Engraving of H.M. screw gun-boat, the Racehorse, which was wrecked upon the coast of China, in Lang-Mun Bay, at the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-che-Li, on the 6th of November last, with the loss of a hundred lives of the officers and men, nine only being saved. We have now received from Lieutenant C. M. Johnson, of H.M.S. Leopard, at Shanghai, a sketch taken by him on New-Year's Day, which is engraved on our front page this week. It shows the aspect of that part of the shore at the time Lieutenant Johnson visited the place, when the remains of the unfortunate Racehorse were lying, partly submerged, at the distance of about sixty yards from land. There are two or three pieces of her deck, with some of her masts and other timbers, which have been cast upon the sand and are in the foreground. Near this spot are the graves of Lieutenant Farquhar and the other men whose bodies were found shortly after the disaster.

The annual inspection of the Oxford University Rifle Regiment, which took place on Wednesday week, was the first that has been held by Colonel Erskine since his appointment as Inspector-General of Volunteers. The regiment paraded at two p.m., 273 strong, for the inspection of arms and accoutrements, and marched to its battalion parade-ground. Arrived there, it wheeled into line, and received the inspecting officer with a general salute. It broke into open column right in front, and marched past in open and quarter distance columns; formed battalion square, reformed column, deployed into line, changed front on the right company, left thrown back, commenced file-firing from the right of companies, advanced in direct echelon of companies from the right, formed company squares, re-formed echelon, wheeled to the left, and re-formed line on the rear company, changed front on the left company, right thrown back, fired volleys by companies from right to left, retired by companies from the left in rear of right, fronted and deployed into line on the leading company, advanced in double column of subdivisions from the centre, formed line to the right, retired in echelon from the left, re-formed line, and again advanced in double column of subdivisions from the centre, re-formed line to the front on the two centre subdivisions, formed quarter-distance column on No. 8, skirmished. Three companies extended, and a new line of skirmishers were thrown out on the right flank, the old skirmishers forming the new supports. The skirmishers were then strengthened, and, after retiring and keeping up a steady fire, they closed on their coverers and formed quarter-distance column. Colonel Erskine at the close of the evolutions said that, on the whole, he had been very well pleased with what he had seen. He could not say they were perfect. He was glad to see that their officers and sergeants knew their work. He knew that they had many disadvantages to contend with—the shortness of their time and their many other pursuits, which left few opportunities for drill. He should have great pleasure in making a favourable report to the Secretary for War.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at 105, Eaton square, the wife of Captain Reeles, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., the wife of J. T. Terry, Esq., Shrubb's-hill, Junningdale, of a son, still-born.

On the 30th ult., at Moor Pitsley, Jersey, the wife of R. C. Mabe de Carteret, Esq., Seigneur of St. Ouen, Twyi Berderiers, of a son and heir.

On the 30th ult., at 31, Harmer-street, Hackney-road, the wife of Henry William Green, of a son.

On the 31st ult., the wife of G. Burney, Esq., of Blenheim House, Bow, and Millwall, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at Locksley, Surbiton, Surrey, the wife of Frederick Wright, Esq., late of Adelaide, S.A., of a daughter.

At Gretton, Rugby Athenæum, of a son.

At Kirby Underdale Rectory, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. T. Meason, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at Cruickshold, Dyce, Berwickshire, by the Rev. John M'Leod, incumbent of that parish, Anthony Oliver Molesworth, lieutenant Royal Artillery, son of the late the Rev. Anthony Oliver and Mrs. Molesworth, and nephew of Viscount Molesworth, to Annie, youngest daughter of Major Hope Grant, late of the retired list Madras Army.

On the 25th ult., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. B. G. Bridges, Derbyshire, Rev. Charles Pyndar Bridges, Rector of Bolingbroke, William Rackett Pyndar-Bree, Esq., of Tyringham, Bucks, and Trevethow, Cornwall, to Fanny Adela, second daughter of Colonel Wilkinson, commanding the Royal Artillery (Cork Division).

On the 30th ult., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Hon. and Rev. A. Byron, the Right Hon. William Earl of Lovelace, to Ada Constance Countess of Lovelace, of the Isle of Wight.

On the 30th ult., at Cawnpore, Bengal, by the Rev. Joseph Caldecott, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen Jemima, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Hall, of Cawnpore.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., at Crowle, Lincolnshire, the Rev. William Daniel Tyson, M.A., incumbent of Millborne, Penrith, youngest son of the late Rev. Isaac Tyson, Vicar of Allingstreet and Remingtonshire.

On the 25th ult., at Avenue House, Upper Clapton, John Poole, Esq., aged 68, friends will kindly accept this intimation.

In Hyde Park-street, Sir G. Nicholls, K.C.B., aged 81.

Frances Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. G. Robertson, Bart., of Ardagh, Long Co., aged 72.

On the 28th ult., at Caledonia, St. Ann's, Island of Trinidad, Alexander Stewart Esq., of the firm of Purvis, Stewart, and Co., formerly of Leith, Scotland. Mr. Stewart leaves a widow and nine children to mourn their irreparable loss.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each entry.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8.

SUNDAY, April 2.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. The National Gallery founded, 1824.

MONDAY, 3.—St. Richard, Bishop of Cirencester, fl. 1245. Napier, of Murchiston, inventor of logarithms, died, 1617. Morillo, the Spanish painter, died, 1682. Moon's first quarter 1h. 19m. a.m.

TUESDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, died, 397. Death of Ludovico, musical composer.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—Battle of Cremona: Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, totally defeated by the Swiss, 1476. Election of Margaret Beaufort, 1455.

THURSDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day. Death of Albert Dürer, celebrated painter, 1528.

FRIDAY, 7.—St. Perpetua's Chantry, suppressed, 1548. Prince Leopold born, 1813. Cambridge Lent Term ends.

SATURDAY, 8.—Royal Geographical Society founded, 1854. Oxford Lent Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
3 11	3 57	4 41	5 25	6 9	6 53	7 37
4 0	4 46	5 30	6 14	6 58	7 42	8 26

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN	
	Barometer reduced to 32°	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Ozone	Highest	Lowest	General Direction.	Horary Velocity	Amount	Duration
	Inches	°	%	0–6	°	°		Miles	Inches	hours
22	29·722	39·2	75·3	5	51·3	42·7	NNW. SW.	10·1	·000	0·0
23	29·639	36·2	67·5	6	52·4	41·7	WSW. S. NW.	12·3	·000	0·0
24	29·673	34·9	72·0	6	51·8	41·6	NNW. SW.	9·5	·000	0·0
25	29·623	34·9	69·9	6	51·9	42·3	SW.	10·5	·000	0·0
26	29·747	37·1	77·2	7	52·0	42·7	SW.	10·6	·000	0·0
27	29·812	36·1	72·1	6	51·9	40·4	NNW. SW.	9·0	·000	0·0
28	30·038	32·2	72·7	7	52·0	42·3	SSE. NW. SSE.	4·1	·000	0·0

* Rain and melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning:—

Barometer (corrected)	29·722	29·639	29·673	29·623	29·747	29·812
Temperature of Air	34·8°	34·6°	34·7°	37·2°	34·3°	34·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	33·8°	33·4°	33·7°	36·2°	33·4°	33·9°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	SSW.	SW.	NNW.	NNE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, MESSRS. AUGUSTUS HARRIS and H. J. BYRON. Every evening at Seven o'clock the performing pyrotechnic feats of the Baker Brothers. Last Three Nights of Miss Helen Faucit's Engagement. On Monday, April 3, and during the week, Shakspeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Charles Dillon; Lady Macbeth, Miss Helen Faucit. Concluding with the Grand Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE LADY FROM THE COUNTRY. After which, at Half-past Seven, Monday, April 3, it is respectfully announced that Shakspeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Charles Dillon; Lady Macbeth, Miss Helen Faucit. Concluding with the Grand Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE LADY FROM THE COUNTRY. Harlequin, Mr. Walter Munro; Clown, Mr. Hughes; Pantaloon, Mr. Vance; Columbine, Miss Rose Leclercq. Every Evening, during the Engagement, Miss Helen Faucit (being her last appearance but two) will appear. On Tuesday, April 4, Shakspeare's Tragedy of KING LEAR. King Lear, Mr. Charles Dillon. On Thursday, April 6 (for the last time this season), Shakspeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Charles Dillon; Lady Macbeth, Miss Helen Faucit. On Friday, April 7, Shakspeare's Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR. Brutus, Mr. Phelps; Cassius, Mr. Walter Montgomery; Mark Antony, Mr. Charles Dillon; Julius Cæsar, Mr. Ryder; Portia, Miss Helen Faucit. On Saturday, April 8, Shakspeare's Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR. Brutus, Mr. Phelps; Cassius, Mr. Walter Montgomery; Julius Cæsar, Mr. Ryder; Portia, Miss Helen Faucit. On Monday, April 10, and during the week, Shakspeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Charles Dillon; Lady Macbeth, Miss Helen Faucit. Concluding with the Grand Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE LADY FROM THE COUNTRY. To conclude with, on Good Friday, Milton's COMUS will be produced, as a mark of great splendour.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern in the New Play, entitled OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, EVERY EVENING at Seven. Mr. Sothern as Mr. Asa Trenchard. On Saturday next, MONDAY, APRIL 3, and seven, THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.—Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Rae, Miss Oliver, Miss Reinhardt, &c. After which, at Half-past Seven, a New Farce, entitled THE WOMAN IN MAUVE, with new and magnificent scenery, appropriate music and dresses. Characters by Mrs. Sara, Miss Fowler, and Mr. Compton.

LYCEUM.—EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 17, will be produced a Drama entitled THE MERCHANT AND THE BROKER with performe the principal characters. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, MR. B. WEBSTER. EVERY EVENING, during the PERIOD OF PARIS FRANCAIS.—On Monday next, THE LOVE CHASE.—Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Paulton, Mr. Toole, Mr. Billington, Miss Woolgar, Miss Emery, Miss Reynolds, Miss Mackay, Miss Bateman. To conclude every Evening with THE BURGLARIOUS, or, a Night in a Police Station. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Seven.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in a New Entertainment, entitled A PECULIAR FAMILY, written by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, and Mr. John Parry's Musical Sketch, entitled THE ANCIENT BRITON. Saturday (in lieu of Monday) at Three, ENGLISH ILLUSTRATION, 19, Regent-street. Open 12 Noon every Tuesday and Thursday at Three.

TUBERTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with a new piece of Character Drawing, entitled "GOING TO CHURCH," EVERY EVENING, at the Hotel Belleveue, and other novelties, at GLOUCESTER, MONDAY, APRIL 3; Hereford, 4; Worcester, 5; Newport, 6; Cardiff, 7; Bristol, 8; Bath, 10; Salisbury, 11.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S-HALL. Morning Performances on SATURDAY, APRIL 8, to commence at Three and finish at Five. The programme will include Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, for pianoforte and violin; Mozart's Quartet in D minor, and the Occasional Sonata, by Handel, for pianoforte and violoncello. Vocalists, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 1s.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S-HALL. BEETHOVEN NIGHT on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 3.—The Programme will include the sitting Quartet in F minor, No. 11; the grand Trio in B flat, op. 97, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; the Sonata in F, for pianoforte and violoncello, op. 5, No. 1; and the Sonata in A flat, for pianoforte and violin, op. 47 (Kreutzer sonata). Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Vocalist, Miss Banks. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes of the Season, 10s. 6d. Now Ready—Vol. 2, Analytical Book, Words, Prices, and Opinions, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wet or Dry, always Charming.—Performances by the Orchestral Band twice daily, and Great Organ Performances by Mr. Lawrence. Picture Galleries. Fine Arts Courts. Shakspeare House.—Diorama of Jerusalem. Handel Festival.—Tenor Prizes (first by official authority).—Chinese Collection.—Saturday, April 1, Performance of the three Adventures of the Original Clarinet, and Promenade, Half-a-Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY.—MESSIAH. RESERVED and GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—ONE SHILLING.

THE MESSIAH.—PASSION WEEK. MONDAY, APRIL 10, at EXETER HALL (First Floor).

THE MESSIAH.—PASSION WEEK. MONDAY, APRIL 10. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves. At 11, EXETER HALL.

THE MESSIAH.—PASSION WEEK. MONDAY, APRIL 10. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves. At 11, EXETER HALL (First Floor).

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. MONDAY NEXT, Mr. Costa.—WEDNESDAY, April 12, Mr. Costa.—GOOD FRIDAY, Passion Week Performance of Handel's MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists—Madame Parepa, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Every description of Sacred Music performed. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. Every Subscriber has a right to a Transferable Ticket. Subscription, £1 1s. per annum, at the Hall; and of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell, Regent-street.

MR. CHARLES JOSEPH, Jonathan, Arabella Goddard, Louisa Pyne, Mr. Parepa, Sainton-Dolby, &c., at Miss HELEN HOGARTH'S (Hon. R. C. Grosvenor) MORNING CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 4, to commence at Half-past Eight precisely. Vocalists—Mdme. Parepa, Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Charles Joseph; Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Helen Hogarth, Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Louis Ries, Herr Henri Ries, Miss Susan Pyne, and Miss Louisa Pyne. Mr. Weiss, Mr. Patey, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Aguilar, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Violin, Herr Joachim. Conductors—Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Edward Russell, Signor Arditi, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Herr Ries, and Mr. Richard Mudie. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s.; Admission, 3s. Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Ross's, No. 26, Gracechurch-street; Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; at the Hall; and of Messrs. Chappell, New Bond-street.

THE GREAT FYCHOW GIANT, whose appearance in Shanghai and Hong-Kong has created such wonder, is expected in England by an early mail from China.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS (Incorporated by Royal Charter). THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN WATER COLOURS IS NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 5A, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk. THOS. ROBERTS, Sec.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The SECOND SPRING EXHIBITION this Season will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, April 8, when a Band will perform from Two till Five o'clock. Admission to the Gardens of the society, prior to 6d. each. The Band will play from half-past Two to half-past Five.

MR. SYDNEY SMITH begs to announce to his friends and pupils that he has removed from 4A, Upper Berners-street, Portland-square.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

AUGUSTIN THIERRY, of 77, Newgate-street, London, and 3, Rue Bonaparte, Paris, Publisher of "The Last Days of the Great Rebellion" sues an INFRINGEMENT of the COPYRIGHT of Mr. ALEXANDER DUMAS'S "Last Days of the Great Rebellion" and obtains an INJUNCTION to restrain the sale of the work now in course of publication in Paris. It is hereby understood that Mr. Lassell has no connection or privity with, or authority to refer to this notice.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION, corner of 5 Swallow-street, Quadrant, Regent-street. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of either sex taught in Twelve Lessons, Private Lessons, Twenty-four Lessons. Separate Classes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Clerks, Merchants, and Professional Men. Separate Classes for Ladies, in which department Mr. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

N.B.—Agent to the West of England Insurance Company.

AMUSEMENTS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.—A Lecture on Electricity, Magnetism, Optics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Chemical Photographic Apparatus, Microscopes, Telescopes, Educational Toys. Illustrated Catalog, post free. Newcastle-street, Strand, 111, Strand, Somerset-house.

SUPERB FLOWER-SEEDS, post-free, at the annexed prices. Collections of 12 Packets, 2s. 6d.; 24 Packets, 5s.; 36 Packets, 7s. 6d. Catalogues, with sample packet, 2d. From W. E. RIBSLEY, Florist, High-street, Bedale, Yorkshire.

THE NEW SHUTTER WARDROBES.—Ladies should see these before deciding. 2, SEDLEY and CO.'S, Patentees of the Equilibrium Chairs and Wardrobes, 2, Upper Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, London, W.

THE Kensington Furniture Gallery, 36, Cockhill-street, Ratcliff, E.

KENSINGTON FURNITURE.—The best articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouse, 46, King William-street, London-bridge. Deane's Catalogue, illustrated with 400 Engravings, and Price List, post-free. Deane and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

GROVER and BAKER'S, 150, Regent-street, London, W.; 59, Cheapside, London, E.C.; and 135, Church-street, Liverpool.—SEWING-MACHINES, with all the latest improvements, are the best and simplest ever offered. For Family Use, with the Under-feed, Reversible Feed, Self-regulating Tension, and Patent Stitch Fastening, which will unsew if required, but cannot ravel, pucker, break, split, soil, or hurt the finest or coarsest fabric, are very easily managed, and are fully guaranteed for seven years. Instruction gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and samples of work gratis and post-free. Grover and Baker, 150, Regent-street, London, W.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES.—Prize Medal 1862.—These machines, made by the original Florence inventors, are the best for all kinds of family sewing, and work the celebrated twisted stitch, which is the strongest, most elastic, and durable. They are easily learned, regularly, and durably, and give no trouble. The stitching (alike on both sides of the material) is formed by a single thread, and is incapable of unravelling.—64, Regent-street, and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

£2000 on ACCIDENT and DEATH for £3 a year. At the ACCIDENT DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY'S Office, 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, London.

JAMES CHILDS, Secretary.

J. W. OLIVE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT DEBENTURES.—RECIFE and SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors are now prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for a limited amount of DEBENTURES bearing interest at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, for the term of five years, payable half-yearly.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 9,

15, Old Jewry Chambers, London, Feb. 28, 1865. By order of the Board, W. R. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

FROM A PICTURE BY J. SANT.

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been re-ENGRAVED, and is NOW ON SALE, PRICE SIXPENCE.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given at once to Newsagents or at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

THE question between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Robert Montagu, in regard to the right of the latter to dispose of certain letters written by the great Duke to Lady Olivia Sparrow, might as well have been kept out of court. Commonsense and good feeling, having been allowed their turn, appear to have dictated a private arrangement of the dispute; and, had they been listened to at first, a rather unpleasant notoriety might have been spared to both parties. Lord R. Montagu had clearly no intention of going beyond his supposed rights, or of annoying anybody. We should be glad to believe, however, that the raising the question will induce some legal authority, who has leisure and literary taste, to take up the subject of the "rights of letters," and, even if legislative action be deemed superfluous, to favour the world with a short treatise, like Lord St. Leonards' "Handy-book," which may serve as a guide to all possessors of manuscript epistles, to booksellers, curators, executors, executors' widows, and the public generally, as to what may, can, or ought to, be done with the letters of the dead. The question is by no means a small one.

Dr. Johnson remarked, "An odd thought strikes me. We shall receive no letters in the grave." This is indisputable; but were it possible for those who have departed to be troubled with the affairs of the world they have left, it is certain that many a ghost would come back and intimate that the contents of ghost's desk and bureau should be committed to the flames. This conviction is so strong with many eminent persons that they wisely take time by the forelock, and burn their letters at once, stipulating also that any friends to whom they write in return shall do the same. It is almost an act of treachery to a friend to intrust a letter, in which he may have spoken as he would have spoken on your hearthstone, to the insecurity of a drawer, the curiosity of domestics, or the chances of your abrupt departure from the world. We know that it is the practice of several of the most distinguished literary men of the day (a class which, being ready at the pen, notorious people's correspondence is snapped at by a certain class of periodicals and gossip-mongers. We can easily imagine the troubled phantom of a man who has had a large correspondence, and has kept it, from motives which his friends have indiscriminately watching his stupid executor as he looks through letters, grins with satisfaction at lighting upon a bit of scandal, and lays it aside to be chuckled over. What a harvest of annoyance that self-regarding ghost perceives to be in store for his friends and acquaintance! what avarge things he feels they will say about him for his negligence, and how he would like to appear suddenly, in some ugly form, to that prying executor and frighten down his knuckle-bones from his pumping, and thus consuming the whole armoury of mischief! But this cannot be, and the ghost's only hope is in Lord Westbury.

Between this practice—which daily becomes more common—and the discovery of letters in letter-company by the new postal system, there will, we suspect, be comparatively few letters for the Dukes of Wellington and Lord Roberts of A.D. 1900 to struggle over. The old art of writing letters is vanishing. You say what you have to say on a post-card or a telegraph. That miserable sum excites, somehow, an effect upon the pen. We heard of a sailor who had written to a shipmate and went to post his letter, but, on the way, remembered that he had to pay, he was, of course, told a penny. He flew into a rage and declared that he was not going to send his friend Jack a letter with only a penny on it: he would sooner tear it up. After some discussion, he was induced to soothe the irritation of the warm-hearted tar by telling him that he might affix a shilling stamp if he liked, and this arrangement was highly approved of by the honest sailor, and the dignity of friendship was felt to be maintained. Now, with unimaginably, have some such an influence at work when we write. At any rate, it is matter of remark when a Queen's head covers more than a four-side note. In the days of high postage what letters we used to compile, rewrite, and crowd in the margins, crossed, from damage by the seal, and even crossed, when the *cacoethes scribendi* made us careless of the duty of avoiding inhumanity! How we went through our friend's letter point by point before reply! How much we were sorry he had been ill, glad that he was better, pleased that he had enjoyed Brighton, agreed with him that the beach-mendicants were a nuisance, rejoiced that his property had got a prize, hoped his gold would be as musical as was expected, deplored the demise of his great-aunt, congratulated him on the legacy, dissented from his views as to Catholic emancipation, compromised with him his views as to the end of the world; and, having treated him with special greetings to all his family, intimated, at a considerable distance from the end of the paper, that it was now time to bring this long letter to a close, but that, if we left much unsaid, we hoped to be told, it was not from want of space, for that we begged him to believe us as sincerely as ever his very faithful, &c.! That is all over, but there are many myriads of such compositions in existence, and some of them have good names at the bottom, and many more at this moment hungering and thirsting to print them, but do not understand the ownership question.

A man of good sense and good feeling can never be at a loss to know what to do with a letter. There are many letters which it would be a wrong thing to destroy. Very old epistles, illustrative of the manners of times gone by, almost become national property. Later letters, in which public subjects are discussed only, have to be more carefully considered. If the writer avows other views than those he set forth in life, we have no right to injure his reputation for consistency, and there are other circumstances which must be weighed. If such writings can, without breach of duty to one who can protect or vindicate himself no longer, be given to the public, there can be no reason for withholding them. All personal and private matters demand, again,

another rule, which no gentleman will break through. But, unhappily, all who obtain letters are not gentlemen. It would therefore be an exceedingly good thing if a code in reference to letters could be devised and adopted, and anyone who should depart from it should be visited with all legal and literary vengeance.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, in good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the Great Park. Princess Louisa took a drive.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. The King of the Belgians arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales accompanied the King from London and returned in the afternoon to Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and the Hon. Florence Seymour, drove out. Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, Lord Alfred Paget, Major Cowell, and Lieutenant Haig, went to London, and were present at the Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, returning to the castle in the evening. The Earl of Clarendon and the Bishop of St. David's arrived at the castle. The Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer and the Earl of Clarendon had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the King of the Belgians.

On Sunday the Queen, the King of the Belgians, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of St. David's officiated. The King of the Belgians, attended by General Count de Moerkerke, drove to Claremont and visited Queen Marie Amélie. The Bishop of St. David's had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the King of the Belgians.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Florence Seymour, drove in the Great Park. Princess Helena rode in the Home Park. Princess Louisa took a drive. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, hunted with the harriers. The Earl of Clarendon and the Bishop of St. David's left the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, left the castle at twenty minutes before twelve for London, for the purpose of holding a Court, an account of which is given below. Her Majesty drove to the station of the Great Western Railway, and proceeded by special train to Paddington. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Augusta Stanley, General Count de Moerkerke, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge. Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, left Windsor by an earlier train for London. The Queen honoured Mr. Frith with a visit, at his studio, to see his picture of the "Marriage of the Prince of Wales." Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, also honoured Mr. Armstead and Mr. Philip with visits, at their studios, to inspect their models for the bas-reliefs to be placed on the Prince Consort's memorial. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, returned to Windsor Castle at a quarter before seven o'clock from London. The King of the Belgians remained at Buckingham Palace. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, honoured the Olympic Theatre with her presence, returning to Windsor Castle at night.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, walked and drove in the castle grounds.

The Queen has been pleased to approve that the address painted in water colours for the Queen's Institute, and presented to her Majesty, should be placed in the Dublin International Exhibition.

Professor Hofmann has, during the week, given two lectures on chemistry before the Queen and the Royal family, at Windsor Castle.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Viscount Torrington and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck have succeeded the Earl of Caithness and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a third Court at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter past one from Windsor Castle.

The Prince of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards and attended by Earl Spencer, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and the Hon. R. Meade, arrived at the palace at three o'clock.

Prince Alfred arrived, attended by Major Cowell.

Her Majesty's body-guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty at the Court, under the command of Major Harmar.

The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Colonel O. P. Bourke.

A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the members of the Royal family, entered the White Drawing-room shortly after three o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Caroline Barrington, Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscountess Chewton, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Viscount Sydney, the Earl of St. Germans, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Spencer, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Bury, Lord Proby; Colonel Sir Thomas Biddulph, K.C.B.; Viscount Torrington; Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B.; General the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Foley, Colonel Hepburn; Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, K.C.B.; Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with train trimmed with crape and jet, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long veil, the cap ornamented with a fringe of diamonds. Her Majesty wore a necklace and brooch of opals and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert order, and the order of Louise of Prussia.

Princess Helena wore a dress of white grenadine over glacé silk, ruches of grenadine, and bows of white satin ribbon: train of rich white rep. Head-dress, snowdrops, feathers, and veil; onyx and gold ornaments; Victoria and Albert order.

Princess Louisa wore a similar dress and similar ornaments.

The following distinguished personages had the honour of receiving invitations to attend the Court:—

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Duchess (Dowager) of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of St. Albans, Viscount Falkland and Lady Diana Beauclerk, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Margaret Scott, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, the Marchioness (Dowager) of Waterford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, Marquis and Marchioness Cholmondeley, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot and Lady Gertrude Talbot, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl of Sandwich and Lady Emily Montagu, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley, the Earl and Countess of Albemarle and Lady Augusta Keppel; Earl Cowper, Countess (Dowager) Cowper, and Lady Florence Cowper; the Earl and Countess of Fife and Lady Anne Duff; the Earl of Sefton, the Countess (Dowager) of Sefton, and Lady Cecilia Molyneux; the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Earl of Rosslyn and Lady Harriet St. Clair, the Earl and Countess of Chichester, the Earl of Lonsdale, Earl and Countess Howe, the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Edward Howard, Lord and Lady John Manners, Viscountess Torrington, Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and the Hon. Miss Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Philpott, Lord and Lady Colville, Lord and Lady Belhaven, Lord and Lady Bagot, Lord Redesdale and the Hon. Miss Mitford, Lord Lyons, Lord and Lady Ebury and the Hon. Miss Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Llanover, Major-General Lord William Paulet, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton and Miss Hamilton, Captain the Hon. F. and Lady Constance Stanley, the Hon. Charles Gore and the Countess of Kerry, Field Marshal the Right Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Blakeney and Miss Blakeney, the Right Hon. R. C. and Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton and Miss Hamilton, the Right Hon. Edward and Mrs. Bouverie and Miss Bouverie, the Right Hon. Frederick and Mrs. Peel, the Right Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, Admiral Sir Francis Austen; Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.; Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., and Lady Seymour and Miss Seymour; General Sir George Bowles, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General and Lady Catherine Buckley and Miss Buckley, Major-General Sabine, Sir Charles and Lady Eastlake, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Hastings Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant and Miss Douglas Pennant, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Blundell, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Welby, Mrs. and Miss Knollys.

Some of the above were prevented, by unavoidable circumstances, from attending the Court.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

By command of the Queen, a Drawingroom was held on Saturday last, at St. James's Palace, by the Princess of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, to be considered as equivalent to presentations made to her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a squadron of Life Guards, arrived at St. James's Palace, from Marlborough House, at two o'clock, and were received by the Mistress of the Robes and the great officers of state of the Queen's household. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lord Alfred Paget, arrived from Buckingham Palace. Prince Alfred arrived, attended by Major Cowell and Lieutenant Haig. The Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present at the Drawingroom. Her Majesty's body-guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Colonel O. P. Bourke.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince and the members of the Royal family, took her station in front of the throne. In attendance upon the Princess were the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Churchill, Viscountess Chewton, the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Lady Sarah Lindsay, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of Caithness, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish, Earl Spencer, Lord Harris, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Alfred Paget, Viscount Bury, Lord Proby, Viscount Castlerosse, the Hon. Robert Meade, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and the two pages of honour in waiting to the Queen.

The Princess of Wales wore a train of violet velvet trimmed with rich white blonde; the petticoat of white satin, trimmed with bouillons of tulle and white satin ribbon. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments, a corsage of diamonds, necklace, and earrings of pearls and diamonds; orders of Victoria and Albert and Donna Isabella of Portugal.

Princess Helena wore a petticoat of tulle over rich white glacé silk, trimmed with bouillons of tulle and white satin ribbons; train of rich white silk, trimmed with tulle and white satin bows. Head-dress, hyacinths, feathers, and veil; diamond and jet ornaments, Victoria and Albert order and order of St. Isabella.

Princess Louisa wore a petticoat of tulle over rich white glacé silk, trimmed with bouillons of tulle and white satin ribbons; train of rich white silk, trimmed with tulle and white satin bows. Head-dress, hyacinths, feathers, and veil; ornaments, diamonds and Victoria and Albert order.

Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a black silk train, trimmed with ruches of silk and tulle, point d'Alençon, and bunches of poppies; a petticoat of black tulle over glacé silk, richly trimmed with point to match. Head-dress, a diadem of diamonds mounted with poppies, feathers, and silver tulle veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of their precedence, several presentations in the Diplomatic Circle took place; Viscount Palmerston and Lady Mary Wood officiated, in the unavoidable absence of Earl and Countess Russell. The Circle Diplomatique was attended by the Turkish Ambassador and Mdme. Musurus, the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi, the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow, the Prussian Ambassador, the French Ambassador and Baroness Baude, the Marquis and Marchioness d'Audigné, the Belgian Minister, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Italian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Honduras Minister, the United States Minister, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, the Spanish Minister and Mdme. Comyn, M. and Mdme. Merry del Val, the Hanseatic Minister, the Mexican Minister, the Persian Chargé d'Affaires, the Danish Chargé d'Affaires, M. C. A. Gosch and Mdme. Gosch, the Hanoverian Chargé d'Affaires and Baroness Blome, the Haytian Chargé d'Affaires, Lady Mary Wood, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H.

The following were among the more noticeable presentations in the general circle, which was well attended:—

The Duchess of Cleveland, by the Duchess of Roxburghe; the Countess of Coventry, on her marriage, by Lady Maria Ponsonby; the Countess of Mexborough, by Lady Sarah Lindsay; Viscountess Strangford, by the Marchioness of Clanricarde; Lady Susan Milbank, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Carmarthen; Lady Barbara Chetwynd Stapylton, on her marriage, by Lady Cecilia Brinckman; Mrs. Crichton Stuart, on her marriage, by the Marchioness (Dowager) of Waterford; Mrs. George Grant Gordon, on her marriage, by Lady Francis Gordon; Mrs. A. L. Ricardo, on her marriage, by Lady Catharine Ricardo; Mrs. Sieveking, by the Marchioness of Carmarthen.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians, attended by Count de Moerkerke, arrived at Dover, at seven o'clock on Thursday evening week, in the Belgique. The King was met, upon landing, by M. Van de Weyer, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Torrington, Colonel Pettit, and Mr. Latham. A Royal salute was fired from the castle battery. A guard of honour of the 37th Regiment lined the pier and the approach to the Lord Warden Hotel, where his Majesty passed the night. The King was loudly cheered by a large assemblage of spectators. His Majesty left Dover in a special train at ten o'clock the next morning. The King was conducted to the station by the Hon. James Byng, Mr. Teulon, and Mr. J. P. Knight, representing the South-Eastern Railway Company. The 60th Rifles, in garrison at Dover, furnished a guard of honour, by whom arms were presented on the appearance of his Majesty, the band playing the English National Anthem. Upon the departure of the King a Royal salute was fired from the heights, and the venerable Monarch graciously acknowledged the greetings of the numerous assemblage of spectators. The train, which was in the charge of Mr. J. P. Knight, arrived at London Bridge at twelve o'clock, and passed on to the junction at Waterloo. At this station the King was received by the Prince of Wales and by Major-General the Hon. Sir E. Cust. The Prince accompanied his Majesty to Windsor. The charge of the train was, at Waterloo station, undertaken by Mr. Goodson, the traffic superintendent, and Mr. Williams, general superintendent, of the South-Western Railway. The King was met at the Windsor station by Prince Alfred and Princess Helena. His Majesty proceeded at once to the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

On Thursday week the Prince hunted with his harriers near Windsor. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the French Ambassador at Albert-gate.

Yesterday week the Prince attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, honoured Mr. Window, of Baker-street, with sittings for their portraits. The Princes afterwards visited Mr. Theed's studio and Mr. Barraud's picture of "Hyde Park in 1864." The Princess held a Drawingroom on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace, an account of which is given above.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. C. Packe, the Rev. F. Tarver, and the Lord Bishop of Ely officiated.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, hunted with his harriers near Staines. His Royal Highness arrived at Staines junction at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and was met at the station by Prince Alfred. The Princes rode through the village of Laleham to Littleton, the seat of Lieutenant-General T. Wood, where they were received by the General and Mrs. Wood. Their Royal Highnesses shortly after, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Wood, rode to the "meet." The Princes had a good day's sport. The Prince of Wales returned to London by the eleven minutes past five train from Reading. Prince Alfred returned to Windsor Castle. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, held at Marlborough House. There were present at the Council Lord Portman, Sir Wm. Dunbar, Sir Wm. John Alexander, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Lieutenant-General Knollys. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as Clerk of the Council. The Prince afterwards attended the Queen's Court at Buckingham Palace. In the evening his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Alfred, honoured the Princess's Theatre with his presence.

On Wednesday the Prince visited the King of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace. The Princess, attended by Countess De Grey, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses had a dinner-party. The company included Prince Alfred, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon, Lord Llanover, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. and Mrs. Byng, Sir Edmund and Lady Head, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Major Cowell, Lieutenant Haig, the Rev. C. T. Tarver, Dr. Bernhardt, and Mr. Holzmann. After dinner Mr. Thomas Gryffudd performed a selection of music on the Welsh triple-stringed harp.

Mr. Shepard has had the honour of submitting his new rifle to the Prince.

Countess De Grey has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Bruce as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Mary, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess of Dornberg, and a distinguished circle at dinner, yesterday evening week, at Gloucester House, Piccadilly.

His Excellency the French Ambassador gave his first ball for the season, on Thursday week, at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, and was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess of Dornberg, Prince Tour and Taxis, Prince Furstenburg, the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, and a numerous circle of the élite of society. Dancing commenced at eleven o'clock. His Excellency the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne was the partner of the Princess of Wales; the Duke of Cambridge took the hand of the Hon. Miss Jocelyn; Princess Mary was the partner of Baron de Baude; and the Prince of Wales took the hand of Baroness de Baude.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi entertained a distinguished party at dinner, on Monday evening, at Chandos House. Later in the evening the Countess had an assembly.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff received a select party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at the Prussian Embassy, on Carlton House-terrace.

The Duchess of Somerset gave the last of the series of early dancing parties, on Wednesday, at the residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, in Whitehall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury gave a dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Arlington-street.

Viscountess Palmerston had a reception, on Saturday evening last, at Cambridge House. The reunion was attended by nearly 400 members of the diplomatic body and of the aristocracy.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Major George Longley, R.E., second son of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mrs. Dawson, widow of the late Rev. Jonathan Dawson, of Leamington, and daughter of the Rev. G. Pearce, Vicar of Martham, Norfolk.

A marriage is arranged between Lady Anna Melville and Mr. Stirling, M.P.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Ely purposes holding his next ordination in Ely Cathedral on Trinity Sunday, June 11.

The Earl of Durham is about to erect a church for the benefit of the pitmen of his Lordship's collieries; and it is stated that Mr. Bass, M.P., will erect a church at Burton-on-Trent, and another at Range Moor.

Saul Church, Gloucestershire, was consecrated on Tuesday week, after an expenditure of £1000 on its reconstruction, with the exception of the tower, south wall, and nave roof.

A new church recently built at Reddish, near Stockport, at a cost of about £2000, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester on Thursday week. The site of the church was given by the Messrs. Greig, who also subscribed to the funds.

The Church of St. Stephen, in the parish of St. Giles, Reading, was consecrated, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Oxford. This is the second church which the energetic Vicar, the Rev. T. V. Fosbery, has carried to completion within a short time. The new church, which cost a little over £2000, is at the extreme north-east corner of the town.

The following is the list of preachers at the special services in St. Paul's for the month of April until Easter Sunday, when the Sunday-evening services will close:—April 2, the Rev. Charles Merivale, Chaplain to the House of Commons; April 9, Rev. A. B. Suter, Incumbent of All Saints', Spitalfields; April 16, Easter Sunday, Rev. W. Selwyn, Margaret Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

In a convocation held at Oxford, yesterday week, the new examination statutes received the final approval of the House. In the same convocation the Vice-Chancellor was authorised to apply to Parliament for an Act enabling the University to vary and regulate by statute from time to time the application of the funds held under the will of Mr. Viner, notwithstanding the directions of the will, in such manner as may appear best calculated to promote the teaching and study of law in the University, provided that part of the income of such funds be always applied to the teaching of law, and the residue to the encouraging of the study of law by means of a scholarship or scholarships; and that the founder's name be retained in connection with his foundation.

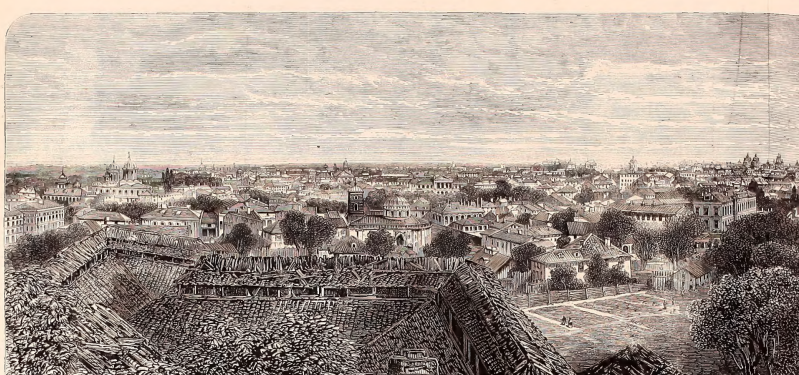
A testimonial consisting of a pocket communion service and a purse containing one hundred guineas has been presented to the Rev. Henry Poole Marriott, B.A., by the congregation of St. Thomas's Church, Bendleton, near Manchester, on his resigning the curacy of that district. The children and others connected with the Sunday schools of that church have also presented him with a handsome timepiece.——The Rev. A. D'Arblay Burney, on his resigning the curacy of Walmersley, has received a handsome communion service from the teachers and scholars of Christ Church schools.

A public meeting was held in Huddersfield, on Thursday week, in behalf of the Church Extension Fund for that deanery. The Bishop of Ripon presided, and, in the course of his opening address, stated the following facts:—We have in Huddersfield a population of 58,215, eleven districts, twenty-two clergymen, and church accommodation for 11,454; Aldmonbury, 30,440 population, seven districts, nine clergymen, and 6358 church accommodation; Kirburton, 15,728 population, two districts, four clergymen, and 3000 church accommodation; Kirkheaton, 13,423 population, two districts, four clergymen, and only 1280 church accommodation. The grand total is 117,806 population, twenty-two districts, thirty-nine clergymen, and 22,092 church accommodation. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. Canon Holmes, R. Collins, and Lewis Jones; Messrs. C. Brook, G. Armitage, and J. Kaye. Resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a society with the object of promoting a large scheme of church extension. The following subscriptions were announced at the close of the meeting:—Mr. C. Brook, jun., £2000; Mr. J. Hirst, £1000; M. G. Armitage, £500; Mr. J. Kaye, £500; Mr. J. Haigh, Mayor of Scarborough, £500; Mr. J. W. Crosland, £500; Lieutenant-Colonel Crosland, £300; Mr. J. C. Laycock, £250; Mr. J. Hinchliffe, £100; Rev. C. Alderson, £100; Mr. F. R. Jones, sen., £200; Mr. T. Brook, £150; Bishop of Ripon, £50; Mr. H. Barker, £50; Mr. J. P. Dowse, £50: total, £6050.——At an earlier period of the day his Lordship delivered an address to between 500 and 600 of the workpeople of Messrs. Starkey, of Longroyd Bridge, in a new school which has been erected by the firm for the use of the workpeople and their children.

The newly-erected church in Down-street, Piccadilly, for the accommodation of the neighbourhood of Mayfair, was consecrated, on Monday, by the Bishop of London. An ecclesiastical district has been assigned to Christ Church out of St. George's, Hanover-square, and the Rev. William Cardwell, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, formerly Vicar of Budbrook, Warwickshire, has been appointed Incumbent of the district. The portion of the building complete, which is in the French decorative Gothic style of architecture, has been erected by Mr. Fish, of Pimlico, from the designs of Messrs. Francis, at a cost of about £4500, which sum, with the exception of £500, has been already raised. There is now accommodation for 400 persons, which will be increased to about double that number upon the completion of the church, the total cost of which will be about £11,000.

A public meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on Tuesday, in aid of Church missionary exertions in Ireland. The Bishop of Kilmore moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting, acknowledging with gratitude the blessings of the great Scriptural truths set forth again at the Reformation, recognised the duty of extending the Gospel to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and cordially supported the Society for Irish Church Missions as a valuable agency for that purpose. The motion was seconded by the Earl of Harrowby, and carried unanimously; and on the motion of Mr. R. N. Fowler, the banker, seconded by the Rev. Alexander Dallas, it was resolved to form an auxiliary branch in London of the parent society, with the Lord Mayor at its head. A subscription in aid of the funds of the society was made at the close of the meeting, the sum collected being £117, of which the Lord Mayor subscribed 20 guineas.

BUCHAREST, IN WALLACHIA, THE S



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BUCHAREST, THE SCENE OF THE LATE DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

The city of Bucharest, the capital of the United Danubian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, has just been visited by a great misfortune. The Dambowitza, a rivulet so unimportant in size that it can easily be forded in summer at almost any part, has been swollen by the enormous masses of snow which fell in February to such incredible proportions that the city now appears situated, not upon the banks lost in the centre of a mighty stream like the Danube itself. Nearly one half of the straggling extent of Bucharest is submerged, and the houses seem ranged less in streets than upon the borders of canals. Many of these houses continue to fall, as the waves wash huge bergs of ice and half-melted snow against the yielding walls. The disaster has chiefly overtaken the poorer class of the population, whose wretched huts border the banks of the river and constitute the low-lying quarters of the town, while the palaces and massive houses of the wealthy in the upper districts are comparatively safe. All the bridges are submerged, and intercourse with the sufferers (who have taken refuge in the upper stories of their houses, or, where these do not exist, have fled to the roofs) is only possible by means of boats and rafts. It is to be regretted that no precautions were taken by the Government to avert this misfortune. The unusual quantities of snow which fell last month rendered inundation certain, provided, as actually happened, the snow was succeeded by rapid thaw, with warm showers of rain. Nevertheless, when the first flood took place, upon the evening of the 15th, there was not a single boat or even a raft in readiness; but these means of escape had first to be hurriedly fetched from the dykes at Mogwrelli and Magoschoi. On the other hand, it seems that after the disaster every possible means were taken by the Government, the military, and the whole population to render assistance. Prince Couza, with an Aide-de-Camp, rode in person through the streets, to see where help was most required. M. Mauglionne, the Prefect of Police, has exhibited an indefatigable activity in organising measures for the rescue of the sufferers. The troops, especially the artillery and engineers, are employed upon rafts roughly put together, under the orders of their officers, in saving lives and property, and also in bringing provisions to those who cannot or will not leave their homes. Bread, meat, wine, and spirits are readily and voluntarily furnished by the wealthier inhabitants of the upper districts, and the unfortunate people who have been dislodged are received into the houses and palaces of the richer classes. Men of all classes and parties vie in the benevolent task of assisting their fellows. This is the only relief in the gloomy picture which presents itself to the observer who stands upon the brink of the torrent and sees ruins of houses, furniture, property, the corpses of men, and the dead bodies of animals borne rapidly past him by the flood.

We publish on this occasion a View of the city of Bucharest in its ordinary aspect and a few illustrations of the costumes of different classes of the population. They are engraved from photographs by M. Szathmari, of that city, for which we are indebted to an English resident, Dr. Mawer.

Bucharest itself—which name, in the Roumun language, means the City of Joy—is situated about forty miles from the banks of the Danube. It is built in a hollow, surrounded on every side by hills, and has at a distance a very pretty appearance, the houses being nearly all detached and having large courts and gardens belonging to them. The visitor must descend before he can realise the wretched state of the ill-paved streets, the dust, and the noxious odours but too often prevalent in an Eastern city. The public gardens, of which there are two, are exceedingly pretty, tastefully laid out, and well kept. The Chaussée garden, which is about half a mile beyond the barrier, is the public drive and promenade of the aristocracy, and on a summer's evening there are few capitals which can vie with this in the elegance of the equipages and the dress of the ladies: indeed, their dress rather exceeds what good taste would warrant. The Wallachians, as a nation, are quick, lively, and joyous. They are well educated, and, generally, good linguists, speaking French, German, and Greek with equal facility; but French is the language of the Court and upper classes. The Roumun or native language very much resembles the Italian, and evidently has the same Latin origin. The Wallachians claim to be an ancient Dacian colony of Rome. Their religion is the Greek faith, and there are said to be in Bucharest alone 363 churches. One of the greatest attractions is a pretty opera-house, and a tolerable troupe of Italian singers during the winter months; there is also a Wallachian and German theatre. The climate is in winter very severe, and there is often three months' continuous sledging; but the summer is warm, marking 85 deg. in the shade; this heat is compensated for by the quantity of fine melons and delicious grapes, which are to be had at a very moderate price. It is contemplated to introduce railways, English machinery, and many other improvements into the country; so that we may hope the day is not far distant when the streets will be tolerable for pedestrians, and the daily wants of a city numbering more than 150,000 inhabitants more quickly and easily supplied. The chief public buildings of Bucharest are—the palace of the ruler, Prince Couza, which is situated, with the metropolitan church, in a spacious square in the centre of the town—the "Fire Tower," which commands a view of the whole city, and where a watchman is continually stationed to give warning of the outbreak of any conflagra-

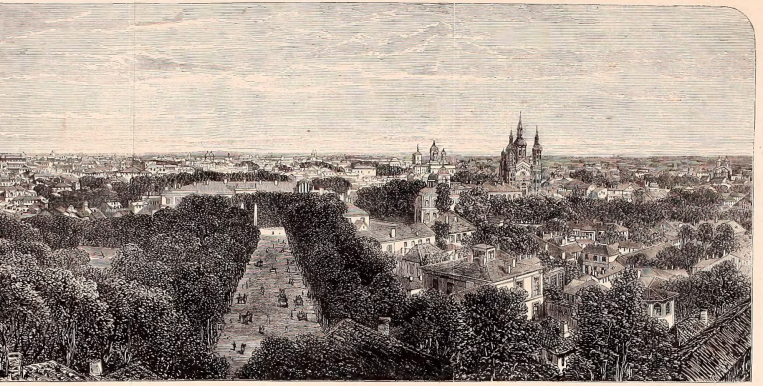


VINEGAR-SELLER.



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The disagreement between the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society and the Sculptors' Institute, to which we adverted last year, and which is understood to have caused some discords within those bodies respectively, will, we trust, no longer subsist. The subject of dispute was, it will be remembered, a condition attached to the exhibition of sculpture and competition for the prize purchase or purchases at the Horticultural Society's Gardens. The condition seemed to intimate an intention on the part of the council to take the reproduction of a model that might be purchased out of the hands of the sculptor of that model. If such was the intention, it was considered by the Sculptors' Institute to indicate a trading and unfair spirit, and, if acted upon, that it would be probably injurious to the reputation as well as the pecuniary interests of the contributors. In the announcement of the arrangements, according to which the Council of the Horticultural Society will receive sculpture (on or before the 15th day of April) for the exhibition of the approaching season, it must be admitted that there appears a desire to conciliate the sculptors and make all reasonable concessions. A portion of the invitation runs thus:—"Out of the exhibition of 1865 the council will make purchases to the value of £500, provided that new and original works of sufficient merit are exhibited under the conditions hereafter stated. As a general rule, it is desirable that all works should be finished works in plaster. But works in marble, bronze, terra-cotta, and other materials than bronze may be sent; the price of a separate plaster copy must be stated. The society especially desires that all works sent in should be distinctly labelled with the name of the subject and the artist's name and address, together with the price at which copies may be sold to the public in marble, bronze, terra-cotta, and plaster. When a plaster model is purchased by the council, they desire to be informed at what price the artist will supply another copy in marble, or bronze, or terra-cotta, or any other material. The copyright of making and disposing of other copies in marble, bronze, terra-cotta, &c., will remain with the artist. Artists of all nations are invited to send works." We hope to find this prospectus will prove satisfactory to sculptors. On comparing the facilities for the exhibition of sculpture at the Royal Academy with those presented by the terraces, glazed arches, and arcades of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, it seems very much to be deplored that the advantages offered by the latter should be neglected through any misunderstanding. Moreover, the desire of the council to diffuse and popularise the works they might purchase is creditable in itself, though the means of doing so at first proposed may have been ill-advised. Surely no better opportunity is likely to present itself for illustrating a most legitimate and delightfully tasteful employment of sculpture, its combination with the architecture and lovely natural products of the conservatory, the terraces, and parterres of the "dressed" or geometrical garden. But the scheme of an exhibition of sculpture at the South Kensington Horticultural Gardens is a legacy of the late Prince Consort, and the Queen has testified her interest in the gardens generally by commanding them to be opened free to all on the Prince's birthday. It is not likely, therefore, that the scheme will be suffered to become abortive.

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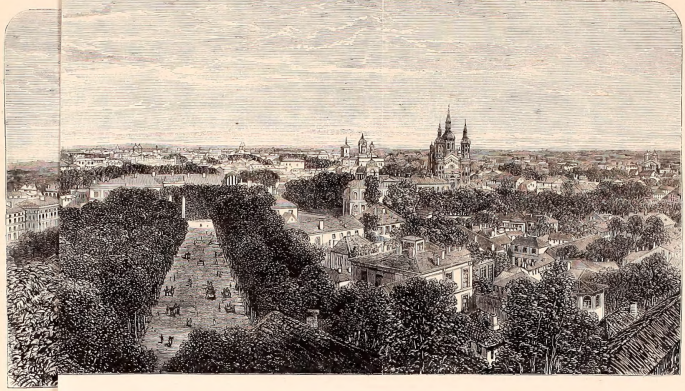


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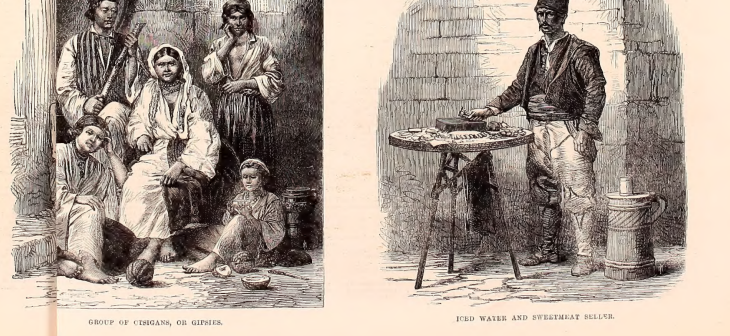
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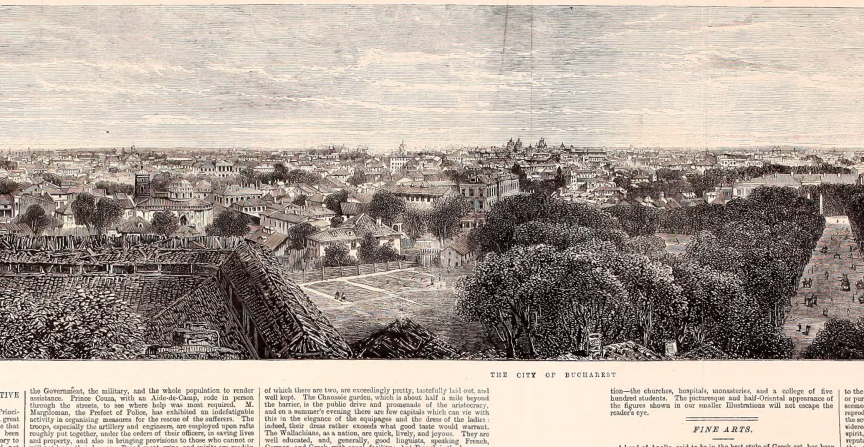
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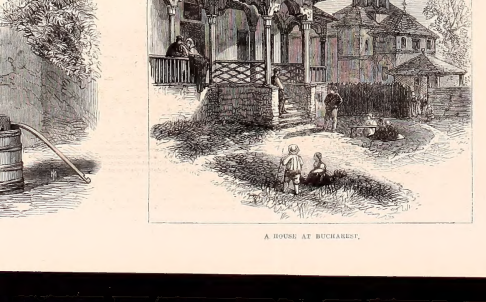
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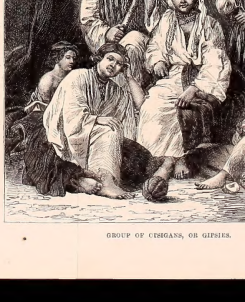
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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Almost at the moment at which some remarks were penned for publication in this column last week purporting to exhibit Sir Henry Willoughby, member for the borough of Evesham, in a new and unwonted vein, that gentleman had ceased to live. Holding a peculiar position in the house—that of a really well-informed guardian of the public purse—and being completely versed in all the details of finance, his death will be a loss which it will not be easy to repair. There was a directness and simplicity in his action as a member of Parliament, and a knowledge of the subjects of which he treated, which gained for him a sober and respectful attention; and assuredly if anyone ever was entitled to the designation of an independent member it was he. Although no notice was publicly taken of his decease on the evening after it occurred, yet, by a tacit, universal assent, the particular seat which by prescriptive courtesy he always occupied was not taken by any other member; once and again, when anyone unthinkingly approached it, a sudden recollection caused him to check himself, and it was left altogether vacant.

Both Houses have now thoroughly relapsed into their normal characters. The Lords register the little that there is to register, and adjourn in ample time to afford the most elaborate preparation for dinner; and the Commons resume their old fitful habits, and dabble with business in the intervals of their clubbism, which is now in full play. Probably since the time of Wolfe the city of Quebec has not been so familiar in the mouths of Parliament men as it has been of late. Three several debates on the question of the defences of Canada, apropos of the funny little vote of £50,000 to render Quebec a place sufficiently dignified for a small British force to surrender to 200,000 Yankees, have followed each other with intervals of a day or two; and it will not be Lord Elcho's fault if there be not a fourth next week. The one with which we have now to do was initiated by Mr. Bentinck, who, unconsciously and perhaps unwillingly, was the instrument of eliciting still more emphatically than ever the doctrine that England is no longer in a position to enter into a war with any nation stronger than Brazil, Greece, or Hayti. The House of Commons has again rung with this singular manifesto; and Mr. Lowe's notions of the power of this country have once more been illustrated by the most energetic eloquence, rising to unwonted declamation, which burst out of a mass of satire and irony, mingled with that sort of logical argument by which a great master of this kind of ratiocination was able to prove to demonstration that no such person as Napoleon Bonaparte ever existed. Again, after a long struggle with himself, the signs of which were palpable all the evening, Mr. Bright was at length obliged to give way to the triumph which was kindling within him, when he found that his principles and ideas on this question were openly avowed by many and tacitly adopted by the great majority. So far as England is concerned, that millennial period would seem, in the opinion of most of the members of the House of Commons, to be nigh, when swords are to be turned, not into reaping-hooks, but into spindles, shuttles, and cranks, and when the conventional British lion is really to lie down with any lamb which he may find uneaten by a population which, tremendously strong to work, has no faculty for fighting. The surprise of Mr. Bentinck when he found that he was the author of a motion which was used actually to indorse such sentiments was most amusing; and his start which followed Mr. Bright's chuckling announcement that they would be in the same lobby together was dramatic. In vain did Mr. Bentinck try to flounder out of the trap into which he had fallen; in vain did he endeavour to withdraw his motion; his betrayers had him in their toils, and it was only by a mighty physical effort—that is, by walking out of the house and not voting at all—that he extricated himself from a situation in which he began to look a trifle ludicrous. This time Mr. Disraeli did not receive the enforced commendations of Mr. Bright; for, though he, too, yielded to the prevailing influence and declined to dare all for England, and agreed that Canada could not be defended—in Canada—he took the plucky line and spoke brave words, quite enough to bring out a declaration of renewed want of confidence by the member for Birmingham. In this debate there was a Parliamentary resurrection. Six or seven years ago a certain Viscount Bury was one of the most rising debaters in the house, and used to bring forward embarrassing motions, argue them fluently and with point, and carry them to divisions. When the present Government came into office, instead of becoming at least an Under Secretary, he was splendidly entombed in blue and gold in an office in the Royal household, and since then has scarcely, if at all, opened his mouth until the other night, when he made a speech in which his personal experiences as a military man in Canada were developed, but which showed how much disuse had marred his powers of debate.

There seemed to be some doubt in Mr. Villiers's mind on Monday night, when he was bringing forward the second reading of the Union Chargeability Bill, whether he was not leading a Parliamentary forlorn hope. The country members mustered so strongly and looked so ominous that he was justified in any fear he might have experienced of a defeat. As it turned out, any apprehension he might have felt was groundless, for amongst the squirearchy there were a number of members who played just the part which Lord Stanley did at the Battle of Bosworth Field—siding at critical moments of the debate, and still more efficiently in the division, with the Ministerial project. These defections were palpably annoying to some of the ruling spirits of boards of guardians, and such quiet respectabilities as Sir John Trollope and Sir William Miles really got into such passions as they may be supposed to give way to when a medical officer of a union asks for an increase of £10 a year to his salary—one of the highest crimes and misdemeanours known to poor-law administration. On this occasion, as on a subsequent one on the next night, when Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Roebuck got to loggerheads, and bounced about in defiance of all order and regularity, the Speaker seemed to have taken occasion to vindicate his position and authority, which had been seriously assailed and impugned—of course, by Mr. Hennessy, at one of those late moments of the sittings of the House when he is most mischievous, not to say elvish. If, as it appears, the Speaker has come to a determination to stand upon his dignity, and to rely less on his good-nature and forbearance than he has been accustomed to do, the right hon. gentleman may be congratulated. It was time.

Another phase of Mr. Gladstone's scheme of political ambition has been developed. He has declared himself against the Established Church in Ireland as an institution—in the abstract. If that carefully measured and modulated speech which he delivered on Mr. Dillwyn's motion means anything, it means that, in that fulness of time when the Palmerston drag is no longer put upon the Gladstone coach, he will drive straight over the Irish Church. A more decided invitation to the people of this country to get rid of any tender leaning or prejudice in favour of that establishment which may at present impede the free action of Government towards it could not have been invented. Emphatic was the declaration that the policy towards the Irish Church was a policy not of the present, but of the future—a future more or less proximate, and of which Gladstone is to be the arbiter. Speaking, as he did, in the presence of the Primate of All Ireland (the Archbishop of Armagh was sitting under the gallery), nothing could be more distinct than his warning to that Prelate to set his house in order. The cheers of the Liberals on the seats below one gangway, and of the Irish members on those below the other, must have helped to drive Mr. Whiteside into that frenzy to which, after an ineffectual struggle with it, he gave way, and which caused him to deliver a speech accompanied by such physical demonstration that he seemed to be striving to free himself from one of those "tomfool's knots" into which the Davenport Brothers decline to be tied. The sense of the House that the question is practically settled may be gathered from an exclamation which was made when it was proposed to adjourn the debate to the 2nd of May, to the effect that the 2nd of September would be a more appropriate day.

Anyone who is accustomed to examine the notice-papers of the House of Commons must be convinced of the tendency to over-legislate for Ireland. It seems to be a belief that the minutest concern of life in that country should be regulated by Act of Parliament. Not long ago there was actually a notice for leave to bring in a bill "to discourage the growth of certain weeds in Ireland." What became of it no one knows. Well, on Wednesday there was as solemn and serious a debate as one could be, in which Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Scully took active parts, on a bill the object of which is to protect the three million of sheep which pasture in Ireland against the million and a half of dogs that run half wild, and yelp, and madden through the land. To be sure, there seems to be some justification for the measure when it is gravely asserted that a county in Ireland was about to be brought under a rigid penal enactment, on the supposition that what was in reality only the ravages and depredation of the dogs was an organised system of agrarian outrage. Any way, judging from the tone of the debate alluded to, there seems to be a determination to let loose the Irish constabulary on the Irish dogs, if that splendid force can find time for such an undignified crusade.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund (£175,650) Bill, the Game Licenses (Ireland) Bill, the Industrial Exhibitions Bill, the Dublin International Exhibition (1865) Bill, and the British Kaffraria Bill.

The Westminster Improvements Bill and the Waterford and Passage Railway and Ferry Bill were read a second time.

The Wexford Harbour Embankment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of Westmeath called attention to the case of a girl named Catherine Gauchran, who, he said, had been beaten by her friends because she refused to renounce Protestantism. He moved for papers on the subject. The motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Naval Defence Bill—a measure providing for the formation in the colonies of a force somewhat resembling our Royal Naval Reserve—was read a second time.

The Private Bill Costs Bill passed through Committee.

The Affirmation (Scotland) Bill and the Perth Provisional Order Confirmation Bill were read a third time and passed.

On the report of amendments to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Earl of Longford moved the re-insertion of a clause which had been struck out by the Select Committee to whom the bill had been referred, on the ground that the bill as it stood would be prejudicial to the interests of small Irish railways; but upon a division the motion was negatived by 21 to 18, and the report was received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Hastings and St. Leonards Gas Bill, the Oswestry Local Board Bill, the Ross Improvement Bill, and the Shrewsbury and North Wales Railway Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Lyme Regis Junction Railway Bill was withdrawn.

An animated discussion arose on the report of Supply in consequence of Lord Elcho's endeavouring to get a time fixed for bringing on a discussion on the feeling of the Canadian Parliament on the subject of the defence of the colony, in which Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Hennessy, Lord Palmerston, and the Speaker took part, the point involved being one of order and regularity of proceeding. Ultimately the resolution was agreed to.

Another discussion arose on the Mutiny Bill, originated by Lord Hotham, in reference to courts-martial; but eventually the bill passed through Committee.

The Marine Mutiny Bill also passed through Committee.

The Isle of Man Disafforestation (Compensation) Bill was read a second time.

The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill passed through Committee.

The Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund (£15,000,000) Bill was read a second time.

Leave was given to Mr. Blake to introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to grand juries in Ireland.

Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty's Postmaster-General to acquire a site for the extension of the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, in the city of London.

THE UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

Mr. Villiers moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to make the poor rates on all parishes in a union uniform. The measure was in the direction of recent legislation. The approved scheme of the new poor law was to have a larger area than the parish as a basis for the management of the poor. The evils of the parochial system were manifold, and required amendment. At some length he sketched the course of legislation in reference to the law of settlement and union rating, and stated the result of all inquiry into the matter. That result was wholly in favour of extending the area of rating. He believed this bill would be a benefit to the poor and put the parochial system into a more healthy state. It did not propose to reduce the rates, but to change a system which must be changed. He condemned a proposition which had been made by Sir R. Knightley in a circular sent to guardians of the poor that £2,000,000 should be voted out of the Consolidated Fund to relieve close parishes. He knew it was said that this measure was intended to benefit the towns at the expense of the rural districts. He denied that. The object was to benefit the poor and change a bad system. He concluded by urging the House to discuss the bill as one of great importance.

Sir R. Knightley moved that, "Considering the little knowledge this House possesses as to the practical working of the Irremovable Poor Act of 1861, it is inexpedient, without further information, to legislate on the subject of union rating during the present Session." He opposed the bill because it mulcted the proprietors in thinly-populated parishes for the benefit of distant parishes. What they heard about labourers walking a long way to their work was all twaddle. The money of the men was spent in the parish where they resided, and there they ought to be supported should they become paupers. The bill would also injure the labourer himself, and he believed its effect would be to fill workhouses and gaols, to increase poor rates, and diminish the few remaining comforts of the people.

Mr. J. B. Stanhope urged further inquiry before proceeding with the bill. Its effect would be to change the condition of the poor and to redistribute the charge upon land. Neither would be done satisfactorily, and he should support the amendment.

Sir E. Dering contended the House should have more information before it read the bill a second time. He believed some of its provisions were of a very doubtful character.

Mr. Staniland supported the bill as an extension of the Act of 1861. He believed it would do much good.

Mr. Bentinck opposed it as being too favourable for towns.

Mr. Hodgkinson believed the measure to be absolutely necessary to remedy the injustice of the present system.

Sir W. Jolliffe approved of the principle of the bill, and therefore should not vote for the amendment. The present system encouraged the unskilled, the idle, and the drunken labourer. This would be changed by the bill, and it would distribute more justly the burdens borne by the country for the maintenance of the poor.

Lord Henley supported the bill as a most necessary extension of the Act of 1861. He believed the bill would be of great benefit to the agricultural parishes.

Mr. Scourfield did not wholly approve of the bill. He would not vote against the second reading directly, but he was inclined to support the amendment.

Mr. Tollemache, though it would bring him into great unpopularity in the district which he represented, should support the bill.

Mr. Scully and Mr. Pugh supported the bill.

Mr. Floyer believed it would diminish the local and personal supervision by the guardians. He thought more consideration was required before passing the bill.

Mr. Thompson also urged the postponement of the measure.

Mr. Bernard strongly supported the bill, as calculated to confer great benefits on the poor.

Sir J. Trollope, Mr. Adderley, and Sir W. Miles opposed the bill; which was supported by Mr. Neate, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Walter.

After a few words from Mr. Sclater-Booth and Sir R. Clifton, Mr. Henley strongly opposed the bill, as did Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Ferrand.

The adjournment of the debate was moved and negatived, and the bill was read a second time by 203 votes to 131.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was read a first time.

The Colonial Naval Defence Bill passed through Committee.

The Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Act (1848) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed; as also were the Liverpool United Gas Bill, the Great Southern and Western Railway Bill, the Kington and Eardisley Railway Bill, and the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway Bill.

Some returns were, on the motion of the Earl of Donoughmore, ordered relating to the status and promotion of officers in the Indian Army.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

On the motion of Mr. Hennessy, leave was given to introduce a bill to repeal the Act of the 6th of Anne, chap. 11 (Irish Act).

The Married Woman's Property (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bill was considered as amended.

The Marine Mutiny Bill and the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill were read a third time and passed.

The East India (Governor-General's Powers, &c.) Bill, the East India High Courts Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£1,500,000) Bill passed through Committee.

After some "personal explanations," in which Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Roebuck were concerned, Mr. Darby Griffith moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether any legal enactment or the interests of the public service required that the office of Postmaster-General should be exclusively held by a peer. The motion was opposed by Mr. F. Peel; and, without further discussion, was withdrawn.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. Dillwyn then moved his resolution affirming that the position of the Irish Church Establishment is unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of her Majesty's Government.

The O'Donoghue seconded the resolution.

It was opposed by Sir G. Grey, who said that the Government were not prepared to submit to Parliament a measure for carrying out what was the real object of the members for Swansea and Tralee—the entire abolition of the Irish Establishment. In the abstract, a national church which represented only a minority of the people was indefensible; but the Irish Church was an institution resting on the unbroken prescription of centuries, and its dismemberment would entail upon the country "all the horrors of a revolution."

Mr. Hardy having spoken against the motion,

Mr. Gladstone entered into the whole question of the Irish Church. He admitted the first of Mr. Dillwyn's propositions—that the state of the Irish Establishment is unsatisfactory; but, having regard to the difficulties which stand in the way of the removal of the anomalies, which he could not help recognising, he was not prepared to give his assent to the declaration that the question calls for the early attention of the Government.

Mr. Whiteside denied that the Roman Catholics of Ireland had any just reason to complain of the Established Church in that country; because, although it enjoyed all the endowments, they had £30,000 a year for the College of Maynooth, £240,000 for secular education, in addition to chaplains of their own faith in the Army and Navy, in workhouses, gaols, and reformatories. The Protestants of Ireland supported the Crown and the power of England, and the day that witnessed the overthrow of their Church Establishment would also witness the dissolution of the union between the two countries.

After some observations from Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, and Sir F. Heygate,

Mr. Göschen moved the adjournment of the debate, which, on a division, was carried in the affirmative by 221 to 106.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Small Benefices (Ireland) Act, 1860, Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Consolidated Fund, £15,000,000, Bill.

The Married Women's Property (Ireland) Bill, as amended, was considered.

The Lords' amendments in the Affirmations (Scotland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Sheep and Cattle Bill, the object of which is to assimilate the law relating to the protection of animals against the attacks of dogs in England to that of Ireland and Scotland, was, after considerable discussion, read a second time.

Chemists and Druggists Bill.—Sir F. Kelly moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to provide against the danger of unqualified persons adopting the trade of chemists and druggists. It was proposed that persons undertaking to dispense medicines and make up prescriptions should be subjected to an examination, and on a certificate of fitness be registered by the Pharmaceutical Society, the examination to be conducted by that society.—Sir J. Shelley, who had a bill with a like title on the paper for second reading, which, besides establishing a council of chemists to appoint examiners by whom aspirants to the trade should be tested, also proposed to regulate the sale of poisons, said it was not proposed to interfere with the sale of ordinary drugs. He urged that the ramifications of the Pharmaceutical Society were not sufficiently wide to entitle it to the position it would occupy under Sir F. Kelly's bill; while the examination proposed was calculated to exclude many persons from the trade.—In a debate which ensued, Sir G. Grey said that it was desirable that both bills should be referred to a Select Committee, with a view to making one complete measure out of them.—Both bills were read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Colonial Naval Defence Bill was read a third time and passed.

Metalliferous Mines.—Lord Kinnaird, moving the first reading of a bill having reference to the regulation of mines, drew attention to the great mortality existing among metal-miners, owing to the want of ventilation and the habitual wetness of their clothes. This bill was for the purpose of putting a stop to the fearful state of things now existing. He brought in the bill on his own responsibility. He suggested that there should be a board or a department and a Secretary of State. At present the mines are under the Home Office. He suggested that they should be under something similar to the railway board of the Board of Trade, and that the board should have opportunity of inquiring into the state of the mines, and have power to enforce what was necessary for the health and safety of the miners.—The bill was read a first time.

The Saffron-hill Murder.—Lord Houghton asked whether, if Serafino Pelizzioni, now lying in prison, respited by her Majesty, were arraigned for a new offence, care would be taken that he should have all the opportunities and advantages of defence, just in the same way as he would have if at liberty.—After a few remarks from Earl Granville, which were inaudible in the reporters' gallery, the Lord Chancellor said that the prisoner would have ample means of defending himself.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Mr. Brand moved for a new writ for the election of a member for the county of Louth, in the room of Mr. Bellew, who has been appointed a commissioner for the relief of the poor in Ireland; and Colonel Taylor moved for a new writ for the election of a member for the borough of Evesham, in the room of Sir H. P. Willoughby, deceased. Both motions were agreed to.

Sir J. Shelley asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been directed to the report of an inquest held at the Strand Union on the body of Mr. George Drake, from which report it appears that this gentleman, in an apoplectic condition, was taken there by the police, supposed by them to be of unsound mind from drink, and left without any information by what means he came into their hands; and whether he would cause a communication to be forwarded to the police authorities requiring that, in future, when any sick person, incapable of giving any explanation of his or her condition, be taken to a union infirmary, all the facts bearing on the case which the police could furnish should be forwarded in writing with the patient for the guidance and information of the medical officer.—Sir G. Grey said he had communicated with the magistrate, and found that the police only did what they were bound to do under the circumstances. He would consider the other points.

Mr. H. Tracy asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was true that the chaplains' quarterly reports had been abolished; and, if so, what had been substituted in lieu thereof.—Mr. Childers said the chaplains' quarterly reports had been abolished; but all the information hitherto attainable was contained in the annual reports, and in the inspectors' returns.

Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Bill.—Mr. Lygon resumed the debate on going into Committee on this bill, and moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to the Committee that they inquire into the capability of the Thames Embankment as the site for the proposed law courts. The Government, he said, proposed to expend £670,000 on a site which was entirely inadequate for the purpose.—Sir H. Cairns expressed a hope that the House would not assent to Mr. Lygon's motion, which would be to defeat the motion for the present Session.—Mr. Malins also objected to Mr. Lygon's proposal.—Mr. H. Seymour supported it.—Mr. Cowper thought the opposition to the bill was of the weakest possible description, and that anyone who fairly inquired into the matter would be convinced of the necessity of adopting the Carey-street site.—After some remarks from Mr. A. Mills and Mr. Crawford, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee on the bill.—The clauses were agreed to after very little discussion.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, which was a measure to recast the Irish Court of Chancery according to the recommendations of the Commission appointed to inquire into the subject, was next considered in Committee. The discussion of its provisions occupied nearly the remainder of the night.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., is at present in Spain, with a view, it is stated, to improve the commercial relations between that country and this.

A new china egg-cup has been introduced into France. The cup is half of a hollow sphere, resting on a thin square entablature which is supported by caryatides representing Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleons I. and III. When the egg is in the cup the figures appear to be supporting a globe.

In the biographic notice of Mr. John Hawkshaw, C.E., which appeared in our Journal of Saturday week, the visit he paid two years ago to Egypt, for the purpose of reporting on the Suez Canal, was overlooked. In his published report relative to that great project, Mr. Hawkshaw strongly advocated its practicability in an engineering sense, and his views are now almost universally adopted by the profession, and have turned the current of opinion in favour of a measure previously so much discussed and ridiculed, even in what were deemed the highest engineering quarters.

The abstract for the year 1863 of the returns made of the wrecks and casualties which occurred on the coasts of the United Kingdom has been issued. It shows that the number of wrecks and casualties on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1863 was 1664. The annual average number of casualties during the eight years ending 1862 was 1298. The corrected annual average for the nine years ending December, 1863, is 1339. This increase is attributed to the more perfect machinery now in existence for collecting wreck statistics, and to a comparatively steady increase in the number of coasting vessels. Of the total number of casualties, 331 were casualties arising by collision, and 1333 from other causes. Of the 1333 casualties, 503 resulted in total losses, and 830 in damage more or less serious. Of the 503 total losses from causes other than collision, 332 only were caused by stress of weather; sixty-one were caused by carelessness, incompetency, and neglect; thirty-one from unseaworthiness or defects in the ship or her equipments; and sixty-five from various accidental causes. Of the partial losses other than collision, 550 were caused by stress of weather; 115 by carelessness, incompetency, and neglect; thirty from unseaworthiness; and 126 from accidental causes. Half the ships meeting with casualties were colliers. As usual, by far the greater number of casualties occurred on the east coast. The tables accompanying the report show that, during the year, 620 lives were lost, but that there had been only six cases in which casualties had been attended with a loss of ten or more lives. Of lives saved here were 5096—a large increase upon that of any former year.

THE FARM.

The *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society* begins a second series with this year, and begins it well. Its first article is on the Agricultural College at Cirencester, which originated, it seems, in an address by the late Mr. Robert Jeffries Brown to the Cirencester and Fairford Farmers' Club in the November of '42. It was duly incorporated in 1845, and at present upwards of £50,000 has been expended on it. A farm of 400 acres is attached to it, on which Fowler's steam engine, plough, and cultivator, and all the most improved implements are at work, and there is accommodation within the walls for eighty-five students. Mr. Cadle gives a very exhaustive essay on the management of orchards, and states, among a number of other facts, that where apples are grown on a limestone soil the cider is pale in colour and of inferior quality; and that if orchards cannot have a southern they should have a western aspect. Cleft-grafting is recommended; and, as far as the choice of varieties permits, the trees should be grafted in rows, so that one row is assigned to a wide-spreading sort, and the next to one of more upright growth. They should be pruned every year when they are young, and every third year afterwards, at the very least. The orchards should be manured once in five or six years, and washing the body and limbs of the tree with a mixture of lime and cowdung has been found efficacious in preventing the growth of moss. The most elaborate paper is by Professor Simonds, "On Parasites and Parasitic Diseases as affecting Domesticated Animals." Lois Weedon wheat with horse or steam tillage finds an historian in Mr. Clarke; and Mr. Scott Skirving gives his experience of Ten Years of East Lothian Farming. The Rev. J. L. Brereton observes, with respect to agricultural education, "There can be no greater difficulty about exercising a class of young men in estimating the weight of animals than in training a squad of riflemen to judge distance." In a letter to the editor, Mr. H. S. Thompson gives it as his opinion that manure made under cover is improved in value one third, and thus deals with the question of cost, which varies to some extent with the kind of roof adopted. "I have ascertained by trial that a substantial roof, covered with ordinary roofing tiles, may be erected for 5s. per superficial yard of ground roofed over. Each superficial yard of covered space will on a well-stocked farm produce annually a cubic yard of well-made manure, worth, if the animals be well fed, at least 5s.; consequently, if manure made under cover be one third better than that made in the open air, the outlay of every 5s. in roof will produce 1s. 8d. per annum—in other words, will leave interest at the rate of thirty-three per cent—independently of the improved condition of the stock and the saving in the cartage of manure."

Mr. Hugh Aylmer has caught Mr. Stearn very neatly respecting the assertion in his pig lecture that he had never yet seen a good pig bred in Norfolk. He reminds him that they showed pens of breeding sows against each other at Lynn last year and that Mr. Stearn's two pens were beaten by his pen, which was bred in that county. The Shropshire men have also assumed an attitude of protest against the New Smithfield Club rule which excludes "Shrops" above two years old from competition. They consider that this resolution bears hardly upon those farmers who have been carrying on their sheep for show, and that much earlier notice should have been given. Bury and Ipswich are biting their glove at each other on the subject of the Royal Agricultural venue in 1866. Norwich also relies in a measure on the dubious Newcastle precedent of last year, and "the pleasant town of Lynn" has determined to show fight, and has gathered up the £2000 with an ease which is truly surprising. Two rival makers continue their prize-ploughing polemics, but have now to pay for the luxury of such long-range fighting.

The Fawsley shorthorn herd of twenty head was sold by Mr. Strafford on Tuesday last, and averaged a trifle under £40. The cow Polytint (62 gs., Sir G. Philips) and the heifer Maidenhair (61 gs., Mr. Freeman), both of them daughters of Cornbind, made the highest prices. Sir George gave 52 gs. for Lactea, another daughter of Cornbind, and Mr. Freeman 51 gs. for Nymphalin, a daughter of Sylphide; and the ten months' calf Columbia, of the London Pride tribe, was knocked down at 52 gs. to Lord Exeter's agent. The dozen of the Cornbind tribe (one of them a thirteen days' bull-calf) averaged £38 18s. 9d.; four of the London Pride, £37 10s. 9d.; and four of the Pintail, £44 7s. 3d. None of them were reserved, and when we mentioned five a fortnight since, we really meant to refer to the previous sale. Captain Spencer was, we regret to hear, so dangerously ill that he was unable to officiate in his maiden sale at Althorpe on Wednesday. However, he found a most loyal friend in Mr. Carr, of Stackhouse, who took out a license and acted as his proxy. There was a severe snowstorm during part of the time, which was against the sale, and the average was a little over 30 gs. for the thirty-three head. Colonel Lindsay, and Messrs. J. N. Beasley, Hemmings, and Hughes were the chief buyers. A large gathering is expected at Childwick Hall, near St. Albans, on Wednesday, when Mr. Fawcett's herd of sixty strong will be put up by Mr. Strafford. Mr. Atherton's herd has received several additions—to wit, "Atherton's Oxford" by Lord Oxford 2nd from Annette, a pure Bates cow. He is going on, we believe, for Plymouth. There is also "British Cherry" from Southwicke Cherry (own sister to Southwicke Cherry Flower, which cost 100 gs. at the last Southwicke sale), "Lord Cherry" from Cherry Empress, and "Duke of Sunderland" from Wild Flower, of the Wild Eyes sort. The two last named have been sold into Cumberland and Durham respectively. The heifer-calf additions are "Fennel 5th" from Fennel 3rd, and "Lord Oxford's Princess" from Princess Alice; and the herd now numbers twenty females. With the exception of Fennel 5th by Cherry Duke 2nd, we believe that all the above calves are by Lord Oxford 2nd.

The Sheep Protection Bill for Ireland brought out some strange disclosures as to the number of dogs in the country. The police killed 7324 in '63; but this is a mere fraction of these "modern wolves," of which Sir F. Heygate considers that there are fully a million; while Sir Robert Peel sets them at twice or thrice that amount. Taking the Chief Secretary and Mr. Donnelly's returns as correct, there are fully two to every sheep. The bill was read a second time; but it is to be withdrawn in case the Chief Secretary's bill on the subject is approved. Some members objected to the license being set so low as half a crown for one dog. Mr. Fenwick's Sheep and Cattle Worrying Bill, which dispenses with proof of the scienter in England, was also read a second time; so that the owners of "dogs with tickets of leave," as Mr. Justice Crompton puts it, had rather a bad night in Parliament on Tuesday.

The Grand National Steeplechase—in which "farmers or farmers' sons" are all qualified to ride, and farmers occupying 100 acres or more in the United Kingdom only pay half entrance for horses their own property—held its second anniversary, at Wetherby, on Wednesday. Thirty horses came to the post, being two more than started last year; and the owner of Breadalbane won this his first race with Emperor by Orpheus, ridden by the well-known Northamptonshire farmer, Mr. Alick Goodman. Cooksboro', the disqualified winner of last year, was fifth; and twelve out of the lot passed the winning-post. The members of the Bramham Hunt went heart and pocket into the matter. There was no casualty of any kind, and the general arrangements and selection of the line did great credit to Captain Gunter and the rest of the county gentlemen who specially looked after them.

RUGBY HUNT AND GRAND MILITARY MEETING.—Monday.

Challenge Cup.—Remedy, 1. Jerusalem, 2. Peeping Tom, 3.
Rugby Open Handicap Steeplechase.—Rattlesnake, 1. Ladbrooke Lass, 2. Blackrock, 3.
Farmers' Plate.—Fugleman, 1. Lord of the Manor, 2. Darkie, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Bachelor of Arts, 1. Who Dare Say Boo, 2. Perfect Cure, 3.
Welter Stakes.—Remedy, 1. Kate, 2. Winnifred, 3.
Scurry Steeplechase.—Mary Ann, 1. Vanity, 2.

CHELMSFORD SPRING MEETING.—Tuesday.

Trial Stakes.—Troublesome, 1. Lytham, 2. Regina, 3.
Two-Year-Old Plate.—Miss Bowyer, f., 1. Ambition, 2. Fickle, 3.
Belhus Selling Stakes.—Neilgherry, 1. Thais, 2. Gauntlet, 3.
Chelmer Handicap.—Greenland, 1. Grace Darling, 2. Jevington, 3.
Hyde Plate.—Fickle, 1. Frileuse, 2.
Abbot's Stakes.—Kangaroo, 1. Forester, 2. His Royal Highness, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Boreham Plate.—Miss Bouzer, f., 1. Herald, 2. Maid of Usk, 3.
Stand Handicap Plate.—Bittern, 1. Lady Kinghorne, 2. Gauntlet, 3.
Springfield Selling Stakes.—Kingmaker, 1. Thais, 2. Pam be Civil, 3.
Essex Stakes.—Troublesome, 1. Lytham, 2. Brother to Rubini, 3.
Roding Stakes.—Canzonetta walked over.
Fairlands Handicap.—Brother to Rubini, 1. Goldylocks, 2. Bittern, 3.

YORK STEEPLECHASES AND FLAT RACES.—Tuesday.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs.—Dead heat between Star of the Evening and Guitar. Star of the Evening walked over, and the stakes were divided.
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Cortolvin, 1. Portland, 2. Skirlaugh Squire, 3.
Hunters' Selling Stakes.—Esca, 1. Mark Tapley, 2. Bendigo, 3.
Hunters' Steeplechase.—The Beau, 1. Mr. Vyner's Kathleen, 2. Mr. Wilkinson's Kathleen, 3.

GRAND NATIONAL HUNT (WETHERBY) STEEPLECHASES.

WEDNESDAY.

Bramham Moor and York and Ainsty Hunt Cup.—The Verger, 1. Wildrake, 2. Mystery, 3.
Grand National Hunt Steeplechase.—Emperor, 1. Lord George, 2. Mount Gifford, 3.
Handicap Selling Steeplechase Plate.—Miss Active, 1. Champagne, 2.
Steeplechase Cup.—Bridegroom, 1. Bell's Life, 2. Skirlaugh Squire, 3.

THURSDAY.

Bramham Moor Cup.—Bryan, 1. Hinda, 2.
Great Yorkshire Steeplechase.—King of Hearts, 1. Creole, 2. R. M. D., 3.
Dealers' Stakes.—Miss Joyce, 1. Miss Active, 2.
Farmers' Plate.—Bridegroom, 1. Express, 2.

READING RACES.—Wednesday.

14th (King's) Hussars Sweepstakes.—Bravo, 1.
Wellington Open Handicap.—The Old Squire, 1. Blackrock, 2. Attaman, 3.
Scots Greys Challenge Cup.—Badger, 1. Greyling, 2. Grey Friar, 3.
Royal Dragoons Challenge Cup.—Remedy, 1. Bantam, 2. Miss Arthur, 3.
14th Hussars Challenge Cup.—Dragoon, 1.
Anglesey Plate.—Bristles, 1. Waterman, 2. Sinite, 3.

LEWES RACES.—Thursday.

Welter Cup.—Llangollen, 1. Warwick, 2. Walpole, 3.
Castle Stakes.—Birague, 1. Master Shutt, 2. Indian Star, 3.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Alberta, 1. William Pitt, 2. Fickle, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Confusion, 1. Anadyomene, 2. Corinthian Tom, 3.
Craven Handicap.—Kangaroo, 1. Surney, 2. Pegasus, 3.
Town Plate.—Queen Bee, 1. Hawkshaw, 2. Diploma, 2.

On Wednesday another magnificent addition, as far as size, strength, and speed are concerned, was made to our iron-clad fleet by the formal delivery to the Admiralty authorities of the iron-plated ship Minotaur, which, it is believed, will in some respects equal the renowned Warrior.

The mail steam-packets under contract with the Swedish Government recommence their voyages between Hull and Gothenburg to-day (Saturday). Mails for conveyance by these packets will therefore be made up in London on the evenings of Friday, until further notice. All letters and newspapers addressed to Gothenburg and Uddevalla will be forwarded by these packets, unless directed to be otherwise sent; but letters and newspapers for other parts of Sweden, intended to be transmitted by these packets, must be specially addressed "by Swedish packet." All book packets for Sweden will be forwarded by these packets.

The War Office authorities and Mr. Hawkins, of the Brighton Railway, were engaged last Saturday in making arrangements for the volunteer demonstration at Brighton on Easter Monday. It was settled that the Queen's, South Middlesex, St. George's, Civil Service, Inns of Court, West Middlesex, North Middlesex, London Scottish, the 19th, the 20th, the 36th, the 37th, the 46th Middlesex, the 1st Middlesex Artillery, and the 1st Middlesex Engineers, with all other corps in the west or north-west of the metropolitan district, shall start from the Victoria station. The London Rifle Brigade, the 2nd and 3rd London, the 39th and the 40th Middlesex, the Hon. Artillery Company, the City of London Engineers and Artillery, the whole of the Tower Hamlets regiments, the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Middlesex, the 5th Essex Battalion, the 7th and 19th Surrey, and those corps lying south and east, will fall in at the London Bridge station. Other corps will fall in at suburban stations. The whole of the metropolitan corps are to be in Brighton by nine a.m. Either General Pennefather or General Rumley will probably take the command, unless, indeed, a body of regular troops take part in the review, when, it is stated, the Commander-in-Chief may assume the position.

On Thursday week the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee met at Woolwich to test the endurance of the three 12-pounder guns which had stood the 3000 rounds with regular charges. The guns were fired with an "air space," which is the severest trial to which they could be subjected. For some of the rounds the shot was jammed into the barrel with pieces of metal. The committee met again on Monday to continue the trial with the following charge:—Double charge of powder, six solid shot instead of one, and six inches of air space between the powder and shot. The Armstrong breech-loader yielded at the forty-second round, the steel tube splitting from the muzzle to the trunnion. The Armstrong shunt muzzle-loading gun burst at the sixtieth round, splitting in a similar manner to the breech-loader, and bursting the trunnion hoop. The Whitworth muzzle-loader continued for the rest of the day, and completed eighty-nine rounds. The firing was continued on Tuesday with the Whitworth muzzle-loader, which yielded at the ninety-second round, giving the following as a result of the endurance trials:—Armstrong breech-loader, forty-two rounds; ditto shunt muzzle-loader, sixty rounds; Whitworth muzzle-loader, ninety-two rounds.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Government brokers have now completed their purchases of Stock on account of the Sinking Fund, the total amount invested during the quarter being £646,891. Home Securities have continued in a very inactive state, and, in the early part of the week, prices were rather drooping. In the Unfunded Debt very little has been passing; but Indian Stocks, &c., have ruled very firm.

The Money Market is abundantly supplied with capital, and the demand for accommodation has fallen off considerably. In the open market the best commercial bills are done as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4 "	Six months' bills	4½ 5 "
Three months' bills	4½ "		

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The imports of the precious metals have been on a moderate scale, and the quantity of gold disposed of to the Bank has been limited. The silver market is heavy, at drooping prices. Bar silver has sold at 60⅝d., and Mexican dollars have realised 59¾d. per ounce.

The transactions in the Consol Market on Monday were limited. Consols, for Money, marked 89⅝ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89⅞ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87⅞ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; India Stock, 214 to 217; India Five per Cents, 105; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem. On Tuesday Consols, for Transfer, were done at 89⅞ ¾; Ditto, for Time, 89⅞ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87⅞ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; India Four per Cents, 98⅞; India Stock was 211; Ditto, New, 105½ ¾. On the following day, Consols, for Money, closed at 89⅞ ¾; Ditto, for the 9th of May, 89⅞ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87⅞ ¾; India Stock, 214 to 217; Ditto, Five per Cents, 105½; Rupee Paper, 101 to 102 and 108 to 110; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. On Thursday the market was steady:—Consols, for Money, sold at 89⅞ ¾; for the present Account, 89⅞ ¾; Reduced Three per Cents, 87⅞ ¾; New Three per Cents, 87⅞ ¾; Old India Stock, 211½; Ditto Five per Cents, 105½ ¾; Ditto Four per Cent Debentures, 99½; Ditto Bonds, 15s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.

American (Federal) Securities have been in improved request, on rather higher terms. United States 5-20 years have been done at 56½ to 57; Erie Shares, 35 to 36; and Illinois Central, 59½.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Attwoods, Spooner, and Co., an offer made by the Birmingham Joint-stock Bank to take the assets and pay the creditors 11s. 3d. in the pound was unanimously accepted.

The market for most Foreign Securities has ruled quiet. In prices, however, few changes of importance have taken place. Columbian Six per Cents have been done at 82; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 94½; Ditto, 1864, 96; Greek, 21½; Mexican Three per Cents, 23½; Ditto, 1864, 25⅝; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Russian Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 89½; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, Passive, 32½; Ditto, Certificates, 17¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 91; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 73¾; Venezuela Six per Cents, 1852, 41; Ditto, 1864, 41½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62¾; and Italian Five per Cents, 64. The Confederate Loan has marked 32½ to 33½. Montevidean Scrip, 9½ prem.; and Italian Scrip, 3⅝ ½ dis.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a limited extent, and, in some instances, the quotations have slightly declined. Agra and Masterman's have realised 122½; Albion, 7; Alliance, 34½; Bank of Egypt, 30½; Bank of Queensland, 22; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 32; Consolidated, 10½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 25¾; Imperial, 31; Imperial Ottoman, 17¾; London and Brazilian, 43; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 49; London and County, 71¾; London Joint-stock, 46¾; London and South-Western, 20½; London and Westminster, 94½; Oriental, 56½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 11½; South Australia, 35; and Union of London, 51⅜.

Colonial Government Securities have continued quiet. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 91½; Ditto Five per Cents, 81½; Cape Five per Cents, 93; New South Wales Five per Cents, 93½; Queensland Six per Cents, 103½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110.

In the market for Miscellaneous Securities a limited business has been transacted. Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance, 3½; Berlin Waterworks, 9½; Ceylon Company, 9½; Continental Union Gas, 10¾; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 10; Ditto, New, 7½; East Indian Financial, 4½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4¾; Financial Corporation, ¾; Fore-street Warehouse, 8¾; General Credit, 6¼; Humber Ironworks, 1¼; International Financial, 6¼; Italian Irrigation, 11¾; Joint-stock Discount, 8; London Financial, 21½; Millwall Ironworks, 6; National Discount, 15; Oriental Commercial, 7½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 44; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 82¾; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7; and Universal Marine, 5⅞.

The Railway Share Market has shown signs of improvement, and prices have been on the advance. The "calls" for the present month amount to £521,086. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 130; Great Eastern, 47⅞; Great Northern, 131; Ditto, A Stock, 145¾; Great Western, 75; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117¼ ex new; London and Blackwall, 87; London and Brighton, 107; London, Chatham, and Dover, 39; London and North-Western, 119⅞; London and South-Western, 95⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 60; Metropolitan, 128½; Metropolitan District, 100; Midland, 133¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 104; North British, 52¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 110; Ditto, Leeds, 69½; Ditto, York, 102½; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 37; North Staffordshire, 78½; South Devon, 59; South-Eastern, 847.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 53; Eastern Bengal, 101¾; East Indian, 102¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 17¾; Ditto, First Preference, 56; Ditto, Deferred, 55; Ditto, Second Preference, 58½; Ditto, Third Pref., 48; Ditto, Deferred, 42; Ditto, Fourth Pref., 25½; Ditto, Deferred, 23½; Great Indian Peninsula, 12⅞; Great Western of Canada, 9¾; Ditto, New, 6¾; Madras Five per Cent, 100¾; Scinde, 100¾.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10¼; Bahia and San Francisco, 14¾; Dutch-Rhenish, 23½; Great Luxembourg, 12½; Ottoman, 10; Recife and San Francisco, 13¾; South Austrian, 21⅝.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 29 shows the following results when compared with the previous statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£359,853	An increase of bullion of	£50,353
A decrease of public deposits of ..	359,559	An increase of rest of	10,053
A decrease of other deposits of	73,552	A decrease of reserve of	327,462
A decrease of securities of	113,568		

The total circulation is £20,388,741. Public deposits amount to £9,939,430; and private deposits to £13,478,242. Securities are £32,271,054; and the stock of bullion is £16,358,99?. The reserve of notes and coin is £10,057,679.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, March 27.—Very little English wheat was on sale in our market to-day, and all kinds moved off steadily, at 1s. per quarter more money. Fine foreign wheats commanded extreme rates, but other kinds were much neglected. Floating cargoes of grain were held for higher terms. Malting and grinding barley was quite as dear as last week. In distilling sorts very little was passing. Malt was in full average supply and sluggish request, at late rates. The oat trade was firm, and, in some instances, the quotations had an upward tendency. Beans advanced 1s. per quarter. Peas and flour realised very full prices.

March 29.—The demand for all kinds of produce was by no means active to-day; nevertheless, Monday's prices were well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 42s.; rye, 26s. to 27s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 51s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; Chevalier, 58s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 35s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 420; barley, 810; malt, 1210; oats, 200; flour, 110. Irish: Oats, 650. Foreign: Barley, 3250; oats, 2000; flour, 360 sacks.

Seeds.—Clover seed and trefoil have changed hands somewhat freely, at full quotations. Other seeds are steady in price. Cakes command very little attention.

Linseed, English, crushing, 56s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 64s. to 72s. per quarter; Linseed cakes, English, £10 15s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 5s.; rape cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton; red clover seed, 64s. to 120s.; white ditto, 66s. to 84s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38s. 4d.; barley, 28s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 1d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 71,222; barley, 32,863; oats, 8162 quarters.

Tea.—The inquiry for most kinds is restricted, and late rates are with difficulty supported.

Sugar.—Prices have given way 6d. per cwt., with a dull market. The stock of raw sugar is 95,062 tons, against 61,865 tons last year. Refined goods are dull, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—The quotations have ruled somewhat lower, and the market, generally, is somewhat heavy. Stock, 10,013 tons, against 8150 tons in 1864.

Rice.—The demand is steady, and prices are tolerably firm. Stock, 47,330 tons, against 46,080 tons last year.

Provisions.—All kinds of butter are in fair request, at about stationary prices. The best Dutch is selling at 126s. per cwt. Bacon moves off slowly, at 61s. to 65s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. Hams, lard, and most other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The demand is quiet, at 40s. 6d. per cwt. for P.Y.C. on the spot. The stock is reduced to 40,267 casks, against 54,528 casks in 1864. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £32; rape, £41 15s. to £44; olive, £47 10s. to £52; cocoanut, £40 to £43; and fine palm, £36 to £35 10s. French turpentine, 67s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is steady, at full prices. Brandy and grain spirits command very little attention.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 5s.; clover, £5 5s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Hetton, 22s.; Haswell, 22s.; Lambton, 21s. 6d.; Braddyll's, 20s. 3d.; Walker Primrose, 13s.; Holywell, 14s.; Hartley's, 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The show of samples is moderate, yet the demand for most kinds of hops is inactive, at from 100s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market is heavy. In prices, however, no change has taken place.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate and the demand is steady, at from 55s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 30).—There was a fair average supply of beasts on sale here to-day, in but middling condition. The demand for most breeds was inactive, and in some instances prices were a shade lower. The supply of sheep was moderate. Downs and half-breds were steady, at previous currencies. Otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations. Lambs moved off slowly, at from 6s. to 7s. per 8 lb. Calves were dull, on former terms—viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. The pork trade was steady, at previous rates. Milch cows produced from £16 to £22 each.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. to 7s.; suckling calves, 18s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 27s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1126; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 5940; calves, 121; pigs, 370. Foreign: Beasts, 510; sheep, 1200; calves, 119.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. Trade dull.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

H. DESPLAN, Bristol, surgeon.—W. L. HAYDEN, Bishop's Stortford, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

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THE STATUES OF PROFESSOR WILSON AND ALLAN RAMSAY AT EDINBURGH.

An interesting ceremony took place at Edinburgh on Saturday last. The colossal statues of the late Professor John Wilson, almost better known by his *nom de plume* of "Christopher North," and that of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet, were publicly unveiled and presented to the Lord Provost and municipality of the city. We borrow from the *Evening Courant* some particulars of the report of these proceedings. The ceremony of presentation took place within the rails of the Royal Institution, which is situated immediately between the two sites selected for the statues—namely, East Princes-street Garden, in the north-west corner of which the Wilson statue is placed; and West Princes-street Garden, of which the Ramsay statue occupies the north-east corner. In the East Garden the band of the 15th Hussars, and in the West Garden the band of the 74th Highlanders, performed; and under both statues there was a crowded assemblage within the rails. The windows in the middle part of Princes-street, and even the housetops commanding a view of both statues, were also thronged with spectators. A flag bearing "The Red Lion" of Scotland was hoisted over the house in which Allan Ramsay lived, near the Castle Rock, and over a house in the High-street, where "The Gentle Shepherd" was published. Among the gentlemen present were the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, the magistrates and councillors of the city; the Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the Court of Session, chairman of the committee of subscribers of the Wilson statue; the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., representing the executors of the late Lord Murray, who was the donor of the Allan Ramsay statue; the Earl of Stair; Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart.; the Hon. Lord Neaves, the Hon. Bouverie F. Primrose; Mr. John Steell, R.S.A., and H.M. Sculptor

for Scotland, who is the artist of both the statues; the Provost and magistrates of Paisley, in which town Professor Wilson was born; and many other persons of local distinction. The presentation of the Wilson statue took place first. The Lord Justice-General, addressing the Lord Provost and his colleagues, briefly explained the motives of the committee of subscribers in having the statue prepared, and delivered it over to the municipal authorities of the city. The trumpet then sounded the signal for the uncovering, and in an instant the statue was exposed to view, the band of the hussars playing the National Anthem, and the crowd loudly cheering. The Lord Provost replied, on behalf of the Corporation and citizens of Edinburgh, thanking the gentlemen of the committee and all the subscribers to this memorial for their noble gift. He spoke also of the genius and character of Professor Wilson in terms of the warmest admiration. A procession was then formed by the High Constables and the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council, with their retinue. On reaching the north-west angle they were met by Sir John M'Neill, one of the executors appointed by the late Lady Murray to fulfil the intentions of Lord Murray to erect a public statue of Allan Ramsay, who was a kinsman of Lord Murray. The whole company gathered around the pedestal of the statue, which is of Binny stone, and, from the upper walk, is about 10 ft. high. At the level of the walk a graceful balcony is carried round the pillar to enable people to inspect the medallions on the four sides of the pedestal. These medallions represent—on the front, Lord Murray; on the east side, Lady Campbell and Mrs. Malcolm, granddaughters of the poet; at the back (south side), General Ramsay, his grandson; and on the west side, Mrs. Ramsay, wife of the younger Allan Ramsay, the painter. The pedestal is the work of Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A., while the statue itself, as well as that of Wilson, is the work of Mr. Steell. In his short address to the Lord Provost, Sir John M'Neill referred to the merits of this artist in terms of high commendation, and remarked that his design had just been selected by the Queen as the best produced in open competition for the Scottish national memorial to the Prince Consort. The gift of the Ramsay statue to the city of Edinburgh, in the names of Lord and Lady Murray, was then formally proclaimed; the trumpet again sounded, and the second statue was uncovered, the band of the 74th Highlanders striking up "Auld Lang Syne," and the crowd joining in a most enthusiastic cheer. The Lord Provost, as in the former instance, made a brief reply, touching upon the subject of the glories of Scottish literature, and congratulating the representatives of the family of Lord Murray upon their having added another fair monument to those which adorn the most picturesque of British cities.



THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, BASINGSTOKE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

This concluded the proceedings, and the company, which by this time densely crowded the wide thoroughfare of Princes-street, extending also a good way up the Mound and Hanover-street, now began to disperse, though great numbers lingered around the statues to get a good view of them; and till dusk there was a constant succession of visitors.

The Wilson statue, a noble work in bronze, is the result of a subscription instituted at a public meeting held shortly after the death of the learned Professor, in April, 1854. It was fortunate that in choosing Mr. John Steell to execute this commission the committee of subscribers could obtain the services of an artist to whom Wilson had on several occasions sat—one who knew him well, and could not only keenly retain his image in the mind's eye, but give to it form, substance, and reality. As to the fidelity of the statue there can be but one opinion—in that quality it could not be surpassed. Rarely, indeed, has the still figure conveyed so much of the fire, the dash, the fervour of the living subject. The artist has taken John Wilson in the magnificence of his best days—in the fulness of his prime. He has caught him at the full tide of poetical inspiration, with the "words that burn" about to issue from his tongue or to find record in the scroll in his hand. The whole figure is 11 ft. 8 in., set on a pedestal of almost equal height, which, like the pedestal of Allan Ramsay's statue, is from a design of Mr. Bryce. The attitude is animated and free, with the left limb slightly in advance. The right grasps his plaid and also the quill between his first and second fingers. The left rests on the stump of a palm, which symbolises his greatest poem, and holds the parchment on which he is about to write. The costume is identical with that worn by him during life, although the sculptor has shown that even modern fashions may be poetically treated. While his neck is almost bare, and the laid-over collar seems thrown back by the flowing hair, the plaid hangs in deep folds behind his left shoulder, adding, as it were, the rich drapery of the "toga" to the massive and stately figure. And, working in bronze, the sculptor



BRONZE STATUE OF PROFESSOR WILSON, AT EDINBURGH, BY JOHN STEELL, R.S.A.



MARBLE STATUE OF ALLAN RAMSAY, AT EDINBURGH, BY JOHN STEELL, R.S.A.

s been enabled to give a fulness to the skirts which he could not have attempted in the fragile marble. Upon the whole, the Wilson statue is worthy of Scotland as commemorating one of her most distinguished sons.

The marble statue of Allan Ramsay is nearly eleven feet high, the attitude being erect. The poet is represented in somewhat contemplative mood, with pencil or "leeklvine" in his right hand, the fore-finger of his left keeping his place in the book in which he is about to inscribe the reflection of the moment. He has described himself as

Five feet five inches high,
A black-a-vicot, mod, dapper fellow."

The sculptor has, we should think, hit the happy medium, and has made him, not squat, but a little burly. His broad, quaint, kindly, and peculiarly Scotch face is admirably portrayed by the sculptor. The fine open forehead and the beaming countenance are indicative of poetic sensibility, if not of poetic power, and the air of content and geniality and the humorous smile playing about the mouth are all indicative of the mind which is "mair to mirth than grief inclined." The costume is a representation of the home-fashions of the first part of last century. The poet wears a big coat coming to the knee, and hanging open in front, with great lapelled and buttoned pockets, and turned-up and buttoned wrists, showing the shirt frills; a waistcoat rivalling the dimensions of the coat above; trunk hose and breeches, buckled shoes, Scotch plaid hanging over the left arm, and cowl on the head. The drapery of the whole costume is in admirable neglect; the lying over, but not laid-over, collar, and the big unbuttoned buttons of the coat, and even waistcoat, showing a characteristic abandon of attire. The figure is full of animation, vigour, and humour. Whether as a work of art or as a memorial of the poet, the Ramsay statue cannot fail to be a welcome gift to the Scottish capital.

AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

OUR New York Correspondent has furnished the sketch of a couple of the old soldiers of the war of 1812 who may still be met with, occasionally, in the streets and at the public-houses of New York, Boston, and other American cities. These worthy veterans are fond of wearing a cocked hat, with tricolor plume, and a sword, with a white scarf about the breast, upon such occasions as the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the appointed day of thanksgiving for national victories, or that of the inauguration of a President of the Federal Union. They are, however, now becoming rare, since forty years and more have elapsed from the date of their military achievements, and the conflict in which they were engaged, though its recollection may be furbished by American patriotism, has been quite thrown into the shade by the enormous battles of the present civil war.



VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE AT BASINGSTOKE.

OUR Engraving represents the interior of the new Corn Exchange, which was opened on the 22nd ult., in the town of Basingstoke, where the want of such accommodation had been greatly felt, since the rapid increase of the corn trade in that district, for some time past. During Mr. Wallis's mayoralty last year steps were taken for the erection of a new corn exchange. The architects selected were Messrs. Stephen Salter and Matthew Wyatt, of London; and the building is one which the town is justly proud of. The market-hall itself is a large room, 90 ft. long by 57 ft. wide, and 33 ft. high. It is surrounded by iron columns, and has a gallery for musicians and other purposes, while the basement is used for corn stores. This building is the largest corn exchange in Hampshire. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and its internal decoration, being coloured in chocolate and gold, has a rich and pleasing effect. On the day of the inauguration there was a public dinner in the market-hall, where covers were laid for about 400 persons. The chair was filled by Lord Bolton, and the company included many influential gentlemen of the district.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

THE latest novelty worthy of remark among the *Modes Parisiennes* is the introduction of a new style of dress, shown upon two of the figures in our present Illustration; but the dresses must be seen and examined to be thoroughly understood, as they may be said to be wardrobes in themselves—the same garment being capable of presenting two, or even three, different aspects. The dresses depicted in our Engraving are readily transformed by folding lappets, buttoned or looped according to the formation of the pattern. The first figure is a simple design on the body and skirt, merely to explain the principle; the second figure is the complete transformation of an almost plain dress into one of ample style and effect. The variety of application of this happy idea is endless; a walking-dress may in a few instants be converted into a dinner-dress, and vice versâ, and thus save considerable time and trouble by avoiding the inconvenience of re-dressing. This invention, patented by Messrs. Jay, of Regent-street, has found favour with many of the Parisian houses. It is not necessarily much more expensive than ordinary dress; and, when the advantages of a double or triple robe are taken into consideration, it is reasonable to suppose that the innovation will be well patronised. Although we have only signalised the invention as applied to dresses which we have seen and admired in Paris, it is susceptible of application to mantles and other garments, for which the fashion of the day encourages originality and variety of design rather than the adoption of a special taste.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Morning Dress.*—A simple light-grey foulard robe, with violet lappets on the body and skirt. These violet lappets may be either fastened down or remain open, as indicated in the Illustration by way of explanation. Of course, in wear the lappets would be either all open or all closed. The few ornaments on this dress are of white steel.

Fig. 2. *Dinner Dress and Walking Dress.*—The dinner-dress here depicted is the handsome transformation of a plain but elegant grey pouit de soie walking-dress, ornamented with jet buttons and narrow black lace. The dinner-dress is of the same material, but provided with a blue ground and grey stripes down the front of the corsage and skirt when the lappets are opened. The black jet buttons on the walking-dress serve to ornament and fasten back the lappets in question, which thus give an entirely new aspect to this robe when required for wear in the dining-room.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—Ample training rose-coloured silk under-skirt, edged with ruching. The tunic is of a pale-coloured muslin, apparently looped up by long bands of ribbon commencing at the waist and terminating with bows and ends. The corsage is *décolleté*, and ornamented with a bertha composed of muslin and lace. The coiffure is arranged in the Asiatic style, the hair being rolled in front and curled behind, with an abundance of ringlets fastened by a golden comb.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

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FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, at an immense reduction in price, from 1l. 6d. to 3l. 3s.; a FLEMISH SHAWL, 2 yards square, 1l. 1s.; Embroidered Cashmere Shawls, at a reduction of 50 per cent from former prices; Real Thibet Shawls, 10 guineas, usually sold at 15 guineas; Real Cashmere Shawls, 5 guineas, usually obtained only for the present season.
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LADIES and the PUBLIC visiting London are respectfully invited to the Show Rooms of MESSRS. PETER ROBINSON, for inspection of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in BRIDAL, or BALL DRESSES, MANTLES, CIRCASSIANS, and
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FANCY SILKS, in Checks, Stripes, and Colours.
BONNETS, CAPS, and MILLINERY, in the newest Shapes and Styles.
ALL the LATEST FASHIONS in JACKETS and MANTLES for Spring.
Tucker, Collarette, and Lace Mantlets in all the latest Designs.
NEW PATTERNS in SILKS, in all the Colours, and in Checks, suited to the usual period.
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Good, useful Black Silks, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. the Full Dress.
Rich Corded Black Silks, from 2 guineas to 3 guineas.
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Handles exclusively supplies of First or Deep Mourning without delay, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
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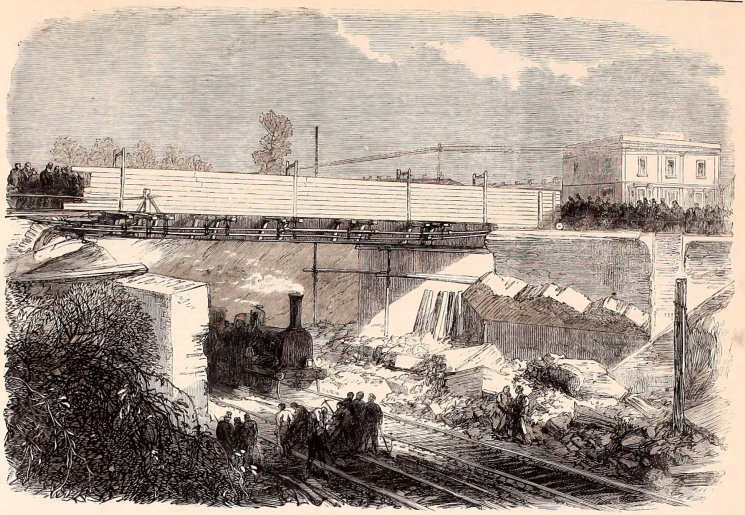
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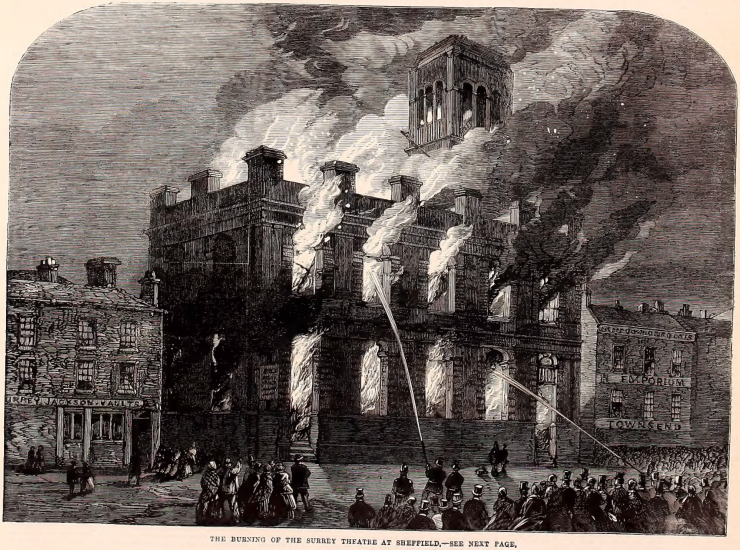
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SCENE OF THE LATE ACCIDENT NEAR CROYDON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE BURNING OF THE SURREY THEATRE AT SHEFFIELD,—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WEST CROYDON.

An accident, by which several men were killed and others seriously hurt, took place at Croydon last Sunday. The London and Brighton Railway Company are constructing a short loop line from Gloucester-road Bridge, on the Croydon Railway, to join the West-End and Crystal Palace Railway at Dagnall's Park, near Balham. The Gloucester-road Bridge, which is near West Croydon, is to be replaced by a wider and more commodious one; and in order to expedite this work and accomplish the removal without stopping the traffic, Sunday morning, when few trains run, was fixed on for the work. At half-past eight o'clock a locomotive, with a chain attached, was employed to pull down the brickwork, which consisted of two small arches, used as abutments to the centre arch, which was also brickwork. Preparations for a grand haul had been made, and a number of men were employed in weakening the supports of the bridge, on the supposition that the power of the locomotive was scarcely sufficient for its destruction. On a sudden, without any warning, the whole fabric gave way, and six poor fellows were burried under the mass of brickwork. Two were as soon as possible taken out, quite dead; one of them, George Mills, literally smashed to a pulp. The other man's name was William Edwards. Four others were extricated alive, and three of them were conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where one of them, named Bigley, has since died. We give an Engraving which shows the appearance of the ruins of the bridge after the men were removed.

BURNING OF THE SURREY MUSIC HALL, OR THEATRE, AT SHEFFIELD.

It is rather curious that the destruction by fire of the well-known original Surrey Theatre, in the Blackfriars-road, should have been followed so soon by that of its namesake at Sheffield. This building, or cluster of buildings, called a music-hall when it was first opened about fifteen years ago, had been greatly enlarged by Mr. Youdan, the proprietor, and fitted up for theatrical entertainments. Extensive alterations were made last year; the stage was widened, and extended backwards a clear space of sixty feet, while the gallery was made to accommodate 1500 persons. This gallery was of immense strength; and an additional tier of boxes was built, resting upon ranges of hollow iron columns; but, unfortunately, from the very nature of the case, the employment of a vast quantity of wood was inevitable. Scarcely anything more inflammable in the way of buildings can be conceived than the Surrey Theatre was at its reopening. Row upon row of wooden seats in the pit; tier upon tier of wooden "boxes," covered with light curtains and drapery of various kinds; and the spacious galleries, all of wood, with innumerable jets of gas and great chandeliers, rendered it a matter of certainty that if a fire did break out it would set every effort to extinguish it at defiance. Beneath the stage was a "mezzanine" floor, and here again was an amazing accumulation of inflammable material; and above the stage, in the "flies," were the usual mechanical appliances for working the scenes. Mr. Youdan had added to the other attractions of the place a museum, which was in the basement story near the theatre, and was well stocked with a collection of curious and valuable articles. On the same floor was a large and handsome room for dancing. The entrance-hall, when it ceased to be used as a bar for the sale of beer, was converted into a picture gallery, and was lighted by several very handsome glass chandeliers of the same description as the much larger one that was suspended from the centre of the roof of the main building. The alterations completed, the theatre was confessedly one of the largest and handsomest in the country, and its reopening drew immense audiences for a time. The fire broke out last Saturday morning at half-past two o'clock. The performance of Friday evening had finished about eleven, and at midnight all the gaslights were extinguished, but it is surmised that some part of the woodwork, probably in the "flies," had been ignited during the performance of the grand fire scene in the play of "The Streets of London," which had been performed there every night for a fortnight past. In less than five minutes the flames burst out of the roof at the rear of the building, and began to spread with such rapidity that the neighbouring houses in Westbar, Spring-street, and Hick's-lane were in great danger. Many of the people living in these houses fled in haste, without even staying to put on their clothes or attempting to save any portion of their furniture. The police and fire-engines were promptly at hand; but, though the fire was prevented from extending beyond the theatre itself, it was impossible to do more. The external walls being solidly built, no such disaster as that which cost the life of Mr. Lorimer, at Edinburgh, is to be recorded on this occasion. The fire burnt itself out between four and five o'clock, leaving a mere carcass of the building. Our Illustration, from a sketch taken at the bottom of Westbar-green, will give some idea of the scene at the time of the conflagration.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Joseph Sawle Graves-Sawle, Bart., of Penrice, near St. Austell, Cornwall, and of Ashfield, Devon, was proved in the London Court on the 17th ult.—the executors appointed being Charles Glynn Prideaux Brune, Esq., and the testator's sons, Sir Charles Brune Graves-Sawle, Bart. (late M.P. for Bodmin), and Thomas Graves-Sawle, Esq. The personalty was sworn under £20,000. The testator was the eldest son of the late Admiral Graves, and was twice married. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Cornwall and Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He died on the 13th of January last, at the age of seventy-two, having executed his will in 1861, and added four codicils, the last dated Jan. 12, the day preceding his death, to which he made a cross. Provision under two marriage settlements is made for his wife, Lady Sawle. His son, the present Baronet, who succeeds to the family estates, is also residuary legatee of the personalty. A charge, by way of annuity, is made on the estates in favour of his son Thomas, to whom some estates are bequeathed. There are legacies, contingent and reversionary, to his grandchildren.

The will of Richard Barrow, Esq., of Ringwood Hall, Derbyshire, was proved in London, under £500,000 personalty. The executors are his brothers, John Barrow, Esq., and the Rev. James Barrow. The will bears date the 4th of February, 1864, and he died on the 10th of January last. The bequests are liberal. To his brother John he has devised his estates in the counties of Derby and Notts, and has appointed him residuary legatee; to his brother James he leaves the advowson to the rectory of North Wingfield, Derby; to his brother William and two sisters £10,000 each; to his niece, Juana, wife of the Rev. D. Alexander, M.A., £20,000; and to his niece Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. G. Darby, M.A., £20,000; to two other nieces, £5000 each; and to his housekeeper, butler, and housemaid, £100 each.

The will of Wright Ingle, Esq., of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, was proved in London on the 1st ult. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. The executors and trustees nominated are Haylock Watson, John Russell Sowray, and David Owen, Esqrs. To each of them he has bequeathed a legacy of 150gs. and £10 for a ring, and to have the free use of his wines, &c., and of his residence, for the next two years, whilst engaged upon his property. His estates are held in trust for his great-nephew, George Wright Ingle (the son of his nephew, George Ingle, of Cambridge, miller), now in his infancy, and in the care of the testator's niece, Mrs. Ann Watson, an annuity being left to him, increasing in amount from £100 to £500 per annum, till he comes into possession. To his said niece, Mrs. Ann Watson (the wife of his executor and the daughter of his late brother James Ingle), he leaves an annuity of £150 and the selection of plate and furniture; £2000 to his great-nephew Wright Ingle, son of his nephew Holden Ingle. Legacies and annuities are left to his brother, nephews, nieces, and their children; also to his servants. The interest of £200 is to be given to four poor widows of St Ives, and the like to four poor widows of Fenstanton, Hunts.

About 2000 bales of cotton a month have recently been shipped on board the mail-steamers at Bombay for England viâ Egypt.

Mr. Cobden has had a relapse of his illness, bronchial asthma, but is somewhat better.

A dinner to commemorate the siege of Sebastopol lately took place at St. Petersburg. It was attended by the Grand Duke Nicholas and a great number of officers. Before the company separated, it was decided that a similar dinner should be held every year on Feb. 23, the anniversary of the day on which the Russian Council of War resolved to make counter-approaches to defend themselves against the Anglo-French armies.

The accounts of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues for the year ending March, 1864, has been presented to Parliament. Commencing with a balance of £15,746 in cash, and £140,645 in stock and securities, the Commissioners have received a sum of £96,004 from various sales; and, deducting the payments made during the year, the balance left is £19,116 in cash and £200,854 in securities and stock.

MR. MACLISE'S "DEATH OF NELSON."

The great picture of "The Death of Nelson," in the Royal Gallery of the Westminster Palace, the companion to "The Meeting between Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo," on the opposite wall, is on the point of completion. Like its *vis-à-vis*, it is a water-glass, or stereo-chrome painting, Mr. Maclise having, it appears, found no reason to withdraw his confidence in a medium which he was practically the first to introduce into this country, and which presents much greater facilities of execution than fresco. With all the painter's unrivalled power, facility, and experience in dealing with large and elaborate subjects, this work has only been achieved by four years of most close and unremitted toil; and it may safely be said that this period would have sufficed to produce a similar result to no other living painter. Some eighteen months were consumed in arranging the design and executing the preliminary oil study; the remaining time has been spent on the wall. The study (though the artist has deviated from many of its details in the large work) is in reality a highly finished picture, and will, we understand, probably be sent to the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition.

It is interesting to know that the vastness of the surface to be covered (measuring 46 ft. in breadth by 12 ft. in height) has enabled the painter to reproduce to exact perspective scale a large section of that portion of the quarter-deck, poop, &c., of the Victory near where Nelson received his death wound (now marked on the ship with a brass plate) with every object in its proper relative position. The section presents the view to starboard, with the long line of the French Redoubtable's bulwarks showing above those of the Victory.

At first sight of the picture the eye settles naturally on Nelson lying mortally wounded in its centre amidst anxious attendants. The body, with its one arm and piteous empty sleeve, is propped up in the arms of Hardy, the faithful Captain, by whose side he fell. The hero's pale, thin face is touchingly expressive of intense suffering—borne, however, with noblest fortitude. The eyes (one, alas! blind) roll upwards towards a space of blue, serene sky—a rift though the chaos of shattered and falling masts, and above the volumes of smoke from a newly-discharged cannon. The gesture befits that Nelson who went to his last battle only after solemn prayer, and also recalls the dying words, "Thank God, I have done my duty;" and the expression of the whole face is characteristic of one who, whatever his errors, is endeared to England above all her heroes for his chivalric bravery and steadfast devotion to his country. We may mention that to paint Nelson's coat Mr. Maclise was allowed to borrow the actual relic from Greenwich Hospital, with its blood-stains, and those embroidered orders the wearing which perhaps cost him his life, and over which, on being carried to the cockpit, he, with sublime abnegation, spread a handkerchief in order to conceal the fact of his having been wounded! The quaintly-shaped cocked hat of the Admiral, with its green eyeshade, has fallen in front close to some papers, a pool of blood marking the spot where his secretary, Scot, was killed, and near where lies the "signal-slate," with its for-ever-memorable signal (conveyed by numerals, but with the words also given on the slate), "England expects that every man will do his duty." The hat, like the coat, was painted from one doubtless worn by Nelson, and which the artist found on his waxen effigies, preserved, with the rest of the "Ragged Regiment," over Abbot Islip's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, though withdrawn from public exhibition since 1839. Prominent among the group about Nelson is Dr. Beattie, who, stooping, feels cautiously the Admiral's left shoulder for the wound made by the bullet. Gathered about him are Captain Adair and Sergeant Secker, of the Marines (the former afterwards killed); Lieutenant Ram; and two seamen, all of whom came up on seeing the Admiral fall. The sorrowful emotions of all these are admirably rendered. But what strikes as a peculiarly genuine touch of nature is the almost imploring sympathy of a sturdy seaman, who, forgetting the glorious spoil—a tricolor—he is bringing to his great captain, kneels, wringing his hands, in the foreground. All the figures on the same near plane as this are somewhat larger than life.

A sea-fight—such as that off Cape Trafalgar—must, of all things human, be the most tremendous imaginable. Yet we can realise it so far as to understand that amidst the roar of thousands of cannon, the crash of shot, the shouts of combatants, the shrieks of wounded, and the consciousness that precious lives hang on every moment, there would be little chance for news of any kind to be diffused, or for any but the voice of command to be heard. In fact, not until the end of the action was it known throughout the Victory that Nelson had been struck down. Accordingly, the painter has represented Nelson's fall as being noticed by, with one exception, only a few sailors and marines in the immediate vicinity. Some of these cast a furtive look towards their stricken chief, and one speaks behind his hand to a messmate, as if fearful of disclosing such intelligence above a whisper, even in this din. All the seamen, however, stand steadfastly to their guns, and strenuously, collectedly, or even stolidly engage in their grim work. Such a breach of discipline as leaving their post without word of command would indeed be punished with little short of death. But a black is at liberty to direct the attention of a marine towards the Redoubtable's mizen-top, whence the fatal bullet came, and at that lodgment for sharpshooters the man takes aim. The exception just referred to is that of a sailor away on the poop-deck, who, pointing towards the wounded Nelson, is telling two young midshipmen, armed with muskets, whence Nelson received his death-wound; and one of these points a finger towards the same top of the enemy's ship, signifying that he knows his duty in that direction. This is the midshipman, then a boy of twelve, who is credited with the historic deed of having killed the man who shot Nelson; and it is the same whom Mr. Maclise found as simple *Lieutenant* Pollard, an old pensioner at Greenwich! The reader will remember it is recorded that no man came down alive from the Redoutable's mizentop. Returning to the quarter-deck, we must say generally—seeing that particular description of approaching one hundred figures is not possible—that a large proportion of the seamen are distributed the length of the ship's side in crews of six (except where some of the number are killled or wounded), three on each side of the long twelve-pounder carronades, with which alone the upper-deck of the Victory was armed; and with the captain of the gun, with his priming-horn, to each. One captain takes deliberate aim, another fires a piece by a pull at the string or lanyard of its old-fashioned flint-lock; a third, with his thumb on the touchhole, critically notes the course and effects of the last shot; the crews prepare to load, or sponge out, stand ready to run the gun forward through the porthole, or draw it back after the discharge. Too great praise could scarcely be given the painter for the varied, yet natural, unexaggerated character, action, and expression of all these men, though similar in class and dress, and similarly engaged. Hardly less commendation is due in regard to the marines scattered in various parts, loading and firing. Many of the A.B.'s are stripped to the waist; and the nude torsos of the living, the wounded, and the dead have afforded the artist an opportunity for displaying his anatomical knowledge and his astonishing power of drawing the human figure in action or quiescence, and in every position or degree of foreshortening.

A few more incidents, figures, and details claim special notice. To the (spectator's) left of Nelson, then, is a group of two weather-beaten tars carrying, with commiserating gentleness, a young sailor, apparently in the last agony, down the hatchway leading to the cockpit. The elder of the two is a grey-haired veteran, old enough to be the young one's father. Near these, a woman squeezes into a bowl of water held by another woman a sponge with which she has been wiping the bleeding brow of a seaman, while a black cook hands the wounded man a glass of brandy from the keg slung at his side. It was the custom to allow a few women of good character to accompany their husbands in men-of-war to prepare the flannel cartridges for the guns and assist the surgeons. Opportunely enough, at the very time Mr. Maclise was painting these female figures, the story of Ann Perriam, a heroine who had been present with Nelson at the Nile, was given in our columns and those of our contemporaries, and we also engraved the worthy old lady's portrait. The painter, though at first doubtful of the propriety of introducing women on board the Victory, has learnt, from living authorities and well-authenticated anecdotes, that there really were five or six in the ship. Close to this last group is an officer of marines holding a speaking-trumpet, and conferring with one of the Lieutenants upon the signals of a distant ship which the latter observes through his telescope. At the extreme left are three sailors pulling vigorously in their sing-song chorus on a halyard passing upwards towards the maintopsail.

Returning aft, past the Nelson group, we come to the "companion ladder" (leading up to the poop), and which is crowded with seamen and marines, and down which the wounded are being borne. Two men carrying buckets up this ladder are plainly intended to recall a remarkable proof of coolness on the part of the Victory's men. The two ships being closely locked together, some of our seamen dashed buckets of water on to a portion of the Redoubtable's timbers which had been ignited by grenades, that the enemy's ship might not, by catching fire, involve the Victory in a common destruction. To the right of the foot of this ladder two sailors, the elder with a wooden leg (retained probably for good conduct in the culinary department of the ship's crew), are assisting, as best they may, a wounded, swooning young officer. In the foreground a ruddy young "powder-monkey" trips, heedless of danger, over the dead with a charge in its wooden box of "4lb. of powder" for the gun on the extreme right—the only one seen on the larboard side. Nautical people will observe that this gun comes in view on this side from having broken its breeching and snapped its stanchions in the recoil, and thus run much further back on to the deck. Above, on the poop, is the captured ensign of a Spanish ship. A drawing made by Turner, who went to see the Victory on her return from Trafalgar, was useful in painting the portion of the ship near the poop. The dead, lying as they fell, some still retaining their hold on rope or weapon, are strewn along the decks among or near gun-carriages, ram and sponging rods, marlinespikes, cutlasses, the great copper grog-can, a water-tub used for extinguishing the fuse which was used when the flint-lock of a cannon missed fire (as it often did), double-headed shot, and shot neatly tied up in leather, forming the formidable grape. The reader will recollect that fifty men were struck down before the Victory fired a shot, and that forty more were killed or wounded within a few minutes of Nelson's fall.

The foregoing description only gives a faint indication of the pains taken to secure accuracy in all the thousand details of this marvellous picture. Existing portraits have been referred to for the faithful representation of the men engaged—their arms, accoutrements, costumes, down to their very pigtails. Naval officers and authorities of the dockyards have supplied the painter with models of or authorities for his guns and their fittings, his masts, yards, rigging, tackle, and many contrivances no longer in use. It may be an anachronism to represent two enemies' flags as having been struck before Nelson was carried below; but, if so, it is a very excusable one, bearing in mind their pictorial value. But everything else appears to us to be depicted with the exactitude of a contemporaneous record, and with a scrupulous care which, while descending to the very strands of a cable, and furnishing what might be the working pattern for a pulley, yet preserves the telling breadth and simplicity befitting a decorative painting designed to harmonise with large architectural masses. From the composition, however, the work chiefly derives its eminently architectonic character. The lines of the great gallery and its window-piers are continued or repeated by the bulwarks and masts, while the centre is emphasised by the converging action of the figures round Nelson, by the space of the blue sky above, and still further by the obliquely falling entangled masses of the Redoubtable's boom and mizentop, which, as it were, frame in the space of blue on each side. Forms which might be too rectilinear are elsewhere knowingly relieved by diagonal objects or groups of figures. Of the consummate draughtsmanship of the picture we have already spoken. In his early works, Mr. Maclise seldom seemed to strive for the charms of colour; but few would assert that the colouring of this work is not of adequate excellence; the artist has indeed displayed rare skill in dealing with the difficulty of painting so many "blue jackets." To sum up, we give it as our sincere conviction that Mr. Maclise has achieved a triumph in art worthy of the great victory Nelson sealed with his blood. Among the few examples of strictly national character, the two vast commemorative pictures now in the Royal Gallery of the People's Palace, Westminster, are, beyond all question, the noblest monuments of mural painting this country has hitherto produced. We wait to see whether, after engaging Mr. Maclise to paint the remaining smaller as well as the large compartments of the gallery, and then cancelling that engagement, on account, confessedly, of no fault of the painter, Mr. Maclise will be permitted—or, rather, solicited—by Government to proceed with the execution of designs which he had actually prepared and for which he has not been paid.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A New Atmosphere. By Gail Hamilton. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) An importation from the other side of the Atlantic, where she-doctors, and she-lecturers, and she-clerks, and she-nondescripts receive more encouragement than they have yet met with amongst us, and where the independence of women has broken out in the form of Bloomerism and other extravagances. Our author deals with the "woman question." It appears that the moral and social atmosphere of our age is extremely corrupt, and that we want a new one. Upon that point there will probably be little difference of opinion, but upon the means whereby the required purification is to be effected there will be great diversity of sentiment. Whether the "oak-and-vine" relationship between men and women should be confined simply to poetry, and women from girlhood upward should be instructed in such trades, callings, arts, and sciences as will enable them to gain a livelihood in competition with and independently of men, is a serious question; but our author seems to think it ought to be unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative. Man, if we read our author correctly, is a selfish, grasping, cowardly, double-faced oppressor; woman is, by force of circumstances, a sly, designing, over-worked, suffering slave. And this is the result of existing laws and customs—especially so far as marriage is concerned. Our author by no means blasphemes marriage in the abstract, but scoffs at the preliminaries which precede and the conditions which follow the actual practice. Husbands have all the sweets, wives have all the bitters, of connubial life. If husbands would suckle the baby, and take their turn at the perambulator, and put the children to bed, and wash the linen, and make the caps, there would be some chance of a fair adjustment of domestic duties; but, as things are, selfish man "goeth forth to his work and to his labour until the evening," and expects his harassed wife to perform the household drudgery, have his lordship's refection prepared, and bring his offspring in apple-pie order to receive the rare paternal caress. No doubt there is more of the spirit of traffic than there should be in many a marriage; no doubt there is too much selfishness in many husbands; no doubt there is too much labour imposed on many wives; no doubt there is too little chance of profitable employment for many unmarried women; but whether a general withdrawal of the "restrictions of existing customs" would be the best cure for the evils we beg leave to doubt. Readers of Aristophanes do not need to be told that "woman's rights" have been advocated before our day, and that the consequence of woman's complete independence have been described by a master-hand. Gail Hamilton's views are put forward in a very earnest, very dogmatical, sometimes sensible, and occasionally rhapsodical, style; but we do not think they will be generally adopted on this side of the Atlantic. It will be long before we cease to associate the idea of independence with inexpressibles, and of protection with petticoats; nor is it by any means certain that, because a great difficulty is co-existent with certain restrictions, the difficulty is traceable merely to the restrictions; there may be collateral causes which might be found, if sought for, and which might be more safely removed than the restrictions.

Railway Reform. By William Galt. (Longman.) If we ask the solemn question, "Where is the Railway Act of 1844?" scoffers will probably retort by inquiring, "Where's Eliza?" or, "Avez-vous vu Lambert?" And yet mighty men—men of renown—to wit, Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone—moved, if not heaven and earth, the difficult House of Commons to such purpose that a bill for making that Act of effect "passed the third reading without a dissentient voice." How long did wisdom advertise in the corners of the newspapers bidding us to "reform" our "tailors' bills"? And how long must wisdom call upon us to reform our railway bills? It is believed that, if the reform projected in the Railway Act of 1844 were accomplished, we might travel at one third of the average rate now demanded by monopolising companies. There is a cry for reform of many kinds in railways: some unreasonable persons are loud in their desire for punctuality; some want hot-water bottles; some would like to be

able to inform the guard that they are being murdered, or that their carriage is on fire, or that a fellow-traveller is a raving madman, or that a would-be gallant is behaving rudely. Such reforms, perhaps, are scarcely to be hoped for; but an Act which deals with the important subject of economical reform is suffered to fall into oblivion. The Act of 1844 "was passed for the purpose of enabling Government to purchase, on certain specified terms, all railways in the United Kingdom that from that time should be constructed. To protect, however, the interests of the shareholders, and give ample time to the nation and the Legislature to have full experience of the management of our railways by companies, it was enacted that twenty-one years should elapse before our present system should become subject to any change, or the rights of proprietorship or management of the directors be in any way interfered with." The space of twenty-one years has elapsed, the time has come for operation, and yet no movement has been made to carry out the provision of the Act. Let all, then, who take an interest in the subject, and can stomach 405 pages of railway statistics and cognate matter, consult Mr. Galt's elaborate, timely, and earnest treatise.

Sea and Land. By Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S. (Nisbet and Co.) It is good to read such a book as this. You may skip the little bits of sermons, and all besides you will find charming. You seem to feel the fresh breeze from the sea, to inhale its tonic salt, to be sprinkled by its creeping foam as you search amongst the stones for curiosities of natural history. You study the habits of funny fishes—of the goby, and the gunnet, and the tompot, and many another. Nor have you less cheerful sport in following Mr. Gosse on land. Birds, and insects, and mosses, and ferns, are brought before you, and discussed and described. Ferns are becoming more and more popular; and one learns with pleasure all that horticulturists can tell about the creeping fern, and the filmy fern, and the flowering fern, and the golden fern, and the silvern fern, and the elegant maiden-hair. Mr. Gosse discourses of such things, and to read his discourses brings much content.

Strive and Wait. By John Rose Butlin, F.S.A. (William Freeman.) A quiet, unambitious little book, without pretence of plot or stirring incident. The author's object was "to give a description of thoughts, sentiments, and feelings, which have been familiar to those who, within the last fifteen years, have grown up to manhood." He may be said to have attained his object in the case of three ordinary college friends, of whose careers he gives an outline. He evidently recommends patience and perseverance, but we fail to see the connection between his title and the conduct of his hero, who appears to us neither to have striven much nor to have waited with intent, and to have been indebted to fortune for what success he attained. "Rest and be thankful" would have been more appropriate. The author seems, from page 259, to be under the error of supposing that Burford could not have held his fellowship without remaining at the university, and, from pp. 97—101, to imagine that it makes no difference whether a young lady be called Lucy Wilson or Lucy Simpson; and perhaps it really is of no consequence, except so far as the carelessness of the author and the identity of the character are concerned.

Elsie, &c. By J. Crawford Wilson. (Moxon and Co.) This volume of poems is externally elegant and internally meritorious. "Elsie" is a melancholy tale of everyday life (for, unfortunately, bigamy is becoming an everyday offence), and is written with some spirit, much grace, and no little pathos. Those who are fond of comparisons will trace occasionally a resemblance to Goldsmith and sometimes a likeness to Crabbe. "Flights to Fairyland" are fantastic, playful, musical stories in metre which reminds one slightly of "Tom Ingoldsby;" and "Occasional Pieces" remind one forcibly of occasional pieces in general.

The Englishwoman in India. By a Lady Resident. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Seeing how many Englishwomen find every year, if not a home, a bungalow in India, this little volume deserves kindly welcome and respectful notice. It is likely to be of great service, for it contains a detailed account of what a lady's (and, to some extent, a gentleman's) outfit should be; what furniture is desirable; what should be the regulations of housekeeping; what course should be adopted in rearing children; and what one should "eat, drink, and avoid." In fact, a considerable portion of the volume is neither more nor less than an "Indian Cookery-book."

Life's Paths. By the Author of "Gentle Influence," &c. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.) An unpretending little book, of which the purpose is to teach Christians to show their faith by their works. It has nothing original or thrilling to recommend it; but it describes pretty accurately the habits of action and of thought which characterise the well-to-do ladies of society who make it their business to minister to the bodily and spiritual wants of the poor, the sick, and the irreligious. The negligent shepherd is rebuked, and the invalid spinster who spends her time in the works which Dorcas loved is depicted with sympathetic fidelity. The ease with which the consumptive naughty boy is converted is contrary to experience, but highly encouraging. It is distressing to find that a man may be "an excellent clergyman" (p. 20) and a mean hound; for the latter term is not too strong to apply to the Rev. Charles Lumley, who, when engaged to be married to Grace Milton, writes a note to Clara Layton expressing "his regret that he had not sought the hand of Clara Layton while he was free, coupled with very sentimental words of farewell." The Christianity is rather of the kid-glove, muffetee, blanket-club, and choral-service order than of the muscular kind; and the importance attached to trifles may be inferred from p. 57, where the heinousness of an ungrateful Irish girl's offence in running away from her benefactress is supposed to be heightened by the fact that she set out upon her Hegira "clothes and all." The clothes had been given to her without, so far as we can understand, conditions; and had she departed without them, there is reason to suppose she would have appeared in the costume of Queen Godiva; and one can hardly suppose her benefactress would have considered that a palliation of the base ingratitude.

A Splendid Fortune. By the Author of "The Gentle Life." (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The title of this three-volume novel is a happy one, and will no doubt attract attention. The idea of being able to "obtain 'a splendid fortune' at any library" is one especially adapted to the yearnings of those who read fiction. It would be most agreeable to our feelings to say that the story is more attractive even than the title; but, if we said so, we should run a risk of misleading the public. The fact is, the author has by no means done himself justice. Beyond a few gleams of humour and a few tolerably amusing and tolerably correct (we should imagine) descriptions of Bohemian life, there is little to enliven the tameness of the many pages. The plot is neither new, nor ingenious, nor curious; the incidents are few and common-place; and the characters, when they have not as little to do with the main business of the story as the ornaments on the outside with the machinery in the inside of a watch, are, for the most part, uninteresting. Lord Broadacres, Dr. Keith Morton, Dr. Juniper, Lotty Morton, Miss Nightley, Lady Amethyst, Safta, and some others, display a few traits of which advantage is taken to rouse the reader into attention, but the attention soon flags and is succeeded by torpor. It is much to be regretted, also, that the author should have taken so little pains as he has apparently taken to be accurate in his dates and consistent in his statements. It would seem from comparing pp. 31, 34, 40 (vol. i.) that Dr. Sangrado was in full practice at the early age of twelve years. A comparison of pp. 112, 115 with pp. 296, 300 (vol. ii.) will reveal a singular discrepancy in the accounts given of Lady Amethyst's and Miss Nightley's proceedings after Dr. Morton's departure from "the Palladian parlour." One comfort the low-born commoner may derive from the book—the members of the aristocracy to whom he is introduced are, for the most part, so mean and vulgar that he may fairly rejoice he is not of them.

The Cromlech on Howth. A Poem. Illustrated. By Samuel Ferguson, Q.C., &c. (Day and Son.) This work should properly have been included in our list of illustrated Christmas books, but its merits are quite sufficient to recommend it at any season. The poem is smoothly and pleasantly written, and the illuminated initial letters and borders possess a quaint beauty which is very charming. The title-page points to the books of Kells and of Durrow as the source whence these illuminations are taken. The colours are most harmonious, though the forms are not always pleasing; but the effect of the whole is striking and original. At the end of the volume there is a learned disquisition on Celtic ornamental art, which will doubtless interest the student and antiquary.

MUSIC.

The Royal Italian Opera season began, on Tuesday last, with the most popular opera of the day, Gounod's "Faust." Mario reappeared in the character of the hero, which he performed with unrivalled excellence. It was gratifying to observe that our great tenor has taken the field this season with renewed health and strength. His beautiful voice has regained its wonted powers. It has recovered the freshness, fulness, and sweetness of its tones, and that sympathetic quality from which it derives its unbounded command over the feelings of every listener. His whole performance of the character of Faust has been already pronounced a consummate piece of vocal as well as dramatic art; and on this occasion it was more powerful, if possible, and more beautiful than ever. The character of Margaret was sustained by Mdlle. Berini, who made her first appearance before an English audience. In his prospectus of the season Mr. Gye has announced the appearance of three Magarets, and this lady is not one of them. The three are—Miolan-Carvalho, Patti, and Lucca, none of whom, we believe, has yet arrived. Mdlle. Berini has thus been brought forward under unfavourable circumstances, but was, nevertheless, able to gain a considerable degree of favour. Her voice is somewhat thin; and in this respect, as well as in her execution and style, she seems to belong to the French school of singing; but she sings like an accomplished musician. She looked the character well, and acted, as well as sang, with judgment and feeling. The pleasing and interesting part of Siebel was performed by another débutante on our Italian stage—Mdlle. Honoré, who promises to be an acquisition. She has a sweet, if not a powerful, contralto voice; a prepossessing appearance, and an unpretending manner—qualities which were justly appreciated by the audience. Signor Attri was an excellent Mephistophiles; and Graziani and Tagliafico did justice to the characters of Valentine and Wagner. The opera was put upon the stage with even more than the care and splendour of last season. The *kermesse*, or fair, in the market-place, which forms the finale of the second act, was a spectacle of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty; and the scene of Margaret's garden, with its walks, trees, shrubs, and flowers, was a consummate specimen of decorative art. The theatre has been repainted; and its appearance on the opening night—fresh, brilliant, and filled by a fashionable audience—was bright and exhilarating.

Mr. Mapleson, the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, has published his prospectus of the season. We learn from it that his company will retain all its principal members of the last and preceding years, including Titiens, Bettelheim, Trebelli, Giuglini, Santley, Gardoni, Junca, Bossi, &c., together with several stars new to our horizon. Among these the most remarkable seems to be Mdlle. Ilma von Murska, respecting whom the German (especially the Vienna) journals are at present speaking in the most enthusiastic language. Her performance of the Queen of Night in the "Zauberflöte (the part in which she is to make her début in London) is described as a marvellous display of vocal power and execution. Three operas of the highest celebrity, Mozart's "Zauberflöte," Cherubini's "Medea," and Wagner's "Tannhauser," are to be brought forward for the first time in England; and the most favourite pieces belonging to the répertoire of the theatre will be reproduced. Signor Arditi, the admirable chef-d'orchestre, will continue to wield the bâton of command, and the orchestra and chorus will be more complete and stronger than ever. Such are the prospects held out to us by the lessee of her Majesty's Theatre, and experience has shown that his promises are to be depended upon.

There is to be a great musical festival at Brunswick on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June. Among the performers engaged are Herren Joachim, Walter, and Hill; and Mesdames Bettelheim and Dustmann.

At the recent sale of the stock in trade of Messrs. Cock and Hutchins, the eminent music-publishing firm now dissolved, the copyright of Sterndale Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen," was sold for £519 8s. 6d.

The first performance of Meyerbeer's posthumous work, "L'Africaine, is expected to take place at the Grand Opéra, about the 21st inst., after which we may look for its immediate production at Covent Garden.

There are Sunday Popular Concerts in Paris, suggested by the success of the Monday Popular Concerts in London. At the last of these concerts the programme consisted of Beethoven's "Sinfonia Eroica;" an andante of Haydn; fragments from Beethoven's septetto; "Adelaida," arranged for the contrabasso by Bottesini; a polonaise from Meyerbeer's "Struensee;" another solo on the contrabasso; and the overture to "Euryanthe." What would be thought of such a concert if announced by any of our leading musical societies in London—a concert composed of one symphony, one overture, a couple of fragments, and two solos on the double bass?

THE THEATRES.

A new farce, by Mr. J. M. Morton, has been produced at the Adelphi, entitled "The Steeplechase; or, In the Pigskin." The basis for the action of the piece is very slight; but Mr. J. L. Toole makes much of the character, which is, besides, marked with some originality both in its circumstances and its conception. It is that of a Cockney clerk placed in a peculiar situation, and triumphantly carried through it by the force of accident. His name is Tittums, and the scene of his adventures is Southampton, whither he has arrived to meet his wife, whom he expects from Havre. He has stopped at the hotel all night, but in the morning misses his clothes. The steam-boat being in sight, he is impatient to repair his loss, and makes free with a stranger's portmanteau, which contains a jockey's dress, the owner having visited Southampton to take part in the steeplechase. Dr. Clipper (Mr. Billington), however, to whom the dress belongs, is in fear of being arrested for debt, and permits Tittums to retain the costume on condition that he will bear his name for the day. The sporting authorities, as a matter of course, place Tittums in "the pigskin," and, notwithstanding his remonstrances, he is carried to the front by his horse, and thus wins for the doctor a large sum, which sets them both free from their liabilities. Mr. Toole's abundant humour gave probability to the incidents. Moreover, he was well assisted by Mr. Paul Bedford, as Alderman Slowcoach; and by Mr. C. H. Stephenson, as a bailiff, of whom both the clerk and the doctor are equally in dread. The farce is, in fact, very funny, and will have a run.

At the Strand, on Monday, a new comedietta was produced, entitled "Cross Purposes." It is written by Mr. Parselle, and the author himself performs the principal character. Edward Hartright is the confidential clerk of a wealthy Liverpool merchant, Mr. Goodman (Mr. H. J. Turner), and has been so for about a dozen years, during which time he has been the constant companion of the merchant's daughter, Laura (Miss M. Palmer). The young lady, having arrived at a marriageable age, feels an incipient passion for Hartright, and, in the perplexity of her early feelings, begins to act capriciously towards him, interrupting him in his business and provoking petty quarrels; all of which strange conduct Hartright persists in misunderstanding. Goodman, wishing to get his daughter wed, and loving her devotedly, is ready to accept anyone for her husband whom she may select—in this, very much unlike stage heroes in general; and of this unlikeness, indeed, a special point is made, and from it much comic humour elicited. It is long before the lovers come to understand one another. In the mean time, the Hon. Poynton Lascelles (Mr. Collier) turns up, with whom Laura has had a previous acquaintance, and Goodman is induced to believe that he is the happy man. An interview with the lady, however, soon informs Lascelles of the true condition of things, and he resigns her to Hartright, whose jealously has impelled him to a declaration of love, all that was wanted to ensure the happiness of Laura. This little drama, which is from the French, depends on its dialogue, which is, perhaps, somewhat redundant, but interesting, since much of it touches the feelings. Miss Palmer was charming in the loving and anxious girl; and Mr. Parselle, as her taciturn lover, acted with discrimination and delicacy. Mr. Turner, as the goodnatured father, played with admirable effect. This piece will become a favourite.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There has been a very pretty little controversy this week between the Bishop of Oxford and a French Abbé relating to an assertion imputed to the Right Rev. Samuel Oxon that there were no less than 750 deprived or interdicted priests now driving cabs in Paris. The Abbé indignantly denies the accuracy of the statement, and would have the public believe that the number of cashiered ecclesiastics to be found in the Parisian "rank" might be counted on the fingers. Does it so very much matter? or, haply, is not this rather a subject for congratulation that there should exist such a *refugium peccatorum* as the cabstand for unfrocked priests? They might go farther and fare worse. I do not know a more curious study than to sit on the roof of an omnibus driving rapidly through the great thoroughfares of London and watching the hundreds of cabmen's faces flitting by—to strive to imagine what manner of men these may have been before they took to driving cabs. You meet with every variety of physiognomy, complexion, and expression. There are cabbies verging upon three score and ten; there are cabbies with all the gawkiness and beardlessness of extreme youth. How came they to this pass? When did they first go down a yard? When did they first apply for a license? and what considerations first moved them to give preference to a four-wheeler over a hansom, or vice versâ?

Many years ago, when Mr. Henry Mayhew wrote an account of the economy of the London Docks, he found among the famished and poverty-stricken crowd besieging the gate in hopes of obtaining a day's work and bread deprived clergymen, attorneys stricken off the rolls, barristers debarred, expelled undergraduates, uncertificated bankrupts, cashiered army officers, incorrigible drunkards, soldiers discharged without a pension, schoolless schoolmasters, teachers of languages without any pupils, pauperised artists, booksellers' hacks, and Polish refugees mingled with the common herd of toilers and moilers. The London Docks are the *refugium peccatorum* of the "sticket stibblers" of London civilisation. But in Paris there are no docks, save the "Docks de la Toilette"—a tailor's shop—to give employment to the cankers of a calm world and a long peace. It is fortunate that the cabstand remains. It is better than the *Maison centrale*, better than the galleys. There must be between forty and fifty thousand priests in France—the majority, as the *vast* majority of the Roman Catholic clergy are everywhere, persons of exemplary piety and stainless morals; but in the ranks of this great church militant there must necessarily be some black sheep, some "bad eggs." Let them drive cabs and make themselves well forgotten. For my part, I always thought it a desideratum in our society that there should be some such refuge or Lethean graving-dock where our erring brother could hide his head, repent of his sins, and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Dock labour may absorb some, the colonies a few, and the Army many more of those who have come to grief in the Battle of Life; but there are many too weak for hard labour, too poor to emigrate, and too nervous to enlist, and who, in default of finding employment, often drift into criminality, and turn up at the Old Bailey or the Middlesex Sessions for "smashing" or swindling.

Private letters from New York bring me two or three echoes. First, the great sensation in the Empire City at present is the Rev. Dr. Bellows, who, Sunday after Sunday, is uttering thundering philippics against the reigning luxury and extravagance in ladies' dress. An old, old text. Did not the Hebrew prophet of old inveigh against the sumptuary follies of his countrywomen—their bracelets and their bangles, and their "round tires like the moon?" Dr. Bellows is a Unitarian clergyman, a most learned, pious, and eloquent divine, who first attracted public notice by standing up boldly in defence of Shakspeare and the drama, and has recently been doing the good work of the American Sanitary Commission at San Francisco. As a preacher, he is worth a hundred Beechers and Cheevers, for it is a peculiarity with Dr. Bellows that he always preaches charity, and peace, and brotherhood among all men. I fear, however, that the Doctor will take but little by his motion *in re* ladies' dresses. The fair ones of Gotham flock to him by hundreds and listen complacently while he denounces "cataract" curls, small bonnets, hoop skirts, and draggling trains; but they have not the slightest intention of abating the excess in their apparel. Withal, let me hasten to remark that the American ladies, in their wildest exuberances of dress, have always been moderate in their patronage of crinoline. An American hoop, in comparison with the shocking hen-coop worn here, is as a wineglass to a diving-bell.

Another New York echo tells me of a curious reform meditated by Mr. Hiram Cranston, the proprietor of the New York Hotel, and which, if properly carried out, will effect a thorough revolution in the eating and drinking customs of our cousins. Mr. Cranston is about to abolish the monster table-d'hôte, formerly held in his hotel, and where from five to six hundred guests could be fed at one time, very much after the fashion of wild animals, at scrambling, uncomfortable meals, delusively termed breakfast, dinner, and supper. For this wolfish system of arrangement is about to be substituted a coffee-room, arranged on the European principle—that is to say, a quiet and well-ordered salle à manger, where, at your own table, you may order your own meal, and breakfast, dine, or sup à la carte, in peace and tranquillity. The New York Hotel is mainly frequented by ladies and gentlemen who have lived in Europe, and who have enjoyed comfort and luxury enough there to be disgusted with the roaring, jostling "feeds" at the St. Nicholas and the Fifth Avenue.

The subscriber's compliments to the *Saturday Review*. In that pungent periodical there appeared last Saturday an article, four columns long (and of which a continuation is threatened), apparently written with the sole purpose of disparaging the city of Mexico. According to the writer, that wonderful old capital is dull, uninteresting, dusty, and filthy, scorching hot in the sun and icy cold in the shade, and the natural home of typhus and dysentery. "There never was a city," continues the writer, "where there was so little to do for the idler. There are no objects of interest, no galleries, museums, or churches." The Alameda is a "wretched concern," and the Pasco—the Bois de Boulogne of Mexico—a broad, dusty road, a mile or more long (it is three), where everybody comes to see everybody else. It strikes me that the same objection might be urged against Hyde Park at the height of the season. Now, there is so much local colour about the remainder of this long article that I am convinced the writer has been a resident in the city he describes. I think, too, that, without being invidious, I can hit upon his name. He can be none other than Sir Charles Coldstream, Bart. He went to Mexico, and "saw nothing in it."

Nothing to do in *la siempre leal ciudad de Mejico*—no galleries, museums, or churches in the sumptuous and picturesque Tenostitlan! Here is the briefest abstract of the subscriber's diary of a week passed in Mexico:—"Monday—To the Palace (built by Cortes, and containing eleven hundred rooms), had an audience with General Almonte, Regent of the Empire; to the club, or "Lonja," in the Portal; to the Academy of Painting of San Carlos; in the afternoon to the Pasco, in an English mail phaeton. Tuesday—To go through the Alameda, on horseback, and thence to the Palace of Chapultepec; thence to a beautiful English country house at Tacubaya. To the Government School of Mines, one of the most splendid specimens of architecture on the American continent; to the collection of Mexican antiquities formed by Senor Ramicez; to the National Museum. Wednesday—To dine at La Casa del Emperador Sturbide; to the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe; to San Augustin de las Cuevas; at night, picnic by moonlight in the courtyard of a ruined convent, and a stroll on the beautiful Pasco de las Cadenas, 'in una noche de luna,' in front of the Cathedral. Thursday—Shopping, buying toys, wax figures, and embroidered leather-work, under the arches of the Portal; to the Convent of San Francisco; in the afternoon to the Grand Pasco de la Viga, to see the procession of Indians on the canal, with their canoes smothered in flowers; at night—it was Holy Thursday—to see Judas Iscariot hung to the lamp-posts amidst feux de joie of squibs and crackers. Friday—it was Good Friday—the round of at least twenty gorgeous churches; and at night to the Sagrario of the cathedral to hear the 'Stabat Mater' sung by three hundred lady amateurs." Nothing to see in Mexico! Why, I saw enough in five weeks to fill five folio volumes and bore a new tunnel through the Alps. Moral—it is with Mexico as it is with Venice. Some fall in love at first sight with the Queen of the Adriatic; but I never heard many respectable householders speak of Venizia la Bella as a "beast of a place."

The admirers—and their name is legion—of Captain Richard Burton will entertain that intrepid African, Asiatic, and American traveller and good writer at a public complimentary dinner on Tuesday next. Lord Stanley will be in the chair.

SCENE ON THE RIVER THAMES DURING THE GALE ON SUNDAY, MARCH 19.

THE NEW SECRETARY TO THE POOR-LAW BOARD.

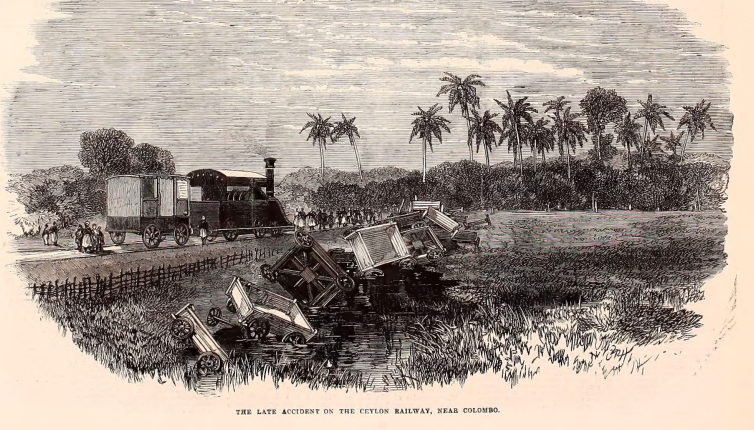
VISCOUNT ENFIELD, M.P. for Middlesex, has recently been appointed to the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, on the resignation of Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P. for the borough of Northampton. Lord Enfield is the Parliamentary representative of the Whig family of Byng, and on that account has always occupied a certain position in the House of Commons. He has on more than one occasion been selected to make motions when the vindication of the Government by a vote of the House has been deemed necessary. Lord Enfield, as the lineal descendant of that Mr. George Byng who for many years was held to be a personage of no ordinary consequence in the Whig party, sits for the county of Middlesex, which was represented for nearly half a century by his ancestor just alluded to, to whom he stands in the relation of great-nephew. He was first returned for the county in 1857, and was returned unopposed at the last general election in 1859. He had previously sat for the borough of Tavistock from 1852. His Lordship is the eldest son of the second Earl of Strafford (the peerage was conferred on General Sir John Byng, a distinguished Lieutenant of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War), by a daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesey. He was born in 1830, and married, in 1859, to the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Ellesmere. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Middlesex Militia in 1853, honorary Colonel of the West Middlesex Rifle Volunteers in 1862, and Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex in 1864. Lord Enfield professes Liberal politics, in the sense comprehended in the support of vote by ballot, extension of the franchise, and the abolition of church rates. His Lordship has never held office before now, and there was a floating impression that, though he was in a position to have given him some title to consideration in the formation of Liberal Governments in the last few years, he has not been hitherto inclined to take on himself the burden and responsibility attached to office. As his appointment is not one of those which the Statute of Anne requires to be vacated on its acceptance, there was no necessity for his making an appeal to his constituents.



VISCOUNT ENFIELD, M.P., THE NEW SECRETARY TO THE POOR-LAW BOARD.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CEYLON RAILWAY.

THE Ceylon Railway, to connect the town and port of Colombo with Kandy, the ancient capital of the island, and with the most productive coffee-growing district, is now in process of construction. In June the first section of the line, about thirty-six miles from Colombo, will probably be open for traffic. The country is almost level as far as Ambepusse, the rise in 84½ miles being only 180 ft. It is not till the line arrives at Allagalla, fifty-two miles from Colombo, that there is a rapid ascent, which reaches an elevation of no less than 1700 ft. above the sea. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the entire length of the railway to Kandy, about eighty miles, will be completed in 1867. His Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, in his late visit to Ceylon, was gratified with a special trip along the line from Colombo to Henerat-goddi and Veangodді, places distant some twenty miles from the town. He was accompanied by the Governor of Ceylon, the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Government agent for the Western Province, and Colonel Layard, with their families. The engine was driven by Mr. Molesworth, of the contractor's engineering staff, and this first trip was performed with success, to the astonishment of thousands of the natives, who watched the train as it swept gracefully along the shore of the lake, beneath the pretty bridge at Maradhana, across the grand iron bridge which spans the River Kalamy, and over the green fields beyond, till it plunged into groves rich with tropical vegetation, and was lost to sight. The pleasure of the excursion was not interrupted by the slightest check; but a few days later, on Jan. 14, there was a terrible accident, with great loss of life, on the same portion of the line. Owing to the carelessness of a native clerk, something had been left upon the rails when a train of trucks, filled with labourers, was about to pass. The train was thrown off the line and the trucks were overturned into the adjoining rice-field, which was partly under water. One European and thirty-six natives thus lost their lives, being either crushed by the trucks falling upon them, or perhaps smothered in the water and mud beneath. We have engraved a sketch of the scene of this disaster taken by M. Hyppolite Silvaf, a local artist, on the day after the accident. We have to thank the editor of the *Colombo Observer* for communicating these particulars.



THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE CEYLON RAILWAY, NEAR COLOMBO.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE IN THE RIVER THAMES.

THE extremely violent gale which prevailed for so many hours on Sunday week occasioned a serious loss of property in that part of the river Thames known as Bugsby's Hole, between Blackwall Point and Charlton. A large derrick, commonly used for discharging screw colliers and other vessels laden with coals from the north, was moored about the middle of Bugsby's Hole, near the south shore. As the coal is put into lighters for the purpose of conveying it to the different wharves above bridge, the craft lie there attached to moorings in the roadstead, near the derrick. It is stated that about sixty loaded barges were so moored when the storm set in on Saturday evening, some of the craft being lashed together. On Sunday morning, when the gale had considerably increased, the barges were seen to be labouring severely. As the wind blew in fearful gusts with the force of almost a hurricane, the water dashed over into the barges in large quantities, and it was evident that they were fast settling down. At length they began to disappear. At times two or three would go down together; some dragging others more loaded. The crews of the colliership which were lying in that part of the river could see the barges founder one after another, but could render no aid with a view to relieving them. By nightfall the whole of the fifty or sixty barges had disappeared. Fortunately, the barges had gone down in a spot rather out of the navigation; but the steamboat of the Thames Conservancy, and a steamer, with the harbour-masters, were early at the scene, with a view to preventing any accident to the passing shipping and to see to the early lifting of the barges. As soon as the wind moderated the divers were sent down to ascertain where the barges lay and to unshackle their head-chains. Those which lay fair on their keel could be raised without much difficulty; but some of them had tilted over and lost a great portion of their cargo, besides much damage to the barges themselves. Our Illustration represents the state of affairs at low water, when attempts were made to raise the sunken barges, many of which lay one above the other. The store for some distance above the derrick was covered with barges which had been driven up high and dry by the violence of the gale, while boats of every description were busily employed in dredging for and adopting the coal they recovered from the wrecked craft. The roadstead near the derrick, in consequence of its somewhat exposed position, is not adapted for the mooring of laden barges for any length of time at this season of the year, and when they are filled they should at once be got away higher up the river to the different coal-wharves. The gale of Sunday week also proved destructive to the small vessels in other parts of the river. A barge laden with tar sank off Blackwall, near the entrance of the Victoria Docks. Other barges are reported to have sunk in the lower reaches of the Thames.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BREADALBANE still continues to puzzle the Two Thousand prophets, as well as the men at The Corner. First, he is "fishy;" then, there is a "furore" about him; and so it goes on; but, at all events, we have now the fact before our eyes of a dark horse being first favourite for the Derby. George Stevens had such a bad cold that he was "weak to ride Bedlam at Leamington, on Thursday; but Mr. Edwards elected her admirably, and the old mare gave 13 lb. and a very clever beating to the Liverpool winner, Alcrabat. The African was level with the latter in the betting at 3 to 1; but he went stiff after his accident, and only finished sixth. Mr. Merry's Sunbeam was decisively in the Hunt Cup that even if Acrobat had got off Liverpool the result would have been the same. There was a good deal of fun at the Grand Military and Rugby Hunt Steeplechases, Wednesday week last Monday. Despite two dispersals of Jack Mytton's (1794 Lancers) Gloucester (owner) overhauled and beat everything for the Military Gold Cup. The Grand Military Steeplechase was won by Mr. Percival winning by a head on Bebopsicle. Rural Dean (4st. 5lb.) was in for the Open Handicap, but fell at the first fence.

The Oxford and Cambridge athletic games were held, on Saturday, at Fenner's Ground. Cambridge beat Oxford in every event, and Oxford, three and three. Last year the winning events were even; but Cambridge had seven second events to Oxford's one. Although they did not admire his style, even the professionals present could not help acknowledging the fine speed, endurance, and judgement of Mr. R. E. Webster, the winner of the one and two miles races. The latter was run, over heavy ground, in 4 min. 36½ secs. Mr. F. H. Gooch, of Merton College, Oxford, won the high jump with a leap of 5 ft. 7 in.; and Mr. E. A. Grey, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, threw the cricket ball 93 yards 2 ft. 6 in.

It is stated that there are already no less than twenty-five mares on Mr. Allsopp's list for 1865, at the "Stage" at Hare Hall, so we may hear that Mr. Fisher Smith, of Boston, has lost his horse Augur. This well known chestnut distinguished himself in 1851 by winning the Champagne Stakes; but his trainer was not able to get him to stay a mile, and never ran again. He was a fine horse, of which he only finished about seventh, and never ran again. He was a fine horse, of which he only finished about seventh, and never ran again. He was a fine horse, of which he only finished about seventh, and never ran again. It was considered a great feather in Mr. Isaac Nicholson's cap when he secured so much renown to the Midland counties, and some of the best breeders in Lincolnshire never passed Augur by. The Lincolnshire Handicap the most perfect hunter that ever entered a show-yard—not a "standstill horse," but a most beautiful mover—was sold, at the Fair, on Monday by Beechwood at Islington, for 650gs. to the Emperor of Austria. Nicholson's property, another of Mr. Allsopp's, was the very good son of Augur was very much wed by the owners of blood stock in 1856-7, and fifty-five mares were credited to the list for those two seasons. So far, there have been 103 blood foals by him, and nineteen of these are colts, of which fifteen are to the hunt have scored seventy-one races and a half. Macaroni's dam has gone to be published in Baily's Stud Book, by whom she had a filly in '64. Last year she had no foal to Knight of Kars.

After a good deal of difficulty with the frost, which totalled waiting till the end of July for a start at some meetings, Goodwood, and till Thursday, the Scottish National was brought off. Owing to the hard ground the horses had very dirty legs, and the mud clogs worked very wide. Patent was the Douglas Cup last year, and old Bob Booth whose "pen and a bottle" seems to have been all in her favour, carried it back this year over the border to Hexham. Mr. Ord's Cheviot, by Cossack, was drawn lame at last, and as Rebe also came in for a lay-by, she was left to Mr. Allsopp's, Kilmarnock, to Mr. Gladstone's Dalkeith, whom she had covered from the severe bite which kept him out of the running. Mr. Gladstone, ran well, as he always does, and his party attended him, and, after getting a bye, he was beaten by Gipsy King in the final heat. The Scotch Cup was run for on the hard good face, as Stumpy, of the Sourocks litter, won one stake, and Romping Rep-putter ran up for another.

The weather has made hunting quite a lottery during the last six weeks. The Pinkley met at Marlborough, and ran their fox to ground on Saturday, when there was no possibility of finding him in steeplechases at Rugby. On two occasions the Brocklebury have got down away on their fox, and have been unable to get him on for more than a couple of fields. The Quorn have had as good uniform sport as any: on Friday they met at Loseby Park, and had a good and capital forty-five minutes, and then had an equally good fifty minutes from Scraptoft to Billesdon Coplow. Their second whip, Edwin Summers, leaves at the end of the season.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

We subjoin the sailing programme of the Royal London Yacht Club for 1865, which has been determined upon by the Sailing Committee :—

Opening Match, Saturday, 13th of April. To start from Erith at 1.30 at Erith, re-passed on a cruise, and return to Erith. Dinner at the Pier Hotel. Prize, 50 sovs.

Thames Match, Monday, June 5.—Course : Erith to the Nore Light and back. Prizes: 70 guineas in plate and £30 in money. Entrance, £3 3s. Afterwards half a minute per ton for difference of tonnage. Entries close Tuesday, May 30. Yachts to be at Erith for measurement on Saturday, June 3.

Second and Third Class Matches, Monday, June 19.—Course from Erith to the Nore and return; third class, Erith to the Chapman and return. Prizes: first class, 40 guineas in plate; second class, 30 guineas in plate and £5. Time allowance: Second class half a minute and third class a minute and ten for difference of tonnage. Entries to close Wednesday, 14th of June. Yachts to be at Erith on Saturday, July 1, for measurement.

Ocean Match, in addition to the above programme, will be given, by voluntary subscription of the members of the club, headed by Mr. Edward Wilkins, Rear-Vice-Commodore, who heads the list with 10 guineas, and other members, and other officers, for an Ocean Match from the Thames to Dunwich. Subject to co-operation of the Harwich Yacht Club, and also to sailing rules in furtherance of the object; and Mr. James Goodson, the Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, has promised to preside over the race, view the start, and communicate them at the earliest possible moment, with a view of producing the most satisfactory arrangements for the race, which gave every general satisfaction.

Mr. G. W. Churchward, owner of the Glance, has also signified his intention of presenting a valuable piece of plate for a return match from Harwich to the Thames.

A son of the Swiss Colonel Salis having died of a wound received in a duel with another pupil of the Federal Polytechnic Institution at Berne, the ecclesiastical Senate has ordered that no duels are to be fought seconds and ordered proceedings to be taken against the adversary.

Dr. Livingstone has been gazetted by Earl Russell Consul in the territories of all kings and chiefs in the interior of Africa that are not subject to the authority of the King of Portugal. The Doctor is the first of the Viceroy of Egypt.

A lot of treasure-trove has turned up in Alsace, at a village called Bil, ascertained to have been the site of Helvetus and of a Roman camp. Under a village of nearly 400 souls, forming the commune of Bilsheim, during cellar containing 7500 bronze coins from the mint of the Emperor Constantine. The money—*Pro Aris Bus-ctue-rumque*—was found in a vase that bear on this aggregate of small change, weighing fully twelve kilogrammes, that we have here the military chest of the Fifth Legion. The Romans to have been quartered at this spot to keep in check the Alemanni, whose pressure on the Rhine coincides with the date of the coins, 307-37. Some already made a retrograde move for the usual strategic reasons; but, continued the report of the president, the payments of the troops were suspended by the workmen to pay for his rank and file, to be dug up on their return. The "unreturned" are the coins found. M. Fabre, the correspondent, has requested the surgery of Julius Caesar, and the Commentaries of Caesar, to speak into the interiors from the Gallic side of the river. All trace of the cash-box was, of course, lost with the fifth battalion of the 5th. The current value of the coins would have been about £70.

A curious discovery has recently been made in attempting to repair the basement of Pompey's Pillar. Mr. Alexander Thomson, a French engineer, having been employed by the Viceroy of Egypt to direct the work of consolidation, first of all cleared away the rubbish which covered the base, and then proceeded with all proper precaution; but it was soon found that these stones had nothing to do with the support of the pillar, and that the latter rested entirely on a cube of very hard quartzose conglomerate within the basement. Upon further examination it was discovered that this cube was an inscription in hieroglyphics turned upside down, and was, in fact, the capital of a column belonging to one of the temples of Upper Egypt, which had been taken hither for the express purpose of serving for the base of the column. M. Mariette has deciphered the inscription, and found the name of Sesostris (R. II., 1388-1322), the Egyptian conqueror mentioned in it; so that Pompey's Pillar, now 1800 years old, rests on the fragment of a monument erected at least seventeen centuries before the Christian era. The stone has been reconstructed, with a passage all round the shaft, so that visitors may inspect the hieroglyphics; and the whole has been raised so as to protect the monument from deterioration.

"THE GENTLE CRAFT." FISHING.

No matter what may be the diversity our several tastes indicate, and we therefore follow—whether we hunt, shoot, course, or fish—the same noble principle actuates all who delight in the pleasures of the field,—a deep, unquenchable love of natural scenery (often ill understood, it is true, and but dimly perceived by those who nevertheless acutely feel it) and a consequent enjoyment of every circumstance that form the chief constituents of the sporting character. One man has a passion for the horse, another for the gun, a third for the gentle craft of angling, all having the same motives to action. Hence arises the diversity of opinion in the discussion that here naturally presents itself. The answer is brief and simple. It was the circumstances under which we respectively lived, and the facilities for the indulgence of one in particular of these tastes that the latter acts were forming that determined in each his particular bias. Such are the reasons why we find the Nimrod, the Jehu, and the numerous others above mentioned, and who, having summered their hunters and laid down their guns, take to the rod. Then, for the second period, hearts, or rack the pleasure of yachting. As the yachting season cannot be said to begin before May, we shall pass over this consideration confine ourselves to that gentle pursuit which has been the delight of so many generations of men, both professional and philosophical.

Fishing, like most other pursuits after food, originated in necessity; and it is only within the last few centuries that the art has since acquired to the civilisation of the human race. The accompanying sketch may recommend to make a good fisherman are more numerous, and, in our opinion, more difficult of attainment than those which, in any other line, a sportsman can possibly require. By practice almost every one may become a fair shot, a tolerable horseman, a bold rider, and experience a careful one; so that, with these two requisites, a man may form on a tolerable hack become a fair sportsman. Not so, however, are trifling compared with those which should be possessed by the complete angler. Patience, for instance, is one so nicely blended that each without the other is a superfluous acquisition; for, whilst the former constitutes you to the task, the latter is the essential operations. We will now proceed to the subject and endeavour to explain the disposition of the tackle. There are of these two kinds—the double and single handed, each, of course, adapted to the water in which you fish; the former is generally of the length of 17 ft., and the latter 10 ft., the former weighing 14 lb., the latter from 4 lb. to 6 lb.

But much depends upon the proper choice of your rod. Be sure that it tapers regularly from the butt to the point; nor should there, on any account, be a "dead" place in the middle, which is the fault of most fair usage it always happens from this cause. In general, each rod is composed of three pieces, the butt, the second, and the top, each varying, which either screw into a socket or are simply fixed in. Neither of these kinds is to be recommend; our advice is to have one of two joints only—the butt and top. To all single rods a ring is fixed, attached by a splice, and fastened to a small leather thong, previously fixed to the rod. Next comes the line to be selected and cast from a tighter bandage. The superiority of a two-jointed rod of this description is at once apparent, as the tackle can be kept in order unincumbered by a quantity of useless brass, the spring is much more perfect and the chance of the top breaking in the likelihood of its breaking. The trouble, too, which frequently attends the changing of the tackle when you are fishing a fading is thus got rid of; for the ends, which go into the sockets, are made very nearly alike, and it is exceedingly difficult, indeed sometimes impossible, to replace the top exactly in the same socket as it was before. A jointed rod is the most suitable in a dry situation. A brass loop is commonly fixed at the bottom of the handle, which is of no other use than advantage, for, besides adding to the weight and stiffening the joint, it takes off much of the spring of the rod. Cane is the best wood, perhaps which might spoil a good hour's diversion. About six years ago a new description of rod, called the Malacca Cane protested against this as being totally useless, and too heavy and stiff altogether. Its lightness and elasticity are the only convenience compensates for all, which is, that, as the top is always more liable to meet with accidents from the interruption of trees and branches, especially in boundary yards, and where self-preservation is the principal care, the substitution of a Malacca top becomes a matter of ease, however, which are made in Edinburgh are entirely of wood; but in Scotland the rivers are not so much in want of preservation.

With proper care a rod will last a considerable time; and Walton tells of one he had for twenty years. Nevertheless, some particular attention should be paid to the dryness of their situation when laid up for the winter, and occasionally during the season. It is necessary to rub over a piece of channel previously dipped in sweet oil, never forgetting to clean thoroughly with a linen cloth before they are again put aside. The butt should be particularly attended to, as the ferrule attached to it may be obliged to make in throwing a long line, and the rings should be kept in good order, as twelve inches is much depends, and they are and not be incommoded by any chance obstacle.

Lines for angling purposes are of two ways to be met with at tackle-makers of repute in London, Edinburgh, Inverness, and Dublin, and they differ according to the nature of the water in which the selection of them, so as to suit the waters and the fish the disciple of old Izaak Walton is about to visit. The best and most fine, for trout, should never be less than twenty yards; and, where heavy fish and extensive waters are fished, five-and-thirty or forty yards will not be found to be too long. A line may be divided into three lengths, of twelve yards in length, according to the size of the fish. The hook, upon which the success of the day depends, should be made of steel of a proper temper, and thoroughly tested before it is appended to the line. It is a common practice to whet the point with a file or a clumsy cork float, or an over-obstinet one of quill, will alarm the finny tribe, to use the gut affectingly in the last-quoted instance the strength of the fish must be expended to the utmost, and, when brought within reach, the gaff must be passed under the fish struggling and exhausted, with the point directed downwards, which having been done, the hook must be loosened from the mouth, and the fish thrown into the body. Angling and flytching pocket-books are made of every form and size, to suit the various fancies that may exist. The slightest difficulty in procuring whatever is requisite either for the tame amusement of catching trout here, or for the more exciting sport of salmon-fishing in Scotland or Ireland.

We have not referred to angling bait or to flies, because they are influenced by seasons, by the character of the waters, and by the nature of the fish. The best way to obtain a knowledge of this matter in pond, lake, or river, is to call in the aid of some experienced local fisherman, who will supply you with all requisite information, but will procure such natural and artificial baubles as will allure every species of fish, from the magnificent salmon down to the humble barbel, to take the fatal hook.

Much has been said with respect to the cruelty of fishing, which has been denounced as a most inhuman amusement. Walton, the father of angling, has replied to these critics, which was soundly applied by Byron's severe pen; and others have laid themselves open to a charge of want of feeling. Many able writers of natural history assert—and we, we trust, with truth—that fish are not sensitive to pain, giving as their grounds for such opinions that many a hooked fish has again and again taken a second bait, the former hook remaining in the mouth.

The portraits of Mr. Justice O'Hagan and Lord Enfield, which we have engraved for this Number, are from photographs taken by Mount, J. and G. Walker, of Parliament-street.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF BRADFORD.

The Right Hon. Sir George Augustus Frederick Bridgeman, second Earl of Bradford, and Viscount Newport, in the county of Salop, Baron Bradford, of Bradford, in the Shropshire county, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of Orlando, first Earl of and second Baron Bradford, by Lady Elizabeth Byng, daughter of the Right Hon. George, fourth Viscount Torrington, and was born in May, 1789, and was educated at Christ Church College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1810. He succeeded his father, March 3, 1818. Georgina Elizabeth, the only daughter of Sir Thomas Mostyn Owen Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn Hall, county of Flint, by whom (who died Oct. 12, 1842) he had three sons and seven daughters, whom the same and one daughter survive—viz., Viscount Newport; the Hon. and Rev. George Thomas Orlando Bridgeman, Rector of Wigan, Lancashire; the Hon. and Rev. John Robert Orlando Bridgeman, M.A., Rector of Quatt-Fitz, under-Lizard, Staffordshire; and Lady Mary, widow of the Hon. Robert Chandos Clive. Two of the late Earl's daughters, Lady Lucy Caroline and Lady Charlotte Anne Bridgeman, perished, in 1848, by the same lamentable railway accident which deprived Lord Granville Somerset of his life. Frances, married, secondly (Oct. 26, 1839), Henry, son of Sir David Moncrieff, Bart., and daughter of Jessie Mackay of Ballone, Perthshire, which gentleman died in 1859. Caroline, married, in 1837, to Sir Henry Wellesley, K.C.B., Preston Park, Sussex, Georgina Augusta Frederica, married, in 1838, to Sir Thomas Mostyn Owen Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn Hall, county of Flint, and Torpichen, and was the second son of James, tenth Lord Torpichen; by his wife, Margaret Lucy, second daughter of the late Sir Robert Abercrombie of Kippendavie, and was brother and heir presumptive of Robert, eleventh and present Lord Torpichen. Sir Thomas, born May 24, 1814, was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1836. He succeeded his father in 1838, he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, in 1841. He married, July 24, 1843, Helen, second surviving daughter of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., by whom he has several surviving children. His eldest son, James Wedge Sandilands, Esq., now in his nineteenth year, inherits the honours and estates of the family of Torpichen.

SIR HENRY P. WILLOUGHBY, BART., M.P.

Sir Henry Pelham Willoughby, second Baronet, of Baston House, in the county of Oxford, M.P., was the eldest son of Sir Henry Willoughby, the first Baronet, by his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Bevis Bevis, of Bexley-street, Hanover-square, was the second son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart., of Parham Park, by his second wife, Martha, daughter of Maurice Berkeley, Esq. He was born on the 17th of October, 1796, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, in 1856. He married, first, Sarah Willoughby, the second Baronet, on the 5th of June, 1823, to Mr. Henry, who, during the early part of his life, sat in the House of Commons, displayed a great interest in the welfare of the county in which he resided, and was a zealous supporter of the Army and Navy estimates and on the 1st of March, 1855, moved, but in a full House, by 141, for Yarmouth, he was a supporter of the Reform Bill. He was in 1832, returned for Yarmouth, and successfully contested, in 1837, the borough of Poole; and, in 1841, the town of Northampton. He was returned for Evesham in 1847, and continued to represent that borough till his demise. Sir Henry married, secondly, Isabella, the second daughter of the late Sir John Pollard Willoughby, the fourth Baronet, and sister of the present Baronet, who was born in 1791, and died, first, in 1822, Elizabeth, only daughter of Colonel Kennedy, which lady died in 1824, and secondly, in 1827, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Bacon, Esq., and has left issue by both wives. Sir Henry succeeded, as Commissioner in April, 1837, but resigned his seat on being appointed, in 1838, Chief Ranger of Windsor Park. The eldest son of Willoughby, Henry Pelham Willoughby de Broke, springing from Robert, the fourth Baron Willoughby's fourth son John, who was created a Baronet on the 29th of January, 1764, and who was father of the Baronet just dead of the present Baronet.



SIR GEORGE NICHOLLS, K.C.B.

Sir George Nicholls, K.C.B., so celebrated in connection with the modern improvements in the Poor Laws, died, on the 5th inst., at his late home, 24, Parkstreet, and of whose life nearly sixty years were spent in active public service, was the son of the Rev. Matthew Nicholls, and was one of Solomon Nicholls, Esq., of St. Severn, Cornwall. He was educated at Hickson Grammar School, Rochdale, and at Trinity College, Oxford, and entered the maritime service of the East India Company, and, after a successful career in that service, he left it, and became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Nicholls, Worthington, and Co., of Manchester, which he joined in 1819 to 1834, superintended the management of the branch Bank of England at Manchester. He was then appointed by the Government to take charge of the poor laws and the remedy for their misuse, he relinquished his employment at Birmingham, and commenced the duties of his new appointment by carrying out the amended law, including the changes he had been instrumental in suggesting as a member of the Board to Ireland to frame a measure for new poor law into that country, having previously been engaged in the preparation of the Act of Parliament for the purpose. On the formation of the Poor Law Commission being dissolved, in 1847, he became Secretary to the new Commission, which was then established, and which superseded the old Board of Guardians. In 1854, for his numerous services he was created a K.C.B.; and, in 1851, a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He married, in 1819, Jane, the daughter of the Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, of Sandwell, Staffordshire, by whom he had letters and pamphlets on poor-law subjects. He married, in 1813, Harriet, daughter of Edward Wilkinson, of Sandwell, Staffs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK MACBEAN, K.H.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Macbean, K.H., late of her Majesty's 84th Regiment, died, on the 15th inst., at his residence, Bolton-street, Bolton, Richmond, Surrey, belonged to a family which has been in the military service for the last century. His father, Lieutenant-General and Colonel of Artillery, and his father, a Colonel, commanded for many years her Majesty's 4th Royal Regiment of Dragoons. Colonel Frederick Macbean was, personally, the well-known and distinguished officer, Sir William Macbean, K.C.B., who died in 1853; Captain Alexander Macbean, who died from jungle-fever while employed in the Commissariat Department in the Burmese war, in 1825; and John, who died in 1863, Captain Alexander Macbean, who died from jungle-fever while employed with his regiment, the 91st, in the West Indies. Of Colonel Frederick Macbean's sons the eldest, Captain Frederick Macbean, now holds an Lieutenant in her Majesty's 84th Regiment, the other a Captain in her Majesty's 91st Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Macbean first entered the British Army, in 1803, as Ensign in his father's regiment (the 4th), and was present at the bombardment of Copenhagen. He accompanied his regiment to Walcheren in Monkey Bay, Aug. 9, 1808. He shared in the glories and toils of the Peninsular War, and was present at the battles of Talavera and Busaco for John Moore's funeral, made universally known by a poetic chief's surrender, and commanded the 84th Regiment at the battle of Albuera, where he was present at the siege of Badajoz, and was severely wounded in the attack on the various operations in the Pyrenees. He shared in the attack of the Heights of Barbazar, on Aug. 2, 1813, declared by Wellington, in the order issued, to be "the most gallant and finest thing he had ever witnessed." Macbean, then a Captain, served with the 6th Regiment in the Belgian campaign of 1814, when the gallantry of the regiment procured for them the Royal permission to bear the word "Niagara" on their colours. In 1821 Captain Macbean, having exchanged into the 7th (Royal Fusiliers), served with them in the Mediterranean. He afterwards commanded the 84th Regiment, as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, for short seventeen years in the West Indies, Ceylon, and India. He was made a Companion of the Bath as a Brigadier, commanding the Terranean Provinces, Bermuda Group, and Commandant of Port St. George, Madras. He was made a K.H. in 1837, and he received the Peninsular medal, with five clasps, for Rolica, Vimiera,

Corunna, Vittoria, and Pyrenees. He retired in 1847, and lived latterly at Richmond, much respected and esteemed. The Colonel was interred at Ham, near Richmond, with military honours, on the 18th ult. Colonel Frederick Macbean married, in 1821, Amelia Harriotte, daughter of the late General Benson, for many years attached to the Court of her Majesty Queen Charlotte, in attendance on her Royal Highness Princess Amelia. By this lady, who survives him, the Colonel leaves a son and a daughter.

MAJOR-GENERAL CLARK, K.H.

Major-General John Clark, K.H., Colonel of the 59th Regiment of Foot, whose death occurred on the 23rd ult., entered the British Army in 1814, and the following year served with his regiment in the Netherlands, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo and at the storming of Cambray. He afterwards proceeded to India, and was there in the campaigns of 1824 and 1825 in Ava, and was at the taking of Rangoon, Kimendine, Karnaroot, and Mahattee. He led the attack on the fortified heights at Aracan, where he was severely wounded in the neck, arm, and left side. Clark became a Captain in 1826; a Colonel in 1854, and Major-General, Oct. 26, 1858. In recognition of his military conduct, he was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1837.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor David Masson, of University College, gave his second lecture on recent British philosophy, on Thursday, March 23. He began with the consideration of the great effect which recent scientific conceptions had exercised on speculative philosophy, especially since 1848, by the progress of the sciences of physiology and psychology, geology and palæontology, and physics, which has given rise to the most profound speculations in regard to the antiquity of man, and the creation, development, and ultimate destiny of the universe. These speculations have greatly disturbed the relations of the two main systems of mental philosophy—the transcendental and empirical—as represented hitherto by Hamilton and Mill. In France the empirical philosophy has given way to the eclecticism upheld by Cousin and his disciples, and to the positive philosophy enunciated by Auguste Comte, which latter sets aside theology and metaphysics as mere preliminary stages in life, and proclaims a new system of sociology, based upon the study of mathematics and the observation and classification of natural phenomena. Professor Masson, after referring to the painful tendency of these doctrines, concluded with a quotation, in which the poet, after depicting the melancholy prospect of the destiny of the universe, foretold by some philosophers, concludes by saying that the solving of the problem is "behind the veil, behind the veil!"

Professor Westmacott, R.A., in the evening discourse on Friday, March 24, considered the question—"How works of art should be looked at." He began by stating that the perception of beauty existed in all intelligent minds; and that, though all might not be able to create works of art, all might learn to appreciate them. While the good attendance at exhibitions proves the great public interest in art, yet good taste does not advance in proportion; this is due, in all classes, to the want of elementary education in the principles of art. Schools only teach students the mechanical use of their pencil or chisel, and the language of art. Ignorance of principles leads to bad criticism, and thus lowers the standard of excellence. Michael Angelo, Raphael, and their contemporaries lived amongst great men (such as Leo X.) who understood and appreciated, and thus raised the tone of their creations. In this country many lose the enjoyment of pictures and statues by not knowing how to use their eyes; and the consciousness of this leads people to desire "marked catalogues." Art is universal as appealing to the eye instead of to the educated mind, and thus is not so limited as literature; and artists should appeal to all classes, and not to the rich and refined only. When they neglect this, true art decays, and a too great tendency to elaboration (drawing-room art) ensues. Broad art is opposed to too minute a view of things. The Greeks esteemed beauty to be the normal mark of nature, and avoided the deformed as unnatural. They carried out their love of beauty in their literature and in their art, which are still our models. Plato says, "The beautiful is the expression of the good." In this sense even ugliness becomes morally beautiful. Mere imitation is only "tradesman's art," however useful. Professor Westmacott referred to a chapter in Mdme. De Staël's "Corinne" as setting forth the way in which a work of art should be looked at, and then stated as rules—1, That we should consider its intention—if it had no object, and could not fix our attention, it was a failure; 2, That we should examine the mode of treatment, whether it was refined or bad taste; and, 3, The quality of form in which it is presented to us. He strongly advocated instruction in the principles of art in our universities and public schools, whereby the national taste would be elevated, a source of high enjoyment greatly enlarged, and our artists, being surrounded by an atmosphere of intelligent minds, would have their standard of excellence raised, since that must greatly depend upon public opinion. If an intelligent public keep our artists up to their work, they will not disgrace their nation. John P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair.

Professor Marshall, in his tenth lecture, delivered on Saturday last, began the consideration of the psychical functions of the nervous system. He explained the two views of the conduct and actions of animals as supposing them to be either mere moving machines, or, like man, as feeling within themselves a working agent or cause—either life itself or mind (psyché) of some kind; hence the sciences regarding these actions are termed psycho-physiology and physio-psychology. Commencing with psycho-physiology, the Professor referred to familiar examples of psychical endowments of different animals—shown in feeling, instinct, intelligence, and will—pointing out the difficulties of the inquiry, due to exaggeration in anecdotes, to our humanising animals, by presuming them to possess mental powers resembling our own; by confusion and misinterpretation of terms, such as instinct; by inattention to anatomical classification, such as comparing the habits of insects and the higher animals, such as the bee and beaver, and birds; and by the spiritualistic and materialistic theories. He stated that instinct cannot be admitted as a separate entity, but a mere term of definition or generalisation, and not a causative principle, as is often assumed; many acts attributed to instinct being rather habits acquired and cultivated. Having, then, the psycho-physiological method in view, Professor Marshall considered animals—first, in the simple or non-cerebral category—the invertebrate or instinctive group—pointing out their possession of regulated motion with simple feeling or sensation (consensual acts), having for their ends food, self-defence, migration, construction of nests, with division of labour, &c.; all being pure instincts, varying in kind and degree, rising up in proportion with the development of the nervous system. They must "do or die." In the vertebrate animals, or mixed group, we find a complex or cerebral category—the possession of the faculties of regulating motion, complex feeling (sensation and emotion), intelligence, ideation, understanding, and, finally, will; all exhibited in the highest degree in man himself.

Professor Masson, in his concluding lecture on British philosophy, given on Tuesday, considered its present state and tendencies, as manifested by eminent modern writers. Among these, he most especially commented on the great influence of Carlyle and Mill on the past and present generation of thinking men; on the peculiar cosmological conceptions of Dr. Newman, as modified by his theology; on the positive philosophy and "religion of humanity" of Comte, introduced to us by Howitt and Martineau; on the remarkable system of psychology enunciated by Alexander Bain, in which empiricism and transcendentalism appear to overlap; and on the new and expansive scheme of systematic philosophy, embracing all natural, moral, and political science, propounded by Herbert Spencer and not yet completed. The professor next considered the modified forms of transcendentalism put forth by the followers of Sir William Hamilton, such as Fraser, Cairn, Spencer Baynes, Ferrier, and others; and also noticed the recent publication by Hutchison Stirling of versions of part of the writings of the "brain-benumbing" Hegel. In conclusion, Professor Masson said that the quantity of speculative writing shows that philosophy will last among us—that there will be a "perpetuity of metaphysics." Although empiricism may seem to be in the ascendant, yet, as easily seen, it never totally satisfies its votaries; but, under all circumstances, the advocates of truth should ever welcome the utmost freedom of discussion.

On Friday, the 7th inst., Dr. A. W. Hofmann, F.R.S., will give the evening discourse, "On the Combining Power of the Atoms of the Elements."

A new city, to be called Palmerston, is in course of formation at North Western Australia.

An Australian paper states that pheasants, partridges, and hares are multiplying fast in the woods around Geelong, in Victoria.

Lady W— has forwarded, through Sir Edward Armstrong, £600 to the National Life-boat Institution, for the purpose of completely renovating the Holy Island (Northumberland) Life-boat station. Miss S. Robertson, of Lowndes-square, has also sent to the institution, through Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., £300, to place a new life-boat at Shoreham, on the Sussex coast; and Mrs. Anstree, of Tynemouth, Northumberland, has forwarded the institution £400 through Mr. A. S. Stephenson, for the purpose of replacing the life-boat and transporting-carriage at North Sunderland—the new life-boat to be named after the late Mr. Joseph Anstree. The Rev. J. Malcolmson, of Ratcliff, has transmitted to the society 5s. in farthings, being the saving of a sailor's widow, in aid of the life-boat cause.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, in their twelfth report, recently issued, say:—"The aggregate amount of various stocks transferred to 'the official trustees of charitable funds' during the past year is £459,162 10s. 8d., being a large excess over the amount transferred to them in any previous year. Sums of stock amounting together to £7927 4s. 9d. only have been transferred or sold by the official trustees during the year, principally for purposes of reinvestment in land. At the close of the year the total amount of various stocks vested in the official trustees was £2,085,281 3s. 7d., held by them upon 3586 accounts for the separate charities to which they belong. Three hundred and seventy-seven charitable foundations, either newly created or not previously recorded, have been brought under our observation during the past year, the particulars of which are in the course of registration in our office. We have received during the year 14,207 returns of account of the receipts and exdenditure of charities."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W.—We are obliged by your kind attention in copying the games, which are very interesting.

I. H. G. B.—1. Next week. 2. The initials of the men on your diagram are not sufficiently distinct. To prevent mistake between "K" and "Kt," correspondents should always write "King" in full.

S. A. HARRISON, TINEY.—It shall be reported on shortly.

E. K.—We are too much pressed for room to answer so many questions at once. They must of necessity stand over, but shall not be forgotten.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1100 by A. B. C., Cosmo, D. C. L., Annie, Tiney; R. S., Malines; W. Peters, Q. E. D., Box and Cox, F. V., Iota, W. S. D., Ellen, M.P., Ernest, P. P., Query, Oxoniensis, F. A. S., E. M., Derevon, E. B., Larry, Sigma, True-blue, Fergus, Medicus, D. D., Percy, W. M. E., Auld Lang Syne, Tredwell, S. P. Q. B., F. C. S., C. Seeley, B. N., Julio, A. M.; H. W., Oxford; Dr. Fould, Ll Calsi, C. M. B., W. F., Edmund, Leopold, G. Vincent, Histrion, E. K., Marcus, C. T., Spalding, Boz; I. M., of Sherburn; Try-again, Civis, G. Wood, Leo, Nimrod, T. K. Sadler, Sim, B. T. G., R. B., Willy, Old Joe, W. E. R., Tom, Topsey, D. T. I.; E., of Winchester; Von R., Mrs. Gamp, E. R. K., Jessy, B. D. S., I. H. G. B., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1100.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th	B takes R, or (a)	2. B takes P (ch)	Any move
		3. Q mates.	

(If the King take the Rook, White evidently gives mate next move.)

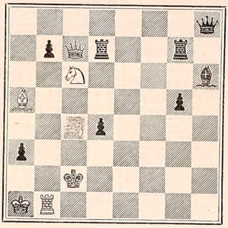
(a) 1. — B takes Kt, or (b)
2. Q takes B (ch) — K to K B 3rd
3. B to K R 4th. — Mate

(b) 1. — P takes B
2. R to Q 5th (ch) — Any move
3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 1101.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A stubborn Fight between Mr. G. MAC-DONNELL and Dr. LINDEHN, one of the best players in Sweden.—(*Centre Gambit.*)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. P to Q B 3rd	

(A pardonable deviation from the routine course in ordinary play, though hardly commendable in a match game.)

3.	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 4th
6. P takes P	P takes Q Kt P
7. Q B takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles
9. Castles	B to K B 4th
10. Kt to Q 4th	B to K Kt 3rd
11. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
12. Kt to K 6th	

(A move good in style and conception.)

12.	P takes Kt
13. P takes P	K to R sq
14. P takes Kt	Q takes P
15. Q to Q Kt 3rd	

(He could have won a Pawn here by capturing the Kt; but perhaps the move in the text is preferable.)

15.	B to Q 3rd
16. B to K 6th	Q to K 2nd
17. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q B 4th
18. Kt to K B 3rd	Q R to K sq
19. Q R to K sq	Q to Q 3rd
20. Kt to K 5th	

(The position now is highly interesting, and the play on both sides very clever.)

20.	B to Q B 7th
21. Q takes B	R takes B
22. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
23. R takes R	Q takes R
24. Q takes B	Q to Q 3rd
25. Q takes Q R P	Kt to Kt 5th
26. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
27. Q to Q R 4th	Q to K 3rd
28. B to Q B 3rd	

(To prevent the capture of his K B Pawn by Rook or Kt. For this purpose, however, playing Queen to Q 4th appears to be equally effective and more expeditious.)

28.	Q to K B 4th
29. Q to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
30. R to K sq	P to Q B 4th
31. Q to K R 4th (ch)	

(Had he played the Queen to Q 6th, Black might have taken the K B Pawn, checking, and, when his Queen had been captured, have given double check, by Kt to K 5th, &c.)

31.	Q to K R 4th
32. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th
33. Q takes Q	P takes Q
34. R to K 6th	Kt to Q 4th
35. B to K 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
36. R to Q 6th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
37. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 7th
38. R to Q B 6th	P to Q B 5th
39. R to Q B 7th	R to K sq
40. B takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
41. B to Q Kt 2nd	R to K 8th (ch)
42. K to Kt 2nd	R to Q Kt 8th
43. B to K 5th	Kt takes P
44. R to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq
45. R to Q B 7th	P to Q Kt 5th
46. P to K R 4th	P to Q B 6th
47. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q B 7th
48. P to K R 6th	Kt to K 8th (ch)
49. K to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 6th
50. B to K B 4th	K to Kt sq
51. P to K Kt 4th	R to K Kt 8th
52. P takes P	P to Q Kt 6th
53. R takes Q B P	

(A fatal mistake; at the very instant, too, if we are not deceived in our calculation, when he might have drawn the game at least: *e. g.*:—

53. P to K R 7th (ch)	K to R sq (best)
54. P to K B 6th	Kt to K Kt 4th (ch)
55. B takes Kt	R takes B
56. R takes Q B P	R to K B 4th

(Any other move would lose Black the game.)

57. R takes P — R takes either P and the game must be drawn).

53.	P to Q Kt 7th
54. R to Q B 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
55. R to B 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
56. P to K R 7th	R to K R 8th (ch)
57. K to Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 8th, "Queens"

and White resigned.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1447.—By F. ZACKE (*New Berlin Schachzeitung*).

White: K at K 7th, Q at K 3rd; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 4th, and K 5th.
Black: K at K Kt 2nd, Ps at K R 2nd and K Kt 3rd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1448.—By I. H. G. B.

White: K at Q B 6th, Q at K 7th, R at Q Kt 4th, Bs at K R 7th and Q B 7th, Kts at K B 8th and Q sq, P at K 2nd.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K Kt 5th, B at K B 5th, Kts at K R 4th and Q B 8th; Ps at K 3rd, Q 4th, Q B 5th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

1449.—By MATEO DE ZAMORA.

White: K at K R 5th, Q at Q B 2nd, B at K Kt 7th, Kts at Q 4th and Q B 6th, P at K B 3rd.
Black: K at Q 4th, Rs at Q Kt 8th and Q R 3rd, Bs at Q sq and Q R 7th, Kts at K Kt 8th and Q R sq; Ps at K B 5th, Q 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.
White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 1450.—By Mr. D. RABEY.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at Q Kt 2nd, R at K R 4th, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q B 3rd, Ps at K B 3rd and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, Rs at Q Kt sq and Q R 3rd, B at K B 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 6th, Q 2nd, Q Kt 2nd and 3rd, and Q R 7th,
White to play, and mate in four moves.

A CRYSTAL PALACE CHESS CLUB.—There is a movement on foot among some of the habitués of the Crystal Palace to establish a chess club there, and Mr. Staunton has been solicited to become its president. We trust Messieurs the habitués will not suffer so laudable a project to subside. It would be impossible to name a place so admirably adapted for a chess club as this delightful building. Of course, a private room, overlooking the gardens and the lovely expanse of country beyond, open, too, in summer to the "delicate and nimble air" of Sydenham, is indispensable; and this, we understand, the directors are quite willing to appropriate to the purpose.

Mr. Gerhard Rolphs, the African traveller, who passed through Malta a few weeks ago on his way to Germany, returned to that island on the 18th ult. Starting from Tripoli, he intends to go over part of the same route already traversed by him in Central Africa, and push onwards towards Timbuctoo. He has received liberal support in Germany, and has obtained another grant from the Royal Geographical Society of London.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The evening stars during April will be Mercury (in Pisces and Aries) and Venus (in Aries). On the 15th Mars (in Gemini) passes the meridian at 5h. 1m. p.m.; Jupiter (in Scorpio) is stationary at 9h. 5m. a.m.; Saturn (in Virgo) passes the meridian at 0h. 12m. a.m.; and Uranus (in Taurus) passes the meridian at 4h. 8m. p.m. On the 11th the Moon will be partially eclipsed, partially visible at Greenwich. The Moon's changes will be:—First quarter, April 3rd, 1h. 19m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 11, 4h. 27m. a.m; Last Quarter, April 18, 11h. 20m. p.m.; New Moon, April 25, 2h. 13m. p.m. The constellations Virgo and Centaurus, and part of Ursa Major, will be on the meridian about midnight near the middle of the month.

Mr. Glaisher has communicated to the British Meteorological Society a paper on the secular increase of mean temperature, including various records of observations and tables, from which he derives the following remarkable results, and which he states he has tested in various methods in order to prove their accuracy:—1, That our climate in the last hundred years has altered; 2, That the temperature of the year is two degrees warmer now than it was then; 3, That the month of January is three degrees warmer; and, 4, That the winter months are all much warmer, and every month in the year seems to be somewhat warmer than before." He considers that the effect will be to influence agricultural produce and cause the introduction of new fruits. He hopes that the series of observations now in progress all over the world will be patiently continued, in order to ascertain whether any part of the world has become two degrees colder in its mean annual temperature in the last one hundred years, or the world itself has increased generally two degrees in warmth.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris M. Charles Ste. Claire Deville read a letter from M. Fouquié, who had been charged with the mission of collecting observations of the phenomena attending the new eruption of Mount Etna. M. Fouquié states that the most elevated of the new craters is at the altitude of 1700 metres above the level of the sea. Immediately after the eruption (on the night of Jan. 30-1 last) the principal stream of lava descended the mountain, and in two days it attained a distance of six kilometres. On Feb. 6 this stream of lava stopped its course, and several secondary streams spread themselves in other directions. M. Fouquié counted seven new craters, all of which are situated on the same line, which seems to be the radius of a circle of which the culminating point of the mountain is the centre. He especially remarked the absence of sulphur and its compounds in the lava, which appeared to be contradictory to the opinion of M. Charles Ste. Claire Deville, who, however, explained this anomaly by stating that Etna was really sulphurous, but that the presence of sulphur could not be affirmed till after the lava was completely cooled.——M. Flourens laid before the meeting two goat's bones which had been entirely reproduced by the periosteum. The old dead bones having been removed, and the periosteum left to its regenerative work, it supplied larger bones, with their medullary membranes, &c.——At the same meeting, M. Henri Ste. Claire read a note on a new process for manufacturing steel, by M. Cailletet, in which cast iron is heated below the fusion point, and which is stated to be successful and economical.

Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., at a recent meeting of the Geological Society communicated a letter which had been addressed by himself and the late Dr. Falconer to the Governor of Gibraltar, Sir Wm. Codrington, containing the results of their examination of the Genista Cave, one of the numerous caverns in which the rock of Gibraltar abounds. This cave has been traced to a depth of 200 ft.; but the external aperture has not yet been discovered. It was stated to be full of the remains of quadrupeds and birds; some of the former being wholly extinct; others extinct in Europe, and repelled to distant regions of Africa; while others live again either on the rock or on the Spanish peninsula. A list of the species was given, and it was inferred that there had been a connection beween Europe and Africa at no very distant geological period, and that the wild animals lived upon the rock during a long series of ages. The authors strongly recommend the formation of a local collection of the specimens and the appointment of a geologist to make a survey of the rock.

Dr. E. Fournié has availed himself of the magnesium light as a means of investigating the interior of the throat by means of the laryngoscope. The rays of the lamp constructed by M. Mathieu-Plessy are projected on the small mirror placed at the base of the throat, which throws them upon the trachea and larynx, which parts are reflected in the mirror. By placing a double convex lens with a long focus before the mouth of the person, the image is greatly magnified, and a perfect knowledge of the state of the throat is obtained. By this means Dr. Fournié was enabled to examine a small tumour on one of the vocal cords with perfect accuracy.

Opaque glass contains generally from 20 to 30 per cent of phosphate of lime, which gives it the opaline aspect and translucidity. The phosphate employed is usually obtained from bones, especially those of sheep. As the preparation of fine bone powder is somewhat difficult, M. Schur, of Stettin, has aimed at procuring phosphates in a fine state of division from guano. The opaline glass which he has manufactured with these phosphates is described as of an irreproachable milky whiteness and of excellent quality.

At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Manchester Professor Roscoe described a method of preparing sealed bulbs required for containing exactly equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen, to be employed for exhibiting the chemical combination of those gases by the action of light. He stated that Mr. Dancer, of Manchester, had undertaken to prepare the bulbs for chemists who were unwilling to make them for their own use.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Belgium has awarded the gold medal proposed to be given to the author of the best work on the Constitution of Steel to Captain Caron, so well known for his researches on this subject, which have so frequently been noticed in our pages. M. Stas, the principal of the persons appointed to examine the essays, in commenting on Captain Caron's work, expresses his own entire concurrence in his opinion that iron in passing into the condition of steel does not take up any nitrogen in addition to that which it originally contained. Steel, he says, is essentially composed of iron and carbon, and owes its qualities or its defects to two different causes—the state of the carbon in the metal, or the nature of the foreign bodies which debase it. Whenever steel is good its carbon can, under the influence of tempering, combine with the metal, and give us a hard, brittle metal which further tempering renders supple and elastic. When steel becomes bad after several heatings it is due to its carbon having been burnt or separated from the iron, and tempering will not then regenerate the combination. This separation is due to the presence of foreign bodies, more especially silicium. These bodies also give to the metal defects varying with their nature and the impurities they contain. M. Stas further adds that Captain Caron's essay is "undoubtedly the resumé of long and glorious labours, put forth with a simplicity and lucidity which greatly enhance their merits."

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris a letter from Father Secchi to M. Faye was read, relating to the important paper of the latter on the physical constitution of the sun. The Father is yet far from convinced of the existence of the phenomena likened to grains of rice or to willow leaves, and considers that they require more profound study at a period when the sun's surface will be more devoid of spots and faculæ, which will be the case in 1865 and 1866, and when it may be ascertained whether their relative positions are maintained. In conclusion, he submits to the able observers at Kew a list of precautions which may tend to eliminate causes of error in their observations. At the same meeting was read part of a letter from M. Montani, stating that by examining the beautiful photographs of the moon by Mr. Warren De la Rue, he had recognised the operation of the law of M. Elie de Beaumont, which seems to rule the configuration of the relief of our satellite in regard to the direction of the chain of mountains. Another communication showed that the evidence of the antiquity of organic life is continually increasing. M. A. Sismonda has reported to the Academy that he has discovered in gneiss, a very ancient rock, impressions of a species of plant very analogous to the equisetum, so abundant in the coal measures. He sees in this vegetable plant a peremptory proof of the metamorphic origin of the fundamental gneiss of the Alps, and a new element for the still-pending discussion as to the geological age of the vegetable impressions which are contained in the anthraciferous strata of the Western Alps. At the succeeding meeting of the Academy, M. Lequesne communicated a note respecting a new electric commutator, which he had invented for the purpose of obviating in some degree the necessity of continually changing the disposition of the pile and the grouping of the elements, in order to vary the surfaces according to the effects to be produced. The details of the apparatus are given in the *Comptes Rendus.* It is said to be already employed in several laboratories with good effect, and to be equally applicable for voltaic batteries and magneto-electric machines. At the same meeting M. Chevreul read a note on the history of oxygen gas, and ended by claiming its discovery for Lavoisier, since that chemist first observed that the oxydation of a body did not take place at the expense of air, but only of an integral part of it—oxygen. Our illustrious countryman Joseph Priestley obtained the gas from the red oxide of mercury on Aug. 1, 1775, a memorable day in the annals of chemistry.

Specimens of new Cornish minerals (hydrated oxychlorides of copper) were laid before the Chemical Society, at a recent meeting, by Professor Church, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. They are named lyellite, langite, brochantite, and a new species of atacamite, remarkable for its beautiful turquoise-blue colour. All contain water, varying from three to five parts. Green atacamite, formed artificially by Sir Robert Kane, contains only two parts of water, while the natural mineral contains four.

The French Academy of Sciences, at its last sitting, nominated M. Braun, of Berlin, one of its correspondents for the botanical section, in the place of M. Blume.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, held on Tuesday, Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of health, in answer to a question put by one of the members of the court in respect to the qualities of the dried beef which is being brought from South America and sold in London as food, said he had carefully examined the dried beef, and found that all the fat it contained was rancid, but, with regard to the lean portion of the meat, he had eaten some of it himself, and he considered it was perfectly wholesome.

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White ditto	.. .. ..	4s. 0d. "

Sold, in ½ lb. packets, by all respectable Houses.
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FISON'S PEARL SEMOULE
is Delicious, Wholesome, Economical, and Extremely Nutritious.
For the Dinner Table it gives a variety of choice dishes.
For Invalids it is very delicate, light, and digestible.
For Children, prepared with milk, it is a perfect diet.
For Infants it is much prized; they will often thrive upon it when everything else fails.
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"JOHN BROWN"
"JOHN POLSON"
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PREPARED CORN
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Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c.,
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
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It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
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LETTERS PATENT, 1823. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

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or more than
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For domestic purposes nothing finer can be produced. Their "genuine" and "double superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.
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and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

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Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

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ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE-WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Butler, Cheapside; Hooper, London Bridge.

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These patterns comprise every colour and design now fashionable in London and Paris, and represent a stock of £20,000 in value.
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50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Coloured Glacés, 30 shades, from 1s. 4½d. per yard. 300 Patterns post-free.
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Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea a Dress. Reversible. 300 Patterns post-free.
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NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS.
Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyon, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 300 Patterns post-free.
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(now opened).
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.
SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.

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New Striped Glacés, 14 yards, £2 2s.
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Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips.
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

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ROBE DEPARTMENT
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including
THE NEW SILK WARP CORAIL CLOTH
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GENAPPES in all the new shades, both plain and fancy.
"Mexicaino" Lustre, and Glacé Cloths in great variety.
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Richest Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1309.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

DEATH OF MR. COBDEN.

ANOTHER man has joined the illustrious dead and bequeathed to his country a name which will henceforth be cherished as a sacred inheritance. Richard Cobden has passed from among us. On Sunday forenoon, after several months' unavailing efforts to fence off the incursions of the disease to whose ravages he had laid himself open by a too incautious devotion to his public duty, he breathed his last. For some years past he had been compelled to exercise a watchful outlook against occasional attacks of asthma, which seemed ever ready to take advantage of the least imprudence into which his patriotism might betray him. His visit and speech to his constituents at the latter end of November last year, rendered doubly arduous to him by the absence of Mr. Bright, in consequence of a domestic bereavement, from the vast meeting he was called upon to address, fearfully exhausted him. Throughout the winter he was kept by the state of his health a close prisoner at Midhurst. He had so far recovered, however, that he ventured to come up to town in the hope of being able to take part in the recent debate on the Canadian defences, in which question he was deeply interested, and on which his intimate acquaintance with that colony and with its various relations specially qualified him to offer valuable counsel. The bitter weather was too much for his yet imperfectly recruited strength. His old foe was upon him in an instant, reinforced by bronchitis, and, after a few days' contest, put an end to his earthly career. He died before he had completed his sixty-first year.

Richard Cobden was, in several respects, one of the most remarkable men of his country and his age, and the triumphs of his genius may claim to be considered the richest and most fruitful of good which have been given to mankind in modern times. No one man, perhaps, at any period of English history ever achieved such an immense and beneficial change in the material well-being of the United Kingdom as he has been the principal instrument in achieving. To the Legislative adoption of those principles of political economy which Adam Smith had, nearly three quarters of a century before, pointed out as constituting the true source of the *Wealth of Nations*, the present unexampled development of commercial enterprise and prosperity is unquestionably due. It was Mr. Cobden's self-chosen mission to exhume those principles from the grave in which they had long been buried, and plant them in the convictions of his countrymen. From the moment of its conception to that of its success, he was the foremost of that small band of men who, in season and out of season, in evil as well as in good report, laboured incessantly, unflaggingly, and, in the face of the most formidable opposition, not merely to indoctrinate the people, their legislators, and their statesmen with sound views of questions as to which the vast majority were unenlightened, but also to create and organise an adequate political force for overcoming the repugnance of the great landed magnates, the apprehensions of tenant-farmers, and the comparative indifference of the masses, in reference to the proposed economical reforms. The splendid success to which Richard Cobden led the way, and the marvellous results of his victory, are matters of history. It has been his privilege for nearly twenty years to witness the gathering in by the nation of the ample harvest of blessings the seed of which he and his colleagues had sown in troublous days; and upon him devolved more recently the good fortune of negotiating the commercial treaty with France which has laid the foundations of free trade on the continent of Europe. Few men have accomplished so much within the compass of so



THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE CONSCRIPTION IN NEW YORK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

short a life. Of him it may be said with perfect propriety, "Si quæris monumentum, circumspice."

The most conspicuous feature of Mr. Cobden's character, and that by the influence of which, perhaps, he produced the deepest impression upon others, was the rare simplicity of his character. He never appeared to have a motive apart from the object to which, for the time being, he devoted himself. His thoughts, his cares, his ambition were all and altogether absorbed by the matter he chose to take in hand. It never seems to have occurred to him to calculate how far the course which he took, the speeches which he made, or the acts which he performed, might affect his personal interests or serve his political reputation. He was transparently unselfish. In all things, even in his faults, he was disinterested. Truthfulness at least governed all his movements. What he professed to love, he loved; and what he professed to abhor, he abhorred, up to the furthest limits of his words. You might look down into the very depths of his soul, and see his motives as clearly as most others can see those at the surface. His conversation was the medium through which his character displayed itself, that, like pools of pellucid water, it seemed at first sight to be measurable by a much shorter line than would be required to reach half way to the bottom. In the small part of his public life he was appraised according to the common standard applied by society to those who set at naught its traditional maxims. Towards its close, whatever may have been thought of his opinions, there were few who had not come to look upon the man as one who combined the ability of a statesman with the purity of a patriot; and the tribute of respect spontaneously offered to his memory in the House of Commons on Monday evening, attested the completeness of that conquest which his genius and character had won for him over the judgment and heart of the most critical and fastidious assembly in the world.

His style of oratory harmonised with his character. It was terse in its diction, massive-not ornate-in its form, logical, practical, thoroughly English appeal to the commonsense of his auditory—calm in its tone, clear in its arrangement, artless in its diction, weighty with the facts it presented, vitalised by earnestness, and by the consciousness of spirit. His speeches were not often unpremeditated, but always unwritten. Eloquence—even his own "unadorned eloquence"—was, in his view, a very secondary thing—a mere instrument for photographing his own thoughts upon the minds of others. Accordingly, he never cared to speak unless when there were thoughts within him that craved utterance, and such thoughts, for the most part, had grown to maturity in his own mind before he had massive perfect distinctness of form, long before he felt any impulse to introduce them to the world. He mastered his subjects for the interest he took in them, never with a view of parading his power. He could not have remained silent under any of his gifts; but he valued them only as they helped him to do what he wished to do. He had no tricks of rhetoric, followed no rules but those suggested to him by his own good taste, and by unaffected sense. Hence there was nothing artificial in his effusions, nothing laid out with the intention of extorting admiration. He poured out his thoughts as water gushing from a spring—clear, cool, sparkling—and they took that natural course to his expression which was the temporary force and direction only by the nature of the ground over which they flowed, calmly and quietly when unimpeded, and with redoubled impetus when formidable obstacles had to be encountered, but always tending, by the most convenient available channel, towards their destined object. It was probably this characteristic of his oratory which enabled him to address with equal success turbulent and ill-informed crowds of opponents, and the staid, polished, and, as far as his doctrines were concerned, half-sceptical, House of Commons.

It is impossible to estimate the sum of indebtedness which this country owes to the memory of this patriotic statesman, not alone for what he accomplished, but for his manner of accomplishing it. Had the question for the repeal of the corn laws been under the guidance of an ambitious and fiery spirit, there is too much reason to think it would have ended in a violent revolution. Popular discontent was deep, and growing desperate. All the lower strata of society were plunged into a highly inflammable condition. Crippled commerce, declining means of employment, scant wages, and insufficient food, had begun to tell unpleasantly upon the physical and moral powers. If the great appetite of free trade, instead of addressing himself to the reason of his countrymen, had applied the torch to their passions, and, by appealing to the fears rather than to the reason of the agricultural interest, had enlisted their pride as well as their supposed interests against the change he proposed, the year of revolutions (1848) might have overtaken the nation when ripe for revolt, and irreparable damage to our institutions might have ensued. His conviction, happily, was the wiser one. Not to fire the passions of the populace, but to carry the convictions of the statesman, was his aim; and, aided by events which lent irresistible force to his arguments, he succeeded. His mightiest antagonist—the late Sir Robert Peel—did full justice to Mr. Cobden's merits, and, with his memorable words, on resigning office after carrying the repeal of the corn laws, we close our observations:—"In proposing our measures of commercial policy, I had no wish to rob others of the credit due to them. The name which ought to be and will be associated with these measures is not the name of the noble Lord, the organ of the party of which he is the leader, nor is it mine. The name which ought to be and will be associated with those measures is that of one who, acting as I believe from pure and disinterested motives, has with untiring energy made appeals to our reason, and has enforced those appeals with an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned: the name which ought to be chiefly associated with those measures is that of RICHARD COBDEN."

THE CONSCRIPTION IN NEW YORK.

Our New York correspondent, by whom we are supplied with the illustration on our front page, writes as follows:—"On Wednesday, the 16th of March, the long-expected draught was put into operation in this city. For a day or two previously it had been very generally stated in the newspapers that this most disagreeable "military necessity" had been indefinitely postponed; but volunteering has been thus far slack of late to give much hope that, without conscription, New York could furnish the twenty-six thousand men due from her to the Federal army. Consequently, on unexpectedly the announcement that the draughts was actually going on caused a great deal of consternation in the city. The mode in which the 'wheel' is turning, and the names are being drawn at the offices of the several provost marshals. These places are thronged all day long with anxious crowds. Irish fume has prevailed among the crowd. There is no disturbance; but, as a precautionary measure, the draughting is carried on under the guard of a large force of police. I send a sketch of the interior of one of these places, which the writer has seen. The 'wheel' stands on a table, a slip of paper from the wheel and hands it to an official on the platform below him, who reads the name, and then passes it to another, and then passes it to another person, who transfers it to the table where the registering officials are sitting. The names are then announced to the crowd at the expanse of the luckless individuals whose names are read out. Many, indeed, of the names drawn are the most needless of the jokers finds himself next on the list of the conscripts. Lots of the names drawn are published in all the morning papers, which are eagerly scanned by anxious mothers, wives, and sweethearts of those in life. Several prominent citizens already figure in the lists—among others, Mr. H. J. Raymond, editor of the *New York Times*."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress dined last week together on Sunday, in the Bois de Boulogne, in an open carriage. The weather for the first time bore a resemblance to spring, and the people eagerly sought to enjoy the change of temperature, after a six months' winter. The Emperor reviewed three regiments of the Imperial Guard, in the Place du Carrousel, on Monday, and the troops performed their ordinary decorations. The regiments reviewed are to quit Paris and to be replaced by regiments of the line from the provinces.

The Emperor has decided that a bust of Mr. Cobden shall be placed in the Salle des Pas Perdus. Thanks to the speech of the Corps Législatif on Monday the Vice-President of the Council of State announced, in the name of the Chamber and of France, a panegyric on the lamented Mr. Cobden, the author of the treaty with England. M. Auguste Chevalier (brother of M. Michel Chevalier, the distinguished free-trader), M. Garnier-Pagès, and M. Glais-Bizoin likewise paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Cobden. The applause of the entire Chamber indorsed their sentiments. All the French papers contain tributes to the memory of Mr. Cobden. The *Constitutionnel* says with a black border round its front page. The official *Moniteur* concludes a long article on the same subject with the following remarks:—"Cobden was able to understand France, and he loved her. She will never forget him."

The general discussion on the Address in the Corps Législatif was brought to a close on Wednesday night. The Address is now engaged in considering the paragraphs. Some of the Opposition orators have taken considerable license of speech.

The Government has expressed its sympathy into the conduct of those who aided the armament of the Stonewall, or Lorient.

Monday's *Moniteur* publishes several Governments, among which are those of England, Prussia, Bavaria, and Switzerland, have already issued their invitations to participate in the Exhibition in the Paris International Exhibition of 1867.

At a sale, at the Hôtel Drouot, lately, belonging to M. Alexandre Dumas jun., "Tasso in Prison," by Delacroix, brought 14,000f.; "Turkish Women," by Decamps, 10,000f.; and "Arabs Skirmishing," by Meissonier, 7000f. The whole amount received was 100,000f.

The Exhibition of Fine Arts in Paris is to be opened on the 25th inst.

The Imperial gunpowder manufactory at Bouchet, in Seine-et-Oise, blew up on Saturday morning. Only two persons were killed, but a dozen others were severely injured.

SPAIN.

The debate in the Congress on the bill for the abandonment of San Domingo was closed on Saturday. The bill was adopted by 153 against 68 votes.

The Minister of War introduced a bill in the Congress on Tuesday fixing the number of troops in the army at 100,000.

A conference was lately held between Admiral Narvaez and the Papal Nuncio on the Italian question. Marshal Narvaez declared that Spain respected the rights of the Pope, but that it was necessary to adopt a policy of conciliation.

AUSTRIA.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath yesterday week, Herr von Schmerling stated that the Government maintained the principle of equal rights for all the nationalities in the constitution of the whole empire. The Government was prepared to come to an understanding with the Liberal party in Hungary, but the so-called old Conservative party were its most persistent adversaries.

It is reported that the Austrian army will undergo a reduction of 70,000 "if things should remain quiet."

PRUSSIA.

The Military Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday week rejected the Navy Estimates, as well as all amendments, thus rejecting the whole of the military and naval proposals of the Government.

On Saturday last the Chamber of Deputies rejected the first article of the Government bill for the establishment of Joint-Stock Companies for the establishment of branches of the Bank of Prussia beyond Prussian territory. The Government bill, which subsequently to this branch establishments should be limited to Hamburg and the Rhine Duchies, was also rejected. Prince Charles Anton, Hereditary Prince of Hesse Michelstein limiting the issue of bank notes to sixty million thalers.

The War Minister on Wednesday laid before the Lower Chamber a bill calling for sixteen millions of thalers to be expended during the next six years in the construction of harbours and men-of-war. The Minister declared that Prussia was resolved to keep possession of Kiel, and that the fortification of that place and the building of harbours would require the sum demanded. The Ministerial proposition was received by a general murmur.

DENMARK.

The crisis in the Ministry appears to have been settled by the King relieving Mr. Hellsen, the Minister of Justice, of his functions. The latter represented the alliance between the reactionary and the extreme democratic party.

The Danish transit duties were abolished on the 1st inst.

RUSSIA.

On Tuesday week the Emperor of Russia gave a state banquet in honour of the Ambassadors of England and France, Lady Buchanan and the Baroness de Talleyrand. The wives of the Ambassadors were also invited. In the absence of the Empress at Nice, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna represented her Majesty.

The plague which has made its appearance in Russia is stated to be still committing great ravages at Ufa in St. Petersburg. As, however, the authorities have ceased to allow any official returns to be published, there is no way of forming any correct estimate of the actual extent and force of the epidemic. It is advancing westward, as usual, and has already made its appearance in Königsberg, Jurisdic, and other towns on the eastern borders of Prussia. Here, however, it is represented as showing itself in a milder form. It is indeed probable that in the accounts which reach us from Russia there is exaggeration. Indeed, the semi-official *Northern Post* of St. Petersburg asserts that the reports of the appearance of the Siberian plague in that city are unfounded. The illness which prevails at present is described as having no epidemic character; and it is stated that only the poor people who neglect sanitary regulations are suffering from any unusual attacks.

TURKEY.

A modification has taken place in the Ministry, which is now constituted as follows:—M. Conseondounos, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; M. Kreetzulis, Minister of Justice; M. Lombardes, Minister of Public Worship; M. Bralias, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Aneyrgyros, Minister of the Interior; M. Boudouris, Minister of Marine; M. Canaris, Minister of War.

The Kirje proposes the following reforms:—

The elections are appointed to take place on the 26th of May.

AMERICA.

The Peruvian has brought news from New York to the 25th ult.

The advance of General Sherman had been checked by the Confederate generals Johnston and Hardee. The Northern and Confederate General reports that he engaged and defeated one of Sherman's columns on the 17th ult., near Dalton, Georgia, and that Sherman only saved himself by intrenching. Hardee defeated the other column, which attacked his position near the junction of the Black and South Rivers. The Federal papers state that Sherman attacked Hardee in his intrenched position and made three desperate charges, and was each time repulsed with heavy loss. General Sherman, however, has that in this engagement Bragg's troops were driven back, compelling Hardee likewise to retire. To prevent his being flanked, that Hardee, in withdrawing, abandoned two guns for want of transportation. Other papers say that Hardee abandoned nothing, and that the Federals were fairly and completely beaten. Northern papers report that Sherman occupied Goldsborough on the 10th, and regard the successes claimed by Johnston and Hardee as unimportant. They think the result will prove favourable to the Federals. Richmond papers of the 23rd state that Goldsborough had been evacuated, but was not occupied by Sherman. General Schofield is said to have occupied it instead. General Sherman, his force forming the right wing of Sherman's army.

Sherman's cavalry, 6000 strong, have left Knoxville, and are moving towards Western Virginia. Ten thousand Federal cavalry have left Rappahannock Station, Virginia, for the remaining railroads in Alabama and Mississippi.

Sheridan had arrived at White House, after doing a great deal of damage to the railways. A cavalry force sent out to form a junction with him had been attacked by the Confederates in much which, if true, is of great importance. It is that a Federal cavalry force was at Burkesville, the junction of the Richmond, Danville, Petersburg, and Lynchburg railroads.

The Confederates claim successes in Florida and Louisiana.

A report reached Mobile on the 21st ult. from Selma, stating that Mobile had been evacuated, and that the city, with an immense quantity of war material, had been given up to the enemy.

Two negro companies have been paraded at Richmond, and the impression was that these would be good soldiers.

President Lincoln has visited General Grant at City Point, for the benefit of his health.

The Confederate Congress has replied to President Davis's message, stating that they will defend their action on all legislative questions. They blame him for his unwise magnanimity in making known the wants of the country, and censure the admonitions contained in his message as being calculated to create discord and disunion. The Congress has issued an encouraging address to the people declaring that the conquest of the Confederacy is impossible. Unconquerable, Confederacy is expressed for the achievement of their independence and maintenance as a separate nation. A bill was also passed authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow three millions in coin for the army supplies. A bill has also been passed that the export of raw gold dust and foreign bullion will be taxed 25 per cent.

The *New York Times* says that the Confederate Congress, prior to its adjournment, empowered President Davis to seize the funds in the banks for supplies, and also empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to procure specie from the Southern States upon account upon with the State authorities. The writ of habeas corpus has also been suspended.

Two British subjects have been arrested in New York, charged with insulting the Federal flag.

The floods in the north are subsiding, but they have done an immense amount of damage.

The citizens of New York have offered to build a courthouse, at an expense of 1,000,000 dollars, if they made the capital of the State of New York.

The Americans built on the lakes last year eighty-one steamers and two hundred sailing-ships, the aggregate burden of which was 67,804 tons. Sixty-seven were built at Cleveland, forty-one at Buffalo, and fifteen at Detroit.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on Saturday, the 19th ult., after a short Session. In the Governor-General's speech, in addressing which he congratulated the two Houses upon having laid the foundation for a new intimate union of all the Province's possessions in British North America.

The freshets have caused considerable destruction of property in Western Canada. At Belleville, Port Hope, and other places, they have been nearly as disastrous as that on the opposite side of the lake.

It is reported from Halifax that the Nova Scotian Government, abandoning the hope of an early union of the provinces, will submit the federation scheme to the Imperial authorities early.

The Government of Newfoundland have requested the Nova Scotian Executive to grant a pecuniary aid to enable them to establish a steamship-line a steamer to make bi-monthly trips between St. John's and Pictou, and other ports of the eastern provinces.

INDIA.

We have intelligence from Bombay to the 4th inst.

Sir Charles Trevelyan had left Calcutta on the 1st instant. The deficit this year amounts to £144,000. The Estimates for the year ending April, 1866, show a surplus of £1,500,000. The total exports, as a rate, an export duty of 5 per cent is to be levied on jute, wool, tea, and coffee, and 2 per cent on indigo, grain, and silk. The import duty on hops is reduced to 1 per cent. The financial condition of the country is declared to be prosperous.

Mr. Muir, the new Lieutenant-Governor, has come to Bengal.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs has left Calcutta to take the chief command of the Abyssinian Expedition. The last was thirteen killed and thirty-three wounded. Mr. Hewitt, a member of the Provincial Council, of Behar, has been murdered by the natives. William Jones, one of the Maori leaders, is reported to have surrendered to General Carey.

The Panama mail contract has been signed by the Australian authorities.

From Mexico we learn that the Emperor Maximilian's Minister of Finance has arrived at Matamoros. Leyes has succeeded Mejia, who has left for the city of Mexico on leave of absence for six months.

The director of the Central Observatory in St. Petersburg, M. Kupfer, has published a report on the system of weights and measures in Russia, which recommends the introduction of the French decimal system.

A war with Uruguay, or rather, perhaps, with one of the marauding armies which exist in this unhappy republic as the followers of pretenders to the dictatorship, has ended in Montevideo being occupied by Brazilian forces, who have temporarily installed Flores in the presidency.

It is reported from Malta that shocks of earthquake have been lately felt at Corfu. It is said that a mountain near Arta has thrown out smoke and flame. It is also reported that a village in the neighbourhood has been destroyed with twenty-three hundred of its inhabitants.

THE STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT IN THE IRON DISTRICTS.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

WOLVERHAMPTON, Thursday.

In former letter I attempted to show that the combination of masters is sure to succeed against the combinations of workmen, provided it be united—for the simple reason that the forces of capital are capable of greater concentration, and, consequently, more wieldy. At the same time I was stated that certain difficulties peculiar to the circumstances surrounding the operations of capital make such associations exceedingly rare, and generally of short continuance. The events in the iron districts within the last week illustrate the truth of this observation. There several localities are stimulated by industrial rivalry: each strives to make use of its special advantages to outstrip its neighbours in the competitive race. An obstacle to one is seized upon as an advantage to the other. Newcastle, we have seen, actuated by this spirit, has made arrangements with the men which have now been at work a full week. The Staffordshire masters have been left to deal with their own people. The lock-out in the Cleveland district has also terminated, and the men are accordingly getting up volumes of smoke to darken the sky! Between the ironmasters of that district and those of the Staffordshire iron-fields there is and must be a strong competition. They mutually strive to obtain the priority. Staffordshire will not yield the position she has gained, and Cleveland shows a disposition to use the immense resources at command to follow up the advantages that have produced victory in the war. They, too, have have to contest with the active competition of their Continental neighbours. Belgium also has seceded from the union. The Belgians have never a party to it, has profited largely by the check sustained by trade elsewhere.

The week's epoke have thus witnessed the falling to pieces of the great organisation which was formed to bring them to terms and to reason. The game is clearly thrown into the hands of the men. It has been very evident throughout this struggle that the men had a secret impression that the masters would not be unanimous. In speaking to one and another as to the duration of the affair, the inquiry was always met with a self-confident air, and the assurance that "the lock-out would soon cease." This assurance was only confirmed by the efforts of Lord Lichfield to get the Staffordshire masters and by the very conciliatory attitude adopted by the masters. It will be remembered that the meeting between Lord Lichfield and the Workmen's Trust, on Wednesday, ended in a deal lock; and his Lordship appeared in the awkward dilemma of having to report to the men that it "The Crisis." On the Friday, however, he hit upon a method of escaping from the embarrassment of the situation by obtaining from the masters a pledge to sign a agreement to submit the question to "unconditional arbitration," and, pending the result of this, to the payment of the puddlers in work at the rate of wages in 1866-7, and what more might be awarded. The men, flushed with an anticipation of an easy victory, withdrew at once from Sandwell Park. Lord Lichfield met 900 puddlers at Hanley the same day, save, with this agreement in his hand, of something like a triumph to report. The witness given to his Lordship was such as he deserved for the great judgment and kindness he has shown in endeavouring to settle the dispute, which but to the agreement he brought the men opposed a unanimous negative. They would agree to nothing till the lock-out was abandoned, and they were not willing to go to work on the terms offered there for which they had struck. Of course, this little stroke of politic manœuvring was immediately seen by the Staffordshire masters, as evidenced by the tone of the resolutions passed at Wolverhampton and elsewhere during the week. Sandwell Park was not a meeting under a condition not to support their northern brethren. It included them, moreover, to resolve that if Lord Lichfield's report introduced before Thursday, the 6th, they would turn it into a strike, and, instead of returning to work at 9s. 6d. per ton, would demand the rate of the northern puddlers and demand 10s. 6d. Under the influence of Mr. Griffiths, an ironmaster, who stands well with the men, a resolution was passed at Bilston pledging a large body of men to disavow all connection with the ironworkers in North Staffordshire provided the lock-up was abandoned, the men consenting to the arbitration as to their various works on Tuesday morning, the 14th. But those who agreed to this course soon repudiated it. The men's delegates sent and request us to go in; they drove us out, let them fetch us in. These were their words.

Such was the position of affairs, such the state of feeling, when the Ironmasters' Association met on Wednesday last, the 1st inst., at Wolverhampton, under the presidency of Mr. Foster, M.P. It was known that the proceedings would commence pretty close to definitely prolong the struggle. After a long and stormy debate, the following report, which was announced by the Mayor of the borough from the balcony of the Swan Inn, to a dense crowd of people who confronted him below :—

That the masters of North Staffordshire having, by their trade resolution of the 3rd of April, 1865, released this district from the undertaking entered into with them on the 16th of February, 1864, to submit to arbitration any question by the men of South Staffordshire that they disapprove the conduct of the masters in the latter district, and having received no intimation that it is hereby resolved that the works in the south of Stafford be re-opened this day of April, 1868.

The conduct of the North Staffordshire masters in thus releasing their brethren from a compact which, owing to the unexpected action of the Tyneside masters, is no longer effective, is much to be admired. They intend to put an end to useless meetings, and to endeavour to take the consequence.

The lock-out is therefore at an end. It remains to be seen what use the trades unions will make of this victory. The masters of North Staffordshire say the ball set left to each district to manage its own affairs on strike. Things are as they were before the lock-out therefore, only with this difference, that the puddlers of North Staffordshire will have gathered to them a larger amount of sympathy than they had before. The puddlers' employment of 1867 will probably enable them to support their opposition to a reduction of wages, and the masters being compelled to re-employ them at 10s. 6d. a ton, the will become the standard of wages to which all the other trades will immediately be obliged to conform. The men of South Staffordshire are bound by a resolution of the meeting held last, passed in favour of 10s. 6d. a ton, whatever terms might be offered, till after Saturday; and attempts are now being made by delegates from the men in the north to induce them to stand out for the 10s. 6d. The gates are unlocked. It is now to be seen whether the men will lift the latch.

The history of the present dispute between capital and labour goes far to prove that masters must come to the front with some more open combination to keep the demands of labour within the limits of reason. That it is desirable to defend the rights of capital against encroachers by strikes, and that no strike of any magnitude has been carried to a successful issue by the men, is most be admitted: that every attempt hitherto attempted of the kind has immensely increased the power of the trades unions. These unions are embarrassing capital at every turn, and when they have become perfectly careless as to their effect to trip up the trade of the country. The masters have been slow to unavailing themselves of the fact. It is manifest be told that the colliers' strike last autumn reduced the capital of Staffordshire for this quarter of a century by a million sterling, it is regarded as a remark totally beside the question. If he had shut the present strikers up in a room for a month, and left with its attendant lock-out of four weeks, he cost slumbry about half a million sterling, and immeasurably widened the gulf that divides the two as nothing. Some means must be resorted to to bring about a different state of feeling. If the old relationship of master and servant sad remunerative wages in the shape of wages to the one, and a contented state of society, some plan must be devised by which workmen may co-operate with capitalists, by which they may be made to feel their interests identical, and beneath which the necessity for combinations as either side will fade away. Already the shadows of such new relationships are creeping around us. We are not without instances of men being allowed by some old-established firms to participate more largely and immediately in the profits of business. If would be well if such a course could be more generally adopted; and profits the men could be called upon to share the liabilities as well as the profits of trade, the best results are likely to flow from it. Depending as we do, for our supremacy in the markets of the world upon the superior skill of our workmen, it should certainly be our care to see him well paid and favourably situated for the exercise of that skill. It should be his own care to see to this. Probably were his wages to depend more immediately than they do upon the success of trade he could not be better paid than he now is; but, were the means for these operations struggles which he supposes himself now obliged to maintain done away with, his position would be materially improved. Co-operation may solve the difficulty so far as a limited number of careful men are concerned; but some more feasible and wider scheme must be adopted if the relations of capital and labour are to improve. If in the unions of the men are to be broken up, it must henceforth be by such means.

If the North Staffordshire men submit their case to arbitration, of course the whole question for and against the masters' action will be patiently sifted. At Stoke the masters clearly showed reason on their side. The Bilston men, however, since their meeting have published a letter, in which their case appears at great length. They state that the ironmasters had by which the wages were regulated by the price of iron twenty years ago, ceases to suit them now. Circumstances have changed, and they wish the masters to take upon them the payment of under-hands.

The London Ladies delegates met last night to receive the result of the Wolverhampton conference, and to report progress. The latter, by whom, by his own party, the epithet "strike-jobber" has lately been applied, gives evident satisfaction at the termination of the conference of the lock-out. He also spoke of the sympathy displayed by Manchester with the Staffordshire men. Nevertheless, to whom they seat £100. The meeting closed by expressing "the hope that the masters of North Staffordshire will put an end to the dispute by allowing the men now on strike to resume work on the old terms, and will allow the question of wages to be settled by arbitration."

Intelligence has just reached me that, on Monday last, the workmen met at Glasgow to consider the propriety of recommending to the Scotch masters on the 15th of March, to place their workpeople on the same footing as those of South Staffordshire. It was then agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. I am unable to state the sentence of the masters. It is to be hoped that another strike may thus be avoided.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

The splendid collection of pictures known as the Bridgewater Gallery is now open to the public.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be open to the public on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from Ten to Five o'Clock.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Institute of Notre Dame was held on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Arte, John-street, Adelphi—Sir J. S. Pakington, M.P., the president, in the chair.

Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson, M.P., terminated on Tuesday his mayoralty of Liverpool, and was succeeded by Mr. Alderman Bushell, Mr. Holland, the late Deputy-Governor; Mr. Thomas Newman Hunt succeeding Mr. Bushell.

The Select Committee on Commons and Open Spaces have agreed to recommend that no public money be appropriated to be inclosed, or sold, or dealt with in any manner that may interfere with its free use and enjoyment by the public.

A farewell dinner to Captain Burton, the well-known African traveller, was given on Wednesday evening at Hull, by the council and members of the Anthropological Society. The chair was taken by lord Houghton.

At a meeting of the Common Council, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. J. Turner proposed a resolution expressing the sympathy of the court with the Lord Mayor in the loss he had sustained by the serious injury he had experienced in his death. Mr. Richardson seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

An old man named Isaac Sclider, who died in Bethlehem Hospital on Wednesday, is one of the last survivors of the battle of Waterloo. He was admitted on July 28, 1804, at the age of twenty-nine, when he began to show symptoms of mental disorder. He was in the 1st Royal Scots Greys.

The London Diocesan committee of the fund for the distress in Lancashire met on Tuesday at the Mansion House, and it was decided that instead of subscriptions being called in at once, they should be spread over months, the meetings should, until the committee cease to act, take place once in every month. The next meeting will be held on May 5.

The musical arrangements of the forthcoming banquet of the Corporation of London to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the 7th inst., are of unusual interest. Mr. Benedict has most kindly promised their valuable assistance, and will conduct the band.

The police committee of the Corporation of the city of London have determined to increase the establishment of the City Police Force until a new scale of wages for all constables, sergeants, and inspectors of the force shall be agreed upon. The increase will be small for the present, but ultimately the force, with rates of pay ranging from a minimum of 21s. a week up to 30s., may number 1,000 men, with a proportionate increase of all ranks, and inspectors an additional 10s. per week.

The Lord Mayor of the City will give their first aquatic entertainment of the season, on Monday, at the Metropolitan Bath. Prizes were competed for by a team of the best watermen of the Thames Police Force, the champion of England; there was a grotesque floating performance by the Fantoccini Company, and a variety of other amusements. Among those present were Mr. John Clabman, gunner of the Thames training-ship Worcester, for saving the life of a boatman who fell overboard from a steamer; and Mr. Lewis Goldsmith, a young Russian.

The special report of the Select Committee on the Metropolis Sewage and Essex Reclamation Bill is entirely in favour of the scheme proposed by the Board of Works. The report, in fact, recommends that that plan provides for the complete removal from the River Thames of the sewage matter now polluting the river, and that the scheme of the Bill provides for the irrigation, by the sewage, of a considerable area the soil of which, if properly treated, is capable of being made to yield large crops; that the sewage to be applied with very little mechanical aid; and that, lastly, the scheme is not open to the objections which have been urged against the irrigation of land by sewage in other places.

On Tuesday evening a numerously-attended public meeting was held at the Literary Institution, High-street, Deptford, to adopt measures for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons against the Government not to sell for the south-eastern district of the metropolis, comprising the parishes of Deptford, Greenwich, Lewisham, and Woolwich, the right of the Crown to the navigation of the River Thames, and the rights of the borough and inhabitants of the district. The chair was occupied by Mr. Augustus, M.P. Resolutions were carried unanimously, and the unsuccessful candidates for the Several addresses were delivered, and resolutions of a practical nature were carried unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Augustus, M.P.

A public meeting was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of forming a society to promote the Cambridge local examinations in the London centre. The Bishop of Ely, formerly a distinguished member of the University of Cambridge, presided and elected to be the result of the late examination :—Juniors: Honours—in class, 2; out of class, 1. Total passed, 3. Seniors: Honours—in class, 1; out of class, 1. Total passed, 67. Total under examination, 75. Session: Honours—1st class, 1; 2nd class, 1. Total passed, 23. Total under examination, 37. Three were given certificates.

The number of births registered in London during the week ending last Saturday the births in London and nine other towns of the United Kingdom were 2261; the deaths 1577.

The distribution of the prizes awarded by the judges to the successful competitors in the Operative Cockmakers' Industrial Exhibition took place, on Monday evening, in the great room of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Lord Taunton presided on the occasion. The proceedings commenced by the reading of an address from the exhibition committee setting forth the great success which had attended the exhibition, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, and bringing out a large amount of valuable new and exceedingly skilful workmanship, which, without this little turn-round for want of opportunity to develop itself. One great element of success had been that both employers and employed had co-operated heartily together throughout the whole of the proceedings. The noble chairman then distributed the prizes, which consisted of four medals—one given by the Society of Arts for the best specimen of cleaning, and three by the Cordwainers' Company for the best designs for an open and close carriage combined; eighteen money prizes, varying from half-a-guinea to three guineas, for excellence in bread-painting, carving, decoration, drawing, &c.; and thirty certificates of merit for excellence in departments of the trade.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, Rewards, amounting to £59 12s., were granted to the crews of the life-boats of the Institution for the saving of shore-boats, for saving the following ship-wrecked crews during the month:—Sloop Eagle—Cley, Norfolk; Yachtsman, of Harlingen, eight; brigantine Dorion, of Colchester, one; Danish schooner Phil, of Blankenaese, seven; schooner Ann, of Sunderland, three; schooner Ann, of Dover, two; schooner Fair of Lynn, four; Schoop-boat of Walmer, three; schooner Despatch, of Whitby, four; schooner Ann, of Sunderland, three; schooner Hannah, eight; fishing-boat Providence, of Yarmouth, and schooner Tranby, of Hartlepool, forty-eight. The second-service clasp of the institution was voted to Mr. Mark Hewett, coxswain of the Eastbourne life-boat, for his gallant conduct in the Resolute life-boat of the institution, on a recent occasion. Rewards, amounting to £21, were also granted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution at New Brighton, Scarborough, Filey, Great Yarmouth, Portrush, and Arklow, for services rendered during the past month. During the last three months the life-boats of the society had been the means of rescuing 122 lives. The expenditure for the month amounted to £1,000, exclusive of £1,000 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Thomas Bynon as Consul at Norway, Massanderam, for the Kingdom of Hanover.

The Cork and Youghal Railway has been transferred to the corporate of Messrs. Chambers and Western Railway.

The Government has sanctioned a succeful coal search and in the New Forest, and scientific men are prospecting over that domain.

A goods train from Cork to Dublin, on the Cork and Bandon line, on Thursday, at Tozzes. The fisher was killed and the driver injured.

A silver cruible has been presented by the ladies of Northampton to Sir Charles Knightley, on the occasion of his wife, upon whom was during Mr. Dorman's year of office.

The Belfast Police.—The Belfast riots occupied twenty-two days, and the proceedings fill a volume of 800 folio pages. No less than 13,584 recognizances and bail bonds were taken in the process.

At a meeting held at Birmingham on Thursday week, over which Mr. Scholefield presided, it was resolved to erect a public memorial to James Watt. The sum of £400 was subscribed in the room.

The King of Italy has appointed the Chevalier C. Cattanea his Consul for the Italian Republic at Swansea and Aberystwyth, vice Mr. J. A. Rue, who remains with the rank of honorary Consul at his Majesty.

A Wet Journey.—Mr. Thomas Hall, of Leeds, was seriously injured by the collision in the Blackhouth tunnel in December last, brought an action against the company for £5,000 damages. The Leeds Mercury reports that the Kingston Assizes, yesterday week, and the jury awarded him £1500.

On occasion of the annual meeting of the Court of Lucchese, the noble owner of East Horsley Towers, to Jane Crawford, widow of Mr. Edward Crawford, of Westwood, Surrey, and East Horsley—were read. Numerous letters and Bulloks were received which, and read beef, kernel, and beer were distributed in abundance.

Various public bodies, including the Municipal Councils of Manchester, Salford, and Birmingham, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, have given formal expression to the sorrow with which the announcement of Mr. Cobden's death was received. Resolutions to the same effect from Manchester, Salford, and other places attended the funeral.

The Birmingham Bank.—The directors of Messrs. Attwood, Spooner, and Co.'s Bank was held at Birmingham on Thursday, when it was resolved to proceed from the business of banking, and to close the seats, and pay the creditors at the rate of 11s. 6d. in the pound. Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co. have resolved to carry on business; the business was reopened as a branch by the Birmingham Joint-stock Bank (Limited).

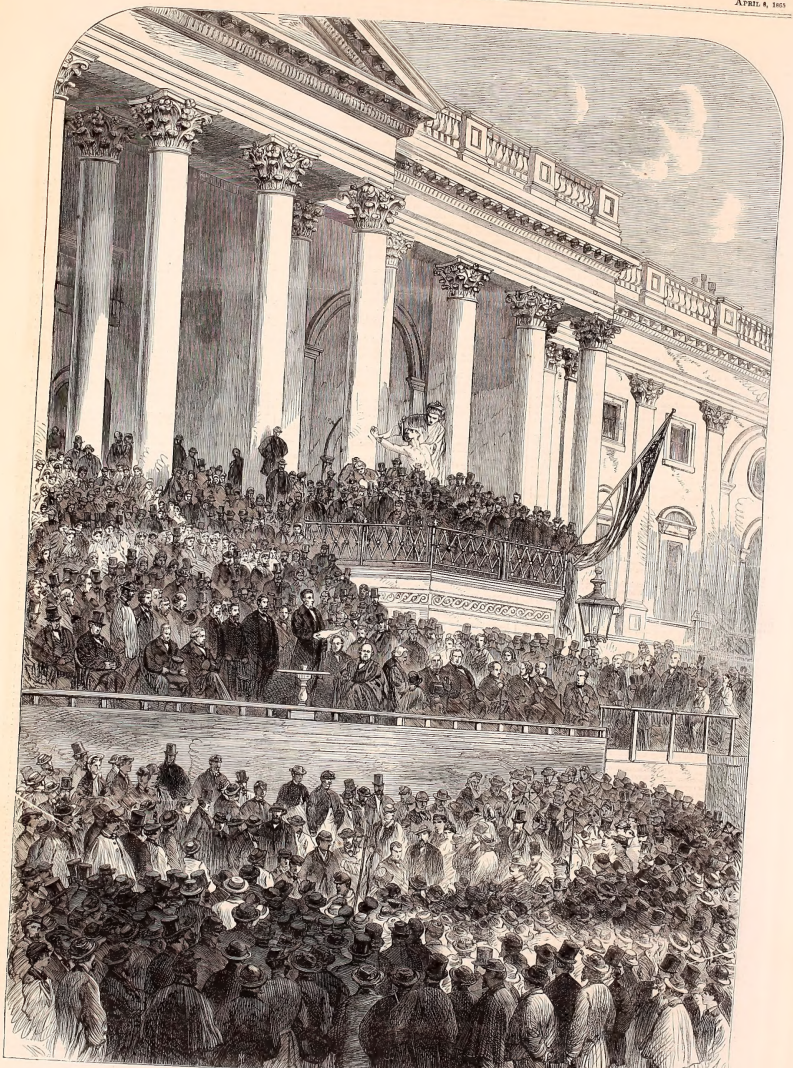
At the Quarter Sessions for the borough of Bolton, on Thursday week, before the recorder, Mr. Armitage, the honorary secretary of a fishing stream, was accepted. On Wednesday a meeting of the Town Council was held, when Mr. Thomas Barrow was elected to fill the vacancy. A very great majority of the members of the Council will therefore be required to appoint him.—The Bolton Town Council has resolved that steps be taken to petition Parliament for the borough for that borough.

The election of a member of Parliament for the northern division of Essex, in the room of the late Mr. Beller, took place at Southmillon, on Saturday last, when Mr. Thomas Brand, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 1,000. The result will give an unqualified support to the present Government.—Colonel Bourne, of Liverpool, was on Tuesday elected for Evesham in the Conservative interest, by a majority of 19 votes. Previously Colonel Bourne is a Liberal Conservative.—Mr. W. Augerstein, M.P. for Sandwich, has issued his address to constituents stating that his holding of his resign his trust at the close of the Session, when he proposes to stand for the county of Kent.—Mr. Alderman Cubitt has announced his intention to be a candidate for South Essex, Mr. T. W. Brunson and Mr. J. W. Perry-Watlington, retiring, and that member of Parliament will not re-election. Failing health was the cause assigned in both cases.

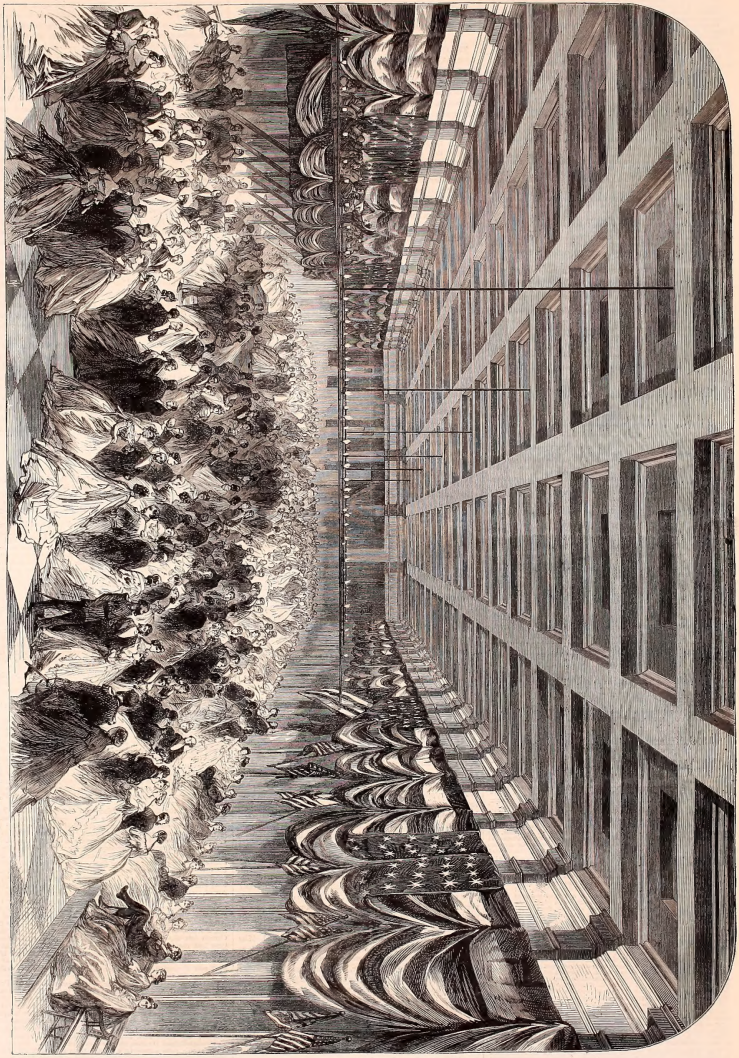
We hear that Mr. Macline has not sent in for the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy the elaborate oil study (in reality a finished picture) for the picture of the first grand review held in the great western park in the Westminster Palace which we described last week.

THE POLYTECHNIC.—On Tuesday an exhibition was made of some models and drawings of inventions calculated to promote the saving of life at sea. Considerable interest and confusion is arranged in the picture gallery behind the diving-bell. We need not say that the subject to which the models have reference is of the most importance. Many of the inventions are, doubtless, most salutary, yet the inventors meet with almost insuperable difficulties in the way of introducing them to the notice of the public. Reasons for their non-adoption are always forthcoming in the most ingenious. Delay, prostrations, and disinclination to incur expense are inevitable, and the result is that the lives of those for whom the public owes an opportunity of deciding on the value of these inventions they are now exhibited. Prejudice has to be overcome, and the fact that a large pecuniary improvement will be submitted. Meantime, skill and talent proceed in the path of invention, and out of the numerous contributions which are to the public service there must be some of great value. Let the public, therefore, visit the exhibition, and if a sufficient audience is arranged to judge the merit it possesses, that the practical use of it may be pressed upon the attention of the proper public authorities. The models are too numerous to be fully described, but some examples may be given. Here, now is a model of a life-preserving boat. It is 30 feet long, and is intended to be attached as a tender to the ordinary life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. The signal has been used on the Swiss railway, and found conducive to safety. Mr. Hipp's invention is an electric distance signal, consisting of a column surmounted by a disc, which is to be placed at the side of the railway for danger. By means of this contrivance the station-master, by simply pressing a button, can convey the signal almost in a flash. The use of the apparatus is much less than that of the ordinary signal. Here, too, is a model of a life-preserving apparatus, invented by Mr. Greenwood. It is stated to be a cheaper and more effective contrivance than any yet in use. Ship illuminated by night by a bull's-eye lantern, visible to guard, driver, and passengers in the next compartment by effecting an opening between the compartments. Mr. Greenwood's plan is to place a light, which can be seen from either side of the train and followed by the eye at all times exhibits the fire and rings the bell, both in the carriage and in the guard's van. Mr. Greenwood's plan is to place a light on the top of the carriages. Attention should also be paid to Mr. R. B. Greenwood's improved means of preventing collisions on railways. Mr. Greenwood's plan is to put in operation a description. Our feature his plan possesses which distinguishes it from all others is the simplicity of the means adopted for bringing the train to a stop and going over an object without running off the line. The invention consists in the application of a pair of wheels, constructed with a flange on the inside for preventing them from leaving the rail, and following the same in all their changes in the inside, as usual. Mr. Haggit also suggests improvements in railway signals, which, he says, are defective, the object of which is to increase the safety of railway trains travelling at high or moderate speeds, principally by providing a means of communicating signals to the drivers of approaching up them within short distances, as may be required, preventing the carriages going off the rails, and providing communications between the engine-driver and guards, as well as between them and the passengers generally. The inventor considers that his patent breaks from the greatest power for stopping, and can be applied without injury to the wheels or requiring any alteration in the present form of carriage wheels. Mr. Haggit exhibits also the patent. Next to these, Tyer's patent train-signalling telegraphs deserve serious attention, as depriving the signal-man of the power of altering his own instrument. Mr. Tyer's patent is in use on the South-Eastern Railway, and therefore can be tested. But it is recommended that the telegraphic system of signalling should be continued to Kew. Mr. Frederick Hovenden commends to attention an explanation of the principles of the indispensable rules of the road, which, if generally known, would be the means of preventing accidents. Mr. Hovenden's explanation is by the aid of diagrams.

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THE SECOND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.—SEE PAGE 331.



LIED IN HONOUR OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE PATENT OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.—SEE PAGE 324.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at the Priory, the wife of W. B. Neale, Esq., her Majesty's Consul for Continental Greece, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., the wife of J. B. Terry, Esq., Strubb's-hill, Sunningdale, of a son, stillborn.

On the 2nd inst., at 32, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, the wife of George Hooper, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at 40, Torrington-square, London, the wife of James Chester Lansdown, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Paddington, the wife of W. Goddard Jackson, jun., Esq., of a son.

On the 4th inst., at St. James's-square, Lady C. Stanley, of a son.

At the Rectory, Lodge, Hyde Park, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton, of a daughter.

At St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, the wife of the Hon. W. F. Byng, of a daughter.

At Rock Ferry, Berkeley, the Hon. Mrs. H. Curzon, of a son.

At Queen's-gate, Aberdeen, Lady Ness, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Grosvenor-square, Lady A. Paget, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Belgrave-square, Lady L. Stewart, of a daughter.

At the British Legation, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Rear-Admiral the Hon. C. Elliot, C.B., of a son.

At Dublin, Lady K. E. Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church, Wrexham, by the Rev. James Dixon, assisted by the Rev. Canon Morris, Incumbent of Gresford, Edward Davies, Esq., M.D., to Alison Paxton, eldest daughter of William Low, Esq., Aberleven, near Wrexham. No cards.

On the 27th ult., at the Protestant church, Nieuhuisli, by the Rev. L. v. de Beilenbaume, Pastor, G. W. Griffith, Esq., of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of William Griffiths, Esq., of the same place.

On the 4th inst., at Clifton parish church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Anderson, Marcus Samuel Cox Rickards, son of Robert Hillier Rickards, Esq., to Edith Blanche, eldest daughter of the late Charles Alexander, Esq., Cox-walk.

On the 30th inst., at the church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Liverpool, by the Rev. Percy Bate, Rector of Kilmersdon, assisted by the Rev. Edward P. Ridgeon, D.D., Bonded T. Bate, Esq., of Kilmersdon, in the county of Cork, to Mary Ellen, only child of the late Thomas Bate, Esq.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Hackney, by the Rev. T. Vesey M.A., James Caird, of Cressoway, Kirkcudbrightshire, Esq., M.P., to Blanche Jane, widow of Charles P. Dickson, Esq., of Gosforth-park, and daughter of the late Robert Dudgeon, Esq., of Cleveland-square.

On the 27th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by J. G. S. Sotheby, Bart., and Miss O. A. D. Fitzpatrick, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

DEATHS.

On the 12th ult., at Corricklonecrue, Ireland, Major Wm. Moore, late of the 76th Regiment, at the advanced age of 93 years.

On the 31st ult., Georgina Jane Abercrombie, the wife of Christopher Craddock Esq., of Harrington, Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, Vale Cottage, Tufnel Park-road, Upper Holloway, Mr. Thomas Frederick Halliday, aged 74 years, deeply regretted.

On the 5th inst., at Jedburgh, near Cuxwilford, Edwin Ley, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age.

On the 26th ult., at Westbrook Hay, Great Berkhamsted, Herts, third daughter of the sixth Duke of Beaufort, and wife of the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, aged 44.

On the 29th ult., at Birdsgrove, near Aberystwith, South Wales, Lady Vaughan.

On the 28th ult., the Baroness Lady Dufferin, aged 92.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

SUNDAY, April 9.—Palm Sunday. The National Gallery, in Trafalgar square, opened, 1838.

MONDAY, 11.—Death of Prince Eugene of Savoy, a great general, 1736. The Grand Chess Tournament commenced, 1851.

TUESDAY, 12.—The North American city of Washington incorporated, 1802. Fort Sumter, near Charleston, 1861. Full Moon, 1h. 37m. a.m. Religion of the Mormons, founded by Joseph Smith, 1830. Died, Sir Isaac Newton, 1727.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Death of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, historian and philosopher, 1704. Battle of Ivry, 1590. Edict of Nantes, 1598. Died, Tasso, 1595.

THURSDAY, 14.—Maundy Thursday. "The Redcliffe Library, Oxford, opened, 1748. Battle of Pharsalia, fought between Cæsar and Pompey, 48 B.C.

FRIDAY, 14.—Good Friday. Princess Beatrice born, 1857. The Lancastrians defeated at Barnet by Edward IV.; the Earl of Warwick, the King-maker, slain, 1471.

SATURDAY, 15.—Theatre term begins. Death of the Italian painter Domenichino, 1641.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

AND THE WEST INDIA DOCK ENTRANCE.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
3 29 3 46	4 13 4 31	4 58 5 16	5 43 6 1	6 28 6 46	7 13 7 31	7 58 8 16

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Miles Inches
	Temperature of Evaporation.	Temperature of Dew Point.	Elastic Force or Tension of Vapour.	Humidity.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Amount of Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	Inches.	°	°	°		Miles	Inches
29	39·040	37·1	28·7	·83	49	29·3	S.S.E.	8·85	·165
30	39·264	37·0	28·7	·87	47	29·0	S.S.E.	8·85	·000
31	39·161	45·0	29·3	·92	57	30·0	S.S.W.	14·7	·203
1	39·959	46·9	30·1	·74	64·2	34·3	N.N.W.	12·4	·048
2					51	31·1	S.S.E.	5·0	
3	39·871	44·2	30·0	·77	59	34·0	S.S.E.	18·7	·000
4	39·205	40·2	29·5	·93	52	33·1	W.S.W.	24·2	·000

* Rain and melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches	29·961	29·877	29·881	30·069	29·941	29·931	30·109
Temperature of Air	40·2°	42·0°	46·0°	49·0°	46·0°	44·0°	47·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	39·0°	39·5°	41·9°	44·0°	42·0°	42·0°	43·0°
Direction of Wind	ESE.	W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.

On Tuesday evening the art-exhibition in connection with the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers' Technical Institute, in the Prince of Wales, the Council of the South Kensington Museum, and the residents at and near Wimbledon have been continued. There was a visit by Mr. W. H. Harris, the Mayor, at the Townhall in that borough, in the prose not of a distinguished township, but of the poet and ready-made rhymester. Mr. Harris saw over a group of Indian gods and goddesses, carved in ivory, and an elephant's head in the same material, a model of the Taj Mahal, and a Chinese ivory carving of a group in blue and white Wedgwood, representing the Emperor Kien Lung and his Empress. Mr. Harris also saw a number of pictures, chiefly of Wimbledon Common, and Wimbledon Park, by Mr. Arthur Gaskin, and Charles Holloway, R.I. Spain, &c.; a model of a caravan and gun-carriage worn in 1400; several rare Indian armlets and Chain armour. Mr. Harris also saw a richly embroidered with gold and silver thread; a bonnet statuette of the late Prince Consort, in Highland costume; and a very large pouch containing four curiously painted tobacco from the history of St. George and the Dragon; a case of knives, with handles of gold, silver, rubies, and crystals, with shanks of gold and silver; a series of ancient weapons, including a Japanese sword, a Persian dagger, and a curiously-shaped Highland dagger. Mr. Harris also saw a number of enamels from the time of the Stuarts, and a collection of the coats-of-arms of the City of London, the Fishmongers' and Mercers' Companies, the Duke of York, Edward VII., and New South Wales. Mr. Harris also saw a model of the, and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor was an object of great interest. In connection with the loan and bequest of the late Mr. Read, the late Lord Elizabeth Woodville, in addition to some minor objects, such as the state of Charles I., now in the possession of the South Kensington Museum, exhibited a series of large photographs of the Raphael cartoons, which, with oil paintings and water-colour drawings, from the same source, adorn the walls of the room. There was also a case, from the same source, of electrolyte specimens, including necklaces, jackets, candelabra, &c. The opening of the exhibition was appropriately celebrated with a conversazione, the musical programme embracing some choice numbers. On Wednesday the Princess Helena and Louise, attended by their suite, visited the exhibition, staying nearly with the company that at the time thronged the rooms, evidently much pleased with all they saw.

The Misses Gonzyl, whose flattering reception at Barcelona and Madrid has from time to time been noticed in this Journal, have returned to England. On their way hither they paid a visit to Paris, where they gave several concerts, and were most favourably received.

OPENING OF THE LONDON MAIN DRAINAGE WORKS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PORTRAIT OF MR. COBDEN.—HIS FUNERAL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 15, will contain several Engravings illustrating the OPENING, by the PRINCE OF WALES, of the SOUTHERN OUTFALL WORKS OF the LONDON MAIN DRAINAGE.

The same Number will contain a PORTRAIT OF THE LATE RICHARD COBDEN; a View of his Residence, DUNFORD HOUSE, SUSSEX; and ILLUSTRATIONS OF HIS FUNERAL.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, April 15, will be put to press a day earlier than usual, in order to avoid printing and publishing on Good Friday. It is requested, therefore, that Advertisements for next week's Number be sent in not later than SIX o'Clock on Wednesday next, April 12.

198, Strand.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be issued on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., consisting of a PICTURE PRINTED IN COLOURS, entitled

HAPPINESS,

FROM A PAINTING BY F. J. BILS.;

a Large Bird's-eye View of

LIVERPOOL FROM THE MERSEY;

and Two Sheets of News and Fine-Art Illustrations.

Price of the Coloured Picture and Three Sheets, Twopence; Stamped, to go free through the Post, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

THE leagues have occupied, from date to date, no inconsiderable portion of public attention. We need not say that in old times they were not only not regarded as a nuisance, but were almost honoured as practical aids to piety. Archbishop Whately is said to have declared that, among all his mistakes, he never committed the error of relieving a street beggar; but humble be of preceding Archbishops, to say nothing of saints, rest their claims to the respect of posterity upon traditions of their charity, either at their own expense or somebody else's, to mendicants. Even now, in Roman Catholic countries, the priests always propose plans for distributing alms to the poor; and why not? and those who believe in what the priests tell them, imagine that, in bestowing money upon anyone who solicits it, they are making an advantageous investment as regards their spiritual prospects. In fact, priests and beggars are almost invariably found together. In Ireland to this day there is a superstition of the same kind, and the peasantry look with awe at the wicked Saxon who would lay hands on the bawling, ragged mendicant, and make him perform some real work for his bread instead of whining for it. But in England the professional beggar had long taken his place among the nuisances to be abated some day or other, and his last and most enduring patron and friend has been the artist.

We have tolerated the beggar, generally speaking; but there have been occasions when his simple scheme of taxation has been so oppressive that the taxpayer has risen in wrath and requested to the law. Nor has he appealed in vain. Queen Elizabeth, who had no idea of allowing her respectable subjects to be robbed, except when she herself appropriated their property for the public good, issued a rather a rather strong measure to be passed, in 1572, for the purpose of suppressing mendicancy. Beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burnt through the right ear." This gentle treatment was accompanied by the infliction of the stocks, and Mr. Charles Knight gives in his admirable history an engraving of a couple of mendicants detained in that ingenious and economical prison—the man a swaggerer, who has evidently practised to the doctrine of the New Testament, was enforced; but the right of an Englishman to live, if he had done or were willing to do his duty, was also confirmed. We need not enter into the history of the poor law, or tell how it gradually became an engine for impoverishing the honest and encouraging vice and indolence; but let those who would understand from what we have been rescued read Miss Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy, Miss Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy, are *nouvelletes* of the most delightful character. The beggar, however, had been previously cared for once more, for we had long left off flogging and branding him, and he had again become a nuisance, with which the humanity of modern days did not care to deal, in Elizabethan fashion. So, in 1824, the Vagrant Act made all public beggars liable to a month's imprisonment. The Act has been a good deal enforced in certain parts of the country, especially in watering-places, which it was the interest of the authorities to make pleasant; but the streets of London show how little has been done in the metropolis to stop "stately beggary."

It is not in the crowded thoroughfares, the rapid arteries of life, that the beggar is seen. Men at work have no time for sentiment, and are by no means in the humour to be tormented. A beggar importuning a stockbroker hurrying to his exchange, or a merchant in grave talk with a brother merchant in the City, would probably run an extreme risk of being referred to one of the stalwart City police. But go into the stately suburbs when all the gentlemen are away, and the wives, daughters, and children are out on the terraces or the quiet roads. Then you will see the beggar and his victims. He fastens on them, and they cannot escape. He follows them for a quarter of a mile, sometimes groaning, sometimes, though more rarely, menacing, or at least wishing them evil. The invalid in the Bath chair cannot get away, and at length buys him off, and is wheeled on to confront his accomplice a few yards further. The children are persecuted until their pocket-money is extorted. Or more artistic devices are adopted, and beggars carefully "made up" and simulating misery shake and shudder, or look up with silent appeal. Some are, but for the wrong they do, they would deserve their gains, for they are better actors than many who are applauded in the theatre. Ladies who are not in a position enabling them to keep a male attendant to protect them from the grasping cunning of the "sturdy beggar;" and it is satisfactory to think that our wives and daughters are at last to be delivered from his tyranny.

The necessity of making new provision for the really deserving and wretched has also induced the Legislature to make provision of another kind for those who abuse the freedom of England. Mr. Vivian has inserted in his bill for dealing with the houseless poor clauses prescribing treatment of the beggar. Henceforth, if this bill be passed, there ought never to be a beggar in the street. The simple act of demanding relief, or of exhibiting an appearance of distress, is to be a policeman's warrant for taking the person so offending into custody. If shown to be in distress, that person is to be relieved, but if a professional beggar, he is to be treated as a vagrant and punished. That is the common-sense compromise between the whip and brand and indiscriminating toleration for mendicancy; and our streets will be cleared of a reproach, our wives and daughters will be freed from a pest, and that "log of halfpence" which is to pay bland-will, we are very sure, be applied for wiser and kindlier ends than the encouragement of idle vagabonds.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty is in excellent health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Leopold, drove in the Great Park. The Queen walked in the afternoon in the Home Park. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, returned to Malta on board the Lion.

Yesterday week the Queen held a council at the castle, at which were present Earl Granville, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Earl Russell, and the Right Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy. Earl Granville and Earl Russell had audiences of her Majesty. The Duke of Newcastle and Earl Percy had audiences of the Queen, and presented the Order of the Garter worn by the late Dukes of Newcastle and Northumberland. Viscount Esher, Major-General Ingall, and Sir F. Ottawa also had audiences, and delivered the insignia of the Star of India worn by the late Earl Mayo, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Jas. Jones Outram. General Tomas O. de Mosquera, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of Columbia, had audience of her Majesty to deliver his credentials. The Queen also received by her Consul, H.S. Mr. Arthur Helps, the Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. Viscount Torrington and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck were the Lord and General in Waiting. After the council the Ministers returned to town. Subsequently the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and attended by Lady Jocelyn, drove in the Great Park. Princess Helena rode in the Home Park. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, went hunting with the harriers. The King of the Belgians, attended by Count de Moerkerke and Dr. Kropf, arrived at the castle from Buckingham Palace. His Majesty travelled in a state saloon by a special train from Paddington, via Southall and Slough, to Windsor, arriving at a quarter before six o'clock. The train was under the charge of Mr. A. Higgins, superintendent, and Mr. Charles Church.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Princess Victoria of Battenberg arrived, attended by Lieutenant Haig, drove to Claremont on a visit to Queen Marie Amelie. His Royal Highness afterwards rode, and walked in the grounds at Oatlands. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, attended by Countess De Gray and Major Byng, arrived at the castle, from Marlborough House, on a visit to the Queen. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen, attended by her Majesty, the King of the Belgians, and the Royal family. The Dean of Christ Church also arrived at the castle. General Sir Dighton Probyn left the castle for London.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred attended the afternoon service at George's Chapel.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princesses Beatrice and attended by the Hon. Florence Seymour, drove in the Great Park. Princess Louise rode in the Home Park. Prince Alfred, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, took a drive. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, attended by Countess De Grey and Major Grey, left the castle for Marlborough House. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, continued his drive. Dr. Bernhardt, went to London. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, went to London, and was present at the Philharmonic Society's Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms. Princess Louise was present at Miss Braddon's new volume, "The Lives of the Warriors of the Thirty Years' War," which is shortly to be published. The presentation copy of the work was illustrated with photographic portraits from the galleries of Vienna and Munich.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, drove in the Great Park. Princess Louise rode in the Home Park. Prince Alfred, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the Great Park. Princess Louise took a drive. The Earl of Derby arrived at the castle and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Mrs. Brand, Major-General F. Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, left the castle for London. Her Majesty travelled in a state saloon by a special train on the Great Western Railway, via Slough, to Paddington, arriving at twenty-seven minutes past four. The train was under the charge of Mr. A. Higgins, superintendent. The Queen was received at the terminus by several

of the directors of the railway company. Her Majesty graciously acknowledged the tokens of loyal respect of those assembled to witness her arrival. The Queen drove to Buckingham Palace. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, honoured the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland with a visit at Stafford House. The Princess of Wales dined with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Prince Leopold, attended by M. Bruff, arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle. In the morning Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Major-General Seymour and the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, visited the exhibition of fine arts at Windsor Townhall. The Earl of Derby left Windsor Castle.

On Thursday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty afterwards returned to Windsor Castle.

The Queen, upon hearing of the accident to the Earl of Desart, made frequent inquiries concerning the state of his Lordship; and, upon learning the melancholy termination of the accident, her Majesty wrote a most affectionate letter of condolence to the widowed Countess.

The Queen has honoured Mr. Desanges by inspecting his portrait of the Princess of Wales.

Prince Alfred honoured Mr. Brierly with a visit at his studio on Tuesday.

The Queen's birthday will be kept on Wednesday, the 24th of May next.

Major-General Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat have succeeded Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards and attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived at the Palace at two o'clock from Marlborough House, and was received by the great officers of state of the Queen's household. Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Levée. Her Majesty's body guard of the hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant. The Royal body guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Todd. The Prince of Wales entered the Throne-room, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and attended by the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Torrington, Lord Alfred Hervey, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bentinck, Mr. C. L. Wood, Colonel A. Hardinge, Major Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Viscount Bury, Lord Proby, and Viscount Castlerosse. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in order of their precedence, several presentations in the diplomatic circle took place. The circle diplomatique was attended by the Turkish, Austrian, Russian, Prussian, and French Ambassadors, with the secretaries and attachés; by the Ministers of Belgium, Bavaria, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Saxony, Honduras, the United States, Sweden and Norway, Peru, Spain, Salvador, the Hanse Towns, Mexico, and Columbia, with their secretaries and attachés; by the chargés-d'affaires of Denmark, Hanover, and Hayti; by Viscount Palmerston, who officiated in the unavoidable absence of Earl Russell; and by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H. The general circle was numerously attended. The following were among the more noticeable presentations in the general circle:—

Earl Beauchamp, by the Earl of St. Germans; Sir Charles Lyell, on being created a Baronet, by Earl Granville; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Gordon, C.B., Royal Engineers, on promotion and return from China, by the Duke of Cambridge; Major Grey, on appointment to the Northumberland Militia, by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey; Colonel Laye, Deputy Judge-Advocate, on appointment, by the Duke of Cambridge; Captain Walrond Clarke, on appointment to her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, by Lord Foley; Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, Bengal Staff Corps, on receiving the Victoria Cross, by the Secretary of State for India; Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Elorall, Volunteer Staff Corps, by Colonel M'Murdo; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grierson, Volunteer Staff Corps, by Colonel M'Murdo; Ven. William Emery, Archdeacon of Ely, on appointment, by Viscount Palmerston; The Right Hon. John Barrington, Lord Mayor of Dublin, by the Lord Chamberlain; Dr. Priestley, by Sir Charles Locock; Dr. Th. Bernhardt, by the Lord Chamberlain; Mr. Robert W. Keate, on his return from the government of Trinidad, by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor are expected to leave Marlborough House to-day (Saturday) for Sandringham House, where their Royal Highnesses will remain for the Easter holidays.

On Thursday week the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. The Princess, attended by the Countess De Grey, took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner in honour of the King of the Belgians. The following were invited to meet his Majesty:—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer, Earl Granville, Earl Russell, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Sefton, Countess De Grey and Ripon, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Hamilton, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, General Count de Moerkerke and Dr. Koëpl, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Granville, and Colonel Kingscote, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, hunted with his harriers near Slough. His Royal Highness travelled by the half-past ten train from Paddington to Slough, and rode thence to the meet, which took place at Mr. Chater's farm, at Chippenham. The Prince had good sport, and afterwards returned to town. The Princess, attended by the Countess De Grey, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the St. James's Theatre with their presence.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. Later in the day the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and attended by the Countess De Grey and Major Grey, left Marlborough House for Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor, returned to Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. Subsequently the prince presided at a meeting of the Governors of Wellington College, at the New Palace of Westminster. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the studio of Sir Edwin Landseer. The Prince attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Countess De Grey, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Alfred, honoured the Philharmonic Society's concert with their presence at the Hanover-square Rooms.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Alfred Paget, and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, and attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Grey, Mr. Fisher, Major Cowell, Lieutenant Haig, and Dr. Bernhardt, inaugurated the great works of the Southern Outfall Sewer of the Main Drainage at Crossness Point. His Royal Highness embarked from Westminster Palace at eleven o'clock on board the Oread. The Prince was received on board by Mr. Thwaites, chairman, Mr. Bazalgette, engineer-in-chief, and by various members of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Oread stood down the river to Barking, where his Royal Highness inspected one of the main culverts to the reservoirs and one of the reservoirs. The Prince afterwards re-embarked, and crossed to the Erith marshes, where a large and distinguished company had assembled to celebrate the inauguration of this stupendous work. The Prince made a long inspection of every part of the reservoir, and expressed his admiration of the great work. His Royal Highness performed the ceremonial of starting the two pairs of engines, after which the Prince partook of a déjeûner, and returned to town at four o'clock. The Princess, attended by the Countess De Grey, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Alfred, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Prince held a Levée, an account of which is given above. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Alfred, afterwards visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Princes visited the studio of M. Carl Haag, in New Burlington-street. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured Drury Lane Theatre with their presence. The Princess dined with the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Sir Robert Montgomery waited upon the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House on Tuesday week and presented to their Royal Highnesses some costly presents from the north-western provinces of India.

Mr. John Parry has had the honour of performing upon the piano and singing at Marlborough House.

Major Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary have left their residence at St. James's Palace for Belvoir Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland.

The Count and Countess d'Eu and the Count de Paris, attended by Baron and Baroness De Leges and by M. Joaquim M. R. Lisboa, arrived on Monday at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham.

The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, mother of the French Ambassador, has left the French Embassy on her return to Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have joined the circle visiting Earl and Countess Spencer at Althorp Hall, Northamptonshire.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur will pass the Easter recess at Bulstrode, Buckinghamshire.

Louisa Marchioness of Waterford has left Farrance's Hotel for Ford Castle, Coldstream, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left town for Knowsley Park.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are expected to leave town to-day (Saturday) for Brocket Hall, Herts.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Viscount Chelsea with Lady Beatrice Craven will take place on May 10.

A marriage is arranged between Miss Florence Hogg, daughter of Sir James Weir Hogg, and Mr. George Campbell.

A marriage is also arranged between Miss Florence Pearse and Mr. Charles Stephenson, eldest son of the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained a select party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Gloucester House, Piccadilly.

The Duchess of Somerset gave an evening party, on Thursday week, at the residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mdme. Musurus had a banquet, on Monday evening, at the Turkish Embassy, in Bryanston-square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained a distinguished company at dinner, yesterday week, at their residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

Viscountess Holmesdale gave her second assembly, yesterday week, at the family residence in Upper Brook-street, Park-lane. The reunion was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Right Hon. Benjamin and Mrs. Disraeli entertained the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and a distinguished circle at dinner, on Thursday week, at Grosvenor-gate. After dinner, Mrs. Disraeli had an early party, which was attended by various members of the Corps Diplomatique and by a large assemblage of the fashionable world.

The Right Hon. Frederick and Mrs. Peel entertained a select circle at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Chesham-place.

Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild entertained a distinguished party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Piccadilly.

Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P., and Lady Caroline Kerrison entertained a select party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Piccadilly.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Grahamstown arrived in England on Wednesday week.

The eighth annual festival of parochial choirs in Southwell Minster will take place on Thursday, the 27th inst. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Sir H. W. Baker, Bart.

The Ven. Sir George Prevost, Bart., the new Archdeacon of Gloucester, was formally installed in his cathedral on Saturday week.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Ely preached on the occasion of the opening of a new school at North Benfleet, Essex. The school, which includes a teacher's residence, has been erected, at a cost of near £650, by the exertions of the Rector, the Rev. A. B. Chalker, warmly supported by the parishioners and landowners.

A new ecclesiastical district is being formed in Maidenhead, Berks. It contains a population of about 3000. A handsome church is to be erected; and the Bishop of Oxford has appointed the Rev. J. Climenson, LL.B., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Curate of Wargrave, to the incumbency.

Rennington Church, Alnwick, was opened on Saturday week, after having been restored and enlarged at a cost of more than £600. The money has been entirely raised by voluntary contributions, chiefly through the energy of the Rector, the Rev. W. Cooley.

A silver salver has been presented to the Rev. R. Espinasse, on resigning the curacy of Wickham Bishop, Essex, by the parishioners. The Rev. C. H. Steward has received a silver épergne and candelabrum from the parishioners of Berkswich, on his resigning the curacy.

The long-contemplated new bishopric for New South Wales has been formed, and is to be called the Bishopric of Grafton and Armadale, forming part of the present diocese of Newcastle. The Secretary of State for the Colonies having placed the nomination of a bishop in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace recommended for the appointment the Rev. John Hodgson Iles, late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. The *Oxford Herald* states that Mr. Iles has declined the bishopric.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Rectories:* Rev. E. J. Boyce, Vicar of Godalming, to Houghton, Hants; Rev. T. Campbell, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Belfast, to Finvoy; Rev. J. Davenport to Welford; Rev. W. G. Greene to Holy Trinity, Minories; Rev. J. C. Harkness to Horsemonden; Rev. A. D. C. Thompson to Wormley, Hertfordshire; Rev. C. W. E. Tothill to Tedburn St. Mary, Devon; Rev. R. Harkness, Rector of Sternfield, Suffolk, to St. Giles's, Wimborne. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. Ellis to St. Eval, Cornwall; Rev. C. Croft Hill to Paull-cum-Thorngumbald, Yorkshire; Rev. H. G. Randall to St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol; Rev. T. Williams to Northop. *Incumbencies:* Rev. R. J. Adams to Sebergham; Rev. W. Cordall to the new district church, Christ Church, Mayfair; Rev. R. Davies to St. James, Llawry Bettws, Corwen; Rev. E. Ford to King Sterndale, Buxton; G. S. Karney to Christ Church, Carlisle; Rev. W. G. Green, Curate of Staplegrove, Taunton, to St. Trinity, Minories; Rev. N. F. Y. Kemble, Perpetual Curate of Sebergham, to Hesket in the Forest; Rev. W. H. Lewis to Bodelwyddan; Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Vicar of Patrixbourne, to Belgrave Chapel. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. Ogden to St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. T. Walters to Ide, Devon; Rev. C. Tooth to Falfield. *Curacies:* Rev. A. D'Arblay Burney to St. Luke's, Heywood; Rev. S. Mills to the Albert Memorial Church, Manchester; Rev. J. J. Pickford to Great Gaddesden, Herts; Rev. T. James to Rhosllanerchrugog; Rev. W. W. Martin to St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton; Rev. J. R. Vernon to Cheriton, Kent.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford the election to the vacant scholarships at Trinity (for which there were seventeen candidates) has terminated in favour of Mr. M. O. Fitzgerald, commoner of Balliol, and Messrs. Pelham and Fayer. While the Cambridge Senate passed the proposition to include an examination for girls in the local examination scheme by a majority of 56 to 51, the Hebdomadal Board at Oxford have rejected it by a majority of 10 to 8.

At Cambridge, on Saturday, a grace passed the Senate adopting the recommendations of the Syndicate appointed with a view to making the best provision for the convenience of the Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry, by certain alterations in the building known as the Anatomical Schools, at an expense of £925. The University seal was ordered to be affixed to a contract with Messrs. Gray, builders, of Cambridge. Two other graces passed, authorising the construction of hydrants in the vicinity of the Senate House, the Arts-Schools, and the University Library, as a prevention of danger from fire, there being a plentiful supply of water in the neighbourhood by the Cambridge Waterworks Company. The Rev. Churchill Babington, of St. John's, has been elected to the Disneian Professorship of Archæology. The subject for the Adam's prize, for the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy, to be adjudged in 1867, is, "A new or improved method of finding by approximation the imaginary roots of a numerical equation of any degree."

Lord Ardmillan was installed, on Tuesday week, as President of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University, and delivered an address on the occasion. The Lord Advocate occupied the chair, and Professor Aytoun moved the vote of thanks.

The annual examination of candidates for scholarships and exhibitions in Winchester College will commence on Tuesday, July 11, at nine o'clock a.m. Applications for the form of declaration must be made to J. D. Walford, M.A., College-street, Winchester; and to him the required certificates must be sent on or before the 1st of June. The subjects of examination are elementary religious knowledge, English dictation, arithmetic, Latin composition in verse and prose, construing and parsing in Greek and Latin. The scholarships are open to the competition of all boys who have reached their tenth and not completed their fourteenth year. The exhibitions, of annual value of £50, held by commoners, are open to all boys who are under the age of fifteen years, and are tenable during their stay at the school. The probable number of scholarships to be competed for is twelve, that of the exhibitions two.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

WHO would not give something to see a sight which can never be seen again? It is like drinking one glass from the last bottle of "comet" port (how many "last" bottles of that rare old stuff are there?) and emptying the remainder into the Serpentine. It is like getting hold of the last *tenore robusto* with an *ut de poitrine* in him, paying him £10,000 to deliver said *ut*, and then causing him to be bowstrung. It is like commissioning a picture from Sir Edwin, having it engraved by Cousins and photographed by John Watkins, and then burning your picture and your negative, tearing up your print, and smashing your plate. It is like stealing the Koh-i-noor and then grinding it to dust to temper your razors withal.

A thousand noblemen and gentlemen—more or less—saw, on Tuesday, at Plumstead, a spectacle which can never be repeated in this age. The very place where they held high festival must remain for aye invisible to all eyes, save those of the mudlark and the sewer-rat. It has been given up to the Malebolgian deities. It beamed for a few short hours in radiance and beauty, and is now all Cimmerian blackness and unutterable nastiness. I saw, on Tuesday, the Duke of Sutherland and Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Layard and Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Samuel Smiles, and a throng of peers, bishops, engineers, fellows of the learned societies, aldermen, sheriffs, and common councilmen, walking, dry-footed, over a clean brick *parquet* which is now the bed of a gigantic lake of sewage.

The Prince of Wales did it all. I don't mean that his Royal Highness found the four millions of money requisite for carrying out the Main Drainage. We, the profane vulgar, did *that*. I don't mean that he designed it. Mr. Bazalgette was the engineer-in-chief. I don't mean that he built it. Mr. Webster was the contractor, and the work done by his firm alone is said to amount to a million sterling. I don't mean that he organised and superintended the scheme. Mr. Thwaites and the Metropolitan Board of Works looked after those little matters. But I mean that a pressure from his Royal Highness's hand moved certain levers which set the gigantic pumping-engines in motion. It was Albert Edward who, in Yankee parlance, commenced to "run the machine."

I don't think that, since the marriage of the Prince at Windsor, I ever saw so many distinguished men gathered together at one time as at Crossness Point on Tuesday. A most brilliant chapter from the contemporary history of England, with illustrations from living examples, might have been read in the brick shed used as a lecture-hall at the conclusion of Mr. Bazalgette's discourse. Nor should one unconspicuous but very significant personage there present be forgotten. I was standing in one of the Vauxhall-lamp lit crypts of the southern reservoir, scanning a whole Boyle's Court Guide in the flesh strolling by, when I became aware of a man in a clay-soiled jacket, with a crowbar over his shoulder and a pipe in his mouth. He asked me courteously for a light wherewith to kindle his calumet. He was going to do something to a valve or a trap with that crowbar. "Oh, man with the crowbar!" I thought, "you are an entity. Oh, man with the short pipe! you are master of the situation. From your strong hands this marvel came. *You* did it all." The contractors had on this occasion very gracefully acknowledged the claims of the "proletarians"—the honest sons of hard labour. A tribune had been erected specially for their accommodation on the wharf. There they were, thick as peas, in fustian, and canvas, and corduroy; and, as the Prince landed, they greeted him with round after round of the heartiest British cheers. The Lords and Commons beneath have a gallery; and it is a very good thing that we cannot get on them were the boxes and pit; they were the gallery. We *must* without it.

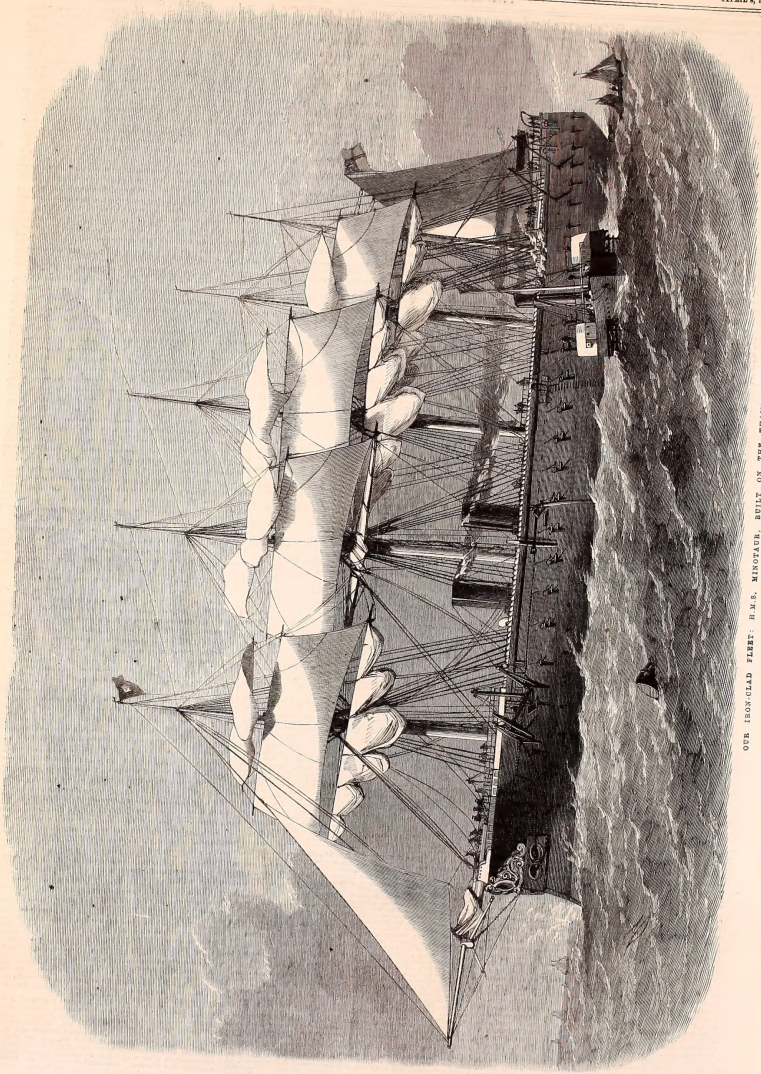
The Prince looked very happy and handsome on Tuesday; but Prince Alfred was somewhat pale, and did not appear altogether at his ease. The Duke of Cambridge was, as usual, robust and jovial; but so very unstudied was his dress that, if the expression be not disloyal, it might be said that H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief was rather "seedy" in apparel. It was a sight for sore eyes to see the expression of resigned boredom which came over Lord Alfred Paget's good-humoured countenance as he leant his head on his hand and listened to Mr. Bazalgette dilating over the drainage diagrams, and to watch how the burly Clerk Marshal brightened up at luncheon-time. It was a very capital luncheon. There was much turtle, and Messrs. Ring and Brymer did their very best. The Bishop of Oxford looked in remarkably good case; his Grace of Canterbury was quite lively and chirping; his Grace of York looked solid and somewhat awful, as a logician should do; and the Bishop of London looked in pain, as that good prelate always does.

Here are five paragraphs about the main drainage, *mais cela n'en vaut il pas la peine?* as Citizen Danton remarked when he bade the executioner hold his head up to the people after decapitation. I will bid good-by, however, to the sewers proper, to touch on a somewhat cognate subject: a pestilence aggravated, if not altogether induced, by the absence of a good system of drainage. An awful epidemic has been slowly but surely travelling, like Eugene Sue's Wandering Jew, from the far end of Siberia, through the huge Russian empire. The destroyer has decimated Moscow, where the hospitals have been found all too few, and the people have died off like sheep with the rot, and is now ravaging St. Petersburg. The north and the west of Europe may look tremblingly for the terrible visitor; *but the well-drained cities may defy him*. Woe betide the dirty ones! Is this epidemic the plague—the old original enemy? The doctors are disagreeing thereanent. Some say it is Asiatic cholera; others, a malignant form of typhus, and that, I take it, is the correct hypothesis. Given a malarious condition of the atmosphere, and foster it with bad drainage, filthy houses, filthier personal habits, and a miserably low diet—the Russian peasantry live chiefly on rye-bread, cabbage-soup, and salted cucumbers—and you have your pestilence ready to your hand.

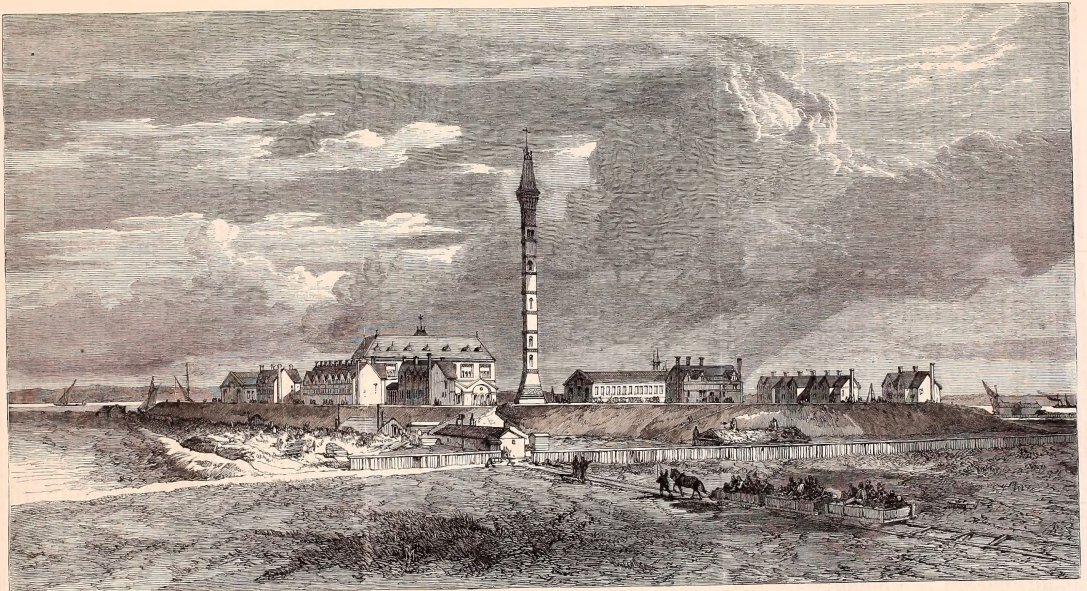
I am glad to see that in the approaching exhibition of the Academy there will be a picture by Mr. Brooks, called "The Parson's Work"—the parish clergyman announcing (as it is the custom in the eastern counties to do) to a poor woman the death of her husband by drowning. He who makes the sad announcement is thus most fitted to administer consolation. Mr. Brooks is, doubtless, indebted for his subject to a very beautiful poem, under the same title, by the late Robert B. Brough, who has left, by-the-way, many more exquisite lyrics, in every way suited to pictorial illustration. I may mention, among others, "Dr. Johnson, a Fairy Tale;" the "Story from Boccaccio," and "The Tentmaker's Story." But when I see coupled with the *on dit* about Mr. Brooks's picture another to the effect that we are to have, from Mr. Marcus Stone, a picture called "The Auto da Fé"—a young lady burning love-letters, I am, I confess, puzzled. There must be some mistake. Why, a photograph from a French picture, with the self-same title, and representing a young lady engaged in the same occupation, has been common in all the London print shops these twenty months past. Mr. Marcus Stone is one of the most promising painters of the age. He can surely have no need to translate his picture, as our dramatists do their pieces, from the French.

Messrs. Day and Son have republished their sumptuous "Grammar of Ornament," that glowing volume of gold and gems which, with the "Alhambra," will form the two grand quarterings in Mr. Owen Jones's achievement of arms. I mention this, because I think that to Owen Jones the country owes in matters of taste and harmony an almost incalculable debt. There is not a music-hall, a railway station, there is scarcely a shop-window or a washhand jug and basin, but is in some measure suggestive of the reform brought about in decorative art by this good master, when he first applied a few streaks of colour to the trusses and girders of the Great Exhibition. In a score of sumptuous edifices since erected we see how his principles have been applied; in the "Grammar of Ornament" we have the immutable principles, with countless examples, laid down.

Where, a' goodness name, is the deluge of novel-writing to stop? Mr. Anthony Trollope seems to be bringing out a three-volume fiction about once a month; and Miss Annie Thomas has positively published two novels in one week—the present one. Messrs. Tinsley have published "Theo Leigh," and Messrs. Chapman and Hall emit "On Guard" simultaneously. After all, we are glad to see the ladies writing more and more novels, even if they write rubbish—an accusation I am very far from bringing against dashing and sparkling Miss Thomas. The world of fiction is the El Dorado of clever and well-educated women of the middle classes. It has saved many from the grim Siberia of governessing.



OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET: H.M.S. MINOTAUR, BUILT ON THE THAMES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE METROPOLITAN MAIN DRAINAGE: GENERAL VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN OUTFALL WORKS AT CROSSNESS.—SEE PAGE 335.

OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.—THE MINOTAUR AND AGINCOURT.

THE new ship Minotaur, built by the Thames Ironworks Company at Blackwall, was delivered complete into the possession of the Lords of the Admiralty a few days ago. This ship is one of a class larger than the Warrior, and carrying thirty-six instead of twenty-six protected guns, with armour-plates 5½ in. thick instead of 4½ in. like those of the Warrior, but with only 10 in. of teak backing, whereas the Warrior has a backing of 18 in. The Agincourt, which was floated on Monday week from the building-yard of Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, is another of the same class. These vessels are of 6621 tons burden; they are no less than 400 ft. long by 59 ft. beam, and are propelled by screw-engines of 1350 (nominal) horse power.

The Minotaur is built on the ram system, having what is termed the swan-breasted beak protruding under water. The stem of this portion, which would have to resist the first blow of the shock, is a most gigantic forging, as is also the stern frame. Every part of the vessel is of iron, even to the spar deck, though the planking here, which is about three quarters of an inch thick is, of course, covered with wood. Every part of the hull is divided into longitudinal and transverse water-tight compartments, which not only ensure her safety in case of accident from below the water-line, but add immensely to the stiffness of the whole hull, which is virtually made by these means one huge hollow wrought-iron girder of immense strength. There is also a riveted wrought-iron skin within the backing behind the armour-plates, and this, being continued over the inner keel, forms a double bottom, which, in case of a vessel of such great weight taking the ground, would be of the greatest service. The armour-plates along all parts of the broadside, from the edge of the spar deck to 5 ft. below the water-line, are all of ¼ in. thickness, of the best rolled iron, made by the Thames Ironworks Company. For about 30 ft., at the extreme ends of the ship, the thickness of the plating is reduced, to give the buoyancy which she will assuredly much need. At the stern the thickness is little more than 2 in., while under the counter at the stern it is no more than ½ in. The number of ports on each side is eighteen, of which two on each side amidships are for Armstrong 300-pounders. All the portholes are made on the improved principle, and are very narrow, while the clear height of the midship portsill from the water is no less than 10 ft.—a foot higher than in the Warrior. An important addition has been made to the ship since she was laid down, in the shape of a poop and topgallant forecastle. The poop gives ample space for the cabins necessary for an admiral and staff, thus fitting the ship for a flagship, which the arrangements of the earlier ironclads did not admit of. The forecastle, being plated in front with armour-plates, forms a kind of breastwork, to prevent the upper deck being raked by an enemy's fire, and also gives room for two large guns, which can be trained in a line with the keel, and will be most useful as bow-chasers. The ship is to have five instead of three masts. All these masts are of iron, and of nearly the same height, which detracts somewhat from the beauty of the vessel's "rig" upon the water. Four of the masts are square-rigged, the aftermost mizen having fore-and-aft sails only. The engines, by Mr. Penn, are of 1300-horse power (nominal) and are capable of working up to an indicated power more than 8000 horses. The armament will be put on board at Sheerness. The trial of the ship will take place very shortly, when her speed will be fully tested.

The launch of the Agincourt at Birkenhead took place in the presence of about 30,000 spectators, who crowded every available site. The ceremony of naming was performed by Mrs. John Laird; and, punctual to a minute, the immense hull of the Agincourt, with nearly all the machinery on board, the immense hull of the Agincourt, with nearly all the machinery on board, was slowly but surely undocked, with the assistance of six powerful steam-tugs—viz., the Cruiser, Sea King, Iron King, Blazer, Hercules, and Emperor. The scene, as the Agincourt emerged from the dock, was one of great animation; and a round of cheers, mingled with a thundering salute of twenty-one guns by Laird's Artillery Volunteers, from the esplanade in front of the works, welcomed the floating of one of the most powerful vessels of war ever constructed. The vessel was hauled out stern foremost, and, as soon as she was clear of the dock and pier, she was taken in tow by the head by the tugs Emperor and Hercules; the other tugs lying respectively on the starboard and larboard quarters. The vessel was then towed safely round to the south side of the Morpeth Dock, where she will be completely equipped, and, it is expected, will be ready for sea in about two months.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In a popular assembly constituted as is the House of Commons it is not easy to manage a mournful ceremonial. The very best and most significant device which has been conceived to mark the sense of the House of any sad event in which it is concerned is an adjournment; a proceeding which, though it is intended to indicate that members as a body are unequal, from emotion, to carry on ordinary business, is yet in itself wholly without outward and visible sign. It will often happen, too, that the motion for adjournment is postponed until after some formal business has been disposed of, and things go on in their normal sing-song fashion at a time when everyone is wishing for still solemnity. Thus it was on Monday evening, when those who assembled in the House of Commons knew that notice would be taken of the passing away of one of its foremost members. It was felt to be an impossibility that the death of Mr. Cobden should pass without formal and peculiar notice, and it was supposed that the House would pay to his memory the most immediate and, in a certain sense, its highest tribute, by adjourning for that evening. It was singular to observe that the House was almost left alone to a small group of gentlemen collected below the gangway, on the Ministerial side, of whom Mr. Bright was the centre, and who looked pale and sad, but also anxious, as if they were doubtful of the course which would be pursued in regard to the event which to them was all-absorbing. It seemed as if there was a desire to spare them the murmur and the subdued hubbub which always goes on between four and half-past, and, as it were, to leave them alone with their sorrow. Still, however, the monotonous interchange of technicalities went on between the Speaker and the clerks at the table, disturbing the comparatively silent atmosphere of the house by its recurrence and vexing the ears of those whose faculties were wrought up by expectation of something of deep interest. Almost at once, but yet very quietly, the house was quite filled at half-past four, by which time a few questions had still to be asked and some returns to be moved for; and it seemed as if the Speaker dallied with what he had to do, and delayed as long as possible from calling on the orders of the day, as after they had been launched, unless by some very violent infringement of rule, no extraordinary proceeding could have been allowed to interfere with the normal business of the House. The reason of this was, that although all the leaders of the Opposition, and all the most notable members of the Government were in their places, and showing by their demeanour a sympathy with that for which the House was waiting, Lord Palmerston was absent. Murmurs might have been heard, perhaps; and certainly there was many a thought that on such an occasion he might have contrived to have spared ten minutes, so as to have been in his seat at the time when public business commences. When he entered there was a ghost, a phantom, of a cheer, which might have been interpreted into a slight expression of impatience. When he sat down, the very last matter which interposed between the orders of the day was being disposed of; and everyone expected that he would at once, and with alacrity, have presented himself to the House; but there was a pause, during which Mr. Gladstone poured an earnest whisper into his ear, at the close of which he rose. In the main, no fault could be found with his speech; though it did sound odd that, in his very first sentences, he should, as it were, enter a "caveat" against any supposition that he had ceased to think of Mr. Cobden as an opponent—almost a personal opponent. It is impossible, however, for Lord Palmerston to do anything of this kind without doing it well; his faculty of seizing and exhibiting the salient points of any subject would not be likely to fail him at a moment when a hushed and interested audience, in some sense representing the listening civilised world, was in rapt attention before him. Accordingly, he sketched well the character and merits of him whose loss he was calling on mankind to deplore; and though it would be difficult to say that he was at any time spontaneous or emotional, yet he warmed up towards the end of his speech, and left little to be desired when he sat down, except that he did not move the adjournment of the House.

On those occasions, hitherto, when Mr. Disraeli has had to take part in mortuary tributes, his failure has been most conspicuous. Now, however, he was equal to the situation; he did not put his voice into mourning, by adopting that subdued whine which on former occasions he has thought appropriate; but in manly and impressive tones, and in language which, if a thought too nicely balanced, was yet sufficiently free and flowing, and, with a demeanour marked by gravity and exactly such an amount of feeling as he might well be supposed to experience, he delivered a speech which was most fitting and effective to the occasion, and which, coming as it did from a political opponent, was welcomed most heartily by Mr. Cobden's more immediate friends about the gangway, and received with loud approval by the rest of the House. Here a word may be said of the incongruity which was apparent when the most mournful expressions were followed by loud cheers. There is no help for it; there is no other mode of pronouncing emotion by the House as a body. If it is angry, it cheers; if it is pleased, it cheers; if it is saddened, it cheers. A word or two only on the part which Mr. Bright took in this matter. He had nerved himself for what, no doubt, he felt to be a great duty—that of witnessing the mode in which the House of Commons received the formal intelligence of Mr. Cobden's death. He could not but feel that all had been done which even he could have wished; and the impulse to acknowledge that he was satisfied caused him to rise and attempt to speak at a moment when he was utterly unfit for anything but sorrowful communing with his own heart and stillness in his own chamber; so he sunk beneath his passionate emotion, and, in the bitterness of his sorrow, wept aloud. The first sentences of Sir Morton Peto's speech, who followed, carried a supposition that he was about to prolong a scene which had become too painful and reached a point at which it was very desirable that it should cease; but, happily, he diverged immediately into the subject of the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, on which he had a motion, and in a few minutes a dozen or so of members were left to keep up the form of proceeding with the ordinary business of the evening.

The end of that night was in curious contrast to its beginning. All through a long dreary sitting the naval reformers went jangling on, delighting themselves individually, but probably not each other, and endeavouring to overcome the indomitable patience of Lord Clarence Paget and the imperturbable good humour and good sense of Mr. Childers; having everything their own way; lording it supremely over a world of empty benches, and stopping the votes in Committee at their good pleasure; the period of the year being the first week in April; the time when the Navy Estimates are usually passed being the first week in March. At the hour that Mr. Peel adventured to slip in a little demand for a couple of millions or so on account of the Civil Service Estimates, in order to keep the clerks in the public offices going until the next quarter day, there had been attained a slight infusion of the gentlemen who had been out to dinner. When this admixture takes place it is to be observed that a certain combination of colours, arising from redness of face and whiteness of cravat, is to be taken as the signal for close action. At that juncture gentlemen want particularly to know what is going on, and why, and are rather inept to understand Ministerial explanations, and, consequently, they get very angry and personal, and there is a row. This time, among others, Lord Robert Cecil was particularly indisposed to let any sum be taken on account unless he was assured that the whole vote might hereafter be challenged and, if necessary, eliminated from the Estimates. The noble Lord, the member for Stamford, is always peremptory, but now he was despotic; he flavoured the usual "Sauce Robert" peculiarly high, and thought to crush the quiet and soft-looking Mr. Dodson, the chairman of Committees, with little or no trouble. But he caught a Tartar, for Mr. Dodson showed blood, and pluckily stood upon his dignity, backing it up by prompt production and emphatic reading of standing orders, which had the effect of reducing the loud, imperative tones of his aggressor to a low, defiant murmur of his intention to assert the power of a minority to obstruct the progress of any business. There was a peculiarly appreciative chuckle in the way in which Lord Palmerston, having first rebuked the spirit of mutiny—to an official neophyte whose position entitled him to consideration—which had been displayed, said, in effect, he was too experienced in cases like the present to be so injudicious as to attempt to reason with the obstructives, and he would be content to wait until they had slept off their ill humour. It was the advice of a conscript father, and probably those to whom it was addressed winced under it.

North Warwickshire is in an unpleasant position in the House. Hitherto, the ultra-Protestantism of Mr. Newdegate has been received with gentle consideration, on account of his high personal character and palpable honesty of purpose. Recent circumstances have, however, tended rather to weaken the position which he occupied, and to cause some withdrawal of the forbearance with which he has always been treated. One night, when he brought forward, in a controversial form, a question as to whether the Pope had been invited to, or could be allowed to, take up his residence in England, there was a positive demonstration, half jocular half indignant, against Mr. Newdegate; and, in its peculiar way, the House signified that it would not for the future be so patient with him as has been its wont. The warning was most significant. The other member for North Warwickshire, the successor of Mr. Spooner, seems to think that it is necessary that a member for that county should have a mission. Accordingly, Mr. Davenport Bromley has taken up the subject of refuges for the houseless poor; and, at an impossible hour of the morning a little while since, delivered himself of his ideas on that question. With singular perversion, he seems to have conceived his opinions and marshalled his facts from a comic point of view, and he contrived to state the woes and sufferings and hardships and injuries of the class for whom he was pleading, amidst continuous laughter, not unconsciously elicited, but produced from what sounded very much like prepared comicalities of expression. It would seem also that this hon. member, in adapting himself for his senatorial duties, has gone through a severe study of the Parliamentary orations of Burke, and with curious infelicity seized on probably the single attempt at illustration of that statesman which was ridiculous. Forgetting the bathos which was the result of the sudden production of a dagger at a climax of declamation, Mr. Bromley copied this "coup" of Mr. Burke, at a ludicrous distance, by taking out of his pocket, at what he conceived was a critical moment, a piece of bread, alleging it to be a facsimile of that which composed the supper of the guests of the refuges. Apart from the singularity, not to say absurdity, of the action, it was not quite fair as an illustration, because, as the piece of bread had probably been lurking in the hon. member's pocket from five o'clock in the evening till half-past one the next morning, it could hardly be taken to be then an accurate representation of the mild dietary of the refuges. Again it may be said North Warwickshire is not in the ascendant in the house just now.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Private Bill Costs Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£15,000,000) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The East India High Court Bill and the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill were read a second time.

The Marine Mutiny Bill and the Mutiny Bill passed through Committee.

The sitting was principally occupied by a discussion of the Public Schools Bill, the object of which is to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission which had inquired into the state of our public schools. The bill met with a strong opposition, but was ultimately read a second time, the Committee being appointed for the 2nd of May.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr. Acland took the oaths and his seat for North Devon, in the room of Mr. Buller, deceased.

The Prisons (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Small Benefices Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Elcho obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the management and maintenance of turnpike and statute-labour roads and bridges in Scotland.

Sir M. Peto called the attention of the House to the constitution and administration of the Board of Admiralty, which he contended were defective in many important respects, and suggested various alterations. Lord C. Paget replied to the hon. member, and a long debate, in which Sir J. Pakington and Sir J. Elphinstone took part, ensued.

THE DEATH OF MR. COBDEN.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord Palmerston said, it was impossible for the House to have this motion put and to dwell upon it without being conscious of the great loss which they and the country had sustained by the death of Mr. Cobden. However anyone might have differed from him, no one ever doubted the sincerity and honesty of his purpose, which was directed only to the good of his country. Now it was only his great services which could be thought of, and all difference of opinion must sink into oblivion. The theory of free trade, which had been established by Adam Smith, had been reduced to practice by the untiring industry, the indomitable energy of mind, and by the forcible, Demosthenic eloquence of Mr. Cobden, aided by a band of able associates, amongst whom must be included Mr. Villiers and the late Sir Robert Peel. He conferred an inestimable benefit on his country by his labours; but, great as was his ability and success, the disinterestedness of his character was still more conspicuous. He was a man of great ambition; but his ambition was to do good to his country. When the present Government was formed Mr. Cobden was offered office, but he declined, on the ground that all his opinions were not in unison with those of its head. No one could come in contact with Mr. Cobden without feeling for him the greatest respect and esteem. After the transaction of the Treaty of Commerce, it was his (Lord Palmerston's) duty to offer to Mr. Cobden, as a mark of the sense entertained of his services, a baronetcy and the rank of Privy Councillor; but still, with his invariable disinterestedness, he declined. The country had sustained a loss which it would be difficult to repair; for Mr. Cobden was a public man singularly emblematical of the working of the Constitution of the country, and his name would ever be engraved on the most interesting pages of history, and it was certain that the country would feel that it had lost one of its brightest ornaments.

Mr. Disraeli, having been a member of the House during Mr. Cobden's Parliamentary career, could not reconcile it to himself to be silent when a name so distinguished was before the House. Though it was Mr. Cobden's lot to enter public life when passions ran high, yet when the strife was over the gentler qualities of his character asserted themselves, and he ever seemed to be influenced by feelings which sprang unconsciously from a reverence for the past. What his powers were as a member of Parliament were well known; they presented a combination of logical clearness and apt illustration, while his imagination pervading all enabled him to address himself to the sympathies of those to whom he spoke. In the transaction of great affairs—especially in the conducting of the commercial treaty with France—he displayed all the higher qualities of a statesman. The present Parliament had been peculiarly marked by the loss of some of its greatest members; but, although they were in a sense lost, their influence would always remain with the House; and amongst them the name of Mr. Cobden would be remembered as the purest specimen of statesmanship which the middle class had produced, while he must always be held to have been an ornament to the House and an honour to the country.

Mr. Bright, with much emotion, said that the present moment was too near to that scene in which he had witnessed the passing away of one of the kindest and purest spirits that ever breathed for him to be able to express what he felt; but he hoped to have some other opportunity of pointing out to some portion of his countrymen the lesson which was to be gathered from the life of him who had passed away. After a close friendship of many years, he never knew how much he loved him until he had lost him.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, beginning with £175,957 for the Admiralty office, which was agreed to; as were £284,395 for Coastguard Naval Reserve and Naval Coast Volunteers; £7062 for scientific branch, and £37,332 for establishments abroad.

Mr. Peel moved a vote of £1,748,000 on account of Civil Service Estimates. A protracted discussion ensued, in which the proceeding with the vote was seriously contested, ending in a motion to report progress being agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Lord Chancellor gave notice that he should proceed with the Bill for the Concentration of Courts of Justice on Friday, the 28th inst.

Lord Granville, in reply to a question from the Bishop of Oxford, said our agents in Russia had been instructed to collect and publish all the information they could obtain respecting the terrible plague which is now travelling westward.

The Bank of Ireland Bill was read a second time.

The East India High Courts Bill passed through Committee.

The Marine Mutiny Bill and the Mutiny Bill were read a third time and passed, as also was the Drainage and Land Improvement (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock; but, forty members not being present, an adjournment immediately took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Land Debentures (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee with some alterations and omissions.

The bill to repeal an Act of Anne relating to tories, robbers, and rapparees in Ireland was, after a short discussion, read a second time.

The Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed without debate.

The Criminal Cases Evidence Bill, second reading, was postponed.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, to provide for salaries, retired allowances, and stamps, passed through Committee.

The following private bills were read a third time and passed:—Bath Gas, Folkestone Gas, Gosport Gas, Great Eastern Railway (Capital, &c.), Great Northern Railway (Hornsey and Hertford Branch); London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (St. Leonards Line and Deviations); Newport Pagnell Railway, Winchester Water and Gas.

The Lords' amendments on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill were considered, and ultimately the decision was postponed.

The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Locomotives on Roads Bill was read a second time.

The Metropolitan Houseless Poor Bill passed through Committee. The measure was, however, amended, after some discussion, by the introduction of a fresh clause to enable the police to provide temporary relief for "any destitute wayfarer, wanderer, foundling, or other destitute person not having committed or being charged with any offence punishable by law within the knowledge of a constable." To this Mr. Bromley wished to make the following addition:—"That from the passing of this Act every police-station within the metropolitan district shall be constituted an office for the issuing of orders of admission for persons requiring the same into the casual ward of the workhouse of the district in which the said police station is situated." The proposition was negatived without a division. The bill was also made permanent in its operation, instead of being limited to one year.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for South Shropshire, in the place of Lord Newport, now Earl of Bradford.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Whitechapel and Holborn Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for the amendment of the law regulating the registration of land in Ireland. The bill proposed to give the Landed Estates Court in Ireland the same power as the English Courts possessed so far as they were enabled to continue the record. The noble Lord promised to explain the provisions of the bill more particularly on the motion for the second reading. The bill was read a first time.

The Bank of Ireland Bill and the East India High Courts Bill were read a third time and passed.

Lord Redesdale moved that no private bill brought from the House of Commons should be read a second time after Thursday, the 29th of June next.—Agreed to.

Private Bill Costs Bill.—Lord Houghton moved the third reading of this bill.—The Duke of Cleveland moved an amendment to the bill, providing that, in case a landowner opposed a bill for the protection of his own interests, he should not be liable to pay costs.—The Lord Chancellor approved of such an amendment, but thought an addition to it should be made providing that, if the landowner was found to be simply the cover of a rival railway company, the opposition should be deemed vexatious and the opposer liable to costs.—The Duke of Cleveland adopted the proposal made by the Lord Chancellor.—Lord Houghton saw no objection to the amendment.—After some conversation, it was agreed that the amendment be made, with the addition as proposed by the Lord Chancellor. The bill as amended was then read a third time and passed.

The East India (Governor General's Powers, &c.) Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Colonel Bourne took the oaths and his seat for Evesham, in the room of Sir H. Willoughby, deceased.

Wimbledon-common Bill.—Lord Bury moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to inclose a portion of the 1000 acres comprising Wimbledon-common, with a view of dedicating 688 acres to the use of the public, including the Rifle Association and the volunteers generally. Lord Spencer, who was the lord of the manor, was the chief promoter of this scheme.—In the course of a discussion which ensued, Mr. Cox moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. Drax seconded the amendment.—Mr. Lowe thought there was danger of injustice being done in this matter. Earl Spencer was the owner in fee simple of Wimbledon-common, subject to certain common law rights. There was no doubt that he could shut up the whole space to-morrow, but the noble Lord proposed voluntarily to surrender 688 acres to the public benefit, with a view to inclosing the rest.—Mr. Alderman Rose said the rights of Earl Spencer were very questionable. All the rights proved before the Committee which sat to inquire into the open spaces of the metropolis and its neighbourhood were the taking of gravel, feeding cattle, and cutting turf. The noble Earl however, now proposed by the present bill to inclose, build, and absolutely to appropriate 300 acres of the land of Wimbledon-common.—Mr. Cowper supported the motion for a second reading, although not on the principle of "never looking a gift-horse in the mouth;" but he thought the more the proposal of Earl Spencer was investigated the better it appeared.—The amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second time.

Colonial Bishops.—Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Mr. H. Seymour, said that the patents of the Colonial Bishops were undergoing a careful examination with a view to a case being submitted to the law officers of the Crown on the subject of their jurisdiction.

The New Disease in Russia.—Sir J. Pakington inquired whether the attention of her Majesty's Government has been directed to the disease now prevailing in Russia, and some parts of Prussia, and whether the Government propose to take any steps to ascertain the true nature of the disease and to avert its introduction into this country?—Sir G. Grey said, on receiving the first intimation of the existence of the disease referred to, the Government immediately sent out instructions to Sir A. Buchanan to make strict inquiries and to report at once on its origin, nature, and progress. The right hon. gentleman read telegrams, some of them received that very day, from St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, Dantzic, Königsberg, and other places, from which it appeared that there was not so much danger as was at first apprehended, either from a spreading of the pestilence or from its virulence and operation.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

Lord Elcho moved for copies of papers and extracts of correspondence relative to the proposed Canadian defences, and the share of the total cost which was to be respectively borne by Canada and the United Kingdom. The noble Lord urged the importance of some precise understanding being arrived at on so important a subject, out of which so much ill-feeling might arise. He quoted from the Canadian newspapers and from speeches made in the Parliament of that colony to show the ideas entertained by the people of Canada as to the extent of aid which they should receive from the Imperial Government, and from which it appeared that much more was anticipated than England had hitherto thought of doing. The general opinion entertained by the people was that the utmost they could raise was ten millions of dollars, which would be equivalent, in proportion to our resources, to our raising at home £100,000,000 for war purposes. It was, therefore, important to ascertain and decide precisely what this country could and could not do. The defence of Canada was not so much a question of military tactics as of common-sense. It was evident that England could not defend 2,500,000 of the Canadian population at a distance of 4000 miles against a nation with great resources, whose territory abutted on the unprotected country. The best thing for us to do was to defend Quebec and Halifax, the former as a spot to retire to if necessary. He could not think that England would enter into any works of elaborate defence, the result of which it was impossible to foresee. Nothing could be more disastrous than to allow the Canadians to imagine that this country would defend them entirely against oppression, and thus make their own soil the battle-field.

Sir J. Hay, in seconding the motion, said he thought it useless for us to attempt anything in Canada unless it was gone about at once, with energy and determination.

In the course of the debate which ensued, Mr. Cardwell said he objected to the production of the papers asked for, seeing that a deputation of four members of the Canadian Legislature were now on their way to this country to confer with the Home Government. He deprecated the continuance of the discussion under these circumstances. The deputation from Canada would, of course, be received by her Majesty's Government in the same spirit as that in which their mission was designed.

The debate, however, was continued some time longer.

Lord Elcho, having explained, withdrew his motion.

Supply.—The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates, which occupied the consideration of the hon. members from eleven o'clock until the adjournment.

The Confederate cruiser Shenandoah has been in Australian waters. On the 23rd of February she was anchored off King's Island, not far from Melbourne.

The total expenses of the county courts in England and Wales in the year ending March 31, 1864, were £250,643. Of this sum the salaries of the judges, amounting to £75,633, were paid out of the Consolidated Fund, as was also a sum of £9000 for compensations. The remainder was met by a grant from Parliament.

We learn by telegram from Lisbon that the American Minister has demanded satisfaction for the firing upon the Niagara and Sacramento by the Portuguese forts after the Federal vessels had signalled that they understood the first signal from the fort. He also requests the dismissal of the Governor of Fort Belem, and a salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag. Madrid papers state that the Portuguese Government has complied with these demands.

The following is the programme of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club for the season of 1865:—Opening trip, Thursday, April 13—Blackwall, 3 p.m.; dinner at the Pier Hotel, Erith, at 6 p.m. First match, Saturday, May 20, for yachts of fifteen tons and under; open to all yacht clubs; prizes, £25 and £10 in plate; one minute time allowance; course, Erith to the Chapman and back; entries close May 16, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Second match, Tuesday, July 18, for yachts belonging to the club.——The ocean race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, from Sheerness to Harwich, has been altered from June 14 to Monday, June 12, the former date clashing with Ascot race meeting.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* of this month has enjoyed the singular honour of being seized at Paris, on account of a review of the "Life of Cæsar" which has offended august susceptibilities. It is unnecessary to dilate on the shabbiness of this proceeding, or the undignified irritability it betrays. To silence discussion while affecting to invite it is a measure which Cæsar would have disdained, but which is quite in the spirit of that degenerate successor who descended into the arena to fight with those gladiators only whose swords had been blunted for the occasion. The article that has called forth this arbitrary proceeding is by no means unfavourable; indeed, there is so little for Imperial vanity to quarrel with that it is difficult to conjecture the cause of the prohibition. Possibly the Emperor feels by this time a little ashamed of having indirectly compared himself to Julius Cæsar, and is annoyed at the indiscreet prominence given here to this breach of modesty and good taste. "A Reminiscence of Cardinal Wiseman" is very disappointing, containing nothing new except a solitary venture of the Cardinal into the regions of poetry. It is strange how little the acquaintances of remarkable men are usually able to recollect concerning them. "The Devils of Morzine" is a very interesting account of an extraordinary outbreak of imaginary demoniacal possession which has for the last eight years raged in a Savoyard valley. Isolated cases of this malady are not very uncommon in ignorant and superstitious countries, particularly Abyssinia. Kerner has described two or three cases which have fallen under his own observation, all among peasants of the Roman Catholic religion. In this case, however, the complaint is epidemic, as witchcraft was in Sweden in the seventeenth century. Half the inhabitants seem to have been prostrated, exorcism has been utterly powerless, and even medical science effected little for their relief till the worst cases were removed to asylums, and soldiers brought up for the double purpose of enlivening and overawing the inhabitants. This had the effect of checking the epidemic. The writer fully accepts the facts, but offers no solution. When it is considered that the first sufferer was a girl preparing for her communion, and that the demons (inconsistently enough) reviled the Liberals, and recommended spiritual measures for their own expulsion, we think there can be little doubt that the affair was, in the first instance, got up by the priests. It was intended to repeat the La Salette comedy, *mutatis mutandis*; but the inhabitants took the matter seriously, and their abject terror soon got beyond the control of the contrivers of the juggle. "Nurses Wanted" is a vigorous essay on a subject of great public concern, in which we seem to recognise the elastic pen of Miss Martineau. "Hearts of Oak" is a pleasing sketch of the ways of those who go down to the deep in colliers; and "Shop," a light, discursive paper of a kind familiar to the readers of this miscellany. "Armadale" is much better this month—an improvement doubly welcome as token of a corresponding recovery on the author's part. "Wives and Daughters" continues sunny, amusing, and distinguished by the nicest feminine observation. We only hope that it will not be allowed to run to too great a length.

Excessive length has been so much a characteristic of the stories in *Macmillan* that we are by no means sorry to chronicle the termination of both, excellent as each has been of its kind. Their places are to be occupied by the authoress of "The Heir of Redclyffe,"—whom we shall be glad to see attempting a higher flight of composition than habitual with her—and Mr. R. D. Blackmore, a name hitherto unknown to us. The most interesting paper is that called forth by the Hon. Grantley Berkeley's recent detail of his electioneering experiences; and no wonder, seeing that it is chiefly made up of extracts from his book. More credit redounds to the periodical from Mr. Horace Waller's notes of his African travels with Bishop Mackenzie's mission. They are picturesque, distinguished by deep and right feeling, and painfully interesting where there is any reference to the slave trade. Professor Goldwin Smith's remarks on the probabilities of war with America are sound, but have mostly been anticipated by the press. Miss Rossetti's verses on Spring have her usual originality of thought and richness of colouring.

The most remarkable paper in a very good number of *Fraser* is that entitled "The Court of Rome, its Parties and its Men," evidently written by some one having access to special sources of information. It professes to disclose the secret history of the late encyclical, which, according to the writer, was neither a bonâ fide condemnation of the heresies specified, nor yet a public defiance of the convention between France and Italy; but was really intended as a rebuke to the Roman Catholic Powers on which the Pope had relied for assistance, but which had disappointed his expectations by pleading the modern political doctrine of non-intervention. It is certainly true that the principle in question figures among the errors denounced in the encyclical; and, if we may believe the writer, the entire imposing edifice was constructed for the accommodation of this single proposition. The article also contains some interesting remarks on the present influence of the Jesuits on the Court of Rome. This famous order would appear to have in some degree parted with its old characteristics, and, while still as unscrupulous and adroit as ever in acquiring and exerting personal influence, to be now as much distinguished by the austere fanaticism as formerly by the laxity of its theology. The Roman ecclesiastics of the old school hate while they dread it, and predict that its sinister influence will yet be the ruin of the Papacy. "A Visit to the Army of the James" is another very interesting paper, giving a fair insight into the management of an American army on active service. The very favourable estimate of General Butler's character will surprise most readers. It is, of course, pretty well understood by this time that the General was most unfairly vituperated for his conduct in New Orleans to serve the ends of those who were desirous of involving us in a war with America, but certainly few will be prepared to meet with so many traits of real magnanimity as are here recorded of him. An article on "Regulars and Volunteers" is also full of allusions to the American war, viewed as a huge experiment of the working of a volunteer army. It is highly interesting. "Gilbert Rugge" has reached a critical point in the narrative, and is full of spirit and animation.

Blackwood lets off another election squib in the shape of a biographical notice of Earl Russell, called forth by his recent republication of a forgotten essay. The comparative tenderness with which his Lordship is treated seems to indicate that he is not regarded as a very formidable adversary. The number is, in general, rather a poor one, "Cornelius O'Dowd" being unusually dull, and Mrs. Oliphant's story offering little to compensate for the mannerism which seems to have become inveterate with this observant and pathetic authoress. The reviewer of Lord Derby's version of the "Iliad," however, has shown great taste in bringing forward all the finest passages. Strict impartiality is hardly to be looked for under the circumstances, or he would probably have said something about the occasional flatness of the versification. The most readable portion of the number is the second part of "Piccadilly," one of those exuberant extravaganzas that we only encounter in *Blackwood*. It is a glorious medley of sense, absurdity, and grotesque fun, as, for example, when Lady Broadbrim is endeavouring to make her daughter marry the rich Hindoo:—"I suppose some absurd prejudice about his colour has influenced you in refusing a fortune that few girls have placed at their feet. He is a man of remarkable ability. *In some lights, there is a decided richness in his hue.*"

Mr. Gilbert, so well known as a delineator of the life of the poor, is trying his hand at a resuscitation of the past in the *Victoria Magazine*. He does not succeed nearly so well. "Trouble at Thornhill" is a better story, graphic, and full of incident. The most important paper, however, is that descriptive of "A Training-school for Servants," devoted to the same good end as that for some time carried on by Miss F. Martineau, at Norwich, but differing, for the better, in being a boarding-school, which allows the instruction in domestic operations to be much more thorough, and the moral influence exerted to be more extensive and durable. It would be difficult to originate a movement more truly philanthropic as regards the class it is primarily sought to benefit, or more likely to yield a tangible return for such support as it may receive. "Letters addressed to the superintendent of the Industrial Home, Victoria Press, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W., will be gratefully acknowledged and answered."

The *Dublin University* has a good number, commencing with a reasonable and sensible article on Irish grievances. The writer does not say enough about the shameful neglect of their duties by too many landlords, nor the intolerant spirit still rampant among too many Protestants. It is painful to see social distinctions so markedly the correlatives of mere sectarian differences as is generally the case in Ireland. "Who is the Heir?" is very amusing, though as pretentious and coxcombical as of old. Affected familiarity with high life is a device which answered very well thirty years ago, but now only renders the novelist ridiculous. Mr. Lefanu's story seems to us an improvement on his previous efforts. It is fully as provocative of curiosity, without being ghastly or repulsive, and displays a faculty, new in this writer, of depicting the surface of social life. A strange disquisition on Prometheus identifies the demigod—whether seriously or jocosely we are puzzled to conjecture—with Noah's ark!

Temple Bar is very strong this month with three excellent novels. Miss Braddon's is as clever as ever; but, somehow, gives us the idea of beautifully-finished work turned out by an ingenious machine equal to producing any quantity on demand. Mr. Wills's shows ability of a much higher order. It is brilliant and sparkling all through, quite unlike anything Mr. Wills has written before. The situations are like those of a comedy of the old school—humorous, but charged with an element of deep feeling, which holds the reader in suspense between laughter and emotion. We are glad to welcome Mr. Yates back with his new story, "Land at Last." His forte consists in his wonderfully-graphic reproductions of the phases of London life with which he is familiar. The description of the "Titian Sketching Club" in the present instalment is a case in point, pencil or graver could hardly have brought the scene more vividly before the eye. Mr. Sala's sketch of New York is in his best style. "A Loveless Story" seems to be suggested by the Matlock will case; but the dénoûment is different, borrowed, we fancy, from Miss Edgeworth.

The *St. James's* has a sensible paper on American affairs, and an excellent story, "The Torn Glove." *London Society* is as wonderfully clever in its own department as ever, and the *Churchman's Monthly* is a fair number. The new semi-religious magazine, the *Watch Tower*, seems to be carefully adapted to the intellectual calibre of the lower section of the middle class. The conductors evidently know very well what they are about, and are likely to be rewarded by the species of success they desire.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No. 12. (Chapman and Hall.) The present deserves to be ranked among the best numbers of this unequal serial. Mr. Boffin is introduced in a new light, and the effect of sudden wealth in perverting a generous character is shown with great psychologic truth. The misfortune is that the change is not graduated, and comes too suddenly upon us. In the latter part of the number the strange figures of Wegg and Venus flit grotesquely, like distorted shadows from a lantern, among scenes in keeping with their repulsive yet comical character. Here Mr. Dickens is in his element, and affects us with a sense of real creative power as his penetrating genius reveals the poetry lurking in every crevice of the Ugly and the Odd. Wegg's confidence in Venus is, indeed, entirely out of keeping with his character, but, we suppose, was necessary to the progress of the story.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Northampton still held its lead among the two-day meetings, and is, to all intents and purposes, the opening of the racing season. For the last time, Charles Payne, of the Pytchley, kept the course in his scarlet; and he carries, after eighteen seasons, the hearty good wishes of the hunt to his new home at Wynnstay. The easy defeat of Ackworth at 23 lb. for the year by Wild Charley brought Liddington from shade to sunshine once more; and as Caller Ou went down before Ackworth (who requires a distance), Stanton, the steeplechaser, and Sir Roger, in the Queen's Plate, Breadalbane did not hear of any "thing to his advantage." No line can be drawn about him through the mare. She does not lead him in his work, and she was so lusty that a Ringman was heard to say, "If she were my pig, I'd kill her to save her life." The staying Voltigeurs thrive over this course, and Marlow, the old rider of The Dutchman and Van Tromp, and now in Mr. Cartwright's stable, floored all the prophets save "Actæon," when he begged hard that Scamander might come for the Stakes. The "Mail Train" proved at last to be one of those "corpses" which are interred so often during the season at Woodyeates and other sylvan sepulchres, and then rise again whenever "the money's on." As usual, the start for the Spencer Plate occupied about 1h. 20m., and then Paris, who lost his temper at the post, won cleverly enough. Qui Vive was coughing; but "Mr. Pardoe" had another winning string in Macdonald, who has thirty engagements, and beat, among fifteen others, Gladiator, who has forty. In vain does a practised "commissioner" declare that Chattanooga is not a roarer, as, with all his fine looks and his public running, the million so far believe in the touts, and will not touch him at 14 to 1 for the Two Thousand, for which "Argus" states that Breadalbane will go.

The days of "The Corner" were finally numbered on Monday. For the last time The Ring met there for the transaction of business, and, appropriately enough, the last horse sold under the ninety-nine years' lease was "No. 99, a brown mare, quiet to ride, and carries a lady" (Mr. Carter, 55 gs.). The last entry of all in the catalogue aptly described the past and the future of the firm—"A double harness, in good condition." The subscription-room will only be used in future to exhibit Mr. Joy's pictures of "The Yard" and "The Ring," to which keys are being prepared by two well-known sporting writers. On Wednesday night the two partners gave a private view of the new premises to their friends, and champagne and refreshments from Gunter were dispensed most liberally in the carriage-gallery. The new room was brilliantly lighted up, and Mr. Freeman received most hearty congratulations from his brother architects and the company generally on the success of his labours. These premises will be opened for business on Monday, but the real inauguration will be on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, when a splendid banquet will be given to the Messrs. Tattersall, with Admiral Rous in the chair. Such a public recognition of the sterling character of the firm, ever since "Old Tat," in his red waistcoat, knocked down his first horse and stoutly maintained the supremacy of his Highflyer against the Herod blood, is at once graceful and well timed.

The objection which was raised against Mr. Chaplin's claim to the Great National Stakes has been decided in that gentleman's favour. It was a very flimsy one, and only taken up, it is said, by the owner of Lord George to satisfy the backers of the horse. Considering the strong four-mile course it was run over, the steeplechase time, 8 min. 33 sec., was excellent; but it is a strong pull in favour of any horse to have Mr. Goodman up. Sir George Strickland, now Sir George Cholmely, bred The Emperor, and sold him, for 300 gs., to Mr. Hall, who sold him in the winter, at the hammer, to Mr. Chaplin for 100 gs. advance. He was beaten for the Thirsk Cup, by Sir George's own horse, Adonis, and also by Lord Middleton's Vandal. Sir George has quite a specialty for hunter breeding; and we can only trust that his Doncaster purchase, Hubert (by Stockwell from Newminster's own sister), may tread in the steps of Orpheus. The Emperor was ridden at Weatherby in all rose, which are to be the Breadalbane colours. There are already about seventy-two subscriptions to the steeplechase of next year, which will come off, we believe, in "the west countrie." Dundee's subscription is full, and no wonder, after the specimen of his '64 yearlings; and Orlando has been presented under Mr. Greville's will to Colonel Maude. On Stockwell's paddock list of forty, there are no less than four winners of Oaks, as well the dams of The Duke, Qui Vive, Paste, Liddington, Zambesi, St. Albans, Queen Bertha, Fantastic, Gamester, Camerino, &c. Sixteen of them belong to Mr. Naylor, who has sent nineteen of his mares to Macaroni.

Ireland rejoices in April coursing, but Great Britain is content to close accounts with the hares on the last day of March, at the "Fourth South Lancashire," where Mr. Spinks, who has had a great season with his "Seas," won the Scarisbrick Cup. Canaradzo has been sold to Mr. Knowles for £100 and a couple of pigs, &c. Mr. Warwick judged ninety days this season, and holds already seven retainers for the next; and Mr. Westropp has made very steady progress with the coursing public, as his Waterloo votes went far to prove.

A much closer match than usual is anticipated between the two Universities, as Oxford does not consider its crew so good as it has been for two or three years past, and the Cambridge one is acknowledged on all hands to be better. Still, Oxford has the call in the betting. The Cambridge men average 11 st. 12¼ lb., or 2½ lb. more than their opponents. Beebee, who pulls No. 2 oar in their boat, was the eighteenth wrangler this year, and was also bracketed fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos.

NORTHAMPTON.—Tuesday.

Whittlebury Stakes.—Brahma, 1. Thalassius, 2. Mirliflor, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Ackworth, 1. Stanton, 2. Sir Roger, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Vigilant, 1. Roarer, 2. Nabob, 3.
Delapre Handicap.—Dawdle, 1. Eugenie, 2. Lady Abbess, 3.
Trial Stakes.—Wild Charley, 1. Ackworth, 2. Birch Broom, 3.
Nene Handicap.—Balornock, 1. Fisherman's Daughter, 2. Gay Deceiver, 3.
Pytchley Stakes.—St. Eulalie, 1. Belle of the Ball, 2. Alvediston, 3.
Stand Plate.—Danaus, 1. Golden Dust, 2. Black Rock, 3.
Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—Scamander, 1. Planet, 2. John Davis, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Brahma, 1. Volunteer's dam c., 2. Thalassius, 3.
Selling Plate.—Emma, 1. Costrel f., 2. Bavaria f., 3.
Earl Spencer's Plate.—Paris, 1. Queen of Trumps, 2. Menaco, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Reindeer, 1. Troublesome, 2. Roarer, 3.
St. Liz Handicap.—Stockinger, 1. Connection, 2. Merry Wife, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Crytheia, 1. Medicis, 2. Yellow Jack f., 3.
Althorp Park Stakes.—Macdonald, 1. Osiris, 2. Janitor, 3.
Northamptonshire Cup Stakes.—Dunkeld, 1. Aikenside, 2. Fisherman's Daughter, 3.
Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Grey Stocking walked over.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, April 3.—The supply of English wheat on sale in our market to-day was on the increase. For all kinds, the demand was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, prices had a drooping tendency. Foreign wheat—the show of which was seasonably good—moved off slowly, at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain were firm in price. Malting barley was in request, at full quotations. In grinding and distilling sorts very little was doing. Malt ruled heavy, at the 1s to decline in value. The few oats on offer moved off freely, at extreme currencies. Both beans and peas realised former terms. The flour trade was healthy.

April 5.—Most kinds of produce met a slow inquiry; nevertheless, Monday's prices were fairly supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 42s.; rye, 26s. to 27s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 31s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 51s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; chevalier, 58s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 21s.; tick beans, 31s. to 35s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter.

Seeds.—Agricultural seeds are steady in price; but linseed, rapeseed, and cakes command very little attention, at barely stationary prices.

Linseed, English, crushing, 56s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 61s. to 72s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 15s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 5d.; rape cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton; red clover seed, 64s. to 120s.; white ditto, 66s. to 84s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38s. 11d.; barley, 28s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 2d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 73,921; barley, 37,425; oats, 6213 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for all kinds continues very inactive, and the quotations are barely supported.

Sugar.—The market is steady, at very full prices. The stock consists of 91,461 tons, against 61,865 tons last year. Refined goods are firm, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Sales have progressed slowly, and the quotations have ruled in favour of buyers. Stock, 10,720 tons, against 8216 tons in 1864.

Rice.—The transactions are only to a moderate extent, at late rates. Stock, 46,317 tons, against 47,939 tons last year.

Provisions.—The demand for most kinds of butter is steady, at about stationary prices. Bacon is firm, at 66s. to 67s. per cwt. for Waterford landed, and 59s. to 61s. for Hambro'. Hams and lard are steady. In other provisions, very little is doing.

Tallow.—The demand is very inactive, at 40s. per cwt, for P.Y.C. on the spot. Stock, 39,682 casks, against 51,065 casks in 1864. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £31 15s.; rape, £41 10s. to £44; olive, £44 to £47 10s.; cocoanut, £33 to £43 10s.; and fine palm, £35. French turpentine, 66s. 6d. to 67s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 8s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Hetton, 21s.; Haswell, 21s.; Hartlepool, 20s. 9d.; Braddyll's, 20s.; Harton, 18s. 9d.; and Hartley's, 16s. per ton.

Hops.—Really fine hops are in moderate request, at full prices. In all other kinds very little is doing, at barely late rates.

Wool.—Most descriptions are a dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are only moderate, and the trade is steady, at from 60s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, April 6).—There was a fair average supply of beasts on offer in our market to-day, but the general quality of the stock was by no means prime. Sales progressed slowly, and, in some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency. The show of sheep was moderate. Prime Downs and half-breds were tolerably prime. Otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely late rates. The top figure for Downs in the wool was 6s. 6d. per 8 lb. Lambs were in fair request, at from 6s. to 7s. per 8 lb. Calves moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Pigs were a dull inquiry. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £22 each.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; prime southdown ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 6s. to 7s.; suckling calves, 20s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 6400; calves, 200; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 400; sheep, 1600; calves, 195.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, March 31.

BANKRUPTS.

G. LOVELOCK, Pembroke-terrace, Kensington, general dealer.—W. POTTAGE, Wandsworth.—F. BEVAN, Hoxton, bookseller.—G. W. A. MILBURN, Charterhouse, attorney.—H. E. KINCAID, Turnham-green, schoolmaster.—R. FULLER, Norwich, licensed victualler.—J. CHESTERTON, Wellingborough, printer.—A. P. CUMING, Hackney-road, builder.—J. GANDY, Southampton, shoemaker.—T. WILLIAMS, Lambeth-walk, chemist.—J. HARGEST, Clapham-rise, painter.—J. ROBERTS, Norfolk-street, cabinetmaker.—T. P. CLINTON (Lord), Cleveland-square.—T. H. MORRIS, Southampton, tailor.—P. C. MALE, High Wycombe, grocer.—J. C. ALDRIDGE, Baker-street, dentist.—W. BENTLEY, Wolverton, chemist.—R. R. FISH, Newport-market, pork butcher.—J. VARNEY, Portsea, licensed victualler.—J. BRUCE, Bingfield-street, grocer.—T. TILLAM, Deptford, gas apparatus manufacturer.—J. SMITH, Mill Pool-hill, limemaker.—T. LLOYD, Hanley, draper.—J. HAWLEY, Walsall, ropemaker.—T. W. E. STONE, Exeter, quartermaster of the 1st Devon Militia.—L. STEPHENSON, Bradford, wooldealer.—J. and J. T. MORTON, Leeds, engineers' toolmakers.—F. W. TYAS, Hooton Pagnall, implement-dealer.—H. W. JENKINS, Abergele.—H. PLIMMER, Liverpool, shoemaker.—J. C. FORSYTH, Liverpool, bookseller.—J. ALCOCK, Macclesfield, silk throwster.—E. BRADSHAW, Lancaster.—P. RICHARDSON, Manchester, coaldealer.—W. ROWLAND, Manchester, crinoline manufacturer.—T. CLEGG, Rochdale, cotton-waste dealer.—J. B. DAVENPORT, Rochdale, publisher.—T. BOWNESS, Bishop Auckland, haberdasher.—J. H. DELAFIELD, Sunderland, comedian.—J. BUNNEY, Liverpool, baker.—J. KELHAM, Nottingham, provision-dealer.—F. STUBBS, Bradford, clothes-dealer.—J. ARNOTT, Sheffield, brass-caster.—J. M. DILLON, Barnsley, fishmonger.—D. CAPPER, Oswestry, shoemaker.—G. PLUMBLY, Freshwater, plumber.—J. A. KENDALL, Ryde, innkeeper.—D. BLACKWALL, Llangynwyd, beer retailer.—G. MOORE, Seething, fruit-dealer.—J. COVE, Cheltenham, wheelwright.—R. SUMMERS, Cheltenham, farmer.—W. PARTON, Much Wenlock, bootmaker.—W. BARR, Coundon, wheelwright.—W. A. BILLINGHAM, Witton Park, plate-shearer.—R. CHAPMAN, Sadberge, innkeeper.—T. DAWSON, Astley Moss, potted-meat maker.—J. BAXTER, Burnley, German-yeast dealer.—J. HUGHES, Llannwchllyn, grocer.—J. D. FLECKNOE, Great Horwood, Bucks.—T. THORPE, Hanley, shopkeeper.—W. DOUGHTY, Southampton, brushmaker.—W. STEPHENS, Freemantle, coach proprietor.—J. BRENTON, St. Dennis, cordwainer.—J. B. SIMPSON, Longdon, wheelwright.—A. CARLIN, Newcastle-on-Tyne, glassdealer.—D. HOLT, Worksop, watchmaker.—E. S. BAYNTON, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Kent, baker.—E. FOSTER, King's Walden, haydealer.—J. MOON, Brighton, grocer.—M. MASON, Brighton.—F. L. LANG, Reigate.—W. CRANKSHAW, Manchester, crinoline manufacturer.—E. OWEN, Liverpool, stationer.

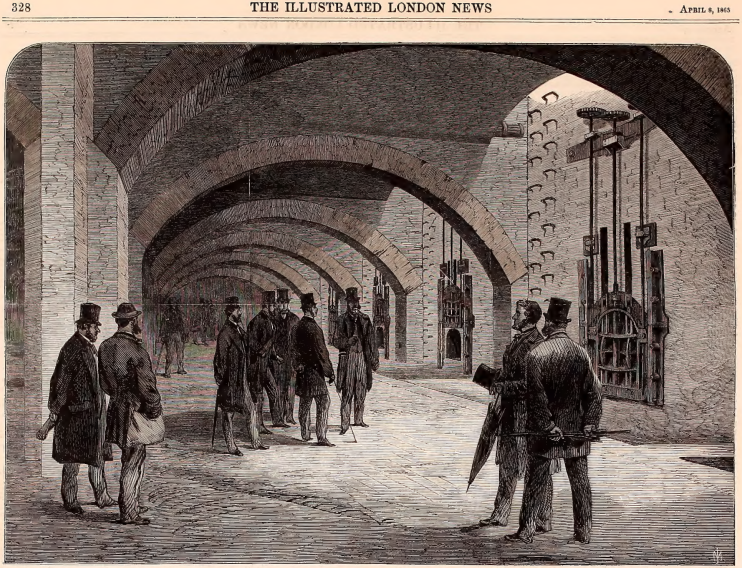
Tuesday, April 4.

BANKRUPTS.

E. ABLEWHITE, Mount-street, coachmaker.—J. IVISON, City, printer.—J. O. TUCKER, Kilburn, watchmaker.—T. G. NEWBY, Wandsworth-road, baker.—J. WHITE, Southwark, butcher.—E. MATTHEW and C. J. DOWNING, Kennington-road, furniture-dealers.—C. F. MARQUARDT, Pimlico, merchant.—T. GARDNER, Islington, curate in holy orders.—T. COPPARD and J. NEWMAN, Eastbourne, grocers.—E. SCHOELLER, Water-lane, merchant.—J. HOWES, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—J. WHISLER, Mortimer-street, trimming-seller.—M. TOPLIS, Notting-hill, milliner.—W. W. RINGER, Dalston, publican.—E. TELLING, Kentish Town, stonemason.—G. P. ALBERT, Croydon, surgeon.—J. BARTLETT, Dalston, coal agent.—S. H. HAYWARD, Gloucester, pharmaceutical chemist.—R. W. BUIST, Pimlico, dentist.—J. JONES, Merthyr Tydfil, draper.—E. H. WILLIAMSON, Stafford, grocer.—S. ROSE, Abinger Hammer.—T. FROST, Darfield, mason.—H. WALKER, York, provision-dealer.—J. CARR, Leeds, commission agent.—J. KELLY, Liverpool, engineer.—T. ELLIOTT, Liverpool, commission agent.—J. E. DOYLE, Birmingham, fish salesman.—J. SMETHURST, Manchester, worsted dyer.—W. H. LAYBOURNE, Fleetwood, Lancashire, hairdresser.—C. BRADLEY, Leeds, fishmonger.—B. HARTSHORNE, Broseley, tilemaker.—M. DICKINSON, Little Bolton, joiner.—T. HOLROYD, Wakefield, bootmaker.—H. BALDWIN, Claines, market gardener.—W. CRAVEN, Landport, paperhanger.—G. BLUNT, Stantonbury, baker.—W. TOLAN, Ventnor, jeweller.—H. STEVENSON, Ipswich, cattle-dealer.—E. MULLETT, Ipswich, fishmonger.—H. BLAKEWAY, Castle Town, wheelwright.—J. H. BICKERTON, Winsford, grocer.—C. SAYERS, Trottersclifie, horsedealer.—W. GEE, Burton, tailor.—C. MILLS, Dursley, baker.—J. DAVIES, Llanfyllin, innkeeper.—T. ROBERTS, Guilsfield, druggist.—T. HORSWILL, Devonshire, farmer.—B. JENNINGS, Kenwyn, wheelwright.—J. BLISS, Brackley, Northamptonshire, bootmaker.

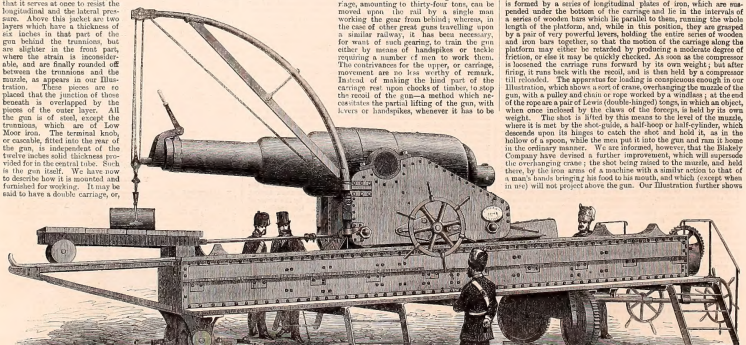
THE GREAT BLAKELY GUN.

The new gun, manufactured by the Blakely Ordnance Company for one of the Russian fortresses in the Gulf of Finland, is remarkable both for the strength of its construction and for the completeness of its mechanical appliances for use. A brief description is necessary to accompany the Illustration on this page. The gun itself, with a bore of eleven inches, designed to throw an elongated shot or bolt weighing 500 lb., is 14 ft. 6 in. in length, and its greatest diameter is 3 ft. 4 in., the whole gun, detached from its carriage, weighing about fourteen tons, which is very much less, in proportion to the weight of its projectile, than any of the large guns made upon a different system. This gun, as our readers will have remarked, is a muzzle-loader. It is composed of several pieces, which are so built up together as to render each other the greatest possible support in those directions liable to the greatest strain. The innermost portion consists of a single tube of steel, fourteen feet in length and eighteen inches in external diameter, which is bored to within twelve inches of the end, leaving thus twelve inches of solid steel at the breech, immediately behind the charge of powder; while, as the calibre or bore is eleven inches, the sides of this inner tube have a thickness of three inches and a half. The



THE METROPOLITAN MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS AT CROSSNESS: VIEW IN THE RESERVOIR.—SEE PAGE 335.

hind part, from the breech to the trunnions, a length of about six feet, is protected, in the first place, by a steel jacket four inches and a half thick forced on over the inner tube, and fitting at each end to certain projections in the central piece, at the breech and at the trunnions respectively, by which the jacket is locked up in its place; the end of it, moreover, being so formed as to give support to the rear of the gun, so that it serves at once to resist the longitudinal and the lateral pressure. Above this jacket are two layers which have a thickness of six inches in that part of the gun behind the trunnions, but are slighter in the front part, where the strain is inconsiderable, and are finally rounded off between the trunnions and the muzzle, as appears in our Illustration. These pieces are so placed that the junction of those beneath is overlapped by the pieces of the outer layer. All the gun is of steel, except the trunnions, which are of Low Moor iron. The terminal knob, or cascable, fitted into the rear of the gun, is independent of the twelve inches solid thickness provided for in the central tube. Such is the gun itself. We have now to describe how it is mounted and furnished for working. It may be said to have a double carriage, or, rather, a carriage which travels upon a traversing platform or slide. The platform below turning on a central pivot, and on the semi-circular railway behind, enables the gun to be trained, so as to point its muzzle right or left. The carriage above runs down and up the inclined plane of the platform, as the gun is loaded and discharged. With reference to the lower, or platform movement, we should observe that the whole weight of gun and carriage, amounting to thirty-four tons, can be moved upon the rail by a single man working the gear from behind; whereas, in the case of other great guns travelling upon a similar railway, it has been necessary, for want of such gearing, to train the gun either by means of handspikes or tackle requiring a number of men to work them. The contrivances for the upper, or carriage, movement are no less worthy of remark. Instead of making the hind part of the carriage rest upon chocks of timber, to stop the recoil of the gun—a method which necessitates the partial lifting of the gun, with levers or handspikes, whenever it has to be run out forward—the whole carriage here rests upon four rollers of cast iron; and it runs freely, by gravitation, down the inclined plane of the platform, or runs back with the recoil when discharged. This movement, for a length of from 7 ft. to 10 ft., up and down the platform, is controlled with perfect ease and precision by the use of the compressor, a sort of brake, which is worked by a man at the capstan wheel attached to the side of the carriage. This compressor itself is formed by a series of longitudinal plates of iron, which are suspended under the bottom of the carriage and lie in the intervals of a series of wooden bars which lie parallel to them, running the whole length of the platform, and, while in this position, they are grasped by a pair of very powerful levers, holding the entire series of wooden and iron bars together, so that the motion of the carriage along the platform may either be retarded by producing a moderate degree of friction, or else it may be quickly checked. As soon as the compressor is loosened the carriage runs forward by its own weight; but after firing, it runs back with the recoil, and is then held by a compressor till reloaded. The apparatus for loading is conspicuous enough in our Illustration, which shows a sort of crane, overhanging the muzzle of the gun, with a pulley and chain or rope worked by a windlass; at the end of the rope are a pair of Lewis (double-hinged) tongs, in which an object, when once inclosed by the claws of the forceps, is held by its own weight. The shot is lifted by this means to the level of the muzzle, where it is met by the shot-guide, a half-hoop or half-cylinder, which descends upon its hinges to catch the shot and hold it, as in the hollow of a spoon, while the men put it into the gun and run it home in the ordinary manner. We are informed, however, that the Blakely Company have devised a further improvement, which will supersede the overhanging crane; the shot being raised to the muzzle, and held there, by the iron arms of a machine with a similar action to that of a man's hands bringing his food to his mouth, and which (except when in use) will not project above the gun. Our Illustration further shows



THE BLAKELY GUN MANUFACTURED FOR THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

a small truck, which is attached to the carriage for the accommodation of the men when sponging and loading. The whole set of operations essential to the complete working of this tremendous piece of artillery may be performed by six men—namely, one man at the gearing behind the platform to train the gun right or left; one man at the elevating screw; one man at the compressor, to control the running-out or returning movement; one man at the crane, and two men for loading at the muzzle. The platform, which is 27 ft. long and 9 ft. or 10 ft. wide, has room enough on each side for the men to pass to and fro. It may, perhaps, be objected to the crane and other loading apparatus that they are in a very exposed situation and would in an hostile action, very soon be knocked off by the enemy's fire; but the gun might still be worked, like any other muzzle-loader, without the aid of those mechanical appliances. Altogether, its design reflects much credit upon Mr. Vavasseur, the engineer to the Blakely Ordnance Company; and it is a fact which deserves the attentive consideration of those who have to provide for our own national defences that the Russian Government should have employed a London firm to construct these most formidable weapons. It is said that a steel gun of 15-inch bore, carrying a shot of 1000lb., has been ordered of the same manufacturers, and is actually in hand.

AN ICE-BOAT ON THE NEVA.

A BRIEF description of an ice-boat, such as is employed on the Gulf of Finland, the Canadian lakes, and elsewhere, may not be altogether without novelty and interest to many of our readers. The boat is a wooden framework resting on three short iron runners; one at each side and one at the stern. Of these, the two forward side skates are fixtures, while the hinder one is movable, and by it the vessel is steered. She is cutter-rigged, obeys the rudder readily, tacks and goes about in her own length, and sails as close to the wind as a yacht. The length of the Skeal (Falcon) is about 25 ft., and at her widest part, where the mast rises, she is 12 ft. broad. Between the outside beams and the backbone is stretched tight a network of strong cordage, which forms the deck. Such boats can, of course, be employed only when the ice is moderately smooth, or, a still more requisite condition, free from snow. In the depth of winter, therefore, they are seldom or never used; but in the month of November and the commencement of December, if the first frosts come unattended with snow, many a pleasant run is made to Strelna, Peterhoff, and other villages in the vicinity of Cronstadt. Before a stiff breeze, the Skeal has been known to make thirty miles an hour. As these expeditions are undertaken chiefly in the early winter, before the gulf is well frozen, it often happens that you come suddenly upon open patches of blue water, whose deadly ambuscade lies hidden till you are close upon them, and then the only hope of safety lies in the quick eye of the look-out, the dexterous arm of the steersman, and the ready answering to the helm. Another danger lurks in the cracks and crevasses, the edges of which are forced upwards, and thus conceal the gaping fissure till the boat is close upon its brink. There the shock is, of course, fruitful in bruises and broken limbs. Again, there is a third inconvenience. When the wind springs up very suddenly and strongly, or when the helmsman makes a sharp and unexpected double to avoid a yawning split or a plunge into open water, the novice or the unwary may be whisked off his uncertain position; and then, even if he escape with no bones fractured, will often have a long, weary, slippery trudge to regain his treacherous but kind and jeering comrades. In consequence of these and other multitudinous perils the crews of some boats forbid these and other multimen, either as passengers or able-bodied navigators. Occasionally a sudden chasm is followed by a sharp frost without snow, and this affords a delicious terrain for the ice-boat; but such a combination is exceptional in mid-winter, though it takes place not unfrequently in March, just before the final break-up of the ice. The crew consists usually of from eight to ten men; but on board the brave Skeal as many as fourteen determined fellows have made a merry cruise in company. To face the biting cold as they rush at the rate of thirty miles an hour through the thin keen atmosphere of a Russian winter, fur caps with ear-flaps, thick leather gloves, buckled boots, and sheepskin coats are indispensable. It is hardly necessary to add that these craft transport no luggage nor merchandise, and, indeed, serve no useful purpose. The wandering Fin gazes with open mouth and undisguised awe upon the mysterious spectre hissing along over the crisp ice. To the far-clad Russ it is only another proof of the eccentricity of the English, with their love of danger for danger's sake and their keen spirit of adventure. The exhilarating motion caused by the rapid rush of a railway train, or a fierce gallop over the breezy downs, or the whizzing descent from a montagne de glace, has been often described, but none better than the hardy crew of an ice-boat can know the full perfection of such wild excitement and jubilant delight as is felt when, leaving the iron-bound bastions of Cronstadt in their rear, they spin along homewards between the low flat shores of the Finnish gulf, the jagged outline of fir-woods on each hand standing out black against the leaden sky, while in front, suddenly as in a dream, start up the needle-like spires of the Russian Church and the golden dome of St. Isaac.



AN ICE-BOAT ON THE NEVA.

SKATING ENGLISHMEN IN JAPAN.

OUR Correspondent and Special Artist at Yokohama, whose pencil has supplied us with so many illustrations of the manners and customs of the Japanese, has now sent us a sketch which represents a party of European residents in that city pursuing their diversion upon the ice, in a manner which is not prescribed by the Japanese themselves. He writes, under date of Jan. 7, as follows:—"The great amusement of the period, now that the excessive rain is over, is the manly game of skating. Every morning at six o'clock a.m. the sun does not penetrate, and where the ice is, therefore, capable of being skated upon. This spot commands a lovely prospect; and the early rays of the sun tinge the great mountain Fusiyama with roseate hues delectable to contemplate. But, as the keen air stimulates our mercer appetites, we are glad to find that our friend, the publicspirited S——, is the first in the field with hot coffee and other comestibles. The Japanese look on stoically at our frantic movements and curious politics; but we are in the full enjoyment of the sport, and feel warm and happy. Though the frost is very sharp, yet the sun during the day is too powerful for the ice; and we therefore have to choose a paddy-field in a sheltered spot to find ice that will bear."



SKATING AT YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It having been announced that over £500,000 will be invested during the current quarter on account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, some activity has been apparent in the market for National Stocks. Increased purchases have been effected, both for Money and Time, and rather an important rise has taken place in the quotations.

There is a large supply of money on offer in the Discount Market. The demand for accommodation having been comparatively limited, the best paper is now readily discounted in the Open Market.

The imports of the precious metals have been somewhat extensive, and rather large quantities of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England. There is scarcely any export demand, and the steamer for the East has taken out only £32,800.

Compared with the corresponding period in 1864, there is a decrease in the total circulation of £167,961. The Irish and Scotch banks hold £4,521,673 in specie.

Home and Indian Stocks ruled higher in price on Monday, with a steady market. Consols, for Transfer, realised 90½ ⅝; Ditto, for Time, 90⅝ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅝ ¾; India Stock, 214 to 217; Ditto Five per Cents, 106⅞; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper was 101½, and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 109¼. The Debentures marked 100. On Tuesday Consols, for Money, sold at 90½ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 90¾ ⅞; India Stock, 217; Ditto Five per Cents, 106½; Ditto Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. On the following day Consols, for Money, touched 90⅝ ¾; Ditto, for May, 90¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅝ ¾; India Stock, 214 to 217; Ditto Five per Cents, 106½ ¾; Rupee Paper, 101 to 102, and 108 to 110; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. On Thursday prices considerably improved. Consols, for Money, sold at 90⅞ ⅞; for Account, 90⅞ to 91⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88¾ to 89; Bank Stock, 240; India Stock, 216½; Ditto Five per Cents, 106½ to 107; Ditto Bonds, 16s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 6s. prem.

American Government Securities have been heavy, and drooping in price. United States Five per Cents, 58⅛; Erie Shares, 35 to 34½; and Illinois Central, 61½.

The market for Foreign Securities has ruled quiet. In prices, however, very few changes of importance have taken place. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 100 ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 83; Ditto, 1863, 80½ ex div.; Chilian Six per Cents, 101⅞; Danubian Seven per Cents, 82; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 96½; Ditto, 1864, 94⅞ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 27¼; Ditto, 1864, 26½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48¼; Russian Old Five per Cents, 89½; Ditto, 1862, 90¼; Ditto, Three per Cents, 55; Italian Old Five per Cents, 61½; Ditto, 1865, 73⅞ ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 77; Spanish Three per Cents, 48¼; Ditto, Deferred, 41½; Ditto, Passive, 32½; Ditto, Certificates, 17⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 94½; Ditto, 1862, 75; Ditto, 1858, 72¼; Venezuela Six per Cents, 1862, 40⅜; Ditto, 1864, 38 ex div.; the Confederate Loan has been done at 32 to 33.

Only a moderate business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares. Alliance have sold at 33¾; Anglo-Egyptian, 13⅝ ex div.; Anglo-Italian, 7½; Australasia, New, 69½ ex div.; Bank of British Columbia, 18½; Bank of Queensland, 22¼; British and Californian, 5½; British North American, 44½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 50; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 55; Consolidated, 10¾; Continental, 19; Ditto, New, 10; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 20½; European, 13¼; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 23⅞; Imperial Ottoman, 17⅝; London of Mexico and South America, 10½; London and Brazilian, 44; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 49; Ditto, New, 12⅝; London and County, 74½; London Joint-stock, 48; London and Westminster, 95; National, 94; Oriental, 56½; Ditto, 52½; Provincial, 3½; South-Eastern, 13½; and Union of London, 53.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair demand. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 95½; Ditto Five per Cents, 83½; Natal Six per Cents, 105½; and New Brunswick Six per Cents, 94.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably active. Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance, 3½ ex div.; Bombay Gas, 6; Canada Company, 58; Ceylon Company, 9⅞; City of Milan Improvements, 11; Ditto, all paid, 28½; City Offices, 5¼; Commercial Union Insurance, 8⅞; Continental Union Gas, 11; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 10⅞; Ditto, New, 8; Crystal Palace, 37; Ditto Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 113; Discount Corporation, 15; East Indian Financial, 4½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4⅞; General Credit, 6½; Hudson's Bay, 16; International Financial, 6½; Joint-stock Discount, 8½; London Financial, 22½; London General Omnibus, 3¼ ex div.; Millwall Ironworks, 6½ ex div.; National Discount, 16; Ocean Marine Insurance, 24½; Thames and Mersey Ditto, 7½; Universal Ditto, 6⅞; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83; Ditto, New, 57½.

Rather a large business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices, almost generally, have been on the advance. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 90; Great Eastern, 48; Great Northern, 132; Ditto, A Stock, 147½; Great Western, 75⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110½ ex new; London and Blackwall, 87½; London and Brighton, 108; London, Chatham, and Dover, 43; London and North-Western, 122; London and South-Western, 96; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 60 ex new; Metropolitan, 128½; Midland, 136; North British, 54½ ex div.; Ditto, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 25½ ex div.; North Eastern—Berwick, 110½; Ditto, Leeds, 60½; Ditto, York, 103½; North Staffordshire, 78½; South Devon, 56; South Eastern, 86; Vale of Neath, 107 ex div.; West Cornwall, 47.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10⅞; Bahia and San Francisco, 15⅞; Great Luxembourg, 12½; Imperial Mexican, 2½; San Paulo, 17½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—In consequence of the immense preparation necessary for the production of Milton's Mask of COMUS, this Theatre will be closed during Passion Week.—On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1865, will be presented Milton's Mask of COMUS. All the vast and complete Stage Appliances and Art-resources of the Theatre will be called into requisition to render this presentation a noble revival of a beautiful English Classic, and altogether in keeping with the poetical loveliness and excellence of the conception and the great fame of the Author of "Paradise Lost." The Scenical and Spectacular Effects will be designed and painted by Mr. William Beverley, and will consist of the Depths of a Wild Wood, the Tangled Brake, the Hall of Revelry in the Enchanter's Palace, and its mystical change to the Water-nymph's Retreat, and Sabrina's Translucent Home. The General Action of the Mask will be directed by Mr. Robert Roxby. The Cast of the Characters will include some of the principal members of the Company, of whom at present may be named Mr. Walter Lacy and Mrs. Herman Vezin. To give due effect to the Lyrical and Musical portions of the Mask, engagements have been formed with Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Henri Drayton, Miss Poole, and Miss Augusta Thomson (of the Conservatoire, Paris, and Bouffe's Parisiennes), who will be supported by a Choir of Fifty Voices and an Increased Orchestra, to be conducted by Mr. Barnard. Harp Accompaniments arranged and performed by Mr. Frederick Chatterton. The Masks and Decorative Furniture and Symbols will be designed from classical authorities by Mr. R. W. Keene. The Bacchanalian Dances and Revel-Rout will be arranged and directed by Mr. Cormack. The Beautiful and Characteristic Dresses, from designs by the same artist, will be supplied by Mr. S. May and Mrs. Lawler. Machinist, Mr. Tucker. Property-maker, Mr. Needham. Preceded by, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Tom Taylor's Play of THE FOOL'S REVENGE—Bertuccio, Mr. Phelps. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Shakspeare's Play of HENRY THE EIGHTH; terminating with the Fall of Wolsey—Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Phelps, supported by the entire strength of the company. Doors open at Half-past Six; performance to commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern in the New Sensation in Three Spasms, with Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Miss Edith Stuart, Miss Lovell, &c.—MONDAY, APRIL 10, and TUESDAY, 11, at Seven, THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE—Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Chippendale, and Miss Nelly Moore, Miss Snowdon, &c. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, the New Sensation, entitled THE WOMAN IN MAUVE, with new and magnificent scenery, appropriate music and action. Concluding with EASY SHAVING—Miss Louise Keeley.

LYCEUM.—EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 17, will be produced a Drama entitled THE MOUNTEBANK, in which Mr. FECHTER will perform the principal character. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY. GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—Mdme. RUDERSDORFF; Mr. SIMS REEVES, who will sing the celebrated War Song from Costa's "Eli," "If with all your hearts," and "Then shall the righteous" (Elijah); Mr. Weiss. Solo Trumpet, Mr. Harper.

Full Orchestra, Band of Coldstream Guards, and Chorus. Organ, Mr. Coward. Conductor, Mr. Manns.

Commence at Half-past Three, terminating soon after Five o'Clock.

The National Anthem, the Old Hundredth Psalm, the Evening Hymn, by the Orchestra, joined in chorus by the tens of thousands of Visitors.

Numbered Reserved Seats, front of Great Handel Orchestra, Half-a-Crown each, may now be had at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall. Back Seats, Orchestra, and Upper Galleries, One Shilling, on Good Friday, at the Ticket-Stands in the Naves.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.

Open from Nine in the morning. Palace lighted at dusk. Frequent Trains from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, and intermediate Stations, into the Crystal Palace Station. Trains to Anerly and Penge Stations from London Bridge; from Blackfriars, Elephant and Castle, Camberwell, and intermediate stations of Chatham and Dover line to Sydenham-hill Station. Also a quiet and pleasant new route from Charing-cross to Lower Sydenham. Extra afternoon trains. New gate to Palace grounds at Penge and North Transept, open as additional entrances for visitors arriving at Penge and Sydenham-hill Stations of Chatham and Dover Railway.

Excursion Trains from Brighton and South Coast, Chatham and Dover, South-Eastern, and other lines, particulars of which at the various stations.

NOTE.—The Clapham Junction, connecting the Crystal Palace with stations on South-Western, London and North-Western, Great Western, and North London, viâ Kensington, is now open. Also viâ Kensington to the Crystal Palace, from Bow, Highbury, Camden, &c. Also by Metropolitan, viâ Kensington.

EASTER WEEK HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.—From MONDAY to FRIDAY, ONE SHILLING.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY. Come early. Open at Nine. Lighted at Dusk.

EASTER MONDAY.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED and Mr. JOHN PARRY will reappear in their New Entertainment, entitled A PECULIAR FAMILY. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. OPERA DI CAMERA every Tuesday and Thursday at Three, and Saturday at Eight. Closed during Passion Week.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every Evening during the week, at Eight o'Clock (except Saturday), Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. PARIS PORTRAYED; MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY. Box-office open from 11 to 5.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—PROTEUS; or, "We are here, but not here." This new and startling illusion (Professor Pepper and T. Tobin, Esq., joint inventors) with other extraordinary novelties. Commence on EASTER MONDAY.

THE MESSIAH.—MONDAY.—EXETER HALL.

THE MESSIAH.—MONDAY.—Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. SIMS REEVES.

THE MESSIAH.—MONDAY.—EXETER HALL.—Tickets, 3s.; Stalls, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s. Notice.—The 5s. Stalls are cushioned, and reserved the whole evening. Ticket office, 14, 15 (first floor).

THE MESSIAH.—MONDAY.—EXETER HALL.—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Edmonds, Miss Palmer, Miss Palmer Lisle, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss. Organist, Mr. John G. Boardman. Band and Chorus 700. Commence at Half-past Seven.

MUSICAL UNION.—Members having nominations to send names and address to the Director, and pay their subscriptions before Easter, at the usual places. The eight Matinées take place Tuesdays, April 25th, May 9th, and 23rd, June 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, and July 4th. Joachim, Auer, Piatti, Hallé, Jaell, Lubeck, and Mdme. Schumann are engaged. Members can visit the Institute on Mondays, from two to four, where a fine oil portrait of Mozart, by Pompei Battoni, autographs, &c., are to be seen.
J. ELLA, 18, Hanover-square.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 12, the Thirty-third Annual Passion Week Performance of Handel's MESSIAH. Subscription Concert. Principal Vocalists—Mdme. Parepa, Mdme Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The Band and Chorus—complete in every department, the largest available in Exeter Hall—consists of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; at 6, Exeter Hall. To secure tickets, immediate application is imperative. Post Office orders payable, at Savoy-street office, to James Peck. Stamps cannot be received.

SIMS REEVES, Chas. Hallé, Straus, Louisa Pyne, Sainton-Dolby, &c., at Mrs. TENNANT'S GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1865, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on which occasion the following eminent artistes will appear:—Vocalists—Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdme. Florence Lancia, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Palmer, Mdme. Louisa Vinning, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Stabbach, Mdlle. Ercolani, Mrs. Tennant, and Mdlle. Liebhart; Mr. Weiss, Mr. Cummings, Signor Ciabatta, M. Patey, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Violin—Herr Straus. Pianoforte—Mr. Chas. Hallé. Conductors—Messrs. Pinsuti, Frank Mori, Bucalossi, and Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mrs. Tennant, 5, Grosvenor-street, W.; at Mr. Austin's office, at the Hall; and of Messrs. Chappell and Co, 50, New Bond-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LAST CONCERT BEFORE EASTER. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 10, the Programme will include Beethoven's Posthumous Quartet in A minor, for stringed instruments; Schubert's Trio in B flat, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello (repeated by desire); and Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, for pianoforte alone. Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Vocalist, Miss Edith Wynne. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; Cramer and Co.'s; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. HENRY NICHOLL'S RECITALS OF SHAKSPEARE, Tennyson, Macaulay, Poe, Hood, Dickens, Ingoldsby, Thackeray, &c., at the WESTBOURNE HALL, Westbourne-grove, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 11, at Eight, including Selections from "Henry VIII." and "Much Ado," with "Lady Clara," "The Charge," "Horatius," "The Bells," "The Desert Born," "The Lord of Thoulouse," &c. Tickets and places, 3s., 2s., and 1s., at Whibley's Library, 2, Westbourne-place, Bishop's-road; and at the Hall.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL. THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

HYDE PARK in 1864.—Mr. GEORGE DOLBY begs to announce that Mr. BARRAUD'S NATIONAL PICTURE, containing 220 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row (under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), will be ON VIEW at 230, Regent-street, on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 10, from Ten till Dusk. Admission 1s.

THE GREAT FYCHOW GIANT, whose appearance in Shanghai and Hong-Kong has created such wonder, is expected in England by an early mail from China.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with a New Piece of Extravagance, termed "GOING TO COURT," with a Portrait of a Japanese Dandy, and other Novelties, at Cardiff, Saturday, April 8, and Monday, April 10; Aberdare, 11; Neath, 12; Swansea, 13, 15, and 17.—Manager, Mr. J. MORFEY.

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Superior and most enduring qualities, from 3 to 6 guineas.
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A most useful and desirable fabric either for Walking or Travelling Dress.
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2000 RICHLY-BRAIDED ROBES,
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THE NEW SILK WARP CORAIL CLOTH
(Warranted to wear),
"Mexicaine" Lustre, and Glacé Cloths in great variety.
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S. and Co. call particular attention to their Foulard Silks, printed and plain, in all the newest and most beautiful shades of colour.
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MOURNING SILK MERCERS
to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN,
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.
London General Mourning Warehouse,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

MILLINERY.—Messrs. JAY have the honour to announce the arrival from Paris of their Spring Fashions. JAYS'.

MANTLES.—Messrs. JAY, having received their Mantles from Paris, beg to invite their patrons to inspect the novelties of the season.
JAYS'.

DRESSES FOR THE CHANGE OF SEASON.

MESSRS. JAY have received some elegant specimens of the Spring Fashions in dress, which they much desire to submit for inspection to their numerous patrons and the public.
JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, 251, Regent-street

SPRING SEASON, 1865.

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Patterns sent post-free to all parts of the world.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

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Corded Silks,
£1 10s. 6d.
Gros Grains,
£1 15s. 6d.
Broché Reversible Silks,
£1 17s. 6d.
New Crossbar Silks,
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£2 10s. 6d.
Richest Moire Antiques,
£3 13s. 6d.
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Black Ducapes	£1 7s. 6d.	the Full Dress.
Black Gros Grains	1 10s. 6d.	"
Black Corded Silks	1 15s. 6d.	"
Black Reversible Broché Silks	1 17s. 6d.	"
Black Drap de France	2 2s. 6d.	"
Black Drap de Lyon	2 5s. 6d.	"
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Richest Black Moire Antiques	£3 3s. 6d.	"

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equal to any produced this year.

Finest Jaconet Muslins	5s. 0d.	the Full Dress.
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Marle Glacés	8s. 9d.	the Full Dress.
Chéné Cashmeres	8s. 9d.	"
Shepherd's Plaid Challis	12s. 6d.	"
Chéné Mexican Cloth	12s. 6d.	"
French Lawns	12s. 6d.	"
Chéné Satin Cloth	13s. 9d.	"
French Poplinettes	13s. 9d.	"
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Silk Warp Serges	£1 10s. 6d.	"

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CHEAP SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S.
Patterns free.
The New Spring Dresses at Baker and Crisp's.
Patterns free.
The New Spring Cambrics at Baker and Crisp's.
Patterns free.
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Extraordinarily good and cheap Black Silks at Baker and Crisp's.
Patterns free.
The new Arabian Glacé, all Colours, at Baker and Crisp's.
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Messrs. HAYWARD beg to announce that their Buyers have returned from Paris, and they have now ready for inspection an unusually choice assortment of the most fashionable novelties in SILK MANTLES and JACKETS,
richly trimmed with Lace and other fashionable Trimmings; also very pretty Styles for Young Ladies.
The prices will be found very moderate.
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JAMES LINDSAY and CO.
will forward, carriage paid on parcels of £5 and upwards, Single and Double Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Tickings, Huckaback and Diaper Towellings, Glass Cloths, Pantry Towels, &c., &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Patterns and Price-list post-free.
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SCOTT ADIE, 115, Regent-street.
Entrance at the Corner of Vigo-street only.

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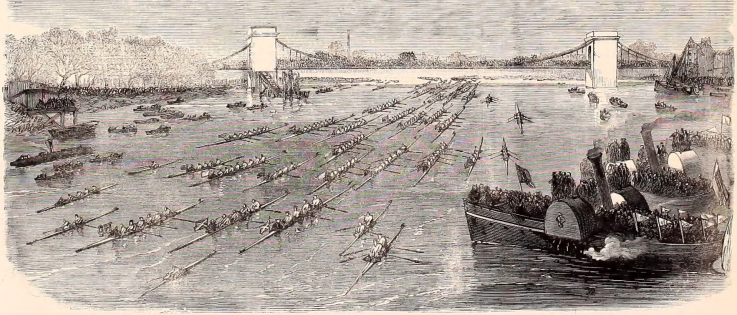
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LORD PALMERSTON DELIVERING THE PRIZES AT THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY LAST.

THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at the South London Industrial Exhibition, recently held at the Lambeth Baths, in Westminster-road, took place on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of most of the exhibitors and a large number of visitors. The whole of the contents of the Exhibition had been removed, so that there was a perfectly clear space for the audience. The prizes and certificates were presented by Lord Palmerston, who sat in the chair which in the old House of Commons was filled by the Speaker. The noble Lord arrived at the Baths about half-past five o'clock, accompanied by the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper and the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the Exhibition, and was received by Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P.; Mr. Locke, M.P.; the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. J. Bowstead, M.A.; Mr. Murphy, the hon. secretary, and a large number of the members of the committee. On entering the hall Lord Palmerston was loudly cheered. It had been arranged that a space should be left on the platform between him and the audience, and that the successful competitors should pass in succession before his Lordship's chair and receive the prizes from his hand. A large crowd of persons assembled outside the building to witness the arrival of the Prime Minister, and he was loudly cheered on making his appearance in front of the building. The prizes were awarded by a body of adjudicators chosen by the exhibitors, and the committee, preferring rather to give a large number of prizes of moderate value than one or two costly ones, hoped to satisfy all the exhibitors by awarding no less than 372 honorary distinctions—by which arrangement more than half the number of exhibitors received either a prize or an honourable mention. The prizes were of three descriptions—namely, money prizes and medals in silver and bronze. The medal, which was struck



OPENING OF THE THAMES ROWING SEASON: PROCESSION OF THE LONDON BOAT CLUBS ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 336.

by Mr. J. Moore, of Birmingham, from the design of Mr. Martin, a working man, is very handsome; the obverse shows Fame presenting a wreath of laurel to two allegorical figures—namely, Design and Manufacture, the motto being "honour to the industrial classes;" while on the reverse is a centre of oak-leaves, surrounding the words "medal of merit," and on the outside of the wreath, springing from the centre to the circumference, are the names of twenty persons distinguished in art, literature, and science who had sprung from the working classes. The certificate of honourable mention is a lithographed scroll in gold and colour—reading like a document of the Exhibition and the dates of its opening and closing.

The medals were made by Mr. C. Wyon, the honorary secretary, stated that the committee had bestowed twelve first-class, thirty-second-class, and thirty-third-class medals, and twenty-one additional honours being fifty-one. The adjudicators in the mechanical class awarded twelve first-class prizes, thirty-two second-class, fifty-five third-class, and thirty-two honourable mentions. The adjudicators of the physical class, after awarding four first-class prizes, twelve second-class, nineteen third-class, and fourteen honourable mentions, state that collections and imitations of objects of natural history received no place in this department, and several of the best prizes had been awarded in that direction. In the last class (kind of fabrics and fancy work) the adjudicators awarded four first-class prizes, five second, fifteen third, and thirteen honourable mentions.

The ceremony of presenting the prizes was first proceeded with, the noble Lord commencing the cheques or medals from Mr. Murphy, and handing over to each successful candidate as he passed before him. Among those who received prizes were two little boys seven or eight years of age, and two little girls not much older. Two blind men also received a prize, for wool work; and a brewer's draymen received one of the largest sums, the cheque for which was a handsome one, bearing the figure of Britannia, with an address on the reverse, stating that the prize was given "as a testimonial of their esteem and an acknowledgment of his zealous labours to promote the success of the exhibition."

In the course of his speech, Lord Palmerston remarked that such an exhibition could be carried on with success only by the energy of the industrious people of London in their leisure hours, notwithstanding the great calls upon the time and attentions of the Constitution under which we have the good fortune to live; which opens to every man, having talents, energy, perseverance, and good conduct any honours and distinctions which the turn of mind and attainments of each might lead to aspire to. We live, pursued his Lordship, under a constitutional monarchy, which is a monarchy in connection with wealth and an aristocracy of rank are essential ingredients. It is true that aristocracies of property do not exist in many of the countries of the Continent, there are almost impassable barriers separating them from the rest of the people, while no such barriers exist in this country. With regard to the aristocracy of wealth, the medals distributed that day have rendered the names of a large number of men who, by their talent, their perseverance, and their good conduct the very highest positions of social rank and distinction. Many more might have been added to that list. And you must all have seen in your own neighbourhood men starting from the smallest beginnings who have in their very city realised princely fortunes. In the manufacturing districts examples of this kind were abundant. In no man can go, even for a few days, into those districts without hearing of great wealth, acquired by men who started with little, but by their talents and genius, raised themselves and their families to opulence. Then, again, does the aristocracy of rank in this country consist simply of those who can count in their pedigree many centuries of noble ancestry? Look at all the great men who have figured in public life. Look at your Army, your Navy, your Church, your Bench, your statesmen. You will find in everyone of those careers men who have risen to the highest points, who have risen unquestionably even from the smallest beginnings, or whose fathers began with nothing but their talents, their industry, and their good conduct. I will not mention the names of any of these, though, for the men themselves and for the public benefit, it would be an honourable roll; but you are all conversant with names renowned in the history of the country, who have raised not to noble dignity, but who founded noble families; springing, many of them, from the very class which fills now the honour of addressing you. Does not this afford even greater encouragement than the prizes you receive to-day? Is not the very knowledge that you have cultivated the talents with which nature has endowed you? Wealth is a certain extent, a great object of all; but be assured of one thing, that, even if you fail in gaining those honours or distinctions which I have indicated there is a positive source of private comfort and of individual happiness than the exercise of intelligent industry and the exertion of those talents, and the exercise of the intellectual faculties, to which the exhibitors here show that they have devoted themselves, must make them happier than; must contribute to raise them, not only in the estimation of all with whom they are connected, but in the estimation of all who know them, and must lead to the noblest of all exercises, of all pleasures—namely, the improvement and development of the human intellect. I may be told that the medals and prizes are not to be distributed to the exhibitors, but to the finished positions are few, while the competitors are many, and that to the latter those who struggle are more than those who succeed, must be hopeless. I would ask whether many of you have not gone on a fine bright day for the gratification of your own eyes and for the amusement, frequently, of your children, and seen hours run by, and found that you had not been disappointed, although you had not carried away with you any prize. All the rest failed to obtain the objects of their ambition. But these luckless horses had not had their run at Derby won other races. If they were good for anything they will win something. And thus the training, the industry, the pains, and the expense of those who had fitted them for the competition in which they were to take part were eventually rewarded; and so I say to you—you competitors for prizes. You may not all become Generals or Admirals; you may not all become Lord Archbishops, or even Bishops; you may become members of the Cabinet; but, depend upon it, you will, by systematic industry, raise yourselves in the social scale, and you will acquire what you will acquire honour and respect for yourselves and for your families. You will have the gratification of reflecting that you have materially contributed to the dignity of your country, to its welfare, to its prosperity and greatness, and that you have been worthy of the nation to which you belong. I beg again to express the extreme pleasure I have derived from what I have witnessed to-day; and I trust that hereafter these exhibitions will be attended with increased success, the progress which I am told has exceeded that of last year. Go on, ladies and gentlemen, and prosper; and depend upon it that the blessings which you will confer upon yourselves and your families will be extended to the industrial classes of this land by the cultivation which you give to those noble faculties with which Providence has endowed you. (The noble Lord sat down amid loud and continued cheering.)

A vote of thanks to Lord Palmerston was moved by the Rev. Mr. Rowsfield, seconded by the Rev. Newman Hall, and supported by Mr. Layard, M.P. The proceedings ended with the singing of the National Anthem.

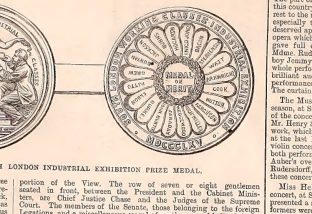
Two pieces of cannon made of bronze, incrusted with gold and silver, have been discovered, buried in the earth, at Costa Chica, in Mexico. The workmanship of these two pieces of artillery is magnificent. They bear the dates of 1723 and 1703, with the initials of Philip II. and Charles III.

THE SECOND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WE present two Illustrations of the proceedings at Washington upon the recent occasion when Mr. Lincoln inaugurated his second term of office as President of the United States. Our first Engraving shows the scene in front of the Capitol, on Saturday, March 4—the reading of the President's address to the people assembled in the open street beneath the portico of that stately palace of the Federal Legislature. Mr. Lincoln himself will be at once distinguished. He is standing with a paper in his hand behind the small table on which a glass of water is placed, and the two gentlemen seated in front, a little to the left hand of the view, are Mr. Vice-President Johnson, the elect, and the new Vice-President, Mr. Andrew Johnson, who had made rather an unfortunate exhibition of himself at the Senate House a few minutes before. The Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, with Mr. Stanton, the Secretary for War, Mr. Welles, Mr. Blair, the Postmaster, and the Navy, are standing together near the lamp-post, in the right-hand portion of the View. The row of seven or eight gentlemen seated in front are the President and the Cabinet Ministers, the Chief Justice Chase and the Judges of the Supreme Court. The members of the Senate, those belonging to the foreign Legations, and a miscellaneous crowd of spectators fill the area behind, occupy the remainder of the elevated space. The weather had been stormy and showery till within an hour of noon; but at the time of this ceremony there was an interval of bright sunshine. The reading of the address by the President, as copied by the writer, was received with loud acclamations; a salute of 100 guns was then fired, and President Lincoln, entering his carriage, went home to his official residence, called the White House.

Our second Illustration is an interior view of the great north hall of the Patent Office at Washington, in which a grand ball took place on Monday evening, March 6, in honour of the President, as is customary at the beginning of each President's term of office. This vast apartment was chosen for the dancing, because it is nearly 100 ft. in width; but, in regard to its not so magnificent as that of the south or central hall, or that of the east hall in the same building, which were used for the general "levee" on the 5th, it was received with loud acclamations; a salute of 100 guns was then fired, and President Lincoln, entering his carriage, went home to his official residence, called the White House.

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THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL.

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MUSIC.

The production of "Guglielmo Tell," for the first time this season, at Covent Garden, on Saturday last, was distinguished by the unrivalled splendour with which the gorgeous work has always been presented at our Royal Italian Opera. The performance was in every respect worthy of an opera which is universally regarded as the crowning glory of Rossini's genius. The character of Arnold, the real hero of the piece, was sustained by Wachtel with triumphant success. This great tenor has returned to us with all the vocal power which created so great a sensation last season, while he has made evident progress in artistic attainments. His air "*O patrie*" and other achievements are as remarkable as ever; but now they have less the appearance than they formerly had of being mere feats of vocal displays of voice and execution. Now they are used, in the legitimate way, without effort and ostentation, as one of the means of expression to the language of intense passion. We may give credit to Wachtel as one of the greatest tenors of the present time. The part of Mathilde was performed by Mdlle. Sonzeri, a debutante in the country. It was impossible for her to give any dramatic interpretation to the music of "Selva opaca"—in a style which drew much and deserved applause. The duet of Tell—a masterly specimen of all the opera which bears his name—was well sustained by Graziani; Attr grew full effect to the most sad but important part of Walter; and Mdme. Rudersdorff was admirable (as usual) in the character of the boy Jemmy. Taken as a whole, the opera was magnificent; and the whole performance was warmly applauded by the largest and most brilliant audience of the season. We must add, however, that the performance, especially for a Saturday night, was by far too long. The curtain did not fall till one o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Musical Society of London, on Monday, gave their first concert of the season, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, last week. The first part of the concert consisted of Beethoven's symphony in C major and Mr. Henry Smart's dramatic cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," a fine work, which, it is said, was composed expressly for the Society's Festival at the last Birmingham Festival. The second part included Gade's ballet performed by Joachim; Beethoven's vocal quartet, "Tremate, empi tremate," and Rossini's "Cujus." The vocal performers were Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Weiss. The hall was full in all three concerts, was crowded to the doors.

Miss Helen Drusilla Blood (Mrs. C. Rooney) gave her annual concert, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The programme presented a singularly attractive selection of music, and the performers were a host of vocal and instrumental talent, and a very large audience enjoyed the entertainment. Such an attraction proved audience so fashionable and brilliant as it could have been at the very height of the season. Among the vocal performers were Mdme. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdlle. Lissa Bernard, Mr. Santley, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Montem Smith, Mdme. Conrey, Miss Grace Lindo, Miss Soldene, Mrs. Mersit (late Miss M. P. Hawes), Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Coleman. The principal instrumentalists were Herr Joachim, Miss Madeline Schiller, Mr. H. Blagrove, Mr. Aptommas, Mr. Lazarus, Mdme. Arabella Goddard (Mrs. Aguilar), and Mdme. Pyne was also disabled by indisposition from actually making up for by the kindness of Miss Schiller, whose finished and brilliant performance of Mendelssohn's transcription of Beethoven's "Wedding March" was received with the warmest applause; and by similar kindness on the part of Mdme. Arabella Goddard, who (though not down for her) sang a new and beautiful air, "O ma voulez-vous," by Rimondi. Of the pieces performed on the occasion we can only notice a few of the most remarkable. Mr. Sims Reeves's rendering of Handel's air, "Sweet bird," was with the utmost enthusiasm. In a fine song by Blumenthal (composed, we believe, for Mdme. Pyne), "The Requital," he produced a most effective, and was not less successful in Balfe's "Twilight Hours." Joachim creates a sensation whenever he appears. On this occasion he played Beethoven's Romance in F, a sextet of Bach, and a barcarole of Spohr. In all of them he was accompanied by Miss Schiller. Mdme. Parepa sang with her usual air of uncommon merit, whom we have lately had occasion to speak of with unqualified commendation, received applause in Mr. Agnew's song, "The Appeal," and in Mendelssohn's "O ziegend, o schöne Rosenelt." Mdme. Weiss gave a new composition by Rimondi's song, "Oh, river! onward as thou windest;" and Mr. Weiss sang a new ballad of his own, "The Mariner's Grave," the words being, like "The Village Blacksmith," which will add to his reputation as a genuine English composer. Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, in one of Gauss's fine song, "The Nightingale's Trill," was a perfect base of brilliancy and flexibility, and "Home, Sweet Home," in "Faust," was an admirable performance. Mrs. Mersit gave one of those ballads of our own, "Those are none of beauty's daughters," with which, as Miss M. P. Hawes, she has so delighted the public. Her pronunciation we must add Lady Gilford's new Irish ballad, "Sweet Killeeney Town," and Mr. Lockey's "Harper," and a fitting companion to that celebrated production. It was sung by Mdme. Dolby with characteristic effect. Mdlle. Lissa was par one of Mr. E. Howell's solo on the violoncello, "Souvenirs de Pétersbourg," a performance which gave evidence of the highest attainments. An Italian duet, moreover, which opened the second part—"Ah! non credea," composed by Signor Piatti, and sung by Mdmes. Parepa and Sainton-Dolby, and song by them—was too interesting to be passed over even in the briefest notice. All the pieces we have enumerated were greatly applauded, and several were encored.

Miss Emma Busby gave a matinée of pianoforte music on Thursday, in Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, Portland-place, Miss Busby was, we believe, a pupil of the celebrated Kalkbrenner, and has already established a high position as a pianiste. The programme was selected from the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Weber, Chopin, Schubert, and Schumann, and the various performances were warmly applauded by a large and fashionable assemblage.

THE THEATRES.

The legitimate drama continues its successful career on the boards of Drury Lane, the performances relieved by ballet pieces. On Thursday week, for instance, some such relief was attempted by the production of Taylor's grotesque piece of "The Fool's Revenge." The story in itself is revolting, but Mr. Taylor has modified it as to its more horrible features. Its principal recommendation is, however, that Mr. Phelps has made its principal character, and still supports it with his characteristic vigour and earnestness. The piece is well mounted, and the present performance. Mrs. Hermann Vezin as Fiordelisa, and Mrs. H. Vandenhoff as Cecco Bentivoglio, Mr. E. Phelps as Bianchi and Mrs. Henry Marston; while Mr. Sinclair supports the character of the libertine Duke Galeotto Manfredi, Lord of Faenza, originally performed by Mr. H. Marston. Miss Atkinson still merits high praise as the Duchess Francesca Bentivoglio, and Mr. E. Phelps's delineation as Serafino dell' Aquila, though we see nothing very poetical either in the character or the assumption. The piece was repeated on Tuesday and on Thursday Shakespeare's Roman tragedy, "Julius Cæsar," was presented, with Mr. Phelps as Brutus, who eventually took the part of Marc Antony on the occasion. Mr. Walter Montgomery was Cassius, and Mr. Phelps Brutus. The little opera of "Rosina" formed the afterpiece, in which a daughter of the beneficiare, Miss Jenny Anderson, made her début as the heroine. The lady is very young, but has been well trained.

At the Lyceum Mdlle. Beatrice acted Mrs. Haller, in "The Stranger," on Saturday. The house is closed until Easter Monday, when Mr. Fechter reappears in a new version of "Belphegor."

A convention between France and Bavaria for an international exportation in works of art and literature has been signed, and will come into operation on the 1st of July next, simultaneously with the treaty of commerce and the literary convention concluded between France and Prussia.

Messrs. Kelly and Co. have issued a third edition of their Suburban Directory, supplementary to their Directory of London—to which marvellous and useful work it forms a correct and indispensable appendage. It extends to the district immediately surrounding London (advantages of a directory arranged on the same plan as the London Directory). Thus this book, with the large one appertaining to London proper, contains the names and addresses of most persons of importance who have fixed abodes within ten miles of the metropolis and a surrounding circle of country of some circumference. An excellent map of the district is prefixed to the volume.

THE METROPOLITAN MAIN DRAINAGE SOUTHERN OUTFALL AT CROSSNESS.

The Illustrated London News of May 21 and May 28 last year contained some description of the Metropolitan Drainage Works, both on the north or Middlesex side of the Thames, where three great sewers—the High Level, the Middle Level, and the Low Level—are to discharge themselves into the vast reservoir at Barking Creek; and on the south side, in Surrey and Kent, where a similar reservoir, though of much less capacity, with a pumping apparatus, situated at Crossness, about two miles below Woolwich, collects the drainage of Southwark, Lambeth, Battersea, Camberwell, Brixton, Peckham, Rotherhithe, Greenwich, Dulwich, and Lower Norwood, with the districts in their neighbourhoods. Besides some illustrations of the northern outfall, at Barking Creek, we then gave a map of the southern outfall and a view of the unfinished structure at Crossness, with the buildings of the pumping-station and the extensive range of brick arches covering the reservoir; and we gave, lastly, an Engraving showing the construction of the machinery employed there for lifting the sewage and storing it in the reservoir. These works at Crossness, with the whole system of main sewers on the south side of the Thames, are now complete, and were formally opened last Tuesday by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the presence of a numerous company of gentlemen, amongst whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London and Oxford, the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Stanhope, and Sir George Grey, with many of the nobility and members of the House of Commons. We shall give, in our next week's Paper, some illustrations of the proceedings on this occasion. In the Impression now before the reader we present, first, a general view of the exterior of the works at Crossness; secondly, an interior view of the reservoir; and, thirdly, a plan of the reservoir and its outlets to the low-water mark of the shore of the Thames.

The southern main-drainage system, like that on the northern side of the Thames, comprises a high-level sewer to drain the higher districts remote from the river, and lower branches for the lowlying lands. Its total length is ten miles. By three main sewers the southern sewage is carried first to Deptford by gravitation. At this point is a large pumping-station, and the low-level sewage is raised into the main southern outfall. This outfall sewer is conveyed entirely underground throughout its whole length of nearly eight miles. It is 11 ft. 6 in. in diameter, admirably constructed of brick about 18 in. thick, and having a fall of 2 ft. per mile. The bottom of this sewer is 9 ft. below the level of low water at its outlet into the river, so that it can discharge into the river at and near to low water by gravitation, in case of necessity. It passes through the town of Woolwich at a depth of from 45 ft. to 75 ft., but its general depth below the surface is about 16 ft. The soil in which it has been formed consists, for the most part, of gravel and sand, but the Woolwich tunnel lies partly in the chalk. This portion of the work—of which the tunnel beneath Woolwich constitutes the most important feature—has been one of considerable costliness, on account of the large quantity of water which was met with in the marshes. On reaching Crossness Point the sewage brought down there is pumped into a spacious reservoir, where it is retained until the time of high water, when it is discharged into the river. The outfall sewer was finished in July, 1862, and has since been in full operation; but, until the completion and operation of the pumping-station, it cannot be said to have constituted a very material improvement on the system which it was designed to replace. On the south side of the Thames the land lies so low that it was only at low water that sewers could discharge their contents by gravitation only. This was, moreover, undesirable on account of the comparatively small body of water by which the sewage would be diluted when it got into the river; and whenever the tide was too high the tidal water would dam up the sewage and convert the sewers for the time into elongated lakes of stagnant fluid, charged with the direst elements of disease. Until now, therefore, the full benefit of the southern drainage system has not been appreciated. The outlet of the southern outfall sewer is ordinarily closed by a penstock placed across its mouth, and its contents are raised by pumping into the reservoir, which is built at the same level as that on the north side, and, like it, stores the sewage, except for the two hours of discharge after high water. The sewage is thus diverted from its direct course to the river into a side channel leading to the pump-well, which forms part of the foundation for the engine-house. From this well it is lifted by four beam-engines, each of 125-horse power, which work, direct from the beam, two compound pumps, each having four plungers. The engine-house, an edifice of some architectural pretensions, with the tall chimney shaped like a minaret, and the boiler-house, with other buildings adjoining, are shown in our View. The quantity of sewage to be lifted by these engines will ordinarily be about 10,000 cubic feet per minute; but during the night that quantity will be considerably reduced, while, on the other hand, it will be nearly doubled on occasions of heavy rainfall. The lift also will vary from ten to thirty feet, according to the level of water in the sewer and in the reservoir into which it is lifted. These variable conditions of working are provided for by the arrangement of the engines and pumps. The sewage, after being delivered from the pumps into a wrought-iron trough, is discharged through brick culverts into the reservoir; or, in case of need, provision is made for its discharge through other culverts directly into the river. After being stored in the reservoir until the time of high water, the sewage is discharged by a lower set of culverts into the river. There are two tiers of eight openings in each compartment of the reservoir, the upper eight for the admission of the sewage from the pumps to the reservoir, and the lower eight for its discharge into the river, the apertures in all cases being opened and closed by penstocks. The reservoir, which is six acres and a half in extent, is covered by brick arches supported on brick piers, and is furnished with weirs for overflows, and with a flushing culvert. Its height, level, and general construction, are similar to that at Barking Creek, which is, as we have said, far larger, being no less than sixteen acres in extent. Over the reservoir are built twenty-one cottages, for the engineers and other persons employed upon the works.

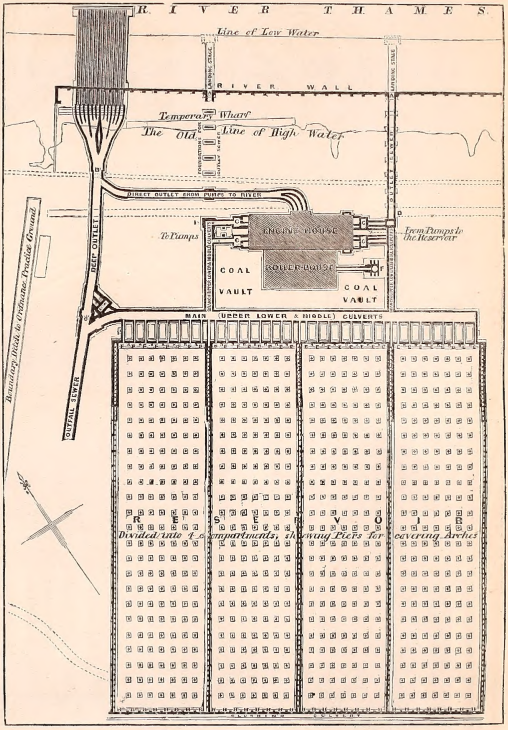
THE FARM.

By a sad and strange coincidence, Captain Spencer, to whose dangerous illness we recently referred, died in the very week which was to open a new career for him as an auctioneer, and on the very day of his Rugby sale. His death took place, from brain fever followed by an attack of gastric fever, in the house of his friend, Mr. Carr, of Stackhouse, where he had been staying a fortnight; and who, seeing that he grew worse, took out an auctioneer's license and went south to officiate for him. He was a man of singularly good taste and judgment. Be it shorthorns, pigeons, hunters, Arabs, bantams, or greyhounds, everything round him at Prospect House in old days was of the best. In a very few years he raised a herd far superior to what men with ten times the means can put together in a lifetime. He made up his mind carefully as to tribes and followed them, and they always brought back their money "and a little more." When he had got Lizzy, he bided his time till Leila was in the market. In fact, if you looked round his herd, there was no wild fancy, but a solid reason for buying everything that was there. His fine judgment and courteous manners would have stood him in good stead in the new profession he had chosen. At one time he was well known in the coursing-field, more especially with that daring, rushing dog Seagull, and the elegant Sunbeam, one of the smoothest workers that ever went from slips. Both of them won several cups, and the latter ran up to King Lear, in 1857, for the Waterloo Cup, and was in the last four the next year.

At the Rugby sale, twenty-two owners entered lots, of which twenty-six were cows and heifers and thirty-nine were bulls. Lady Pigot did not send Bustle and Roxana. Six other lots were not offered, or were withdrawn, seven were bought in, and the fifty-seven put up averaged £34 12s. 7d. Colonel Towneley bought Alice Wharfdale, of his own breeding, for 72 gs.; and Queen Thorne by 2nd Duke of Thorndale went at 54 gs. to Mr. Foster, of Kilhow, Cumberland, one of the most spirited and steady among the new school of shorthorn men. The Dukes of York and Liverpool and Eleventh Duke of Oxford headed the bull poll, at 83 gs., 71 gs., and 72 gs.; and the arrangements (which included a long covered shed for the cattle) gave satisfaction. The Althorpe sale average was £33 14s. for thirty-two; and thus the 109 shorthorns sold in the midlands that week averaged about £35 8s. Mr. Barclay, of Keavil, has purchased Northern Duke by Duke of Wetherby from Captain Gunter, and Baron Booth from Mr. Bruere, so that he will be well laid in both with Booth and Bates. His herd consists at present of nearly forty, old and young. Mr. Douglas's Next-of-Kin, the first-prize winner in the two-year-old bull class at Stirling last summer, is to be sold by Messrs. Wetherell at Driffield next Wednesday, when the Poundsworth herd and Mr. Gell's six (Rose of Promise, Rose of Hope, &c.) have been disposed of. Mr. Strafford also announces the first periodical bull sale of Mr. G. Graham, of Yardley, near Birmingham, for May 9, and forty shorthorns from the herd of Mr. J. R. Kirkham (who won the ox or steer cup at Islington last Christmas), near Caistor, for April 18.

The day was not very propitious for Mr. Fawcett's sale. There were some pretty good cows and heifers, of which Cressida (Mr. Robartes, 60 gs.), Rose of Warwick (70 gs.), and Grand Duchess of Essex (70 gs.), made the highest figures. The last-named was bought by Mr. Allen for New Zealand; and Earl of Carlisle (74 gs.), the highest bull lot, fell to Mr. Joseph's nod for Sydney. The thirty-nine females (exclusive of two young calves) averaged £36 12s. 6d., and the twenty-two bulls, among which were some very plain ones, £26 7s. Lord of Warlaby, as was generally expected by all real judges of shorthorns, did not make above butchers' price.

The treatment of laminitis forms an important element in the current number of the *Veterinarian*, and in one of the instances mentioned it was produced by an excess of oats. Mr. Brooks, in his essay on it, speaks of two eggs given every two or three hours, day and night, in a cupful of cold water, until the fever abates, and after that small bran mashes and raw swedes, or if in summer green food to a slight extent, as very efficacious. The danger resulting from the too free use of common salt with animals is also illustrated by the death of six stirks, and enforced in a footnote by the editors. The obituary records the death of Mr. Robinson, V.S., of Lichfield, who was the first veterinary instructor at the Cirencester Agricultural College, and rendered it most able and almost gratuitous services for several years. Professor Simonds begs any member of the profession to furnish him with a sheep, the subject of the disease known as "gid," or with any entozoa met with in animals.



METROPOLITAN MAIN DRAINAGE: PLAN OF THE SOUTHERN OUTFALL WORKS AT CROSSNESS.

The *Farmers' Magazine* list of leading thoroughbred sires for the season includes 221, as Augur and, we believe, Chanticleer must be deducted. Nine of these, including Dundee, are "full," and fifteen of them are winners of the Derby or St. Leger, or "the double event." The senior is Gibraltar, who is now twenty-eight, and Weatherbit, who is five years his junior, comes next. Touchstone has seventeen sons in the list, Melbourne eleven, and Stockwell and Birdcatcher each twelve.

The Board of Trade returns for February have been issued. The value of the exports during the month was £11,376,214, against £12,698,121 in February, 1864, and £9,298,576 in February, 1863. And for the first two months of the year the value amounted to £21,865,553, against £23,111,707 in the corresponding period of 1864, and £17,343,731 in the corresponding period of 1863. The imports of specie during the two months were of the value of £3,065,863, against exports to the value of £2,452,677.

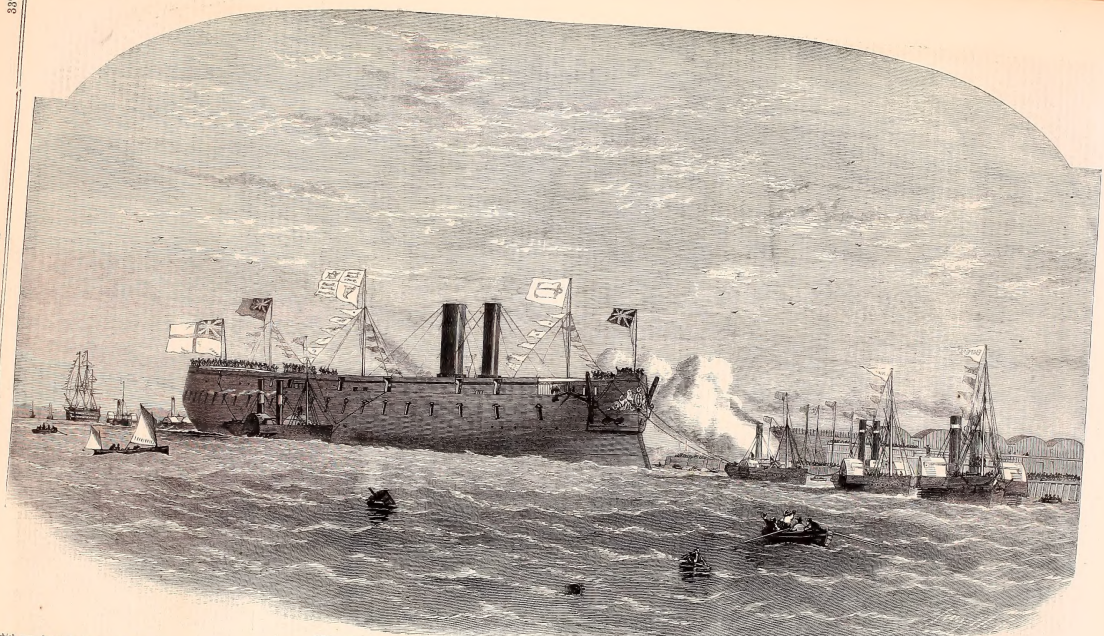
The Hon. F. Byng presided at a meeting in the St. James's Vestry-hall, Piccadilly, on Tuesday evening, in furtherance of an industrial exhibition by the working men of West London. Mr. Morrell, the secretary of the movement, stated what had been done, and announced that Mr. Gye had granted the use of the Floral Hall at the Italian Opera for the purposes of the exhibition.

PROCESSION OF BOATS OF THE LONDON ROWING CLUBS.

The opening of the rowing season upon the Thames for this year was celebrated by a procession of boats belonging to the several London boat clubs on Saturday last. We give an Illustration of this lively scene. Fifteen clubs were represented in the procession, which consisted of a flotilla of forty-five craft—including a twelve-oared cutter, manned by the captains of the twelve leading clubs and steered by Mr. H. Playford, the commodore; seventeen eight-oars, and twenty-seven four and six oared boats. Each boat carried the colours of the club in the stern, and corresponding flags had been planted at intervals along the towing-path to mark the various stations; but, notwithstanding these arrangements, it was a matter of some difficulty to get the boats into tolerable order at Putney, so that an hour and a half was thus employed before they could be moved to the Aqueduct, where the start of the procession was to take place. This was at length accomplished, and the miniature fleet set out on its way to Barnes. The commodore's twelve-oar, the rowlocks



OPENING OF THE NEW ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHURCH AT NAPLES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET: UNDOCKING H.M.S. AGINCOURT AT BIRKENHEAD.—SEE PAGE 335.

of which were decorated with the flags of the various clubs, led the way, followed by the London Rowing Club eight, manned by the "Henley Crew," with the West London, Twickenham, North London, Excelsior, Nautilus, Corsair, Ariel, Thames, Phœnix, King's College and School, Ibis, Waverley, and Gur's, in the order of the numerical strength of the various clubs represented. At Hammersmith the commodore's boat ceased, and allowed the crews of the bridge, they again re-formed in line, and rowed to the White Hart, Barnes, where the crews disembarked. After some delay, they once more got afloat, and as they were pulling off into the stream the Cambridge eight were observed coming up, whereupon the procession formed in order and received the light blues with a most enthusiastic cheer, those whose craft permitted the performance saluting by tossing their oars. Altogether, the procession formed a very agreeable spectacle, which was beheld with great interest by thousands of spectators on the river banks.

THE NEW ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHURCH AT NAPLES.

It may be remembered that when Garibaldi exercised, as Dictator, the government and beneficence, he presented the English residents in that city with a piece of ground for the building of a Protestant church—the first instance, we believe, in which the establishment of a Church of England place of worship had been even tolerated by the Government of Southern Italy. This gift was afterwards, through the influence of Baron Ricasoli, confirmed by the Government of Victor Emmanuel. The site lies in the Strada San Pasquale, at the back of the Riviera di Chiaja, a quiet yet central spot. The British Government made a grant of £1500, under the authority of the Consular Act, towards the building fund; the subscriptions raised in Naples have amounted to about £2000, and £800 has been given by friends in England. The sum of £1500 is still required to defray the cost of the building. The committee are Dr. Robert Strange and Messrs. Donald Maclean, W. G. Stanford, Rev. Pelham Maitland, J. T. Mangay, and Alexander Scott. The architects, Messrs. Thomas Smith and Sons, of Hertford and Bloomsbury-square, were chosen by a meeting of subscribers in the spring of 1862. Mr. Smith being well known as the builder of several English Protestant churches on the Continent, and recently of one at Nice. The first stone was laid by the Duchess of St. Arpino, who is an English lady, about Christmas, 1862. The Rev. Pelham Maitland is the Chaplain of the church, which is now completed and opened for public worship. We have engraved a view of the interior. The fact of a Protestant church being erected with the direct assistance and encouragement of the Italian Government is of much importance, for it proves that those who guide the destinies of that country have arrived at a conviction that civil and religious liberty must go hand in hand. And though Englishmen are bound to express gratitude for the privileges allowed them, it is no less a duty to congratulate the Italians that they so well understand the principles on which the future greatness of Italy must be based.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

We suppose there is an educational use for a vast number of elementary and mediocre works in art, as in letters. There must be milk for babes as well as meat for men. But, while admitting thus much, everyone with a right conception of the capabilities of art is bound to protest against the display of specious pretentiousness in painters who, proposing to minister to the public taste, are themselves but half educated in art, and who try to cloak their mediocrity with obtrusive trickery, artificiality, and meretriciousness. Unhappily, a large proportion of the contributions to this exhibition, which this year reach the prodigious number of 1042, admit only of this hard construction of the aims and motives of those who send them. In this great refuge for feebleness and conventionality we still find in rank luxuriance those characteristics of "British" art (now we are glad to hope passing away elsewhere) which make one ashamed to take—as we were imprudent enough once to do—a foreigner of taste into the gallery. And it is not to be concealed that it is the members of this society themselves—with, of course, important exceptions—who have done much to bring this exhibition into disrepute with the press and the better class of connoisseurs. On this occasion, as for several years past, it is the non-members who have put most of the real leaven of freshness and vitality into the mass. The members this year hardly preserve their long-continued *statu quo*, and so many repeat themselves that there is no need for the art-reviewer to reanalyse characteristics familiar to all, and especially to those congenial admirers to whose taste, and at the sacrifice of their own advancement, these painters address themselves.

Even some of the best and most noticeable of the members give occasion for unwonted regret this year. Mr. George Cole returns to the rut he lately left behind him when he achieved some really noble sunset representations, the present variations of similar effects displaying an exaggerated use of certain seductively powerful yellows of recent introduction. And this artist's son, Mr. Vicat Cole, seems to have rested too early satisfied with the well-deserved successes won by his Surrey landscapes of a few years ago. Mr. Roberts, in reappearing with church-pew scenes and domestic incident, does not, whatever their merits, confirm the impression of unsuspected power left by his "Beaching the Life-boat" of last year. Mr. Woolmer's fancy and elegance—for he has these qualities in an eminent degree—though uniquely arbitrary in kind, is again erratically diverging from nature and reality further than is justified even by his grotto scene in the enchanted island of the "Tempest" (266). Mr. Cobbett has, it appears, been "seeking scenes and pastures new" in Brittany; yet, excepting an interior subject (275) and the caps of some of his figures, one would hardly suspect the fact, so closely do his landscape backgrounds and rustic draperies resemble the well-known studio properties. Mr. Hurlstone seems to prove in one picture that carelessness is the only explanation of the extreme slovenliness of others. The work to which we specially allude is the "Spanish Peasant Boy" (218), which has character, particularly in the laughing, elvish eyes; is better in drawing, and, though rank, also better in colour, than usual. Altogether, it recalls the old-masterish merits of the earlier of the long series of similar subjects from the same hand—merits, however, which always invited unfavourable comparisons with Murillo. Mr. Pyne's unusually large picture of the ruins of the Roman aqueducts, seen from the neighbourhood of the Lateran (205) affords glaring evidence, to those familiar with the sombre hues of the Campagna, of how far a painter may depart from *couleur locale* who commits himself to theorising on chromatic harmonies. A habit, also, of forcing the utmost effect from colour oppositions in every part of his canvas diminishes the truth of Mr. Syers's clever landscapes, and, besides, denies to them breadth—see, for instance, his "Llyn Helsie" (139). Other popular members prefer no new claim for special consideration. Mr. Baxter sends, besides a sweet little lady with a muff, called "Winter" (511), a good specimen of his large family of very pretty, and also very artificial, beauties, with little to distinguish one from the other beyond the difference in the colour of eyes and hair; while Mr. Hill is represented by some of his sturdier race of rustic lasses. A child carried by one of these buxom wenches (No. 198, "Innocence") struck us as one of the best pieces of painting this artist has exhibited. Mr. Boddington does not invite attention by pictures so large and comparatively important as usual, and other members of the Williams family of landscapists, including Messrs. Gilbert, Percy, and the Williamses proper, contribute works not beyond the average of acknowledged ability in their several manners. We must say, parenthetically, that there appears no diminution in the quantity of indoor, tradesman-like, and commonplace landscape—commonplace not redeemed by affectation of the classical in composition, nor fired by the glories of sunset, nor braced and inspired by the tonic air and majesty of the Alps. It is pleasant, on the other hand, to be able to note that J. J. Wilson, in his sea-pieces and landscapes, exhibits no falling off, and that two or three, at least, of the members have made some advance. Mr. Physick's animal subjects are capital; witness his Scotch terrier pup and magpie, entitled "More Free than Welcome" (360), and his English terrier and tortoise, called "The Intruder" (379). Messrs. Henzel and G. A. Holmes make progress, despite that they appear to limit their ambition to the Cobbett standard. Mr. Holmes has, among others, an agreeable little picture of a child listening to a blackbird (168). Mr. Gosling has turned his hand to water colours with considerable success. There is more of life in Mr. Levin's "German Peasant Girl going to Market" (114) than in some heads near it. Mr. E. C. Barnes, a new member, is a vigorous executant, but has something to learn in refinement.

It may, perhaps, be remarked that we have made hitherto no attempt in this notice to arrange, as is our custom, the multitfarious contents of these rooms in classes according to subject. It has occurred to us that little is gained by laborious and often necessarily arbitrary classifications of so extensive and heterogeneous a mass of paintings as this, where there are so few truly representative pictures to form an *ultima ratio* for comparisons. At the same time, it appeared desirable to speak of the members of this "chartered and incorporated" body of artists separately from those not elected. As, however, there are advantages in following the numerical order of the catalogue, we propose to adopt this course in reference to some of the more noteworthy works by artists not of this society.

The first picture, then, answering this characterisation is, "Of course, she said Yes" (45), by Miss Osborne, which is either the original or a replica of a picture by this artist already exhibited and reviewed. A little further on is a pair of studies, by the same, for pictures likewise exhibited. Mrs. Robbinson's "Olivia and Sophia" (66) of "The Vicar of Wakefield," though a little liney, is good in character and has pleasant colour. Mrs. Robbinson is, we believe, a pupil of Mr. Maclise. A fisher-wife seated on a seabeach, "Waiting," as the title tells us, "for the boats" (87), by Mr. C. S. Lidderdale, has much quiet, open-air truthfulness. Mr. Joseph Clark's "Fisherman's Home" (96) is right in expression, as everything by this painter is sure to be; but colour and execution are more lamentably *fade*, woolly, and misty than in any of those recent works in which he has so curiously retrograded. "Fishing-boats off the Yorkshire Coast" (103), by J. E. Meadows, seems to deserve a better place. In "Through the Twilight, near Dorking" (111), by F. Walton, the general effect is rich and well-remembered. "Welsh Peasant Children, Valley of the Lledr" (142), T. F. Marshall, pleasing, but blackish. A capital little Dutch-like picture of nigger minstrels "Creating a Sensation in the Village" (144), by G. Lara, is considerately placed next the floor—query, to make room for the insufferable parody of "historical painting" hard by? "A Study" (174), filled with bric-à-brac, by J. D. Wingfield, has good "quality" of low-toned colour. Mr. F. Weekes's broad sense of humour urges him into caricature in his "Touchstone, William, and Audrey" (177). A large view of "Ehrenbreitstein" (204) is the most estimable work by Mr. J. Webb we have seen: though not pretending to be a poetic rendering, like Turner's famous version, it is a honest, painter-like transcript. There is promise in Mr. A. Hunt's illustration (226) of "The Fortunes of Nigel." An oil landscape by G. Mawley (228) represents this artist to less advantage than his drawings in the New Water-Colour Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. We pause before the oft-painted subject, "Judith at the Tent of Holofernes" (240), by J. R. Powell, unquestionably one of the most considerable efforts of high aim in these rooms. Though the stern profile of this heroine of the apocryphal story has beauty enough for the character and that of a suitable Oriental kind, there is no sacrifice of dramatic expression to mere regularity of feature. She looks, as she stands half in the dim, cold moonlight and half in the yellow glow from the lamp within the sleeping tyrant's tent, what few Judiths *do* look—capable of committing the patriotic murder. Her action and the whole design of the figure must be credited to a disciplined and intelligent artist, as also the powerful colouring, knowingly transmuted in accordance with the extreme contrasts of light. "Baby's Pony" (262), by S. Anderson—a boy of twelve on all-fours giving a ride to his young brother—is successful in the essentials of expression, drawing, and modelling, but the gradations are a little wanting in aerial greys. "Old Country Church—Going to Afternoon Service" (271), by M. Anthony, has throughout a strangely impressive sentiment appropriate to the subject, with fine passages of manly painting. It is more careful and complete than some recent works. Above all, it has what many landscapes here lack—an intention that appeals to head and heart. "Getting Out the Sunday's Best" (272), by W. Weekes, shows another son of the sculptor and R.A. sharing the family relish for broad humour. "Street in London in the Seventeenth Century" (279), by A. H. Tourrier—a picture with many figures, including roystering courtiers offering mock salutes to a burly citizen and a fanatic preaching to a crowd—is but a grotesque forcible-feeble travestie, both of the period and (apparently) of the latest peculiarities of the Belgian Leys.

Passing into the smaller rooms, the first annotation we have made is apropos of a true effect of sunlight in the "Autumn Morning" (298), by T. J. Banks. "The Empty Fountain" (307), by A. B. Donaldson—children feeding flamingoes—seems to discover a painter pressing his fancy rather hard merely to get what passes for good colour with a sect—colour that resembles nothing but the sullied condition of some mannered late Venetian pictures, and which, arbitrarily dissociated as it is presented to us from nature and even intelligible expression of form, is an affectation that is not vulgar only because it is not yet common. Mr. Havell's delicately-handled "Labour of Love" (308) and "Love Not" (309), by Mr. Holyoake, deserve notice. The brilliant, telling, and real-looking "Port of Nantes" (317), by Mr. Parrott, claims warm commendation, though a little exaggerated in parts. There is much breadth and force of chiaroscuro in "Knitting," by Mr. F. Holl. A picture of a girl feeding pigeons, the head in shadow (378), by Mr. Pope, is excellent in tone. The passage from Rabelais which has furnished the subject of Mr. Daniel's picture (441), besides being a questionable reading of the text, is ill chosen. It is only of decorative, costume interest from a pictorial point of view, and against this militates the similarity of attire and the artist's uncheerful colour. With a word of praise for Mr. Garland's "Winner of the Cricket-match" (459), we come to the "Emilia e Stella" (467), by Mr. Eagles—two Roman beauties—the one stately and grave, the other arch and sly. In drawing and modelling, largeness of style, command of the material, and other indications of sound artistic education, these are the best lifesized heads in the exhibition. But the flesh textures are rather waxen, there is a want of feeling and impulse in the handling, with a hardness and finality which restrains the imagination. In the East Room, Mr. D. T. White's study of a French woman's head (588) is very lifelike; Mr. Nicholl's "Sunshine" (593) is pretty; and No. 602, by E. W. Russell, promising. Especially to be commended is Miss Westphal's study of an old woman of Schleswig, dressed in her quaint Sunday's best, looking with such animation out of the canvas as though she would gossip with you over her tea—which tea, unluckily, in her eagerness, she is spilling. No. 633, "Gentle Help," a highly-finished little picture, by C. Rossiter. "Wayside Charity" (675), by W. M. Hay, contains much dextrous painting of fresh English character, but is wanting in that concentration gained by subordination of parts. If the other figures were so well drawn, and appealed so forcibly to our sympathies as the old woman, the artist's success would have been great. "The Magic Sailor" (737), by W. Crosby, either goes too far or not far enough. Either one feels that the artist has expended a vast amount of careful and very respectable painting on too trivial a subject, or one desiderates more of the felicitous expression with which a Wilkie or Leslie redeems such simple themes.

We can afford space only for mentioning that there are (besides those by Mr. Gosling already mentioned) meritorious drawings in the water-colour room by, among other artists, the following:—Miss Macirone, J. W. Chapman, T. F. Wainewright, A. W. Ayling, G. Cole (the member), G. F. Glennie, G. Wolfe—two notable drawings of coast scenes; Miss J. A. Edwards, No. 815, a very sweet Puritan lady tending a bed of dahlias (a flower, by-the-way, naturalised here long since Puritan times); W. Bromley, jun., "Paper Boats" (816); A. Corbould, J. Dobbin, J. Hardy, Miss M. L. Oakley, F. J. Skill, and F. Weekes. Our compliments in parting to that naughty humorist, Miss Florence Claxton, who sends a triptychal drawing (751), which, though of the slightest, we must notice, it furnishes so curious a commentary on the words (of the Liturgy), "Battle, murder, and sudden death." What think you illustrates the first? Why, a most formidable amazon, with scarlet scarf over her heroic bosom, and great piercing eyes, than which a pair of 600-pounder Armstrongs would be more easily resisted; to illustrate the second, is a killing, gipsy-like siren in a riding-habit, throwing back at you out of the corner of her dark eye a Parthian glance of "murderous" treachery; and, lastly, we have an angelically fair creature, flaxen-haired and blue-eyed, with a great mourning jet necklace over her snowy dress, and looking with so innocent an appeal for pity that for any simple bachelor to witness must be—well, what short of "sudden death"?

There is to be an International Fine-Art Exhibition at Amsterdam, to open on the 4th of September next.

The seven Raphael cartoons at Hampton Court Palace are to be placed in the South Kensington Museum as part of the Loan Collection.

The following accessions have recently been made to the National Portrait Gallery:—Queen Elizabeth, well known by the engraving; Keats, by Hilton, R.A.; Professor Wilson, by Sir Watson Gordon; Southey, Coleridge, and John Law, of Mississippi-scheme notoriety.

Under the title, "How we spent the Summer; or a Voyage en Zigzag in Switzerland and Tyrol, with some members of the Alpine Club," Messrs. Longman have published a series of Sketches by "one of the party," bound up sketch-book fashion. The spirited pencil jottings by the way herein engraved, though too slight to be of much value as records of scenery and foreign character, yet present, together with the pleasantly-written memoranda accompanying them, an amusing and tolerably complete idea of what one has to expect in Alpine travel.

To the late Charles Winston the public owe a debt of gratitude for having greatly aided in the diffusion of a better and more general acquaintance with the true merits of stained and painted glass; and still more, perhaps, for those chemical inquiries into the nature of the old glass (in which he was assisted by his friend Mr. H. Clarke), to which is fairly attributable the present superiority of the English material itself over that made in Bavaria and elsewhere on the Continent. It is well known that Mr. Winston traced and made drawings of a very large number of the specimens of early coloured glass in this country. This collection is now exhibited, under the auspices of the Archæological Institute, in the rooms of the Arundel Society, Old Bond-street; and is well worth a visit from those who share the growing interest in the subject. Mr. Winston divided glass-painting into five periods, and of each of these numerous examples are exhibited:—1st, Early (English) style prior to 1280; 2nd, Decorated style, 1280-1380; 3rd, or Perpendicular, style, 1380-1530; the Cinque-Cento, combining with the last style—1500-50; and the Cinque Cento alone, of the same date. All the drawings are remarkable for their fidelity to the spirit of the originals, and also for the care and felicity with which the "texture" of the glass is represented. Mr. Winston advocated the mosaic system of glasswork, or mosaic with enamel as merely accessory. At the same time he believed "that a glass painting is, in its way, as capable of high artistic development as a fresco painting." The legitimate aim of the art, according to Mr. Winston, would, in fact, be exactly the same as that for which this Journal has always argued. On the one hand, the decorative and architectonic character of the old mosaics should be retained, and not sacrificed, as in the costly academic transparencies of the Munich school of glass-painting. While, on the other hand, to reproduce the infantine art found in the medallions, &c., which happened to be associated with the old mosaics, is to produce a sham; it is to violate all laws of natural progress—laws which must obtain here as well as in every other branch of art.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Artillery: Capts. E. Atlay, H. Le Geyt Bruce, E. B. Johnson, C.B., W. C. F. Gosling, and C. D. Waddell to be Lieutenant Colonels; Second Capts. W. T. Brown, C. M. Mercer, D. Thomson, W. Dowell, M. C. Sankey, H. R. Brownlow, J. S. Gibb, F. W. Stubbs, J. B. Swete, R. C. Henchy, A. J. Ogilvie, and P. St. George Græme to be Captains; Lieuts. F. E. Lewes, H. Smithett, A. Douie, R. T. Hare, C. E. Nairne, H. Munro, W. Gully, H. Chichester, D. S. Pemberton, W. R. Craster, W. H. Cane, W. Manderson, C. R. Buckle, M. L. Monckton, J. Ford, and W. W. Benson to be Second Captains; Cadets S. Smith, P. K. L. Beaver, G. R. Godson, N. Powlett, F. W. H. Medhurst, A. Bell, J. D. Tyzack, C. F. Errington, C. E. Brown, R. W. O'Grady, A. de Bec-Baruchson, W. B. St. George, W. P. Graves, H. H. Costobadie, and J. S. Biscoe to be Lieutenants.

Royal Engineers: Capt. H. Drummond to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capts. W. E. Warrand and G. A. Craster to be Captains; Lieuts. E. T. Thackeray and J. G. Forbes to be Second Captains; Cadets R. R. Pulford and J. J. Curling to be Lieutenants.

BREVET.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a brevet, dated India Office, March 22, specifying promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and of her Majesty's Indian military forces.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross:—Admiral Sir E. Harvey, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir F. Moresby, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir W. Rowan, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir H. D. Chads, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir J. Jackson, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Cheape, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Henry Viscount Melville, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders:—Gen. W. Wood, C.B.; Gen. T. Kenah, C.B.; Admiral Sir G. R. Sartorius, Knt.; Gen. A. Roberts, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. T. M. Douglas, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. W. Cator, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. P. Montgomerie, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. T. Reed, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. J. Scott, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. W. Wyllie, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Windham, C.B.; Vice-Admiral Thomas, Earl Lauderdale, C.B.; Vice-Admiral R. Smart; Vice-Admiral J. Kingcome; Vice-Admiral H. T. Austin, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. J. E. Dupuis, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. F. Graham, C.B.; Rear Admiral S. C. Dacres, C.B.; Major-Gen. Lord W. Paulet, C.B.; Major-Gen. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B.; Major-Gen. R. W. Honner, C.B.; Col. J. W. Gordon, C.B.; Col. E. H. Greathed, C.B.; Col. C. W. D. Stavely, C.B.; J. B. Gibson, Esq., M.D., C.B.; W. Linton, Esq., M.D., C.B.; W. J. T. Power, Esq., C.B.

ADMIRALTY.

J. Wallis to be Staff Commander, J. P. M'Ewen to be Master in her Majesty's Fleet. G. Ros to be Engineer, and J. Knight to be First-class Assistant Engineer.

Royal Marine Artillery: Col. and Second Commandant G. C. Langley to be Supernumerary Colonel-Commandant; First Lieut. H. B. Savage to be Captain.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Major-Gen. F. Graham to be Lieutenant-General; Col.-Commandant T. Lemon to be Major-General; Col. J. O. Travers to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Col. G. Lambrick to be Colonel and Second Commandant; Capt. J. A. Stewart to be Lieutenant-Colonel; First Lieut. G. F. Blake to be Captain; Second Lieut. C. Frampton to be First Lieutenant.

Retired non-commissioned officers are to be employed as clerks in the military departments in London. Their pay will commence at £100, exclusive of pension, and gradually increase to £150.

An Admiralty return shows that the cost of the alterations and repairs executed on the Royal Sovereign and Prince Consort since their return from their cruise last autumn has been £3854 for the former ship and £7107 for the latter. The estimate of the cost of altering the Royal Alfred from the ordinary broadside to her present arrangement, in the manner approved by the Admiralty in December, is £11,912.

THE MILITIA.

The following additional arrangements have been made for the training of the militia regiments of Great Britain during the current year. Each regiment assembles at its county head-quarters on the day specified in the following list. There will be twenty-seven days' training, with seven days' preliminary drill for recruits in each case:—

Bedford Light Infantry, May 1; Berks, May 1; Brecon Rifles, May 8; Bucks, May 4; Cambridge, May 1; Cardigan Rifles, April 27; Carmarthen Artillery, May 1; Carnarvon Rifles, May 1; Cornwall Miners and Rangers Rifles, May 1; Cumberland, May 1; Denbigh Rifles, May 8; 1st and 2nd Devon and Devon Artillery, May 1; Dorset, May 1; Essex Rifles, East and West, April 24; 1st and 2nd Gloucester, May 1; Hampshire, May 1; Hampshire Artillery, May 1; Isle of Wight Artillery, May 1; Hertford, May 1; Huntingdon Rifles, April 13; West Kent and Kent Artillery, May 1; London, May 1; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Middlesex, May 1; Monmouth Light Infantry, May 4; Montgomery Rifles, April 26; 1st Norfolk (West), April 26; 2nd Norfolk (East), April 12; Norfolk Artillery, May 8; Northampton, May 8; Pembroke Artillery, May 1; Radnor Rifles, April 10; Rutland, May 8; Shropshire, May 3; 2nd Somerset, May 1; Suffolk Artillery and West Suffolk, May 1; 1st Surrey, April 24; 2nd Surrey, May 8; 3rd Surrey, April 24; Sussex Light Infantry and Sussex Artillery, May 1; 1st Tower Hamlets, May 1; 2nd Warwick, May 1.

The Scotch regiments assemble as follow:—Aberdeen, June 5; Argyle Artillery, June 30; Edinburgh County, June 12; Edinburgh City Artillery, June 5; Forfar, July 3; Haddington Artillery, June 16; Inverness, June 2; 1st and 2nd Lanark, June 5; Perth Rifles, June 5; Renfrew (Prince of Wales's) June 5; Ross Rifles, April 17.

The days for the meeting of the other regiments in Great Britain and of the Irish regiments have not yet been officially settled.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual ball of the London Rifle Brigade will take place at Willis's Rooms, on the 11th of May, under distinguished patronage.

A rifle contest recently took place between the Admiralty company, Civil Service Rifles, and the St. James's company, Queen's (Westminster), for possession of the Inland Revenue challenge cup. The result was a victory for the Admiralty company, who scored 120, defeating their opponents by three points.

The annual ball of the Civil Service Rifles will take place, at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, the 27th inst.——The sixth competition for the challenge cup presented to the Post Office corps by F. R. Jackson, Esq., took place on Saturday. Private Crossley was the winner.

The annual ball of the London Irish Volunteers took place, on Wednesday week, at Willis's; and, although the unexpected and lamented death of Colonel Verner, the regimental major, deprived the réunion of the presence of the noble Colonel, the Marquis of Donegall, and some of the staff officers, the attendance was numerous and highly select.——A match between C and F companies took place on Wednesday week, at their new range, Plaistow Marshes, which was won by C company, after a severe contest.

The council of the Kent Volunteer Association has decided that the annual review of the several artillery brigades and rifle battalions shall take place at Chatham lines, on the 23rd of June next, when, by the permission of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the force will go through the several evolutions in conjunction with the regular troops, under the command of Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B. The annual prize-shooting of the several corps will take place at the Government practice-range, Milton-next-Gravesend, on the 20th and 21st of June.

The silver cup presented to the 1st Oxford (University) Rifle Corps by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowyer, the commanding officer of the regiment, was carried off last week by Sergeant Allen, of the Exeter College Company. There was a large number of competitors. Sergeant Allen and Colour-Sergeant Ward (Pembroke College) each scored thirty-nine marks, and, consequently, they had to shoot off the tie at the 600 yards' range. Ward missed and Allen made a centre, which terminated the contest in his favour. The Adjutant of the corps, Captain Foxcroft Jones, was close upon the winner, having scored thirty-eight marks.

On Saturday a rifle contest took place on the private range of No. 4 Company of the 3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteers, at Mottram, for a sweepstakes. Corporal Sale, after a tie with Corporal Winward, won the first prize, Winward taking the second. Corporal Allwright won the third; and Corporal Haigh, Private Gregory, and Private Ryan won the next three prizes.

On Saturday Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers, the authorities of the War Office, and those of the Brighton Railway and Corporation, completed their arrangements for the forthcoming Easter Monday Volunteer Review on Brighton Downs. It has been determined that the chief command of the review, and as inspecting officer, shall devolve upon Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., commandant at Chatham, who will be assisted by an efficient staff, including the new volunteer Inspector-General. The brigadiers on the occasion are to be distinguished by a crimson sash, and will be chosen from the following commanding officers, viz.:—The Duke of Wellington, Viscount Ranelagh, Lord Radstock, Lord Elcho, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Bigge, Viscount Bury, Earl Grosvenor, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Barttelot, Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Thorold, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Dunsmore, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Walker.

The regulations under which the Queen's prize will be shot for this year have been issued by the National Rifle Association. Two representatives from every enrolled company of volunteers will be allowed to compete on the payment of an entrance fee of £1 each man for non-subscribing corps. New long Enfields will be issued from the War Office for the competition; but the competitors will not be restricted to the use of these rifles, and may use any private maker's rifles, provided that they are stamped and certified as being of the Government pattern. The competition will take place with 1863 ammunition, and, in order that the representatives of regiments may have practice prior to the time of meeting, the Government magazines will supply a quantity not exceeding 200 rounds each competitor, at the cost price of 4s. 4½d. a hundred. The regulations for the St. George's vase competition are almost entirely different from those under which the vase has been shot for. There are now to be two stages—the first, 500 yards with five shots, deciding who is to be the winner of the vase, which will be held by the winner's commanding officer for a year, the winner himself receiving a gold and enamelled jewel of St. George and a purse of dragon sovereigns. The second stage will be five shots at 600 yards by the highest sixty in the first stage, for a dragon cup worth fifty guineas. These prizes are got up by the St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps, and the entrance fees from the competitors will be handed over to the National Rifle Association. One representative from each company of a consolidated battalion and one representative from each corps of an administrative battalion will be allowed to compete on pay payment of 10s. on bearing a certificate showing him to be an efficient volunteer and selected by his regiment.

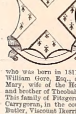
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR EDWARD N. MEREDYTH, BART.



Sir Edward Newenham Meredyth, ninth Baronet, of Greenhills, in the county of Kildare, was the second surviving son of Sir Barry Colles Meredyth, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Eastwood, Esq., of Castleton, in the county of Louth. He was born on the 1st of May, 1776, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise, without male issue, of his brother, Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, the eighth Baronet, on the 27th of July, 1850. He married, first, in 1819, Lucretia, daughter of Samuel Holmes, Esq., and great-grand-daughter of Admiral Holmes, and by her, who died in 1837, had a son, Edward Henry John, his successor, and a daughter, Elizabeth Louisa, wife of Major Frederick Percy Lea, late 57th Foot. Sir Edward Meredyth married, secondly, in 1838, Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Creed, Esq., of Uregare, in the county of Limerick, by whom (who survives him) he had no issue. Sir Edward died, on the 23rd ult., at his residence in Pembroke-road, Dublin, and is succeeded by his only son, now Sir Edward Henry Meredyth, the tenth Baronet, who was born May 29, 1828, and was a Captain in the 87th, and served with that gallant regiment in India and China. He married, Aug. 15, 1861, Agnes Margaret Naylor, youngest daughter of the Rev. Pierce William Drew, of Brook Lodge, in the county of Cork, Rector of Youghal, a scion of the Drews of Drewscourt, and the representative of a junior branch of that ancient and honourable house. This family of Meredyth is of very old Welsh origin, and descends immediately from the Right Rev. Richard Meredyth, D.D., Bishop of Leighlin, from 1589 to 1597, whose eldest son was the Right Hon. Sir Robert Meredyth, P.C., Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose eldest son, William Meredyth, was created a Baronet, Nov. 12, 1660. From this Sir William Meredyth the family honours came, through a goodly line of distinguished persons who bore the title, to the Baronet just deceased, who was the male heir and representative of the house. Of the junior branches, one is represented by Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart., of Carlandstown, in the county of Meath; and another, Meredyth, of Dollardstown, by the present Lord Athlumney. There is a fine tomb belonging to the Meredyths of Green-hills in the recently-restored St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Dr. Meredyth, the Bishop of Leighlin, already referred to, held the deanery of St. Patrick's, *in commendam*, to him and his heirs for ever.

SIR EDWARD FITZGERALD, BART.



Sir Edward Fitzgerald, third Baronet, of Newmarket-on-Fergus, in the county of Clare, was the eldest son of Sir William Fitzgerald, the second Baronet, by his wife, Emilia Cumming, youngest daughter of William Veale, Esq., of Trevayler, Cornwall, and niece of Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, Bart. He was born in 1806, and was educated at Winchester School. Having entered the diplomatic service, he was attached to the British Legation at Berlin, Feb. 15, 1830, and afterwards to the embassies at St. Petersburg and Vienna, till 1840, when he resigned. He succeeded his father, as second Baronet, May 30, 1847. He married, in December, 1856, Julia, widow of Wellington A. Rose, Esq., and daughter of Edward O'Grady, Esq., barrister-at-law, brother of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore, but leaves no issue. He died on the 13th ult., and is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, the fourth Baronet, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal infantry, who was born in 1811, and married, in 1831, Eliza Margaret, daughter of William Gore, Esq., and has issue. Sir Edward leaves a sister, Emilia Mary, wife of the Hon. James Butler, fourth son of James, thirteenth, and brother of Theobald Fitzwalter, fourteenth, and present, Lord Dunboyne. This family of Fitzgerald springs immediately from John Fitzgerald, Esq., of Carrygoran, in the county of Clare, and his wife, Helen, daughter of Pierce Butler, Viscount Ikerrin; their descendant, Lieutenant-General Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, was created a Baronet, Jan. 5, 1821, with remainder to his brother and his male issue, and was uncle of the Baronet just dead and the present Baronet.

ADMIRAL MEYNELL.

Admiral Henry Meynell, who died at Paris on the 24th ult., after a short illness, was next brother of Hugo Charles Meynell-Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsam, in the county of York, and of Hoar Cross, in the county of Stafford, and second son of the late Hugo Meynell, Esq., of Hoar Cross, by the Hon. Elizabeth Ingram, his wife, second daughter and coheiress—with her sisters, the Marchioness of Hertford, Lady William Gordon, the Hon. Mrs. Hervey Aston, and the Hon. Lady Ramsden—of Charles Ingram, last Viscount Irvine, a Scotch Peer of large estates in Yorkshire. Admiral Meynell entered the Royal Navy in June, 1803, and was actively employed during his first seven years in the Mediterranean and home stations, and afterwards sailed, as Lieutenant of the Theban, with a convoy for the East Indies and China. He was appointed acting Commander of the Arrogant, at Bombay, in 1813; and in August the same year promoted to be Commander of the Cornwallis. He subsequently became, in 1815, acting Captain of the Newcastle, bearing the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, at St. Helena. Soon after his return to England he was, in the spring of 1820, appointed a Gentleman Usher to George IV., which office he held until the King's death. He also held the same post for a short time in the household of William IV., and for some years, up to April, 1845, was one of the Grooms in Waiting to her present Majesty. The Admiral for more than twenty years—from 1826 to 1847—sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Lisburn. Meynell became a Captain in 1816, a Rear-Admiral in 1851, a Vice-Admiral in 1857, and an Admiral, Oct. 4, 1862. The Meynells, of Langley Meynell and Hoar Cross, are a family of great antiquity and high county standing, supposed to be descended from Hugh de Grente Mesnil, a potent Norman Baron. The present representative, the Admiral's elder brother, possesses, in addition to his paternal estates, the fine seat of Temple Newsam, in Yorkshire, derived from his mother's family, the Lords Irvine, of Scotland. Mr. Meynell-Ingram has been for many years a distinguished lover and patron of fox-hunting.

LADY AFFLECK.

Everina Frances, Dowager Lady Affleck, wife of the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, died at the Master's Lodge, at Trinity College, on the 1st inst., after an illness of some duration. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Francis Ellis, Esq., of the Royal-crescent, Bath, and was married, first, to Sir Gilbert Affleck, fifth Baronet, of Dalham Hall, Suffolk, who died, without issue, in November, 1854. Lady Affleck was married, secondly, on July 1, 1858, to the Rev. Dr. Whewell. Her Ladyship's demise is much and very generally lamented, and great sympathy has been shown by the members of the University to Dr. Whewell in his bereavement.

LADY GEORGIANA RYDER.

Lady Georgiana Augusta Ryder, who died, on the 30th ult., at Westbrooke, the family seat, in Hertfordshire, was the third daughter of Sir Henry Charles Somerset, K.G., sixth Duke of Beaufort, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Sophia, daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford. Lady Georgiana was born on Oct. 8, 1800, and was married, May 30, 1825, to the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, Captain in the Royal Navy, brother of Sir Dudley Ryder, P.C., K.G., second and present Earl of Harrowby, K.G., by whom she had thirteen children, of whom two sons and four daughters survive her. Her Ladyship's fourth son, Lieutenant Henry Stuart Ryder, Rifle Brigade, was killed at the taking of Sebastopol, in 1855. Lady Georgiana Ryder was aunt of Henry Charles Fitzroy, eighth and present Duke of Beaufort, and sister of Lady Calthorpe, the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Lady Louisa Finch, the Countess of Galloway, and Lady Mary Farquhar.

RICHARD COBDEN died of bronchitis, on Sunday, in Suffolk-street, aged sixty years. We intend to give in our next Number a Portrait and a memoir of the deceased statesman.

A mine of silver and lead has been discovered in Russia, in the province of the Don Cossacks. It is situated near the small river Nagolnaia, and within a short distance of the Grouchewskaia Railway.

The *Australasian* states that it is proposed to have an exhibition of colonial gems at Melbourne. Within the last three or four years, in various parts of Victoria, diamonds and precious stones of various kinds have been found, some of them very pure and of considerable value.

A letter from a midshipman on board her Majesty's ship Galatea, bearing date Feb. 20, Bermuda, distinctly disproves the truth of the reported "loss of the frigate, on Feb. 12, off Cape Henry." She left Fort Monroe on Feb. 16, and reached Bermuda on Feb. 19.

The Schools' Inquiry Commissioners have appointed assistant commissioners to investigate in selected portions of England and Wales the state of the education given in the schools comprised within the scope of this commission. The districts assigned to the assistant commissioners are as follow:—London (within the limits of the postal district) to Mr. D. R. Fearon; Surrey (outside of London postal district) and Sussex to Mr. H. A. Giffard; Devon and Somerset, with Bristol and suburbs, to Mr. C. H. Stanton; Stafford and Warwick to Mr. T. H. Green; Norfolk and Northumberland, with Gateshead and suburbs of Newcastle to Mr. J. L. Hammond; Yorkshire, East Riding of (with city and county of York), to Mr. J. G. Fitch; Lancashire to Mr. Js. Bryce; Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, and Glamorgan to Mr. H. M. Bompas. Mr. Matthew Arnold has been appointed to inquire into the system of education in parts of the continent of Europe; and the Rev. James Fraser has been appointed, both by the Schools' Inquiry Commission and the Commission for Inquiring into the Schools in Scotland, to carry on an investigation, for the purposes of both commissions, in Canada and the United States.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. H. C., MAJOR.—They are now under examination, and shall be reported on very shortly.
A. I. H.—He can castle.
S. T. E.—No; it admits of half a dozen solutions, and is altogether wanting in strategy.
E. D.—The rule is peremptory; when a Pawn reaches his 8th square, he ceases to be a common soldier, and assumes the rank and powers of an officer.
H. H., Stockton-on-Tees.—It shall be duly examined.
I. E. W., Record Office, Toots; E. A., Nice; I. C., I. L., W. H. G., R. S., and Others.—See the notice in our last Number but one to "I. I. C.," "Farmwood," &c.
I. PHENIX.—They are under consideration.
I. B.—Of Messrs. Jaques, ivory turners, Hatton-garden, London.
MATER DE ZAMORA.—The solutions are correct.
T. C. N.—Ingenious, and apparently correct; but you will do well to keep it by you for a few weeks, and thoroughly test its accuracy. Problem composers should never send a problem for publication which they have not subjected to repeated examination.
F. W., Philadelphia.—Safely received.
TUBBS.—The notice, "all others are wrong," refers, of course, only to the "all others" which we have examined. As a rule, nine tenths of the chess communications are received after the week's article is at press—a fact it would be well correspondents bore in mind.
W. M.—*First attempts* at problem-composing must be failures, and the authors should keep them to themselves. To compose really fine chess problems there are required special aptitude, years of practice, and assiduous study of the best masters in the art.
I. M., of Sherburn.—We fully agree with you: but while composers look so much more to the quantity than the quality of their productions it is in vain to hope for the accuracy which was once the rule in problem-making.
M. P.—True; the ridiculous innovation now known as the *dummy Pawn* has not even the merit of novelty. So far back as Sarrott's time it was discussed; for Sarrott, in his treatise on the game, asks, "Will any person, who knows something of the game, venture to say that the Pawn, when it has once reached the adversary's royal line, must remain there a *nondescript?*" It was talked of in France twenty years ago, and was thus denounced by the then chief chess authority in that country, M. St. Amand:—"The moment a Pawn reaches the eighth square, whether by taking or otherwise, it becomes a piece, at the choice of the player. The law is precise, and bears but one construction. Otherwise, with what possible functions could a Pawn thus situated be invested? Being without any action on the game, it *would become a nonentity, a perfect nondescript.*"
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1100 (*continued*) by F. G. M., Milo, S. D. B., Theo, Ellis, Fido, Wolfgang, E. A. R., Siren, M. E. B., Punch, Conrad, Tekeli, B. B., Crokernensis, V. K., Dorothy, H. W. B., The Hague; T. Q., of Hampstead; Peterkin, Cantab, Rifleman, Teddy, Clericus, Felix, Vinny, Ludovic, P. M. E., George S., Minny, 1865, Omicron, G. B. R., Try-again, Adelphi, Harry, H. S. H., Quito, B. C. L., Volpone, Bookworm, T. C. D., I. M. K., Winifred, A German, F. W., I. N., Old Jib-boom, Trevor, Sandy, Tubbs, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1101.

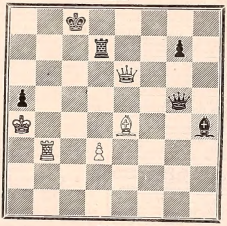
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 6th, or (*a*)	3. Kt or Queen mates.	
2. Q to Q B 7th	Any move.		

(*a*) 1.	Q to K Kt sq	3. Q mates.
2. Kt to Q Kt (ch)	K to Q 7th	

PROBLEM NO. 1102.

By Mr. ROLL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

For the following smart little Skirmish, played between Mr. ANDERSSEN and the Rev. G. A. M'DONNELL, we are indebted to the new chess periodical, the *Chess World*.—(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Herr A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt
7. B to Q B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th
8. B takes Q P (ch)	K to K sq

(This is the best retreat for the King. If he play instead 8. K to Kt 2nd, White may reply with 9. B takes Q Kt P, drawing the game by perpetual check if the Bishop be captured.)

9. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd
10. B. to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd
11. Castles	

(We believe this to be the best move at White's command. Having sacrificed a piece, he must maintain the attack at all hazards.)

11.	P to B 6th
12. P takes P	

(This and the preceding move of Black are omitted by the editors of the *Chess World*, and the game in consequence is unintelligible.)

12.	P to Kt 6th
13. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
14. P to K B 5th	P to K R 4th
15. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th
16. P to K B 6th	

WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Herr A.)

(The advance of these formidable Pawns has been admirably managed by Mr. M'Donnell. In order to avert their further progress, Black must now submit to the loss of a piece.)

16.	Kt to B 7th
17. Q to Q 2nd	B to K R 6th
18. R to K sq	Kt to Q R 3rd
19. P takes B	Q takes K P
20. Q to K Kt 5th	Q takes Q
21. B takes Q	B to K Kt 5th
22. B to K B 6th	B to K B 6th

(Cleverly played; threatening to mate in two moves if the Rook be captured.)

23. B to K 6th	Kt to Q B 2nd
24. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes B
25. Kt takes B	Kt to K B 5th

(On examination, it does not appear that Black would have gained much had he played the more natural-looking move of 24. R to K Kt sq. The game would probably then have been continued as follows:—

25.	R to K Kt sq
26. B to K Kt 5th (best)	Kt to B 6th (ch)
27. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes B
28. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
29. P takes Kt	R takes P
30. R to K 4th	K to K 2nd
31. R to K B sq	R to K R sq
32. Q R to K B 4th	

And the game would probably be drawn.)

26. B takes R	K Kt to R 6th (ch)
27. K to R sq	Kt to B 7th (ch)

and draws by perpetual check.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Two lively specimens of the new phase in the Evans's Gambit, played between Messrs. MORTIMER and ROSENTHAL.

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
10. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q 2nd
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th
12. B takes K B P (ch)	K to B sq
13. Q to Q B 2nd	K takes B
14. P to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd

(This move, which at first was thought likely to prove a serviceable defence against the new line of attack introduced by Mr. Mortimer, appears upon trial to be hardly satisfactory.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
15. P to K 6th (ch)	

(Better, apparently, than taking the Kt.)

15.	Q B takes P
16. Kt to K Kt 5 (ch)	K to K 2nd
17. R to K sq	K to Q 2nd
18. Kt takes B	Q to K Kt sq
19. Q to K B 5th	R to K sq
20. Kt takes K Kt P (dis. ch.)	K to Q sq
21. Q takes Kt (ch)—	

and wins.

The moves in the second game are precisely the same on both sides as in the previous one, up to move 14:—

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
14. P to K 5th	P to K R 3rd
15. P to Q 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
16. P to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
17. P takes B	Q takes P
18. Kt to K R 4th	Q to K Kt 5th
19. Kt to K Kt 6th	R to K R 2nd
20. P to K R 3rd	Q to K R 4th
21. R to K sq	Kt to Q B 5th
22. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to R sq
23. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt
24. Q takes K Kt	Kt to K 4th
25. B to Q Kt 2nd	R to K sq
26. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq

(It is clear that he could not capture the Kt without loss.)

27. B takes Kt	P takes B
28. P to K R 4th	K to B 2nd
29. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
30. P to Q 6th	R to K B sq
31. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to R sq
32. Kt to B 7th (ch)	

and Black resigns.

On Monday the rebuilding of the Surrey Theatre, in the Blackfriars'-road, upon an extended scale, was commenced.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Mr. Charles T. Newton, the keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, commenced on Thursday, March 30, a course of three lectures on the recent acquisitions to the museum from Rhodes and the Farnese Palace. While at Rhodes, in 1853, he discovered numerous remains indicating the site of the necropolis of the ancient Camirus; but, being then devoted to his investigations at Cnidus, he was prevented from pursuing his researches. In 1859 he incited MM. Salzmann and Billotti to commence the explorations which have produced such successful results, under the patronage of the authorities of the museum. Large diagrams of many of the valuable antiquities thus happily acquired for our national collection were suspended on the wall of the theatre, by means of which Mr. Newton was enabled to point out their distinguishing characteristics, in three classes—viz., Egyptian and imitations of Egyptian; Archaic Greek; and Asiatic, or Phœnician; including tazzas, bronzes, sarcophagi, vases, ornaments of gold, &c., sculptures, glass, terra-cottas, &c.; their date ranging probably from 600 to 200 B.C. He then referred to the traditions regarding the early settlers on the island of Rhodes; the three cities mentioned by Homer, Ialysus, Lindus, and Camirus, afterwards eclipsed by the city of Rhodes; the intimate connection of Lindus with Egypt; the large commerce of the Phœnicians in the Mediterranean, and the great distribution of their art as especially proved by recent discoveries in Nimroud, Etruria, Sardinia, Cyprus, and Rhodes. Mr. Newton concluded with some descriptive details of the tombs discovered at Camirus, and the points in which they resemble those of ancient burial discovered in Lower Egypt and Syria, as affording indications of early Phœnician settlements.

Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., in the Friday evening discourse on March 31, gave a resumé of his recent aerial researches. He reminded his audience that eighty years had elapsed since the first balloon ascent, and that till the last few years little had been done in the way of making use of balloons for scientific investigation. He then briefly described an ascent, from the filling the balloon with gas to the descent, including the peculiar sensations experienced by the aeronaut—the total absence of any sense of motion, the earth appearing to recede from his feet—the gorgeous beauty of the clouds illumined by sunshine, the intense stillness, &c. He stated that a sense of duty had led him to comply with the wishes of a committee of the British Association, and undertake the examination of various questions in meteorology and general physics at various distances above the earth, in a balloon at different seasons of the year. In numerous large diagrams, he gave the results of above twenty ascents, some very recent, which will, doubtless, shortly be given to the scientific world. He warmly eulogised the excellent scientific apparatus with which he had been provided, especially the Herschel-Browning spectroscope, whereby he had been able to distinguish numerous additional Fraunhofer's lines in the solar spectrum. In some amusing anecdotes, he exposed the ludicrous exaggerations of some amateur aeronauts, and stated that even experienced observers like himself had need to be on their guard. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that, although much scientific information had been acquired by means of his aerial expeditions (such as the breaking down of the law which asserts that the temperature of the air rises as we ascend at the rate of 1 deg. Fahr. for every 300 ft., whereas, in some cases, he found the temperature rise—the remarkable decrease in humidity, till at the height of five miles there was scarcely any moisture at all). He hopes for still more valuable results from scientific balloon ascents in other countries where the climate is more favourable than our own for such observations. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., vice-president, was in the chair.

Professor Marshall, in his eleventh lecture on the nervous system, delivered on Saturday last, resumed the consideration of the psychical functions of animals, as divided into two groups—the non-cerebral or invertebrate class, and the vertebrate, possessing a brain of varying size and complex structure. Among the latter man is pre-eminent, as being alone endowed with pure reason and the moral sense. The psychical functions which he possesses in common with animals are the formation of simple ideas or cognitions, derived from sensations, and complex ideas, from which result corresponding emotions—love, gratitude, obedience, fear, &c., of which interesting examples were given. Man alone forms abstract ideas of such subjects as the first cause, the infinite, a future state, which awaken in his mind the emotions of faith, hope, &c. Animals are seen to possess judgment, discrimination, and choice, and a certain degree of imagnination, as manifested in dreaming; the faculties of attention, retention, and memory; and a power of communicating knowledge to each other by gestures and cries, corresponding to language in man. The professor, in conclusion, pointed out, by the aid of diagrams, the gradation of endowment in proportion to the increase in the size and complexity of the brain of animals, all tending to prove that the brain is the organ through which the mind acts. He stated that the weight of the brain in man was about the 36th of that of his whole body, that of idiots being between the 60th and the 140th. The average weight in proportion to the rest of the body in the mammalia is the 186th; in birds, the 212th; in reptiles, the 1321st; and in fish, only the 5688th.

Mr. Charles T. Newton's second lecture on the recent acquisitions to the British Museum, delivered on Tuesday last, the 4th inst., was devoted to the consideration of the antiquities of the finest period of Greek art, obtained from the site of the ancient Camirus. These consist principally of painted vases, which were represented by large diagrams, especial attention being bestowed on a cup with a representation of Aphrodite (Venus), as an example of the time of Phidias; and on a vase representing an incident in the myth of Peleus and Thetis, as an example of a later school. The latter was dwelt upon as an early specimen of polychrome ceramography, combining the excellencies of the earlier and later styles; the composition being nobly conceived and the drawing of the figures bold and masterly, and the features being given with exquisite delicacy. The white colour is reserved for the two figures round which the whole interest of the subject centres, Thetis and Eros (Love). Mr. Newton places the date of this vase between 350 and 320 B.C.; and he sees no reason to doubt its being of Rhodian fabric, and thinks that probably the native artist who drew the composition may have studied in the school of the celebrated painter, Protogenes, who flourished at Rhodes, and who was honoured by Apelles. Mr. Newton contrasted the mode in which the same was treated in a very early Greek vase, and also in the celebrated Portland vase, formed about the time of Augustus. He dilated upon the distinguishing characteristics of various periods in the history of Greek art, as manifested in the discoveries at Camirus, and concluded by referring to their importance in relation to the history of Rhodes.

No lectures will be delivered during Passion and Easter weeks.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of Admiral the Most Noble Algernon Percy, Duke and Earl of Northumberland, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., passed the seal of her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 29th ult., and was granted to the Right Hon. Hugh Lupus, Earl Grosvenor, M.P., and the Right Hon. John Thomas Freeman Mitford, Baron Redesdale, the executors. The personal property was sworn under £500,000. The will bears date Feb. 11, 1848, being the year after he succeeded to the title, on the death of his brother, the third Duke. The attesting witnesses are Alfred Bell and Henry Lloyd, solicitors, Lincoln's-inn-fields. His Grace died at Alnwick Castle, on the 12th of February last, at the age of seventy-three. He married, in 1842, Lady Eleanor Grosvenor (born 1820), eldest daughter of the second and present Marquis of Westminster, but has no issue. To her Grace he leaves a life interest in the estates at York and Durham over which he had power of disposition; he also confirms two marriage settlements in her favour, adding thereto a sum making up £5000 per annum, and leaving her Grace a legacy of £8000 and the plate having the baronial coronet and crest of "Prudhoe" (his former title), two carriages, and four carriage-horses; also the paintings, pictures, books, articles of virtù, furniture, wines, &c., and the deer at Stanwick Hall. The residue of his property he leaves to the possessor of the estate of Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

The will of the Hon. George Scotland, C.B., of St. Mary Abbotts-terrace, Kensington, formerly Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Trinidad, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, was proved in the London Court under £40,000 personalty in England by two of the executors and trustees—viz., William Humphrys Scotland and Henry Scotland, Esqs., sons of the testator; power being reserved to the Rev. John Scotland, also a son, and trustee and executor. His relative, Dr. Thomas Anderson, M.D., of Trinidad, is appointed executor of his property in the islands of Antigua and Trinidad, to whom he leaves a legacy of £200; to Nathaniel Humphrys, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly in the Island of Antigua, £1000; and legacies to other persons in Antigua and Trinidad, and to two of his nieces in the United States. To Mr. Dixon, principal clerk in the banking-house of Sir Charles Price and Co., he leaves £25; £10 to one other clerk of that house he may select; to the servant who has been longest with him £20, and £10 each to two other servants. He appoints his three sons, John, William, and Henry, residuary legatees.

The will of Miss Anne Dealtry, formerly of Bedford-square, but late of Bryanstone-square, was proved in the London Court, on the 20th ult., by her sister, Miss Frances Dealtry, the sole executrix, to whom she has bequeathed the whole of her property absolutely. The personalty was sworn under £60,000.

The will of the late Captain Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalzell, Bart., of Greenwich Hospital, and of Binns, in Linlithgowshire, N.B., has been proved by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Du Plat, of the Royal Artillery, and John Ward Nicholls, Esq., Royal Navy, two of the executors. The personalty was sworn under £18,000. The real estate of Binns descends, with the baronetcy, to the only surviving son, Robert Alexander Dalzell. Lady Dalzell and the daughters being respectively provided for under their several marriage settlements, the personalty, after payment of certain bequests to the son and daughters and legacies to the two executors, falls to Lady Dalzell, as residuary legatee. Sir William died on the 16th of February, 1865.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Belgium has awarded the gold medal, proposed to be given to the author of the best work on the constitution of steel, to Captain Caron.

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PALE SHERRY at 36s. per Dozen, fit for a gentleman's table. Bottles and Cases included. Terms Cash. Post Orders payable Piccadilly.
Samples sent free of charge.
CHARLES WARD and SON
(Established upwards of a century), 1, Chapel-street West, Mayfair, W., London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY V. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d., at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The MARCH BREWINGS of the above ALE are now being supplied, in the finest condition, in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING, in Sticks and Drops, &c.
The increasing popularity of J. S. Fry and Sons' Chocolate is the best proof of its superiority over other kinds of sweetmeats.
FEW ARTICLES OF CONFECTIONERY
embrace so many advantages. It is very delicious and sustaining, and is thus peculiarly adapted for persons who require light refreshment in
A PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists,

FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS, AN EXCEEDINGLY DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT, rapidly increasing in public favour.

Made by J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, IN PACKETS SECURED IN TINFOIL.
The purity, delicacy of flavour, and nutritious properties of this Cocoa, as well as the great facility with which it is made, have rendered it a standard article of
GENERAL CONSUMPTION.
It is equally adapted for invalids and others, and is highly approved and strongly
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.
The best aliment for Breakfast.

Yellow wrapper	2s. 0d.	per lb.
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Pink ditto	3s. 0d.	,,
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Flavoured with Vanille.		
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Sold, in ¼ lb. packets, by all respectable Houses.
Wholesale, 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

FISON'S PEARL SEMOULE is Delicious, Wholesome, Economical, and Extremely Nutritious.
For the Dinner Table it gives a variety of choice dishes.
For Invalids it is very delicate, light, and digestible.
For Children, prepared with milk, it is a perfect diet.
For Infants it is much prized; they will often thrive upon it when everything else fails.
Sold in Packets by Grocers, Chemists, &c. London Wholesale Agents: HICKS BROS., Maiden-lane, E.C. Works, Ipswich.

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PREPARED CORN for Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c., Manufactured and Perfected by T. KINGSFORD and SON, of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
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KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD. First Manufactured A.D. 1742, or more than ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS.
This well-known brand of Mustard has been sold by the trade of Great Britain for more than a century, and is held in high estimation for its purity and pungency of flavour. The qualities that are recommended for family use are the Double Superfine and the Genuine, both of which can be obtained from most Family Grocers, in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb. each.
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PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.

COLMANS' PRIZE-MEDAL MUSTARD bears their trade mark, the Bull's Head, on each package.
It is the only Mustard which obtained a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, 1862.
For domestic purposes nothing finer can be produced. Their "genuine" and "double superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.
Retailed in every town throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. Colman, 26, Cannon-street, London.

COLMAN'S STARCH obtained Prize Medals, International Exhibitions, 1851, 1862.
Report—"Superior Quality, with large Production."

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PATENT CORN FLOUR. "JOHN BROWN" "JOHN POLSON" is signed by the Makers on each Packet.

"IT IS THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED or seen in use," writes Mr. Bladon, Refreshment-rooms, House of Lords, where FLOWER'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE-POWDER has been in use the last seven years. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by Chemists and Ironmongers; Wholesale, by Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho-square, W.

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THE CONGRESS OF FLOWERS. PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME, made only at the Laboratory, 2, New Bond-street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, an excellent remedy for Gout and Stomachic Disorders of every kind, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

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NICHOLSONS',
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A large variety of useful Dresses cut by the yard.
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Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips,
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

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Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Parasols, Ties, &c.
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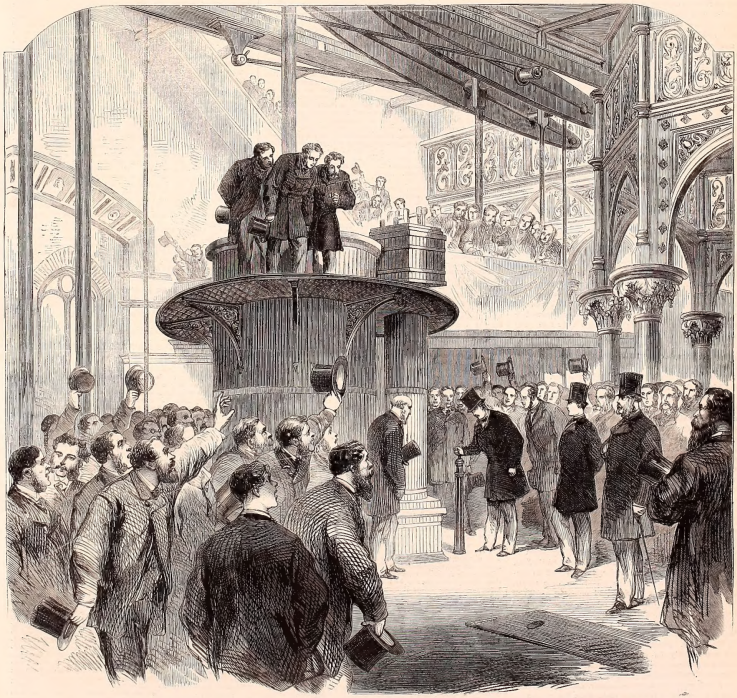
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1310.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE FIRST STAGE OF THE SESSION.

THERE are usually three stages in a Parliamentary Session—from the opening to the Easter holidays, from Easter till Whitsuntide, from Whitsuntide to the grouse-shooting season. The first interval is commonly the least important of the three, particularly when party spirit is somewhat somnolent. The second, properly speaking, belongs to the Budget and to the financial measures consequent upon it. The third is appropriated to heavy legislative work, and, though most useful, is least attractive. The last legal Session of a Parliament is not very often reached—when it is, dulness is expected to be in the ascendant. That expectation, however has only been partially fulfilled this year. It is true, there have been no "field nights" worth speaking of—no pitched battles "in the open" between Government and the Opposition—no very exciting skirmishes preliminary to grander struggles; but the number of interesting and instructive debates has been greater than usual during this first stage of the Session, and, if it must be confessed that



OPENING THE METROPOLITAN MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS AT CROSSNESS: THE PRINCE OF WALES STARTING THE ENGINES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

they are not likely to bear immediate fruit, they still serve to assure us that there is no reason for despairing of the political future.

The truth is that public opinion just now is singularly inert. Men's thoughts are preoccupied with matters that touch them more closely than politics. For some years past foreign affairs have chiefly engaged their sympathies—Italy, Poland, Denmark, America—and party conflicts have ranged themselves round the interests or principles supposed to be involved in the questions arising out of them. We are all too glad to have seen one after another of the crises occasioned by each of these controversies pass away without dragging us into war not to be grateful for a period of rest. We are in no mood to renew, at all events for the present, our excitement over political affairs at home. Peace on the Continent, and the probability of its continuance, coupled with a gradual relaxation of commercial restrictions by several of the European States, open to us enticing vistas of profitable enterprise. The nation is busy and successful in acquiring wealth. All existing indications favour the pursuit. It absorbs our energies. It engrosses our care. We are content to let other things stand over for awhile. We rather prefer than regret a Parliamentary Session which makes but little demand upon our solicitude. Such is the state of the public mind for the time being. How long it may remain such it is not for us to predict. Whilst it lasts, we have no right to look for stirring incidents of Parliamentary strife. It seems probable, indeed, that the reign of political indifference may extend to the very threshold of the general election—possibly, it may pass beyond it. So that, all things considered, we have reason to be surprised that the first stage of the Session has not been far duller than it has proved to be in fact.

Of the Army and Navy Estimates we are not disposed to say much. They are high as compared with what used to be accepted as the normal standard, but they exhibit for the third time a reduction which will assist the Chancellor of the Exchequer towards offering to the people a splendid budget of remissions. The discussion of the items of each has been quite as lively as can be expected, has showed quite as much vigilance, and has turned up here and there questions of very high moment. In connection with the Army Estimates, the debate on the Canadian defences was extremely able, and, quite irrespectively of the division, will do much to educate the public mind on a subject of pre-eminent national importance, but hitherto not very maturely considered. So also, in the discussion of the Navy Estimates, the relative naval strength of England was surveyed with a keen and critical eye, and the question as to the best ships and guns for attack or defence was gone into with unusual earnestness and acumen, leaving us, as the result of the searching debates, under the consolatory conviction that, if we have not yet reached perfection, we are at all events quite able to hold our own, and are not insensible to the importance of adapting our fleet to the work which will be expected from it in case of war. We do not know that the consideration of the estimates for these twin branches of the public service has been more efficiently proceeded with in any preceding Session of the present Parliament. Of course, the debates have in no case altered the votes; but every good discussion in Committee of Supply tells sensibly upon the next year's Estimates, and beneficially affects, meanwhile, the administrative departments principally concerned.

Government measures announced in the Royal Speech seldom succeed in getting through all their stages prior to the Easter holidays; but by Good Friday one is usually able to form a tolerably accurate judgment of what will become of them. Before that time they have almost always passed or succumbed to that ordeal which determines their fate. The bill for the concentration of all our superior law-courts upon one site, that of Sir George Grey for a nearer approach to uniformity in prison administration, and the two bills of the president of the Poor-Law Board for the more successful management of pauperism, will probably become law. Of the Public Schools' Bill, introduced by Lord Clarendon into the House of Lords, we cannot speak with equal confidence. Present appearances indicate that there is a struggle before it which it has not sufficient vitality to surmount, and that it will either be defeated or withdrawn before the Whitsuntide recess.

But the first stage of a Session commonly derives its chief interest from the debates raised on motions introduced by members on both sides of the house unconnected with the Government. Down to the Easter holidays the opportunities presented for these independent discussions are ample, and seldom fail of being turned to account. Indeed, it is often urged against the House of Commons as a matter of complaint that it wastes the first half of every Session in barren talk, and, when summer arrives, finds itself obliged to do penance by working double tides. The facts are undeniable, but the censure implied in the statement of them is but very partially deserved. For, in the first place, legislation is not the only, not perhaps the highest, function of Parliament. As the grand council of the empire, it does well to discuss all questions which affect the condition of the people, to bring forward matters which would otherwise perish of neglect, to throw light upon what is obscure, to ascertain the tendencies of the age, to inform, and educate, and occasionally stimulate the public mind. This is not so much the business of the Executive Government as of the representative branch of the Legislature. Moreover, the earlier portion of a Session cannot conveniently be engrossed by actual law-making. Government measures can only proceed at the pace allowed by the forms and traditional etiquette of the House; and, unless they are of an extremely urgent character, can only be pushed through the stage which takes the sense of the House upon the principles which they respectively embody after the lapse of some considerable time from the opening of Parliament. It may be partly of choice, but it is mainly of necessity, that the first two months of the Session are so largely devoted to discussions from which no immediate legislative results are anticipated.

This year the debates on motions submitted by private members have been unusually good. The condition of Ireland, for instance, has, in one or other of its phases, been under consideration no less than four times—in the discussion raised by Sir Hugh Cairns, on the report of the Belfast Commission; in that which followed Mr. Hennessy's motion respecting the depopulation of the sister isle; in that which gave Mr. Maguire a Select Committee on the question of landlords and tenants; and in that on Mr. Dillwyn's motion concerning the Irish Church. All these, except, perhaps, the first, were grave and statesman-like in tone, and useful in tendency. Then there has been an equally instructive debate on the affairs of New Zealand. The policy of maintaining our West African squadron has once more been ably discussed. The malt tax has demanded and received special notice, and our educational establishments have been temperately though somewhat searchingly brought under review. On the whole, the early talk of the House of Commons in this last year of its Parliamentary life has been interesting far above the average; not brilliant, it is true—in very exceptional instances mischievous—but, for the most part, such as well became the character of the House for intelligence, moderation, and wisdom.

We are not disposed to underrate the Session thus far. It has been less languid than it first promised to be. The business actually done has been of a modest and unostentatious kind, and mostly such as will command approbation. But it can hardly be said with justice that time has been wasted. A brief season of recreation has been fairly earned, and we unfeignedly hope it will be thoroughly enjoyed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE WORKS.

The opening of the Southern Outfall Works of the Metropolitan Main Drainage took place, as we have reported, on Tuesday week, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge; Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London and Oxford, the Duke of Sutherland, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and a large company of noblemen and gentlemen, including many members of the House of Commons. In our Impression of last week we gave a View of the exterior of the buildings and the covered Reservoir at Crossness; a View of the interior of the Reservoir; and a ground-plan showing its communications with the outfall sewer, which drains the whole of the southern part of the metropolitan district, from Putney down to Woolwich and from Norwood to the banks of the Thames. We now publish a View of the interior of the Engine-house, and some Illustrations of the proceedings upon the occasion of the opening. The Prince of Wales and other distinguished visitors had come down the river by the Oread steamer, from the Speaker's Stairs at Westminster Palace, and arrived at Woolwich about noon, when the Fisgard, the guard-ship, fired a Royal salute. They first landed, however, on the opposite side of the river, at Barking Creek, to inspect the Northern Outfall Drainage Works, under the guidance of Mr. Thwaites, chairman of the Metropolitan Board, and Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer. A guard of honour was formed by the 3rd Essex Volunteer Artillery to receive the Princes and their party at this place. Mr. Bazalgette gave them a brief explanation of the works at Barking, after which they recrossed the Thames and landed at the Southern Outfall Works at Crossness, which place is situated in the Plumstead Marshes, below the town of Woolwich. As soon as the Prince of Wales set foot on the pier, which was spread with crimson cloth, a Royal standard was hoisted, while other flags were hung out upon the buildings and along the river wall. Shrubs and flowers in pots, which were set upon the terrace, gave a very gay appearance to the whole scene, which was further enlivened by the band of the Royal Marines. In front of the engine-house was erected a section of the outfall sewer, by means of which a perfect idea of the magnitude of the culvert could be obtained. The visitors were first taken through the engine and boiler house, and then into the culvert which receives the sewage after it leaves the pumps. This was lighted up by rows of lamps, and presented—for a sewer—a cheerful appearance. There was nothing about it to remind one of the purpose for which it had been built. It was simply a long, lofty, wide tunnel of excellent brickwork. The next step in the tour of inspection brought the visitors to the Reservoir. This immense range of vaults, which we have already described, was illuminated for the occasion by myriads of coloured lamps, which shed such a bright light around that the architectural features of the works and the nicety with which the brickwork had been executed could be distinctly seen. The inspection of the subterranean parts was followed by a visit to one of the great sheds, in which a large number of working drawings and plans of various kinds were displayed on the walls. This shed, ordinarily used as a workshop, was now converted into a lecture hall. The Prince of Wales and some others were here installed in a gallery draped in crimson cloth, and Mr. Bazalgette proceeded to give a very clear and instructive account of the origin, progress, and completion of the great work about to be inaugurated by his Royal Highness. Mr. Bazalgette reminded his hearers of the pestilence which reigned in London in the first cholera year (1832), and of the low fevers and malaria which have been chronic in South London for so lengthened a period, and he did not hesitate to ascribe much of the sickness and mortality which have decimated the poorer classes of the population to the insufficient drainage of transpontine London. At the conclusion of Mr. Bazalgette's discourse, which was most ably and clearly given, his Royal Highness was conducted to the engine-rooms. Here, after a careful inspection of the immense pumping apparatus and furnaces, the Prince of Wales, under the guidance of the engineers in charge, proceeded to set the stupendous works in motion. As soon as the handle was turned by his Royal Highness, a sensible vibration was felt throughout the building, showing that the enormous beams, lifting-rods, and fly-wheels were in operation, and that the sewage which had been confined in the great receptacles underground was being pumped into the reservoirs, thence to be afterwards discharged into the Thames. The four engines were successively set in motion by his Royal Highness, who was greeted with a loud cheer by a body of workmen perched aloft in the galleries about the building as each lever was turned.

The guests of the Metropolitan Board of Works then entered a large shed, corresponding in size to that in which the lecture had taken place, and separated from it by a raised terrace. In this building, which was well and elaborately decorated, an excellent déjeûner had been prepared. Accommodation had been provided for about 500 visitors. There was but little room to spare. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with a few of the more distinguished guests, sat on a raised dais, on which also sat the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of St. Albans, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Cadogan, Earl Stanhope, the Lord Mayor, the Hon. F. Byng, the Hon. H. W. Byng, Sir George Grey, and others. Mr. Thwaites, who presided, was seated on the left of the Prince of Wales. Before the déjeûner grace was said by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and at the conclusion by the Archbishop of York. In proposing the toast "Her Majesty the Queen," Mr. Thwaites remarked that the presence of their Royal Highnesses, with so many members of both Houses of the Legislature, was an encouragement to the promoters of the main-drainage scheme to persevere in discharging the important duties cast upon them. Then followed the toast of "The Prince of Wales," which was received with loud and hearty cheers.

The Prince of Wales briefly responded to the toast, and said:—"There is one toast which on this occasion cannot be left out—a toast which it gives me much pleasure to propose. It is, 'Success to the great and national undertaking the completion of which we have witnessed this day.' It is not good that we should separate without proposing this toast; and I may, perhaps, be allowed, in the name of those here present, to congratulate Mr. Thwaites and the eminent and skilful engineer, Mr. Bazalgette, on having completed this great public work so successfully. The work will be of material use to London, not so much now, perhaps, as in the future, when I hope London will have become one of the healthiest cities in Europe. I now propose 'Success to the great national undertaking, the completion of which we have witnessed to-day.'"

More than once his Royal Highness was cheered in this brief but effective address, and at the close of his speech the toast was drunk with all the honours. Then came the movement to the steamer which was to convey his Royal Highness back to town. The Prince was accompanied to the pier by most of those who were present. As he embarked he turned and saluted those assembled, and, being joined by the party which arrived with him in the morning, the signal was given, and at three o'clock the steamer Vivid turned to pilot the way up the river, soon followed by the Oread, which arrived at the Speaker's Stairs, Westminster, at a quarter-past four o'clock.

The main-drainage system on the south side of the Thames, which has thus been brought into complete operation by the opening of the reservoir and pumping apparatus of the outfall at Crossness, is a work of such importance that we may do well to add a few statistical particulars to our general description already given. The High-level Sewer and its southern branch together drain an area of about twenty square miles, including Tooting, Streatham, Clapham, Brixton, Dulwich, Camberwell, Peckham, Norwood, Sydenham, and part of Greenwich. Both lines are constructed of sufficient capacity to carry off all the flood-waters, so that they may be entirely intercepted from the low district, which is tidelocked and subjected to floods. The storm-waters will be discharged into Deptford Creek; while the sewage and a limited quantity of rain will flow by four iron pipes, each 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, laid under its bed, into the outfall sewer. The length of this portion is only four miles and a half, of which a little over 300 yards was executed by tunnelling at a depth varying from 30 ft. to 35 ft. below the surface. The Low-level Sewer, commencing at Putney, takes a direct line through low ground once forming the bed of a second channel of the Thames, and drains Putney, Battersea, Nine Elms, Lambeth, Newington, Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Deptford, comprising an area of twenty square miles. The surface of this land is mostly below the level of high water, and is, in many places, 5 ft. or 6 ft. below it, having at one time been completely covered by the Thames. The sewers throughout this district had but little fall, and could never empty themselves but at dead low water, and it was with reference to the condition of this part of the metropolis that some of our greatest engineers described the effects of artificial drainage by pumping as equivalent to raising the whole surface by more than 20 ft. The Low-level Sewer will, in fact, render this district as healthy as the highest in the metropolis. Its length is about ten miles, and its size varies from 4 ft. at the commencement to the two main sewers, which are 7 ft. by 7 ft., at its termination. This line communicates with the pumping station at Deptford, which raises the low-level sewage into the main Southern Outfall Sewer, which we described in last week's Paper. The length of this outfall sewer is eight miles, its diameter is 11 ft. 6 in., its sides are 18 in. thick, and it passes underground at a depth of 16 ft. in general, but from 45 ft. to 75 ft. below the town of Woolwich. The Crossness reservoir, into which this outfall flows, is six acres and a half in extent, and is formed by brick piers on brick arches, covered in with earth. The soil here, consisting of peat and sand, or soft silty clay, afforded no sufficient foundation within 25 ft. of the surface; and the contractor, Mr. T. Webster, deserves the highest credit for his execution of the brickwork of this reservoir and of the outfall sewer, which were by far the most difficult parts of the whole undertaking. The bricks used in all the works were mostly picked stocks, frequently faced with gault clay bricks, and the inverts were occasionally faced with Staffordshire blue bricks. The brickwork was, as a rule, laid in blue lias lime mortar, mixed in the proportions of two of sand to one of lime, for two thirds of the upper circumference of the sewers; the lower third was laid in Portland cement, mixed with an equal proportion of sand. A considerable length of sewer was laid entirely in cement. A double test of the quality of the cement was employed, which tended greatly to improve the manufacture of that material. The specifications provided that "the whole of the cement shall be Portland cement of the very best quality, ground extremely fine, weighing not less than 110 lb. to the bushel, and capable of maintaining a breaking weight of 500 lb. on $1\frac{1}{2}$ square inch seven days after being made in an iron mould, of the form and dimensions shown on a drawing, and immersed in water during the interval of seven days."

The engines and pumping-machinery at Crossness, which have been constructed by Messrs. James Watt and Co., were described and illustrated by a diagram in our Journal of May 28 last year. They are similar to those erected at Deptford for the raising of the low-level drainage into the outfall sewer.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The annual sitting of the society of the Prince Imperial for granting loans to working men was held on Thursday week, at the Tuileries, in the Salle des Maréchaux—the Empress presiding, and the young Prince by her side. The Archbishop of Paris and several other distinguished personages were present. M. Frémy, vice-president of the Superior Council read the report of the year's proceedings, after which her Majesty spoke a few kind words in reply, and the meeting separated with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!" During the three years that the society has been in existence it has advanced in Paris and the departments nearly 5000 loans, amounting to a total of 1,300,000f.

The Grand Duke, heir apparent to the Russian throne, has returned to Nice, after having spent a few days incognito in Paris.

Alro-Effendi, Plenipotentiary of the Porte upon an extraordinary mission relative to the unification of the Turkish interior debt, arrived at Paris on Monday.

In the Corps Législatif the debate on the paragraphs of the Address is going briskly on. There was a long debate yesterday week on an amendment proposing the abolition of the punishment of death, which, though eloquently supported by M. Jules Favre, was negatived by a large majority. On Saturday, the question of compulsory education was debated, when the Government promised to introduce a measure which, while not enforcing either compulsory or gratuitous education, would concede such improvements as might be found necessary. The debate was resumed on Monday, when the amendment was rejected by large majority. On Monday, M. Jules Favre drew attention to the foreign policy of the Government. He spoke of Mexico, Italy, Denmark, and Poland, and declared that none of the pending questions affecting these countries had been settled. Italy awaited her unity, and Poland her reconstitution; while Mexico remained in a deplorable condition. He complained of the policy of the Government in regard to Denmark, and may be said generally to have brought in a bill of indictment against the management of the empire's foreign affairs. M. Emile Ollivier defended the foreign policy of the Government against his ancient colleague. Paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Address were then adopted. M. Jules Favre explained the amendment to paragraph 16, regretting intervention in Mexico and demanding the recall of the French troops. M. Corta replied. The debate upon the Mexican question was continued on Tuesday. M. Picard sustained the views of the Opposition, and M. Rouher was the champion of the Government. The Minister stated, in the course of his speech, that the French troops would all return home "as soon as possible;" but we do not learn that he gave the Chamber any data on which to found a conjecture as to the nearness of the possibility. In a subsequent speech, M. Rouher energetically denied that there is the slightest chance of a war between France and the United States. The amend-

ment was rejected by 225 against 16 votes; and paragraph 16 of the Address was adopted. On Wednesday General Allard, replying to the speeches of M. Lanjuinais and Baron David, said it was necessary to increase the European population of Algeria, and was of opinion that a military government would, for a long time to come, be indispensable in that colony. Paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Address were then adopted. The amendment of the Opposition to paragraph 19 was rejected. M. Kolb-Bernard delivered a speech against Italy.

The Congress assembled at Paris to deliberate on certain projected alterations in the cost of transmitting telegraphic messages over the various Continental wires, having agreed to the principle of a uniform charge, has now determined on the following rates:—A single despatch of twenty words, coming from whatever quarter, will be—for Prussia, 3f.; for Austria, 5f.; Spain, 4f.; Switzerland, 3f.; Italy, 4f.; Russia, 11f.; Turkey, 11f.; the Scandinavian countries, 3f. 50c. and 4f.

At an election of two members of the French Academy in place of Count Alfred de Vigny and M. Ampère, M. Camille Doucet, a writer of second-rate comedies and vaudevilles and some indifferent poetry, was chosen to fill the vacant chair of the former, and M. Prevost-Paradol, the well-known journalist, that of the latter. M. Jules Janin, the feuilletonist, after three ballots, obtained fourteen votes against M. Prevost-Paradol's sixteen.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, at its last sitting, elected Mr. Henry Reeve, of London, as its correspondent in the section of politics, administration, and finance, in the place of the late Mr. E. Everett.

The whole amount received for the Pourtalès Collection is 2,820,000f. The supposition is that, without taking into consideration the interest of the sums employed in the purchase of these objects of art, the heirs will have a profit of 1,500,000f.

On Monday a painting by Murillo, from the collection of the late Marquis Aguado, representing the death of Santa Clara, was disposed of by public sale for 75,000f. The Royal gallery at Madrid has secured this work of a great countryman.

Thirty-seven thoroughbred horses, part of the stud of the late Duke De Morny, were sold by auction at Chantilly on Saturday last.

The *Journal l'Union de l'Ouest* has been suspended for two months for publishing false news, with the object of misleading public opinion and exciting hatred against the Government.

Official intelligence from Cochin-China to the 3rd ult. reports the establishment of the French in that country to be most satisfactory. The military reconnaissance made as far as Giaphu had been attended with the best results and assured tranquillity along the entire frontier of the province of Bien-Hoa. The Envoy sent to Hue to inform the King Su-Duc of the resolution of the French Government to maintain the treaty of 1862 had returned to Saigon. He had been well received, and the different claims of Rear-Admiral de la Grandière had been fully satisfied. A fresh instalment of 1,400,000f. of the indemnity due to France and Spain had been shipped on board the corvette Cosmao, at anchor at Sourane, and will be dispatched by the next mail.

SPAIN.

In the Senate, yesterday week, the bill for the anticipation of the taxes was agreed to by 101 to 42 votes.

A Royal decree has been published sanctioning the emission of hypothecated notes. The adjudication is fixed for the 4th of May next, at Madrid, and in the capitals of the provinces. Companies and private persons wishing to participate in the subscription will present sealed tenders. The notes will bear interest at the rate of six per cent, dating from January last, and be redeemable in three years. The rate of adjudication will be previously fixed by the Government, and those tenders will be admitted which equal or exceed the same.

According to the bill read last Friday in the Congress by the Minister of Marine, the Spanish naval forces are fixed as follow:—two sailing-vessels of 172 guns, a frigate of 42 guns, three corvettes carrying 76 guns, two brigantines carrying 32 guns; two first-class sloops, 4 guns; eleven second-class sloops, 11 guns; seventy schooners, three launches, and three transports, of 1823 tons burden. The ironclads will consist of three frigates, of 104 guns and 3000-horse power; four screw steam-frigates, of 186 guns and 2360-horse power; twelve schooners, carrying 29 guns, of 1400-horse power; three transports, of 2600 tons and 370-horse power; eight paddle-steamers, of 40 guns and 1760-horse power; and a transport, of 960 tons and 500-horse power. These vessels will be manned with sailors, and provided with 2826 marines. Lastly, there will be 597 men to guard the arsenals.

On Sunday, the 2nd instant, the first public meeting for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies which has ever been held in Spain assembled in the Academy of Jurisprudence at Madrid. It was convened by the recently-established Spanish Abolitionist Society, and was presided over by Don Antonio Maria Segovia, a member of the Lower Chamber of the Cortes and one of the founders of the society. The meeting is reported to have been most crowded and enthusiastic, and resolutions were unanimously adopted approving of the establishment of the society and nominating as its president Don Salustiano Olozaga, one of the leaders of the Progressista party. A large and an influential committee, including five vice-presidents of high standing, were elected, and the majority of the gentlemen present inscribed their names as members of the new society. The cause of the abolition of slavery may now be considered as fairly planted in Spain.

The Minister of Public Works died suddenly in Madrid yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy.

PORTUGAL.

As stated in a great part of our Impression last week, the Government has given in to the demand of the American Minister, dismissed the Governor of the Belem Fort, and ordered it to salute the Federal flag with twenty-one guns. There appears some truth in the allegation that the Federal vessels, the Niagara and Sacramento, were only preparing to shift anchorage, they having been assigned somewhat inconvenient berths in the harbour, so as not to be too near the Stonewall. It is said that at the first shot the Niagara lowered her flag half-mast to show she accepted the intimation not to go out; but this signal appears not to have been observed at the tower. The commander of the Niagara complained, further, that a blank cartridge was not fired first to give him warning. It is alleged that the Confederate ram remained outside the harbour beyond the legal interval of twenty-four hours, ready to fight if the Federal frigates should come out.

The entire Ministry (the Duke de Loulé, Premier) has resigned, and their resignation had been accepted. The King had sent for the Marquis of Sa Da Bandiera.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned for a fortnight.

BELGIUM.

Brussels has had an extra-Parliamentary incident of some interest. In a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday week, the Minister of War, General Chazal, used some language which M. Delaert, one of the members for Antwerp, considered offensive. The member challenged the Minister, and a duel took place on Saturday. The Minister was slightly wounded in the side.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, on Thursday week, the bill to extend the territory belonging to the town of Florence was passed. The Chamber then resumed the discussion on the bill for the sale of the State railways. Several amendments proposing a delay of the sale, and others opposing it altogether, were rejected.

The report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the principal expenditure for 1863-4 has been issued. The committee propose that a bill of indemnity be passed in favour of the preceding Ministry, and recommend the Government to appoint a commission for the purpose of studying the system of administrative accountability and to present to a future Parliament a complete project of reform.

The Chamber of Deputies approved, on Wednesday afternoon, the second article of the bill relative to the sale of the State railways. The Chamber subsequently approved the whole project for the reorganisation of the railways by 156 against 88 votes.

At Rome Palm Sunday was celebrated with splendid ceremonies. The Pope blessed a number of palms and distributed them among the representatives of foreign States. A large crowd of foreigners lined the route of the procession from the Basilica to the Vatican. The Duke de Persigny, to whose mission so much political importance has long been attached by anticipation, has arrived in Rome.

There has been an enormous landslip in the commune of Buonarotte, Upper Abruzzi. Five manufactories, according to a telegram from Naples, have already been overthrown, and sixty-four more are threatened with ruin. The inhabitants have fled in the greatest consternation to the neighbouring villages. The cause of this disaster is a sudden and violent depression of the soil, which is for the present accounted for by the supposed yielding of the roof of an extensive subterranean cavern. A number of civil engineers have hastened to the spot to see what they can do to arrest such a formidable freak of nature.

Vesuvius is emiting strong columns of flame, with greater fierceness than was observed in the first ebullition. The subterranean rumbling sound is also louder than before; and everything combines to induce the belief that an eruption is imminent.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes the latest returns of the progress made in piercing the tunnel of Mount Cenis. During the first quarter of the present year an advance of 337 metres have been made, counting both sides together. Last year, during the corresponding period, the progress made was only 235 metres. The whole length pierced on both sides, on the 31st of December, 1864, was 4086 metres; so that it is at present 4423 metres, or a little more than a third of the whole.

PRUSSIA.

The Government has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a plan for the increase of the Prussian fleet. It claims for the country a position capable of imposing respect upon naval powers of the second rank. Ten iron-clad frigates, ten iron-clad batteries, and twenty corvettes and despatch-boats are stated to be necessary for Prussia. The expenses for the whole increase are estimated at 34,593,500 thalers.

DENMARK.

The debate on the bill for the modification of the Constitution, which had been protracted for so many weeks, was concluded on Monday night in the Rigsraad. The bill was passed in the Landething, but rejected in the Folkething by a small majority.

The session of the Rigsraad was closed on Tuesday. The King in his message addressed to the House regrets that the debate upon the proposed modifications of the Constitution had been without result, and views with grief the continuation of the present state of things. His Majesty expresses a wish that God will avert the dangers which may result from this position of affairs for the common fatherland.

Tuesday's *Dagblad* asserts that great demonstrations in favour of Denmark took place in Flensburg upon the King's birthday anniversary. The ships in the harbour hoisted the Danish colours, and the houses were illuminated. The streets were much crowded during the evening.

Privy Councillor Brastrup, who was intrusted last year with a mission to Athens, and subsequently with one to Berlin, has been appointed Minister of Justice and Public Worship.

RUSSIA.

A note in Sunday's *Moniteur* announces that two official despatches received from St. Petersburg state the sanitary condition of that capital to be greatly improved, and no sickness beyond that of an ordinary character to be now prevailing there. The *Moniteur* states that "the disease which has prevailed there for some few months assumed, at first, the character of recurrent fever, and afterwards, in a great number of cases, that of typhoid fever, without presenting, generally, any particularly serious character. It has hitherto been severe scarcely anywhere else than in the hospitals. As to the Siberian plague, or malignant pustules—the inroads of which at St. Petersburg have been announced by certain journals—no symptoms of it have been discovered in that city."

AMERICA.

By the City of London we have intelligence from New York to the 1st inst., when gold was quoted at 151¼.

Active operations have been begun before Petersburg, where the two armies had long lain supine. On the morning of the 25th ult., Lee suddenly attacked Grant's centre and captured Fort Steadman. The Confederates, flushed with this success, pushed on, captured a battery, and turned the guns on the Federals. They were, however, driven out from the battery, and their attacks on Fort Askell were repulsed. The Federals then assumed the offensive, and, having been reinforced, not only drove the Confederates out of Fort Steadman, but captured their picket-line beyond, and held it. The Federal account says the guns of Fort Steadman were uninjured; but General Lee, in his account, states they were disabled. The loss on both sides was heavy. General Grant estimates the slaughter of the Confederates at the point where they entered the Federal lines at 3000 men; his own loss altogether being put at 2000. The Federal troops in front of Petersburg, having been relieved by corps brought from the north bank of the James River, marched, on the 29th ult., towards the Federal left; and the result of their day's march was, as we are told, that they established themselves on a line parallel with the Boydton Plank Road, and west of Hatcher's Run. The Confederate pickets were driven in; and the Confederates who attacked General Griffin's division on the Quaker Road, were repulsed with severe loss—the Federals losing some 250 men in killed and wounded during the day, and capturing about one hundred prisoners. The Confederates were believed to be in strong force near Gravelly Run, and a heavy engagement was expected; but, although firing was heard at City Point on the 30th ult., it was supposed that operations had been interrupted by rain. General Sheridan's cavalry had accompanied the march of the Federals, and had been last heard of at Dinwiddie Courthouse, with the supposed intention of cutting the Southside Railway.

President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan have had an interview at City Point. Rumours of peace negotiations were again current, but a New York telegram of the 31st ult. states it to have been "semi-officially denied that General Lee has demanded a peace conference." The Spanish and British Ministers accompanied Mr. Seward to City Point.

General Sherman, it is announced, had had hard and continued fighting since leaving Fayetteville, but he had formed a junction with the corps of Generals Schofield and Terry at Goldsborough, which had been occupied by General Schofield on the 2nd ult.; and there, it is stated, the armies were resting to refit, the campaign having been a glorious success. General Sherman had issued an order of the day, dated near Bentonville, on the 22nd ult., in which he stated that the concentrated armies of the enemy had upon the 21st been beaten upon their chosen ground, and were fleeing in disorder, leaving their dead and wounded, and burning the bridges in their retreat. General Sherman had quitted his army and proceeded to City Point, where, as stated above, he held a council on March 27, with President Lincoln, General Grant, and General Sheridan, and afterwards returned to Goldsborough.

General Thomas has effected a junction with Gillen at Knoxville, and the ultimate object of this combined movement is believed to be the capture of Lynchburg.

The Federal forces advanced against Mobile on the 18th ult., and, from heavy firing which was heard on the 21st, it was believed that the attack had commenced. Mobile is said to be provisioned for a six months' siege.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A Montreal telegram of March 30 states that the St. Albans raiders had been discharged on the ground that they were belligerents. They were no sooner at liberty, however, than they were re-arrested on a charge of violent assault, with intent to commit murder.

INDIA.

A telegram has been received at the India Office, announcing that General Tombs, the new Commander of the Bhootan expedition, had recaptured Dewangiri. The enemy fought well, and lost a great many men and two chiefs. Our loss was very slight.

The *Moniteur Algérien* gives a statistical account of the destruction of wild beasts in the French African colony, for which premiums are paid by the Government:—Lions, lionesses, and cubs, 20; panthers, 62; hyenas, 87; jackalls, 1161. The prizes given are—for lions, lionesses, and grown panthers, 40f. each; cubs, 15f.; full-grown hyenas, 15f.; young ones and jackalls, 1f. 50c.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 24, 1865.

Victoria has not, I fear, raised her character of late in British estimation. Unluckily, she is fast going to prove that in the lowest deep there is still a lower. The list of her blunders during the last month would be a long one; so it is as well to begin at once. Neither this nor any of the other Australian colonies wish, directly or indirectly, to sever their allegiance to the mother land. But, if not disloyal in spirit, a very large section of the community—the most numerous and the most noisy, but anything but the most respectable and influential—are vehemently urging a measure which has all the practical effects of a financial separation, and, in the particular case of Melbourne, may be called suicidal. The experience of the last month has shown that in Victoria we have a Parliament so alien to British common-sense and British spirit, and so alien to the teachings and policy of England's profoundest writers and wisest statesmen, as to pass a measure embodying all the pernicious elements of the long-exploded system of protection. It is fortunate that, by our Constitution Act, the bill has to receive the sanction of the Upper House before it becomes law; and, such being the case, there is still the chance of our being saved from disgrace and ruin. The Assembly seemed to pass the measure under some infatuation. The evil effects of the proposed change are even now observable everywhere. The erection of large warehouses that were contracted for has been stopped, numbers of hands have been discharged from the employment of importers, and the price of some of the necessaries of life have risen from 10 to 25 per cent. What makes the change in the tariff the more unwarrantable is the fact that our finances are, or were, in the most satisfactory condition, the Treasurer's statement showing that the new year could be commenced with an actual balance at the right side of the account. The duty on tea and sugar has been somewhat reduced, and the gold export duty all but repealed. To make up for the deficiency thus caused, duties have been levied upon almost all imports, including wearing apparel, boots, shoes, hats, hams and bacon, candles, butter, cheese, oats, &c. It ought to be mentioned to our credit that, as soon as the Budget was disclosed, the mercantile classes took instant steps to endeavour to thwart the designs of the Ministry. Meetings were held, a free-trade league was formed, towards the carrying out of the objects of which £5000 was subscribed in the course of a day or two. As the measure was pushed rapidly through the Assembly, no influence could be made to bear upon that body. So the league is directing its efforts towards the Council, to which several large petitions against the new tariff have been already presented, and others from different districts are in course of preparation.

The next matter in which Victoria will appear to a disadvantage at home is the treatment which the commander of the Confederate war-steamer, the Shenandoah, received at the hands of our Government. In my last letter the arrival of the Shenandoah, with, probably, Captain Semmes on board, was announced. It appears I was mistaken as to Captain Semmes, the vessel being under the command of Captain Waddell, who, as soon as he anchored in Hobson's Bay, communicated the fact of his arrival to the Governor, and asked permission to have the machinery overhauled, and to take in stores. Permission to do both was granted. After being some twelve or fourteen days in port, and while the vessel was on the patent slip undergoing the repairs that were deemed necessary, and which were sanctioned by Government commissioners, rumours were circulated to the effect that a number of men had been induced to join the Confederate service. It appears the information was supplied by some deserters, and, upon the information so furnished, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of one named "Charlie," who was declared to be on board wearing the uniform of the ship. The execution of the warrant was intrusted to an officer of police, who, on going on board, was, in the absence of the captain, refused permission to search the ship. On the following morning the officer presented himself, when he saw Captain Waddell, who informed him that it was contrary to the rules of the service that a vessel of war should be searched; but, at the same time, he gave his word of honour as an officer and a gentleman that no other men than his own crew were on board. The Government, not content with this declaration, and believing that the Foreign Enlistment Act, as well as the Neutrality Laws, had been violated, sent a force of military and police, with instructions that they were to allow no person to afford any aid in launching the vessel, unless the search was allowed or "Charlie" given up. This caused considerable excitement; but still Captain Waddell refused permission to search. Late on the same night four men were seen to leave the vessel. They were pursued and captured, and one of them was indentified as the man "Charlie" for whom the warrant had been issued. The military and police were then withdrawn, and the Shenandoah was launched on the following day; but not until a great deal of correspondence had passed between the Commander and the Government. Captain Waddell complained of the insulting tone of the correspondence, and has intimated his intention of bringing the whole matter before the Richmond Government. It is declared by the Commander and officers that the men arrested were stowaways, and that their presence on board was unknown to anyone, they being only discovered after a third search. The four men were brought before the Williamstown Police Court charged with committing a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Three of them were committed for trial, the fourth, being an American, was discharged. It is said that the Government of Victoria intend laying the case before the Imperial Government. The public sympathy is all with Captain Waddell. The Shenandoah sailed from Hobson's Bay on the morning of the 18th inst., with, it is well known, a considerable addition to her crew. She is said to be lying off our coast, waiting the arrival of some Federal vessels consigned to American merchants, at whose instigation, it is alleged, the Government took the proceedings against Captain Waddell, of which such a mess has been made. The Government did either too much or too little. They ought to have been sure of their information being well founded before seizing the Shenandoah, and, if they were correct in the first step, they would have been warranted in retaining possession of her. By their conduct they have equally offended North and South.

The Land Bill has passed the Council, but so altered that it is questionable whether the Assembly will agree to the alterations.

A motion for the payment of members was lost in the Assembly the other night by a minority of three.

Mining operations continue to be successfully prosecuted, the only drawback being the scarcity of water.

The Great Britain has arrived, after a fine run of sixty days; the Norfolk, sixty-nine days; the Royal Standard, seventy-four days; and the Childers, seventy days.

There has been another change of Ministry in New South Wales. Mr. Martin has resigned, and Mr. Cowper has resumed office, with nearly all the members of his former Ministry.

Bushranging is as prevalent as ever in New South Wales, the police proving themselves utterly powerless to arrest its progress.

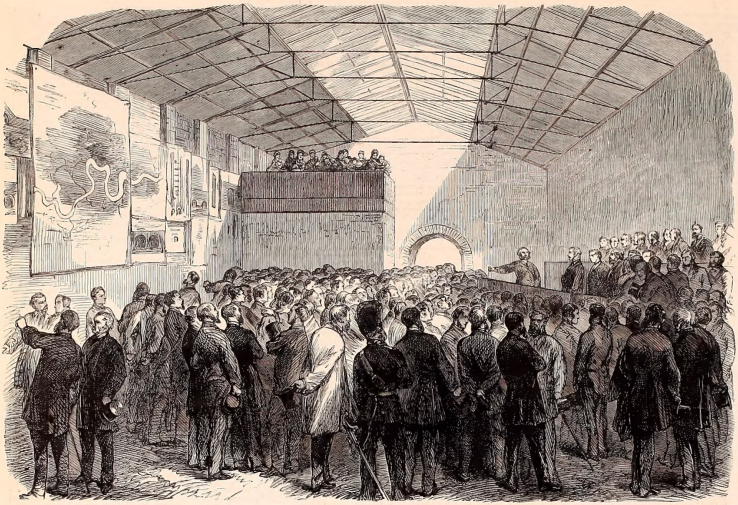
The news from New Zealand is important. William Thompson, the Chief of the Waikato tribes, and the principal person in the rebellion, has surrendered; but, while this is the case, active hostilities have broken out on the West Coast.

The contract between the Government of New Zealand, for the conveyance of their mails by the Panama route, has been concluded with the Intercolonial Royal Mail Company.

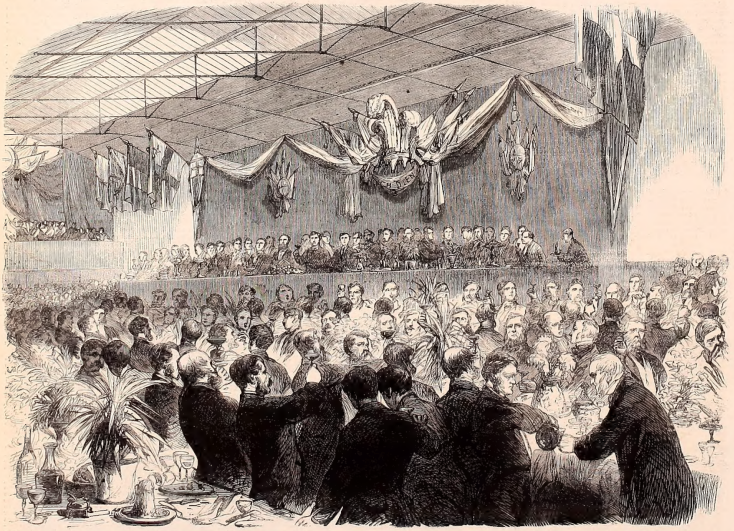
A terrible fire took place at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on the 23rd of February. It began at the theatre, and was caused by the carelessness of a lamp-trimmer. More than 600 houses were destroyed.

The quarterly and monthly returns of the emigration from Liverpool show an enormous decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Twenty-one ships sailed, under the Act, for the United States during the last month, with 6872 passengers, of whom 1445 were English, 519 Scotch, 528 Irish, and 1053 belonging to other countries. To Victoria there were two ships, with 503 passengers, of whom 188 were English, twenty-one Scotch, 283 Irish, and four belonging to other countries. To South America there was one ship, with seventy-one passengers, sixty-eight of whom were steerage and three cabin; and, of the whole, four were English, the remainder belonged to other countries. Of "short" ships there were six to the United States, with 311 passengers; one to Victoria, with twenty-four passengers; one to the West Indies, with seven passengers; one to South America, with fifty-five passengers; and one to Africa, with fifty-five passengers. The total number of emigrants was 7878, against 14,488 in the corresponding month of last year. In the last quarter there sailed, under the Act, 14,516, while in the corresponding quarter of 1864 the number was 26,547.

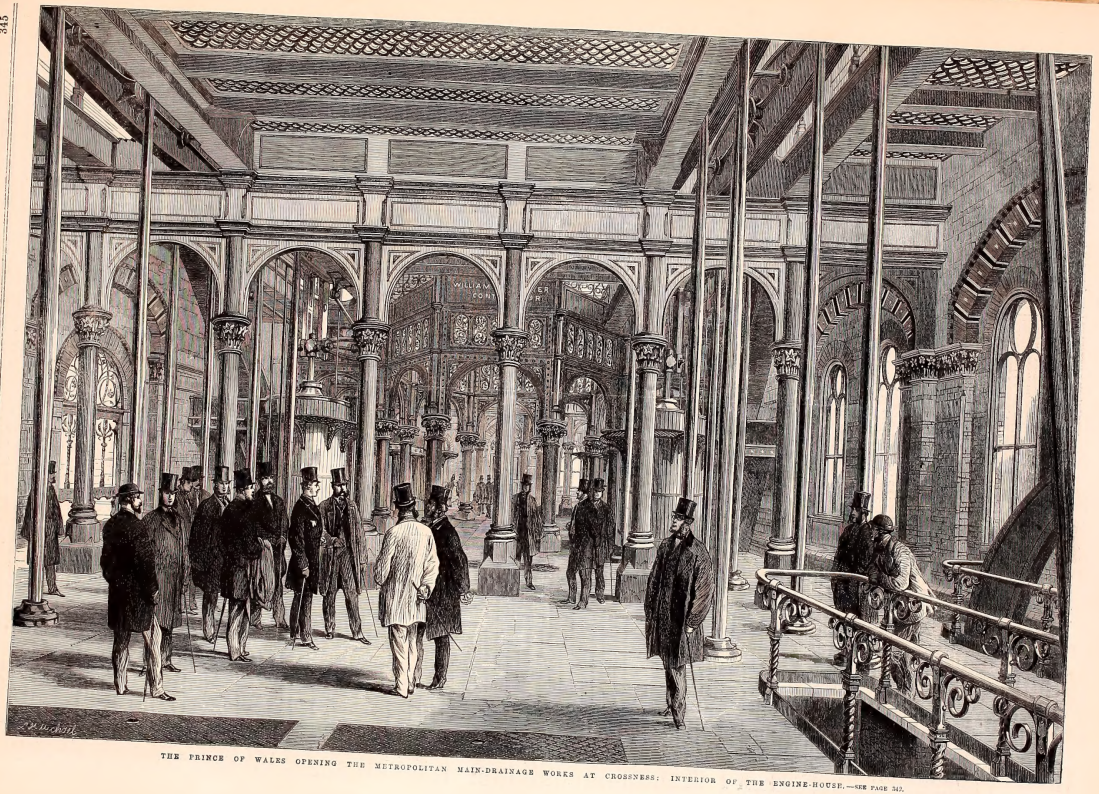
THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE METROPOLITAN MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS AT CROSSNESS.



MR. BAZALGETTE EXPLAINING THE MAIN-DRAINAGE PLANS.



THE LUNCHEON IN THE WORKSHOP AT CROSSNESS.—SEE PAGE 367.



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE METROPOLITAN MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS AT CROSSNESS: INTERIOR OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE.—SEE PAGE 347.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst. at 6, Pembridge-crescent, Bayswater, the wife of W. P. Teale, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Hendre Bank, near Burnley, the wife of Wm. Robinson, Esq., Mayor of Burnley, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., Viscountess Somerton, of a son.

On the 11th inst. at Princes-gate, Lady Victoria Buxton, of a son.

On the 11th inst. at Kilvea Castle, the Marchioness of Kildare, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Grosvenor-street, Lady F. Fitzroy, of a daughter still-born.

MARRIAGES.

At Corsica, C. Mercmartin, Esq., M.D., to Mis Lottie, daughter of the Hon. H. V. Berkeley, Judge of the Supreme Court, Gibraltar.

On the 11th inst. at the British Embassy, Constantinople, Mr. Alfred Austin to her Majesty's Embassy at the Court of Russia, to Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of the late Captain Duncan, R.N., of Myrtenbank, N.B.

On the 4th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Canon Champneys, Edward de Wardt, Esq., of Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, to Isabella Reid, daughter of the late J. Reid, Esq., banker, Kirkcaldy, N.B.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at her residence, at Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, Elizabeth Prescott, eldest daughter of the late Lewis Prescott, Esq., of Clapham-common, in her 80th year.

On the 7th inst., at Venice, Margaret, Lady Sneyd, relict of the late Colonel Sir Thomas Stephen Sneyd, her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for the late Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom and the States of the Adriatic.

On Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Catherine Goulburn, wife of Mr. Serjeant Goulburn.

** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.

SUNDAY, April 16.—Easter Sunday. Battle of Culloden: the Duke of Cumberland defeats Prince Charles Edward Stuart and his adherents, 1746. Death of Henry Purcell, 1695.

MONDAY, 17.—Death of Benjamin Franklin, 1790. The Horticultural Society of London incorporated by Charter, 1809.

TUESDAY, 18.—Death of John Foxe, the martyrologist, 1587. Moon's last quarter 11h. 30m. morn.

WEDNESDAY, 19.—St. Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by the Danes, 1012. Parliament Lincoln elected by the Short Roll of the Sheriff of Southern States of North America, 1861. Oxford Easter Term begins.

THURSDAY, 20.—Roosevelt discovers the Long Plateaux, 1741. The Emperor Napoleon III. born, 1808.

FRIDAY, 21.—St. Anselm, Archbishop, died, 1109. Day assigned for the foundation of Rome, 753 B.C. Cambridge Easter Term begins.

SATURDAY, 22.—Marriage of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou, 1445. Earthquake at Rhodes, 1863.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 55	5 15	5 35	5 56	6 18	6 42	7 7
17	37	57	18	40	7 4	29

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 57″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Sun in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Relative Amount of Moisture.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Velocity in Miles.		
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Miles	Inches	Inch
6	30·1787	47·8	45·9	89	49·9	39·0	SW.	292	0·24	
7	30·1787	47·6	45·7	89	48·1	39·0	SW. by W.	292	0·00	
8	30·1185	52·9	48·1	78	9	45·0	49·0	SW. SSW.	213	0·00
9	29·7161	54·7	48·4	73	9	49·2	60·0	SW.	292	0·00
10	29·7161	56·1	49·3	73	9	49·2	59·8	SW.	292	0·00
11	29·7161	57·6	44·5	58	0	40·7	67·0	WSW. SSW.	147	0·00
12	29·7161	59·0	42·8	47	1	39·3	67·6	SSE. E.	117	0·00

The Readings are the readings of the corrected instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past one p.m. :—

Barometer (corrected)	30·1787	30·1185	30·1161	30·1161
Temperature of air	49·6°	54·9°	54·5°	56·6°
Temperature of evaporation	49·6°	48·9°	51·7°	44·9°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	CALM.	NW.
	29·7161	29·7161	29·7161	29·7161
	57·6°	59·0°	59·0°	59·0°
	44·5°	42·8°	42·8°	42·8°
	WSW.	SSE.	SSE.	SSE.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

FROM A PICTURE BY J. SANT.

In order to meet the great demand for this popular Picture, originally published with the Christmas Number of this Journal in 1863, it has been RE-ENGRAVED, and is NOW ON SALE. PRICE SIXPENCE.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given at once to Newsagents or at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

DOUBLE NUMBER.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be issued on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., consisting of a PICTURE PRINTED IN COLOURS, entitled

HAPPINESS,

FROM A PAINTING BY J. J. HILL;

a Large Bird's-eye View of

LIVERPOOL FROM THE MERSEY;

and Two Sheets of News and Fine-Art Illustrations.

Price of the Whole, Tenpence; Stamped, to go free through the Post, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

LONDON: *SATURDAY, APRIL* 15, 1865.

SHORTLY before Parliament rose for the Easter holidays, Lord Palmerston was interrogated as to the intentions of Government in regard to the Pope. He replied with a compliment to his Holiness, but there is a general impression, both here and abroad, that before long he will find it necessary to retire from the Chair of St. Peter. Not into the catacombs, as he formerly intended, but into some comfortable palace, to be provided for him either by Roman Catholic devotion or Protestant respect. Mr. Newdegate and some other easily-frightened persons thought that, when compelled to leave Rome, the Pope might come to England—the usual asylum for Sovereigns out of work—and they apprehended very dreadful things. We suppose, from the Papal presence. However, Lord Palmerston did not encourage that idea, and rather thought that the Pope in England would be an anachronism. The Italians do not appear to consider it unlikely that his Holiness will take refuge among us, and the lighter journals of Italy are full of caricatures of Pope Pius dressed in English clothes and adopting English manners. He will, of course, do as he pleases. Should he come, we shall all treat him with the utmost respect, and we do not suppose that there would be any George Gordon riots if a quadrangle of Cardinal Wolsey's palace at Hampton Court should be appropriated to the Pope; we believe, indeed, that the venerable and pleasant-looking Sovereign would be received when he arrived with considerable good-feeling, though he could not increase the Church of Rome by a single proselyte. But it seems that, should his faithful children in Rome urgently demand his departure, a residence in Malta will, as heretofore, be at his command. We owe much that is good to Rome, and have sufficiently conquered the evils we also owe to her, to be able to show gentlemanly courtesy and hospitality for a time long in exile.

But there are some facts in the history of the Pope which are not generally known, and which may tend to place his character in a new light. We are accustomed to think of him only as the aged man who had long been an obscure Cardinal, and we think nothing of his earlier history. But he will certainly be more interesting in the eyes even of the most Protestant young ladies when they are told that a love affair conducted to his becoming Pope in his own youth is as that

Gospel light first dawned from Bolsey's eyes.

Is there no poet to tell of the romance of the Vatican? For romance there certainly was. The Pope, when quite a young man, actually went to Paris, and, disguised as a Capuchin, ridiculously elegant in costume, and greatly addicted to what is termed "falling in love." He was not intended for the Church, but wanted to be a soldier, chiefly, it may be thought, for the sake of the irresistible uniform. He was persuaded out of this view, and also in another. His effections were placed high, but not hopelessly, and for a long time he indulged himself in the belief that he should make the love-match he aimed at. But the lady in the case married a rival who had rather more advantageously, and the Pope was thrown over. He was then about twenty-four, and, though we do not die of such afflictions, at twenty-four they make us rather more miserable than at a later age. The Pope was miserable, and watched indeed, and at length a friend, who was highly placed in the Church, invited him to cure himself once for all of all earthly troubles by entering the priesthood. He did so, and the rest of his history is well known.

Surely all this, though it happened a very long time ago (for his Holiness was born on the 13th of May, 1792) must give the Pope a new interest in the eyes of many who are not in the least afraid of him as a religious party, and may at least soften the hearts of the stern persons who never name him without some epithet or accent of hate. Let us think, not of the venerable old man, with a "fine" smile, and a noble voice which can be heard at will, but of the young man who could not get his inferiors fail to scatter a sound beyond the circle round them, but of the elegant young Italian casting pensive glances at a window, and looking something like Mario when he is palpitating, with a handful of flowers, to the window of a gay lover. Who will find in his, or in, at least in her, heart to say anything unkind of a gentleman who was really driven to become a Pope because cruel parents would not let him become a husband. Such a fate is very hard upon a young man, indeed, and is it not pleasant to believe that, when he has dismissed all his priests, and taken leave of the wily Antonelli, the aged Pius becomes in heart the young Giovanni, and perhaps keeps in some cherished corner of his memory a love-letter and a lock of a faded glove in it? These are the things which the Roman Catholics should tell us, if they want to make their Sovereign popular. The English are intensely sentimental, and delight in romance and love-stories. They will, we do not frighten us. Thunder at us with your cannons, and we answer you with a seven-fold roar. Thunder at us with your commissions, and we set them to Ethiopian airs, and set you up as a fool. Tell us of a leader gashed with a sword or axe, and give you a bandage and a testimonial. But the Roman Catholics have no tact. They scold, and threaten, and call us heretics, and then we use strong language about the Pope, and declare that he is not to be considered sacred like. The little history which we, Protestant to the marrow, as the Spanish say, have just given, is calculated to do the Pope more good, in case he should ever be driven to leave us, and the shrieks of indignation which his admirers pour out, or all the indignation which is lavished upon us for not seeing the sense of the encyclical.

Perhaps this is the last Holy Week which the Pope will spend in Rome. It is clear that on the Continent that idea prevails. It has been significant that the Court of Rome cannot make an army capable of defending his Holiness against his people. The French are not to be trusted, and the Austrians are hated. The subject is one which is appropriate to the present season, when ecclesiastical observances occupy the entire Christian world. Whether Pope Pius IX. will take refuge in Spain, or whether he will be driven to Constantinople, or whether, as part of his unfilial children, remains to be seen; but we are glad of an opportunity of disabusing Continental writers of two ideas which they have lately been rather busily diffusing—namely, that we are afraid to receive the Pope here, and that the Pope ought to be afraid to come.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was issued on Wednesday night, containing a despatch, with inclosures, from Lieutenant-General Sir D. A. Cameron, K.C.B., commanding the troops in New Zealand, Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, 65th Regiment, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Captain Mair, Military Train were very gallantly led by Captain Mitchell, and it was their steady and well-executed charge that put the rebels to flight on their left attack. Colonel Mould, C.B., commanding Royal Engineers, was present; and Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, commanding Royal Artillery, directed the movements of the two Armstrong guns. Colonel Carey, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Gamble, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General; Major Hall, Assistant Military Secretary; and my two Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Neill and Lieutenant St. Hill, were also present, and were active in conveying orders."

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Major General Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, returned to Windsor Castle at a quarter before seven on Thursday week from Buckingham Palace. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Bull, also arrived at the castle. Earlier in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, visited the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, and the South Kensington Museum. The Queen afterwards honoured Mr. C. W. Cope with a visit at his studio. Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon, at which Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, received and visited the Friends Meeting-House, Hall-mall.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, walked in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove out. The Queen, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Haig, went hunting. This was the twelfth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold, in the evening the Queen gave a juvenile party in honour of the event. In her royal Highness's birthday, to which the children of General Grey and of other members of the royal household were invited. A concert was given by Messrs. Carpenter and Westley in the presence chamber of the State apartments, which had been fitted up for the purpose. The amusements consisted of a series of dissolving views and phantasmagorias, accompanied by appropriate music, terminating with artificial fireworks and chromotropes, beautifully designed.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, walked in the grounds of the castle. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out. Prince Louisa, Princess Helena rode in the Home Park. Princess Louisa, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, drove out. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice rode in the Home Park. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel in the castle. The Rev. F. C. Cook, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, officiated. Lieutenant-General Sir H. and Lady Bernard were also present at dinner, having with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, drove in the Home Park. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice rode in the Home Park. Her Majesty walked out. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, drove out. Princess Louisa rode in the Home Park. Prince Leopold, attended by Lieutenant-Col. Du Plat, Bernhard, went to London. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Bull, walked in the grounds. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left the castle for London.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Princess Helena rode in the Home Park. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice drove in the castle grounds. Her Majesty honoured Mr. Theed with a sitting for the new statue of Hengo-Jones.

During the week the Queen invited to the castle a number of the children of the pages and footmen of the Royal household. Her Majesty conversed with them, and presented each child with a mug taken of her favour. One little child, upon taking leave of the Queen, exclaimed "I love you." Such was the manner of those interviews.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Arthur Balfour Begg of the Royal Regiment to be Ensign in attendance upon Prince Alfred.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a fourth Court on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lord Alfred Hervey, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Major Grey, and Mr. C. L. Wood, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace at four o'clock from Marlborough House. Princess Mary of Cambridge was presented attending the Court, being absent from Court.

Her Majesty's body-guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty at the Court, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., and a detachment of Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Udny Udny. Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel Gamble commanded in the court of the palace. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Princess Louisa, entered the White Drawing-room soon after three o'clock.

A numerous circle of nobility were the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Caroline Barrington, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lady Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Viscount Sydney, the Earl of St. Germains, the Marquis of Aleshury, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Bury, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., Major Carrington, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Desie, Lord Foley, Colonel Kennedy, Colonel Sir A. Cockburn, Bart., C.B. Phipps, K.C.B.; Major-General Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat.

The Queen wore a dress of white glace, trimmed with crape and jet; a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long veil, the cap ornamented with diamonds; her Majesty wore also the collar of the Garter, and a breast ornament of a large sapphire set in diamonds, the ribbon and the star of the order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert order, and the order of Prince of Prussia.

Princess Helena wore a dress of greenalue over white silk; train of white silk, with green satin ribbon; cap, wreath of rose and thistle of the valley, feathers and veil: ornaments, pearls and diamonds, Victoria and Albert order, and the order of Prussia.

Princess Louisa wore a similar dress and similar ornaments.

The following distinguished personages had the honour of receiving invitations to attend the Court :—

The Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of St. Albans, the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Duchess of Inverness, the Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Mary Butler, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby and Lady Lucy Phipps, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath and Lady Harriet Thynne, Lady Mary Stanhope, Earl and Countess Cowley, Lord Viscount and Lady Fitzwilliam, Lord and Lady Frances Fitzwilliam, Countess Dowager Spencer and Lady Sarah Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Countess Flahery, the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Harewood, Earl and Countess Somers, the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Lady Victoria Campbell; the Earl and Countess of Litchfield, the Countess Dowager of Litchfield and Lady Georgiana Anson, the Earl and Countess of Durham, the Earl and Countess of Strafford and Lady Victoria Byng, Lord and Lady Burghley, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington, Lord and Lady Dudley Leferre, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord and Lady Aveland, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord and Lady Leighton, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Sondes, Lord and Lady Hatherton, Lord Kingsdown, Lord and Lady Trenton and the Hon. Miss Labouchere, Lady Alfred Hervey, Lady Lyttelton, Lady Frances Russell, the Hon. Mrs. Grey and Mrs. Reed and Miss Bruce, the Right Hon. and Hon. Mary-Colonel Cecil and Mrs. Forester, the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy and Frances Coventry Kelly, the Right Hon. and Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Hay, Lord Curry and Miss Curry, the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton and the Hon. Lady Dalrymple Hamilton, the Right Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Ryan, Mrs. Adderley and Miss Adderley, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., Admiral Sir W. Parker, Lady Parker and Miss Parker; Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., and Lady Lyell; Admiral Sir Thomas and Lady Symonds, Admiral Sir Bernard, Admiral Sir Thomas and Lady Cochrane, General Sir Alexander and Lady Woodford, Major-General Sir Frederick and Lady Stovin, Sir Hardinge and Lady Giffard, Sir John and Lady Pennefather, Lady Bentinck, Lieutenant-General Wylde, Major-General Sir Henry and Lady Storks, Major-General and Mrs. Tidedell, Sir Frederick and Lady Murchison, Colonel and Lady Catherine Vernon Harcourt, Mr. George and Lady Charlotte Russell, and Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.

Of the above some were prevented by unavoidable circumstances from attending the Court.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

Princess Helena will, by command of the Queen, hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Tuesday, the 16th of May next, at two o'clock.

It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to her Royal Highness at this Drawing-room shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. It is not expected that gentlemen will present them-

selves at the Drawingroom except in attendance upon the ladies of their families.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Saturday, the 20th of May next.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Thursday week the Prince of Wales, attended by Major Grey, rode out. His Royal Highness visited Mr. Brierly's studio, in Lidlington-place. The Princess, attended by Countess De Grey, took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses had a dinner party. The company included Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Clanwilliam, The Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Countess de Grey, Major-General Lord Henry Percy, Viscountess Stratford De Redcliffe, Viscount Chelsea, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord and Lady Foley, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord Dufferin, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, the Hon. Frederick Byng, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Scarlett, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Grey.

Yesterday week the Prince, attended by Major Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds at Bracknell. His Royal Highness travelled by the South-Western Railway to Bracknell, where he was met by Prince Alfred. The Princes rode to the meet at the Golden Ball Inn, Bingfield. The field numbered 200 equestrians. The animal selected for the chase was "Doctor." The stag was uncarted near the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, and the pack was soon afterwards laid on. Taking a course towards the South-Western Railway, the stag hung about the spot for some little time and then crossed the line, doubling round near the Bracknell station, and afterwards made away for Swinleys Ascot, the forest, and on to Cumberland Lodge. The chase was then again through Windsor Forest, across the Long Walk, and away to the Sheet-street-road gate, Windsor. The stag was taken after a run of upwards of two hours. The Princes were present at the capture. The Prince returned to town by the twenty minutes past four train from Windsor viâ the Great Western Railway. Prince Alfred returned to Windsor Castle. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out. In the evening the Prince, attended by Lord Alfred Hervey, Major Grey, and Mr. Holtzmann, was present at Dr. Hofmann's lecture at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, the Bishop of Oxford, Earl De Grey, and Viscount Goderich, and attended by the Countess De Grey, Major Grey, and Mr. Holtzmann, left Marlborough House for Sandringham. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Bishopsgate terminus of the Great Eastern Railway at two o'clock, and were received by Mr. J. Goodson, chairman; Mr. Lightly Simpson, chairman of the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway; by Mr. J. B. Owen, secretary; and by several of the directors of the Great Eastern Company. The Prince and Princess travelled in a saloon carriage, by a special train. Their Royal Highnesses were heartily cheered by those assembled to witness their departure. The first halt was made at Cambridge. At Lynn junction the engines were changed. A number of the inhabitants had assembled to greet the Prince and Princess. Wolferton was reached at five o'clock. At the station there was an assemblage of the principal residents of the neighbourhood, and of the tenantry. The school children, dressed in scarlet capes and straw bonnets, were drawn up in line. Their Royal Highnesses drove at once to Sandringham House, arriving at twenty minutes past five.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and Viscount Goderich, attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. G. B. Moxon, B.A., and the Bishop of Oxford officiated.

The Prince has had a powerful fire-engine, "The Sandringham," sent to Sandringham House, from the establishment of Messrs. Merryweather and Co., of Lambeth.

Queen Marie Amélie, accompanied by the members of the Orleans Royal family, arrived at Starkey's Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on Thursday, from Claremont.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on Saturday last, from visiting the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

The Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have left town for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have left the Clarendon Hotel for Floors Castle, N.B.

The Duke of Newcastle has left town for a fishing excursion in Wales.

The Duke of Leinster has left town on a visit to Mr. Repton, M.P., and Lady Jane Repton, at their seat in Bedfordshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, after visiting Earl and Countess Spencer at Althorp, have gone to their seat in Wiltshire.

Earl Russell, accompanied by the Countess and Lady Georgiana Russell, has gone to his seat near Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Earl and Countess Amherst have left town for Montreal, the family seat, near Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Essex have left town for Cassiobury Park, their seat in Hertfordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Cawdor have left town for Stackpole Court, Wales.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have left town for Bessborough House, Kilkenny.

Countess Cowper and Lady Florence Cowper have arrived at Panshanger, from visiting Earl and Countess Spencer at Althorp Hall.

Countess (Frances) Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., left their residence in Carlton-gardens on Saturday last, for her Ladyship's seat in Somersetshire.

The Earl of Dudley has arrived at Dudley House, Park-lane, from Witley Court, Worcestershire.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Brocket Hall, Herts.

Viscountess (Dowager) Combermere and the Hon. Mrs. Hunter have arrived at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Viscount Castlerosse has left town for his seat, Killarney, Ireland.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley have left town for their seat in Cheshire.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., and Lady Emily Peel have left town for their villa on the borders of the Lake of Como, where they intend to remain until May.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stonor left town, on Monday, for Stonor Park, Oxfordshire.

The Treaty of Commerce between Austria and the Zollverein was signed on Tuesday.

Senor de Arrannoiz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Mexico in this country and in Belgium, has, it is stated, tendered his resignation of both these posts.

There were ten public and three local acts passed yesterday week, when Parliament adjourned, making sixteen public and three local statutes in the Session, which commenced on the 7th of February.

On Wednesday evening the twentieth anniversary of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Wilkie Collins in the chair. There was a pretty numerous company, and the receipts amounted to £350.

Among the passengers by the Delta, which arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, with the Bombay mail, was Ghohelshree Pratabsingh, one of the rajahs of Western India, with his suite. The Rajah and his chief followers were gorgeously dressed, and were rich in golden ornaments of exquisite workmanship and precious stones. The object of his visit is to prefer some complaint to the British Government.

With reference to the revised rules of the inland pattern and sample post, which were published on the 27th ultimo, it has now been decided to modify the rule No. 6, and to permit the transmission of samples of seeds, &c., intended for delivery within the United Kingdom, in bags entirely closed, provided that such bags be transparent, so that the officers of the department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. This modification relates only to the inland pattern and sample post.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There is a bill in Parliament for doing away with metropolitan destitution and, at the same time, utterly abolishing street mendicancy. The portals of our workhouses are no longer to present the spectacle, so shockingly familiar to Londoners, of dozens of poor, ragged, hungry creatures waiting—and often waiting in vain—for admission to the casual wards. Tramps, vagrants, "casuals," and the really destitute are to be caught up by the police and relieved, whether they like it or not. Moreover, the plague of beggars is to be swept away; and it is to be hoped that the long-disturbed mind of Sir Robert W. Carden will be relieved thereby. Acts of Parliament are not, however, usually very discriminating; the coaches and six which are proverbially said to be driven through them oftentimes crush very inoffensive people under their wheels; and it is to be feared that, in this Houseless Poor Bill, an act of harshness verging on needless cruelty may be committed. The blind are menaced with expulsion from the streets. "Pity the poor blind!" is to be an appeal no longer heard; and I think that "pity 'tis" that such a measure should be contemplated. They do no harm, those poor, sightless creatures. They can be scarcely said to beg; they merely demonstrate their utterly helpless and forlorn condition. Little dog Tray is not a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. It is to be hoped that a clause saving the innocuous privileges of the blind will be introduced into the bill in Committee. Could not a certain number, well ascertained by the police not to be impostors, be licensed and empowered to wear badges. Let not Belisarius be robbed of his obolus. Let us remember that none of us are so high and mighty and wealthy but that this most awful affliction may come upon us with lightning suddenness. Ponder over those wonderful lines in an early number of *Punch*, on George III.:—

> The rescued Kings came touch my garment's hem
> The rescued Kings, I never heeded them.
> What care had I for pomp, or fame, or power—
> A crazy, old, blind man in Windsor Tower?

At all events, if the blind are to be banished, something ought to be done for little dog Tray in the way of compensation The instinct of these little animals is wonderful. The other morning, passing through Cavendish-square, I met a blind man with his dog. A charitable lady put a sixpence into the basket, and little dog Tray thanked her as usual by wagging his tail. I declare that I heard the blind man say to the dog, "*What is it?*" Now, did he expect his four-footed conductor to reply, in actual parlance, "a silver sixpence," or was there some other masonic mode of communication between man and brute enabling the former to know to what extent he had been relieved? Be it as it may, I heard the blind man utter the precise words I have quoted. Perhaps those who live with dumb creatures of highly-developed instinct grow at last to meet them on equal terms and to impute to them the power of reasoning. Mr. Jesse has not a better story in his whole collection than that told of Sir Edwin Landseer, to whom a bull-dog was sitting for his portrait, and who, when his day's work was over, said in an authoritative tone to the dog, "That will do. Come to-morrow at two o'clock." The bull-dog skulked away as though he had perfectly understood the order; but just as he reached the door Sir Edwin called him back. "Stop," said he; "*at a quarter past two.*" Whereupon Jowler agitated the stump of his caudal appendage and trotted down stairs. And I am given to understand that he came the next day at two-fifteen, punctually.

M. Jules Janin has again been disappointed in obtaining one of those forty famous arm-chairs for which he has been so many years ahungered:—at the which, I take it, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton will not be immoderately displeased. The author of "Pelham" has never, it is said, forgiven M. Janin's criticism on his favourite novel, written just seven-and-thirty years since; nor is the author of "L'âne mort et la femme guillotinée" likely to forget Sir Edward's opinion of M. Janin as an offspring of the revolution of July. Poor J. J.! He may paraphrase Piron's epitaph on himself—

> Ci gît Piron, qui ne fut rien :
> Pas même Académicien.

M. Camille Doucet has been elected to fill the fauteuil left vacant by the death of M. Alfred de Vigny; and M. Prevost-Paradol succeeds M. Ampère, who, by-the-way, was not only a savant, but one of the most observant and vivacious of tourists. His "Promenades en Amerique" is not surpassed by any book of Transatlantic travel for veracity and graphic power.

M. Camille Doucet is a lettered Mandarin, and nothing more; but the election of M. Prevost-Paradol, a young man under thirty, is an event of much significance. He is the *enfant terrible* of French politics. He has made for himself under the Second Empire a name only inferior to that achieved by Benjamin Constant under the First. He has written in the *Journal des Débats* more damaging articles against the policy of the existing Government than the party eulogies of a hundred La Guerronnières or De Césénas could retrieve. Thus, authority is said to be very irate indeed at the elevation to academic honours of M. Prevost-Paradol. The *Times* correspondent in Paris writes that when M. Sainte Beuve, as director of the Academy, waited on the Emperor to announce the choice of the Forty, his Majesty asked, pointedly, "what M. Paradol had written?" He is, of course, best known as the author of Opposition leading articles in the *Débats*. One is loth to believe this, for Napoleon III. is too great a man to say spiteful things. The story, therefore, must be taken for what it is worth, as likewise the reply imputed (*not* by the *Times* correspondent) to M. Sainte Beuve—"What has M. Prevost-Paradol written, Sire?" repeated the sarcastic director, "*His handwriting is on the wall!*" Than which, I think, nothing spitefuller could have been said since Talleyrand's "*Déja?*"

There is another literary French item which concerns us nearer home. Mr. Henry Reeve, the accomplished scholar, linguist, and critic, who translated Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," has been chosen a corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Is not Mr. Reeve editor of the *Edinburgh Review*? I ask, in doubt and deference; for the affairs of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* are so far exalted above the comprehension of us meaner mortals that we know little more about their hierarchical changes than about the Grand Lamas of Thibet. I asked a dozen men of letters the other day who edited the *Quarterly*, and not one of them could tell me. He is a Scotch gentleman, I believe.

A bust of the lamented Richard Cobden has been commanded, as all the world knows by this time, for the Imperial Museum at Versailles. The act is a graceful and generous one, and worthy of Cæsar. Nor is this the first time that our rivals in civilisation, and our stanch allies in all else, have been beforehand with us in noble courtesy. Let it not be forgotten that when the famous discoverer of vaccination wished to visit Paris, and we were in the midst of a furious war with France, Napoleon I. ordered a passport to be made out for him, in which "Dr. Jenner, benefactor of the human species"—*bienfaiteur du genre humain*—was authorised to enter the Empire. Nor let us also forget that forty years earlier, when war, too, was raging between the two great nations of the west, the French Minister, M. de Vergennes, issuing a decree of reprisals against English vessels on the high seas, expressly exempted from molestation or capture any vessel commanded by the "illustrious Captain Cook." Without these amenities would war be tolerable? I think it is for the very reason that the American war *has* been destitute of such amenities that the strife across the Atlantic has grown to us intolerable.

A plenitude of statues of the great free-trader will doubtless crop up during the next two years. The Reform Club have already opened a subscription for a colossal bust of one of their most illustrious members. Surely Westminster Abbey and the corridor of the Commons House will not be left without monumental effigies of Richard Cobden. And what a subject for a domestic painter would be that which not so very long since has been witnessed in truth at Mr. Cobden's quiet home—the orator, statesman, and economist playing croquet with his children on the lawn at Midhurst! I hope the Americans will be good to the memory of this great man, for they had no faster friend than he.

The Pope threatens, it is said, to take refuge at Constantinople, if Catholic Europe persists in turning a deaf ear to the warnings of the Encyclical. Several members of the Sacred College are reported to be of opinion that his Holiness would be better off among friendly foes than among hostile friends; and it is certain that the Turks, with a creed theoretically the most intolerant in the world, have for centuries been most tolerant of the practice of other religions. The Amuraths, and Selims, and Mahmouds have permitted Roman Catholics, Greeks, Armenians, Copts, and Jews the fullest liberty of worship. I was reading lately, in "The Sufferings of the People called Quakers," a curious illustration of Turkish toleration. More than two hundred years ago, a poor little Quaker maiden, who had wandered from England to America, from America to the West Indies, and from the West Indies to Italy, on the "peculiar concerns" of Quakerism—who had lain in Inquisition dungeons, in gaols, houses of correction, and bridewells innumerable—who had been scourged over and over again at the post and at the cart's tail—who had been set in the stocks, branded, and shackled innumerable times—took it into her head to visit the East and essay to convert the Great Turk. After almost incredible hardships, she contrived to reach Adrianople, which the Sultan was then besieging. She was ushered into his presence—she harangued him—she prayed for him, and it is on record that the Commander of the Faithful treated her with the utmost deference, and, after hearing her out, entertained her most hospitably, and caused her to be conducted with a guard of honour to Constantinople. From which it would seem that the Turks are not, after all, such very bad folk.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Ordinations are announced to be held on Trinity Sunday, June 11, by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Lichfield, Oxford, Manchester, Hereford, Chester, Lincoln, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, Norwich, Bangor, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol, Ely, and Peterborough. The Bishops of Winchester and Rochester will hold ordinations on July 9.

The Bishop of Lincoln is going, in Easter week, to hold confirmations for the Bishop of London at Paris and Brussels, and will be absent from England till the end of the month.

The Bishop of Worcester will hold his triennial visitation at Worcester, June 15; Pershore, 16; Bromsgrove, 19; Birmingham, 20; Coventry, 21; Southam, 22; Stratford-on-Avon, 23.

The occasional confirmations to be held by the Bishop of Rochester in Hertfordshire this spring are fixed for Wednesday, May 8, at Hitchin, three o'clock; Tuesday, May 9, at St. Albans, three o'clock; Wednesday, May 10, at Cheshunt, eleven o'clock, and Ware at three o'clock; and at Totteridge by Barnet on Friday, May 19, at three o'clock. Early in July there will also be a confirmation at Haileybury College.

The sermon at the children's anniversary at St. Paul's, on Thursday, June 1, will be preached by the Bishop of Bangor.

The annual festival of the Vale of Aylesbury Church Choral Association will be held on Thursday, June 15. The preacher will be the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester.

The Rev. W. J. G. Bluett having accepted an incumbency in the diocese of Christchurch, New Zealand, and being, therefore, about to resign the curacy of Stibbard, a handsome piece of plate has been presented to Mr. and Mrs. Bluett jointly, as an expression of the grateful regard entertained for them by the patron, the Rector, and the inhabitants of the parish.

In the Court of Arches, on Monday, Dr. Robertson, the Surrogate, granted an application made on behalf of the Bishop of Norwich in connection with the proceedings at the Norwich monastery. At his Lordship's request a monition, requiring the Rev. Mr. Drury to refrain from taking part in the services at the monastery was filed.

The special Sunday evening services in St. Paul's Cathedral will come to a close for this season on Easter Sunday, with a sermon from Canon Selwyn. On the following Sunday evening, April 22, at seven p.m., the special Sunday evening services will begin in the nave of Westminster Abbey, when the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, will preach the opening sermon. The following are the other preachers for April and May:—April 30, the Rev. T. Carter, Rector of Clewer; May 7, the Rev. Daniel Moore, Golden Lecturer; May 14, the Rev. Canon Conway; May 21, the Bishop of Oxford; May 28, the Archbishop of Dublin.

Preferments and Appointments.—The Rev. Prebendary Freeman to be Archdeacon of Exeter. *Rectories:* Rev. T. A. C. Armbrister to St. Thomas, Middle Island, St. Kitts, West Indies; Rev. Thomas Charles Brown to Exhall with Chapel of Wixford, Warwick; Rev. H. C. Brewster to South Kelsey; Rev. L. S. Bruce to Barton-in-Fabis; Rev. W. Hildebrand to Little and Castle Carlton, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. S. Master to West Dean, with the Chapelry of East Grinstead attached, Wilts; Rev. C. C. Wood to Broxholme, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. W. W. Blackwell to Cloford, Somerset; Rev. W. Bare to Owersby with Kirkby and Osgarby annexed, Lincolnshire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. A. Armitage to St. John's, Cheltenham; Rev. S. Fellows to Zeal's Green, Wilts; Rev. Evan Jenkins to Flint. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. E. Giles to All Saints', Nottingham; Rev. T. P. L. Yewens to Colcford, Somerset. *Curacies:* Rev. R. Allen to All Saints', Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rev. J. C. Barnwell to Holford and Lilstock; Rev. I. Bowman to Burneside, Kendal, Westmorland; Rev. F. Brindley to All Saints', Nottingham; Rev. W. H. Chapman to Weldon, Northamptonshire; Rev. W. H. Cleveland to Tathwell, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Cornwall to North Curry, Somerset; Rev. H. G. Cranmer to Bothal, Northumberland; Rev. T. M. Dixon to St. Mark, Nottingham; Rev. J. C. Erck to the Octagon Chapel, Bath; Rev. G. Forrester, to Selworthy; Rev. H. W. Gayer to Cucklington-cum-Stoke, Trister; Rev. H. P. James to St. John's, Bathwick, Somerset; Rev. J. R. Lane to Aynhoe, Northants; Rev. A. Langdon to Sedgefield, Durham; Rev. W. W. Martin to St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton; Rev. E. W. May to Allington, Dorset; Rev. W. S. E. Maynard to South Perrott-cum-Mosterton, Dorset; Rev. R. B. Poole to Banwell, Somerset; Rev. J. P. Roberts to Blyton, Lincolnshire; Rev. S. Rogers to Clayworth, Notts; Rev. H. W. Smith to Welton St. Mary, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Smith to Linton, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Steel to Monk Hesleden, Durham; Rev. O. R. Wintle to Bridgewater.

The Universities and Public Schools.—In a Convocation at Oxford, on Saturday last, the names of the public examiners and moderators, which had been previously approved in Congregation, were submitted to the house and approved. In a Congregation holden at the same time the name of Mr. Riddell, Balliol, was approved as a Moderator in Literis Græcis et Latinis. The election of scholars and exhibitioners at Queen's (for which there were thirty candidates) has terminated as follows:—Classical Scholars—Mr. A. H. Sayce (Commoner), Brasenose; and Mr. C. W. A. Tait, Rugby School. Mathematical Scholar—Mr. P. B. Lambert, Hastings Exhibitioner, Queen's. Hastings Exhibitioners—Mr C. D. Haig, Leeds School; and Mr. W. W. Taylor, Wakefield School. Holmes Exhibitioner—Mr. H. G. Sharp, Scholar of Queen's.

At Cambridge, at a Congregation on Thursday week, the Grace proposing to give the Syndicate appointed to consider the examinations for the ordinary degree of B.A. and the improvement of theological education in the University, together with the regulations of the previous examination as it affects all classes of students, an extension of time (to report) up to the 1st of June, passed nem. con. The examination for open scholarships at Emmanuel has resulted as follows:—Mathematical—Godfrey, scholar; Hensman, exhibitioner. Classical—Rodwell, scholar; Chevalier, exhibitioner. The following have been nominated to open scholarships at Christ's:—J. S. Reid, City of London School, £70 a year; R. T. Wright, Owen's College, Manchester, £70 a year; A. Nixon, Tunbridge School, £60 a year; G. C. W. Warr, Royal Institution School, Liverpool, £60 a year; H. Smith, Loughborough Grammar School, £50 a year; J. Sharpe, Merchant Taylor's School, £30 a year. The open classical scholarship of £60 a year at Caius College, Cambridge, was awarded, on the 3rd of April, to E. S. Roberts, of Boston Grammar School. J. S. Fell, from Windermere College, has been elected to an exhibition of £50 at Trinity Hall.

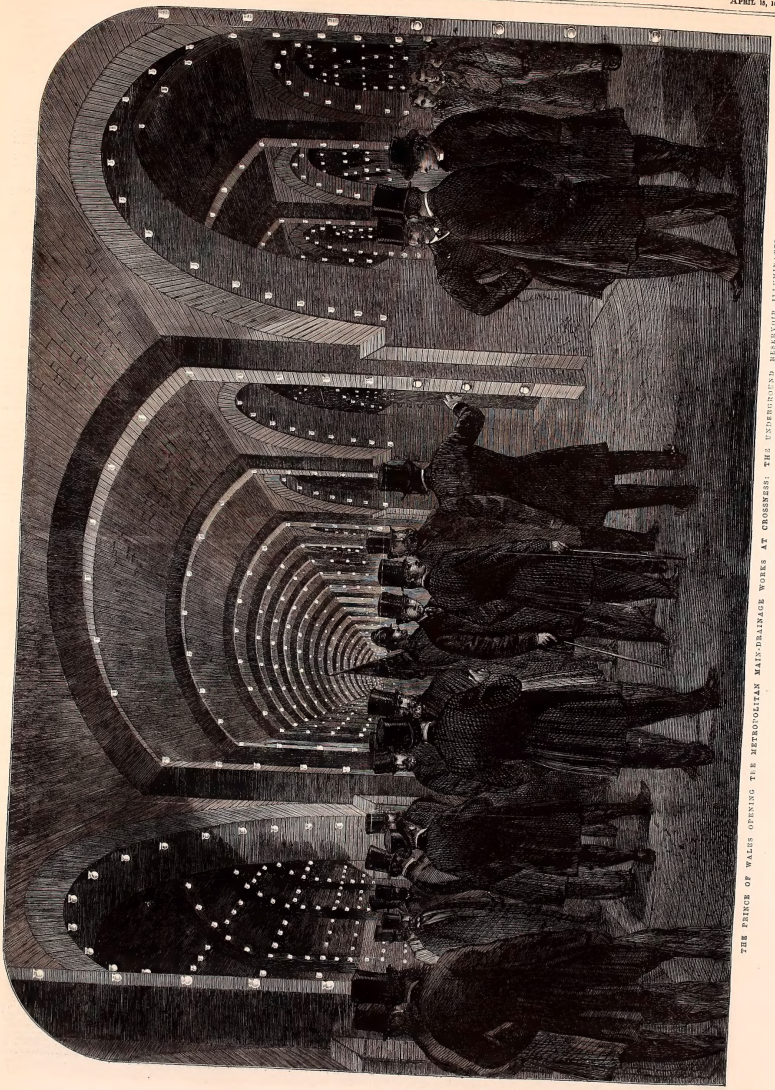
The professorship of English law and Indian jurisprudence in King's College has been conferred upon Mr. John Cutler, of the Chancery Bar.

The results of the examination for the Newcastle scholarship were made known yesterday week at Eton, and are as follow:—Lord F. Hervey, scholar; Kennedy, K.S., medallist; Durnford, K.S.; Everard, K.S.; Harris, K.S.; Huddleston, K.S. (alphabetical order). Buckland, Greenwood, Hardy, Lee; Lock, K.S.; Lee, K.S.; Radcliffe, K.S. (alphabetical order). The examiners were the Rev. J. J. Hornby, Fellow of Brasenose, Oxford, and Tutor in Durham University; and Mr. F. C. Hodgson, Fellow of King's, Cambridge. The latter was Newcastle Scholar in 1856. The competitors this year numbered about fifty. The school closed the same day for the Easter vacation, which will last about four weeks, the scholars returning to the college on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of May.

Sir William Dunbar, Bart., M.P. for Wigton, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, is appointed Chairman of the Audit Board, vice Edward Romilly, who retires. The vacancy at the Treasury will be filled by Mr. W. P. Adam, the member for Clackmannanshire.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has promised to visit Drogheda on Thursday, the 4th of May, to open the new Townhall and to turn the first turf of the Drogheda Waterworks. Drogheda owes this Townhall to the munificence of Mr. Whitworth, a distinguished inhabitant.

The Government emigrant-ship, Oceanica, 1673 tons, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., Liverpool, sailed from the Mersey, on the 3rd inst., for Melbourne, Victoria, having on board thirty-two married people, 155 single women, and sixteen children under twelve years of age, under the care of Mr. Thomas Scard, surgeon superintendent.——The Peeress, 777 tons, belonging to Messrs. Lachlans and M'Leod, London, sailed from Plymouth on the 8th inst. for Adelaide, South Australia, having on board 335 Government emigrants, consisting of 139 married people, ninety-one single men, forty-six single women, twenty-four boys, and twenty girls between one and twelve years of age, and fifteen infants, under the care of Mr. Arthur D. White, M.D., surgeon superintendent, assisted by Mrs. Grace Treginnig, matron, and Mr. Richmond Baker, schoolmaster.——The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Cornwallis, belonging to Messrs. Thomas and William Smith, London, for the conveyance of emigrants to Adelaide, South Australia, at £12 7s. 9d. per statute adult. The Cornwallis is appointed to receive her passengers at Plymouth on the 29th of May next.



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE METROPOLITAN MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS AT CROSSNESS: THE UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR ILLUMINATED.—SEE PAGE 361

THE LATE

RICHARD COBDEN, M.P.

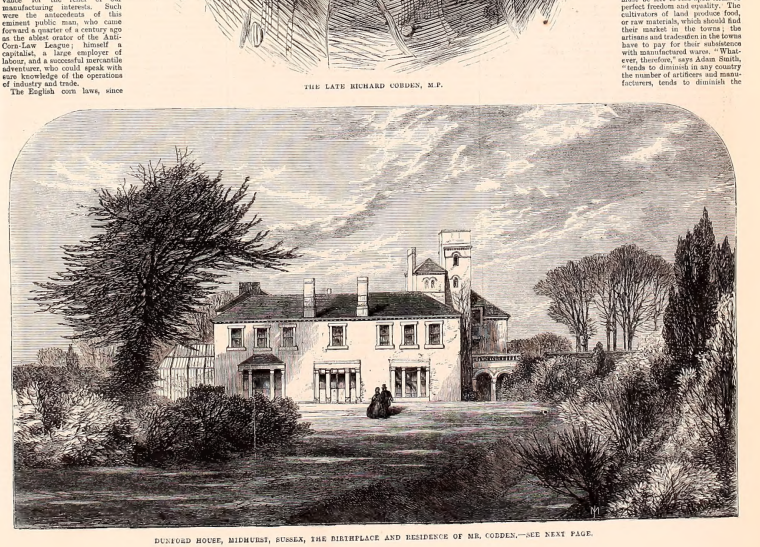
THE son of a small farmer in Sussex, having learnt the business of a salesman in the service of a City warehouse in the Manchester trade, Richard Cobden, early removing to Lancashire, set up there for himself as a printer of calicoes, and by his skill in suiting the markets and by his fine taste in patterns, became, in a very few years, one of the most thriving manufacturers of that district. He was still a young man. He had made up for the want of a University education by his studies of political economy, which he recommended in after life as providing a better intellectual exercise and discipline than the exact sciences. His accomplishments were, an excellent faculty of logical exposition, with a rare talent of finding the readiest and happiest illustrations of his argument, and a perfect mastery of clear and forcible language in writing or speaking. He was familiar with the condition of the industrious middle and lower classes of England, both north and south. Foreign trade and foreign travel soon made him acquainted with the different countries of Europe and the United States of America. His political opinions were early formed. He disliked the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, thinking it was dangerous to the peace of the world, and he deplored the increase of our naval and military expenditure, thinking it might be saved by a more amicable behaviour towards foreign Powers. He enlarged upon this topic in several pamphlets, by which he sought to prove that Russia and America were never likely to be enemies of Britain. It was not, however, upon any of these questions that he was to be called to achieve the greatest victory of political persuasion recorded in the history of our age. His task was to become one of the leading political executors of that legacy of economic science which the Scottish philosophers of the last century had bequeathed. The laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth appeared to his mind as the laws of bodily health—laws of Nature, ordinances of Divine authority—which it was no less impious than foolish to withstand. He took up, therefore, the vindication of those principles, almost with the zeal of an apostle, and for the sake of truth, while he demanded their practical observance for the relief of our manufacturing interests. Such were the antecedents of this eminent public man, who came forward a quarter of a century ago as the ablest orator of the Anti-Corn-Law League; himself a capitalist, a large employer of labour, and a successful mercantile adventurer, who could speak with sure knowledge of the operations of industry and trade.

The English corn laws, since their first invention in the reign of Charles II., had passed through several modifications. But in those years when the League of Manchester began to lay siege to the cereal monopoly of the English landlords, the established modification was the sliding-scale of 1828. By this contrivance, whenever there was a tolerable harvest which would yield sufficient wheat at the price of 66s. a quarter, the importation of foreign corn was virtually prohibited by a tax of 20s.; but when English wheat became scarce, the import duty was reduced, having an inverse ratio to the actual price of corn in the English market, until, when this price had risen to 73s. a quarter, foreign corn was admitted at the nominal duty of 1s. The object of this legislation being that the English people should have just enough to eat, and not too much, paying the farmers or landlords a fair price of about 60s. a quarter, it was thought that everybody ought to be content. But the scheme worked most inconveniently for all parties concerned. One of its worst evils, probably, was that it tempted the speculators in the corn market to aggravate the pressure of every period of scarcity, with a view to running up the price to that point at which they might import free of duty; having done which there would be a sudden fall, ruinous to those who held corn in stock. These violent oscillations were certainly not beneficial to the interests of the British farmer, while they caused the greatest disturbance to all branches of our manufacturing and commercial enterprise. It was not merely that the restrictions upon the import of a foreign commodity tended to shut the foreign markets against the English manufacturers; but the home market, especially in the agricultural districts, was incessantly deranged by severe crises of distress, resulting from the capricious variations of prices.

These effects were notorious; yet those who called for the repeal of the corn law were accused of seeking to force an extension of foreign trade at the expense of native agriculture. Mr. Cobden then undertook to convince the whole people of England, and even the landed gentry who sat in the House of Commons, that the interests of town and country were identical in this matter. Here was the occasion for proclaiming the doctrine of Adam Smith, that the commerce between town and country, the easiest and safest, the most natural and the most essential commerce, must be left to rest upon terms of perfect freedom and equality. The cultivators of land produce food, or raw materials, which should find their market in the towns; the artizans and tradesmen in the towns have to pay for their subsistence with manufactured wares. "Whatever, therefore," says Adam Smith, "tends to diminish in any country the number of artificers and manufacturers, tends to diminish the



THE LATE RICHARD COBDEN, M.P.



DUNFORD HOUSE, MIDHURST, SUSSEX, THE BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE OF MR. COBDEN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

most important of all markets for the rude produce of the land, and thereby still further to discourage agriculture." It may provoke a smile to remember that the truth of this very obvious proposition was fiercely contested by Mr. Cobden's opponents previously to 1846. They denounced the extension of the factory system as a nuisance and almost a crime. They accepted with greedy hatred the wildest fables which were told by Mr. Ferrand and others respecting the "abominable cruelties" practised in the Lancashire and Yorkshire cotton mills. The farmers throughout the country were bidden to resist a selfish conspiracy of Manchester men, who would destroy the value of rural property and throw the soil of England out of cultivation for the sake of pushing their trade in flimsy calicoes among the serfs and savages of the remotest parts of the earth. Such was the ignorance, such was the prejudice, with which Mr. Cobden and his associates had to contend when they perambulated nearly all the counties of England and held meetings in every important place to explain the objects of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

By this time Mr. Cobden had also taken his seat in Parliament, and joined Mr. Villiers in the attempt, renewed session after session, to obtain a favourable hearing from the House of Commons. Some progress was, indeed, already made there in 1841, when Mr. Cobden entered the house. The 8s. fixed duty proposed by the Whigs, and Sir Robert Peel's new modification of the sliding scale, with the large admission of free-trade principles in his tariff of 1842, were manifestly the precursors of an entire revolution in the commercial policy of Great Britain. The corn-law debates, however, assumed in those years a very bitter and menacing tone, on account of the extreme distress of a large part of the population and the spread of the Chartist sedition amongst them. It really looked as though the aristocracy, having put themselves in the odious position of maintaining a tax upon the bread and toil of the starving millions, apparently for the sake of augmenting their own rent-rolls, would have to bear the responsibility of provoking a serious conflict. On the other hand, many of the moderate politicians, who might not have been disposed to refuse their assent to free trade, even though it were attended with a sacrifice of class interests, were scandalised by the rise of an organised democratic agitation in the North of England which threatened to be no less formidable than that of O'Connell in Ireland. The announcement of still larger sums of money, from £50,000 up to £250,000, which the Anti-Corn-Law League was prepared to spend in hiring platforms, sending forth lecturers, printing journals and tracts and purchasing estates to be divided into forty-shilling freeholds for the creation of county votes, gave increased offence to the Conservative party. It is the more glorious for the memory of Sir Robert Peel that he discerned and had the courage to perform the great duty which was laid upon him by the circumstances of that most painful and perilous time at the approach of the Irish famine. The passing of the "Corn and Customs Bill," in the Session of 1846, may have saved the British Constitution from a shock equal to those which befel the Continental monarchies in 1848. It has certainly bestowed a long lease of extraordinary social and domestic prosperity upon this country. All classes of the population, the agriculturists and owners of land as much as any, have profited immensely by the enactment of free trade in corn. Mr. Cobden, to whom, above all other men, Sir Robert Peel ascribed the merit of that beneficent achievement, has lived to know that there is not, probably, a single person in all England who now regrets the abolition of the corn laws, or who would consent to restore them. Never was a triumph of reason and truth more splendidly justified by its practical results.

The legislation commenced by Sir Robert Peel on free-trade principles has been carried forward by Mr. Gladstone, and its most conspicuous feature, the tariff connected with the French Treaty of Commerce in 1860, is due again in a great measure to Mr. Cobden. The praise of that negotiation on the other side of the Channel must be shared with the Emperor Napoleon and his Minister, while it was M. Michel Chevalier who first invited Mr. Cobden to discuss the plan and put him in communication with the French Government. But the "great and memorable service" of Mr. Cobden upon that occasion was acknowledged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as freely as his share in obtaining the repeal of the corn laws had been acknowledged by Sir Robert Peel. It was, indeed, the proper complement of the former part of his life's work, as the apostle of free trade and true economic doctrine, to procure admission into the French market for the English manufactures which were before excluded from it and to support the measures by which reciprocal advantages were conceded to French produce in the market of this country. In procuring this arrangement, the mutual benefits of which are realised every year more fully, Mr. Cobden was at the same time enabled to provide both countries with a most substantial pledge for the preservation of peace and friendship between them. He was always desirous that the moral blessings of Peace, as well as its material comforts and profits, should be secured to England and to all mankind.

We have purposely refrained from commenting upon any of those objects or occasions of Mr. Cobden's public advocacy in which he cannot be said to have prevailed with the same success that rewarded his labours in the cause of Free Trade. It is more pleasing just now to deal only with his most finished and admirable work. Take him for all in all, "he was, perhaps, the greatest political character that the pure middle class of the English people has produced in our time." He was, moreover, in all the relations of life an honourable and amiable man, upright and unselfish, willing to spend himself for the happiness of others, "seeking not his own," hating every kind of injustice, and "rejoicing in the truth."

The Portrait of Mr. Cobden which we present this week is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DUNFORD HOUSE, THE BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE OF MR. COBDEN.

On the same page with our Engraving of Mr. Cobden's Portrait is a view of the house which he built for himself upon the site of the house in which he was born, upon that estate of Dunford which his father, the plain Sussex yeoman, had occupied before him and which was purchased with the fund raised by a national subscription to make good some part of the large pecuniary loss which the once prosperous Manchester manufacturer had voluntarily incurred when he turned from his private business to redress the wrongs of England. A contemporary has noticed the characteristic scenery of "that beautiful quiet rural district in which Mr. Cobden was born, in which he had hoped to enjoy many years of life's mellow autumn, but in which it was God's will he should be buried long before that autumn had passed into winter. There is not, perhaps, in England a lovelier country than that part of Sussex in which the now historic village of Midhurst is situated. Hills covered with foliage, valleys bright with verdure or teeming with fertility, alternate with dark, sombre-looking heaths, sandy patches, and trim, silent, old-fashioned villages, and isolated farmhouses, built in the days of the Tudors. The "Manchester man" had fixed for his retreat a spot from which a factory chimney could not be seen even with a telescope, where edges of laurel, and flowers, and fruit attested the mildness of the climate, and where the hum of the bees would replace the busy hum of industry in the regions in which his youth and manhood had been passed. Midhurst itself is the homeliest, stillest, most old-fashioned of English villages. Once a week a corn market imparts some life and bustle into its clean, quaint, zigzag streets, but at other times one might pass from one end of it to the other at high noon without meeting half a dozen people. Pleasant green country lanes, however, lead out of it in every direction, and perhaps the prettiest and most rural of them all winds up to West Lavington Church, in a vault of which was to be laid the mortal part of the great free-trader."

The challenge which has been given by the Royal Agricultural Society to the gardens of the Sovereigns of Europe for a competitive exhibition of fruits and vegetables has been favourably received by France, Russia, Italy, Turkey, Hanover, Greece, Belgium, &c., and further answers are being daily received.

An interesting statistical table has been published by Mr. Gisborne, secretary to the Anglo-Australian and China Telegraph Company, showing the actual results of all the different experiments yet made in laying submarine telegraph cables from 1850, when the first Dover and Calais line was laid, to the laying of the Persian Gulf line in 1864. It appears that only the heavy cables, weighing two tons or more per statute mile, when laid at a depth of from twenty to a hundred fathoms, have as yet proved permanently successful and efficient; and these, when broken occasionally by some accidental violence, have been easily and speedily repaired.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH AND FLEMISH SCHOOLS.

The exhibitions of foreign pictures at the gallery, 120, Pall-mall, are always of peculiar interest and value. Persons of taste, or possessed of real art-knowledge, will hardly neglect to visit them. The comparisons, however, which they inevitably compel with some of our English exhibitions, are often made, as we have before taken occasion to remark, under unfair conditions. Yet, after every allowance has been made for the selective influences which give us only the choicer works of Continental art in this gallery, one must come to the conclusion that English artists, generally, labour under great disadvantages from lack of means for systematic art-education under eminent masters in this country, as compared with the facilities afforded at Paris, Brussels, Dusseldorf, Munich, Rome, and other Continental art-centres.

The present exhibition is, perhaps, not so generally interesting as some of its predecessors; but, on the other hand, one of the most remarkable phases of foreign art is excellently well exemplified. The eminent Belgian painter, Baron Henri Leys, and several of his scholars are fully or fairly represented. By M. Leys there is a large and very elaborate picture—a finished oil study, for one of the great series of wall-paintings which he has been commissioned to execute in the Hôtel de Ville of Antwerp. The subject, though not coming very familiarly home to an English audience, is well suited to its destination. It recalls one of the most memorable of many instances in which the sturdy Flemish burghers have evinced that public spirit and jealous regard for municipal rights and privileges which distinguish them to this day. The picture represents Launcelot van Ursel, in his robes and chain as Burgomaster of Antwerp, addressing the armed members of the various guilds collected in the great place in front of the Town-hall of Antwerp, and confiding to their care the safety of the city when attacked by the Guelders under Martin van Rossen in 1542. In front of the martial populace, and attended by a page bearing his shield and helmet, stands Town Councillor van Spranghen, whom the Burgomaster is investing with the command. Thronging round these on all sides, waiting and listening, or by various emphatic gestures dedicating themselves and their weapons to the defence of their great city, then at the height of its corporate power and commercial prosperity, are the great crowd of volunteer swordsmen, pikemen, and crossbow-men, representing by their various arms and diversity of costumes the numerous guilds of the city. Conspicuous by his showy civic livery is a kind of town-crier or factotum, unfurling a large yellow standard emblazoned with the black double eagle of Austria, and *behind* this floats the proper municipal flag of Antwerp. We may here remark that the peculiar patriotic significance of the event represented in this picture, and which is especially indicated by these flags, consists in the assertion on the part of the guilds of Antwerp of the right and power of defending themselves against the neighbouring Guelders without the intervention of the Imperial troops, while yet, at the same time, duly acknowledging their allegiance to the Imperial house.

Of the antiquarian knowledge here displayed, and of the graphic power exhibited in bringing before us so vividly the quaint old buildings as well as the grotesque old costumes, there can be no doubt. Equally evident is it that the modern Belgian painters retain the fine system of colouring and the general technical mastery which has for centuries distinguished the Flemish schools. But, most palpable of all, if we were to judge only by the works of Leys and his school, is the continued existence of those other peculiarities of northern art—incapability of elevated conception of even the grandest themes, and utter insensibility to the beauty, grace, and dignity which constitute the glory of the Italian schools. It may be that M. Leys paints (as we are told) from the descendants of these Flemish heroes; but, to us, the drawing and exaggerated character seem slavishly transferred from the early Flemish paintings. As for expression, no one face in the picture betrays emotion quite worthy of the occasion.

M. Lagye is, it need not be said, a pupil of Leys; and the scholar, in his fine colour, as equally in his ultra-prosaic realism, proves himself a faithful disciple in all things: witness his "Christening at Antwerp" (fifteenth century) and "Marguerite in the Chapel of our Lady of Sorrow." But the most singular, and in various ways remarkable, attempts at resuscitating the remote past are made by another of Leys's pupils, M. Alma-Tadema, who (without, however, the master's affectation of archaic ugliness) has been at infinite pains to procure authorities from ancient Assyrian and Egyptian antiquities in order to represent "An Evening Party at Nineveh"! and an "Egyptian Game"—that is to say, a quiet little match—about the Twelfth Dynasty—at the game of chess of the period!

Other artists appear to have come under the influence of Leys, without, however, at all partaking of his peculiarities. Foremost among them are Messrs. Koller and Lies. M. Koller, whose picture of "Philippa Welseren and Ferdinand I." we recently engraved, has another very fine picture of the "First Interview of Faust and Marguerite" (73). The drawing and painting of this work have rare thoroughness and solidity, while the tender colour and exquisite texture of the face of Marguerite deserve all praise. Yet where is the painter who has produced embodiments of the Faust and Margaret of Goethe's tragedy which have proved perfectly satisfactory to all? The conception of the characters here seem to us highly refined and unvulgar, but, at the same time, negative and cold. Without knowing the title one would hardly suppose either possessed of capabilities to take the principal parts in a drama of immeasurable pathos and passion. By M. Joseph Lies, whose funeral the other day all Antwerp went to see, there are two beautiful works, "Children Playing by the River Side," very silver-sweet in tone, yet, somewhat strange to say, a little wanting in atmospheric gradation; and a more ambitious work, representing a terror-stricken "Netherlandish Protestant Family" seeking refuge in a wood from the sanguinary emissaries of the Duke of Alva.

To the general principles of M. Gallait the great rival of Leys, we must give our adhesion, because those principles link art with the intellect and imagination, and aim at securing its more lovely aspects and ennobling influences. Unhappily, however, M. Gallait is sometimes rather mannered in style and theatrical (or sensational) in conception. These faults are not entirely absent from the otherwise fine picture of "Désillusion" (to retain the original French title)—an aged man manacled and in prison, looking in mournful reverie as the iron eats into his soul. The character was intended, we are informed, for Columbus, imprisoned by Bobadilla, though the picture does not present any direct clue to such intention. No character has been designated for what might be a companion work, bearing the apposite title of "Illusion," and which represents a young genius improvising on the violin, and whose aspirations for "Arte e Libertà" are revealed by the papers at his side. This is a highly refined work, free from the objections first hinted.

Turning to the French school, we have several notable works by well-known masters. Three Meissonniers, two of them "Soldiers Playing at Cards in the Guard-room," with many figures in each, are, notwithstanding some little excess of oleaginous richness, marvels of microscopic painting, baffling description and needing no eulogy. Gerome, with the opposite drawback of opacity of colour and rather less precision of drawing than usual, sends a picture which is, nevertheless, very remarkable. It represents a Mohammedan calling the hour of prayer on the top of a minaret overlooking the mosques, housetops, and minarets of Cairo, as the evening sun declines and a flight of storks streams away in Indian file to their far-off roost. We are disposed to ask, should not the shadows be longer at the time indicated? A pair of Frères will scarcely add to the painter's reputation; though "Bedtime—Cottage in Auvergne," with the children saying their evening prayers at the knees of their aged, poor, and miserable-looking grandam is very touching. M. Duverger, another *genre* painter of similar subjects, is best represented in the picture entitled "La Fontaine's Fable of 'The Hidden Treasure.'" For extreme finesse and felicity in the rendering of expression, we specially commend the reader to two pictures by M. Heilbuth—a name not, we believe, before represented in this gallery. One depicts the meeting of a couple of Cardinals on the promenade of Monte Pincio at Rome; and nothing can be more slily humorous than the unctuous and garrulous courtesy on each side, or than the stolid importance of their respective braces of flunkeys. The other is no less subtle in characterisation. We are introduced inside a roomy Cardinal's carriage, cushioned, padded, and crimson lined. His Eminence sits in the corner; by his side is a young, intelligent-looking priest, and on the opposite seat a boy acolyte. This is all; and yet the scene is full of suggestiveness—in the argumentative gestures of a too *avancé*, inexperienced, or over-zealous curé; in the bland yet dignified impassivity of the Cardinal, and the awe of the juvenile novice. Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur has a charming little picture of "Deer in the Forest of Fontainebleau," and Mdlle. Henrietta Browne (the painter of the well-known "Sisters of Charity Tending a Sick Child") sends a slight study of a "Young Turkish Girl." M. Gleyre, the painter of the famous "Illusions Perdues" in the Luxembourg, is represented by a mythological subject but little calculated to please English tastes. At the head of the room hangs a large picture of much merit, by M. van Hove, representing a boat, with mourners, crossing the Scheldt to place immortelles on a recently-made grave. Below this are some clever, sketchy Eastern subjects by M. Schreyer. "Gleaners Returning Home," by M. Langee, is a picture of unaffected and simple rusticity very broadly painted.

M. A. Stevens, the Belgian painter, whose single-figure studies in the International Exhibition were so greatly admired for their technical perfection, does not fully sustain his reputation in "The Disappointed," though parts are very beautiful. Portions, also, of "The Convalescent" by M. Willems, another distinguished Belgian painter, are charmingly painted, but the faces are not equal to the accessories, and the texture is too satiny.

Among other noteworthy works by French and Belgian artists—there being, *bien entendu*, hardly one bad or even mediocre picture in the collection—may be mentioned the "Taking Tea in the Suburbs of Brussels (sixteenth century)" by M. Serrure; "A Brittany Wedding," by M. Weber, remarkable for its breadth of light and shade; the "Interior of St. Jacques, at Antwerp," by M. De Braekeleer (the influence of Leys being evident both in the forcible colour and the ugly faces); clever pictures, similar in subject and scale to Meissonnier, by his pupil, M. Ruiperez; *genre* pictures, showing a great technical advance, by M. F. Baugniet, an artist long known in London for his lithographic drawings of musical and other professional celebrities; animal pieces by M. Verboekhoven (rather hard and mannered), by M. E. T. Schaggeny, and by Van Kuyck (capital stable interiors); landscapes by Lambinet and Lamorinière—those by the latter singularly powerful; an interior by M. Dyckmans (not a little laboured); and the ignoble candle-light subjects by M. van Schendel, of which it may truly be said, when you have seen one you have seen all.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A communication has been received from the Prince of Wales accepting the invitation of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to be present at a ball, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday evening, May 9.

On Sunday a new pier in course of construction at New Brighton, Cheshire, gave way, and over forty people were precipitated on to the shore. Fortunately the tide was out, and no person was severely injured.

At a public meeting held at Southsea, on Thursday week, a splendid épergne and centrepiece, of the value of £150, were presented to Mr. W. G. Chambers, the late Mayor of Portsmouth, in appreciation of his services during his two years of office.

The *Wexford People* announces a discovery of treasure-trove. Some children, playing on the sands at Saline, coast of Wexford, found an earthenware vessel which contained about 600 silver coins, said to be Roman. The vessel was embedded in a small declivity about a stone's throw from the ancient ruins of Kilgorman Church.

A unique attraction is likely to be lent to the Dublin International Exhibition by the King of Italy. A letter from Turin, dated the 31st ult., states that the Royal Treasury will most probably send a topaz, weighing several pounds, and 8 in. or 9 in. long, having on it a beautiful engraving of "The Last Supper." The committee are expected to provide, at their own expense, a suitable show-case, plate glass, and an iron safe, with iron railings.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, on Thursday week, a silver medal was presented, on behalf of the Danish Government, to Daniel James, second officer of the ship Thornhill, as an acknowledgment of his services in rescuing the crew of the Danish schooner Anne Elizabeth, in October last, when that vessel was waterlogged and sinking. The captain of the Thornhill has received a gold medal for the same rescue.

The Suffolk Albert Memorial Middle-class College, at Framlingham, was formally opened on Monday. The college has accommodation for 300 boys, 150 of whom were admitted at the opening, and 150 more will enter on Monday next. Next July the public opening of the college will be celebrated, when a statue of the late Prince Consort will be placed in a niche in front of the building. The Prince of Wales is expected to take part in the opening ceremony. The villagers of Framlingham kept holiday on Monday in honour of the occasion.

A meeting in connection with the representation of Rochdale was held in that town on Monday evening. The Liberal electors and non-electors were called together, and upwards of 4000 responded to the appeal. A resolution approving of the candidature of Mr. T. B. Potter, of Manchester, having been proposed, Mr. Bright addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, urging Mr. Potter's claims upon the goodwill of the constituency. The resolution having been unanimously adopted, Mr. Potter himself addressed the meeting amid repeated manifestations of approval. The Rochdale Reform Association were anxious to bring Mr. Bright forward, but he declined. Mr. Brett, Q.C., is the Conservative candidate.

The proposed bridge which is to carry the South Wales and Great Western Direct Railway across the River Severn, near Chepstow, is, according to the design of Messrs. Fowler and Fulton, the engineers, to be two miles and a quarter in length, and is to have sufficient headway to permit masts of ships of 122 ft. in length to pass under when the surface of the river is at the level of mean tide, so as in no way to impede the navigation. The principal opening which is to cross the low-water channel is to be 600 ft. span, being the total width of the Thames at Southwark Bridge, or 150 ft. wider than the span of the Menai Bridge. Messrs. Fowler and Fulton estimate the probable cost of this bridge at £980,000, for which sum Messrs. Cochrane, Grove, and Co. have undertaken to complete the work.

On Saturday evening the exhibition of fine arts, which since Tuesday has been held in the Townhall, Windsor (to which, as stated last week, the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Dean of Windsor, the Provost of Eton, the Council of the South Kensington Museum, and a host of the nobility and gentry were contributors), was formally closed by Mr. W. R. Harris, the Mayor, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of visitors. The proceedings on Saturday, the last evening of the exhibition, were very agreeably enlivened by a conversazione, at which Messrs. H. Barnby, Adams, and other gentlemen of the Chapel Royal of St. George, Mr. Durant, and Miss Neighbour, of the Royal Academy of Music, assisted, a number of choice musical morceaux being very admirably executed. During the five days' exhibition about 2000 persons have visited the Townhall, and the committee have found themselves about £100 in pocket, which will go towards the funds of the Windsor and Eton Literary Institution.

A young woman, named Ann Mein or Mahan, knocked up the keeper of a railway tavern at Chelmsford at an early hour on the morning of Sunday week, praying earnestly for breakfast, and stating that she had "escaped" from New Hall, a Roman Catholic convent, in the night, by making a rope of some sashlines and window curtains, and letting herself down from the window upon feather beds previously thrown out. She charged the inmates with cruelty, and threatened to be "another Maria Monk to them." To the good innkeeper's wife she offered for sale a pair of stays, as being too small for her. All of which was believed, and turned out to be correct so far as the fact of the escape goes; but it appears, from a letter sent by the Lady Prioress to the local papers, that the runaway was a servant, and no nun, that she had been detected in theft, and escaped, when she did go, with a quantity of wearing apparel either upon or with her which belonged to other inmates of the convent, and which fully accounted for her stays being too small for her. She made for London.

The Registrar-General of Ireland has completed his quarterly reports for 1864, the first year of civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland. 136,643 births were registered in the year, affording a ratio of 1 in 41·89 of the estimated population at the beginning of the year, which is stated at 5,723,516, calculated on the assumption that the birth-rate and death-rate since the Census have been the same as in England. This ratio of one birth to 41·89 persons is about one third less than the birth-rate of Great Britain in the same year. To a certain extent, emigration since the Census will account for this; but it is owing still more to this being the first year of registration in Ireland and many persons failing to comply with the Act of Parliament. The deaths registered were 94,075—a ratio of 1 in 60·84 of the estimated population—again about a third less than the English and Scottish death-rate of the year. The excess of births over deaths, therefore, so far as the registrar has recorded them, was 42,568; but 114,169 persons left the ports of Ireland in the year, stating to the enumerators that it was not their intention to return. In Great Britain the excess of births over deaths in 1864 was 282,385; and the total emigration from the United Kingdom to America and the colonies was, if we include 17,347 foreigners, 208,900. The return of marriages in Ireland is at present complete for the first three quarters of the year only, and gives but 21,021, or not quite one person married in the year out of a hundred. The register would imply a much higher ratio of mortality on the eastern coast than on the western; the deaths registered in Connaught were but 1 in 79·1 of the population as enumerated in 1861; but in Leinster they were 1 in 55·6. As in Great Britain so in Ireland, typhus fever prevailed. Civil registration is now established in the whole of the United Kingdom; it began in England in 1837, in Scotland in 1855, and in Ireland in 1864.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Another Mr. Walker, a jeweller in Holborn, has had his shop plundered. It is the metropolitan and not the City police whose watchfulness has this time been evaded. More than 3600 articles of jewellery were taken. The particulars of the robbery have not been given to the public by the police. In this case the shopkeeper lives on the premises.

On Saturday the second spring exhibition of flowers took place at the Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park. The show was remarkably good. As the distinctive feature of the first show is hyacinthine, that of the second is azalean. But, though azaleas formed the prominent part of the exhibition, there was a brilliant contribution of hyacinths, cyclamens, tulips, cinerarias, roses, and other flowers.

At the weekly meeting of the Shipwreck Society, held at its offices, Hibernia-chambers, London Bridge, it was reported that relief during the quarter had been afforded in the time of their greatest need to 485 widows, 357 orphans, 42 aged parents, and 1890 shipwrecked persons; the outlay for which drew upon the limited resources of the society for £4369. Silver medals were awarded in several instances for services in saving life. It was stated at the last meeting that the pressure upon the funds of the society was so great that the committee felt compelled earnestly to appeal to the public for aid to meet the distress of the castaways on our coasts, their widows and orphans. orphans.

The twenty-eighth anniversary festival of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association—established in 1837 for the purpose of affording relief to decayed members, their widows, and orphans—was held, on Wednesday evening, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Rumsey Foster. Nearly 120 friends and supporters of the institution were present. The secretary announced several donations and subscriptions, including twenty guineas from the chairman, ten guineas from Messrs. Allsopp, ten guineas from the proprietors of the *Morning Advertiser* (being their nineteenth donation), five guineas from the *Times*, three guineas from the *Star*—making a total of close upon £200.

A general meeting of the members of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society took place, on Monday, at their rooms, Hart-street, Bloomsbury—Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, the architect, presiding. By permission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the original drawings made by Sir Christoper Wren for St. Paul's Cathedral were exhibited, and some remarks upon them were offered by Mr. F. C. Penrose, the cathedral surveyor. Mr. Goodchild exhibited a series of drawings of Sir Christoper's first model of St. Paul's, which was not carried out. An interesting discussion followed, in which the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints' Church, Bishopsgate; Mr. C. J. Shoppee, Mr. Charles Bailey, Mr. George R. Trench, Mr. J. Whichcord, and other gentlemen took part.

On Tuesday morning a fire, followed by an explosion of petroleum, saltpetre, and gunpowder, took place on the premises of Mr. John Tilleard and Son, oilmen, of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark-bridge-road. The firm has two shops in the street named—one wholesale, the other retail—and just previous to the fire some of the volatile mineral oil called benzoine was being pumped in the basement of the wholesale shop, when it caught fire—it is believed by the gas evolved from it exploding—and the whole place was instantly in flames. In a few minues the saltpetre and other explosive material in the basement blew up, and very shortly after a store of gunpowder which was kept in an upper story was reached by the quickly-spreading flames, and its explosion blew off the roof of the house. The falling material injured several persons. Mr. Tilleard, jun., was much burnt about the arms; and his mother, who was thrown off a ladder while escaping from an upper story, was seriously hurt. The brigade engines were quickly on the spot, as were those of Captain Hodges and other volunteer brigades, and the fire was extinguished in about three hours.

The Royal Geographical Society held its tenth meeting for the season on Monday night, at its rooms, Burlington House. Sir R. Murchison, K.C.B., president, occupied the chair; and there was a large attendance of members and visitors. The papers read were "On the Climate of the North Pole," by W. E. Hickson, Esq.; and "On the Best Route for North Polar Exploration," by C. R. Markham, Esq. The President, on behalf of those present, returned thanks for the able paper of Mr. Markham, and expressed a hope that both the routes to the Pole would be undertaken by the Government. The President then read a letter from Lady Franklin, in which she expressed it as her opinion that the glory and advantage of exploring the North Pole ought not to be left to any other nation; that it was due to England; and that it would be much to be deplored if the fate of her husband and his companions were to be made an official objection to the proposed expedition to the Pole. Captain Inglefield said that, if he were put in command of an expedition and told to get to the Pole the best way he could, he would take the route by Spitzbergen. Captain Davis (of the Admiralty) read a short paper on the nature of the ice to be met with north of Spitzbergen. Admiral Fitzroy offered a few words in eulogy of Maury, the distinguished American geographer and meteorologist, who was now in this country lying on a bed of sickness. The navy and mercantile marine of England had derived immense advantages from the works of this illustrious foreigner, and he (Admiral Fitzroy) regretted to think that no public notice or recognition of Maury's great services had been given. The president said that Lieutenant Maury deserved the eulogy which had been pronounced upon him, but it was not strictly accurate to say that his services had received no recognition. He had been hailed by acclamation whenever he appeared in public, and was elected an honorary fellow of that society. Mr. Hickson and Mr. Markham briefly replied upon various points.

The births of 2208 children, 1113 boys and 1095 girls, were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1855-64, the average number corrected for increase of population was 1996. The deaths in London in the same period were 1680. The average number for the fourteenth week in ten years (corrected) is 1422. Zymotic diseases proved fatal to 320 persons; 108 children died from whooping-cough, 70 deaths occurred from typhus, 11 from smallpox, 26 from scarlatina, 9 from diphtheria, and 14 from measles. Four hundred and forty-seven deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis); 257 persons died from bronchitis, 121 from pneumonia, and 28 from asthma. From phthisis 186 persons died. Diseases of the heart proved fatal to 60 persons, and 201 deaths occurred from diseases of the brain.——In the week that ended last Saturday the births in London and nine other towns of the United Kingdom were 4076; the deaths 3200. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those ten large towns was 30 per 1000 persons living, and less than in the previous week, when it was 32. The rate of mortality was 29 per 1000 in London, 35 in Edinburgh, and 25 in Dublin; 37 in Liverpool, 30 in Manchester, 24 in Salford, 24 in Birmingham, 30 in Leeds, 28 in Bristol, and 36 in Glasgow. There is no trace of any new disease in English cities, but the mortality has been high; fever in its various forms is still fatal to considerable numbers, for no means are taken in many places to carry out effectual sanitary measures. Great waterworks and great drains appeal to the imagination, but they are of no more use than the pyramids of Egypt in preventing pestilence, unless they carry sweet water into all the people's dwellings, and remove from our cities every impurity back to the land, by which it is required. Houses are crowded to an inconceivable extent, and the lodgings of the workmen in our large towns destroy their health.

Law and Police.—The Lord Chancellor will to-day, being the first day of Easter Term, give his customary reception to the Judges and other dignitaries learned in the law.

The case of Captain Colborne, who was charged with publishing a libel on Mr. James Phineas Davis—denouncing him as a money-lender, and in that capacity entrapping thoughtless young men into his power and then ruining their prospects for life—was disposed of in the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday. Mr. Coleridge said that the defendant's object was to assail a system, but admitted that the prosecutor's name had been improperly introduced. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, coupled with a strong and special recommendation to mercy. The Recorder sentenced Captain Colborne to pay a fine of £20 to the Queen.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday, Robert Ellesden Martin, a stamper in the General Post Office, was charged with having used on a certain letter a defaced threepenny stamp, with intent to defraud her Majesty. Mr. Flowers, being convinced that the defendant had a guilty knowledge that he was using an old stamp, fined him £5.

Privilege of embassy was pleaded at the Marlborough-street Police Court, last week, on the occasion of a charge against Giuseppe Isarus, servant at the French Ambassador's, of assault. The case was dismissed unheard, it being stated that the French Minister, "with all respect to the Court, wished to assert his privilege."

Frederick Beaver, an occasional reporter for the daily papers at the Westminster Police Court, was prosecuted last week by Mdme. Rachel, the notorious dealer in cosmetics, for obtaining money from her on promise of suppressing an article commenting upon her and her doings, which Beaver said he was about to send to the *Daily Telegraph*. The Jewess was too much for her persecutor. She gave him the money and had him apprehended for the extortion. He was committed for trial.

An elderly man, named Samuelson, was committed for trial, on Wednesday, on a charge of stealing bank notes to the value of £750 from the Bank of England. Samuelson had been for many years a porter at the bank. Last October one of the tellers in the bank left a number of notes in his case on his desk for a few minutes. When he returned they were gone. The prisoner, who was in the room, was questioned as to them, but he denied all knowledge of their whereabouts. Within the last few days it was found that he had been dealing with some of the notes at Hull, and he was apprehended, on Wednesday, with the remainder of the notes in his possession.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, the prisoners charged with the great jewel robberies in the City were put on their trial. They were all defended except Caseley, the "Counsellor Kelly" of the Judge and Jury Club, who made a rambling speech in his own defence. The female prisoners were discharged from the dock, as it was proved they were all married women, and the presumption of law was applied in their favour that they acted under the coercion of their husbands. The male prisoners were all found guilty.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The new Tattersalls' was opened on Monday last, and 115 lots were put up for sale. The first of them was a dun pony, which began at 10 gs. and was knocked down at 13 gs.; and the lot of the day was Mr. Chaplin's Emperor, the winner of the Grand National, who was bought in at 650 gs., and will, we trust, run again for it, near Crewkerne in the west, next spring. The effect of the galleries was very good, but under a mid-day sun the place grew very hot. The partners made it hotter still for the outsiders, who were not allowed to carry on their pencil practice in the interior, and were told to "Move on!" when they got outside. Their separation from the subscribers by a thick palisade of ground glass, instead of some friendly bars, is a great bar to their operations. Rooms of their own never prosper, as layers can thrive as little without backers as dogfish without mackerel. It will be some time before the subscribers are reconciled to the loss of their tree, their cow (so highly suggestive of "milking a favourite"), and their cool verandah, in the contemplation of the Byzantine floor, the Italian marble chimneypieces, the green-and-gold panelings, the morocco seats, and the Louis Quinze clock of the new rooms. The operations of the day seemed to make the starting of Breadalbane for the Guineas a certainty; but Liddington's position was unshaken by the metallic faith in the chestnut.

The banquet to Messrs. Tattersall at Willis's Rooms was worthy of the occasion. It lacked the pleasant speech and presence of Lord Derby, but Admiral Rous was a very appropriate chairman. The Duke of Beaufort returned thanks for the Chase, and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., for the Bar. He expressed his fears that, although the lawyers were about to change their place of business from Westminster to Carey-street, a kind and discerning public would not invite them to a splendid banquet, or wish them success and prosperity in their future career. Mr. Richard Tattersall gave a neat and succinct account of the history of The Corner, and compared the days when his father's ex-laundry was big enough to accommodate the subscribers with the present, when betting had extended "to persons in humbler ranks, who years since would as soon have thought of keeping a tame elephant as making a book." His cousin, Mr. Edmund Tattersall, also spoke well to the point, and humorously stated that he was "under orders from the Admiral" to make a long speech if his cousin made a short one, and vice versâ. About 250 noblemen and gentlemen sat down, and there were eighty race cups on the table.

For five years in succession the Cambridge men have lost the toss, and the race as well, and the account stands thus, for 1829-'65, twelve for Oxford and ten for Cambridge. We believe that this is the first time that a crew, which held the lead so long, ever got beaten at the finish. The terrific Cambridge spurts only took the steam out of the men, and Mr. Chitty, who has "been umpire for nine years and had nothing to do," said most decisively at the dinner that two or three of their crew were only half trained. Their own captain fell back more upon their only having "a ditch" to practice on. As it was, their more flashy style availed them nothing against that long, steady Oxford stroke which, as the boating men say of Bob Chambers and the trainers said of Partisan, "meant vengeance." The steamers were very troublesome as usual, though Mr. Morrison considered that the people on board were more in fault than the captains. But for the river police there would have been no race. Year after year we hear the threat of taking the race to another locality, but the "Citizens" and the Midges feel a sort of security that it will never be carried out: and hence, at one time, they gave the umpire the go-by, and Oxford the full benefit of their wash. No good will be done till it is clearly understood that no start will be made till every steamer but the umpire's has retired to a certain distance.

By the result the Cambridge success in the athletic sports is quite wiped out. In the steeplechase at Aylesbury the hope of Cambridge came to grief, and Oxford was first and second. In the four-handed billiard match, 500 up, Oxford won by fourteen points; and Mr. A. G. Payne, of Peterhouse, won the single match for Cambridge by twenty. In rackets, thanks to Mr. Rudd's fine play, Cambridge won both the four-handed and the single-handed match.

Ruff has been again enabled to give us as good a prospect for the turf year as Mr. Gladstone will do for the financial. It contains all the entries to the first Wednesday in March, inclusive; and we see by its jockey list that Boyce, Custance, E. Sharpe, and Daley can still ride 8 st.; and Fordham and Challoner, 7 st. 12 lb. H. Grimshaw declares 7 st. 7 lb.; Osborne, 8 st. 4 lb.; Job Marson, 6 st. 12 lb.; and Snowden, 7 st. 10 lb.

THE CENTRAL RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held on Monday afternoon in the Manchester Townhall, Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth in the chair.

The hon. secretary reported that £1392 had been received during the past four weeks, and that the balance in the bank was £47,308. He also presented his monthly report, by which it appears that the increase of employment during the past month was small, there being only 7327 operatives more than the previous month in full work.

Mr. Farnall presented his report, showing a decrease of persons seeking relief in the twenty-seven unions of the manufacturing districts on the 1st inst., as compared with the number relieved on the 4th ult., of 10,553.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Mayor of Dublin were introduced to the committee by the Mayor of Manchester, and remained in the room for a short time. Before leaving, the Lord Mayor of London stated that he and other gentlemen occupying the same position had been most happy to find accommodation in the Mansion House for the transaction of business connected with the Lancashire distress fund. He had only one regret to express, which was, that the balance remaining of the Mansion-house fund was only £12,000 or £13,000. The chairman said he could not allow his Lordship to withdraw without saying that the whole district had felt that the Mansion-house fund had greatly contributed to the relief of the operatives of Lancashire. Mr. Ross (President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce) said, he desired to convey the thanks of this committee to the people of Dublin. There had been no more generous response to the wants of this district than had proceeded from the Irish capital. He was glad to find, from a list that was to be presented to the committee that day, that whilst there were outstanding subscriptions amounting to £60,000 in England, and £404 in Scotland, not one shilling of arrears was due from Ireland. The Lord Mayor of Dublin said it afforded him great pleasure to hear the statement just made in favour of the people of Dublin. Their Lordships then retired.

The following grants were made from the general fund, each extending over four weeks:—Ashton, £800; Dukinfield, £300; Hurst, £200; Lees and district, £200; Mossley, £100; Newton Moor, £60; Stalybridge, £600; Tintwistle, £150; Rishton, £20; Padiham, £100; Bury and Elton, £150; Heywood, £400; Hulme, £100; Sabden, £10; Rimmington, £10; Glossop and Hadfield, £250; Crawshay Booth, £60; Bacup, £250; Edenfield, £20; Newchurch, £20; Rawtenstall, £60; Stacksteads, £60; Crompton, £120; Middleton and Tonge, £20; Oldham, £400; Royton, £120; Preston, £400; Salford, £200; Wigan, £300; Higham, £20; and Tockholes, £10.

The annual cricket-match between the old Rugbeians and the school will be played on the 20th and 21st inst.

The blockade of Montevideo was raised on the 21st of February.

Mr. Hennessy, M.P., lectured, on Monday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Cardinal Wiseman. There was a very numerous attendance. The O'Donoghue, M.P., presided.

The election for South Shropshire took place on Wednesday, at Shrewsbury, when the Hon. Colonel Percy Herbert, brother of the Earl of Powis, was elected in the Conservative interest without opposition. The vacancy was created by the removal of Lord Newport to the House of Lords on the death of his father, the Earl of Bradford.

Mr. Consul Pakenham has transmitted to the Foreign Office an account of Madagascar and its trade. This island, in area somewhat larger than France, has a population estimated at 5,000,000, of whom about 5000 profess Christianity. Madagascar is traversed longitudinally by two principal chains of mountains; the climate on the table-lands is generally healthy; the interior is well watered, but by streams navigable only for piroques. The capital, Antananarivo, is situate about the centre of the island, and is the residence of the Sovereign; it is supposed to contain about 80,000 inhabitants. Owing to an idea that the best means of preserving the country from foreign invasion is to have no roads, none have ever been made, and travellers as well as merchandise for the interior have to be conveyed over extensive tracts on men's shoulders. There is an ancient law in force which prohibits people on pain of death from digging up the earth in search of precious metals; but copper, mercury, iron, and coal mines are known to exist, and gold and silver are found in some parts of the island. The soil is very fertile, producing, almost without cultivation, indigo, tobacco, rice, sugar-cane, manioc, yams, potatoes, and beans. Coffee grows well in some parts, but so little attention has hitherto been paid to its culture that the greater part of that consumed is imported. The Consul reported that experiments made to grow cotton had not as yet proved successful. There is no direct trade between Great Britain and Madagascar. The imports on the west coast of the island consist chiefly of cotton cloths and articles of hardware, brought in Arab dhows from Zanzibar and Bombay, which take as return cargo paddy, hides, ebony, and orchilla weed, as well as bullocks in small numbers for the Comoro Islands. The trade with the east coast is almost exclusively in the hands of a few merchants at the Mauritius and Réunion, and is principally carried on by British vessels belonging to the former colony and one steamer belonging to Réunion. Tamatave, on the east coast of Madagascar, is the chief emporium of trade with the Mauritius; there are about 250 foreign settlers in this town. The customs' duties are 20 per cent on exports (except animals, which pay a fixed duty) and 10 per cent on imports, but the import duty on liquor is one third. The import duties are levied in kind. The British trade with this vast island is quite in its infancy. Nine tenths of the imports consist of clothing and liquors, and nine tenths of the exports of oxen and other animals and rice. The exports from Madagascar into the Mauritius in the year 1863 were of the value of £103,126; in 1859 they amounted only to £56,015. But the imports from the Mauritius into Madagascar, in 1863, fell to only £23,654, owing to political causes and the high price of cotton goods, the convulsion of the American continent thus shaking the trade of this distant and retired island. But a larger trade could not fairly be expected, considering the previous rigid exclusion of the people from exterior communication under the rule of Queen Ranovalo.

"OUT OF AN ENGAGEMENT."

Few visitors to the last year's exhibition of the British Institution will forget a very striking little picture, which we engraved, representing a dissolute-looking cavalier waiting, as the title informed us, at "The Time and Place" appointed for a duel. The picture now engraved is by the same painter—an artist who, though he has only quite recently attracted public notice, presents many indications of having entered upon a successful career.

As we have already remarked in our review of this picture, when noticing the exhibition of the British Institution, where it is to be seen, such appeals as this to our compassion for the secret distress of those who minister to our amusement have often been made by Thackeray, Bulwer, and Dickens. The painter has his own proper language for touching our sympathies; and Mr. Pettie shows us that appeals of this kind may be appropriately conveyed by the artist in colours as well as the artist in words. By the destruction of the Surrey Theatre of London and the theatre of the same name at Sheffield, and by the burning of Saville House, this subject has acquired an opportune or occasional interest upon which the artist could not have calculated when he commenced the picture. By the pile of playbills on the floor and the plate of a dancing girl against the wall, it is evident that this is a poor violin player of a theatrical orchestra. His muddy boots, as well as the number of playbills, seem to testify to his having sought an engagement in every direction. Failing of success, he has come back to the bare garret which is his home. No meal is there spread for his return; and little comfort of any kind can there await him. His daughters are probably dependent for support upon his finding an engagement or themselves obtaining the occasional employment we may suppose they sometimes have in pantomime, ballet, or extravaganza. Well, the poor man has no other resource, so he takes up his cherished violin; and may we not hope that, in playing overture, air, accompaniment, or what not, he will find solace and forgetfulness? and can we help being moved to compassion by the sight of his present audience, patient, uncomplaining, even pleased, and who regard him with looks so tearfully fraught with pitying love?

THE CONFEDERATE STEAM-RAM STONEWALL IN LISBON HARBOUR.

It has been mentioned that the Portuguese fort of Belem, at the entrance of Lisbon Harbour, fired upon the American Federal ships of war Niagara and Sacramento, when the Governor of the fort believed that they were about to break the neutrality of the harbour by going out in pursuit of the Confederate vessel Stonewall. The Portuguese Government has since apologised, and dismissed the Governor from his post. We have received from a Lisbon correspondent, Mr. Henry Jauncey, the drawing which we have engraved, and it is accompanied with the following letter:—

"Lisbon, March 28, 1865.

"The Confederate steam-ram Stonewall having come into this port on the 26th, and thinking a likeness of her might prove acceptable to you, I take the liberty of forwarding one, which I flatter myself is a faithful one. The Stonewall is a steam-ram of about 1200 tons measurement, brig-rigged, and of 500-horse power, capable of working up as high as 1700. She carries three guns mounted—two 70-pounder Armstrong guns in the turret abaft the mainmast, and one 300-pounder Armstrong gun in the forecastle, just over the "ram;" this gun can also be trained as a broadside gun, and is a most formidable piece of artillery. The turret is not a movable one, but the guns can be trained to bear either fore or aft, or as broadside guns likewise. She is plated with 5½ in. iron plates, and 6 in. forward. The "ram" projects about 18 ft. under the water line, and is very sharp; it gradually rounds off to the deck, and is surmounted by the 300-pounder. She steams very fast, the officers say thirteen knots at sea. The Stonewall was built, at Bordeaux, for the Danish navy; but, not being finished in time, was rejected by the Danes, and then was bought by the Confederates. She has just come down from Ferrol, where she had been repairing; and the Niagara and Sacramento, who have been on the look out for her, arrived last evening. They cannot leave the port now till twenty-four hours after the sailing of the Stonewall, and are both off Belem, with steam up, as are also the Portuguese corvettes Sagres and Mindello. The Stonewall is commanded by Captain T. J. Page, of the Confederate navy, and has a strong company of officers and men. They show every attention to the numerous visitors who have gone on board. She has been ordered by the Portuguese Government to leave in twenty four hours, and is now going out, and the Niagara and Sacramento cannot leave till twenty-four hours after. I show in the sketch, besides the Stonewall, the Portuguese corvette Sagres and the Federals Niagara and Sacramento, and, in the distance, Fort St. Julian's and the Bugio Lighthouse."

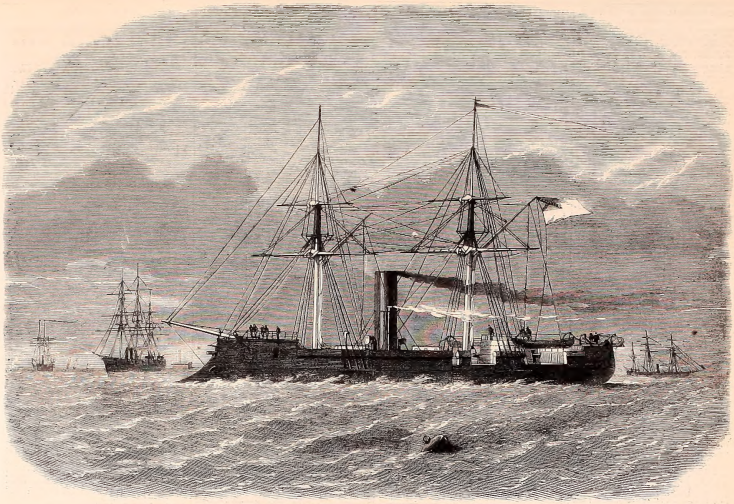
On reference to our Illustration, it should be observed that the Sacramento and Niagara are seen to the left hand, the Niagara being the nearer of the two; while the Bugio Lighthouse is seen in the distance, between the Niagara and the Stonewall; the Portuguese corvette and Fort St. Julian are shown to the right hand of the View.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

A small map of the vicinity of Mount Etna, showing the course of the lava streams and position of the crater during the present eruption, was engraved in our Number of Feb. 25, from a drawing by Mr. J. Jeans, the British Consul at Catania. We have to thank the same gentleman for the sketch, taken by him on the 20th of March, engraved for this week's publication. The view, looking in a northerly direction, is taken from the immediate vicinity of the great crater. To the extreme right is Etna itself towering above Monte Frumento, and stretching away to the left are the several craters (at present four in number) formed by the actual eruption. The foreground consists of a forest of pine-trees, and between it and the craters lies a sea of red-hot lava. On its surface are to be seen the carbonised trunks of fallen trees. Mr. Jeans says, "The explosions were something quite appalling, and, whilst sketching, we had to look out for and dodge the falling stones, some of which came down within a few yards of where we were seated. On our return we witnessed a singular sight. A lava stream, some 50 ft. in width, was rolling down a deep and precipitous ravine, on the brink of which we stood watching its progress. Just beneath us there happened to be a fall of some 20 ft., down which, into a sort of reservoir below, poured a cascade of melted snow converted into boiling water, and emitting volumes of steam. When the lava had reached the edge of the fall and the red-hot stones began to topple over, the scene was most curious. It was literally a cascade of fire and water intermingled. The former element carried the day, and in the course of a few minutes the water was all turned into steam. The eruption shows no symptoms of ceasing as yet. The streams of lava which at first threatened the villages to the eastward are now stationary, and the lava is merely accumulating upon itself; but there are several new streams running in a northerly direction towards Linguaglossa; these are causing great havoc among the pine woods, and, at their present rate of progression, will soon enter upon the cultivated region."



"OUT OF AN ENGAGEMENT," BY J. PETTIE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE CONFEDERATE STEAM-RAM STONEWALL LEAVING THE HARBOUR OF LISBON.—SEE PAGE 381.



THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—SEE PAGE 381.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the quantity of Stock actually absorbed by the public has not been to say extensive, the market for nearly all Home Securities has been somewhat active, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Consols, for Transfer, have been done at 91⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Time, 91⅛ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89⅞ ⅛; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. Bank Stock has marked 240 to 242.

There has been a steady business doing in Indian Stocks, &c., on rather higher terms. India Stock, 215; Ditto, Five per Cents, 107; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 109; Ditto, Debentures, 99¾; Ditto, Bonds, 12s. to 16s. prem.

The arrivals of bullion from all quarters have been very moderate. The export inquiry is still heavy, the steamer for the East taking out only £2430.

The demand for Spanish Securities has ruled steady, and prices have been on the advance. Danubian Stock has commanded more attention. Most other Foreign Stocks may be considered firm in price.

Only a moderate business has been transacted in the market for Joint-stock Bank shares. Agra and United Service have sold at 120; Ditto, New, 60; Alliance, 34; Anglo-Austrian, 7¼; Anglo-Italian, 12¾; Bank of Egypt, 31½; Bank of Queensland, 22½; Bank of New Zealand, 16½; British and Californian, 5½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30½; Consolidated, 10⅞; East London, 5¾; European, 13½; Imperial, 30¾; Imperial Ottoman, 17¾; Land Mortgage of India, 4⅜; London and Brazilian, 50; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 49½; London and County, 76½; London and Westminster, 95½; Merchant, 27½; Metropolitan, 17; Oriental, 54½; Provincial of Ireland, 87½; South Australia, 35½; Union of Australia, 55½; and Union of London, 54¾.

Colonial Government Securities have been in moderate request; and the market for Miscellaneous Securities has been rather quiet.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been moderately extensive, and prices have tended upwards. Annexed are the leading official quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 97; Caledonian, 130½; Cornwall, 6; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 89½; Great Eastern, 47⅝; Great Northern, 132; Great Western, 76; Ditto, South Wales, 67; Ditto, Hereford, 100; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120; London and Blackwall, 86½; London and Brighton, 108; London, Chatham, and Dover, 43; London and North-Western, 123; London and South-Western, 97; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 62; Metropolitan, 129¼; Midland, 137¼; North British 55; North-Eastern—Berwick, 111⅜; Ditto, Leeds, 70; Ditto, York, 103¾; South Devon, 55; South-Eastern, 87; Taff Vale, 157½; and West Hartlepool, 76½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 10.—There was a full average supply of English wheat here to-day, and all kinds moved off heavily, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. In foreign wheat the transactions were on a very moderate scale, and in some instances prices had a drooping tendency. In floating cargoes of grain very little was passing, on former terms. Fine barley was steady, but grinding and distilling sorts were a heavy inquiry, at barely late rates. Malt was in full average supply and sluggish request, at previous currencies. The oat trade was firm, but no quotable change took place in prices. Both beans and peas commanded extreme rates, with only limited supplies on offer. The flour trade was far from active.

April 12.—Nearly all kinds of produce were very inactive to-day. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 42s.; rye, 26s. to 27s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 51s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; chevalier, 58s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 35s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1180; barley, 1370; malt, 1590; oats, 2810; flour, 370. Foreign: Wheat 260; barley, 790; oats, 9260; flour, 170 sacks.

Seeds.—All agricultural seeds are in fair request, at full prices. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes, however, are a dull inquiry, on former terms.

Linseed, English, crushing, 56s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 64s. to 72s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 15s. to £11; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 5s.; rape cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton; red clover seed, 64s. to 120s.; white ditto, 66s. to 88s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 39s. 8d.; barley, 29s. 5d.; oats, 21s. 8d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 75,137; barley, 31,291; oats, 4483 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds is steady, at full quotations. The supply on offer is very large.

Sugar.—There is about an average business doing in this market, at late rates. Stock, 89,322 tons, against 62,458 tons last year. Refined goods are firm, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Most descriptions are in improved request, at previous currencies. The stock amounts to 11,155 tons, against 7959 tons in 1864.

Rice.—Sales progress freely, at very full prices. The stock amounts to 45,277 tons, against 48,601 tons last year.

Provisions.—The butter market is in a sluggish state, and in some instances the quotations are rather lower. Bacon moves off freely, at 68s. to 69s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. Hams are 2s. per cwt. dearer. Lard and most other provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—Prices are still drooping, with a heavy market. P.Y.C., on the spot, 39s. 3d. per cwt. Stock, 38,781 casks, against 53,078 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 0½d. per 8 lb.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 11s. per load.

Coals.—Newcastle, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.; Sunderland, 17s. 3d. to 20s.; other kinds, 18s. to 22s. per ton.

Hops.—Selected qualities move off steadily, at full quotations. Other kinds are very dull. Prices range from 100s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—The stock of colonial wool in London is now about 70,000 bales. All kinds are a dull inquiry, at barely late rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 60s. to 15s. per ton.

Cattle.—The supplies of stock have been moderate, and the trade has ruled heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; lamb, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Generally speaking, the demand is very inactive, at our quotations. Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

BANKRUPTS.

W. T. BUCKLAND, Clapham-rise, auctioneer.—C. ROSENBERG, Camberwell New-road, engraver.—G. BALLARD, Wilderness-row, cabinetmaker.—H. GILL, Union-place, Newington.—G. LING, Kingston, pigdealer.—J. BOOTHAM, Rushden, Northampton, baker.—G. WATERWORTH, jun., and W. WATERWORTH, Great St. Helens, City, East India merchants.—H. HORMER, Tottenham.—H. D. PARAMORE, Woolwich, assistant paymaster, R.N.—F. A. JONES, Camden-passage, Islington, shoe manufacturer.—S. D. COLLINS, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, builder.—C. RAMPTON, Alton, watchmaker.—W. KNIGHT, Emerson-terrace, Southwark.—W. SHEEN, Syro-street, Bermondsey, cloth-japanner.—D. HARDING, Eastbourne, builder.—J. F. STEVENS, Herne Bay, Lieutenant-Colonel.—F. WOODBRIDGE, Paradise-place, Hackney.—W. P. ROGERS, St. Paul's-terrace, Camden Town, builder.—D. BERNSTEIN, Sydney-square, Commercial-road East, dealer in fancy goods.—T. FORD, York-terrace, Fulham, clerk.—E. M. TAYLOR, St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, and Lorrimore-road, Walworth, wine merchant.—H. KEMP, Brixton-road, auctioneer.—J. CAMERON, Sand-court, St. George's-in-the-East.—W. HOLDOM, Ashwell-road, Old Ford, cabinetmaker.—O. A. HUSTLER, Radwinter, Essex, farmer.—G. CARTER, Brick-lane, Kingston, yeast merchant.—J. H. JAQUES, Watling-street, carman.—C. H. DANCHELL, Mincing-lane, merchant.—T. COOPER, Strand, publisher.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

BANKRUPTS.

B. RICE, Suffolk, farmer.—E. SKELTON, Bloomsbury, land agent.—W. HALL, West Smithfield, grocer.—J. B. MOLLOY, St. Mary Axe, oilman.—G. W. LOCK, Mile-end, Minories, coal agent.—T. MARGRIE, Blackfriars-road, timber-dealer.—N. NORMAN, Brighton, bootdealer.—C. BROAD, Whitechapel, eating-house keeper.—R. DRURY, Chelsea, dentist.—E. KIMICK, Hemel Hempstead, watchmaker.—G. NEWMAN, Whitechapel, milkman.—L. and J. LEVY, Whitechapel, drapers.—R. ERBY, Harley-mews, cab proprietor.—A. GILLOT, City, stockbroker.—H. G. EVANS, Old Broad-street, victualler.—A. BATEMAN, Walworth, pianoforte-maker.—J. PERRY, Blackfriars-road, cornchandler.—A. and I. E. COTTERILL, Wellington, Salop, licensed victuallers.—J. GOSLING, Leek, innkeeper.—A. JACKSON, Birmingham, tobacconist.—H. BALL, Birmingham, rifle-sight maker.—J. KING, Grantham, seedsman.—F. BRUFORD, Bristol, general merchant.—J. P. LEWIS, Cardiff, shipbroker.—J. D. PRITCHARD, Bristol, oxalic acid manufacturer.—J. HEXT, Ilminster, Somersetshire, auctioneer.—H. and R. HOUSE, Bradford, waste-dealers.—J. KIRBY, Willitoft, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. NOLAN, Liverpool, boot manufacturer.—G. BORST, Liverpool, commission merchant.—J. M'GHEE, St. Helens, draper.—S. HAMER and J. PARKINSON, Ramsbottom, manufacturers.—J. WATERMAN, Ramsgate, shoemaker.—M. and E. H. BOLLAND, Middleton, machine-makers.—S. B. OPPENHEIM, Manchester, cap manufacturer.—W. A. BILLINGHAM, Wilton Park, plate-shearer.—T. CHARLTON, Sunderland, ship-chandler.—J. CROUDACE, Sunderland, timber merchant.—H. DIXON, Morley, near Leeds, cloth manufacturer.—T. HALL, Birmingham, boot-maker.—J. W. R. BURR, Gloucester, accountant.—I. SIMPSON, Bradford, worsted-spinner.—R. REDMAN, Bradford, grocer.—J. BALL, Leek, silk manufacturer.—B. CRACKNELL, Suffolk, farmer.—W. HORSLEY, Fakenham, blacksmith.—G. TINDALL, Scarborough, painter.—J. SIMPSON, Westgate, coal agent.—H. PARKER, Nailsea, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—S. GIBBS, Banbury, fishmonger.—J. WATTS, Northampton, innkeeper.—W. N. ARCHER, Sunderland, chemist.—J. HICKIN, Wednesbury, shingler.—W. TUNSTALL, Hulme, packing-case maker.—B. COLE, Darlaston, victualler.—J. O'SULLIVAN, Cardiff, boarding-house keeper.—P. BAINBRIDGE, Salford, gunsmith.—W. GREENWOOD, Abberley, omnibus proprietor.—T. MATTHEWS, Cardiff, wharfinger.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. Managers, Messrs. E. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON. On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1865, and during the Week, will be presented Milton's Mask of COMUS. All the vast and complete Stage Appliances and Art-resources of the Theatre will be called into requisition to render this presentation a noble revival of a beautiful English Classic, and altogether in keeping with the poetical loveliness and excellence of the conception and the great fame of the Author of "Paradise Lost." The Scenical and Spectacular Effects will be designed and painted by Mr. William Beverley, and will consist of the Depths of a Wild Wood, the Tangled Brake, the Hall of Revelry in the Enchanter's Palace, and its mystical change to the Water-nymph's Retreat, and Sabrina's Translucent Home. The General Action of the Mask will be directed by Mr. Robert Roxby. The Cast of the Characters will include some of the principal members of the Company, of whom may be named Mr. Walter Lacy and Mrs. Herman Vezin. To give due effect to the Lyrical and Musical portions of the Mask, engagements have been formed with Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Henri Drayton, Miss Poole, and Miss Augusta Thomson (of the Conservatoire, Paris, and Bouffe's Parisiennes), who will be supported by a Choir of Fifty Voices and an Increased Orchestra, to be conducted by Mr. Barnard. Harp Accompaniments arranged and performed by Mr. Frederick Chatterton. The Masks and Decorative Furniture and Symbols will be designed from classical authorities by Mr. R. W. Keene. The Beautiful and Characteristic Dresses, from designs by the same artist, will be supplied by Mr. S. May and Mrs. Lawler. The Bacchanalian Dances and Revel-Rout will be arranged and directed by Mr. Cormack. Machinist, Mr. Tucker. Property-maker, Mr. Needham. Preceded by, on Monday, April 17, Wednesday, April 19, and Friday, April 21, Tom Taylor's Play of THE FOOL'S REVENGE—Bertuccio, Mr. Phelps. On Tuesday, April 18, Thursday, April 20, and Saturday, April 22, Shakspeare's Play of HENRY THE EIGHTH; terminating with the Fall of Wolsey—Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Phelps, supported by the entire strength of the company. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances to commence at Seven. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER HOLIDAYS. Monday to Friday, Great Holiday Attractions and Amusements, under the direction of Mr. Nelson Lee. Also, Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, and his Daughters.
Easter Monday.—Open at Nine; other days at Ten. Come early. Extra Trains from London Bridge, Victoria, Blackfriars, Kensington, and all Intermediate Stations.
One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Charge to the Wizard of the North's Performance, Sixpence.
Saturday, April 22.—Concert and Afternoon Promenade. Beethoven's Choral Symphony. Half-a-Crown; Guinea Season-Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Greatest variety of Attractions, under the direction of Mr. Nelson Lee, from morning till night.
Alabama Minstrels—French Brothers—Little Grimaldi—Pantomimic Ballet by the Lauri Family—Martinetto Brothers—Gymnasium Extraordinary—Quakers' Ball.
Skating Hall—Chinese Collection—Chimpanzee—Bowls, Archery, Cricket, Boats, &c.
Doors Open at Nine. Palace lighted up at dusk. One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The Wizard of the North and Miss Anderson in their "World of Magic" and "Second Sight," in the Concert-room at intervals daily.
Additional admission to the Concert-room, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE. — EXCURSIONS. — Societies and other large parties of Excursionists desirous of visiting the Palace during the excursion season are requested to make early application for dates; as, from the increasing number of appointments, it is difficult, late in the season, to select open days. G. GROVE, Secretary.
Excursionists in large parties, during August, will be admitted at an excursion rate of One Shilling each Adult.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—EASTER HOLIDAYS—"PROTEUS; or, We Are Here, But Not Here." This startling Illusion (J. H. Pepper and Thomas Tobin, joint inventors) Daily at 2.30 and 7.30. Captain Richard Burton's Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medinah, illustrated by novel effects, under the direct superintendence of the above distinguished traveller.—Engagement of George Buckland, Esq., for his new Musical Entertainment, entitled, "An Old Picture in a (n)ice New Frame; or, Mont Blanc Remounted and Varnished." Mr. G. W. Jester's Ventriloquial Frankenstein.—Mr. James Matthews's Curiosities of Manual Magic.—Exhibition of Inventions for Saving Life in Railway Travelling, and Lecture by J. L. King, Esq.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Established Thirty Years at the Bazaar, Baker-street. A full-length Portrait Model, lifesize, of the late RICHARD COBDEN, M.P., taken during the Anti-Corn-Law agitation, can be seen.
NEW ADDITIONS:—Models of the KING OF GREECE and of MURRAY, Regent of Scotland.
Open from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admittance, 1s.; Extra Rooms, 6d.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will reappear on EASTER MONDAY in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Opera di Camera every Tuesday and Thursday at Three. Saturday at Eight.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL. THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE GREAT FYCHOW GIANT, whose appearance in Shanghai and Hong-Kong has created such wonder, is expected in England by an early mail from China.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with a New Piece of Extravaganza, termed "GOING TO COURT," Japanese Dandy, Idle Josh, and other Novelties, at SWANSEA, TO-NIGHT (Saturday) and Monday next; Merthyr Tydvil, 18th and 19th; Abergavenny, 20th; Hereford, 21st. Manager, Mr. J. MORFEY.

MUSICAL UNION. — Members having nominations to send name and address to the Director, and pay their subscriptions before Easter, at the usual places. The eight Matinées take place Tuesdays, April 25, May 9 and 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; and July 4. Joachim, Auer, Piatti, Hallé, Jaell, Lubeck, and Mdme. Schumann are engaged. J. ELLA, 18, Hanover-square.

CONSERVATOIRE DE LA HARPE, 76, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—APTOMMAS'S HARP RECITALS.—TUESDAY EVENING, April 25th, has been fixed upon for the CONVERSAZIONE. Prospectuses (with Terms of Instruction, &c.) may be obtained on application.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. — MORNING PERFORMANCES on SATURDAYS, April 29, May 13 and 27, to commence at 3 and finish at 5. On SATURDAY, April 29, the Programme will include Mendelssohn's Quintet for stringed instruments in B flat, op. 87; Beethoven, Sonata in A flat, with the Funeral March, for pianoforte solo; Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Quartet in B minor. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalist, Mr. Cummings. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, WEDNESDAYS, MAY 24, JUNE 14, and JULY 5; AMERICAN PLANTS, MONDAYS, JUNE 5 and 12. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price, on or before May 13, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; or, on the exhibition days, 7s. 6d., each.—THE LAST SPRING EXHIBITION will take place on SATURDAY, APRIL 29. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

HYDE PARK in 1864.—Mr. GEORGE DOLBY begs to announce that Mr. BARRAUD'S NATIONAL PICTURE, containing 220 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row (under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), IS NOW ON VIEW at 230, Regent-street, from Ten till Dusk. Admission 1s.

£4 10s. PER CENT DEBENTURE STOCK.
THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are now issuing this Stock.
Applications to be made to J. B. OWEN, Bishopsgate Terminus, Secretary.
April 13, 1865.

SIX PER CENT DEBENTURES.—RECIFE and SAN FRANCISCO PERNAMBUCO RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for a limited amount of DEBENTURES, in sums of not less than £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.
Full particulars may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 15, Old Jewry Chambers, London. By order of the Board, Feb. 28, 1865. W. H. BELLAMY, Secretary.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF DIEPPE.—English Pupils prepared for the Learned Professions and Commerce. Classics, French, English, German, Philosophy, Mathematics, Experimental Sciences, History, Geography, Bookkeeping, Drawing, Gymnastics, taught by twenty-six Professors, graduate of Imperial University of France. Religious Instruction by the Rev. British Consular Chaplain. Terms, inclusive, 42 guineas per annum. For particulars and references, address Rev. M. GUERITEAU, M.A., who is now in London, 9, Elizabeth-street, Hans-place.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.
Under the Special Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
THE EXHIBITION WILL BE OPENED ON TUESDAY, 9TH OF MAY, BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
The State Ceremonial to be observed on this occasion will include a Grand Musical Performance, with a Band and Chorus of a Thousand Performers.
On the Opening Day Season-ticket Holders only can be admitted. Season Tickets are now on Sale at the Office, 112, Grafton-street.
Lady's or Gentleman's Ticket £2 2 0
Child's, under 12 Years 1 1 0
April 10, 1865. HENRY PARKINSON, Comptroller.
Arrangements for Return and Excursion Tickets on all the railways to the Exhibition, at reduced rates, are in progress.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS.—EASTMAN'S R.N. ESTABLISHMENT, Eastern-parade, Southsea.—At the April Examination Pupils passed as Naval Cadets 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., among thirty-five candidates.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
3, Duke-street, Adelphi, London, W.C., 10th April, 1865.
The Council of the Acclimatisation Society give notice that, in accordance with No. 3 of the Society's rules, they hereby summon a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, to be held in the Council-room of the Royal Horticultural Society, at South Kensington, on MONDAY, the 24th day of APRIL, at Three o'Clock p.m., to elect his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as President of the Society, in the room of their late President, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, deceased. By order of the Council, B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, Hon. Secretary.

£2000 on ACCIDENTAL DEATH for £3 a year. At the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Old Jewry, London. J. W. ORAM, Secretary.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION, corner of Swallow-street, Quadrant, Regent-street. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate Rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.
N.B.—Agent to the West of England Insurance Company.

OPOPONAX.—MAY 1.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, established 25 years) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d. for stamps. Arms painted and quartered and engraved on Seals, Dies, &c. Book Plate of Arms, 21s.; Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn. Manual of Heraldry, 3s.

CORPORATE and OFFICIAL SEALS and PRESSES, Hatchments, Monumental Brasses, &c.; Diplomas, Cheques, and Votes of Thanks; Bookplates, Wedding and other Cards.—PUGH BROTHERS, Artists, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE. Price £5 5s.—SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street). Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. — OPERA GLASSES in every variety of form and mounting, matchless for their great magnifying power and sharpness of definition, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street), W. Sole Agent for the celebrated Field and Opera Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna.

SALOM'S NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS, and THE RECONNOITERER GLASS, price 10s. 10d., sent free. This "Tourist's Favourite," through extraordinary division of labour, distinctly shows small windows 10 miles off, landscape at 30 miles, Jupiter's Moons, &c.—The Marquis of Carmarthen: "The reconnoiterer is very good."—Rev. Lord Scarsdale "approves of it."—Lord Gifford, of Ampney: "Most useful."—Lord Garvagh: "Remarkably good."—Sir Digby Cayley, of Brompton: "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—Capt. Sidney, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, "Presents his compliments to Messrs. Salom and Co., and begs to inclose 10s. 10d. for a reconnoiterer glass, having just tried that sent to Lieut. Hopkins, and found it effective at the 1000-yards range."—F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Esq.: "I never before met an article that so completely answered the recommendation of its maker, nor, although I have tried many a glass, combining so much power for its size with so much clearness."—"The Field": "We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle range against all the glasses possessed by members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any of those present, although they had cost more than four times its price."—"Notes and Queries": "What intending tourist will now start without such an indispensable companion to a pleasure trip?" The celebrated "HYTHE" GLASS shows bullet marks at 1200 yards, a man at 3½ miles, price 31s. 6d. All the above Glasses, respectively bearing the registered trade marks, "Salom," "Reconnoiterer," and "Hythe," are only to be had direct from Salom and Co., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh.
No Agents of any kind anywhere.

MAGIC LANTERNS and DISSOLVING VIEWS. The £5 Set of Magic, Microscopic, and Phanta Apparatus comprises a 3½ in. improved Achromatic Lantern, producing 12 ft. figures; a microscope, throwing upon a screen animalculæ; ten slides, containing forty subjects; eight movable comic slides; one panorama, with shipping in motion; one photograph; and one chromotrope, with view and revolving watermill. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

THE £5 DAY and ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE.—From F. Dundas, Esq., M.P., 21, Brunswick-square, Brighton, Oct. 13, 1864:—"Gentlemen,—Since my interview with you on the subject of the telescope I have heard from Lord Rosse, and will thank you to send one similar to that supplied to his Lordship."—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Persons are invited to apply for a diagram, with other particulars, and eight sheets of testimonials from scientific and other gentlemen, including Lord Rosse. Sent free by book post. High-power pocket telescopes, opera, race, field, and general outdoor glasses.

A NEW High-power BINOCULAR GLASS, the cheapest, lightest, most powerful, and portable ever produced. Weighs three ounces, and occupies less room than a card-case. Price 21s., sent post-free. This glass is especially arranged for the combined purposes of the opera, race, and general outdoor use.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the Firm, who has had great experience and practice, attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, for Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible, removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

NOTICE.—THOMAS TAPLING, BEALL, and CO., formerly "Thomas Tapling and Co.," Carpet Warehousemen, &c., have REMOVED from 44A, Gresham-street, and 74, Aldermanbury, to their restored Premises, 1 to 8, GRESHAM-STREET WEST, City.

GARDEN EDGING TILES in great variety. Garden Vases, Fountains, &c., in artificial stone.—F. and G. ROSHER, Manufacturers, Queen's-road West, Chelsea; Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, S. Illustrated Price-lists by post.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. LETHEBY,
Medical Officer of Health to the City of London.
"It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil has great therapeutic power; and, from my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."
DR. LAWRANCE.
Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Cod-liver Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
Sole Consignees,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW BOOKS.

Just published, price 5s.,
Dedicated, by special permission, to the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P.,
SONGS OF LOVE AND DEATH. By GEORGE ERIC MACKAY.
London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

ELEGANT GIFT-BOOK. Second Edition, now ready, with Frontispiece by F. Gilbert, toned paper, crown 8vo, price 6s.,
BEAUTIES OF TROPICAL SCENERY, LYRICAL SKETCHES, AND LOVE-SONGS. With Notes. By R. N. DUNBAR.
"This is a charming volume; the poems are full of vitality, and rich, varied beauties."—Morning Post.
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DR. CHARLES WEST'S WORK ON NURSING.
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HOW to NURSE SICK CHILDREN: Intended especially as a Help to the Nurses at the Hospital for Sick Children; but containing Directions which may be found of service to all who have the Charge of the Young. By CHARLES WEST, M.D. &c., Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children.
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COOTE—Merry Wives' Quadrille .. .. 4s. 0d.
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MARRIOTT—Helvellyn Galop .. .. 4s. 0d.
" " Waltzes .. .. 4s. 0d.
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" Dark Eyes Valse .. .. 3s. 0d.
GIORZA—Limited Liability Galop .. .. 4s. 0d.
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Every instrument is warranted of the very best manufacture, inferior Pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock.
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(the Largest in Europe),
207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

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CRAMER and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM, as above detailed, is extended to all parts of the United Kingdom.

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Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

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COLLARDS' at CRAMER'S.

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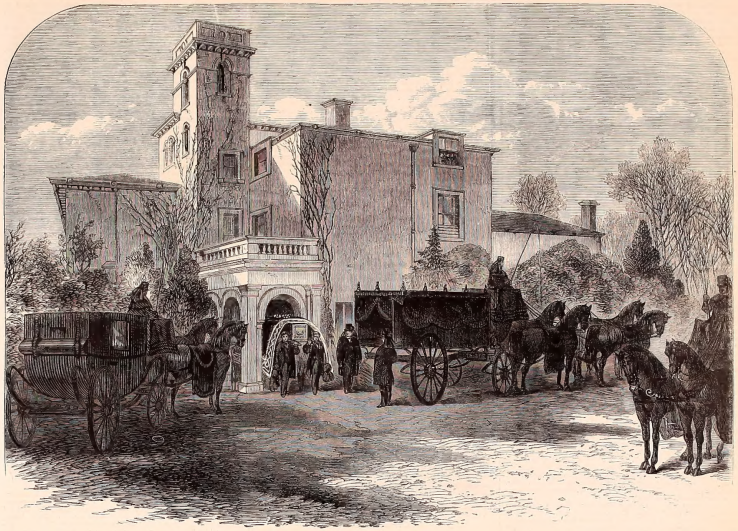
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THE FUNERAL OF MR. COBDEN.



THE DEPARTURE FROM DUNFORD HOUSE.



THE PROCESSION AT COCKING CAUSEWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FUNERAL OF MR. COBDEN.

On Friday week the mortal remains of Richard Cobden were buried in the churchyard of West Lavington, Sussex, about a mile from his home at Dunsford. There was no pomp in his funeral, but it was attended by a long train of personal and political friends, amongst whom were some of the most distinguished members of the Legislature. Many deputations from the most important towns in the manufacturing districts having arrived in London in the course of Thursday for a similar purpose, it was arranged that a special train should start from the Waterloo station of the London and South-Western Railway on Friday morning at 9.40, so as to reach Midhurst about an hour before the time fixed for the funeral. The train consisted of one of the new first-class carriages, and two first-class carriages, unpainted, and a composite carriage, with a break-van at each end. The train left Waterloo at 9.40, punctually to the minute, and reached Midhurst about 600 gentlemen. Mr. A. Scott, Mr. Godson, and Mr. Verenden were in attendance on the part of the late statesman's executors. Mr. Inspector, driver, firemen, and guards were supplied with the compli mentary passes, and free of coge has-found room for himself. Seats in the train was occupied so early as nine o'clock. Among the first who appeared on the departure platform of the station, at which where the carriages were so placed so as not to interfere with the ordinary traffic, he seen two two-four-wheeled vehicles which took a prominent part with Mr. Cobden in the successful opposition to the Anti-Corn-Law League—Mr. George Gibson and Mr. Villiers. They were almost immediately joined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. George Wilson, the Chairman of the Corn-Law League, Lord Clarence Paget, and Lord Alfred Paget, all of whom arrived in one carriage. When this train started from Waterloo Station, at a quarter to ten o'clock, it was discovered, on inspection, to have been filled to overflowing from various municipalities and other public bodies, some private persons who knew Mr. Cobden intimately, and others who only admired him for the work that he did and the way in which he did it. Manchester deputed Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League; its hon. secretary, Mr. S. P. Watson; and its treasurer, Mr. J. Bickey; Mr. Mark Phillips, formerly M.P. for Manchester; Mr. J. Heywood, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.; Mr. W. Evans, Mr. R. Armitage, Mr. A. Heywood, Mr. H. Ashworth, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. R. Hoss, Mr. R. Pilkington, Mr. J. Watmore, Mr. S. Pope, and Mr. Fox Turner. Rochdale, Mr. Cobden's last constituency, sent the Mayor, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mr. Alderman Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Councillor Fagan, and Mr. T. Hoyle. The Reform Association of the borough chose Mr. Thomas Sutton, Mr. T. Bright, Mr. R. Hurst; Aldermen Heape and Moore; Councillors J. Bright, Robinson, Beal, Mannell, and Knowles; and Messrs. Willans, J. Ashworth, D. Whittaker, W. Petrie, R. Mills, and J. Ashworth, Salford sent Mr. Wright Turner, the Mayor; and Alderman J. W. Weston. Blackburn, Messrs. R. Standish, and Mr. Councillor Edinburgh, Mr. Duncan M'Laren, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. R. Thomson, one of the secretaries under Mr. Cobden's will; and Mr. T. Thomasson, jun. Oldham, its Mayor, Mr. Josiah Bates; Mr. Beckett, its Mayor, Mr. Councillor Joseph Walmsley; and Mr. H. Coppock, Town Clerk. Liverpool, Mr. T. G. Oldsdings; and Alderman Langton. Leeds, Mr. John Carbutt, among the members of Parliament and other gentlemen present were Mr. M. Pete, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Mitchell, M.P.; Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., M.P.; Mr. A. J. Otway, M.P.; Mr. Morrison, M.P.; Mr. J. G. Smith, M.P.; Sir J. Robert Clifton, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Charles Westerton, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Apsella, M.P.; Mr. Cheethem, M.P.; Mr. Brown-Westhead, M.P.; Mr. Potter, M.P.; Mr. Barnes, M.P.; Mr. Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. Ellis, M.P.; Mr. Pilkington, M.P.; Mr. Lewson, M.P.; Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P.; Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Edward M.P.; the Rev. Newman Hall, Professor Fawcett, Mr. James Beal, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Mansfield, M.P.; Mr. John Bright, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.; the Rev. W. Brock; Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Mr. Colman G'Loughlin, and Clarence Paget, M.P.; Mr. E. Baines, M.P.; Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; Mr. Bryce, Rector of Bingham; Mr. Alderm G. Grant, from Ohio; Mr. Phillips, from Wisconsin; Mr. Adams, the American Minister; and Mr. J. Chesson, hon. secretary of the Emancipation Society.

The inhabitants of Castlegate Causeway, about a mile from Midhurst, a mile from Dunford House, and half a mile from West Lavington Church. The party which left the London terminus by the Causeway through rural lanes, where the green buds were opening under the influence of a warm sun and the kindly rain of spring. Soon after noon the funeral, under the direction of Mr. Garstin, of Wilbeck street, left Dunford House, as shown in one of our illustrations. Here it consisted of only a close hearse, mourning coaches, and private carriages containing Mr. Charles Cobden, brother of Mr. Cobden; Mr. William Sale, Manchester; Mr. John Williams, Mrs. Cobden's brother-in-law; Mr. Prof. Rogers, cousin of Mr. Cobden; Mr. Charles F. Kirk and Mr. W. Kirk, his relatives; Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Fisher, sen., and Mr. Fisher, jun.

At Castlegate Causeway a deputation of the inhabitants of Midhurst, all wearing crape, and here the procession was reconstituted in the following order:—

The Undertaker and his Assistants.
The Labourers on the Estate.
The Deputation from Midhurst.
THE HEARSE.
Twelve Pallbearers.
Four Mourning Coaches.
Private Carriages.
Members of Parliament.
The various Deputations.
The Visitors.

The repect of the procession at this part of the road is shown in our second illustration. It moved slowly and quietly and reached the gate of the churchyard, which is beautifully situated on the crown of a planted knoll, from which, in whatever direction the eye is turned, can be seen some of the rich, well-wooded scenery of Mid-Sussex.

The procession was followed by some of the county police under Captain Montgomerie, chief constable; and here the mourning coaches and the hearse and plumes on the bier, which caused a little delay; and then, borne by the labourers employed on Mr. Cobden's estate, and followed and worshipped their kind master, the coffin was taken to the church porch—

THE MOURNERS.—Mr. Sutton, M.P.; J. Bright, M.P.; Mr. T. M. Gibson, M.P.; H. Ashurst; T. Bailey, M.P.; A. W. Paulton, T. Potter; Thomasson, sen., G. Wilson, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, M.P., all wearing crape anklets and hatbands, being pallbearers. It was received at the church gate by the Rev. Thomas Curtis, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Vicar of West Lavington; and the Rev. Dr. Thorold Rogers, M.A., Professor of Political Economy at Oxford; the Rev. Walter Francis Elgee, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, Assistant Curate of West Lavington; and the Rev. Chell Collins, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Stedham, a parish adjoining Midhurst, whose church Mr. Cobden was in the habit, when at home, of attending. The clergymen, by their invitation, the pallbearers preceded the coffin to the chancel, accompanied by several other clergymen in the neighbourhood, and by the mourners. The church of Lavington is a small structure in the Early English style, and capable of holding perhaps 800 persons. The open seats are of unpolished oak; there is an oak pulpit on the north side of the chancel arch; a font of Caen stone; and a small organ. Some of the windows are west end; there is an oak lectern near the pulpit, and the roof, which divides the chancel from the nave is of Perwoith marble, with wrought-iron gates in the centre. Some of the windows are filled with the plates and the brackets is very beautiful, representing the force of the district. Oaken rails are placed round the chancel, and the floor is laid with encaustic tiles. The roof is of open oak, and the simple wooden communion rail is inlaid wood, or parquetry. The altar-cloth, lectern, and the altar, which is raised on four steps, were vested in hangings of violet and white, with crosses—violet being the colour employed by a portion of the High Church party during Lent. The stained glass in the east window represents the Resurrection of our Lord, and the other windows are likewise filled with painted glass. When the coffin was carried under the chancel arch, over which remains the Christmas inscription "Glory to God in the highest," and was placed on the bier in the choir, the pallbearers and mourners, members of Parliament and gentlemen of the deputations, passed in and nearly filled the little church. The coffin, decked with a wreath of immortelles and with an abundance of spring flowers, was placed on trestles in the centre of the chancel, the clergy taking their seats in the choir. The proper psalm for the day was read by the Rev. Mr. Collins; and the proper Lesson for the day (1 Cor. xv.) by the Rev. Mr. Curtis. We believe that the service by the Rev. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Collins performed the main portion of the service was, that Mr. Cobden's House (Dunford) is situate in his parish, that of Heyhrop, adjoining West Lavington. Mr. Cobden, who was therefore a parishioner of his, had often expressed a wish to be buried in the church. In West Lavington churchyard, beside his son, who was buried there a few years ago. Those clergymen whose names we have indicated appeared in their surplices, as all ecclesiastics who officiate at funerals and in other churches do. The Rev. Mr. Rowlandson, the Rev. Mr. Bull, the Rev. Mr. Joyce, and many other clergymen of the neighbourhood who had not time to perform, but who were at the same time anxious to mark their respect for him, were in the church. The choir had in their academical gowns. There was not room in the church for a tenth part of the people who had assembled, and those who could not gain access to the sacred edifice stood on the slopes of the churchyard and on the adjoining portions of the land. Many of the mourners left their carriages and walked to the church.

The service during the procession moved from the nave to the south-eastern angle of the churchyard, where the Rev. Mr. Collins to whom devolved the reading of the remainder of the service for the burial of the dead, took his place. The coffin was partly lowered into the family vault, the hollow rattle of the earth upon the lid was audible as those words were uttered by the clergyman which consign earth to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust. The mourners and the spectators uncovered their heads as the interment of the vault, taking it last glance at the coffin, and gradually dispersed.

BRIDAL GIFT FROM THE PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.

TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.



Scott of the working classes in the most populous of our Australian colonies, the Province of Victoria, have provided, by a sliding subscription, the very tasteful wedding gift which we illustrate this week for Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. It consists, as shown in our illustration, of a flower vase of charming design, and is made of materials the choicest in Victoria. From a stand composed of polished black wood, supported by three Macedon rams, a massive gold spread stem streaked with gold obtained from Wood's Point, Castlemaine, and Sandhurst, and with black nuggets obtained from Castlereef. Supported by this is a base of St. Arnaud silver, exhibiting specimens of Australian ore. Mr. Ludwig Becker, Professor of Victoria, has designed two golden stems of the oak, which symbolise England and Denmark, and the tree fern, which symbolises Victoria. The whole is surmounted by a fluted silver bowl for flowers, round the border of which are grapes and frosted vine-leaves. The cost of the whole was 300 guineas.

THE FARM.

The report on agricultural education formed the staple of discussion at the Royal Agricultural Council on Wednesday week. It was carried by 16 to 12, that the report of Professor Voelcker should be added to the committee. A protest against the report was entered on the minutes, and signed by Mr. Pusey, Lord Coleraine, Lord Ducie, Mr. Randell, and Mr. J. Wilson. The privileges of the press, which Mr. Owen, M.P., proposed to extend to the monthly council, were decided by 17 to 5; and a committee, consisting of the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Sutton Sharpe, Mr. Randell, and Mr. Pusey, were appointed to inspect the 66 acres at Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, King's Lynn, and Norwich. They report to the council on May 9, on which day a new councillor will be elected in the room of the late Mr. Hudson. The Duke of Ducie's favourite colours of the prize animals have been changed to red, yellow, and blue.

We regret to hear that Mr. Hogan of Dawpool, who bought the Duchess Dodona, 3rd Duke of Oxford, 1863, and Duchess 4th, 1864, has lost her at *Ita*. Van Tromp, the well-known Highland Society winner, was sold for £9 5s., at Mr. Fawcett's sale. Prince George, whose red horn on the heights above Mr. Bruere's farm, must have been taken to many a wake for years past in Middlesex Moor, has been slaughtered at last, at thirteen. Prince Alfred, by the same, younger is at Wrinkle, where lies Rose is still in the flesh, but a mere ruin. Ravensdale, British Crown Prince, have all gone, have to Ireland; and Campdoftower calves in May. The Duchess Dowager of Aboleyn keeps up the character of her family well this week, and included a son of the celebrated Colly Hill. Six queys averaged £18 16s. 2d. The Duchess of Aboleyn's produce was sold by the butcher's price. Its once celebrated whites have ceased for some years to attract.

Messrs. Wetherell sell, on May 2, the entire shorthorn herd of Mr. Jeremy of Dunsford, recently known to be pretty successful when he showed at the Highland Society. On May 25 Mr. Trafford will sell his entire herd at Dalton Hall, Dodleaf, near Penshurst, as well as a small herd of Mr. E. W. M. Waldo, at Hollingbourne, Kent. Mr. Thomas Bellard for the day. The sale of the Tathwell ram and ewe hogs is fixed for May 2, and that of the shearling rams at least, for the present.

Professor Voelcker, in his recent lecture before the Central Farmers' Club, "On the Management of Grass Land," dealt very ably with the prevailing cry that in these days of low corn farmers should lay down their land in grass. "The change from arable to grass," he observed, "is a slow and expensive process, and very little return can be obtained for some years; and in many cases a man who undertakes he would be entitled to or giving up his occupation. I cannot help giving the testimony of a celebrated shorthorn breeder, whose farm consists of two thirds pasture. He told me, if he had double the arable land he could winter a greatly increased stock. As it was, he gave his neighbours £2 an acre for barley-straw, and carted it, and could not get enough, and hence it was utterly ridiculous to talk of laying down more land in grass. It certainly would be in his case, as he had too much already; but there may be instances of land broken up from pasture, in consequence of the high price of corn, that may advantageously go back in grass. Except in the case of very rich land, as the alluvial soils resting on clay, such as the grazing lands of Leicestershire, accompanied, as they often are, with flooded meadows that produce a great bulk of coarse hay, grass land cannot be worked with advantage without at least an equal quantity, and more often two thirds, of arable to grow the manufactures. The opinions of practical men on sewage may be summed up in effect: that it is more suitable for the development of strong coarse grasses, such as Italian rye-grass and cocksfoot, than for natural grasses; that it is more suitable for grass than arable cultivation; that the larger the application the greater the result; and that, after all, its success is very much dependent on the rainfall of a district, as in its application to good feeding pastures, with a beautiful carpet of mixed herbage, it is necessary to avoid applying but sparingly as recommends making manure, not in a way which necessitates the separation of solid and liquid excrement. Many of the observations upon sewage, subjects which touch their own way. There are four, perhaps five, and each has its intenchment of members thrown up in its face, on each flags, which are the progressive stages of the progress of the town. There was a nice little bit of strategy practised the other day by Mr. Villiers, by which he got his Bill through with a bill through which the Bill which was dogged at every step and hampered by Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Arkwright, and Mr. Whiteside (the Irish mission) for North Warwickshire. By good luck, the Metropolitan Sewage Utilisation Bill became a dropped one, and was read a "no house" on the Tuesday, and so appeared at the end of the list on the Wednesday, and on the morning sitting there was no attendance to speak of, the opponents, or, rather, the supporters of the Bill were absent, and Mr. Villiers quietly passed it through Committee, adopting their alterations with modifications, and got it reported and read a third time by nine o'clock in the morning on at least one more occasion. It was a little sharp in point of practice, but the measure was one that the House above passed, who believe themselves to be chartered arbitrators of all questions Parliamentary, and who are in no way ungentle and so irritating that one is always glad when they are "done." Mr. Villiers had played his game well.

It is probably not within the memory of many experienced Parliamentarians that the Army and Navy Estimates have been left unfinished at the commencement as regards the debate. Usually the debate has arisen out of the singular infelicity of the votes of £30,000 for the Duke of Cambridge, which could not be put in a possible way—unless, indeed, it was intended as an artful mode of testing the sentiments of the House on the question of general policy. If that be the case, Government have had what they wanted. The House's contempt for the Duke is unmistakable, so is his popularity. Lord Richo last week, was dull in comparison with those which had preceded it, and before, although it was as full as ever of that curious Regland is wholly incapable of defending Canada. The debate was notable in another respect, as a statement that, whether it was aware of it, the country has in its midst a modern Wellington a young gentleman who has the qualifications of a modern leon commander, except that he decidedly objects to fight upon the same principles as the Duke of Wellington did, according to Lord Elcho, even such a man is to be found in the person of Major Denison member for Yorkshire East. There would be his answer to the speech which he made on a former evening, and which was the most satisfactory delivered. Major Denison is a man of sense, and Kinglake, which, as usual, was so diplomatically shaped that no one could tell in the least what it was all about, and quite heavily so that all the rest of the speakers had been equally unintelligible to those persons who had not previously supposed, most interested in knowing exactly what England will do in the event of an invasion of Canada.

The Navy Estimates were more interesting than those of the Army, and far far less good cause. It is as nearly a fact as can be that the Navy Estimates, though one night's debate on these Estimates, and returned on the next occasion when they were brought in, as would have believed that he had been dreaming before, and that now he was witnessing the reality. We should find the same speeches made at the same hours, making the same speeches, and with terrible monotony the same answers returned. There would be Sir James Elphinstone's happy drone; Sir John Hay's sharp, teeth-clicking enunciation; Mr. Corry's long-repeating half-shouting, stentorian accent; and Mr. Seeley's slow, low, indistinct moaning out of the remonstrances of the Navy, which is not yet reconciled to Parliamentary sense, the depth of that punishment which bores with unconscious and unintentional monotonies. The Secretary of the Admiralty representatives will, however, probably be over in one night more, and we shall be able to see the Navy Estimates to an end for this year.

There is a sort of covert or implied illustration of the subject in the fact that Mr. Cox brought forward his Public-houses Act Amendment Bill on Friday night, and that there was something dramatic in the circumstance that, as the bell of the tower tolled out, we should rise to the call of refreshment-time to a certain public beyond that hour. Some natural law has decreed that, if he succeeds in that object of getting the indulgence he seeks allowed to the Metropolitan Cattle Markets, spirits of unrest from the Haymarket, in those days of rapid locomotion, will attend to Holloway for the delectation of their usual hours; the distance is not greater than Cowcross. But if Covent-garden Market is to have open its confectionery for making a night of it, the change of venue from lowest Piccadilly Whether would be a great boon to the frequenters of those oysters which has been achieved would be neutralised. The feature of this Bill is the extension of the hours at which Mr. Ricardo's Act to which Mr. Cox when the letter said that his plan for relaxing the Sunday was approved by Mr. Ricardo. There are bankers and bankers, and though the hours of decorous Exhibition Lane are not to be those in the day, yet the business of the money-changers of the Cattle Market begins at two o'clock in the morning.

Talking of alarms, Mr. Disraeli was accountable for one to the House on Monday evening, when he told us how was that at the preliminary business generally culminates in a party notice of motion—when such a notice is given—and exactly at that moment, the leader of the Opposition rose with a paper in his hand, and inclined to think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a guilty thing for not having divined some secret machination against himself. Mr. Disraeli—a novel from Mr. Gladstone—and a hand up to his ear by Lord Palmerston—and with a meaning smile on his lip, evidently assured by the sensation he had created, Mr. Disraeli hurriedly stated his intention of drawing attention to something relative to a poor-law union in the county of Bucks. *Salvantur ruin!*

The John Ericsson, the first Swedish monitor, has been launched at Stockholm. She measures 207ft. long by 46ft. wide. The side planing is 5in. thick, and are of the iron, where the cannon are, 12in., as is also that which guards the rudder. The vessel will be provided with 10 steam-engines.

MUSIC.

The musical performances of this (Passion) week have been chiefly sacred. On Monday "The Messiah" was performed at Exeter Hall by the National Choral Society; on Wednesday the same oratorio was given at the same place by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and there was a grand sacred concert at the Crystal Palace on Good Friday (yesterday). On all these occasions a great amount of vocal and orchestral talent was employed, and the performances attracted, as usual, vast audiences.

The "Prophète" was produced at the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday last, for the first time this season, when Mdme. de Edelsberg appeared in the character of Fides and Mario resumed his great part of John of Leyden. We shall notice this performance next week.

The last of Mr. Aguilar's very attractive and successful matinées of pianoforte music took place on Wednesday week. The programme included Mr. Aguilar's sonata in C major, Beethoven's sonata in A flat, Mendelssohn's caprice in E and several of his "Lieder ohne Worte;" Aguilar's romance, "Ophelia," and his fantasia on "Faust;" Field's fifth nocturne, and several other interesting pieces. The rooms, as usual, were crowded to the doors.

In this Journal of the 28th of January we mentioned the successful début, in Italy, of Mr. John Morgan, a young English tenor. We learn from recent Italian journals that he is pursuing his career with increasing éclat. A Milan paper says:—"The tenor Morganti, on the evening of his benefit at Cingoli, after appearing in "Lucia di Lammermoor," sang a romance of Mercadante, an English serenade, "Good-night, beloved," and the trio from the "Lombardi." All these pieces were received with great applause, calls before the curtain, and showers of bouquets. He especially distinguished himself in the famous malediction scene and the final air "Fra poco." We understand that Mr. Morgan wisely intends to follow up his career in Italy for two or three years before returning to England.

A new comic opera, "Le Mariage de Don Lopez," has been brought out at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, with much success. The composer, M. de Hartog, is a young man, and this his first essay in writing for the stage gives promise of a brilliant career.

Adelina Patti made her first appearance this season at Madrid, on the 23rd of last month. The crowd was immense, and hundreds were turned away from the doors of the theatre. The enthusiasm of the public was indescribable, and Mdlle. Patti was called for *fourteen times* in the course of the evening.

Mdme. Pasta died on the 1st of this month, at her villa on the Lake of Como, in her sixty-seventh year. She was the greatest dramatic singer of her day, and probably has not been rivalled by any of her successors in some of the highest qualities of an artist. As a tragic actress she has never been equalled, save by our own illustrious Mrs. Siddons. The Medea of the one was as grand and terrible as the Lady Macbeth of the other. Mdme. Pasta, moreover, was an ornament to her profession, not only by her genius and talents, but by her virtues as a woman—her purity of life, noble and generous character, and elegant accomplishments.

Mr. Edward James Loder, the distinguished composer, died in London on Wednesday, the 5th of this month, after an illness of more than six years' duration. Mr. Loder's name will be chiefly remembered by his opera, "The Night-Dancers," a work which has not been excelled by any English production of its class during the present century.

Signor Negrini, the celebrated tenor, died of apoplexy at Naples, on the 14th of March, in his thirty-eighth year.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres are now preparing to do rather than doing. They are looking forward to their Easter attractions, and are more anxious for the future than the present. Still, we have something to record even for the Passion Week. At the Olympic a new comedietta has been performed, adapted from the French by Mr. Horace Wigan, and entitled "Always Intended." The plot relates to a young couple who have been affianced from infancy, and are now to be wedded for life, as the mere result of a family arrangement. There has been no courtship, and there is no excitement. An old female friend of the family and the lawyer who has charge of the marriage settlement scarcely think that this is exactly the right state of things, and begin to suspect that there is little love at the bottom. One commences a flirtation with the bride and another with the bridegroom, and thus disturb the peaceful waters of the calm but happy life that the betrothed cousins had been living. Both are now awakened to jealousy, and thus discover that they have all along loved each other. The dialogue is neat, and the arrangement of the action sufficiently clever. Aided by some good acting, the piece obtained a favourable reception.

On Monday a new burlesque was produced at the New Adelphi. It is by Mr. Henry J. Byron, and is called an Arcadian pastoral extravaganza on the subject of "Pan; or, The Loves of Echo and Narcissus." The theme is classical, but scarcely the spirit of the piece, for Narcissus has none of the self-love ascribed to him in the old fable. He is, in fact, rather a general lover, and fights manfully both for Echo and Syrinx. However, he is spiritedly impersonated by Miss Woolgar. Mr. Byron has invented a suggestive plot, setting forth how that Pan, desirous of being loved for himself alone, visits, with Jupiter's permission, earth as a man, for the time divesting himself of divine attributes. The result may be guessed; the god is mistaken for a clown and pitched into the water for a profane attempt on his own offerings. Suddenly he makes his appearance from a temple on the rocks above, and pronounces a malediction on the crops of Arcadia. Syrinx and Echo enter into a compact for securing to each her proper lover—Pan for Echo and Narcissus for Syrinx. But Echo plays her friend false, and ultimately both are betrayed into the hands of pirates; whereupon Narcissus, disguised as a mariner, boards their vessel, and, drugging their wine, delivers out of their grasp the two nymphs. Ultimately, we find that poor Pan, who has been indulging with the satyrs and got gloriously inebriated, is forsaken by his mistress, and haunted with her voice. But the transformation reveals to him that Narcissus is happy with the nymphs, and Pan throws himself on the sympathy of the audience. This Arcadian pastoral is illustrated with some beautiful scenery by Messrs. Gates and Thompson, and obtained the approbation of the house.

Full particulars have reached us of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean's reception in Kingston, Jamaica, where they landed from the Isthmus of Panama on Feb. 24. Their arrival appears to have produced great excitement, and one guinea a seat was easily got for admission to their readings. The wharves were crowded to witness the entrance of the mail-steamer from Colon, which, as she moved up the harbour to her moorings, was greeted with enthusiasm. The readings took place on Thursday, the 2nd, and Saturday, the 4th of March, and consisted, as usual, of scenes from "King John," "The Execution of Montrose," "We are Seven," "Horatius Cocles," selections from "Henry VIII.," "Edinburgh after Flodden," "Rain in Summer," and "Lord Ullin's Daughter." A third reading was ultimately arranged. It is stated that these distinguished artistes proceeded to Havannah (Cuba) on March 15, whence they departed for New York, on their way to England. In this manner, they may boast that, "by a professional tour, they have encircled the globe," and will, no doubt, ere long receive a hearty welcome from a London audience.

The St. Petersburg journals state that Chalil Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, has presented to the Emperor of Russia, for the Museum of the Hermitage, a magnificent collection of antiquities discovered in excavations in Egypt: among others, fifteen figures in bronze, inlaid with gold and silver; a statue of an Osiris in standing posture, and another in a sitting one; also a cat consecrated to Osiris; several statuettes of Kings, of which three belong to the period of the Ethiopian Pharaohs. There are also some remarkable pieces of the Ptolemean period, and among them a bust of Serapis, and the bust of a Queen, with the attributes of Isis. This collection, composed of about 500 objects, raises to more than 2000 the number of curiosities of the Egyptian museum of the Russian capital.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Horse Guards: The Hon. C. R. Carington to be Cornet.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Cornet W. Watt to be Cornet. 6th: The transfer of Lieutenant E. Corbett from 17th Lancers (notified in a previous Gazette) has been cancelled.

1st Dragoons: Lieut. A. Mesham to be Captain; Cornet J. S. Benyon to be Lieutenant; S. J. Weld to be Cornet. 2nd: Staff Surg.-Major J. Mullins to be Surgeon. 6th: Quartermaster T. Mitchell to be Quartermaster.

7th Hussars: Quartermaster W. Hodgkinson to be Quartermaster; 13th: P. B. Hamilton to be Cornet.

16th Lancers: Lieut. W. J. Wauchope to be Captain; Cornet J. C. Duke to be Lieutenant; C. E. P. Chaplin to be Cornet. 17th: Cornet A. B. Donnithorne to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Assist. Surg. F. A. Turton to be Assistant Surgeon.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieuts. and Capts. G. W. Knox and the Hon. W. R. Trefusis to be Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels; Ensigns and Lieuts. C. E Phipps and T. P. Graham to be Lieutenants and Captains; H. J. Elwes and J. Y. Buller to be Ensigns and Lieutenants; Lieut. and Capt. C. A. W. Finch to be Adjutant.

4th Foot: Major T. Martin to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. P. B. Foster to be Major Lieut. T. Burridge to be Captain; Ensign F. Plummer to be Lieutenant; Cadet E. R. P. Woodgate to be Ensign. 5th: Lieut. C. J. Mile to be Captain; Ensign W. Bingham to be Lieutenant; J. W. Pearse-Hobbs to be Ensign. 10th: G. H. Singer to be Ensign. 11th: Assist. Surg. W. R. Kerans to be Assistant Surgeon. 12th: Quartermaster M. Lyne to be Quartermaster. 13th: Lieut. F. J. Hort to be Lieutenant. 15th: Ensign H. E. Adams to be Lieutenant; R. E. Allen to be Ensign. 16th: Surg. W. G. Swan, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. 18th: Ensign J. Bradley to be Lieutenant; Cadet O. A. Woodhouse to be Ensign. 19th: Quartermaster W. Maloney to be Quartermaster. 23rd: Staff Assist. Surg. R. W. Lawless to be Assistant Surgeon. 32nd: Ensign H. W. M. Cathcart to be Lieutenant; Ensign A. C. Tawke to be Ensign. 35th: Lieut. J. L. Hewson to be Lieutenant. 41st: Ensign T. H. Duncombe to be Lieutenant; J. L. M. Seymour to be Ensign. 47th: Capt. W. Thompson to be Captain. 48th: Capt. and Brev. Major H. J. Wilkin to be Captain. 49th: Capt. E. Mackay to be Captain; Paymaster W. Dring to be Paymaster. 51st: Staff Assist. Surg. G. S. Burnside to be Assistant Surgeon. 53rd: Lieut. R. Brown to be Captain; Lieut. C. C. Ross and Ensign W. Rogerson to be Lieutenants; F. C. Whitaker to be Ensign. 57th: Ensign J. T. Down to be Lieutenant; Cadet E. P. Benn to be Ensign. 59th: Major-Gen. H. Eyre to be Colonel. 62nd: Paymaster H. S. Michell to be Paymaster. 63rd: Capt. L. S. Cotton to be Captain. 68th: Lieut. J. E. Whitehead to be Lieutenant. 82nd: Lieut. W. R. Nash to be Lieutenant. 92nd: Lieut. A. C. Maxwell to be Lieutenant. 92nd: Lieut R. B. M'Ewen to be Adjutant; Cadet A. D. M'Gregor to be Ensign. 94th: Capt. and Brevet Major H. F. Brooke to be Captain; Cadet F. T. Goodridge to be Ensign. 97th: Capt. J. R. Rambottom to be Captain; Cadet J. Marshman to be Ensign. 100th: Ensign F. J. Tidy to be Lieutenant; F. Arkwright to be Ensign. 105th: Lieut. T. Kelly to be Lieutenant. 107th: J. E. Tripp to be Quartermaster.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Major F. G. Hibbert to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. T. Campbell to be Major; Lieut. A. B. Mitchell to be Captain; Ensign F. S. Dugmore to be Lieutenant; G. H. Lowe and Cadet G. R. M. Selby to be Ensigns.

4th West India Regiment: Ensigns F. B. P. White and T. Aked to be Lieutenants.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieut. H. K. Fenwick to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Quartermaster J. Clarke to be Quartermaster.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. E. Mackay to be Captain.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Assist. Com.-General R. G. D. Selby to be Assistant Commissary-General; Acting Deputy Assist. Com.-General C. J. Uniacke to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assist. Surg. G. T. Bourke to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—The Rev. F. Cannon and Rev. D. Somerville, M.A., Chaplains of the fourth class to be Chaplains of the third class.

HALF PAY.—Lieuts. C. G. M'Gregor Skinner and E. H. Budgen to be Captains.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Brev. Col. F. Whittingham, C.B., to have the honorary rank of Major-General; Capt. T. D. Baker to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General H. Touzel on the 8th of March, 1865:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Freeth, K.C.B., to be General; Major-Gen. G. F. Viscount Templeton, G.B., to be Lieutenant-General; Brev. Col. W. C. E. Napier to be Major-General; Major E. Chippindall to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. S. Menzies to be Major.

In continuation of the promotions in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir S. B. Ellis, K.C.B., Royal Marines, who died on the 10th of March, 1865:—Capt. and Brev. Major A. C. Cook to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. Blackall to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Major-General J. Clark, Colonel of the 59th Foot, on the 22nd of March, 1865; Lieut.-Col. and Brev. Col. C. H. Ellice, C.B., to be Major-General; Capt. and Brev. Major W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., to be Lieutenant.Colonel; Capt. D. Hastings to be Major.

Lieut.-Col. V. Baker to be Colonel. Capt. H. Cole to be Major. Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, F. Fitzpatrick to have the honorary rank of Major.

ADMIRALTY.

Mr. J. F. Moreton to be Acting Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet; Mr. T. Vickery, Mr. J. M'Millan, and Mr. A. Dewar, to be First-Class Assistant Engineers.

The Channel fleet is under orders to proceed to sea on the 17th inst.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says Major-General Lord George Paget has come from India, and enters upon the duties of Inspector-General of Cavalry, to which he stands appointed from the 1st inst.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Lyons, half pay, of the late 5th West India Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in Canada, in succession to Major Bellairs.

Colonel C. L. Nugent, lately commanding the dépôt battalion at Stirling, has been appointed Acting Deputy Judge-Advocate-General for Ireland.

The Mersey Dock Board has decided that floating-batteries would be a better defence for Liverpool than forts. The erection of a commanding fort has been a Government project for some time past, but the Mersey Board think that ironclads placed in the channels of the river would be much more efficient.

In Tuesday's *Gazette* it is announced that General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., has been appointed Constable of the Tower of London, in the room of Field Marshal Stapleton, Viscount Combermere, deceased; and General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, also in the room of Viscount Combermere.

The last of the series of meetings of the members of the Association of Naval Architects was held on Saturday morning, in the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi—Sir J. S. Pakington, M.P., in the chair—when papers were read by Mr. W. Froude showing the practical limits of the rolling of a ship in a seaway; by Sir Edward Belcher, upon various points to be considered in fitting her Majesty's ships; and by Captain F. H. M'Killop, R.N., describing the advantages of Walker's hydraulic ship-lift or floating dry-dock. Considerable discussion took place upon the latter paper, in the course of which Sir Edward Belcher and Mr. Bramwell claimed to have invented floating-docks similar to that patented by Mr. Walker several years ago, Admiral Belcher dating his idea as far back as 1830.

The whole of the troops in Chatham garrison were marched from their respective barracks, last Saturday afternoon, to the Great Lines, in order to perform the movements of a brigade field-day. The battery of the Royal Artillery, which is stationed here, was under the command of Major H. T. Fitzhugh; the Royal Engineers were commanded by Colonel J. F. M. Browne, C.B.; the Royal Marines by Colonel David Blyth; the 1st Dépôt Battalion by Major H. A. Welman; the 2nd Dépôt Battalion by Lieut.-Colonel W. Inglis; the 3rd Dépôt Battalion by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. J. Bourke. The troops on the ground amounted to upwards of 2500 rank and file. Fifteen rounds of ammunition were served out to each man. After the troops had been formed into line, Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., the commandant, Colonel J. O. Travers, R.M., and the staff, arrived on the ground, and the commandant was received with a general salute. The General and his staff then took up a position at the saluting-point, and the troops, formed into columns, marched past in quick time, the Artillery leading. The force then took ground to the left, and the Engineers threw out a skirmishing party, supported on each flank by the Artillery. The troops subsequently executed a variety of movements. A great concourse of persons assembled on the breezy Lines to witness the military display.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief paid a visit to Aldershott Camp on Monday morning. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett and Sir Richard Airey; Colonel Gambier, of the Royal Artillery, &c.; and arrived at the Farnborough station of the South-Western Railway about nine o'clock, where he was received by Lieutenant-General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, K.C.B., &c. The Royal and distinguished party first proceeded to the north camp, where they met the 75th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, proceeding to Farnborough, en route for Gosport, &c. The Duke inspected various buildings in the north camp, and, having done so, rode on to the south camp. Here his Royal Highness spent a considerable time in viewing the Royal Engineer yard, with its workshops, and subsequently several permanent stables lately erected for the Military Train Corps. The Duke also minutely inspected a number of horses lately arrived and, after partaking of luncheon at Sir John Pennefather's hut, viewed the quarters of Major-General Brook Taylor, which stand out prominently, neat and picturesque-looking, on the head of the south camp. After viewing the riding-schools of the 14th Hussars and the Scots Greys, in the cavalry barracks, his Royal Highness proceeded on an inspection of the infantry. The second brigade, consisting of the 13th Light Infantry, the first battalion 14th, and the 62nd Regiments, under Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., Brigadier, were inspected in open column of companies, in tunics, forage caps, &c. The first brigade, consisting of the 31st and 85th Regiments and 92nd Highlanders (under Major-General Taylor), and the third brigade, composed of the 39th and 83rd Regiments (under Major-General Russell, C.B.), were similarly inspected. Apparently, the most important part of his Royal Highness's visit lay in that portion devoted to an inspection of the portion of barrack devoted to the use of the Royal Horse Artillery. Here, with his Staff, he spent some time determining, it was understood, as to the site of a barracks for the Horse Artillery, with proper stabling, &c., the want of which has been long felt by the batteries of that branch of the artillery stationed at Aldershott. Under the direction of Major-General Hodge, C.B., commanding the cavalry, and Colonels Phillpotts and Michell, of the artillery, several measurements of the ground were taken in the course of the inspection.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 48th Middlesex (Havelock) Rifle Volunteers were on Saturday last paraded in the quadrangle at Somerset House, when Lieutenant-Colonel George Cruikshank presented to Sergeant-Major John Spooner a medal which had been awarded to him by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for "good conduct and long service."

An "all-comers' Enfield meeting" took place recently at the head-quarters of the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, Beaufort House, Walham-green. The prizes in the aggregate amounted to £200, divided as follows:—£81, in sixteen prizes, for the first day; £81, in sixteen prizes, for the second day; and £28 in prizes for the highest aggregate scores on the two days. On the first day, 200 yards, the three highest prizes were won by C. J. Burt, Lieutenant 1st Warwick, £17 10s.; J. Baker, Bristol, £17 10s.; C. Milner, South Middlesex, £10, twenty-three marks. On the second day, at 300 yards, the three highest prizes were won by T. Meggy, H.A.C., £20; T. B. Winser, Quartermaster-Sergeant 3rd Kent, £15; G. F. Young, private South Middlesex, £10. The highest "aggregates" were—Thomas Meggy, H.A.C., £10; T. B. Winser, 3rd Kent, £8; G. F. Young, South Middlesex, £6; Henry Radcliffe, South Middlesex, £5; Burt, 1st Warwick, £4; Ashwell, 4th Middlesex, £3; and Snelus, Sergeant 8th Cheshire, £2.

The third annual competition for the borough of Marylebone challenge cup, given by Lord Fermoy, M.P., and Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., to the corps raised in the borough, has been held at Wormwood-scrubbs. The following corps competed:—West Middlesex, North Middlesex, 20th Middlesex, and 36th Middlesex. The West Middlesex again proved the victors. The cup is now the absolute property of the corps, they having won it three years in succession.

A match between ten officers, ten non-commissioned officers, and ten privates of the London Scottish and the second battalion of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles has been shot off at Wimbledon. The following summary will show the scores made by the respective ranks:—London Scottish officers, 398; Queen's ditto, 421. London Scottish non-commissioned officers, 455; Queen's ditto, 428. London Scottish privates, 487; Queen's ditto, 481. The scores of the London Scottish amounted to 1340, of the Queen's to 1330.

The range of the Woburn rifles was on Saturday last the scene of a spirited competition for an elegant silver and parcel-gilt challenge cup, which has been presented to the company by Acting Musketry-Lieutenant W. F. Green, subject to the following conditions:—That it be competed for every month, from April to November inclusive, for a period of two years. At the end of two years the cup to become the sole property of the man who shall have won it the greatest number of times, provided he has won it twice in succession. Eleven members entered the lists against Lieutenant Green, the cupholder. He proved the winner by eleven points, making a score of ninety-five in thirty rounds, consisting of ten bull's-eyes, fifteen centres, and five outers.

On Saturday last the members of the various corps comprising the 5th Battalion Cheshire Volunteers met at Haslington Park, near Crewe, for their first drill this season. The volunteers mustered 724 of all ranks, and included Congleton (two companies), Macclesfield (three companies), Sandbach, Wilmslow, Nantwich, and Crewe (two companies). Between 5000 and 6000 persons assembled to witness the review. The evolutions were gone through in a satisfactory manner, and at the close the commanding officer, Colonel Sir Charles J. Shakerley, complimented the battalion upon being 200 stronger than at the last drill. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the efficiency displayed by the members of the Crewe corps, considering that corps had only been in existence a few months.

The challenge cup, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Mawson, for competition by marksmen only of the 2nd Manchester, was competed for last Saturday, on the range of the regiment, at Astley. Corporal John Hall won the cup.

In a notice of the meeting of the National Rifle Association, in our Paper of March 11, it was stated that 500 gs. had been subscribed by "the British residents at Hong-Kong" for "the China challenge cup," to be shot for at Wimbledon. It is the members of the four volunteer corps in China—namely, those of Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton—who have subscribed the sum, and they will be represented here by Mr. H. Webb, of Shanghai, and Major Brine, R.E., commandant of the Hong-Kong corps.

THE REVIEW AT BRIGHTON ON EASTER MONDAY.

The following are the details of the metropolitan corps proceeding from London to Brighton on Monday next, the 17th of April:—

From London-bridge station:—

At 5.20 a.m.—Honourable Artillery Company, 30; 3rd Middlesex Artillery, 344; 23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifles, 310; 2nd London Rifles, 210; 3rd ditto, 524; 5th Administrative Battalion Middlesex, and 9th Tower Hamlets Rifles, 426. Total, 1844.

At 6 a.m.—28th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifles (right wing), 305; 37th Middlesex Rifles, 228; 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) Rifles, 380; 40th Middlesex (Central London) Rifles, 346; 7th Surrey Rifles, 318; 20th Middlesex Rifles, 300. Total, 1877.

At 6.30 a.m.—1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets Rifles, 559; 2nd and 8th Tower Hamlets Rifles, 452; 4th ditto, 200; 6th ditto, 450; 1st City of London Rifles, 616. Total, 2277.

At 7 a.m.—48th Middlesex (Havelock) Rifles, 311; 10th, 19th, and 23rd Surrey Rifles, 471; 2nd Administrative Battalion Essex Rifles, 450; 3rd Administrative Battalion and 4th Essex Rifles, 605; 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex Rifles, 488. Total, 2325.

At 7.30 a.m.—3rd Essex Artillery, 200; 1st London Artillery, 220; 1st Tower Hamlets Engineers, 90; 1st London Engineers, 140. Total, 650.

Grand total to proceed from London-bridge station, 8973.

From Victoria station:—

At 5.20 a.m.—1st Administrative Brigade Middlesex Artillery, 256; 2nd Surrey Artillery, 257; 15th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifles, 333; 19th ditto, 400; 9th Middlesex (West) Rifles, 230; 11th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifles, 400. Total, 1876.

At 6.10 a.m.—29th Middlesex (North) Rifles, 409; 28th Middlesex (London Irish) (left wing), 200; 4th ditto, 292; 46th ditto, 303; 1st Middlesex Engineers, 305. Total, 1509.

At 6.45 a.m.—21st Middlesex (Civil Service) and 38th Middlesex Rifles, 406; 22nd Middlesex (Queen's) Rifles, 704; 2nd Middlesex (South) Rifles, 372; 1st Middlesex (Victoria) and 36th ditto, 403. Total, 1885.

Grand total proceeding from Victoria station, 5270.

The following are the details of the country corps:—

1st Administrative Brigade of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hants Artillery, 683; 1st Administrative Brigade of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sussex Artillery, 595; 4th Cinque Ports, 164; 1st Hants Engineer Volunteer Corps, 90; 2nd South Middlesex Rifles (detachment), 100; 18th Middlesex Rifles, 100; 7th Administrative Battalion Middlesex Rifles, 298; 1st Surrey and 2nd Administrative Battalion Surrey Rifles, 719; 1st Administrative Battalion Surrey Rifles, 331; 3rd ditto, 390; 1st Sussex Rifles, 260; 1st Administrative Battalion Sussex—9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 15th Sussex Rifles, 301; 2nd Administrative Battalion Sussex—5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, and 18th Sussex Rifles, 450; 1st Administrative Battalion and 26th Kent Rifles, 696; 14th and 17th Kent Rifles, 129; 1st Administrative Battalion Cinque Ports Rifles, 534; 2nd Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps, 153; 14th ditto, 85; 1st Administrative Battalion Hants Rifles, 229; 2nd ditto, 378; 3rd ditto, 366; 1st Administrative Battalion Isle of Wight, 299. Total, 7360.

The following general orders, with others, in reference to the volunteer review at Brighton, on Monday next, have been issued from the War Office:—

Upon arrival at Brighton the various corps will at once march (right in front) to the undermentioned rendezvous which have been appointed for them; those from London by the Montpelier-road and Rose-hill-terrace, and the corps from the east and west of the main line by Trafalgar-road, keeping always upon the western side of the Grand Parade:—Garrison Artillery, Level, north end; 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, Level, north end; 2nd, Level, middle; 3rd, Level, south end; 4th, Inclosure B; 1st Brigade 2nd Infantry Division, Inclosure C; 2nd, Inclosure D, north end; 3rd, Inclosure D, south; 4th, Inclosure E; 5th, Inclosure F.

On reaching their respective rendezvous the corps will pile arms in quarter-distance columns (right in front), or in such formation as the ground will admit of.

The guns belonging to the field batteries will be parked on the space in rear of the Grand Stand, either previously to Easter Monday, or early in the morning of that day, and must be prepared to take their appointed places without delay in the line of march, when the infantry columns approach them on their way to the review ground.

At eleven a.m. the infantry, having got under arms, will file off by fours from the right of the garrison artillery, followed by the first division, proceeding by the west side of the Grand Parade, the Marine Parade, and Bedford-street, to the racecourse, where it will form a mass of quarter-distance columns right in front, and be joined by the cavalry and the field batteries of artillery.

Previously to the force marching past, one band will be sent from each brigade by the Brigadier to a spot allotted for the purpose in front of the saluting-point near the Grand Stand. The bands collected there will then be arranged by a Staff officer in consecutive order for the purpose of playing while their respective brigades pass. The remaining bands will march at the head of their own battalions without playing.

The force will march past the General in command near the Grand Stand in the following order:—1. Horse artillery, and the cavalry; 2, 1st Brigade of field batteries; 3, 2nd ditto; 4, Brigade of garrison artillery; 5, 1st division of infantry; 6, 3rd Brigade of field batteries; 7, 4th ditto; 8, 2nd division of infantry.

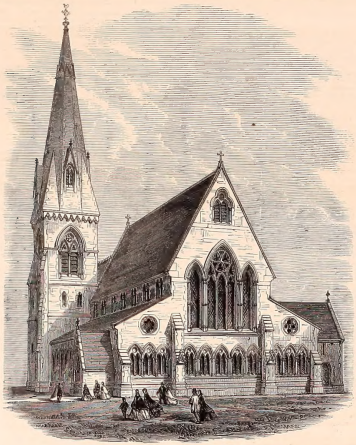
The cavalry will march past in column of troops, the artillery in column of divisions, and the infantry in open column of companies, the whole being right in front, and dressing by the right.

After having marched past, the force will take up ground, which will be pointed out by Staff officers.

At the conclusion of the field-day arms are to be examined and surplus small-arm ammunition collected from the pouches, in accordance with article 108 of the volunteer regulations.

The force will then return to Brighton. The 1st and 2nd brigade of field-batteries, the garrison artillery, and the 1st division of infantry by the Lewes-road; and the cavalry, the 3rd and 4th brigades of field-batteries, and the second division of infantry by Bedford-street and the Marine Parade. On reaching Brighton, the guns of those field-batteries which have to be conveyed by railway will proceed at once to the goods station, which will be appropriated for their reception, and where a party of the Royal Artillery will be in readiness to receive any gun ammunition which may not have been expended; and the garrison artillery and the several brigades of infantry will take up the exact places at the rendezvous which they occupied in the morning, and will there await their turn to move to the railway station for conveyance to their respective destinations.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. COOPER: THE INTERMENT IN WEST LAVINGTON CHURCHYARD.—SEE PAGE 356.



ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, BACUP, LANCASHIRE.



BIRCHINGTON CHURCH, KENT, RESTORED.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, BACUP, LANCASHIRE.

THE town of Bacup is about twenty miles north of Manchester, at the head of the valley of Rossendale. From a small village it has increased, of late years, to a cotton-manufacturing town of 14,000 inhabitants. The old church, built about a century ago, has long been too small for the population, as, with galleries, it only seats about 600 persons; and, being in a very insecure state, it has been found necessary to close the galleries and shore up the south wall until funds can be raised for rebuilding it. A few years since a small church was built at the east or upper part of the town, or rather out of the town; but the inhabitants of the lower and newer portion have been for a long time without proper church accommodation. To remedy this evil a new district has been formed, and a church, parsonage, and schools have been built at the sole expense of Mr. James Maden Holt, of Stubbylea, Bacup, on his own estate—the architect employed being Mr. F. Wyndham Tarn, of Mecklenburgh-square, London. The cost of the church was £9000, the schoolhouse £1800, the parsonage £1000; and the value of the land £2000. The new church, of which a View is engraved for our Paper this week, is built, in the Early Pointed Gothic style, with stone quarried on Mr. Holt's estate. The length of the church, inside, is 120 ft.; width of nave and aisles, 58 ft. There are seats for 750 persons on the ground floor, and for nearly 300 children in a west gallery. The nave and aisles are separated by seven arches on light pillar-shafts of polished red granite. The roof of the nave is formed into a polygonal ceiling, panelled and boarded; the main ribs being semicircular and cusped, and springing from carved stone corbels. The centre panels are pierced with geometrical panels, covered with perforated zinc, for ventilation. The centre window of the nave is seen entirely above the gallery, and the portion of the church underneath is lighted by an arcade of small windows along the whole of the west end. The stairs to the gallery are placed in a south-west porch. The roof of the chancel is formed of curved timber ribs springing from stone corbels; the floor is paved with Mawes' encaustic tiles. In the centre of the floor is a baptistery for the immersion of adults (when required), covered over with iron gratings laid level with the paving. The tower stands at the north side of the chancel, and opens into it with a large arch for an organ. It is surmounted by a broached spire 120 ft. in height. The



THE NIGER EXPEDITION OF H.M.S. INVESTIGATOR: PROCESSION OF ENGLISH OFFICERS TO THE NEGRO TOWN OF BIDA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

building is warmed by Haden's hot-air apparatus, which is placed in the basement of the tower. The nave and chancel are lighted by gas coronas of Hart's manufacture, and the aisles by Hammond's ventilating globe lights. The pulpit is of pitch pine, and stands on a stone base supported on verde-antique columns. The desk and other chancel fittings are also of pitch pine. The seats of the church are open and of stained deal; one third are free and the remainder let at very low rentals. On the south side there is a small transept or chapel, having an arcade on each side, supported on serpentine columns, and with panels of alabaster intended for inscriptions in memory of the members of the donor's family. The windows are filled with tinted glass, those at the west and east ends having ornamental patterns on the quarries and coloured borders.

The architect's plans have been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Mulley, the clerk of works, and the whole of the stonework has been done by the day and by the piece, no contractor having been employed.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BIRCHINGTON, NEAR MARGATE.

This church has lately been reopened, after undergoing a complete restoration from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Nightingale Beazley, architect, of London. It contains nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north chancel chapel, tower and spire on the south-west side of chancel, and south chancel chapel to the east of the tower. Since the reseating, the church will accommodate 542 persons. All the sittings are free. The tower, which stands in an unusual position, forms a landmark, and is used as such by the Trinity House, who generously gave £100 towards the repair of this portion of the building. The chancel has been re-roofed and fitted with proper oak stalls for the choir; and the floors raised and paved with Minton's tiles, laid to the designs furnished by the architect. The Dean and Chapter paid the cost of these improvements. From the north chancel chapel, which extends the whole length of the chancel, an unsightly gallery has been removed and has been replaced with oak seats; a new roof and window have also been provided. This work is at the cost of H. P. Cotton, Esq., of Quex Park, to whom the chapel belongs, and who also gave the west doorway of the nave. The funds for the remainder of the work, which consists of new roof, windows, seating, &c., were provided by subscriptions from local as well as distant friends, and also by a grant of £100 from the London Church-Building Society. There is still a debt owing upon the works.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION OF H.M.S. INVESTIGATOR.

We lately announced the death of the late Dr. Baikie, the African traveller, who had for some years been residing at Lukoja, in the country of the Niger, as a diplomatic agent employed by our Foreign Office to procure the consent of the rulers of some of the negro nations to the admission of British trade. The expedition up the Niger, which was performed last autumn by H.M.S. Investigator, under Commander C. W. Knowles, was intended to relieve Dr. Baikie, that he might come to England and communicate with her Majesty's Ministers. The Investigator crossed the bar of the Nun River, one of the mouths of the Niger, on the 30th of August, taking up Bishop Crowther, the newly-elected Bishop of the Niger, and Lieutenant Bourchier, of the Royal Marines, as successor (pro tem.) to Dr. Baikie. She arrived at the confluence of the Kwara and Binue rivers on the 8th of September, and, having found Dr. Baikie at his residence of Lukoja, took him on board and proceeded up the Kwara as far as Wunagi, a village situated about forty miles up a small river called the Tchantshegga, and within eight miles of Bida, the capital of Nupe, and residence of Masaba, King of that country. Here, at Bida, the commander of the Investigator, with Dr. Baikie and Lieutenant Bourchier, remained for ten days while the vessel returned to Egga, the ivory mart of the Kwara. Having accomplished their mission at Bida, Commander Knowles and the others returned to the ship, and, again descending the river, arrived at Lukoja on the 30th of September. They remained there several days to allow of Dr. Baikie arranging his affairs previous to his return to England, and then, leaving Lieutenant Bourchier, proceeded down the Kwara on their return voyage, arriving at the Nun mouth of the Niger on the 18th of October, after an absence of fifty days, without the loss of a man, and with all the officers and ship's company in good health. King Masaba had expressed much regret at the departure of Dr. Baikie, whose friendship he had valued most highly; but he promised to entertain the same feelings towards Lieutenant Bourchier, and begged that an English trade might be established in his dominions. He wished to send a pair of camels and an ostrich as a present to Queen Victoria, but it was impossible to make room for them in the ship. He sent, however, a four-horned sheep from Bornou, a piece of very handsome native cloth made of raw silk, and other curiosities, as tokens of his regard for her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. The Investigator, after leaving the Niger, proceeded to Lagos, where the officers and crew suffered much from fever and other sickness, while Dr. Baikie, who had gone to Sierra Leone, died there on Nov. 30. Mr. Thomas Valentine Robins, an artist who accompanied this expedition up the Niger, made a series of very interesting sketches, one of which is engraved, by permission, for our Journal.

The subject of this sketch is the procession of the officers on their way to Bida, to visit King Masaba, of Nupe, by whom the horses and an escort had been sent down to convey Lieutenant-Commander Knowles, Dr. Baikie, and their suite to the city. On the right of the view are seen some curiously-shaped mounds. These are ants'-nests, which sometimes attain the height of 12 ft. or 14 ft., and are very singular in their appearance and construction. The city of Bida is situated in a valley surrounded by table-topped hills of from 80 ft. to 150 ft. in height. It is defended by a wall of 14 ft. in height and ten miles in circumference, with nine gates of entrance. Within this large inclosure are fields and grazing spaces for cattle. The houses are built of mud, of a circular form, with conical roofs, thatched with palm-leaves. They are built in clusters, each cluster being inclosed within a mud wall, and with a courtyard belonging to each compound. The population of the city is about 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants. The King and Chiefs are Mohammedans, while the natives are heathens, but do not practise the debasing forms of worship so prevalent on the African seacoast.

A handsome testimonial has been presented to Prince Gortschakoff by the Russian navy in memory of his diplomatic triumph over the Western Powers in 1863. The testimonial is in the shape of a Corinthian column, at the foot of which are inscribed the dates of the Prince's three famous despatches (April 14, July 1, and Aug. 26). The column rests on four rocks armed with cannon. On the pedestal is represented the Pervenetz, the first iron-plated vessel built by the Russian Government for the defence of Cronstadt.

The Consul-General for the negro republic of Liberia, Mr. Gerard Ralston, and the Portuguese Ambassador, Count Lavradio, have just signed a treaty of commerce between the two States which contains the following clause:—"Art. 10.—As, by the laws of the kingdom of Portugal and of the republic of Liberia, the slave trade is assimilated to piracy, the vessels or subjects of both the aforesaid countries that may be found employed in this infamous trade shall be tried and punished by the courts of their respective countries according to the aforesaid laws." It is remarkable that the two negro republics of Hayti and Liberia were the first States which set the example of introducing this provision into an international treaty of commerce, though England, America, and other States have long declared the slave trade to be piracy by their statute law and several of the Powers have made special treaties for the suppression of the slave trade. The Republic of Liberia, as our readers are probably aware, owed its existence to the efforts of the American Colonisation Society, which has from time to time, since it was established, some forty years ago, sent out large numbers of emancipated negroes from the United States, and settled them on the coast of Africa, to form an independent political community. The President now is Mr. Warner since the death of the late President Benson, who was an able and enlightened man. The population is about half a million, chiefly speaking English. Their little capital city, named Monrovia, is a place of some trade, and furnished with churches, schools, colleges, newspapers, and other civilised institutions, besides being the seat of Government, with a Senate and House of Representatives holding session there. This Republic has no standing army, but all its citizens, except clergymen and judges, are bound to serve in the militia, to which the Emperor of the French has presedted 1500 muskets; while the sole vessel of the Liberian navy, a schooner of five guns, is a gift from the Queen of Great Britain. It is gratifying to hear good accounts of this experiment of self-government for the negro race.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

History of Friedrich II. of Prussia, called Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle. (Chapman and Hall.) The fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. Carlyle's great work have now been issued, and the biographer's toilsome but, one would say, not to him unpleasant operations have been brought to a close. Henceforth, it may be presumed, no one will dream of writing in the English language a history of Frederick the Great. It has been written for all time—in the spirit, perhaps, of a partisan, but with a frankness which common partisanship never dares to exhibit; with a scorn of concealment and palliation which would seem audacious if it were not so evidently spontaneous and honest; with a graphic power of description which is as charming as it is marvellous; with a conscientious striving after accuracy which should be an example to others; with a minuteness of detail which is less irksome than useful; and in a style which is perfectly unique, which occasionally startles the reader, and which is sometimes so grotesque and familiar that one can fancy the Muse of History blushing for the rudeness of her disciple. It will accord better with our notions of what is due to Mr. Carlyle's dignity to postpone to a more convenient season the full review which his great work demands than to squeeze what we have to say into the small space just now at our command.

An Editor off the Line; or, Wayside Musings and Reminiscences. By Edward Miall. (Arthur Miall, Bouverie-street.) This pleasant and wholesome little book is made up of the unstudied reflections which have beguiled the author's many solitary walks in the neighbourhood of his residence a few miles southward of our great city. Mr. Miall, as a brilliant and graceful writer on public affairs, and an ex-M.P., is well known to the majority of newspaper-readers, but as a moralist, in the vein of "The Country Parson," he recommends himself no less by these thoughtful essays to those who care for quiet and good-humoured discussion of the interests of private and domestic life. He has a keen faculty of observation, and tells a good story with much vivacity and graphic skill, while he is always disposed to look kindly and hopefully upon the ways of mankind, and reverentially upon the ways of Divine Providence, in which he finds reason for all that exists.

The Principal Ruins of Asia Minor; illustrated and described by Charles Texier, M.I.F., and R. Popplewell Pullan, F.R.I.B.A. (Day and Son.) This is in every respect a noble book, of which it is almost impossible to give an idea by description; it must be seen to be appreciated. The explanatory preface is well worth reading by those who take an interest in modern architecture, and is a good introduction to the series of elegant plates, engraved by the best French hands, and to the descriptive letterpress contained between the covers of the large and handsome volume. Due justice is done to the efforts of Messrs. F. C. Penrose and Watkiss Lloyd, who studied to good purpose those styles of architecture of which some poet (Darwin, we believe) wrote,

> first, unadorned
> And nobly plain, the manly Doric rose;
> The Ionic, then, with decent maiden grace,
> Her airy pillar heaved; luxuriant, last,
> The rich Corinthian raised her wanton wreath,

and developed the system of Greek proportion. Now proportion, it it said, is ignored in modern architecture, and the consequence is that our buildings are, in very many instances, eyesores. With the hope of restoring proportion to its proper place in public regard, M. Texier and Mr. Pullan have given everybody who cares to take advantage of it an opportunity of observing the excellent results of the system of proportion discoverable in the Grecian ruins of Asia Minor.

The Achromatic Microscope. By Richard Beck. (John Van Voorst.) Some people look upon the microscope as a sort of scientific toy, played with chiefly by misanthropes, who take a sardonic pleasure in discovering by its means disagreeable facts, and in gloating over such hideous exhibitions as that presented in plate xxiv. of Mr. Beck's book, where we are informed that fig. 1 represents "the thorax, legs, and parts of head, as seen on the upper side of *demodex folliculorum*, a parasite found in the follicles of the human skin, more especially about the nose." The mere engraving is sufficient to make a cynic howl with ill-natured laughter, and to cause Beauty, conscious of follicles, to hide her face for vexation. Other people regard the microscope as something similar to a magic lantern—as a machine kept for display at the Polytechnic, and other establishments where the amusements are of a sober, not to say depressing, character—as a means of impressing upon children's minds the really formidable nature of those apparently contemptible vermin whose destruction is considered in some quarters a deed so patriotic as to entitle their destroyer-in-chief to a seat in the British Parliament. But the name of Darwin alone is enough to banish all ridiculous associations which puerile misuse of the noble instrument has caused to be connected with it. What we owe to the microscope should be told by the naturalist, the anatomist, the medical practitioner. Now it is scarcely possible to think of the microscope without thinking of the firm of Smith, Beck, and Beck. And Mr. Richard Beck has with infinite pains prepared this treatise which we have before us, with the very useful purpose of giving "by a clear and concise description, combined with superior illustrations, the most complete directions for the use of achromatic microscopes and the accessory apparatus."

Stray Leaves from the Diary of an Indian Officer. (Whitfield, Green, and Son.) Readers must not expect to find here any harrowing account of the Indian mutiny, to sup their fill of horrors, to be thrilled once more by shocking tales of the Cawnpore massacre, to shudder once more at fabulous stories of highways strewn with little shoes on hewn-off little feet. For, though the author held a commission in a regiment which was amongst the first to mutiny, we are given to understand that he had served his time and retired before the mild Hindoo grew savage with biting greased cartridges. The book contains a great deal about India and a little about Australia; there is gossip, some of it lively; there are anecdotes and narratives of adventure; and there are descriptions, interspersed with quotations from received authorities, of the Temple of Juggernath and of the celebrated mausoleum called the Taj. The Taj should be seen, we are told, under the influences which give additional beauty to "fair Melrose"—that is to say, if you would see the Taj aright, you must "go visit it by the pale moonlight;" and it must then—if the coloured frontispiece may to any small extent be trusted as a fair representation—be a magnificent sight. The book may be read, on the whole, with a certain amount of gratification.

Bitter Sweets. By Joseph Hatton. (Tinsley.) The author shows descriptive power and undeniable glibness. He has a tendency, however, towards the melodramatic, and he introduces too much of the more revolting phases of life; the low music-hall and its fast frequenters of both sexes are tolerable only in small instalments; a great deal of them is quite insufferable, and gives an air of coarseness to the whole picture. Joe Whittle is occasionally amusing, especially when he talks to Harkaway, but Mr. Hatton's humour appears to us to be generally confined to misspelling. The author saves us the trouble of criticising the construction of his story, for he himself tells us what he imagines the critics will say about it, and we are able to inform him that, in our case, his imagination has not misled him. The story *is* desultory, and the plot *is* inartistically managed.

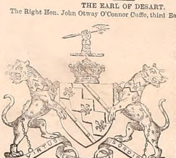
Cressy and Poictiers. By J. G. Edgar. (S. O. Beeton.) English boys lost a friend when premature death overtook Mr. J. G. Edgar. But he left behind him an addition to those works with which the young cannot fail to be delighted. "Cressy and Poictiers; or, the Story of the Plack Prince's Page" is an historical romance well adapted, both by the events with which it has to do and by the manner and language in which the events are described, to satisfy the cravings of the boyish mind. Knightly deeds, and grand phrases, and antiquated expressions, and quaint modes of address are ever charming to the majority of boys; and Mr. Edgar knew well how to mingle them. The book, moreover, is sightly and is "illustrated with numerous engravings, principally from designs by Robert Dudley and Gustave Doré."

Tales Illustrative of the Beatitudes. By Harriet Power. (Hatchard and Co.) The nature of this volume will be readily surmised. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth verses of the fifth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel are taken as texts, upon each of which a sermon is not preached but a story is based. The stories are by no means of an exciting character, and they were probably not intended to be. The author's object is, of course, beyond praise; but whether it could not have been attained, if it have been attained, without killing somebody (if our memory can be trusted) in every tale, is a question which we do not feel competent to answer; but we can testify to the lowering effect upon the spirits of a succession of deaths and death-bed scenes. Som people seem to think low spirits and mourning costume indispensable concomitants of piety; but, so far as one can judge of a fellow-creature, a good man is sometimes out of mourning and even in high spirits. That there should be sweet characters in the book is a necessary consequence of the method adopted, whereby at least one person in each story must be conspicuous for at least one Christian virtue which leavens the whole lump of humanity; but it is distressing to find that, after eighteen hundred and sixty-four years of Christianity, the blessed either die young, before they can be said to have realised any part of their blessedness, or can only, by a very great effort and by subtle argument, convince themselves that, whereas they are apparently harassed by regrets and longings, they are really in the enjoyment of blessedness.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF DESART.

The Right Hon. John Otway O'Connor Cuffe, third Earl of Desart, Viscount Desart, Viscount Castle Cuffe, and Baron of Desart, in the county of Kilkenny, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Representative Peer for Ireland, was the only son of John Otway, second Earl of Desart, by his wife, Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir of Maurice Nugent O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, King's County, and now widow (by her second marriage) of Rose Lambart Price, Esq. He was born on Oct. 12, 1818, and, on the premature death of his father, Nov. 23, 1820, succeeded to the family honours, when only two years old. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was, in June, 1842, returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Ipswich, but was unseated by a Committee in the August following. He became a member of the Upper House, in 1846, by being elected a Representative Peer of Ireland. He was, from March to December, 1852, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Earl married, June 28, 1842, Lady Elizabeth Lucy Campbell, third daughter of John Frederick, first Earl Cawdor, and sister of John Frederick Vaughan, second and present Earl Cawdor (who was a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen nearly twenty years, from 1845 to 1864, and who survives her husband), by whom he leaves, with an only daughter, Lady Alice Mary, married to the Hon. John Major Henniker, eldest son of John, present Lord Henniker, three sons—William Ulick O'Connor, Viscount Castle Cuffe, his successor; Hamilton John Agmondesham; and Otway Frederick Seymour. The Earl died, on the 1st inst., from the effects of an accidental fall on the staircase at his town house, in Eaton-square. This sad mischance caused a general feeling of public regret, and, while the estimable nobleman still lingered, inquiries were most numerous. Her Majesty, on his death, wrote an affectionate letter of condolence to his widow. The Earl is succeeded by his eldest son, William Ulick O'Connor, Viscount Castle Cuffe, now fourth Earl of Desart, who was born July 10, 1845, was formerly a Page of Honour to the Queen, and is now a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. The funeral of the deceased Earl of Desart took place, on the 7th inst., at Castleinch, near Kilkenny. All the gentry of the neighbourhood attended; and the tenantry, wearing hatbands and scarves, followed the corpse. His Lordship is greatly lamented in the county of Kilkenny, where (at Desart) the family has been seated for much over a century. The Earls of Desart are of old Northamptonshire origin. Their immediate ancestor, Hugh Cuffe, Esq., settled in Ireland temp. Elizabeth, and obtained estates there. His descendants, supporting Cromwell and afterwards King William, increased their property and position; and John Cuffe, Esq., M.P., was created Lord Desart in 1733; his grandson became Earl of Desart in 1793, and was grandfather of the Earl just deceased.



SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER MAXWELL, BART.

Sir William Alexander Maxwell, eighth Baronet, of Calderwood, in the county of Lanark, who died, on the 4th inst., at 27, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, was the eldest son of the distinguished General, Sir William Maxwell, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Isabella, daughter and heiress of Henry Wilson, Esq., of Newbottle, in the county of Durham. He was born April 30, 1793, and succeeded his father as eighth Baronet on March 16, 1837. He was formerly in the Army, and served in the 1st Dragoons, and became a Colonel in 1851, and retired from the service in 1853. He married, June 15, 1847, Catherine Cameron, fifth daughter of Walter Logan, Esq., of Fingalton, Lanarkshire, and widow of Captain H. P. Gill, of the 50th Regiment, by whom he leaves no issue. He is succeeded by his next surviving brother, now Sir Hugh Bates Maxwell, the ninth Baronet, who was born Feb. 14, 1797; and married, in May, 1827, Mary Ann Barbara, only daughter of John Hunter, Esq., of Lisburne, and has a son, William, born in 1828. This family of Maxwell is one of the most ancient and noted in Scotland. It was founded by Maccus, son of Unwyn, in 1116, from whom, through a long line of historic knights and gentlemen, descended the first Baronet, Sir James Maxwell, who was so created March 28, 1627, and who was the collateral ancestor of the Baronet just dead.



GENERAL SIR J. W. GUISE, BART.

General Sir John Wright Guise, third Baronet, of Highnam, in the county of Gloucester, G.C.B., Colonel of the 85th Regiment of Foot, a distinguished military officer, who died on the 1st inst., at his seat, Elmore Court, Gloucestershire, was the second son of Sir John Guise, the first Baronet, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Wright, Esq., brother and heir of Sir Martin Wright, Knight. He was born on July 20, 1777. He entered the British Army in 1794, and served during the campaign in Holland, and was present at the landing of the British troops in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercombie, and took part in the subsequent actions. Guise commanded the right battalion of the Guards in the Peninsular campaigns, and in that capacity took part in the Battle of Busaco. He subsequently commanded the rear-guard covering the retreat to the lines round Lisbon, and shared in every action in which the brigade was engaged till the conclusion of the war. At the Battle of Fuentes d'Onor his name was honourably mentioned in despatches by the Duke of Wellington. At the passage of the Adour, previous to the sortie from Bayonne, Guise, having 350 men only under his command, consisting of the Rocket Brigade and the left wing of his battalion, was separated from the main body of the army, and was attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. He ordered his men to reserve their fire till the French were within forty paces, when, by a well-directed volley and the skilful employment of a new arm in warfare, the enemy were driven panic-stricken from the field. At the sortie from Bayonne, Sir John Hope being made prisoner and General Stopford wounded, the command of the British forces devolved upon Guise. He received the gold medal for the battles of Fuentes d'Onor Salamanca, Vittoria, and Nive; and was made a C.B. He was subsequently raised to the rank of K.C.B.; and, in 1862, he was made a G.C.B. He was also Colonel of the 85th Regiment of Foot. By a warrant of the Queen, dated Jan. 12, 1863, "in order," as it is stated, "to give a testimony of the Royal approbation of the services of Sir John Guise," were granted, to him and to the heirs male of his body, the supporters which were assigned to him as a G.C.B. Sir John Guise succeeded, July 23, 1834, as third Baronet, his brother, Sir Berkeley William Guise (formerly M.P. for Gloucestershire). He married, on Aug. 12, 1815, Charlotte Diana, youngest daughter of the late John Vernon, Esq., of Clontarf Castle, in the county of Dublin, by whom he has left, with three other sons and a daughter, Jane Elizabeth, wife of J. Wingfield Stratford



Esq., an eldest son and successor, now Sir William Vernon Guise, the fourth Baronet, who was born Aug. 9, 1816, and married, June 27, 1844, Margaret Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner, of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, and has issue. The Baronet just deceased was the senior General officer in her Majesty's Army. The family of Guise, Lords of the honour of St. Valery in Normandy before the Conquest, were of the blood of the old Dukes of Normandy. The family came to England with the Conqueror, and settled first in Bedfordshire and afterwards, tempore Henry VIII., in Gloucestershire, where it has flourished and held high position ever since, down to the present time.

COLYEAR-DAWKINS.

Mrs. Colyear-Dawkins, whose death took place on the 29th ult., was Maria, daughter of General Gordon Forbes, Colonel of the 29th Regiment, by his wife, Margaret, sister of Sir Richard Sullivan, Bart., and was married (she was his second wife) to the late James Colyear-Dawkins, eldest son of Henry Dawkins, Esq., of Over Norton, Oxon, by his wife, Lady Julia Colyear, daughter of Charles, second Earl of Portmore, K.T. Mr. James Colyear-Dawkins sat in Parliament for Chippenham many years, and assumed the additional surname of Colyear on succeeding to the estates of his relative, the last Earl of Portmore.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of his Excellency Don Juan de Mata Sevillano Fraile, Duke de Sevillano, Marquis de Fuentes de Duero, late of the city of Madrid, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, last month, under £140,000 personalty in England, by two of the executors—being his two daughters, the Countess of Goyeneche and the Countess Dowager de la Vego del Pozo. The will is translated from the Spanish, and was attested by eight witnesses. It commences by stating that, upon the decease of his late wife, the Duchess de Sevillano, he divided the property which she left into three parts, giving to each of his two daughters a third part and retaining the remaining third himself; and he appoints his two daughters the residuary legatees of his property. Availing himself of the powers conceded to him by the laws and customs of the country, it is his will that his daughter the Countess Dowager de la Vego del Pozo succeed to his title of Marquis de Fuentes de Duero. Amongst his property is the new palace of Vicalvasa, with the vineyards, estates, and land. His olive-fields, mills, and farm she leaves, in equal portions, to his nephew and niece. There are considerable sums left to the Roman Catholic Church.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir Scudamore Winde Steel, K.C.B., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, was proved in the London Court on the 5th inst., by the executors nominated for England—viz., John Francis Holcombe Read, Esq., of Elm House, Walthamstow, and Joseph Hornsby Wright, Esq., of Abbey-road, St. John's-wood—the executors for the East Indies being Messrs. Binney and Co., of Madras. The personalty in England was sworn under £4000. The testator's property lies chiefly in India, and in the funds of that country. He was a Lieutenant-General in her Majesty's Indian Army and Colonel of the 1st European Fusiliers; was formerly in the Madras Native Infantry; has served with distinction in India and Burmah, had been Military Secretary to the Government at Madras. The gallant General, who died on the 11th of March last, attained the age of seventy-six, having executed his will in September, 1864. The legacies are liberal, and are made to his son, daughter, son-in-law, and to grandchildren, great part of which is chargeable upon his property in India, as well as an annuity for life to a pensioner in Madras. To his executors—Mr. Read, £200; and Mr. Wright, £100. The residue of his property he leaves to his son, John Steel, an officer in the Indian Army.

The will of Richard Smith, Esq., late of Whalley Range, Withington, Manchester, was proved, in the London Court, under £120,000 personalty, the executors nominated being Mrs. Anne Smith, the relict; and the testator's sons, Richard Smith and James M'Laren Smith, Esqrs. The testator died on the 13th of January last. His will bears date 1863, with three codicils. To his relict he leaves an annuity of £1000, together with the carriages, horses, furniture, and all household effects, absolutely. To his sons, Richard and James, legacies of £12,000 each, and the residue equally between them. To his grandson, William Pitcairn Knowles, jun., on his attaining twenty-five years, two legacies—£16,000 and 36,000 florins. There are several small legacies, and his pensioners are to be paid up for another year.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Mr. Charles T. Newton's concluding lecture on the recent acquisitions to the British Museum, given on Thursday, the 6th inst., was devoted to the marbles purchased from the King of Naples' collection at the Farnese Palace at Rome, and represented on the wall of the theatre by three large spirited drawings. The first considered was a statue of a young athlete, presumed to have been victorious in the Olympic games, binding a fillet or tiara round his head. It is believed to be a Greek copy of the celebrated Diadumenos of Polykleitos, and was probably sculptured about 300 B.C. Mr. Newton regretted that, while able to contemplate the majesty of the works of Phidias in the Elgin marbles, we could only judge of the works of his contemporaries in copies, which, however, permit us to recognise the living power shown in the Discobolos of Myron, and the dignified repose and beautiful proportion of the Diadumenos of Polykleitos. Mr. Newton reminded his audience of the sacred character of the ancient games, stating that the statues of the victors, such as the one he was describing, were generally deposited in temples. The Farnese Mercury was next considered, and the peculiarities pointed out which distinguish it from the Mercury at Lansdowne House and that at the Vatican. The lecture was concluded with a notice of the equestrian statue, said to be of Caligula, which has been so very much restored as to deprive it of much of its value. Its date is probably of the time of the Antonines; and it may be considered a fair representation of the Roman sculpture of the second century, which was of a very inferior character. [Our readers will find details respecting these interesting additions to the national collection in various numbers of the *Fine-Arts Quarterly Review*.]

Dr. A. W. Hofmann, F.R.S., gave the Friday evening discourse on the 7th inst., his subject being "The Combining Power of the Atoms of the Elements." His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the vice-patron, was in the chair. Dr. Hofmann began by showing that the direct combination of the gases hydrogen and chlorine produced hydrochloric acid, a compound which, when saturated with either of its constituent elements, was not susceptible of further increment; but he stated that, by means under the command of chemists, it was able to receive successive additions of oxygen gas, atom by atom, producing a remarkable series of acids of an explosive character ending in perchloric acid. Other instances derived from organic chemistry were then adduced to prove this property of oxygen of being added by steps without necessitating the addition of any other element. Nitrogen gas, however, behaves differently. Ammonia gas consists of three atoms of hydrogen and one of nitrogen; but another atom of nitrogen cannot be added without entailing the simultaneous addition of an atom of hydrogen, as shown by some formulæ of the compound ammonias. After exhibiting the properties of marsh gas—a compound of four atoms of hydrogen and one of carbon—Dr. Hofmann stated that the introduction of carbon into a compound necessitated a similar addition of hydrogen or chlorine. This gives rise to other various illuminating gases and other important and interesting substances. The simplest compounds of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and chlorine (hydrochloric acid, HCl; water, H_2O; ammonia, H_3N; and marsh gas, H_4C) were then examined and their composition explained; whence it was deduced that the combining power of the element hydrogen is 1; of oxygen, 2; of nitrogen, 3; and of carbon, 4. This law introduces order and harmony into the vast and increasing collection of isolated facts which constitute organic chemistry. The discourse was amply illustrated by experiments exhibiting the great variety of substances, consisting of gases, essences, and flavours, brilliant dyes, alcohols, &c., resulting from the almost innumerable variety of compounds formed by modern chemists; and also by ingeniously-devised models, simplifying to the mind the method by which these complex bodies are formed.

Professor Marshall concluded his course of lectures on the nervous system on Saturday last, the 8th inst. He referred again to the correspondence between the size and complexity of the brain and the amount of intelligence; and noticed, also, the probable influence of chemical composition, evidenced by the existence of more fatty matter in the brain of the higher than in that of the lower animals, and of more phosphorus in the brain of a full-grown, healthy man than in that of an infant, or aged person. He gave a brief history of the attempts to localise organs of mental and moral faculties in the brain, from the time of Aristotle downwards, and set forth the anatomical, physiological, and metaphysical objections to the dogmas of phrenology. He next explained an elaborate diagram containing a scheme of mental processes, commencing with sensations giving rise to consciousness, which, passing through thought and emotion, issues in volition. He expressed his reasons for conjecturing that possibly the faculty of retention might be seated in the whole of the brain; that of comparison in the two cerebral hemispheres; and that of combination in the fibres connecting these two; and that the base of the brain might be the seat of consciousness. In conclusion, he expressed his own opinion that if sensation be regarded as a property of matter the notion must not necessarily be considered to favour Materialism; but the question is enveloped in mystery.

The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on the 28th inst., when Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., will give a discourse "On the Food of Man in Relation to his Useful Work." The succeeding discourses will probably be delivered by Professor Henry Fawcett, Mr. Frederick Field, Mr. Huggins, Dr. Bence Jones, and Professors Huxley and Frankland. On Tuesday, the 25th inst., Professor Frankland will commence a course of twelve lectures on Organic Chemistry; and on the 29th inst., Professor Bain will commence a course of three lectures on the Physical Accompaniments of Mind.

Mr. Serjeant Burke appeared before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords yesterday week, to support the Marquis of Lansdowne's claim to vote, as Earl of Kerry and as Earl of Shelburne, in the election of Representative Peers for Ireland. The Attorney-General appeared for the Crown. The case was adjourned to supply some slight further proof necessary.——At the same Committee, additional evidence was put in in the Wiltes and De Scales peerage cases, Mr. Fleming appearing for the claimants.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMTE F., Munich.—It shall be reported on next week.

THEO. E.—Look to the list in our last.

H. H. STOCKTON.—Castling is not allowed in a problem.

H. H. C. MAJOR.—The first is defective, because White may equally effect mate by 2. *Kt to K Kt 4th*, followed by 3. R to K B 8th, &c. The second appears to be correct, and is ingenious.

I. PHENIX.—Nos. 1 and 2 are defective still. They require complete remodelling.

TINEY.—Certainly not. A Pawn capturing a Pawn in the position described is quite a novelty.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—Received; but see the notice to "T. C. N." in our last.

C. W. T.—"Sarrott" was, of course, a typographical error for *Sarratt*, the well-known chess teacher of Lewis, and the founder of the modern English chess school.

PRESIDENT.—With so little space at command for chess, and with so many claims upon it, we cannot possibly undertake to publish long analytical articles. Besides, in the case you speak of, it is quite needless for us to do so, as the author of the "Mortimer" attack, in the Evans' Gambit has published, in the April number of the *Chess World*, a completely-exhaustive analysis of his variation.

EQUES, Cambridge.—The termination—a veritable repetition of Lucena's "smothered mate"—is interesting as occurring in an actual game. Unhappily, the play which leads up to it, on the defending side, is all too weak for publication.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1101 by Egmont, D.D., M.P., Annie, Jaques, 1865, Sigma, F. P., L. M. E., Presis, Charley, Iota, Cosmos, R. D. F., Lucy, N. B., Old Joe, Box and Cox, A Swede, F. R. A., Peter, Larry, Delta, I. B. Cox, W. W. D., Derevon, E. H., B. M. K., Dolly, The Chief, A Bath Archer, Conway, Ludovic, Felix, B. C. G., Frank, Wills, Major S., Teddy, Nereus, Achaffen; H. W., Oxford; C. T. Posno, Lobro, Argus, H. T., L. S. D., Fanny, Mitre, C. B. M., Lincoln, Sandy, B. B., George Locksley, Edmund, and Delta are correct. All others are wrong.

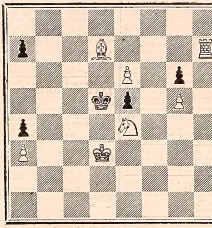
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1102.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 7th	Q to K 2nd (best)
2. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	R to Q B 2nd
3. R to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K takes R
4. Q mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1103.

By Mr. PHENIX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

A pleasant little Game just played between two of the best players in Worcestershire, Messrs. ZACHARY and PARROTT.—(*K's Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd
7. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P
8. K to Kt 2nd	P to Q 3rd
9. P takes P	Q to K Kt 5th
10. B to K 2nd	
(An odd-looking but a very good move, as we shall presently find.)	
10.	Q to Q 2nd
11. B takes K Kt P	P to Q R 3rd
12. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt
13. P takes Kt	Q to K B 4th
14. Kt to K B 3rd	Q takes Q P
15. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q B 3rd
16. P to Q 5th	Q to Q 2nd
(White's game is hopeless, for the Queen again at her second square effectually bars the action of all the pieces on that side, and without the assistance of those forces he is playing one man against three.)	
17. Q to Q B 2nd	P to K B 3rd
18. R takes K R P	
(The coup juste.)	
18.	P takes B
19. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to B sq
(Q to K B 2nd would have been less disastrous.)	
20. Kt takes K Kt P	R takes R
21. R to K B sq (ch)	K to K 2nd
22. R to K B 7th (ch), and wins.	

CHESS IN AMERICA.

An instructive Game between Mr. ELDER and Mr. H. BURY.—(*Petroff's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd
7. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd
8. Q to Q B 2nd	P to K B 4th
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd
10. Castles	Castles
11. P takes P	P takes P
12. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt
13. P takes Kt	
(If he had taken the Q Kt Pawn, Black might have played Kt to Q R 5th; and, if White then took the Q Rook, he would be unable to extricate his Queen.)	
13.	Q to Q B sq
14. R to K sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
15. B to K Kt 5th	B to Q 3rd
16. Kt to K R 4th	
(He should have played Q R to Q Kt sq, first.)	
16.	Q to Q 2nd
17. R to K 2nd	Q R to K sq
18. R to Q Kt sq	Kt to Q R 4th
19. B to Q Kt 5th	
(A mistake, which Black adroitly turns to account.)	
19.	B tks K R P (ch)
20. K to R sq	Kt takes Q
21. B takes Q	B takes B
22. R takes R	R takes R
23. P takes Kt	B to Q 3rd
24. B to Q 2nd	R to K 7th
25. B to K sq	P to K Kt 3rd
26. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q B 3rd
27. Kt to K Kt sq	R to Q B 7th
28. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K B 5th
29. P to K Kt 3rd	R to Q B 8th
30. R takes R	B takes R
31. B to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 7th
32. Kt to K 5th	B to K sq
33. Kt to Q 3rd	B to Q R 8th
34. K to Kt 2nd	P to Q R 4th
35. K to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
36. K to B 4th	P to Q R 5th
37. P takes P	P takes P
38. K to K 5th	B to Q Kt 4th
39. Kt to Q Kt 4th	B to Q B 5th
40. Kt takes Q P	P to Q R 6th
(Very well played.)	
41. Kt to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 7th
42. P to Q 5th	P to Q R 7th
43. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
and Black wins.	

CHESS IN PARIS.

A smart Partie between Mr. KOLISCH and Mr. ST. LEON.

(*King's Gambit refused.*)

BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. St. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd
5. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 5th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P
7. Castles	P takes Q B P (dis. ch)
8. K to K R sq	P takes Q Kt P
9. Q B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt
11. R takes B	Castles
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th
14. P takes Q P	Q to K R 5th
15. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
16. Kt to K 4th	Q R to K sq
17. R to K Kt 3rd	
(A very threatening move.)	
17.	R takes Kt
18. R takes Kt	R to K 8th (ch)
19. B to K B sq	
and Black wins.—*Le Nain Jaune.*	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1451.—By Mr. H. TURTON.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at K Kt 2nd, Kts at K R 8th and Q 5th.
Black: K at K Kt sq, R at K Kt 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1452.—By Mr. M'G.

White: K at K Kt 4th, Q at Q R 2nd, R at Q B sq, Kt at K 7th, Ps at K R 6th and K B 2nd.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K R 2nd, Rs at Q 6th and Q Kt 7th, B at Q R 8th Kt at Q Kt 5th.—White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1453.—By Mr. S. A. HARRISON.

White: K at K B 6th, Q at Q B 6th, R at K R sq, B at Q R sq, Ps at K 2nd and Q B 3rd.
Black: K at K R 3rd, B at K R 4th, P at K R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1454.—By Mr. DERMANON (*Le Nain Jaune*).

White: K at Q Kt 4th, Q at K R 7th, Kt at K B 7th, P at K Kt 2nd.
Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at K Kt 6th and K 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

On the 18th of January last a new and large comet, near the constellations Grus and Toucan, was discovered in the southern hemisphere by M. Soleman at the Cape, and by Professor Moesta at Santiago, in Chili. From the Cape, Sir Thomas M'Lean reports that the head of the comet was not well defined, due, probably, to the agitation of the air. The splendour he describes as being inferior to that of Donati's comet. Sir Thomas considers that no danger need be apprehended from its proximity to the earth. Professor Moesta, in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 1519, gives more details of daily observations. On Jan. 24 the nucleus was more defined, on Jan. 25 the head seemed to have become smaller, and on Jan. 30 the nucleus was surrounded by a fine nebula. By calculations he was enabled to ascertain that the new comet is not the one which appeared in 1843. Mr. Ellery, director of the Observatory at Melbourne, reports that the orbit of this comet bears no striking resemblance to that of any other computed comet. A slight similarity is shown to the comet of 1677 observed by Hevelius, Flamstead, and others, but not sufficient to justify an assumption of identity. Its path in space is inclined eighty-seven degrees to the ecliptic; and the comet appears to have made a pretty close approach to the sun on Jan. 14, and hence to have gained in brilliancy and in the development of the tail. Its distance from the sun's surface at six p.m., Greenwich time, on Jan. 14 was about 2,300,000 miles.

M. Coulvier-Gravier gives the following as the average number of stormy days at Paris in each month, based upon the statistics of the last twenty-five years:—January, 0·4; February, 0·6; March, 1·5; April, 2·9; May, 5·4; June, 6·7; July, 7·4; August, 7; September, 4·3; October, 1·9; November, 1; December, 0·4. The average for the year is 39·3 days.

The electric light sent through Geisler's tubes, so well known in consequence of Mr. Gassiot's brilliant experiments, has been applied as a light under water. M. Paul Gervais has informed the Academy of Sciences at Paris that M. Ruhmkorff so arranged the apparatus that it was successfully used in the port of Cette, giving light for six hours under certain conditions. M. Ruhmkorff is endeavouring at the present time to render the means of producing this portable light in a still more easy and practical manner.

In a letter in the *Reader*, Mr. J. Broughton, of the Royal Institution Laboratory, argues that increasing the size of a vocal orchestra beyond a certain number produces no augmentation of effect as perceived by an individual hearer. He proves that in the cases of heat and light proceeding from a surface no increase of temperature or illumination can be produced, however large the surface, beyond the intensity of the surface itself, the effect of such increase being merely to augment the distance at which such intensity can be perceived without appreciable loss. The physical laws of which this fact is the consequence are true in the case of sound, whence it follows that the large choirs which are now occasionally employed produce no greater volume of tone than a smaller choir, the only difference being that in the case of a large choir a greater number of hearers perceive the same effect at various distances. Whence it is urged that the only means by which the sound effects can be effectually increased is by employing individual voices of greater power.

The *Annals of Natural History* begins with an elaborate article, by Dr. J. Young, on the malacostraca of Aristotle, a section characterised by the Greek philosopher as bloodless. Dr. Young's paper is a fitting continuation of the monograph of Mr. G. H. Lewes on Aristotle, which contains analyses giving a just estimate of the value of his scientific researches. This is followed by a paper, by the Rev. Samuel Haughton, on the remarkable muscular mechanism of the leg of the ostrich, derived from details obtained by the dissection of a fine ostrich which died at the Dublin Zoological Gardens last year. We learn that the leg is to be regarded as a long rod bent at four distinct points, which attains its greatest amount of shortening or bending at the moment when the foot touches the ground, and which is suddenly straightened by the simultaneous contraction of all the muscles, the effect being to throw the body forward, as if from a catapult. The paper is illustrated by engravings. We have also a description, by Dr. J. E. Gray, of a species of African toad, which has long slender fingers to its fore feet, and very large webbed hinder feet, some of the toes of which are armed with very distinct horny black claws, a peculiarity of structure quite exceptional amongst batrachians. This is represented in a woodcut. The number contains several other interesting monographs, and continuations by eminent naturalists.

Professor Owen has described in the *Geological Magazine* for April portions of a jaw of a large extinct fish, probably a cycloid, which he names Stereodus Melitensis, from its having been obtained from the middle beds of the Maltese miocene. The peculiarities of the dentition are given in a woodcut. In a paper in the same number, Mr. D. Mackintosh dwells on the striking evidence of marine denudation manifested in the fantastic shapes of the Brimham rocks, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He says that ordinary observers are very liable to err in attributing to man what is chiefly or solely due to nature, since many of the cromlechs, and most of the rock basins and rocking-stones referred to human workmanship exhibit the clearest traces of the undermining action of water. The traces of atmospheric action are comparatively trifling. Judging from the general character of these rocks, Mr. Mackintosh sees no reason to suppose that any great fractures have occurred among them since they were undermined by the sea, probably towards the close of the second glacial or ice-floe period.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Charles Ste-Claire Deville made a communication on the latest published observations of M. Coulvier-Gravier on shooting stars, with special relation to their influence in causing variations of temperature. He considers that the two swarms of meteors which appear in the middle of the months of August and November, by interposing themselves between the earth and the sun, absorb a portion of the heat transmitted by the latter, and consequently produce a sensible fall in our temperature. M. Coulvier-Gravier even attributes to these meteors an influence over the direction of the winds and the amount of rain and storms.

Mr. John Spiller has published a note "On the Oxydation of Indiarubber," in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. About six years ago he purchased some waterproof felt, which is made by cementing together fibres of cotton wool by means of indiarubber solution or paste. On recent examination, he found that the material had lost its waterproof character. By the agency of benzol he succeeded in obtaining a quantity of altered indiarubber with peculiar properties. At ordinary temperatures it is brittle, highly electric, and soluble in alcohol (especially if warmed), and in chloroform, wood spirit, and benzol. Analyses by Mr. Spiller gave—Carbon, 64; hydrogen, 8·46; oxygen, 27·54. This substance he regards as an oxydation product, formed directly from caoutchouc by absorption of atmospheric oxygen, in much the same manner as resins are formed from essential oils and other hydrocarbons.

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society some further information respecting the caves of Gibraltar was supplied in a note by Lieutenant Charles Warren, in which he described the principal features of St. Michael's Cave, stating that it is a portion of a transverse cleft through the rock and probably opened to view at no very remote historical period. The cave at Poco Roco he considers to be a portion of the fissure which extends from Bell-lane in the town to the village of Catalan Bay, the noise of blasting having been heard through the apparently solid rock. A paper by the late Dr. Hugh Falconer was also read, in which he brought together the few instances on record of the occurrence of mammalian fossil remains in the valley of the Nile, and instituted a comparison between the alluvial deposits of the Nile and those which he had observed in the upper valley of the Ganges. According to certain statements, fossil human bones have been met with in both these sub-tropical valleys. Dr. Falconer considered the facts at some length, and reverted to an opinion expressed by Sir Proby Cautley and himself many years ago—namely, that the Colossochelys Atlas may have lived to an early epoch of the human period and become extinct since; and concluded with some general observations on the vexed question of the antiquity of the human race suggested by more recent discoveries.

The *Philosophical Magazine* for April begins with a profound mathematical paper, by Professor W. G. Adams, on the application of the principle of the screw to the floats of paddle-wheels—his object being to ascertain, by the comparison of the pressure of a fluid on a float in the form of the surface of a screw with the pressure of the ordinary flat float, so as to discover whether any advantage would be gained by having the floats of paddle-wheels made in the form of a screw surface. This application was conceived and tried by Dr. Croft, who obtained most satisfactory results in his experiments on small working models; and, in all cases, the new was found superior to the old paddle-wheel. The two kinds of floats have also been compared and tested with larger boats with equal success; and the principle is now being applied, under Dr. Croft's directions, to one of her Majesty's steamers.——In a paper "On the Mechanical Energy of Chemical Actions," Dr. Schröder van der Kolk enunciates several laws or theorems, giving the facts and reasons on which he bases them:—1. Bodies which evolve heat when decomposed by elevation of temperature are not reproduced by subsequent cooling. 2. When a body, on heating, passes from one condition to another with evolution of heat, it does not return to its first condition upon subsequent cooling. 3. If heat is absorbed in the case of decomposition caused by elevation of temperature, an action of the opposite kind will occur on subsequent cooling. Some of the statements supporting these principles are critically examined by Mr. G. C. Foster, the translator of the paper.——In the same number Professor Ramsay defends his opinions on the glacial theory of lake basins against the criticism of Sir Charles Lyell, given in his new edition of "The Elements of Geology." The Professor maintains his hypothesis, that as glacier-ice does erode the rocky floor over which it passes, and as it can under circumstances move up slopes, the nature of the erosion will be, and was, dependent upon the angle of the slopes over which it passed; also on the fact that the glaciers sometimes passed from these slopes into low grounds into which the great old glacier-valleys opened, at the mouths of which, where two or more great glaciers met, and where the downward pressure of all the accumulated ice of all the tributary valleys would be greatest, and where the grinding power of ice would be thereby increased; and, lastly, in accordance with physical laws, that as the ice melted and became thinner it must have exercised less erosive power.

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PEPSINE.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, are perfectly palatable forms for administering Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Prepared by T. MORSON and SON, 31, 32, and 33, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London, W.C. Pepsine Wine, in bottles, at 3s., 4s. 6d., 6s., 9s., and 18s. each. Pepsine Lozenges, 2s. 6d. per box. Manufactory, Southgate-road, Dalston, N.

MYTTON O GYMRU.—WELSH MUTTON Ham. Delicious Breakfast Delicacy. Lean, Relishing, and Wholesome. D. B. DOBERTON, Purveyor of Provisions, Cardiff, S.W.

Made by J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, The purity, delicacy of flavour, and easy digestibility of this Cocoa, as well as the great facility with which it is prepared, render it a standard article of GENERAL CONSUMPTION. It is equally adapted for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a highly nutritious Supper. RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL, 1862, awarded to any English Manufacturer of CHOCOLATE, was awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London, for Prize Medals, 1851, 1862, 1855, and 1862.

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CHOCOLAT MENIER.

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Yellow wrapper	...	...	1s. 6d. per ½ lb.
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2280 AGENTS.—HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.—Chemists, Confectioners, &c., are Agents, and Sell this Tea. Terms and Price-lists sent free on application, and Wholesome. This tea therefore secures genial profession.

BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR. "JOHN BROWN" is signed by the Grocers on Packet.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. Recommended by the Analyst in the "Lancet" for making Bread without Yeast, and Self for Family. Sold everywhere.

OSWEGO PREPARED CORN Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c., Are pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the Finest Flavoured Corn Flour. Sold by Grocers and Oilmen, Manufactured by the Oswego Starch Factory, Oswego, State of New York.

It is the only Corn Flour that will keep in any climate, established 1848, requires no cooking, and is the most pure in the trade, and the best value to the consumer.

It is the only Corn Flour that has the imitation, has a finer grain, and is more delicious.

It is the only one the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white usually sold.

KERN, ROBINSON, HELLYER, and CO., London.

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ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding. Directions for these and other uses have been given by Dr. Prout. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is extensively used in the Hospitals, and is the best known remedy for relaxed sore throat, and infantile disorders.

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KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD, Is pronounced by all who have tried it to be of more than ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS.

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COLMANS' PRIZE-MEDAL MUSTARD is more than trade mark, the Bull's Head, on each package, is a guarantee of the quality of the contents. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c.

For domestic purposes nothing finer can be produced. Their "Patent Groats" and "Barley superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.

Retailed in every town throughout the United Kingdom. Purveyors to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

COLMANS' NO. 1 INDIGO BLUE is the best article Manufactured for Laundry purposes. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c.

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCES OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

"IT IS THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED" or pure in use," writes Mr. Hayles, Refreshment-room, Bishop's Stortford, of the Patent Self-raising FLOUR. This POWDER has been in use for last seven years. Sold in 1d. and 2d. each, by Chemists and Ironmongers; Wholesale, by Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho-square, W.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, an excellent remedy for Acidity and Gastric Disorders of every kind. Prepared only by DINNEFORD and CO., Chemists to the Queen, 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY Now Open. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill. Manufacturers of Mackintosh Waterproof Clothing.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Chenbord Glacés, 14 yards, 41 the. 6d. New Checked Glacés, 14 yards 21s. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Striped Glacés, 14 yards, 21s. New Checked Glacés, 14 yards, 21s. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. Gros de Londres, all the new colours, 14 yards, 21s. Per 14 yards. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

BLACK SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. Best Spitalfields Drapings, warranted to wear, 14 yards, 21s. 25s. 28s. 31s. 6d. 35s. 42s. 45s. 52s. 6d. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

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EARLY SPRING DRESSES.—PATTERNS FREE. Double Melanie, Checks, Checked and Plain. A large variety of Patterns for Spring, from the yard. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill. Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best making, all widths. Linen and Cotton Pillow-cases, Linen Sheets, Linen Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Quilted Linen Petticoats, Linen Dusters.

IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at Manufacturers' Prices. JAMES HENDRY and CO., with Forward, undertake to pay carriage paid on parcels of 20 and upwards, Single and Double Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Huckaback and Diaper Towels, Glass Cloths, Dusters, Sheetings, Shirtings, Linen Drapery, Tweeds, Glass Cloths, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrics, Lawns, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Flannels, Furnishing Drapery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underclothing. Patterns and Price-lists free. James Hendry and Co., 18, Donegall-place, Belfast.

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MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that their various departments are now replete with every novelty in Spring and Summer Fashions, including Parisian Millinery, Mantles, Fancy Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Their Stock in each department is unusually large, and the fashions in their Mantle, Costume, Millinery, and Dress Departments will be found to be of the most recherché character. Ladies are invited to visit some few specimens of Brussels Lace, in quarter, half squares, and flounces, and Point Flamand and Valenciennes Flounces, suitable for new Bodices or Cloaks. Lace—this embroidered Silk Robes, Court Trains, Veils, Scarfs, Lappets, Barbes, Fichus, and Handkerchiefs, in great variety. Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

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THE Celebrated SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF CLOAKS, JACKETS, and Gentlemen's OVERCOATS. Patterns post-free. WILLIAM EVANS, 84, Pride Hill, Shrewsbury.

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SHIRTS, SEASON 1865. A large variety of new Patterns in fancy Cashmere and Oxford Shirtings, ready-made and to measure. Patterns free for Spring and Summer Shirts.—HOWARD, ARUNDEL, and CO., 7, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. Established upwards of 30 years.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of the Newest Designs. Sizing with a perfect fit guaranteed. Patterns, Illustrated Price-list, and Directions for self-measurement, post-free. Thomas Hill and Brother, 4, Queen-street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN BUYERS. Tailors and others desirous of saving 5 per cent every purchase, are requested to write for PATTERNS of the Stock of a Manufacturer, who is selling off at 2s. 6d. per yard, 54 in. wide. R.S.B. Foreign Orders honestly, carefully, and promptly executed.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT in ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and PAINLESS DENTISTRY. Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon Dentist, Governor-street, Bedford-square, continues to supply Sets of Teeth on his new and improved system, adapted indistinguishable from the natural, of slightly fastening set required; they are more natural, durable, and comfortable than any other system. Decayed teeth stopped and rendered sound to the adjoining teeth. Consultation free. Mr. Moseley's system may be seen at 110, Regent-street.

TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY, 61, Ludgate-hill, corner of Old Bailey, opposite the Fleet-street, and 33, Strand opposite Charing-cross Railway Terminus. Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists by Special Appointment to the Queen, have introduced the system of fixing Artificial Teeth without pain, and guarantee success. They offer self-cleansing, first-class workmanship, perfect articulation, and success. Consultations free. Fee, one guinea. Established 1815.

WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. By or thro A. DAVIS, 7, Orchard-st., Baker-st., W. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon for the above. Letters punctually attended to. Parcels from the country forwarded by Railway. Established 1850.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon for the above. Letters punctually attended to. Parcels from the country forwarded by Railway. Mr. and Mrs. H. EVANS, 10, Bush-street, Barnsbury-road, N., or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted. Established 1838.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1311.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL LEE.

THE gallant Generalissimo of the Confederate forces has sustained what may fairly be regarded as his first, and what will probably prove to be his last, defeat in defensive warfare. As the ablest and most accomplished commander which the civil war has produced, the public, without distinction of parties, is at some loss whether most to admire his long and almost unbroken career of successful defence, or to commiserate him under the inevitable catastrophe that has broken his power. For General Lee's qualities were of that high order, and were so happily balanced, that he not merely won the respect, but elicited the sympathy, of the civilised world. But for the spirit which he breathed into his soldiers and the confidence in his invincibility with which he had inspired the South, the cause of Secession would, perhaps, have been a shorter one, but it is doubtful if it would have retained to the close that heroic character which has enlisted so large an amount of feeling in its favour. He put upon the contest the stamp of his nobility. Whether he would have counselled his compatriots to submit their differences with the North to the arbitrement of war may be questioned; but, that decision having been taken, his patriotism instantly prescribed for him his line of duty. Along that line he has unfalteringly marched, not, indeed, to final victory, but to highest glory; and probably, when the din of arms has ceased, and the gaping wounds through which the life-blood of the Republic still flows have been closed and healed, the one name which will be remembered with most pride and veneration in connection with this gigantic struggle will be that of General Lee.

The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond has for some weeks past been looked upon as mainly a question of time. Sherman's march northward from Savannah and Sheridan's clearance of the Shenandoah Valley indicated clearly enough that no generalship could ultimately avail to make a single army an equal match for the three that were gathering round it. And yet the event was not foreshadowed, at least in the form in which it happened, by public expectation. Whilst it was easy to foresee that the superior numbers, the larger resources, and the untiring pertinacity of the Federals must, in the end, overbear Lee's position, in spite of the most consummate strategical skill, it was hardly anticipated that he would himself begin the fight which has had for him and for his army such a disastrous termination. The dashing assault of Fort Steadman, early on the 25th ult., which, together with twominor works, the Confederates captured, but were unable to retain, seems to have precipitated the crisis. Whether it was a desperate venture with the hope of seizing Grant's military railway at City Point, and thereby compelling him to abandon the whole of his line south of the Appomattox; or whether political reasons of which we have yet received no information prevailed upon Lee to assume the offensive, the effect appears to have been to produce conviction on Grant's mind that the time had come for him to strike with all the force he could command. This conviction, it may be assumed, was converted into a resolution at the council of war held on the 27th, at which Mr. Lincoln and General Sherman were present. On the 29th, Sheridan, after several ineffectual attempts to cut the Southside railroad, in one of which the Federals were forced back in confusion on the Boydton Plank-road, succeeded in routing the Confederates and gaining the important position at which he had aimed. His success having been reported, Grant ordered an attack along the whole line. The battle raged furiously until the evening of April 2, and during the night Petersburg and Richmond were both evacuated. The losses on both sides were great, but, as might have been expected, the vanquished suffered most severely, especially in the number of prisoners taken.

Since the commencement of the war no battle has been fought the result of which was so calculated to fill the hearts of the Confederates with dismay as the three days' conflict in the neighbourhood of Petersburg. Whilst Lee's army remained unconquered, Secessia naturally refused to give up hope. The capture of Vicksburg, of Atlanta, of Wilmington, of Charleston, successively deepened the gloom which hung over her prospects; but there was one bright spot to which she could always turn with some confidence in her forecast of her probable destiny. Other Generals might be unsuccessful, other armies might be beaten and scattered, but whilst General Lee continued at the head of those troops which he had so often led to victory it was, no doubt, difficult for the Southerners to believe that the cause for which they had made so many sacrifices, and which had lived through so many fluctuations, had become desperate. They looked wistfully towards him as the living freight of a tempest-tossed vessel might look towards the pilot who has weathered the wildest storms, and whilst he grasped the helm and maintained a cheerful countenance, trust in his marvellous sagacity and in the good fortune which had waited upon it served to give buoyancy to their courage and forbade their yielding place to despair. Lee's defeat, with the loss of perhaps half his army, is the heaviest reverse which has ever befallen them, because it throws its ominous shadow so far forward into the future. There is no visible reserve upon which he can fall back; and, although he may yet achieve brilliant military feats, it would appear most unlikely that he will be able to save from dissolution that unity of national organisation, to conserve and consolidate which his heroic energies have hitherto been devoted.

It would appear in the highest degree improbable that the Confederacy can hope to win back by a continuance of the struggle the good fortune they have lost. Late events have strongly indicated that their strength is well-nigh exhausted. For four years they have endured a strain upon their vitality far beyond reasonable expectation. Indeed, until within the last twelvemonth, it seemed that no external force could succeed in piercing the line behind which the non-combatant population was sheltered. Sherman pierced it, and found that the interior of the shell was hollow. His march through Georgia to the coast, and from the coast upward into the heart of North Carolina, demonstrated that the whole military strength of the Confederacy had been placed upon the frontier, and that no means of effectual resistance would avail it if General Lee's force were destroyed. That calamity has now befallen it. The North Virginian army, the hope and stay of the Southern States, has at last, after a most gallant resistance, been shattered and driven forth from the capital and its outpost. The defeat seems irreversible—at least, as far as visible probabilities can throw light upon it. The Legislature is scat-



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL ARMIES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

tered; the President is in flight; the organised force of the nation is disintegrated and, comparatively speaking, dispersed; and, what is worse, should its several parts once more come together, although it might obtain favourable terms, it could hardly restore to the South another momentary chance of establishing her separate independence.

In truth, the most recent tidings from the scene of conflict point with more than common significance to the probability that the end is drawing nigh. Sheridan, followed by Meade, pursued Lee in his retreat with such persistency and skill, two or three days after the evacuation of Petersburg, found the Confederates at the intersection of Burkeville-station road with the road upon which they were retiring drawn up to resist him. Connecting his cavalry with the infantry of the 5th and 24th Corps, he instantly attacked them and forced them from their position, capturing six generals and making several thousand prisoners. General Lee was reported to have posted the remains of his forces a little later on the heights beyond Appomattox Creek, having previously destroyed the bridges across the stream. It may be conjectured that he will have reached Lynchburg without further serious molestation, and within its strongly-fortified lines he will have time to survey all the possibilities which late events have left him. His outlook, however, cannot but be a gloomy one, even on the supposition that matters during the next month turn out more fortunately for him than he might feel himself warranted to anticipate. No doubt, if the Southern population, instead of being paralysed by despair, should be roused by the losses they have sustained to new determination, the North would still have a task of immense difficulty before it. But if the conduct of the Congress that lately sat at Richmond can be regarded as furnishing a key to the feelings of the people they ostensibly represented, the inference seems unavoidable that no supreme effort of self-sacrifice is to be expected.

Under such circumstances, the friends of humanity can scarcely desire that the contest should be prolonged. Gallantry has ere now its best and fullest page written ahead and accept the issue? There is no lack of honourable precedents for such a course. Waste of blood is always to be deprecated; and perhaps the most brilliant courage, when unavailing, is most unlikely to act by a frank acquiescence in arrangements which it has tried its utmost to prevent. But it lies chiefly with the North to facilitate a return to peace and unity. There is no less need or honourable for magnanimity in the hour of victory. There is no generosity which can penetrate the heart like the generosity of superior power in the full flush of success. The occasion is one which devolves on President Lincoln a responsibility commensurate with the unexampled power within his reach by General Grant's triumph. That he will be indisposed to recognise it we have no present reason for suspecting. Words of conciliation will best become his lips as his position towards the South is more comprehensive. To soothe wounded pride, and to replace a hope that is crushed by another that may be gratefully welcomed.

GENERAL GRANT.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal armies, is a native of the State of Ohio, and was born in the year 1826. He was appointed a lieutenant in the United States Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New York, after learning that institution's course of military equipment as Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry in 1845, and served with much credit throughout the Mexican War. In 1854 he became Quartermaster of his regiment, but soon afterwards left the service and settled in the State of Illinois, where he carried on the business of a tanner. When the civil war broke out, in 1861, he volunteered for active service, and obtained the command of the 21st Illinois Regiment of Illinois, but was presently advanced to the rank of Major-General in the battle of Belmont, on the Mississippi, fought in November of that year, he was opposed to General Pillow and Colonel Fulton and Polk; and, though he was compelled to retreat before a vastly superior force, he gave proof of a high degree of judgment and military skill. The capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, and of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, in the course of that winter placed the whole of the State of Kentucky and a great part of that of Tennessee in the secure possession of the Federal Government; and the merit of these achievements is due to General Grant, who planned and executed them unassisted by the gun-boat squadron. On the 6th and 7th of April was fought the battle of Shiloh, near Corinth, one of the fiercest and bloodiest conflicts of the war—contested with equal obstinacy between Beauregard and Sydney Johnston, who had united their armies to crush him before he could be joined by Buell. The unexpected occasion he sustained for twenty hours the attack of their combined forces, which were at length outnumbered by more than two to one; his general until General Buell came up, when a complete victory rewarded his constancy and courage in the most unquestionable. The next great performance was the siege of Vicksburg, in the early part of 1863, the plan for the reduction of which Sherman and Sherman had in vain attempted the year before, involved a march of 150 miles through the hostile country of Mississippi State, so as to arrive at the rear of Vicksburg. The able conduct of Pemberton, the Confederate General in command of Vicksburg, and the indefatigable energy of General Johnston, who was to have raised the siege, contributed to the successful issue of Grant's bold enterprise, which has placed him in the front rank hazard. He remained in Mississippi, having the chief command of the Federal armies in the south-western States during the autumn and winter of 1863; and, as soon as the position of Chattanooga had fallen into the hands of the Federals, he succeeded to the command of Sherman, then Brigadier-General, to invade North Georgia, whence the Confederate armies were chiefly supplied with supply of munitions and *matériel* of war. The execution of this plan was hindered for some months, having been postponed to that of the march towards Meridian, Mississippi, with result. Meantime Grant was recalled to Washington, to take the supreme command of all the Federal armies, which, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, he performed upon him in the spring of 1864. Within eight weeks from the date of this commission he began the campaign in Virginia, having divided his army into two columns, one of which crossed the Rapidan, twenty miles from the Confederate camp, and effected a bridgehead into the midst of the intrenched positions of the enemy; while the other, having been conveyed by sea to Fortress Monroe, advanced towards Richmond along the banks of the James River. The frightful carnage which befell the first division of Grant's army in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbour, from the 5th of May to the 1st of June last year, shocked all feelings of humanity, and brought some reproach upon Grant, as reckless of the lives of his soldiers. General Grant, however, disregarding these complaints, persisted in the campaign, which has been prolonged to a termination. Finding it hopeless to attack Richmond by the direct road from the north, he turned aside to the left hand, and, in spite of heavy losses, contrived to reach the banks of the James River, which have since formed his base of operations. The town of Petersburg, some twenty miles to the south of Richmond, has been the point most obstinately contested in the circuit of the Confederate defences. It is now perhaps but for the approach of Sherman's army, which has recently obliged Lee to detach from the lines before Richmond a considerable part of his force. The result, which seems likely to put an end to the war, is the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, which took place during the first two or three days of this month. There is little doubt of the high military genius of General Grant, and still less of the extraordinary degree of resolution and perseverance which he has displayed in the most arduous and difficult undertakings. The Portrait engraved on our front page is from a photograph by Mr. Brady, of the National Portrait Gallery, New York.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's visit to Algeria was definitively decided upon on Saturday last. His horses have been already sent to Marseilles, and the officers and aides-de-camp of his suite, numbering 30, are chosen. The Empress will assume the direction of affairs during his Majesty's absence, as regent, and will preside at the Privy Council.

On Saturday last the Corps Législatif adopted the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne by 249 against 14 votes.

The Emperor received the deputation with the address of the Corps Législatif on Sunday, and graciously thanked them for its expressions, and added:—"Every year you defend with firmness the fundamental laws which maintain a just equilibrium between the powers of the State. The country is grateful to you for this. Under the present regime life is free and development. It must demonstrative obstacles disappear, but with the cause of the tribune and the press it feels that it is free. Thus, far from wishing to cut down what is left to us of liberty, which the mass of the labouring classes, the classes who possess property, the whole population, in short, prize so much, I have the desire to extend liberty even more than the abuse of power. Continue your labours, the object of which is the moral and material improvement of the individuals by the education and labour of the commune and the department, and the extension of their liberties. Whatever may be constantly doing to change everything, let us be content with daily bringing a fresh stone to the edifice. It must be constructed which is broad, and cannot be raised too high." His Majesty's speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

During Saturday's debate in the Corps Législatif M. Eugene Pelletan announced the news of the fall of Richmond, and endeavoured to draw a parallel between the position of the South and North. He was supported by the independent Liberals, but the impatience of the majority and the hour prevented the orator from advancing far.

The Government has not been content with the tribute spontaneously paid to the memory of Rossini by the whole French country. A singularly well-turned despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Ambassador at Vienna, full of official condolences, and in graceful and very unofficial terms, its appreciation of the eminent character and great career of the negotiator of the Commercial Treaty.

The Emperor has given orders that a bust of the late Rossini shall be placed in the "Pole Pasagne," or charts of the French coast.

The Government has given authority to the Emperor to obtain an order for a colossal bronze eagle, weighing 40 tons, to be placed on the top of the Vendôme Column. The sculptor is Duret. According to the project presented by M. Favey to King Louis Philippe, in 1834, and now adopted by the Emperor, when Napoleon's ashes are brought, it would measure nearly 90 ft. in breadth at the extremities of the wings.

M. Dumas has been appointed Commissioner of the Paris Cricket Club, replacing the late Duke de Morny. A cricket-ball has been erected on the Paris-like plot of ground in the Bois de Boulogne. The report of the Paris Cricket Club, which does not exist, as I said, one real Frenchman—says that the total number of members, in March last, was 1,200. Of these, 600 are Frenchmen, and the honorary members; nine monthly: total, 315. From Dec. 31, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864, the membership numbered 1,200. Of these, 600 members, sixteen new hon. members, thirty-nine hon. members of 1863, and thirty-two monthly members of 1863. From Jan. 1, 1864, to March 2, 1865, thirty-four subscribing and sixty hon. members.

The inauguration of the Lyons and Geneva Railway—that from Gaincourg to Brest—is fixed for Tuesday next. Five to last will take place on the 26th.

The inauguration, at Ajaccio, of the monument to Napoleon I. and his family, which is to be erected in the Place Marengo, is definitely announced. will be present at the ceremony. There are to be great fêtes in Corsica on the occasion. There will also be a Corsican congress, an agricultural and fine arts exhibition, horse-races, and a banquet.

The Municipal Council of Paris has definitively decided that the work of pacification in that country is every where complete.

The new Opera House in the Rue Le Peletier is in course. There was an immense attendance. The Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, Princess Mathilde, Princess Anna Murat were present. Le Prix de la Bourse (2000f. added) was run by Count Lagrange's Zegre. Le Prix de la Grotte (2000f.) was "the good thing" of Napoleon's stable, and was won by Count Lagrange's Buchman. Calipyge; while the Prix de la Guiche (3000f.) was carried off by Rubinstein. Le Prix de Diane, for three year old entires, would, upwards, was, however, the race of the day—Bayard and Clermont. Two of the best horses at the Paris Cattle Show—Bayard, purchased by the Flying Dutchman—La Maladetta, was so liked, and was at once bought by Count Lagrange. The Count Lagrange won the Prix du Cadran (6000f.) with Bestrix; and all was over.

SPAIN.

Senor Orovio has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

During the night of the 19th inst. there was a student riot in Madrid, occasioned by the dismissal of Castelar from his professorship and the installation of his successor. The latter was driven from the premises of the University by the students, who afterwards proceeded to the Puerto del Sol, where the people made common cause with them. The summons of the authorities to disperse being disregarded, the public forces were ordered to charge. The 2nd Light Horse "energetically supressed" by a volley of musketry from the infantry and several persons in the crowd were killed. Meantime Grant the people, it seems, threw bricks and stones; the cavalry used their sabres. The disturbance lasted until two o'clock in the morning. Seven men killed by the sword; nearly twenty persons, soldiers and civilians, are known to have been wounded; about fifty other wounded persons have been lodged in gaol, some of these, it is stated, being taken from private houses. Among the killed is Don Luis Gonzalez Bravo, Minister of the Interior, was present at the Puerta del Sol, in company with Don Pedro de Valencia, and thence issued in person the orders which led to such results.

In the Senate, next day, this Minister made a statement, in which he said that the students at first received permission to surrender their dismissed Rector, but the Government found out that a political demonstration was being made in connection with it.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Senor Calderon Collantes asked a question respecting the disturbances, and referred to the responsibility of the murders of the 10th inst. rested entirely with the Government. The Minister, for six months, had been preaching peace and order to the country, and patriotism alone should prompt them to resign. Senor Gonzalez Bravo, Minister of the Interior, said the disturbances were at once, and that they were supported by all the Moderate party.

PORTUGAL.

Contrary to general expectation, the Marquis da Sa Bandiera has proceeded in forming a Cabinet, which is composed as follows:—President of the Ministry, Minister of War, and Minister of Marine, the Marquis da Sa Bandiera; Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count d'Avila; Minister of Interior and Minister of Justice, Senor Silva Sanches; Minister of Public Works, Senor Carlos Bento da Silva.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has informed the Zollverein that Switzerland is willing, provisionally, to apply the Franco-Swiss commercial treaty to Germany from the 1st of July next, provided that the Zollverein would apply to Switzerland the provisions of the treaty of commerce lately concluded between the Zollverein and France.

ITALY.

The Committee of the Senate on the bill for the unification of the laws has rejected the proposal to abolish capital punishment, but has amended the penal code by reducing to nine the number of crimes punishable by death.

The Pope is stated to have addressed a letter to King Victor Emmanuel which contains some chance of his relenting in the "*non possumus*" policy. It is said that his Holiness proposes to refer to a Council of Bishops to the vacant dioceses in the Italian provinces over which his Holiness would reserve to himself the right of appointing him to the Sees when the former Bishoprics become vacant. As regards the bishoprics in Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, the Holiness is willing to enter into negotiations, and, in order to come to an arrangement, King Victor Emmanuel will send a diplomatist on a special mission to the Court of Rome.

On Easter Sunday the Pope officiated pontifically at mass, and afterwards addressed a large congregation *ex cathedra*. The French and Pontifical troops and an immense number of people were present. Enthusiastic cheers were raised in honour of the Pope.

The French Government has sent Dr. Catalan, a scientific gentleman, composed of a professor of chemistry, of geology, and of photography, for the object of observing the phenomena of the eruption. This commission was joined, at the request of the above-mentioned members, by Signor Silvestri, another professor of chemistry. The commission remained four days at Etna, and have returned to Catania, where, in consequence of the eruption, there has been numerous picturesque views of the outlets of the lava and the precipices it has created.

PRUSSIA.

On Tuesday the first stone of the national monument to perpetuate the memory of the campaign against Denmark last year was laid by the King, on the Konigsplatz, in front of the Brandenburg Gate. The scroll deposited with the foundation-stone expressly recognises the Austrian alliance. His Majesty has issued the subjoined Cabinet order on the subject:—

In pursuance of my order of Dec. 18, 1864, by which I decided that monuments should be erected in Berlin, Koenigsberg, and Alsen, as a mark of my thanks which I and the country owe to all those who crowned Prussia's arms with new lustre in the last campaign of the year, I hereby order that the first stones of these national monuments shall be laid at Berlin on April 18, Koenigsberg on April 22, and Alsen on April 24, in the course of the present year. I charge the Ministry of State with the publication of this decree.—Berlin, April 1, 1865.

DENMARK.

A serious Ministerial crisis would have prevailed for some days past, has come to an end. The crisis was caused by some of the Ministers resigning and the intention of the Duke to the Rigsdag the Ministerial scheme of a modification of the Constitution, which has been rejected by the Landsthing and approved by the Rigsdag. The Ministers will remain in office. The following Royal message:—

We, Christian IX., and our Royal greeting to the Reichsrath. We observe with sincere regret that, at the close of this tedious Session, the matter of the Constitutional question has not been brought to the prosperity of which we yet brought no nearer to a conclusion. It was our hope that the advance which the Government had made in the direction of the wishes expressed by the majority of the Rigsdag would prove that body to a similar step. We can, therefore only look forward with the hope that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, which will be detrimental to the development of the Constitution question in this Session. We implore Almighty God that He may grant us wisdom to find that which might arise therefrom for the welfare of our country.—CHRISTIAN IX. Rex.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from Nice states that the Czarewitch, who had been suffering for the last few days from pains in the head, was seized with an attack of congestion of the brain early on Monday morning. Although favourable symptoms set in during the afternoon, the Prince received the last sacraments, in accordance with the wishes of the Greek Church. The Czarewitch's birthday was better on Tuesday. The Czar left St. Petersburg on Monday morning for Nice (491 miles), and reached a wish expressed by the Czarewitch, Princess Dagmar, his bride elect, arrived at Nice on Sunday last. The Crown Prince of Denmark, left Copenhagen for Nice on Tuesday night.

The Russian Government has taken steps to get the report of the Minister of the Interior to the questions addressed by the Ambassador of England to the Russian Government respecting the prevailing epidemic. It confirms in every way the less serious aspect of the circumstances. It declares the alleged ravages of the plague in the pestilence now prevailing in the Russian capital with the "Black Death," or the "Oriental Plague of the epidemic," says the Minister, "does not offer any new features of, nor, nothing unknown to science, no special features of the typhoid class, with various known modifications," which he proceeds to enumerate, and concludes with the "bubeac" characteristic, but not distinctive, of plague are not mentioned. In the Minister's opinion the Russian Government requires no doubt as to the origin of the malady:—"It may be attributed to bad hygienic conditions, the consumption of vegetables (cabbages and potatoes especially) which have been grown under unfavourable climatic conditions, and which produced a considerable increase in all articles of food; to the immoderate use of spirits made from grain by the peasantry, and to the unusual agglomeration of masses of workmen in the capital towards last autumn, which occasioned a considerable overcrowding of the population—a crowding very baneful to health, especially in the Russian climate." Nothing has been found to warrant the belief that so much stress had been laid; but an additional cause of malaria is supplied in frequent inundations of cellars infecting an epidemic character of disease.

Dr. Blanc, Director of the Privy Council, has reported on the alleged epidemic in Russia and North Germany. The disease in Russia, he says, is not the plague, but typhus fever, arising from poor and insufficient food and want of sanitary precautions. It is not new in this country, but has existed for centuries. The disease in Northern Germany, he says, is new to this country, although for twenty-eight years it has appeared extensively in successive small epidemics, both in Europe and America, throughout the entire breadth of the north temperate zone. It is a specific, nervous affection of a very painful and very dangerous kind; but Dr. Blanc does not look on the conclusion that it is not communicable from one individual to another. Dr. Blanc, in conclusion, says that the plague never leaves the Baltic in quarantine, but he urges that great care should be exercised by the authorities of the ports to detect the kind of fever which may occur on board vessels from Russian or German ports.

AMERICA.

FALL OF RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

RETREAT OF LEE.

We were able to announce in a part of our Town Edition last week that General Lee and his army, after a hurried defeat, had left Petersburg and Richmond had been evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the victorious Federals, who occupied by the Federals. Richmond had also been evacuated at the same time, and was likewise occupied by General Weitzel's Federal corps on the morning of the 3rd inst. The Confederates had blown up their vessels of war at Richmond and Petersburg, had destroyed most of the bridges, and had burned large quantities of tobacco and stores. Nothing was accurately known as to the amount of the losses on each side, but on the 4th inst. General Grant estimated that his entire losses up to that date would not exceed 7000 men killed, wounded, and missing, and that on the previous day more than 2000 Confederates were made prisoners; and in a previous despatch of the 2nd inst. he had stated that up to that time his army had

taken at least 12,000 prisoners. The correspondents of the New York newspapers asserted that the Confederates had lost altogether 25,000 prisoners and 15,000 killed or wounded. According to the latest news from New York (to the 8th inst.) Generals Grant, Sheridan, and Meade were in hot pursuit of the Confederates, capturing prisoners by the thousand.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLES.

The New York correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 5th inst., thus describes the opening battles of the great Federal victory :—

Sheridan left in the night (of Tuesday, March 28), with his whole cavalry force, to make an attempt to reach the Southside Railroad. Most people imagined his destination was Burkesville, the point of junction between the Southside and Danville roads. He passed Dinwiddie Courthouse on Wednesday morning, all well; but it now began to leak out that he was not going to Burkesville at all, but was simply engaged in an attempt to turn Lee's right flank. On Wednesday afternoon the rain set in; the roads in two hours were converted into a quagmire, and so, of course, was the country round them. This delayed his march seriously, revealed the nature of his movement to the enemy, and, in fact, precipitated the crisis. On the same day the whole army of the Potomac moved out of its old position, except two corps left to hold the intrenchment, and pushed off in the old style to the left, and bivouacing that night on the northward side of the Vaughan-road.

It had by this time, doubtless, become apparent to Lee where Grant was, and he made his preparations to foil him with his usual energy. Pickett's division, one of the largest in his army, was sent to look after Sheridan; it found him with trains stuck in the mud, his horses in much the same fix, the men living on hard biscuits and drenched with twenty-four hours' rain. The 5th Corps, under General Warren, had been sent in support of him. It was to seize the White Oak-road and hold it, while a brigade of the cavalry pushed into the railroad at Five Forks; but the infantry did not come up, or was repulsed, some say owing to the rain; others, owing to Warren's disobedience of orders or remissness. Sheridan evidently took the latter view of it, for he relieved him of his command on the following day. As soon as it was disposed of, the enemy flung the whole of Pickett's division on Sheridan. The country was thickly wooded, most of the ground impracticable for cavalry, whose light carbines, if they were dismounted, could do little against the Confederate rifles. Sheridan was pressed hard during the day, losing, perhaps, a thousand men and a good deal of ground, and was only enabled to stop his retreat near nightfall by the arrival of Custer with two fresh brigades. So far the movement had not been very prosperous.

Thursday was a comparatively quiet day. Little was done beyond skirmishing. Lee was probably occupied in massing his troops, while the Federals were fairly mud-bound. The 5th Corps held a position between Gravelly Run and Hatcher's Run, about a mile north of the junction of the Quaker road and Boydton road.

At daylight on Friday morning a column composed of Wise's and Johnson's divisions, and one from Pickett's corps, flung itself upon it, and drove Crawford's and Ayre's division in confusion from the field for nearly two miles. They were not rallied till the afternoon, and then only south of the Boydton road. The offensive was resumed, with the assistance of the 2nd Corps, and, after a desperate conflict, the enemy was driven in, and at nightfall the Federals had advanced their position so as to hold the White Oak-road.

THE BATTLE AT THE FIVE FORKS.

On Friday night General Grant, dissatisfied, like most other observers on the Federal side, with the day's business, placed General Sheridan in the supreme command of the whole of Warren's corps and all the cavalry. The brilliant contest of Saturday is most vividly narrated in the following extract from the report furnished by the correspondent of the *New York World* :—

At daybreak on Saturday Sheridan fired four signal-guns to admonish Warren he was off; and his cavalry, by diverging roads, struck their camps. Just south of Culpepper is a certain Stony Creek, the tributaries to which wind northward and control the roads. Over Stony Creek went Crook, making the longest detour. Custer took a bottom called Chamberlain's Bed; and Devin advanced from Little Five Forks—the whole driving the rebels towards the left of their works on White Oak-road.

We must start with the supposition that our own men far outnumbered the rebels. The latter were widely separated from their comrades before Petersburg, and it was a part of our scheme to push them back into their intrenchments. This work was delegated to the cavalry entirely; but mounted carabineers are no match for stubborn, bayoneted infantry. So when the horsemen were close up to the rebels they were dismounted and acted as infantry. All the afternoon the cavalry pushed them hard, and the strife went on uninterruptedly and terrifically.

Through wood, and brake, and swamp; across field and trench (says the correspondent), we pushed the fighting defenders steadily. For a part of the time Sheridan himself was there, short and broad, and active, waving his hat, giving orders, seldom out of fire, but never stationary; and close by fell the long, yellow locks of Custer, sabre extended, fighting like a Viking, though he was worn and haggard with much work.

After a time Sheridan got overwhelming forces to bear upon the Southern position, and forced a crisis which is thus finely described by the same writer, whose descriptions, graphic as they are, must have been penned with extraordinary quickness and promptitude to reach us by the same mail as brings the telegraphic summary of the same news. He says :—

Little by little, Sheridan, extending his lines, drove the whole rebel force into their breastworks; then he dismounted the mass of his cavalry and charged the works, straight in front, still thundering on their flank. At last every rebel was safe behind his intrenchments. Then the signal was given, and concealed infantry, many thousand strong, sprang up and advanced by echelon to the right. Imagine a great barn-door shutting to, and you have the movement, if you can also imagine the door itself, hinge and all, moving forward also. At six o'clock the whole corps column came crash upon the full flank of the astonished rebels. Now came the pitch of the battle. We were already on the rebel right in force, and thinly in their rear. Our carabineers were making feint to charge in direct front, and our infantry, four deep, hemmed in their entire left. All this they did not for an instant note, so thorough was their confusion; but, seeing it directly, they, so far from giving up, concentrated all energy, and fought like fiends. They had a battery in position which belched incessantly, and over the breastworks their musketry made one unbroken roll, while against Sheridan's prowlers on their left, by skirmish and sortie, they stuck to their sinking fortunes so as to win unwilling applause from mouths of wisest censure.

It was just at the coming up of the infantry that Sheridan's little band was pushed the hardest. At one time, indeed, they seemed about to undergo extermination; not that they wavered, but that they were so vastly overpowered. It will remain to the latest time a matter of marvel that so paltry a cavalry force could press back 16,000 infantry; but when the infantry blew like a great barn-door—the simile best applicable—upon the enemy's left, the victory that was to come had passed the region of strategy and resolved to an affair of personal courage. We had met the enemy; were they to be ours? To expedite this consummation, every officer fought as if he were the forlorn hope. Mounted on his black pony (the same which he rode at Winchester), Sheridan galloped everywhere, his flushed face all the redder, and his plethoric but nervous figure all the more ubiquitous. He galloped once straight down the rebel front, with but a handful of his Staff. A dozen bullets whistled for him together; one grazed his arm, at which a faithful orderly rode; the black pony leaped high, in fright; and Sheridan was untouched, but the orderly lay dead in the field, and the saddle dashed away empty. The fight, as we closed upon the rebels, was singularly free from great losses on our side, though desperate as any contest ever fought on the continent. One prolonged roar of rifles shook the afternoon; we carried no artillery; and the rebel battery, until its capture, raked us like an irrepressible demon, and at every foot of the intrenchments a true man fought, in front and behind. The birds of the forest fled afar; the smoke ascended to heaven; locked in such mad frenzy, none saw the sequel of the closing day. Now Richmond rocked in her high towers to watch the impending issue, but soon the day began to look grey, and a pale moon came tremorously out to watch the meeting squadrons. Imagine along a line of a full mile thirty thousand men struggling for life and prestige; the woods gathering about them—but yesterday the home of hermit hawks and chipmonks—now ablaze with bursting shells, and showing in the dusk the curl of flames in the tangled grass, and, rising up the boles of the pine trees, the scaling, scorching tongues. Seven hours this terrible spectacle had been enacted, but the finale of it had almost come.

It was, by all accounts, in this hour of victory when the modest and brave General Wintrop, of the first brigade, Ayres division, was mortally wounded. He was riding along the breastworks, and in the act, as I am assured, of saving a friend's life, was shot through the left lung. He fell at once, and his men, who loved him, gathered round and took him tenderly to the rear, where he died before the stretcher on which he lay could be deposited beside the meeting-house door.

At seven o'clock the rebels came to the conclusion that they were outflanked and whipped. They had been so busily engaged that they were a long time finding out how desperate were their circumstances; but now, wearied with persistent assaults in front, they fell back to the left, only to see four close lines of battle waiting to drive them across the field, decimated. At the right, the horsemen charged them in their vain attempt to fight "out," and in the rear straggling foot and cavalry began also to assemble; slant fire, cross fire, and direct fire, by file and volley, rolled in perpetually, cutting down their bravest officers and strewing the fields with bleeding men; groans resounded in the intervals of exploding powder, and, to add to their terror and despair, their own artillery, captured from them, threw into their own ranks, from its old position, ungrateful grape and cannister, enfilading their breastworks, whizzing and plunging by air line and ricochet, and at last bodies of cavalry fairly mounted their intrenchments and charged down the parapet, slashing and trampling them, and producing inextricable confusion. They had no commanders—at least no orders—and looked in vain for some guiding hand to lead them out of a toil into which they had fallen so bravely and so blindly. A few more volleys, a new and irresistible charge, a shrill and warning command to die or surrender, and, with a sullen and fearful impulse, 5000 muskets are flung upon the ground, and 5000 hot, exhausted, and impotent men are Sheridan's prisoners of war. Thus ended the splendid victory of Five Forks. General Longstreet, it is thought, commanded.

THE BATTLE BEFORE PETERSBURG.

On learning of this success on the extreme left, Grant determined on a general assault along the whole line for next day. The 9th Corps held the ground from the extreme right of the whole Federal line as far as to the Weldon Railroad, opposite the middle of Petersburg. The 6th Corps, which appears to have been recalled from the left, was opposite the remaining part of the Petersburg works; next, it would seem, came the 24th, the 2nd, and the 5th, the whole forming a line of fully twenty miles in length. The assault took place at all points at four o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 2nd of April. It was received with a terrific fire of artillery from the forts, and with the most gallant resistance on the part of their garrisons. But the Federal rush was irresistible. The 9th Corps on the right, and the 6th on the left, broke through the lines opposite them, and swept down to each flank, capturing in succession the forts by which the line was strengthened. Sheridan, on his part, had done his work with equal efficiency. From the point on the Southside Railway, which the night before he had seized, he immediately commenced his march eastward, closing in upon Petersburg. So ended the day. Its results were 12,000 prisoners and fifty guns taken, and the Federals established in overwhelming force within reach of the last line of defences of the city. But in the night Lee anticipated capture, and evacuated both Richmond and Petersburg.

OCCUPATION OF PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND BY THE FEDERALS.

On the following day, the 3rd of April, the two towns were entered by the victors, amid the shouts of the secret sympathisers, so long repressed, and of the negroes, frantic with joy, who had not yet been permitted the privilege of fighting their deliverers.

Wednesday, April 5, 10.20 p.m.

The following details respecting the evacuation of Richmond and its occupation by the Union forces were telegraphed to the War Department, Washington, from that city :—

General Wietzel learnt, at three o'clock in the morning of Monday, that Richmond was being evacuated, and at daylight moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast, in the expectation that they might have to fight. He met no opposition, and, on entering the city, was greeted with hearty welcome from the mass of the people. The Mayor went out to meet him and to surrender the city, but missed him on the road. General Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants number about 20,000, half of them of African descent. Jefferson Davis left at seven p.m. by the Danville Railroad. All the members of Congress escaped. Hunter has gone home. Judge Campbell remains here. General Weitzel took here 1000 prisoners besides the wounded. These number 5000, in nine hospitals. He captured cannon to the number of at least 500 pieces. Five thousand muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and 300 cars are found here. The Petersburg Railroad bridge is totally destroyed; that of the Danville-road partially, so that connection with Petersburg can easily be made. All the rebel vessels are destroyed except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredegar Works are unharmed and the machinery was taken to-day, under General Weitzel's orders. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are filled with rebel prisoners of war. Most of the editors have fled, especially John Mitchell. The *Whig* appears as a Union paper, with the name of the former proprietor at the head. General Weitzel describes the reception of President Lincoln as enthusiastic in the extreme.

In St. Paul's Church, near the War Department building, President Davis was (according to one account) sitting at the time General Lee's telegram announcing the turning of the Confederate right on the White Oak-road was received. The clergyman had nearly finished his sermon when an orderly entered the church, passed straight to the President's pew, and handed to him the fatal despatch. Mr. Davis immediately proceeded to the War department, thence to the Capitol, and thence to the Richmond and Danville Railroad dépôt, where he made the necessary preparations for the conveyance of his family to a place of safety. He remained in the city until near nightfall, when he left in the 5.30 train.

A letter from Richmond, published in the *New York Times*, gives the following account of President Lincoln's visit to the late Confederate capital :—

Head-quarters, Army of the James, Richmond, April 4.

The most interesting fact to be recorded to-day is the visit of the President to Richmond. Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by his young son and Admiral Porter, arrived at the Rocketts at two p.m., in the Malvern, and proceeded at once to the mansion of ex-President Davis, now the head-quarters of Major-General Weitzel. The arrival of the President soon got noised abroad, and the coloured population turned out in great force, and for a time blockaded the quarters of the President, cheering vociferously. It was to be expected that a population that three days since were in slavery should evince a strong desire to look upon the man whose edict had struck for ever the manacles from their limbs. A considerable number of the white population cheered the President heartily, and but for the order of the Provost Marshal, issued yesterday, ordering them to remain within their homes quietly for a few days, without doubt there would have been a large addition to the numbers present. After a short interval the President held a levée—General Devins introducing all the officers present. The President shook hands with each and received the hearty congratulations of all. The presidential party, attended by Generals Weitzel, Devins, Shepley, and a brilliant staff of officers, then made a tour round the city, drove rapidly round the capital, stopping for a few moments to admire Crawford's magnificent statue of Washington in the grounds of the Capitol, and returned to General Weitzel's head-quarters at 5.30. The President and party left Richmond at 6.30 p.m. Admiral Farragut arrived here this morning on a flying visit, and returned to City Point this evening down the James. It is very satisfactory to be able to state that the torpedoes have been removed and that six of our gun-boats are at the present time lying off the "Rocketts." The destruction of property by the fire yesterday is enormous, and must amount to tens of millions of dollars. The dense volumes of smoke and the intense heat rendered it impossible to form an adequate idea of the extent of the property destroyed yesterday. The entire business portion of the city is a heap of smouldering ruins, and nothing but the absence of wind saved the entire city from destruction. There is but one feeling of unmitigated disgust expressed by the residents at this barbarous outrage. It is positively asserted that General Breckinridge gave the order that the tobacco and the Government workshops should be set fire to, and the close proximity of other valuable property rendered its escape from destruction almost impossible. The greater portion of the tobacco destroyed is said to have belonged to France and England. A regular mail communication between this and City Point will be established to-morrow, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Parker, who has been stationed at City Point for some time in the same capacity. Lieutenant Parker has taken possession of the old Post Office here, which is well adapted for the purpose. The publication of the *Whig* newspaper is resumed, under the management of one of its proprietors, who has always been opposed to secession. I inclose the first copy issued of the reformed journal, which states the circumstances under which its publication is permitted to be resumed. It is gratifying to state that the city is perfectly tranquil, and that the general behaviour of our troops is all that could be desired and has elicited the admiration of the citizens generally.

PURSUIT OF LEE'S FORCES.

The pursuit of Lee began as soon as his flight from Wilson's station, on the 4th inst., was known. General Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War :—

The army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking and dispersing the remainder of Lee's army. Sheridan, with his cavalry and the 5th Corps, is between this and the Appomattox; General Meade, with the 2nd and 5th, following. General Ord is following the line of the Southside Railroad. All of the enemy that retain anything like organisation have gone north of the Appomattox, and are apparently heading for Lynchburg. Their losses have been very heavy. Houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for wounded men. In every direction I hear of rebel soldiers pushing for home—some in large, some in small squads, and generally without arms. The cavalry have pursued so closely that the enemy have been forced to destroy probably the greater part of their transportation, caissons, and munitions of war. The number of prisoners captured yesterday will exceed 2800. From the 28th of March to the present time our loss in killed, wounded, and captured will not probably reach 7000, of whom from 1500 to 2000 were captured, and many but slightly wounded. I shall continue the pursuit as long as there appears to be any use in it.

It will be observed that Lee's precise course was not known. But it was at least certain that his only route lay westward, and General Grant lost not an hour in directing the pursuit. It seems to have been conducted in three columns. One, consisting of the cavalry, with (perhaps) the 5th Army Corps, under the command of Sheridan, was in advance, and struck the Danville Railway leading from Richmond to Burksville Junction, near Amelia Courthouse, about forty miles from Richmond and twelve from Burksville. General Meade followed on a line a little to the south, commanding the 2nd and 6th Corps. Grant himself accompanied the left wing, consisting of the 24th and part of the 25th Corps, under General Ord, on the direct Burksville road, parallel with the Southside Railway, and which passes through Nottaway Courthouse, about ten miles south-east of Burksville. But it was not till Tuesday, the 4th, when these positions were reached, that any distinct information was obtained of the whereabouts of what remained of the routed army. On the evening of that day Sheridan sent word to Meade that if he could get his column up in time he might capture or disperse Lee's army, then resting at Amelia Courthouse. On Wednesday, the 5th, Sheridan was at Jeffersville, half way between Amelia Courthouse and Burkesville, thus cutting Lee off from the junction and preventing his adopting the route to Danville; and the Federal General, pushing a brigade still further to the left, captured five guns, 200 waggons, and a number of prisoners. The 2nd Corps joined him in the forenoon, and the 6th in the afternoon; and Grant himself, leaving Ord's division, which proceeded to and captured Burkesville the same night, moved across the country, at the earness request of his cavalry lieutenant, to be present with the advance. On Thursday, the 6th, Meade received intelligence that Lee was pointing in the direction of Farmville, a point on the Lynchburg Railway, about eight miles west of Burkesville. The Federal troops were at this time proceeding in a northerly direction from Burkesville, but their route was at once changed to the north-west; the 6th Corps, which had been on the right, meantime moving along the rear to the left, to form the extreme left of the line; the 2nd forming the centre, and the 5th the right. The cavalry were on the continuation of the left flank. The 2nd Corps soon became engaged with the enemy, and drove him across Sailor's Creek, a stream which falls into the Appomattox river about eight miles north of Burkesville. The 6th Corps, with Sheridan's cavalry, came up about four p.m., and instantly charged. The result was decisive, and six Confederate Generals were captured—Ewall, Kershaw, Button, Corse, Debare, and Curtis Lee—and several thousand prisoners, fourteen guns, and many caissons fell into the hands of the victors. For two miles the road was strewn with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, and ammunition. Several times the enemy appears to have rallied, and to have attempted a stand behind intrenchments or natural obstacles; but he was successively driven from them, and only nightfall seems to have prevented his utter dispersion or surrender. At this point the narrative for the present stops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There had been extraordinary rejoicings throughout the North; and speeches had been made by several members of the Government. In his speech, Secretary Seward said that, if the people approved, the policy of the United States would be non-interference in the domestic affairs of other nations, and that, if England were just towards the United States, Canada would be left undisturbed.

A serious accident happened to Mr. Seward, in Washington, on the 5th inst. The horses of his carriage in which he was driving with his family took fright and became unmanageable. Mr. Seward jumped from the vehicle and fell heavily on his side, fracturing his right jaw and the right arm above the elbow. The ladies in the carriage sat still and escaped unhurt. Mr. Seward's present condition is represented as favourable.

There has been fighting at Mobile, with varying success. The intelligence is, however, to the 30th ult., and probably the affair is over by this time. Both land and sea forces were engaged in the reduction of the place.

Sherman was still resting at Goldsboro' on the 4th, but was expected to move against Raleigh and into Virginia.

Two new military movements are reported of a subordinate character, but which cannot fail to harass the Confederacy, should it survive the blows already received. One, under the direction of General Wilson, is aimed as the heart of Alabama, and then to strike at Mobile; the other, commanded by General Hancock, is directed up the Shenandoah Valley, for an attack on Lynchburg.

The *Herald* asserts that President Lincoln has opened negotiations with Judge Campbell for a settlement with the South, and that President Davis requested the latter to remain in Richmond for that purpose.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the successor at Washington of Lord Lyons, has arrived out.

The Federal negro recruiting commission has been removed from Washington to Richmond in order to organise the negro recruiting in Virginia.

The Federal transport General Lyon, with nearly 600 troops and bands on board, has been destroyed by fire on her passage from Wilmington to Fort Monroe, when over 500 persons perished, including the captain, who, crazed with fear, was one of the first to desert the ship in a boat, which was immediately swamped.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Government seems determined to enforce their neutrality obligations, despite the action of the Montreal Court. The question of the extradition of the St. Albans raiders will be raised before the entire bench of Judges. Montreal despatches state that the raiders had been removed to Toronto, and were expected to be brought before the Judges there on the 10th inst. Their removal caused much excitement at Montreal, and it was deemed expedient to escort them to the railway station by a strong detachment of troops, lest any attempt should be made to rescue them. The Federal Government has, it is said, withdrawn its demand for the extradition of the prisoners, in consequence of the action of the Canadian Executive.

Mr. Henry Stanhope Freeman, the Governor of Lagos, died, at Tunis, on the 7th inst., in his thirtieth year.

Mr. Charles Lyster Ryan, private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been appointed Secretary of the Audit Board, in room of Charles Zachary Macaulay, who has retired.

A movement is in progress for the formation of a national volunteer artillery association, based on principles nearly similar to those of the National Rifle Association. One of the rules provides that a number of men from each battery will be selected each year to compete, whose expenses will be paid for them.

Queen Emma of Hawaii, the widowed consort of the late King, is on her way to England, which she visits for the first time. A British ship of war belonging to the Pacific squadron has been placed at Queen Emma's disposal, which will bring her to Panama. The Queen will be accompanied by Mr. W. W. Follett Synge, H.B.M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General in Hawaii, and by the Hon. Charles Gordon Hopkins, Minister of Interior, in the capacity of private secretary.

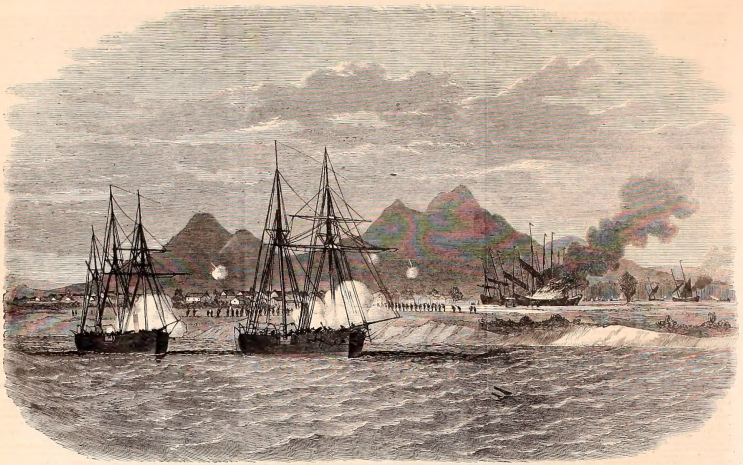
ATTACK ON THE CHINESE PIRATES NEAR AMOY.

A PART of the British squadron on the coast of China was lately employed in chastising the pirates who inhabit the village of Kwan-Tsiu, a few miles from the port of Amoy. Captain Kingston, of H.M.S. Pelorus, with the armed boats of his own ship and with a force of sailors and marines, accompanied by the gun-boats Flamer and Janus, left Amoy on Feb. 1, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived off this village at half-past two in the afternoon. An officer, by whom we have been favoured with the sketch this week engraved, thus relates the issue of the affair :—"The pirates came down in great numbers on the beach, waving their flags, and at once opened a sharp and heavy fire of gingals and musketry. After firing shell and rockets at them our boats made a dash for the beach, under cover of the fire of the gun-boats; while the enemy still kept up a good fire, but retired as we advanced. The marines were then thrown out in skirmishing order, covering the advance of the remainder of the force, who now pushed forward towards the junks and lorchas moored at the head of a creek in the rear of the village, which, after some opposition, were set on fire by a party of picked men. We then re-embarked and returned to Amoy. We were accompanied throughout the day by the chief military mandarins of Amoy, and have since received from the Governor of the district a letter of thanks."

A FLOWER SHOW IN THE ALBION HALL,

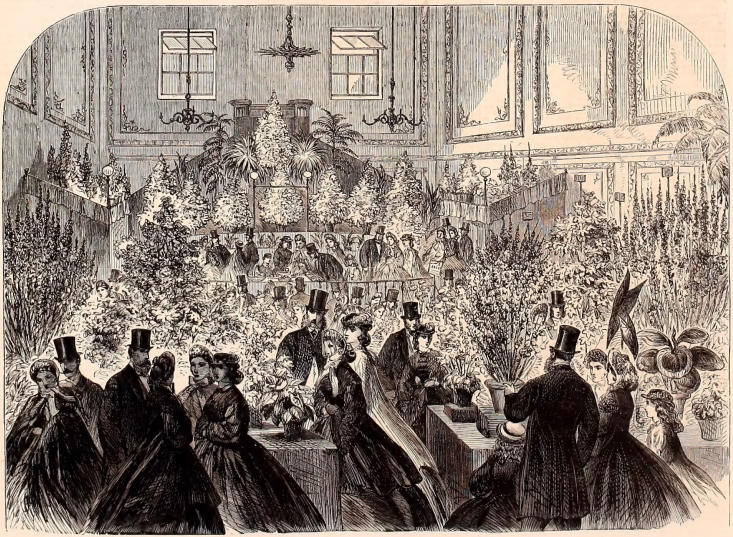
MOORGATE-STREET.

THE United Horticultural Society held its first monthly exhibition, on Tuesday week, in the Albion Hall, Moorgate-street. The committee of this society consists of twenty-six gentlemen, of whom seventeen are nurserymen or floriculturists and nine are gardeners to various noblemen and gentlemen. The president is Mr. William Marshall, of Clay-hill, Enfield. The objects of the society are to promote the science of horticulture by exhibitions of plants, flowers, and fruits, and by lectures, essays, and discussions on points of horticultural practice; as well as to establish means for bringing gardeners together for friendly union and mutual assistance. As the exhibitions are to be held in a central position in the city of London, it is hoped

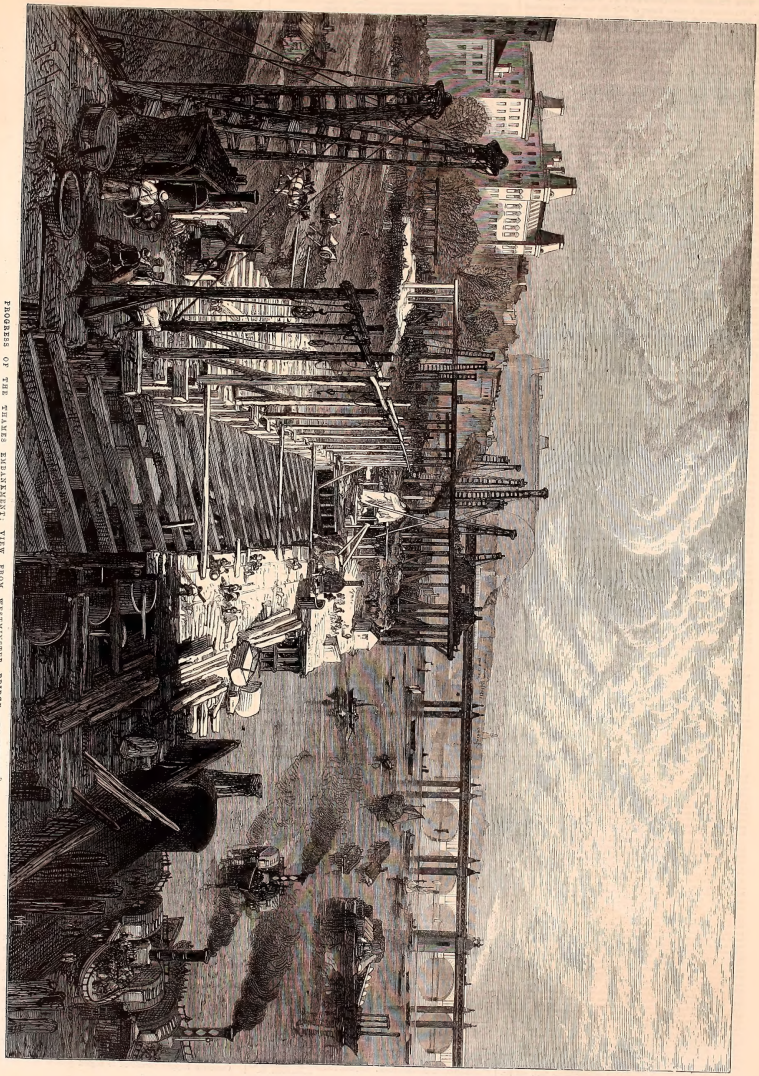


THE CREWS OF H.M.S. PELORUS, PLAMER, AND JANUS ATTACKING THE CHINESE PIRATES AT KWANTSIU, NEAR AMOY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

that many gentlemen who are unable to attend the West-End shows will find it convenient and agreeable to attend those of this society. The money thus raised will go to promote the formation of a benefit fund for gardeners during seasons of sickness, of calamity, and in old age. There are no substantial prizes, but honorary certificates are given for meritorious specimens. The collection on the present occasion would have been larger had more space been obtainable. Among the most prominent specimens we may mention the orchidaceous plants exhibited by Mr. Archer, gardener to William Marshall, Esq.; stove greenhouse plants, by Messrs. Fraser; azaleas (the Duke of Buccleuch), by Turner, of Slough—first-class certificate; also, by Messrs. Lane, of Berkhamstead; splendid roses, by Paul and Son, Cheshunt; ericas and miscellaneous plants, by Mr. Rose, of Sydenham Park; new plants, by Turner, of Slough; miscellaneous new plants, by Williams, of Holloway; miscellaneous new plants, by Mr. Wheeler, gardener to Mr. Philpott, of Stamford-hill; and strawberries, by Mr. Knight, gardener to the Earl of Lovelace. We give an illustration of this pleasant scene in the City.



FLOWER SHOW OF THE UNITED HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ALDION HALL, MOORGATE-STREET.



PROGRESS OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT: VIEW FROM WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AT WESTMINSTER.

The Illustrated London News of July 30, last year, contained an Engraving which represented the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Thames Embankment, in the bed of the river, 27 ft. below high-water mark, in front of Whitehall Stairs. This ceremony was performed by the First Commissioner of Public Works, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, in the presence of the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works and a numerous company assembled within the inclosure, resembling a cofferdam, which had been formed by sinking a row of iron caissons in close contiguity with each other along the projected outer line of the Embankment. A description of this plan, invented by Mr. Joseph Phillips, one of the engineers of the Charing-cross Railway, appeared in the Number of our Journal to which we have referred. The contractor for that portion of the Embankment between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges is Mr. George Furness; and he has proceeded so rapidly with its construction that our readers may be surprised with the view of its actual state, presented on page 369 of the present Number. This view is taken from Westminster Bridge, looking towards the Charing-cross Railway station, with Montagu House and Whitehall-gardens on the left hand. The outer wall of the proposed embankment, or rather, the outer barrier, formed of the caissons and intermediate timber piles, behind which the masonry of the wall is now being built, extends from directly beneath the spectator in a straight line through the centre of the View. Its top is overlaid with a broad flooring, upon which is a railroad for the travelling steam-engines and cranes employed to raise bricks and stone from the barges on one side of the wall and to let down the same building materials into the deep hollow space on the other. This hollow space, which is kept open by a series of horizontal or diagonal beams fixed across it, between the outer barrier and the scaffolding to the left hand, will form the site of the great Low-level Sewer and of the subway running above the sewer—two covered passages, one upon the top of the other, along the whole line of the Embankment. The subway is intended to hold the gas-pipes, water-pipes, and the other underground apparatus of a modern city, all which may thus be reached, for repairs or any other purpose, without disturbing the public roadway or terrace above. The row of tall posts and connected scaffolding which is shown rather to the left hand in our View, running parallel with the summit of the outer wall, on the other side of that deep hollow space, marks the line of the inner wall of the proposed sewer and subway. It sustains a temporary wooden platform, corresponding in its elevation to the summit of the outer wall, and likewise furnished with a railroad for the movable cranes and pumps, which are thus enabled most easily to shift their position by the aid of the locomotive steam-engines. Square openings, very similar to a theatrical trap-door, are made by removing two or three planks of this platform wherever required; and the men continually bring earth or rubbish in wheelbarrows to these openings, and there empty the wheelbarrows, casting the stuff below to augment the solid mass of new ground which is growing up within the walls of the Embankment. The extent of such new ground already made is seen by a glance at the left-hand portion of our View. Much of it has been accumulated by the simple process of discharging many successive cartloads on the spot where the ground was to be raised; but for the portion adjacent to the wall of the sewer, to be raised beneath the platform of the temporary scaffolding, the stuff is deposited by the barrowful through trapdoors in the platform, as we have just described. The woodwork may hereafter be removed; but the massive wrought-iron caissons along the outer line, which protect the foundations of the river-wall, are to remain for ever; so that the Thames Embankment, like our modern fortresses and ships of war, will be permanently an iron-clad structure. These caissons, which are almost entirely hidden in our Engraving by the level floor upon the summit of the outer wall, are huge oval cylinders placed upright in the river, sunk as deep as possible into the clay of its bed. The inside of the cylinders is filled up with concrete; and they are firmly locked together by driving piles down between them, fitted into their external grooves. Each caisson is 7 ft. or 8 ft. in diameter and built in divisions of 4 ft. 6 in. in height. The foundations of the river-wall were carried down to 20 ft. below Ordnance datum—that is, 32 ft. 6 in. below Trinity high-water level, or 14 ft. below low-water level. From this depth the trenches were filled with concrete to 12 ft. 6 in., or thereabouts, below the datum (that is, to 6 ft. 6 in. below low-water level); and a bed was dressed to the proper slope and level for the footings of the brick wall. The brickwork itself is most substantial, and will be faced with granite from 2 ft. below low-water mark upwards, with an ornamental stone parapet. The Low-level Sewer, in this part of its course, will have a clear diameter of 7 ft. 9 in., but of 8 ft. 3 in. elsewhere. The fall will be that generally adopted as the minimum, 1 in 2640, or 2 ft. per mile. The subway will be over the sewer, with an interval of about 4 ft., and it will be 9 ft. in width and 7 ft. 6 in. in height to the crown of the arch, and 3 ft. in the straight sides. The crown will be 2 ft. 1½ in. below the surface of the footway, which surface is 4 ft. above high-water line. The floor of the subway (to be gravelled) is to be about 5 ft. 6 in. below high water, and is to be on a level, except where it crosses certain overflow-chambers near to Waterloo Bridge.

A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the injuries which the gales have inflicted on the fortifications at Alderney. "Will it be credited," he asks, "that in one part upwards of 100 ft. of finished work, and 30 ft. in another, have been completely washed away, leaving some 400 ft. at the mercy of the next gales, quite isolated, to say nothing of the whole structure being more or less injured? How is it that such ravages, having taken place, have never been made public? Judge of my astonishment at finding them still continuing the work. Perhaps this may meet the eye of some member of Parliament who will move for a return of the damage done, and at what expense to the country."

The Japanese army (says the *Moniteur de l'Armée*) is composed of two distinct elements, comprising:—1, The troops maintained by the feudal chiefs termed daimios, for the purpose of defending their domains; and, 2, the troops maintained by the Tycoon, which constitute the Imperial army properly speaking. The number of the daimios having troops in their service is 200, and these troops form an effective of 370,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry. These constitute the federal army, and are placed at the disposition of the Tycoon whenever the independence of the country is menaced. The Imperial army usually maintained by the Tycoon was supposed to be 100,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, but its effective did not in reality exceed half that number. The present Tycoon has, however, re-organised it. It will henceforth comprise 80,000 men—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry will be divided into regiments; they will manœuvre like our soldiers, and will also be armed as they are. A certain number of Japanese officers and subalterns have been instructed by us at Yokohama, and are now going to instruct their countrymen.

A meeting was held in the Townhall of Manchester, on Tuesday, to consider the best means of raising a memorial to the late Mr. Cobden. The Mayor took the chair. Letters of apology and regret for non-attendance were announced from the borough members and from the member for Salford, who was attending a meeting in his own borough. The first resolution was this:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, a statue of the late Richard Cobden, M.P., would constitute a suitable memorial of his eminent services to the country generally, and to this locality in particular." This was moved by Mr. Henry Ashworth, who made an able speech respecting the various movements with which Mr. Cobden's name was associated and the remarkable results of his patriotic labours. Mr. Oliver Heywood seconded the motion, and quoted the touching speech of Mr. Bright in the House of Commons on the Monday following Mr. Cobden's death. The quotation was received with prolonged cheering. Mr. E. W. Watkin, M.P., in an eloquent speech, supported the motion, which was then put and carried unanimously. The second resolution, organising a committee and opening a public subscription, was moved by Mr. M. Ross and seconded by Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., who was warmly received by the meeting. Mr. Oliver Heywood was announced as treasurer, and Dr. John Watts honorary secretary, to the fund. The latter gentleman stated that during the meeting there had been subscribed by the Mayor, £50; Alderman Mackie, £50; Messrs. Heywood Brothers, £50; Sir Benjamin Heywood, £50; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., £50; Mr. J. Ashton, £50; Sir Elkanah Armitage and sons, £50; Mr. Watkin, M.P., £25; Mr. J. Slagg, £20; Mr. W. R. Callender, £20; Mr. J. Fildes, £10; Messrs. Ross, Boyd, and Co., £10.——The *Manchester Guardian* states that "a meeting of some of the more immediate friends of the late Mr. Cobden was held a few days ago in Manchester, for the purpose of considering whether, and to what extent, it might be desirable to make additional provision for his family. The gentlemen present, some of whom were intimately acquainted with Mr. Cobden's private affairs, as well as with his own wishes, after taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, resolved to raise a sum of not less than £10,000 as a tribute of sorrowful esteem to the memory of their illustrious friend, and as a supplemental provision for those whom he has left behind. No doubt a much larger sum might have been named without any fear of exceeding the limits of public sympathy; but there are occasions—and, in the opinion of those who are best entitled to say so, the present is one of them—when genuine respect imposes some restraint. Mr. Thomas Thomasson, of Bolton, has been appointed treasurer to the fund, and Mr. Henry Rawson honorary secretary."

BIRTHS.

At Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Edinburgh, Lady Elphinstone, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Thurloe-square, Lady Anne Sherson, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at 26, King Henry's-road South, Hampstead, the wife of George P. Neele, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Hammersmith, the wife of Joseph James, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 50, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of John Fair, Esq., of twins—a son and daughter, the former stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Thomas Schreiber, M.A., Thomas Lewin, Esq., 13, Upper Harley-street, to Mary Emily, widow of the late George Brock, Esq., and eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Schreiber, M.A.

On the 19th inst., at St. Mary's, Putney, by the Rev. J. F. Collins, of Betterton, Wantage, the father, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Collins, jun., M.A., of Highworth, Wilts, the brother, of the bridegroom, Henry Collins, Esq., of Reading, to Emily Justina, youngest daughter of Charles Bischoff, Esq., of the Inner Park-road, Wimbledon. No cards.

On the 19th inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, assisted by the Rev. William Conway, Canon of Westminster, Captain Wyndham, of the Rifles, to Miss Clarissa Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Lord Charles Russell.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at 20, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, deeply regretted, Anna Maria, the beloved wife of J. R. Worcester, Esq., aged 47.

On the 15th inst., at Sudbury, Middlesex, Arthur William Greatorex, eldest son of William Anthony Greatorex, Esq., of Chancery-lane and Sudbury, aged 28.

On the 13th inst., at Colomberie House, Jersey, Ann Susan, widow of the late Clement Hemery, Esq., in her 81st year.

At Dunollie, Argyleshire, Vice-Admiral Sir John MacDougall, K.C.B., of MacDougall, aged 75.

On the 14th inst., at Upton Gray House, Odiham, Lady Windham, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Windham, K.C.B., in the 42nd year of her age.

At Southampton, Sir William Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire, in the 42nd year of his age.

At The Castle, Dublin, Robert G. Williams, Esq., son of the late Sir Robert Williams, Bart., of Fryars, Anglesey, aged 54.

On the 17th inst., the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, son of Lord Kenyon, aged 30.

On the 18th inst., in London, Viscount Uffington, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Craven.

On the 15th inst., at Woodfield Cottage, Inverness, of consumption, Isabella Alice Park, only daughter of the late Patric Park, Esq., R.S.A., and granddaughter of Robert Carruthers, Esq., Woodfield, Inverness, aged 19.

. *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

SUNDAY, April 23.—Low Sunday. St. George the Martyr. William Shakspeare born, 1564; died, 1616. Death of J. Nollekens, sculptor, 1823.

MONDAY, 24.—Death of Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," 1731. Birth of Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the power-loom, 1743.

TUESDAY, 25.—St. Mark, the Evangelist and martyr. The Convention Parliament, which decreed the restoration of Charles II., met, 1660. Birth of Princess Alice of England (now of Hesse), 1843. New moon, 2h. 13m., p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—Ferdinand Magellan, the great navigator, killed at Matan, 1521.

THURSDAY, 27.—Birth of Edward Gibbon, historian, 1737. Death of James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, 1794.

FRIDAY, 28.—Captain Cook anchored in Botany Bay, New South Wales, 1770. Death of Sir Charles Bell, the great anatomist, 1842.

SATURDAY, 29.—Siege of Orleans raised by Joan of Arc, 1429. Birth of Alexander II., Czar of Russia, 1818. Proclamation of peace between England and France and Russia, 1856.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
—	0 7	0 34	0 57	1 22	1 45	2 8	2 32	2 54	3 18	3 40	4 3	4 25	4 47

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
April 12	30·032	52·3	34·8	·55	8	41·4	62·0	H. ESE.	228	·000
13	29·946	54·2	45·4	·74	6	43·5	64·0	SSW. SW.	151	·001
14	..	..	..	..	..	44·7	56·3	..	128	·000
15	30·137	44·1	42·6	·95	10	44·1	53·1	BNE. NNE.	239	·130
16	..	..	..	..	..	41·2	65·4	..	382	·002
17	29·916	59·9	52·1	·77	10	49·7	68·3	ESE. SSE. S.	218	·162
18	29·910	56·2	52·9	·89	10	51·8	65·1	S.	129	·025

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·078	29·961	29·960	30·143	30·189	29·952	29·897
Temperature of Air	51·2°	56·8°	51·0°	46·7°	52·4°	59·8°	67·7°
Temperature of Evaporation	48·2°	49·7°	48·4°	44·9°	46·9°	56·1°	51·7°
Direction of Wind	E.	SSW.	WNW.	BNE.	B.	ESE.	S.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. E. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Triumphant and unprecedented success of the production of Milton's Mask of COMUS (vide Public Press).—On MONDAY, APRIL 24, Wednesday, April 26, and Friday, April 28, Sir E. Lytton Bulwer's Play of RICHELIEU—Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. Phelps. On Tuesday, April 25, Thursday, April 27, and Saturday, April 29, Shakspeare's Play of HENRY THE EIGHTH—Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Phelps; concluding with, during the Week, Milton's Mask of COMUS. All the vast and complete Stage Appliances and Art-resources of the Theatre will be called into requisition to render this presentation a noble revival of a beautiful English Classic, and altogether in keeping with the poetical loveliness and excellence of the conception and the great fame of the Author of "Paradise Lost." The Scenical and Spectacular Effects will be designed and painted by Mr. William Beverley, and will consist of the Depths of a Wild Wood, the Tangled Brake, the Hall of Revelry in the Enchanter's Palace, and its mystical change to the Water-nymph's Retreat, and Sabrina's Translucent Home. The General Action of the Mask will be directed by Mr. Robert Roxby. The Cast of the Characters will include some of the principal members of the Company, of whom at present may be named Mr. Walter Lacy and Mrs. Herman Vezin. To give due effect to the Lyrical and Musical portions of the Mask, engagements have been formed with Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Henri Drayton, Miss Poole, and Miss Augusta Thomson (of the Conservatoire, Paris, and Bouffe's Parisiennes), who will be supported by a Choir of Fifty Voices and an Increased Orchestra, to be conducted by Mr. Barnard. Harp Accompaniments arranged and performed by Mr. Frederick Chatterton. The Masks and Decorative Furniture and Symbols will be designed from classical authorities by Mr. R. W. Keene. The Beautiful and Characteristic Dresses, from designs by the same artist, will be supplied by Mr. S. May and Mrs. Lawler. The Bacchanalian Dances and Revel-Rout will be arranged and directed by Mr. Cormack. Machinist, Mr. Tucker. Property-master, Mr. Needham. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances to commence at Seven. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily. NOTICE.—In accordance with the promise made in the prospectus issued at the commencement of the season, a new and original Play, in Five Acts, by Mr. Edmund Falconer, entitled LOVE'S ORDEAL; or, The Old and New Regime, will shortly be produced.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern, on MONDAY, APRIL 24, and during the Week, in the New Sensation, THE WOMAN IN MAUVE, and LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND DONE FOR—Dundreary, Mr. Sothern. Mr. Buckstone as Mary Ann Beetles and Asa Trenchard. Commencing, at Seven, with THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE; after which, at Eight, THE WOMAN IN MAUVE; followed by LORD DUNDREARY; concluding with FAMILY JARS—Mr. Compton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mr. FECHTER.—On MONDAY and During the Week, at Half-past Eight o'Clock, THE MOUNTEBANK—Belphegor (the Mountebank), Mr. Fechter; Paul (his son), Master Fechter; supported by Messrs. H. Widdicomb, Ryder, Emery, Fitzpatrick, E. Garden, C. Horsman, Raymond, Moreland; Miss C. Leclerq, Mrs. C. Horsman, and Mdlle. Beatrice. Doors open at Half-past Six o'Clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, MASKS AND FACES—Mr. B. Webster and Mrs. Stirling. PAN; or, The Loves of Echo and Narcissus—Mr. J. L. Toole and Mrs. A. Mellon. And THE STEEPLECHASE; or, in the Pigskin—Mr. J. L. Toole. Commence at Seven.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), on MONDAY NEXT. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE A. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Thirty-first Annual Exhibition will OPEN on MONDAY, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Now Visit the Palace. Delightful Spring appearance of Gardens and Park. Nature in early beauty.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New-Season Programme, and the New Guinea Season Ticket, and sets of Stalls for Opera Concerts, now ready, at 2, Exeter Hall, and at the Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE AMUSEMENTS provided for the EASTER HOLIDAYS having proved so attractive and amusing, particularly to Children, they will be continued from Monday to Friday, when they must terminate.
Under the direction of Mr. Nelson Lee, the Martinetto Brothers and the funny Little Grimaldi in their clever performances, and the very laughable Pantomimic Ballet by the Lauri Family will be continued daily.
The Wizard of the North and Miss Anderson, also for the above five days only, in their "World of Magic" and "Second Sight" in the Concert Room. Admission, Sixpence.
These additional Attractions cannot be continued after Friday.
Skating Hall—Chinese Collection—Chimpanzee—Bowls, Archery, Cricket, Boats, &c. Doors open at Ten. One Shilling. Children, Sixpence.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—STALL TICKETS will be on issue at the Crystal Palace and at 2, Exeter Hall, from Ten o'Clock on Monday next.
The alterations in the corner galleries were completed and tested on Good Friday, with the most satisfactory results. Hundreds of additional excellent seats are now at disposal. The side galleries and the front rows of raised seats, S and SS, will also be on issue on Monday. Sets, Two Guineas and a Half; Single Tickets, One Guinea.
REHEARSAL.—Tickets for the Great Full Rehearsal on Friday, June 23, will be ready at the same time.
A limited number of admission tickets for the Rehearsal will be issued at Five Shillings. When these are sold, the price of tickets will be raised to 7s. 6d.; or, by payment on the day, 10s. 6d.
Centre Blocks of Reserved Seats C and CC, and G and GG, will be issued at 5s. each for this day. The seats in these blocks will be arranged the same as on the three Festival days. Early application for them is essential.
Full particulars of Excursion-trains from distant parts—including admission to this Great Rehearsal, will be duly announced.
Cheques and post-office orders payable to George Grove.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with a New Piece of Extravagance, termed "GOING TO COURT," and Portraits of the Japanese Dandy, the Model Policeman, Idle Josh, and other Novelties, at USK, MONDAY, APRIL 24; Monmouth, 25th; Newport, 26th (return visit); Tredegar, 27th.
Manager, Mr. J. Morphy.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett.—THIRD CONCERT MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1, at Eight o'Clock. MS. Symphony by Dr. Sterndale Bennett, composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society; Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; Mendelssohn's Overture to "Ruy Blas;" Mozart's Overture to "Die Zauberflöte." Pianist, Mr. C. Hallé.
CAMPBELL CLARKE, Sec., 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

DOUBLE NUMBER.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be issued on Saturday Next, the 29th inst., consisting of a Picture Printed in Colours, entitled

"HAPPINESS,"

FROM A PAINTING BY J. J. HILL;

a Large Bird's-eye View of

LIVERPOOL FROM THE MERSEY;

and Two Sheets of News and Fine-Art Illustrations, among which are the following:—

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AND FIELD-DAY AT BRIGHTON. (FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS.)

The War in Bhootan: the Balla Pass.

The Federal American Ironclad Monadnock towing a Disabled Gunboat off Cape Hatteras in a Heavy Gale.

The late Confederate War-steamer Tallahasse in the Port of Liverpool.

The New Fort at Sandyhook, Entrance of the Bay of New York.

Preparations for the Dublin International Exhibition; Artillerymen Placing the Armstrong Guns.

Paris Fashions for May.

The Loan Collection in the South Kensington Museum: Sir Christopher Wren's Original Model for St. Paul's; Specimens of Sculpture in Metals.

The New Chapel of the Russian Embassy in Welbeck-street.

The Royal Penguin at the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.

A Newly-imported Species of Indian Poultry.

Wild Tribes of India Defending a Mountain Pass.

Map of the Railways under Construction in our Indian Empire.

Fine-Art Illustrations: "The Highland Piper," by J. Richardson, in the General Exhibition of Water-colour Drawings; "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine," by Miss Kate Swift, in the Exhibition of the Female Artists; &c.

Price of the Whole, Tenpence; Stamped, to go free through the Post, One Shilling.

Advertisements for the Double Number should be sent in early next week to ensure insertion.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

The planet Neptune was discovered, not by its venturing into the field swept by the telescopes of the English or French Galileo, but by the subtler process of observation of other objects. Disturbing causes, affecting other planets, were noticed, and had to be accounted for. The starry detectives found that these causes were due to some large body, and an extended search gave Neptune to the celestial map.

A careful observer of political phenomena would discover, in something like the same way, that dissolution is in the political heavens. A variety of disturbances in the thought, speeches, and actions of public men may just now be noted, and there is no good cause for them, unless, by exhaustive process, we refer them to what is to take place in July. Utterances are becoming both wilder and more deep; men are drawing their friends around them, and assuming new earnestness; and journalists are labouring to instruct their pupils how to draw their robes together and take their Parliamentary fall with dignity, in order to a speedy uprising again. It is delightful to observe how first principles are being scattered broadcast, and, instead of being regarded as a bore, are thankfully gathered up for reproduction. The Constitution has several times been brought out for an airing, as will have been noticed; and so have the Spirit of the Age and the Progress of Mankind. People have been standing about anyhow, as it is said that folk do at the church in the east of London where marriages are solemnised gratis on a particular day. The crowd has been too great for regular pairing off, but after the ceremony each wedded Jack will claim the Gill for whose benefit the vows were spoken by him. Political men hear the dissolution words, and "sort themselves." All things give sign of approaching contest.

Ourselves happily permitted to regard politics in a more

THE COURT.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the neighbourhood of Windsor. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the Great Park. Princess Helena rode in the Home Park. Prince Alfred and Princess Louisa rode out. Princess Beatrice drove out. In the evening Prince Alfred and Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, Lieutenant-Colonel De Tuyl, and Dr. Bernhard, went to London and honoured the performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, with their presence, remaining there a couple at night.

On Good Friday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor administered the sacrament of the holy communion. The Rev. E. St. John Blunt preached the sermon. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Louisa attended by Lady Churchill, walked out. Prince Alfred, the anniversary of the birthday of Princess Beatrice.

On Saturday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, and Major-General Bruce, drove in the Great Park. Princess Louisa rode. Princess Helena rode out. Princess Beatrice took a drive. The Duke of Cambridge visited the castle on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor administered the sacrament of the holy communion. Prince Alfred attended the afternoon service at St. George's Chapel.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the Great Park. Princess Louisa walked, attended by Lady Churchill, walked out. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, and Dr. Bernhard, went to Eton and inspected the boys. Prince Leopold left the castle for Stockridge-hun, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Right Hon. Charles Villiers, M.P., arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. A juvenile party was given at the castle in honour of the birthday of Princess Beatrice. About twenty children of the Queen's Own Royal household had the honour of being invited. An entertainment took place in the White Drawing-room for the amusement of the juvenile guests.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Lady Churchill, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Louisa drove out. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Buff, took a drive. The King of the Belgians left the castle en route for Belgium.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked in the Great Park. Her Majesty afterwards drove out.

The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, left the castle for Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Thursday last.

According to present arrangements, the Court will leave Osborne on the 3rd inst. for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty will hold a Court on the 19th of May, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty visits the members of the Royal family, within a few days after will proceed to Balmoral.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Order of the Garter on Prince Christian of Denmark.

Mr. Friend has had the honour of submitting for the Queen's inspection the new coinage of the realm, executed under the skill of the Prince of Wales.

Prince Arthur and Princess Louisa honoured Messrs. Windsor and Dodge with sittings, on Monday, for cameo portraits.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Eleanor Stanley have resigned their offices. Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Florence Seymour as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Cornwallis and Major-General Cadell have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Lieutenant-General Sir C. Grey as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE VISIT OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians, attended by Lieutenant-General de Meerkerken and Dr. Kogel, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday for Dover, en route for Belgium. Major-General Bruce, C.B., Equerry, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, and Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon. Augustus Liddell, Equerries to the Prince Consort, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, accompanied the King to the Windsor station of the South-Western Railway. A large throng of the inhabitants had assembled to witness the departure of his Majesty. The King took his departure via the South-Western line at three o'clock. His Majesty, via the South-Western line, at three o'clock. His Majesty, with the Queen's train, to a special train. Mr. Cochon, traffic superintendent of the South-Western Company, and Mr. Knight, of the South-Eastern Railway, were in attendance on the King at the Victoria Station. Mr. Hunter's service was charged for one belonging to the South-Eastern Company, and the officials were in attendance upon the King. The Hon. Mr. Tesdon and Mr. Bastile, directors; Mr. C. W. Eborall, general manager of the South-Eastern Railway, accompanied the conveyance the train, which resumed its route via the Charing-cross line to London Bridge, and thence via the South-Eastern Railway, arriving shortly after six o'clock. The King was received upon his arrival by Brigadier-General Elliot and a staff, and the 1st Royal Regiment of Belgian Guard. A guard of honour of the 37th Regiment lined the station and platform, and the band played the English National Anthem, while a Royal salute was fired from the battery. His Majesty proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, where he passed the night.

On Wednesday the King, attended by Lieutenant-General Meerkerke and Dr. Kogel, left the Lord Warden Hotel at half-past twelve o'clock, and proceeded to the Admiralty Pier, Dover, where he was conducted to the place of embarkation by the Belgian Minister and the members of the Queen's household who had accompanied his Majesty from Windsor, by Brigadier-General Elliot and several officers, and by the Belgian Consul. A guard of honour of the 1st Regiment of the Belgian Rifles lined the pier and saluted the King. The band played the English National Anthem. The Belgian Consul-General and the Belgian residents in Dover assembled spectators. The King embarked on board the Belgian Government steamer Belgique. The Sapphire followed as a convoy. At the time of embarkation the Belgian Minister and the members of the Queen's household parted from his Majesty. The Sapphire would proceed to Calais or to Ostend, his Majesty preferring to land in his own kingdom. The weather was favourable, and the passage proved preferable. Although the sky was clear and the sea calm, a stiff breeze was blowing, and the vessels' bow was accordingly turned towards Calais, where the King was expected to arrive at half-past two o'clock, and proceed thence to Brussels.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham, Dereen.

On Wednesday week the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Captain the Hon. Lord Henry Percy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Byng and Mrs. Byng, attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. G. H. Mason, B.A., officiated.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham Church.

During the absence of the Prince and Princess from Sandringham considerable progress has been made in the improvements upon the estate. The gardens, which cover an area of fifteen acres, are nearly completed. Four vineries and two hothouses, each 50 ft. long, are completed, and well stocked with vines and with peach and other choice fruit trees. Two pineries adjoin the gardens. The stables and pheasantaries are completed. Several cottages for the labourers upon the estate are in the course of erection. The Prince has given directions for the fine old ruins of Appleton Church to be partially restored and carefully preserved.

Field Marshal his Highness Prince Bariatinsky and Princess Bariatinsky have left Claridge's Hotel for Combe Royal, South Devon.

The Duke of Sutherland left town, on Wednesday, for Turin.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Leeds and the Hon. Miss Lora and Miss Lane Fox have left St. Leonards for Hornby Castle, Yorkshire.

Earl Cowper took his departure from town, on Monday, for Ireland, on his mission to present the Order of the Garter to the King of Denmark from the Queen.

The Earl of Sefton took his departure, on Monday, for Portsmouth, to embark on the steamer in Lisbon to present to the King of Portugal the Order of the Garter from her Majesty.

The Earl of Dalhousie and Lady Christian Maule have left Claridge's Hotel for Brechin Castle, Forfarshire.

Viscount Hamilton, M.P., returned to town, on Saturday last, from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

The Bishop of Oxford, who has been unwell for some time past, left town, on Saturday last, for the south of France, by the desire of his medical attendant.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey returned to town yesterday (Friday) from Falloden, Northumberland.

Count Wimpffen has left the Austrian Embassy for Germany, in leave of absence for two months.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Hon. Robert Meade, son of the Earl of Chanwilliam, with Lady Mary Lecenbie, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Harewood, took place, on Wednesday, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

The marriage of Lady Gwendolin Talbot, sister of the present Earl of Lichfield, with Mr. Power O'Donoghue took place, on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride was given away by Lord Lovaine. A wedding-breakfast was given at the residence of Lady Lovaine's grandmother, Mrs. Charles Russell, 38, Charles Russell, took place, on Wednesday, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

The marriage of Mary Agnes Hallé, only child, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., M.P., took place, on Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

The Archbishop of Canterbury entertained a large circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Lambeth Palace, in celebration of the marriage of Miss Green's son, Major Longley, B.E., to Catherine Alice, widow of the late Rev. J. Dawson, of Holderby Hall, Great Yarmouth.

We are requested to state that, by the will of George Henry Cutler, Esq., late of Hull, the charitable purposes to be benefited by the residue of Upper Brixham was £800, not £8000, as was stated in our notice of the 15th inst. The sum of £8000 was left by the will of Mr. Cutler to the four sisters of the testator, and their children, and among his nephews and nieces, not, as stated, among his grandchildren, the last of whom never having been married.

From the Pacific we have the announcement, not unusual in that quarter, of a revolution. It appears that many of the Peruvians, disgusted with the tyranny of their President, Pezet, have risen in arms, and divided the country with him. Battles have pronounced against him. The latest commenced at Arequipa, and had been followed at Moquegua, Tacna, and Arica, and had arrested the progress of the Government troops, who had met the scene of a revolution. Fortunately, there was no bloodshed, the President merely abandoning his post.

A special show of early azaleas and spring flowers, held last Saturday at the gardens of the Horticultural Society, proved a most delightful to a large number of visitors; for, although the quantity of flowers exhibited was not large, the choice did not fail. Here were fine specimens which, in colour, shape, and growth, were particularly worthy of admiration. The collection of Messrs. Veitch and Messrs. Lee were the best, of which was made realised by a remarkable display of roses, in pots and cut.

On Monday was the annual opportunity observed as a holiday among the working classes. The principal thoroughfares were thronged with family groups on foot, and the various parts of metropolitan communication and the railways, steamers, and other appliances for escaping from the smoke, dust, and London were largely patronised; while the various picture-galleries, and other exhibitions in town had their fair share of visitors. The morning opened fine, and the weather continued so until the late occasionally, not in heavy showers, though enough to damp a little the enjoyment of pedestrians.

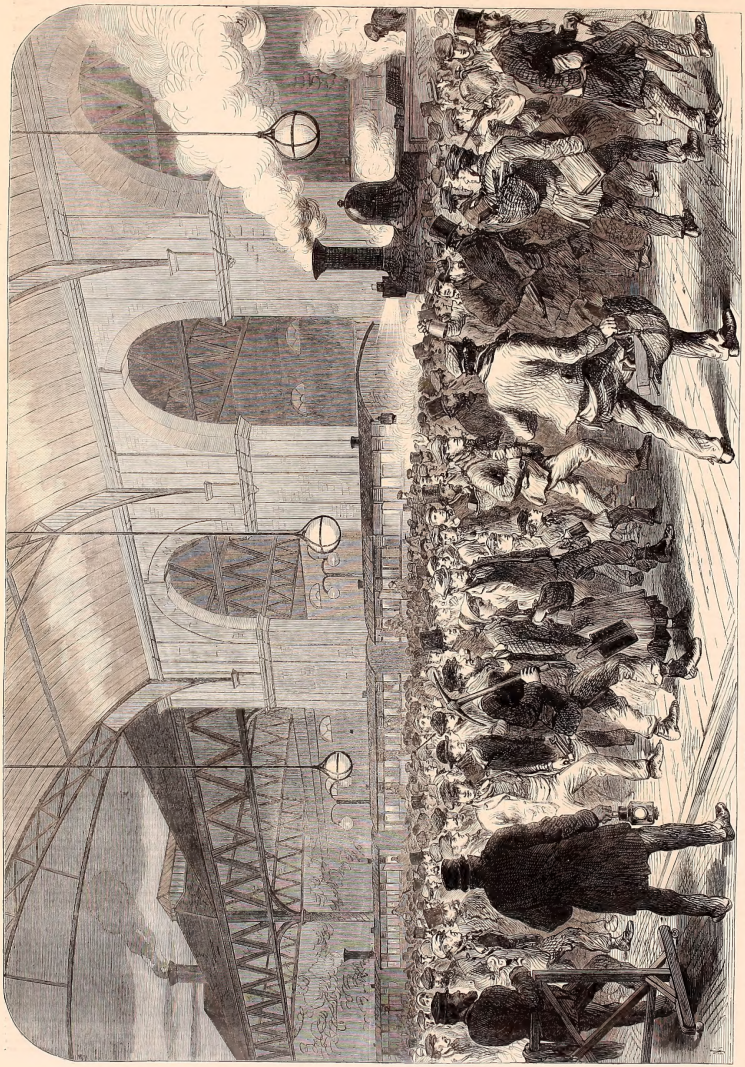
The interest which attached to the name and works of the late John Leech during his lifetime will not cease so soon, but will be revived and strengthened by the sale of a large collection of his original drawings, which will take place next week at the rooms of Mr. Mason, Christie, Manson, and Woods. The exhibition was open to private view on Wednesday, and there was a numerous attendance. The collection comprises the original designs for the political cartoons and pictures of 19 out of the 20 which have appeared in Punch during the last 19 years, and also the designs for the comic histories, "Ingoldsby Legends," "Jorrocks's Hunt," "Mr. Mousey Thomas," and the unfinished work, "Sketches and Reminiscences." The last-mentioned is a collection of sketches made from several years back—sometimes not less than one or ten—in one frame, and presents a perfect study of character cutting and striking. The collection is certainly a most interesting one, affording as it does to the student an art an opportunity of observing the mode in which the artist worked out his humorous conceptions, and also the rapid progress he made in that art which he so long and so successfully practised. In addition to the pencil sketches there are several pictures in oil by Mr. Leech, many of which are now sent for the first time. The whole will be one of much interest not only to the connoisseur but to the general public.

THE WORKMEN'S PENNY TRAIN FROM LUDGATE-HILL TO THE VICTORIA STATION.

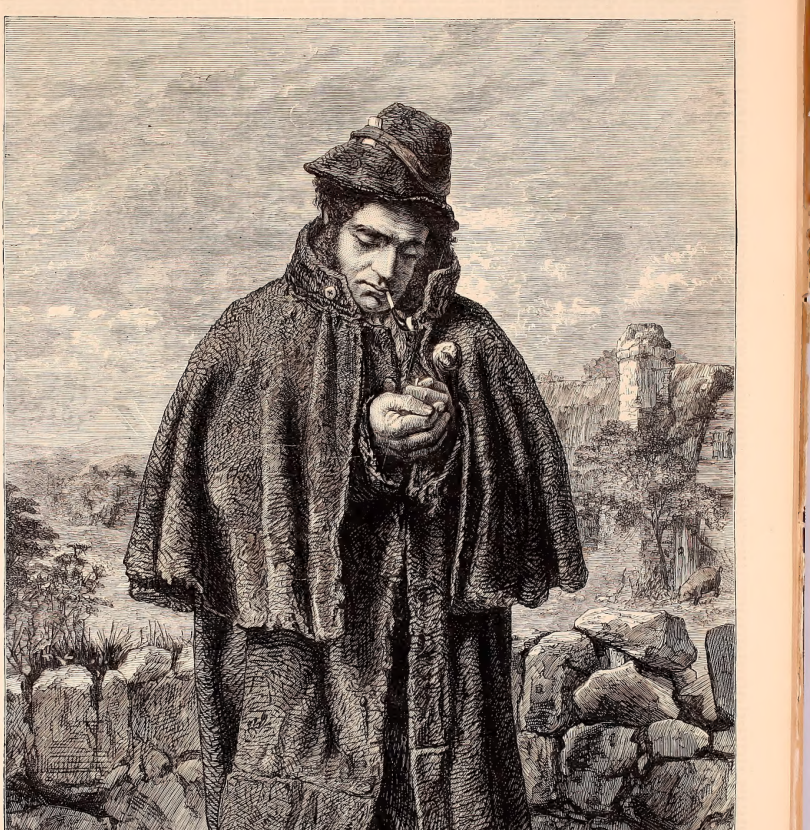
The Metropolitan Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, which commenced its operations on Monday last with the Victoria station at Pimlico by a line through Walworth, Camberwell, Brixton, Stockwell, and Battersea-fields, has been made the scene of an experiment of considerable interest in social economy during the last two months. On Monday, the 27th of February, commenced the running of the train which constituted the week, from the first Sessions of this line to the other, for the exclusive accommodation of "artizans, mechanics, and labourers," at the small charge of one penny for their work, or returning from work to their homes. Every passenger is required to be the holder of a weekly ticket, price one penny, to be obtained, either at Ludgate-hill or Victoria, not later than the Thursday before the week in which he proposes to be the user. To prevent any abuse of the privilege of the cheap trains, the ticket-holder must not only give his own name, address, and occupation, likewise that of his employer, but his ticket he is entitled to travel once a day, in both directions, to and from Ludgate-hill and Victoria, or either of those stations and any of the intermediate stations—namely, Blackfriars Bridge, the Borough-road, the Elephant and Castle, Camberwell-gate, Camberwell-road, Camberwell-green, Brixton, North Stockwell or Clapham, Stewart's-lane, and Battersea Bridge. The line is not allowed during the journey from one day to another, and must go over the same portion of the line daily throughout the week. The arrangements to the end of the first quarter at five minutes before five o'clock, and arrive at the other end shortly after five in the evening during the five days of the week, and at a quarter past six, but on Saturdays at half-past two in the afternoon. No luggage may be conveyed by the workmen's ticket-holder or inside the carriages of the train, not exceeding 28 lb. in weight for each passenger. The Engraving on the next page is from a sketch of the scene witnessed upon the arrival one of these trains at the Victoria station between five and six in the morning, early in the month of March, when the writer happened to keep Lent Assize. There can be no mistake about the bona-fide working-class character of the honest people who are here seen trooping out from the platform of the train, respective pieces of daily labour, having travelled from their suburban lodgings, a distance of several miles, for the small charge of one penny. The example of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, which deserves much commendation, has been followed by the Metropolitan Railway Company upon their line (the Underground), from Paddington or Hammersmith to Farringdon-street, where daily return-tickets, price twopence, are now supplied to passengers of this class. We shall be glad to hear that the adoption of this system has been profitable, or at least remunerative, to the railway companies. It certainly promises to remedy, in a great degree, the temporary difficulty caused to the working population by the inevitable demolition of houses formerly inhabited by people of the working class,

We learn from the *Levant Herald* that Admiral Sir A. Slade, K.C.B. (Hoscher Pacha), has resigned his post as chief of the Limas Office.

The Greek Government has remitted to the representatives of each of the guaranteeing Powers a sum of £1000, in payment of the second year's interest on the loan of 1862 for which those Courts had become responsible. The sum in reality due was £12,000, but this amount has been reduced by £1000, which England, France, and Russia agreed to abandon in order to increase the Civil List of King George.



ARRIVAL OF THE WORKMEN'S PENNY TRAIN AT THE VICTORIA STATION.—SEE FORWARD PAGE.



"THE LAST LUCIFER MATCH," BY J. T. LUCAS, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"A CUSTOM loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black, stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoake of the pit that is bottomlesse." So wrote against smoking tobacco the Most High and Mighty Prince James, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, A.D. 1616. With him, however, would hardly agree another Royal author of this present year of grace—one mightier even than James I. of England, and whose "Idées" seem little obscured, though emanating from the brain of one of the most inveterate smokers in Europe. Nor, by the way, are the opinions on this point of his Royal ancestor shared by the present Heir-Apparent to the British Throne. But dont them, gentle reader, favour the prejudices (as we must think them, being smokers ourselves) of the bigoted author of "The Counter-blast"? If so, we at once despair of enlisting thy sympathies for the highly dramatic incident, the crisis of breathless interest, the fate's destiny hanging, not like Damocles' sword, by a thread, but suspended on a mere breath of air, which is so forcibly depicted in the clever and highly-characteristic little picture we have engraved. Who, we ask, but one initiated into the esoteric significance, the delights surpassing lotus-eating, the more than Eleusinian mysteries of smoking, can at all realise the pathos of the situation in coming to one's "last lucifer," out perhaps on a waste of moor or bog, away from all shelter, and maybe with a pitiless blast pursuing one like the furies of Orestes? The smoker will, of course, at once enter into the feelings of this poor Pattlander—for tobacco, mark you, is the only true leveller, the only bond of universal brotherhood. The Genius of Tobacco is no respecter of persons. As much solace and sustentation may be sucked through a cutty pipe as can be extracted from the choicest cabanas. And is there not many an unlucky son of Erin with not one friend or blessing in life besides his dear "dudeen"? Talk not to us of the unwholesomeness of the habit. How is it that the mean duration of life increases so steadily here with the increased consumption of tobacco, while the ratio coincides still more remarkably in France? Let us rather say in the words of our great philosopher Locke, "Bread or tobacco may be neglected, but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant." To conclude, we should like, by way of antithesis to our opening quotation, to give a passage from Charles Lamb's address to the weed. But as there is after all an objectionable trimming spirit pervading that inimitable performance we beg leave (having duly lit a fresh pipe) to add a eulogium on tobacco by a clergyman, the Rev. Walter Cotton:—

> Thy quiet spirit lulls the lab'ring brain,
> Eases back to thought the flights of vacant mirth,
> Cancels the mourner, soothes the couch of pain,
> And breathes contentment round the humble hearth;
> While savage warriors, soften'd by thy breath,
> Unbind the captive hate had doom'd to death.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THAT which your's faithfully has to say this week must be, with one exception, echoes, not of the roar of the British lion—or, to be less pretentious, the growl of the British bulldog—but of the bark of the poodle of France; or, to be more polite, the scream of the eagle of Imperial Gaul. I have been very near the eagle during the last seven days; have sat under the shadow of his beak, and been brushed almost by his wings. This brief apology may serve for the presentation of a few memoranda picked up during a four days' holiday in Paris.

Place aux dames. There are some ladies, it is humbly hoped, who read this column. To them a few words about the newest Paris fashions. First, bonnets are worn; but there are no longer any bonnets to wear; only fronts. The falls or curtains have been sliced away to make room for a prodigious display of "back hair." The crowns have entirely disappeared, to give way to a wonderful arrangement of jewelled daggers, and arrows, and spears, which seem to be thrust through the skull, after the curious fashion which has so long prevailed among the peasant-girls in the Italian Tyrol; and the entablature, so to speak, of the bonnet (by which I mean the architrave of tulle, the frieze of silk or velvet, and the cornice of artificial flowers) alone remains. The latest French bonnet, indeed, is like Hudibras's story of the bear and the fiddle—begun and broke off in the middle. It is a magnificent but incomplete work, like Buckle's History of Civilisation, like the Nelson monument, like Don Juan.

The bonnet is very small. It would just suit one of Mr. Cremer's two-guinea dolls; but what there is of it is gorgeous. I saw one lady, on Monday, with apparently a gold knife and fork transfixing her tresses where the crown of her chapeau should have been. Another had Titian's bunch of grapes on the top of her head. Another wore a bonnet-front all hung with Byzantine and Algerine coins, which tinkled, as she walked, prettily. And a fourth, on an exquisite elliptical structure of white lace, wore a quantity of soft, green vegetable matter, resembling spinach. It only needed a poached egg in the centre to be perfect. Bonnets are rather dear just now: they are "riz." Lucy Hocquet charges 50f. for four square inches of millinery; and Mdme. Havard won't let you look at anything under sixty. Jet ornaments, dear ladies, which have been all the rage for some time past, are falling into disuse. The run is now upon steel. The quantity of minute marine stores worn by the fair ladies of France is astounding. There are steel bonnets; and the Woman with the Iron Mask may soon rival the mysterious Man of that ilk. Steel bracelets, steel necklaces, steel collars, steel decorated fans, reticules, and parasols, steel earrings, steel brooches, fringes and tassels and trimmings of steel, glitter on the graceful forms of the gracefullest ladies in Christendom. Some say Mdme. Gallifet is the actual ruler of Parisian fashion; others would award the palm to Mdme. de Metternich. Do'nt believe it. The Empress of the Mode just now is Mdme. D'Acier. "Is that a goak?" Mr. Artemus Ward would ask.

After steel comes straw. *On n'est pas sur la paille, mais la paille est sur tout le monde.* The ladies appear to have unplaited their old straw bonnets and stuck them all over their dresses. A mantle or jacket tesselated with real straw in fantastic devices is much patronised, and imitation straw for fringe is becoming universal. A black lace mantle thickly *semé*, or powdered with tiny straw balls, very much resembling *pommes de terre sautées*, has attracted considerable attention. Finally, crinoline seems to be really going out, and the *robes à queue*, or long trains, are coming in. The latest and artfullest plan is to have a petticoat of the same shape as the robe, brief in front and elongated behind; and the dress is looped up in front to show the boots, and, it is to be presumed, to prevent the fair train-wearer tripping herself up every second pace or so. But I am reminded of the protest of the young lady in the *Spectator*—"Sir, what have you to do with our petticoats?"

These details were not obtained from an attentive perusal of *Le Follet*, or the latest feuilleton of M. Timothy Trim. They were gathered from actual observation of a spectacle affording, perhaps, the most favourable opportunity for studying Parisian fashions in all their glory. On Monday the spring meetings of the Society for the *Encouragement de la Race Chevaline en France*, better known as the Bois de Boulogne races, commenced. The sight was a very brilliant one indeed. The inclosure in front of the Grand Stand was a perfect parterre of female loveliness and rich and elegant toilettes. The weather was charming, and the company, although numerous, so far as its femininity was concerned, was scrupulously select; the chrysalides of the Quartier Bréda having been banishing by a rigorous decree of the Jockey Club to the opposite side of the course. So the *grandes dames* of the *grands faubourgs* had it all their own way.

The Echoist knows nothing about sporting matters; thus, he will say nothing about the series of flat races which took place—how L'Ambassadeur satisfied and Bayard transported their admirers, and how Clermont ought to have won the big stakes of 3000f., but didn't. This, however, remains to be recorded. Just before the bell for the second race had begun to ring there was a bustle in front of a certain gallery in the centre of the stand, and presently a group of ladies and gentlemen made their appearance. There was Princess Anna Murat, looking very lovely in mauve; and by her side was a pretty little boy, some ten years old, in an English sailor's hat. He took off this hat and saluted the company generally with a kind of infantile gravity very charming to behold. Anon, he trotted down the staircase leading from the reserved gallery to the inclosure; the crowd parted to allow him passage, all uncovered; and we English were pleased to see that he wore a little English round jacket, knickerbockers, scarlet stockings, and Balmoral boots, for all the world like those bright-faced British children John Leech used to draw so marvellously. He would have been quite at home in Kensington-gardens, showing his tongue to the family doctor whom he had met by accident; or in Rotten-row on his Exmoor pony, with the fat coachman on a cob as an escort. Who is that very stout gentleman, with the grey whiskers and moustache, and the hat with vast and curled brim, who is his escort now? That is Marshal Magnan. Well, this little boy in the knickerbockers strolls about for five minutes or so, receiving on all sides bows and smiles, which he very courteously returns, and then trots up stairs again to his gallery.

By-and-by the Prix du Lutece—the 8000f. event—is to be run for. They are clearing the course again, when there is a fresh stir in front of the reserved tribune. A lady in black lace—a lady whose countenance is familiar to and admired by all Europe, comes forward; then a grave gentleman—a very grave gentleman, and yet pleasant-looking withal—joins her. His chestnut hair, and moustache, and imperial are growing somewhat grizzled, and the lines on his face are more strongly marked than when I saw him last. He is dressed in the neatest and plainest fashion, and, but for the red ribbon of the Legion at his button-hole, might pass for a middle-aged member of the Junior United Service looking from his club window into Waterloo-place. He has to go through the usual amount of hat-lifting and bowing, and then he, too, descends the stairs, and takes a walk in the inclosure. Again the crowd part, and all heads are uncovered. There is no need to clear the way; all fall back quietly and easily. The French are fond of gazing upon, but they do not mob, their great folks. The grave gentleman leans on a stick, and seems to walk with some difficulty. To his disengaged hand clings his little son. The lady in black lace remains in the gallery. The little boy in the knickerbockers seems very fond of Papa. Papa and he stroll quietly through the throng, almost unattended, and quite unguarded, save, perhaps, by six terrible and mysterious Corsican Brothers, who, in citizens' dress, and one of them in female attire, are said always to be on the watch while Papa is taking his diversion. It is good to see Father and Son sauntering to the paddock and watching the high-mettled racers as, bestridden by English jockeys and led by English trainers, they are walked slowly round. Papa has a keen eye for the good points of a horse, of that you may be sure. It is good to see the Sire and the Heir in their gallery, applauding with Imperial grace the winner of the big stakes. But it is better, when the races are over, and the Prince Imperial, with his governors and governesses, is going away in his fine open carriage and four, with the dashing outriders in green and gold, to see the Emperor and Empress in the gallery above, watching him with looks full of love and tenderness. All is ready at last. The grand lacqueys close the door and jump up behind. The little boy rises, lifts his straw hat, and smiles at Papa; Papa waves his hand, with a compound interest of smiles; Mamma, with two taper fingers, wafts him a kiss, and away goes the glittering cavalcade. Then the Emperor's equipage draws up, and Napoleon III. goes home to the Tuileries to work. I wonder how he can find time even for five minutes' play. I am glad I saw him with his wife in the gallery, and the little lad in his carriage beneath. Ah me! what hopes and fears, what grandiose schemes, what abstruse calculations, what dreams of love and pride must be centred in that little boy in the knickerbockers and red stockings!

There was to be one exception, I took the liberty of remarking, to the Parisian tone of these instant Echoes. Be it remembered that on Wednesday took place, at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, the private view of the sketches and drawings left by the late admirable John Leech, and that early next week the public sale of some of the choicest productions of the pencil of this most excellent and lamented artist will begin.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 1917 persons visited the National Portrait Gallery.

An old man died at Hoxton, on Good Friday, from the effects of eating fourteen hot cross-buns at breakfast.

A committee has been formed by some influential inhabitants of South London to raise funds for the establishment of a permanent museum in that district.

It is stated semi-officially that Mr. Thwaites, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, is to be knighted on the opening of the great metropolitan sewers on both banks of the Thames.

The Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London has started a proposal for a review of militia and volunteers in Hyde Park. It is suggested that the review shall take place on the 20th of May, and the Duke of Cambridge is to be asked to be the reviewing officer.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, on Tuesday, the master reported that John Ball, aged seventy-five, an inmate of the workhouse since January, 1864, is likely to come into possession of property left by a daughter deceased, amounting to £400.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, the following papers will be read:—1, "On the Bayanos River, in the Isthmus of Panama," by Mr. L. Oliphant; 2, "A Journey from the foot of Chimborazo to Bogota, across the Central Andes," by Mr. R. Cross.

On Monday evening, in accordance with a time-honoured usage on Easter Monday, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress (Miss Hale) entertained a numerous company, including several persons of consideration, at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian Hall with the splendour customary on such occasions. The guests numbered about 250.

A discussion took place, on Tuesday evening, at the meeting of the Anthropological Society in reference to Christian missions in Africa. At a previous meeting of the society Mr. Winwood Reade declared that those missions were a complete failure. Mr. Burnard Owen read a paper, on Tuesday night, having for its object the controverting of Mr. Reade's statement. An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper.

On Tuesday morning the Bluecoat boys proceeded in procession, with their masters, to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor presented each boy with one shilling (the monitors 2s. 6d. each), a glass of wine, and a bun. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Under-Sheriffs, &c., proceeded to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where prayers were read by the Rev. M. Gibbs and a sermon was preached by the Rev. George Ferris W. Mortimer, D.D., Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

The Microscopical Society gave a conversazione, on Wednesday, at King's College. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who took great interest in the numerous objects selected by members of the society to illustrate the marvels of "the universe of littleness." Almost every description of microscope, from the clumsy, but not inglorious, instrument with which the philosophers of the last century were obliged to be content, to the most perfect effort of modern art, was to be found on the tables; and amongst the latest novelties may be mentioned Mr. Browning's apparatus for spectral analysis.

In London the births of 1973 children—1036 boys and 937 girls—were registered last week. In the corresponding week of ten years, 1855-64, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2074. The deaths in London in the same period were 1533. The average number for the fifteenth week in the years (corrected) is 1412. Whooping-cough was the most fatal in the list of zymotic diseases; it carried off 92 children, about two thirds of whom were under two years of age. Seventy-two deaths by typhus were recorded, 46 by scarlatina and diphtheria, 16 by measles, and 14 by smallpox. There were 224 deaths from bronchitis, and 99 from pneumonia—the respective averages being 155 and 98. Bronchitis was very fatal for this period of the year.——In the week that ended last Saturday the births in London and nine other towns of the United Kingdom were 3810; the deaths, 2927. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those ten large towns was 27 per 1000 persons living, and was less than in the previous week, when it was 30. In Liverpool the births were 310, the deaths 308; in Manchester—births 228, deaths 187; in Salford—births 74, deaths 60; in Birmingham—births 281, deaths 160; in Leeds—births 139, deaths 105; in Bristol—births 101, deaths 67; in Edinburgh—births 144, deaths 91; in Glasgow—births 409, deaths 262; in Dublin—births 151, deaths 154.

The usual meeting of the Royal Humane Society was held, on Wednesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square—the treasurer, Mr. T. E. Baker, in the chair. The following cases, in which persons had risked their lives in saving others from drowning, and in each of which the bronze medal of the society was awarded, were brought under the cognisance of the committee by the secretary, Mr. Young:—Sergeant Clark, of the Black River Police, Mauritius, for saving Robert Rencastle and Thomas Strachan, whose boat upset in the River Belle Isle, Mauritius, on the 22nd of January; to Thomas Morris and Francis Cressley, able seamen, of her Majesty's ship Shannon, for saving Lieutenant Law, R.N., whose boat was swamped at sea on the 11th ult.; to Mr. J. May, gunner of her Majesty's ship Boscawen, for saving F. S. Hunt, a boy of the same vessel, who fell overboard at Southampton on the 10th inst.; to Mr. G. Vyvyan, for saving J. Ferguson, of the ship Marchioness of Londonderry, who fell overboard at sea at Ushant, on the 28th of January; to John Ennis, boatman, for saving Sarah A. Jackson, who fell into the sea in the harbour at Queenstown, on the 22nd ult.; to Mr. George Harvey, for saving Edward Adlard and A. Nicholls, who accidentally broke through the ice on a pond at Sudely Castle, on the 26th of January; and to William H. Snelling, clerk in the Civil Service, for saving George Weir, whose boat upset in the River Thames at Barnes, on the 8th ult. Thanks on parchment were given to Walter Rogers, for saving J. Kingsley, who fell overboard into the River Lea, Tottenham, on the 25th of February; and to Daniel Lynch, John Bryan, James Sullivan, and John Brassil, boatmen, of Tralee, for saving Charles O'Connor, whose boat was swamped in a gale in Tralee Bay on the 18th ult. Pecuniary rewards of various amounts were also given to Charles H. Bealey, for saving Henry Draper, who fell into the Regent's Canal, Islington, on the 5th ult.; to James Dunton, for saving William Wright, mariner, who fell into the Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, on the 9th ult.; and to John Jenkins, coffee-stall keeper, for saving Ann Southey, who attempted suicide by jumping into the Thames, on the 29th ult. A donation of twenty guineas from the Drapers' Company was reported.

LAW AND POLICE.—Serafino Pelizzioni, the Italian lately sentenced to death for the murder by stabbing of Michael Harrington, and reprieved in consequence of another Italian, Gregorio Mogni, being found guilty of the same act, was tried last week, before Baron Channell, at the Central Criminal Court, on charge of stabbing a potman, Alfred Rebbeck, in the same disastrous brawl. The complications and contradictions which have arisen in this case made it incumbent on the jury to go very closely into it, and the trial occupied Wednesday, Thursday, and part of Saturday. The prisoner elected to be tried by a jury composed partly of foreigners; but no sufficient number of foreign jurors could be mustered, and at length, yielding apparently to the remonstrances of Mr. Negretti, the Italian optician, who has taken so prominent a part in all these proceedings, the prisoner consented to be tried by Englishmen only. In summing up, Baron Channel said:—"There were many circumstances in the case inconsistent with each other, and many which he was unable to reconcile; but he did not think it quite so clear, as had been submitted to them by the counsel for the prosecution, that the issue necessarily involved the question of actual perjury on the one side or the other. A great deal had been said about the conduct of the police on this occasion. The police were before the jury as other witnesses were. As far as they had the management of the case, there was nothing in the evidence to show they had acted with any intention to suppress any facts, nor did he see anything that involved them in any general charge of having departed from their fair line of duty in the investigation of the circumstances of the case. It was conceded on the part of the prosecution that, if the evidence of Gregorio Mogni was correct, there was an end of the case for the prosecution. It was further conceded that, if the evidence of a witness for the defence, Marazzi, was correct, there was an end to the prosecution; and it was suggested to them (the jury) that Gregorio Mogni and Marazzi were in a conspiracy to defeat, by the forms of law, a conviction that had previously and properly taken place; and that Gregorio's coming up to London and surrendering himself was not a real submission to any great or imminent peril. The jury would take into their consideration that Gregorio did not speak distinctly by name as to whom he stabbed; and it seemed to him to be deserving also of consideration at their hands that Gregorio was the person to commit the first act of violence by striking the landlord on the face. His Lordship proceeded at great length to enumerate each salient point in the testimony of the various witnesses. Two knives had been produced in the course of the present trial—one having a perfect end, and belonging to Gregorio; the other having a perfect blade, and being such a knife as might be used either as a dagger or a pocket-knife. The first-named of these knives was found by the potboy at the Bordessa public-house, and the second by the little boy Berge, a short distance from the Golden Anchor. No knife, except a small white-handled one, was found upon the prisoner, and that was not such a one as would be likely to produce such wounds as those inflicted upon Rebbeck and Harrington. It would be a question for the consideration of the jury whether the prisoner had had time to throw any knife away between the commission of the offence and the arrival of the police, and the time he was searched. When the blood upon his hands was pointed out to him by the police he had explained its presence by saying, in reference to what he had done, that 'he did it in self-defence,' whereas now he asserted that he was not there and did not interfere. On being subsequently charged with the wilful murder of Michael Harrington, by stabbing him in the belly with a knife, he denied the charge by saying, 'I never used a knife.'" In conclusion, his Lordship said that, having so far assisted the jury in coming to a decision, he would remind them that the main question to determine was whether or not the prisoner Pelizzioni stabbed Rebbeck; and as to the statement of Gregorio that he stabbed Rebbeck, it was for them to consider what amount of credence was to be attached to it. After an absence of not more than ten minutes the jury returned, and delivered a verdict of "Not guilty." This was the signal for vehement cheering from all parts of the court, principally from the Italians present. Pelizzioni, who was a short time ago so near the gallows, has since been set free on a "pardon."

The burglars who broke into Mr. Walker's shop in Cornhill have had the following sentences passed upon them:—Brown and Jefferey to twenty years' penal servitude, Caseley and Brewerton to fourteen years' each, Wilkinson and Hurley to ten years' each, and Roberts, the receiver, to seven years'. A formidable gang of thieves is thus broken up.

Thomas Foster and Joseph Gover, two privates of the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards, were charged at the Marlborough Police Court, on Thursday, with being drunk and assaulting the Marquis of Blandford and Mr. Henry Wombwell, of the Royal Horse Guards' Barracks, Knightsbridge. The prisoners were sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The parishioners of Paul and Thorngumbald, near Hull, have presented the Rev. George Clifford Pease, M.A., a silver salver, on his resigning the living. A centrepiece for flowers on plateau, two fruit stands on plateau, and silver inkstand, have been presented to the Rev. W. Bradstreet by the parishioners of Lower Hardres and Nackington.

The West Connaught Church Endowment Society has just received a great accession of strength in the adhesion of the Archbishop of Dublin. Last year he could not see his way to accept the invitation of the committee to preside at its meeting and become one of its vice-presidents; but he now occupies the position which he then declined, and he declared at the meeting of the society on Monday that all his doubts and difficulties had been entirely removed.

On Saturday last the Bishop of London consecrated the new church of St. Stephen, Lewisham. The church has been built, from designs by Mr. Scott, by Messrs. Bowley, of Westminster, in the style of the thirteenth century, at a cost of £12,000, the whole of which, with the endowment of £2000 more, has been provided by the munificence of the Rev. S. R. Davies, of Lee, the patron and first Incumbent. The foundation-stone was laid in May, 1863, by Viscount Holmesdale, the ground being the gift of the Earl of St. Germans.

The Commissioners of Church Estates, in their fourteenth report, say:—"We have transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, during the past year, a sum of stock equivalent to £100,000 cash in respect of the surplus proceeds of enfranchisements completed. The aggregate amount which has been paid over or transferred to the account of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is now £1,200,207, in addition to £130,000 in respect of interest which has accrued on the surplus. We last year reported that the transactions approved by us between August, 1851, and March, 1864, were 2516 in number, and that the value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with amounted to about £9,960,000. We have during this year approved the terms agreed upon in 122 cases; 107 being cases of sales of reversions and fifteen cases of purchases of leasehold interests, and the value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with is approximately £350,000. The aggregate number of cases approved by us is, therefore, 2638, and the value of the property dealt with amounts to about £10,310,000."

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. J. Griffiths, Vicar of Llangunnor, to be Canon Residentiary of St. David's. Rev. F. B. Boyd to be Rector of Burghfield, Reading. *Vicarages:* Rev. H. R. Bayly to Ballingarry, Limerick; Rev. J. Harrison to Beckford with Aston-under-Hill; Rev. W. Pilling to Arnesby, Leicestershire; Rev. W. Rees, Incumbent of Bettws, to Llanboidy; Rev. F. Weston to Eaton, Norwich. *Incumbencies:* Rev. J. Badnall to Endon, Staffordshire; Rev. G. P. Keogh to the new Church of St. Paul, Stratford. *Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. A. D. Pringle, M.A. (late S. P. G. missionary in British Columbia), to St. James, Norwich. *Curacies:* Rev. G. Akers to the Mission Chapel of St. Saviour and St. Cross, St. George's-in-the-East; Rev. S. R. Anderson to Isleworth; Rev. P. J. Balchin to St. Paul, Charlton; Rev. J. G. Bulman to Chiswick; Rev. J. E. Butler to St. John, Walworth; Rev. A. K. Cherrill to Trinity Church, Greenwich; Rev. E. H. Flynn to Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge-road; Rev. C. Hume to Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill; Rev. G. D'Oyly Snow to Hanwell; Rev. J. G. Tipper to St. Paul, Lissongrove; Rev. H. Williams to St. Katharine Coleman. Rev. G. Skipworth to be Chaplain of the County Gaol at Oakham.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday, at the Society's house, Whitehall—the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford in the chair. Grants of money, amounting to £1010, were made in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at Haggerstone (St. Augustine's), St. Stephen's, in the parish of All Saints, Poplar; Treleigh, in the parish of Redruth, Cornwall; and Holy Trinity, in the parish of West Ham. Rebuilding the churches at Gwithian, near Hayle, Cornwall; Jarrow, Durham; and St. John's, Torquay. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Chobham, near Bagshot; Markfield, near Leicester; Chewton Mendip, near Bath; and Long Whatton, near Loughborough. The grants formerly made towards building the church in Thornton-road, Bradford; rebuilding the church at Coddington, near Newark; and enlarging the church at North Waltham, near Micheldever, Hants, were also increased. The reduced scale of grants adopted at the beginning of this session was again unavoidably observed, the remittances sent to the society of late being of too limited a nature to allow of any enlargement of it. The annual general court and public meeting are appointed for Monday, the 22nd of May, in the lesser hall, St. James's, Regent-street. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will take the chair at three o'clock.

The seventeenth report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England was issued on Monday morning. It includes an account of their proceedings for the year preceding Nov. 1, 1864. The commissioners state that during the past year they received by direction of the Lord Chancellor, under the provisions of "The Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act, 1863," the sum of £73,684. Of this amount £34,228 10s. have been appropriated towards the immediate augmentation of certain benefices, and the remaining sum of £39,454 10s. towards the prospective augmentation of certain benefices. The grants made by the commissioners and the steps taken in accordance with the provisions of various Acts are enumerated and given at much length in the appendix to the report. In proceeding with their general scheme for augmenting and endowing benefices during the five years succeeding 1863, which the commissioners indicated in their last report, they propose in the present and three succeeding years respectively to extend their rule as to augmentation to £300 per annum, on the sole ground of population, to benefices having populations of 6000, 5000, 4500, and 4000 respectively. The aggregate amount to be thus appropriated will, by this gradation, be divided more equally than by descending from 8000 to 4000 by equal steps of 1000, and this course will at the same time accelerate the augmentation of the benefices having respectively populations of 6000, 5000, and 4500. For the current year the commissioners have decided:—1. To provide £3500 per annum to meet benefactions of at least equal value. 2. To meet the remaining local claims in connection with the York archbishopric estates, the Peterborough bishopric estates, and the York and Peterborough capitular estates. 3. To augment to £300 a year the income of every benefice in public patronage which existed on the 4th of February, 1864, the population of which was 6000 persons. 4. To augment the income of every benefice in private patronage having a like population to £300 a year, on condition that one half the sum required to effect such augmentation be provided from non-ecclesiastical sources. 5. To appropriate the sum of £3000 per annum in perpetuity to the endowment of a limited number of new churches, to which districts shall have been legally assigned since March 1, 1864, containing in each case a population of not less than 6000 persons. The grants to be thus made during the current year would be of the capital value of about £800,000.

In fulfilment of the will of Mr. William Smith O'Brien, Mr. J. P. Smyth, editor of the *Irishman*, was, on Monday week, presented with a silver tea-service, "who," according to the will, "went twice to Australia for the purpose of trying to deliver me from captivity."

We are requested by Mr. Garstin, upholder, of Welbeck-street, to state that the funeral obsequies of Mr. Cobden at West Lavington were conducted, not by himself, but by Messrs. Head and Co., of Upper Baker-street; Mr. Garstin being associated with them only in the management of the same.

Two elections took place on Saturday—for Rochdale, in the room of the late Mr. Cobden; and for the Wigton burghs, in the room of Sir William Dunbar, who has been appointed chairman of the Audit Board. At Rochdale Mr. T. B. Potter beat his Conservative opponent, Mr. Brett, by 150 votes. At Wigton Mr. Young, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, was returned without opposition.——The election for the county of Louth took place on Thursday week, when Mr. Kennedy, the Liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of seventy-nine over the Conservative candidate, Mr. M'Clintock. The vacancy was caused by the appointment of Mr. Bellew to the post of Poor-Law Commissioner, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Senior.——Mr. W. P. Thornhill, who has been for a number of years one of the Liberal representatives for the northern division of Derbyshire, has issued an address to his constituency announcing his retirement on account of ill health.

THE FARM.

THE recent genial rains have sent the young grass and the blossoms well along, and again it is said that "the young wheat can hide a hare," a phrase nearly as conventional each spring as Lord Macaulay's New Zealander during the whole four seasons. From the Orkneys we hear that "the weather is really beautiful for lambing and seed. I have only had three deaths since October out of 750 ewes and ewe hoggs; great luck for such a winter." The Lowland flock-masters were only in poor spirits about the middle of March, and the rigorous weather which even forced the blackfaces down from their heights continued until Thursday, the 30th ult., when a south-west wind blew softly, and ever since then the weather throughout Scotland has been all that the sheep-farmer or husbandman could wish. Unfortunately, the great severity and long continuance of winter has fearfully reduced the condition of hill sheep, and nothing but a liberal application of mountain hay and corn has enabled the flocks to tide through. In the arable districts the lambing has gone on prosperously, but the result of that on the hills, which is just about to commence, will entirely depend on a continuance of the present favourable weather.

The wool sales of Messrs. Girdwood and the other large woolbrokers at Edinburgh have severely felt the effect of the long stagnation and depression. In order to effect sales a very considerable reduction has been submitted to. In Highlands a small trade has been doing, at fair rates; and a considerable quantity of white wools have been sold, but at prices more in favour of buyers. The value of hogg wool is at present very singular, there being only a penny per pound between it and wedder. Halfbreds may be quoted at 40s. to 44s. for hoggs; Cheviots, according to breeding and management, at 33s. to 43s.; laid Cheviots at 24s. to 34s; white Highlands, unwashed, at 20s. to 24s.; and laid Highlands at 16s. to 18s. "Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen," from the days of 2s. 6d. the whole clip!

The hypothec commission closed in Scotland after the examination of 101 witnesses. The very last witness, who was greatly in favour of the existing law, with some modifications, thus ably stated the case of the landlords:—"The hypothec enables a tenant to tide over a bad time with his landlord. If the landlord knows there is sufficient on the farm to pay his rent, he is liberal, and allows his tenant some indulgence. The hypothec, although not put in force, operates like a cautioner for the tenant's ultimate payment of his rent, tending to prevent premature sales of produce. In the great majority of cases of sequestration in which I have acted there has been no sale. We have tided the tenant over; or, if he has given up the farm, there has been a sale by arrangement. In my district the law of hypothec has operated beneficially to the outside creditors. It has enabled many farmers to go on and pay in full; whereas, if they had been stopped at once, they would have only paid a dividend, and been out of their farms altogether." On the whole, we should say that, however much the hand-to-mouth system may be deplored, the present law has not been much shaken by the inquiry.

There is probably no season on record during which potatoes and oatmeal, the two great pig-food staples, have been so low, and yet pork so high. The only complaint in the Dumfriesshire and Galloway pork trade has been that the curers cannot get pigs enough; and Cumberland, the Lothians, and Ireland have been well scoured, besides the ever-faithful districts of Ayrshire. The quantity of pork sold in Dumfriesshire and Galloway is supposed to be about 22,050 carcases, of 313,002 imperial stones, of the value of £108,321 1s. Still, this shows, as compared with the previous season, a decrease of 1715 carcases, of 37,505 stones; and (although prices averaged 1½d. to 2d. per stone higher) of £7113 value. Well may the local papers warn the local agricultural societies that they need not lay so much stress on hoof and horn, but show more politeness to the pig!

The very unnatural shorthorn prices seem to be finding their level at last. Rose of Promise, Rose of Hope, and Almack's Belle, for which Mr. C. P. Gell paid 440 gs. at Lady Pigot's sale in the September of '63, were resold by auction last week, by Messrs. Wetherell, for 136 gs.; and two bull-calves from them for 21 gs. each. The first-named was purchased for Mr. Charlesworth by that first-rate judge Mr. Dodds, once bailiff to Mr. Ambler, and now an auctioneer and cattle commission agent in Wakefield. Mr. Douglas's prize bull, Next of Kin, was sold on the same day for 77 gs.; and this bull, with one which went recently to Mr. Dudgeon's, of Craikaig, in Sutherlandshire, were, we believe, the very last remnants of the Athelstaneford herd. The Duke of Montrose's May Morn, the first prize, but disqualified, "heifer in calf," at Battersea, has been slaughtered, and proves, on examination, to have been quite malformed.

There were 213 shorthorn entries at the Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show, which was opened on Tuesday. Of these, 161 were bulls and 52 cows and heifers, being 46 in all more than last year. The list of Challenge-Cup winners, in which Master Butterfly, Soubadar, Dr. M'Hale, and Second Dr. M'Hale have all figured in their day, is now swelled by Mr. Mulholland of Ballywalter's Defender; and the Ganly Challenge Cup for the best yearling bull has been awarded to Mr. James Anderson's Brilliant Lamp, the head of a class of ninety-eight. The Brilliant Lamp is by a son of Lamp of Lothian, from a Soubadar dam. Ravenswood, the first yearling of last year, was second in the two-year-old class; and Defender, the *Farmer's Gazette* cup and "large gold medal" bull of the year, and straining back to old Bonnet, was head of the three-year-old class, with Mr. Robert Tennant's Young Prince next to him. Grey Friar, bred by Mr. Barnes, was second to Lord Clyde in the old-bull class. There was a good demand for yearling bulls, and the Moynalty and Kingsfort stock went off early, at good prices. Mr. Tennant was first with his shorthorn yearling heifer, a daughter of Grand Duke of Wetherby and Frederick's Farewell, and bought at the Towneley sale. Wood Belle, bred by the late Mr. Ball, was second in the two-year-old heifer class; and Mr. Tennant's Frederick's Farewell (another Towneley purchase) was first in the cow class. Master Harbinger's stock won two firsts and two seconds. There were nine Hereford, five Angus, and thirteen Devon entries.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Pirate, 1. Sir Roger, 2. Wingrave, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Grinder, 1. Mongrel, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Pantaloon, 1. Viceroy, 2. Disappointment, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cobweb, 1. Fury, 2. Kinghorn, 3.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Catalogue, 1. Puritan, 2. Bramah, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Verdant, 1. Golden Dust, 2. Guardsman, 3.
Fifty-first Riddlesworth Stakes.—Jack o'Lantern, 1. Cantata, 2.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Olmar walked over.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Siberia, 1. Klarinska, 2. Sister to Queen of the Vale, 3.
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Mœstissima f., 1. Puritan, 2. Sir Charles, 3.
Plate of £50.—Mazeppa, 1. Henbane, 2. Venturous, 3.
Seventh Newmarket Biennial Stakes.—Kangaroo, 1. Kœnig, 2. King Charming, 3.
Newmarket Handicap.—Accident, 1. Dollar, 2. Wandering Minstrel, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Peeress, 1. Venus, 2.
Subscription Plate of £50.—The Warrior, 1. Gemma, 2. Catalogue, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Thais, 1. Roarer, 2. Salliet, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Brahma, 1. Gem of the Sea, 2. Quarantine, 3.
Column Stakes.—Jack o' Lantern, 1. Salpinctes 2. Sydmonton, 3.
Derby Trial Stakes.—Fille de l'Air, 1. Mœstissima f., 2. Lord Zetland, 3.

THURSDAY.

Sixth Biennial Stakes.—Cambuscan, 1. Ely, 2. Signalman, 3.
Claret Stakes.—Fille de l'Air, 1. General Peel, 2. Planet, 3.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Macdonald, 1. Emma, 2. Fleurette, 3.
£50 Handicap Plate.—Prince Plausible, 1. Camball, 2. Oberon, 3.
Sweepstakes.—Brahma walked over.
Aske Produce.—Jack o' Lantern, 1. St. Magnus, 2. Celorrima, 3.
Subscription Plate.—Canzonette, 1. Balornock, 2. Sister to Evelina, 3.
Sweepstakes.—Missionary, 1. Salpinctes, 2.

BLACKHEATH AND WOOLWICH RACES.—MONDAY.

Tradesmen's Plate.—Done Brown, 1. Sophia, 2. B. m. by Eryx, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Xurullo, 1. Roulette, 2.
Kent Welter Cup.—Xurullo, 1. Lady Wilson f., 2.
Blackheath Plate.—Tom Sayers, 1. Generalissimo, 2. Lady Warwick, 3.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Water Lily, 1. Simpleton, 2.

TUESDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Lady Wilson f. walked over.
Hunters' Stakes.—Bay Gelding, 1. Done Brown, 2. Villeggiatura, 3.
West Kent Handicap.—Vision, 1. Warwick, 2. Spitfire Kitty, 3.
Woolwich Plate.—Xurullo, 1. Walpole, 2. Annington, 3.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dr. Brown, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore, died at Cavan, on Tuesday week, aged eighty-seven.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Charles Cammell as Consul at Sheffield for the Republic of Liberia.

The annual meeting of the North Hants Agricultural Society will be held at Winchester on the 1st of June next.

There is great mortality among swine in Dorsetshire and Hampshire at the present time, owing to pneumonia.

Earl De Grey and Ripon, on Wednesday, laid the foundation-stone of a new mechanics' hall, at Lockwood, Huddersfield.

A sturgeon was caught in the River Severn, last week, measuring upwards of 7 ft. in length and weighing 2 cwt.

The friends of the Permissive Bill movement had a banquet at Manchester on Wednesday evening. More than 700 gentlemen were present. Sir Walter Trevelyan presided.

A Dorset paper last week contained an advertisement for a cook, in which it was stated that "one who can neither read nor write will be preferred."

Mr. John Rust has just completed, in cork, a representation of Boston Church. The extraordinary number of 15,000 corks has been used in the construction, and upwards of 3000 hours.

The adjourned inquiry consequent on an application by the Bradford Corporation to the magistrates of the district for the certificate of completion of the Doe Park Reservoir was resumed on Tuesday, at Bradford, and the magistrates determined to grant the certificate of completion.

A special meeting of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the widow and family of the late Mr. Cobden, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

On Monday the new pier at Lytham, Lancashire, was opened by Mrs. Clifton, wife of Colonel Clifton, lord of the manor. The pier has been erected at a cost of upwards of £5000. The weather was very propitious, and there was a large number of visitors brought by special train from Manchester, Preston, Rossall, and other places.

The difficulty between the masters and ironworkers in the Wolverhampton district has been got over. On Saturday the masters met a deputation from the men, and a resolution was agreed to that some system of arbitration for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs should, as early as possible be prepared. The works are opened.

A return was issued on Saturday giving the names and other details concerning the 871 parishes in agricultural districts throughout the kingdom said to have decreased in houses and increased in population. The greatest number of parishes in which this change is said to have taken place are stated in the return to be in Yorkshire, Somersetshire, Northumberland, Lincolnshire, Herefordshire, and Cheshire.

On Wednesday the foundation-stone of a new theatre was laid at Hull, on the site of the late Theatre Royal, which was destroyed by fire on the 13th of October, 1859. The stone was laid by Lord Londesborough, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The new theatre will be in the Italian style of architecture, the block of buildings to be 146 ft. by 72 ft. It will be approached by five distinct entrances. The design is by Mr. R. J. Smith, of Hull.

On Wednesday a large meeting was held in the Council Chamber, at Salisbury, for the purpose of establishing a School of Science and Art for the city and neighbourhood. The Mayor occupied the chair. The Bishop of the diocese moved the first resolution, and speeches were made by the Reverend the Dean, Earl Nelson, Lieutenant-General Buckley, M.P.; Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P.; Mr. W. H. Marsh, M.P.; Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, M.P.; Mr. Buckmaster, from the Kensington Museum, the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, Mr. E. Chadwick, and others.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the supply of money in the general discount market is very extensive, and a further fall of fully 1 per cent has taken place in the rates at which the Council for India have disposed of bills on the various Presidencies, very little business has been transacted in Home Securities, and the quotations have had a drooping tendency.

The demand for accommodation has not increased, and the best bills are discounted as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ per cent.	Four months'	4 per cent.
Sixty days'	3¾ "	Six months'	4¼ "
Three months'	3¾ "		

On most parts of the Continent money is in but moderate request. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	3½	3½ ¼	Turin	5	4¾ 5
Vienna	5	5¼	Brussels	3½	3¼
Berlin	4	3½	Madrid	9	10
Frankfort	4	3	Hamburg	—	2
Amsterdam	3½	3½	St. Petersburg ..	6	7

A new Mexican Loan for £10,000,000 has been opened in Paris. The bonds will be redeemed by drawings, to which a certain number of prizes are to be attached.

Several parcels of gold have arrived from New York and Alexandria. The export demand is unusually limited. Bar silver has been sold for Holland at 60⅝d., and Mexican dollars are held at 59½d. per ounce.

It is stated that the Greek Government have paid to the protecting Powers the sum of £600,000 in discharge of the interest due on the Guarantee Loan of 1832.

No business was transacted in the Stock Exchange on Monday. On Tuesday the market for Home Stocks was flat. Consols, for Money, left off at 91 to ⅛; Ditto, for Time, 91⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¼ ⅜; Bank Stock, 240 to 242; India Stock, 215 to 218; India Five per Cents, 107 to ½; Rupee Paper, 102 to 103, and 109 to 111; India Bonds 14s. to 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. Prices were drooping on Wednesday. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 90⅞ 91; Ditto, for Account, 91 to ⅛; Bank Stock, 240 to 242; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89⅛ ¼; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, Five per Cents, 107 to ½; India Bonds, 12s. to 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. On Thursday the market was quiet. Consols, for Money, sold at 90⅝ ¾; for Account, 90¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ 89; India Five per Cents, 106⅞ 107⅛; India Bonds, 15s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.

Owing to the recent Federal victories, the market for Confederate Loan has ruled heavy in the extreme, and considerable reduction has taken place in its value, the quotation being 17 to 18. In other Foreign Securities the alterations are unimportant, but they are mostly in an unfavourable direction. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 100½ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83½; Chilian Six per Cents, 101⅝ ex div.; Colombian Six per Cents, 79 ex div.; Danubian, 86½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 97½; Ditto, 1864, 94⅞ ex div.; Greek, 21½; Mexican Three per Cents, 27; Ditto, 1864, 26½; Moorish, 95; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48½; Russian Five per Cents, 1822, 90½; Ditto, 1862, 92½; Ditto, 1864, 92 ex div.; Ditto Three per Cents, 55¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 79; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto, Deferred, 41½; Ditto, Passive, 31⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 16½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 1854, 90½ ex div.; Ditto, 1858, 72½; Ditto, 1862, 74¾; Venezuela Six per Cents, 1861, 40 ex div.; Austrian Five per Cents, 67⅛; and French Three per Cents, 67f. 62½c.

In some instances Joint-stock Bank Shares have declined in value, and the market, generally speaking, has ruled quiet:—Agra and Masterman's, 119½; Ditto, New, 60; Alliance, 33¾; Brazilian and Portuguese, 11; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 28 ex div.; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 54½; Consolidated, 10¾; Imperial Ottoman, 17½; London and Brazilian, 50½; London Joint-stock, 50; London and South African, 22½; London and Westminster, 95¼; National Provincial of England, Second Issue, 40½; Oriental, 54½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 10; South Australia, 35½; Union of Australia, 55½; and Union of London, 55¾.

Only a moderate business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have realised 91¼; Ditto Five per Cents, 79½; Ceylon Six per Cents, 104½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1895, 105½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 92⅞; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107⅛.

The Miscellaneous Market has been rather quiet. Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance, 3; Berlin Waterworks, 10⅝; City of London Real Property, 3⅝; City Offices, 4¾; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 10½; Ditto, New, 9½; Crystal Palace, 37¼; Discount Corporation, 15⅜; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3½; Financial Corporation, ½; Hudson's Bay, 15⅜; International Financial, 6¾; Joint-stock Discount, 7¼; London Financial, 22½; London General Omnibus, 3¼; National Discount, 15¼; National Financial, 8; Oriental Financial, 4; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 8½; and Universal Marine Insurance, 6½.

Rather a large business has been passing in Federal Securities, at a considerable rise in the quotations. United States Five per Cents, 65; Illinois, 68½; and Erie, 43¾.

The Railway Share Market has been inactive, and, in some instances, the quotations have tended downwards. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 95; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 89½; Great Eastern, 47⅜; Great Northern 132¾; Ditto, A Stock, 147¾; Ditto, B Stock, 131¼; Great Western, 74½; Ditto, South Wales, 65; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 53; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120; London and Brighton, 107½; London and North-Western, 122¾; London and South-Western, 96¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 60¾; Metropolitan, 133; Midland, 135⅜; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 107; North-Eastern—Berwick, 110⅞; Ditto, Leeds, 69½; Ditto, York, 103; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 37⅞; North London, 116½; South-Eastern, 86¼; Vale of Neath, 107¼.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 102⅞; East Indian, 104½; Grand Trunk of Canada, First Preference, 62; Great Indian Peninsula, 104¼; Ditto, New, 6⅝ ex div.; Madras Five per Cent, 102½; Scinde, 101½; Ditto, Punjaub, 102½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10¾; Bahia and San Francisco, 14¾ ex div.; Great Luxembourg, 13.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending April 19 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£322,124	An increase of bullion of	£36,631
An increase of public deposits of ..	194,655	An increase of rest of	10,916
A decrease of other deposits of ..	714,280	An increase of reserve of	209,151
A decrease of securities of	867,493		

The total circulation is £21,428,510. Public deposits amount to £6,020,989, and private deposits to £14,700,220. Securities are £30,358,910. The stock of bullion is £14,974,010; and the reserve of notes and coin, £8,607,950.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 17.—There was only a limited supply of English wheat on sale here to-day; nevertheless, all kinds moved off slowly, at last week's prices. In foreign wheat—the show of which was moderate—very little business was transacted, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain commanded very little attention. Malting barley was steady in price; but grinding and distilling sorts moved off slowly, at late currencies. The malt trade was in a sluggish state; the quotations, however, were steady. Oats were firm, although the supply of foreign was on the increase. Both beans and peas were held for more money. The flour trade was inactive.

April 19.—The transactions in most kinds of produce to-day were only moderate. Compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s., to 42s.; rye, 26s. to 27s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 21s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 51s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; chevalier, 58s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire food oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 35s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1860; barley, 240; malt, 1530; oats, 650; flour, 680. Irish: Oats, 830. Foreign: Wheat, 1680; barley, 3390; oats, 25,310; flour, 750 sacks.

Seeds.—Agricultural seeds continue steady in price, with a good demand. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes command very little attention.

Linseed, English, crushing, 56s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 61s. to 72s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 15s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 5s.; rape cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton; red clover seed, 64s. to 120s.; white ditto, 66s. to 88s. per cwt.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 40s. 1d.; barley, 29s. 6d.; oats, 22s. 1d. per quarter.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 61,605; barley, 22,977; oats, 5358 quarters.

Tea.—Only a limited business is doing in this market, at about last week's quotations.

Sugar.—The demand is very inactive; nevertheless, prices are well supported. Stock, 87,627 tons, against 65,613 tons last year. Refined goods are dull, but not cheaper.

Coffee.—The demand is far from active, yet prices are freely supported. Stock, 10,082 tons, against 8203 tons in 1864.

Rice.—Sales progress steadily, at full quotations. The stock consists of 41,127 tons against 48,973 tons last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off heavily, at barely last week's prices. Foreign parcels are giving way. Bacon is active, at 69s. to 70s. per cwt. for Waterford, on board. In other provisions about an average business is doing, at late rates.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, at 39s. 9d. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot. The stock is 37,005 casks, against 52,116 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 0½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £31 5s. to £31 10s. per ton. Rape is quoted at £41 to £43; olive, £47 to £51; fine palm, £36 5s.; and sperm, £90. French turpentine, 64s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—The transactions in rum are only moderate, at about previous quotations. Brandy and grain spirits rule about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Newcastle, 12s. 9d. to 17s.; Sunderland, 15s. 3d. to 19s.; other qualities, 17s. 6d. to 22s. per ton.

Hops.—Good and fine qualities command a steady inquiry, at full prices. Other kinds move off slowly, at late rates.

Wool.—The demand is heavy, at barely stationary prices. The stock of colonial wool in London is now about 85,000 bales.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 65s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, April 20).—Only a limited supply of beasts was on offer in our market to-day, yet all breeds moved off slowly, at barely Monday's currency. The best Scots realized 5s. per 8 lb. We had a good demand for sheep, the show of which was very moderate, at extreme rates. Prime Downs and half-breds out of the wool sold at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8 lb. Our quotations now refer solely to shorn sheep, which formed at least seven eighths of the supply. Lambs were in demand, at full prices—viz., from 6s. 4d. to 8s. per 8 lb. Calves advanced 2d. per 8 lb., with a steady inquiry. The pork trade was firm, on rather higher terms. Milch cows ranged from £13 to £21 each.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 6s. 4d. to 8s. 0d.; sucking calves, 18s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 930; cows, 142; sheep and lambs, 4700; calves, 150; pigs, 210. Foreign: Beasts, 420; sheep and lambs, 1150; calves, 137.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade is brisk, and prices are on the advance, owing to the short supplies of meat on offer. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

T. B. HUBBLE, Aldermanbury, merchant.—B. WARR, Steeple Claydon, Bucks, farmer. J. and L. J. NATHAN, Houndsditch, clothiers.

BANKRUPTS.

C. WEATHERLEY, Kensington and Kentish Town, draper.—A. LAY, Oxford, baker.—J. ADAMS, William-street, Hampstead-road, bootmaker.—C. BROWN, Brixton-road, victualler.—E. D. JOHNSON, Kentish Town, solicitor.—J. H. S. BLAIN, St. Mary-axe, rope-agent.—H. TAYLER, Upper East Smithfield, City, shipping grocer.—J. HARDING, Hammersmith, teacher of music.—W. H. PRESTON, Lambeth, draper.—W. ADAMS, Chelsea, hairdresser. — J. W. ATKINSON, Finsbury, ginger-beer manufacturer. — F. J. MULLER, Queenhithe, importer of fancy goods.—T. JAMES, Ramsey, Hunts, attorney.—A. LOKE, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, horsedealer.—W. L. HURRY, Kingston-on-Thames, house decorator.—G. HUNT, Soho, commission agent.—J. K. BOWDEN, Kingsland-road, tailor.—W. HOPE, Henley-on-Thames, engineer.—J. H. SAUNDERS, Upper Norwood, confectioner.—R. CIOCCI, Strand, marble merchant.—E. WATKINS, Norton Folgate, milliner.—W. KIRBY, jun., Oxford, baker.—J. B. SADLER, Tamworth, printer. J. WORSEY, Whitford Mill, Worcestershire, miller.—J. WOOD, Leicester, pawnbroker.—J. ROBINSON, Wakefield, coal proprietor.—W. F. SCOWBY, Wakefield, wine merchant. J. and H. FLETCHER, Hassop, coaldealers.—D. SNEAD, Llanidloes, flannel merchant.—J. FLETCHER, Liverpool, lamp manufacturer.—M. JONES, Llandudno, paperhanger.—H. BRODIE, Manchester, manufacturer.—T. TAYLOR, Wigan, grocer.—M. ASPINALL, Middleton, auctioneer.—D. STUART, Wigan, stationer.—J. WILSON, Windermere.—J. S. WATT, Sunderland, draper.—J. RAVENSCROFT, Everton, tailor.—W. HODGKINSON, Basford, miller.—E. JONES, Swyddyfynon, draper.—J. MARSDEN, Tong, cattle-dealer.—G. COOK, Crondall, plumber.—W. GERSON, Manchester, jeweller.—H. LEWIS, West Cowes, grocer.—L. MORRIS, Rhyl, grocer.—J. SEDDON, Bolton, machine joiner.—J. BORTOFT, Manchester, butcher.—W. OLDHAM, Blackburn, beerseller.—A. A. BABBS, Bristol, grocer.—A. CROOK, Burnley, bootdealer.—I. HENN, Birmingham, firelron-maker, F. GRIFFITHS, Birmingham, fruit-salesman.—E. MILLER, Birmingham, carter.—A. BENNETT, Hanley.—J. DAILEY, Burslem, joiner.—R. KNIGHT, East Dean, collier.—T. OWEN, Aberffraw, carrier.—W. H. HICK, York, innkeeper.—R. JONES, Ashley, bootmaker.—H. MANDERS, Bongate.—H. GEARING, Lindfield, builder.—W. HUNTER, Middlesborough, tailor.—S. HIGGINSON, Wrexham, commission agent.—J. PERRY, Tean, butcher.—H. G. POULTON, Bristol, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C. DUNCAN, Securingburn, Dundee, stationer.—S. D. WILLIAMSON, Edinburgh.—J. GILCHRIST, Banff, merchant.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

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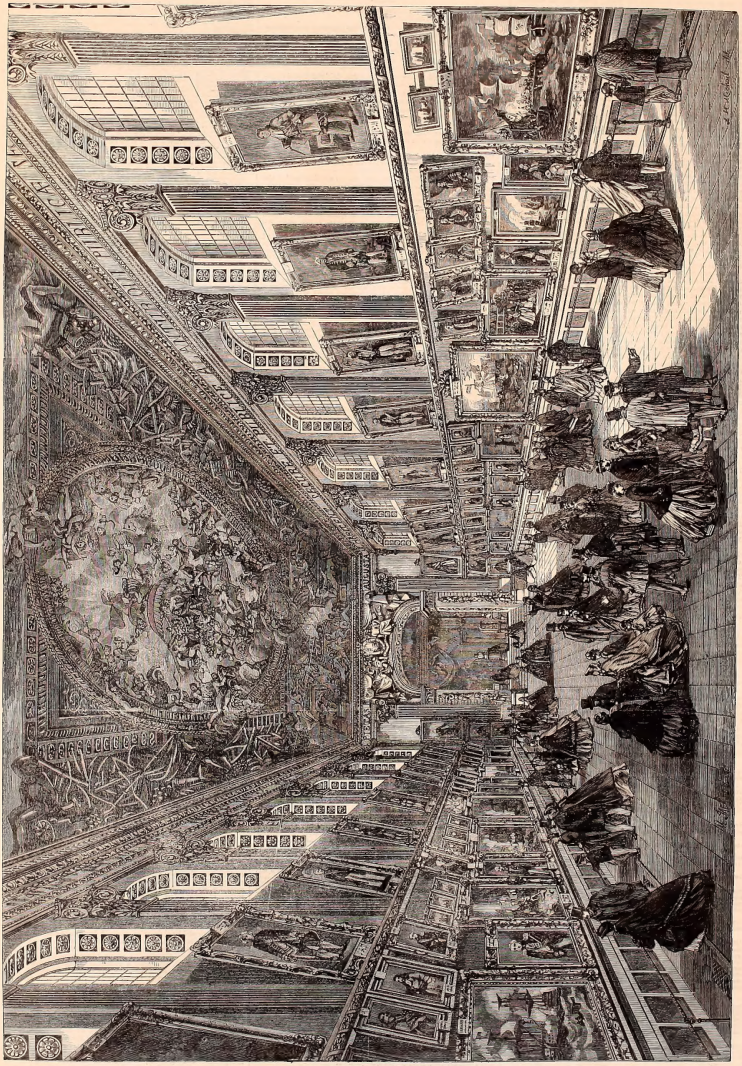
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. SMITH, Dumfries, grocer.—D. MACLEOD, Inverness, wine merchant.—J. PURVES, Glasgow, fruiterer.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

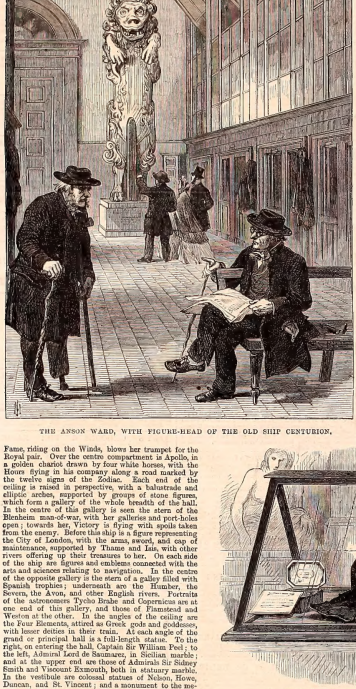
A VISIT to the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, and, of course, to Greenwich Park, is one of the favourite excursions of Londoners in holiday time. We will therefore take the opportunity this week to add a few more Illustrations to those we lately published of the familiar aspects of that truly national institution. They will, perhaps, call up some pleasant and kindly recollections of home in the minds of many of our countrymen abroad, who may open these pages in Canada or Australia, in India or China, or wherever else the English colonist or the English traveller is to be found. Greenwich Hospital is a place of thoroughly English associations, and much endeared to the Englishman's heart. It has not, indeed, been the fortune of this generation—thanks to our peace with France and the United States of America since 1815—to witness anything like those grand demonstrations of British naval power which distinguished the old French and Spanish wars in the times of our fathers and of their fathers and grandfathers before them. Yet we have no reason to believe that the traditional pride and fondness with which all classes of the English people were accustomed to look upon this department of the public service have suffered any abatement in the last half century from the absence of such tremendous proofs of the national prowess at sea. While the mechanical conditions and instruments of maritime warfare have been thoroughly changed—by the substitution of steam-ships for sailing-ships, by the introduction of a more powerful artillery, and, lastly, by the application of plate-armour to the sides of our men-of-war—the British Navy has kept pace with all these improvements. There is, doubtless, a higher degree of average intelligence, with as much sturdy valour and loyal devotion as of old, both among the officers and the crews. With this conviction, and therefore with a sincere regard for the existing service, which we esteem not inferior to that of any former age, we would invite the visitor to enter the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital, containing a gallery of paintings illustrative of the most famous personages and events in the naval history of Great Britain. The interior of this noble building, of which the architect was Sir Christopher Wren, is shown in our large Engraving.

The principal hall, which contains most of the pictures, is 106 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high. It is ornamented with a lofty range of Corinthian pilasters, which are partly hidden by the crimson hangings and by the pictures themselves. The ceiling is painted, by Sir James Thornhill, with a profusion of allegorical fancies. The figures of King William and Queen Mary, as the founders of the hospital, appear within an oval frame in the centre, upheld by gigantic slaves and attended by Cupid, Concord, Peace, and Liberty; whilst a few other Virtues and Graces, triumphing over the antagonistic evil qualities, are seen in different compartments.

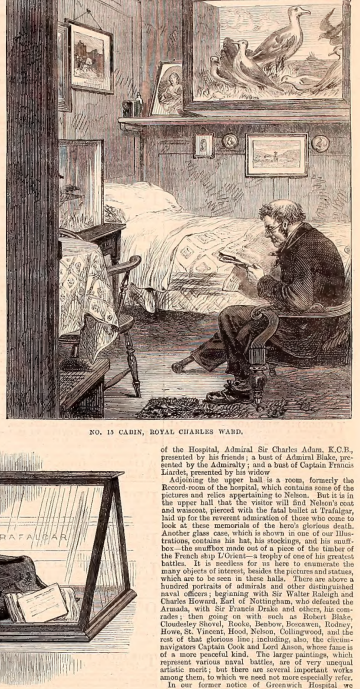


A VISIT TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL: THE PAINTED HALL.

A VISIT TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL.



THE ANSON WARD, WITH FIGURE-HEAD OF THE OLD SHIP CENTURION.



NO. 13 CABIN, ROYAL CHARLES WARD.

Fame, riding on the Winds, blows her trumpet for the Royal pair. Over the centre compartment is Apollo, in a golden chariot drawn by four white horses, with the Hours flying in his company along a road marked by the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Each end of the ceiling is raised in perspective, with a balustrade and elliptic arches, supported by groups of stone figures, which form a gallery of the whole breadth of the hall. In the centre of this gallery is seen the stern of the Blenheim man-of-war, with her galleries and port-holes open; towards her, Victory is flying with spoils taken from the enemy. Before this ship is a figure representing the City of London, with the arms, sword, and cap of maintenance, supported by Thame and Isis, with other rivers offering up their treasures to her. On each side of the ship are figures and emblems connected with the arts and sciences relating to navigation. In the centre of the opposite gallery is the stern of a galley filled with Spanish trophies; underneath are the Humber, the Severn, the Avon, and other English rivers. Portraits of the astronomers Tycho Brahe and Copernicus are at one end of this gallery, and those of Flamsteed and Weston at the other. In the angles of the ceiling are the Four Elements, attired as Greek gods and goddesses, with lesser deities in their train. At each angle of the grand or principal hall is a full-length statue. To the right, on entering the hall, Captain Sir William Peel; to the left, Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in Sicilian marble; and at the upper end are those of Admirals Sir Sidney Smith and Viscount Exmouth, both in statuary marble. In the vestibule are colossal statues of Nelson, Howe, Duncan, and St. Vincent; and a monument to the memory of the Arctic voyager Sir John Franklin, and his companions, presented by the Admiralty in 1858.

From the principal hall a flight of steps leads into the upper hall. In the centre of the ceiling here are represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, accompanied by various allegorical figures. In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and between these the four quarters of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with their several emblems and productions. To the left is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo, representing the landing of the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. To the right, over the chimney-piece, is the landing of King George I. at Greenwich; and on the wall, facing the entrance, are portraits of that monarch and two generations of his family, surrounded by the tutelary virtues; in the background appears the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. On the right and left of the entrance are allegorical paintings, representing the Public Weal and Public Safety. In the centre, upon a marble pedestal, presented by the late Queen Dowager, stands a splendid bust of his late Majesty King William IV., by Chantrey; and a colossal bust of Nelson, in bronze, by the same artist, presented by his relict, Lady Chantrey, is placed on the northern side of the hall; also a bust of the late Governor of the Hospital, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., presented by his friends; a bust of Admiral Blake, presented by the Admiralty; and a bust of Captain Francis Lauder, presented by his widow.

Adjoining the upper hall is a room, formerly the Record-room of the hospital, which contains some of the pictures and relics appertaining to Nelson. But it is in the upper hall that the visitor will find Nelson's coat and waistcoat, pierced with the fatal bullet at Trafalgar, laid up for the reverent admiration of those who come to look at these memorials of the hero's glorious death. Another glass case, which is shown in one of our Illustrations, contains his hat, his stockings, and his snuff-box—the snuff-box made out of a piece of the timber of the French ship L'Orient—a trophy of one of his greatest battles. It is needless for us here to enumerate the many objects of interest, besides the pictures and statues, which are to be seen in these halls. There are above a hundred portraits of admirals and other distinguished naval officers; beginning with Sir Walter Raleigh and Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, who defeated the Armada, with Sir Francis Drake and others, his comrades; then going on with such as Robert Blake, Clousesley Shovel, Rooke, Benbow, Boscawen, Rodney, Howe, St. Vincent, Hood, Nelson, Collingwood, and the rest of that glorious line; including also the circumnavigators Captain Cook and Lord Anson, whose fame is of a more peaceful kind. The larger paintings, which represent various naval battles, are of very unequal artistic merit; but there are several important works among them, to which we need not more especially refer.



NELSON'S HAT, SNUFF-BOX, AND STOCKINGS.

In our former notice of Greenwich Hospital we gave some account of the pensioners, their treatment and manner of living, with views of the West Dining-room and Kitchen, situated beneath the Painted Hall. The comfort and good order of the whole establishment may be seen to no less advantage in the wards, of which we present two Illustrations—namely, a view of the Anson Ward and one of Cabin No. 16, in the Royal Charles Ward. These wards are spacious, well-ventilated, and lighted with gas. Each man has a separate cabin, or at least a separate berth, well furnished with horsehair mattresses, bedding, and other conveniences. Each ward is in charge of a boatswain or mate, the whole being under the supervision of the officers of the hospital. In case of sickness, the men are immediately removed to the infirmary, where every comfort and aid that can contribute to their ease and recovery is liberally and kindly dispensed.

Our last Illustration is a View of the Piazza, on the western side of the building, commonly called Chalk-walk, dedicated to the innocent enjoyment of smoking, which Sir Walter Raleigh, himself a sailor, was the first to introduce when Greenwich Palace was the residence of Queen Elizabeth—though it is not to be supposed that the ever-jubilant courtier ever took the liberty of lighting his pipe within the precincts of the Queen's palace.



THE SMOKING-GALLERY, CHALK-WALK.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will honour in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, at the Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Open 12 o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Tuesday and Thursday at Three. Saturday at Eight.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every Evening during the Week, at Eight o'Clock (except Saturday), Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock. PARIS PUNCH AND JUDY. MR. SKEET AT THE PIANO. Box-office open from 11 to 5.

CONSERVATOIRE DE LA HARPE, 76, Charles-street, Cavendish-square.—APPOMAZ'S FIRST RECITAL—TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, at Eight o'Clock, for the CONVERSAZIONE. Perspectives (with Terms of Invitation), to be obtained on application.

MME. CLARA SCHUMANN.—This Evening (Saturday), at Half-past 3, the MATINÉE MUSICALE, at 28, Hanover-square. Vocalists, Piatti, Rice, and Weiss. Robert Schumann's Pianoforte Pieces. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea.

MR. DEACON BEGS to announce that THREE MATINÉES of CLASSICAL MUSIC to take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE, by the following ENGAGING, MAY 4, JUNE 1 and 29, to commence at Three o'Clock. Mr. Deacon will be assisted by Mr. Charles Hallé and Herr Pauer, who will play a selection of Pianoforte Music by a single Master, one pianist, Single Ticket, half-a-guinea. To be had of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; the principal Musicsellers, at the Rooms; and of Mr. Deacon, 39, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-Mall.—THE FIFTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION (for the benefit of the Continuation of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools) is NOW OPEN.—CHARLES GIRAUD, Secretary.

HYDE PARK in 1865, by HENRY BARRADA. Sec, containing 200 Portraits from the Pencil of Mr. Barrada, now ON VIEW, at 270, Regent-street (Polytechnic Institution). Admission, 1s. Open from 10 to 10.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, JUNE 14, and JULY 5; Gates open at 12 o'clock. TUESDAY, JUNE 13, a Special Exhibition of Roses, when Prizes will be given from Fellows of the Society, price 10s. or before May 13, 21s. Fellows can obtain Tickets for themselves and friends at 3s. each.—THE LAST SPECIAL EXHIBITION will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 29. Tickets, 5s. each.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY. KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., WILL COMMENCE A COURSE OF LECTURES on FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, at Nine o'clock, and continue them on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Morning at the same hour, at the Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street. The Lectures will be illustrated by specimens. Fee for the course, £2 2s. Lectures commence on Tuesday next, April 25, at Nine o'clock.—By order of the Council, E. W. HILT, D.D., Principal.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.

Under the Special Patronage of
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPENED
ON
TUESDAY, 9TH OF MAY,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.P., G.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

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Thousand Performers.
On the Opening Day Season-ticket Holders only can be admitted.
Season Tickets are now on Sale at the Office, 112, Grafton-street,
Lady's or Gentleman's Tickets ... £2 2 0
April 10, 1865. By Order, PERCY FARRINGTON, Secretary.

Arrangements for Return and Excursion Tickets on all the railways in the United Kingdom, and for steamers, to be announced.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—The ANNUAL BALL will take place, WITH TABLE D'HÔTE SUPPER, in the ROOMS on THURSDAY, MAY 11, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., Honorary Colonel of the Brigade.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—MR. WHEELER, Bookseller and Stationer, Weymouth, has a Vacancy for a well-educated YOUTH as APPRENTICE. Premium required.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.
MR. J. STUART MILL for WESTMINSTER.
Gentlemen who are willing to form Committees to promote the election of Mr. Stuart Mill and to obtain the Electoral Franchise for the Men of expense, are invited to communicate with the undersigned.
JOHN STUART MILL, Blackheath Park, Kent. Saturday, April 22, 1865.

OPOPONAX—MAY I.

CRYSTAL PALACE, BOHEMIAN COURT.—The Directors have the honour to announce that they will open some of the Courts of the Sydenham Palace to the Public on THURSDAY, APRIL 27, and 27, 6 Days each day, and will open the remainder of the BOHEMIAN COURT, comprising handsome Glass Chandeliers, Vases, Mirrors, Table Glass, Cabinets, and other Bohemian Glass, Articles from Berlin, Meissen Porcelain, Bronzes on pedestals; handsome Cloisonné glass columns, and painted vases, large glass fountains, specially for the conservatories; and other rare articles of art for contemplation or table, dessert services, toilet requisites, &c., &c. The Court will be open from 10 to 6 daily. Valuable catalogues, 6d. each. May be ordered, and delivered at the place of sale, and at the offices of the Auctioneer, No. Bear Road-street, S.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE INSTITUTION for LADIES, 47, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London.—TERM opens April 27. Fee for Residents in Upper School, 10 guineas per annum. Fee for Residents in Junior School, 8 guineas per annum. Fee for Non-Residents in Secondary School, 20 guineas per annum. Private lectures for Pupils in Upper School, at moderate charges. Prospectuses, &c., for exemptions, with list of Professors and lady governesses, address MR. MORELL, Lady Principal at the College.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (Established A.D. 1817, under Royal Patronage), 17, Waterloo-place, London, S.W. ARTHUR H. HALLAM-CLIFTON, Secretary.
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LOANS ON DEBENTURES.
THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to receive money to repay Loans on Debentures falling due on the 1st of May.
Bishopsgate Station, April 18, 1865. J. B. OWEN, Secretary.

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THE OXFORD CREW, WINNERS IN THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

THE WINNERS OF THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

THE result of the annual contest on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake between the boating champions of the two great English Universities was duly recorded last week. The following are the names of both crews, with the weight of each man:—

	st. lb.
OXFORD.	
1. Mr. B. T. Raikes, Merton	11 1
2. Mr. H. P. Senhouse, Christ Church	11 2
3. Mr. E. F. Henley, Oriel	12 12
4. Mr. G. G. Coventry, Pembroke	11 13
5. Mr. A. Morrison, Balliol	12 6
6. Mr. T. Wood, Pembroke	12 3
7. Mr. H. Schneider, Trinity	11 11
8. Mr. M. Brown, Trinity	11 8
Mr. C. W. Tottenham, Christ Church (coxswain)	7 13
CAMBRIDGE.	
1. Mr. H. Watney, St. John's	11 1
2. Mr. M. H. Bedoe, St. John's	11 0
3. Mr. E. V. Pigott, Corpus	11 13
4. Mr. S. A. Kinglake, Trinity	12 6
5. Mr. D. P. Stevenson, Trinity Hall	12 0
6. Mr. G. L. Bentley, Trinity	11 6
7. Mr. W. H. Griffiths, Trinity	11 6
8. Mr. C. D. Marsden, Trinity	11 7
Mr. F. H. Archer, Corpus (coxswain)	7 3

The course was from off the Star and Garter, at Putney, to a flag two hundred yards above the Ship at Mortlake. The umpire was Mr. J. W. Chitty, of Exeter College, Oxford; Mr. E. Searle, boatbuilder, was the starter; and Mr. John Phelps was judge at the end of the course. The winning boat accomplished the whole distance in 21 min. 22 sec. The race was won by three boat's-lengths. It may be interesting to compare this contest with those of former years:—

Year.	Place.	Winner.	Time.	Won by
1829	Henley (4¼ miles) ..	Oxford ..	14 min. 30 sec. ..	1 minute.
1836	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge ..	34 min. ..	Easily.
1839	,, ,,	Cambridge ..	31 min. ..	1 length.
1840	,, ,,	Cambridge ..	32 min. 30 sec. ..	¼ length.
1841	,, ,,	Cambridge ..	27 min. 40 sec. ..	Easily.
1842	,, ,,	Oxford ..	29 min. 45 sec. ..	4 lengths.
1845	Putney to Mortlake ..	Cambridge ..	23 min. 30 sec. ..	10 lengths.
1846	Mortlake to Putney ..	Cambridge ..	27 min. 5 sec. ..	3 lengths.
1849	Putney to Mortlake ..	Cambridge ..	22 min. 2 sec. ..	10 lengths.
1849	,, ,,	Oxford ..	,, ..	A foul.
1852	,, ,,	Oxford ..	21 min. 56 sec. ..	8 lengths.
1854	,, ,,	Oxford ..	25 min. 20 sec. ..	4 lengths.
1856	Mortlake to Putney ..	Cambridge ..	26 min. 45 sec. ..	¼ a length.
1857	Putney to Mortlake ..	Oxford ..	22 min. 50 sec. ..	30 sec.
1858	,, ,,	Cambridge ..	21 min. 53 sec. ..	24 sec.
1859	,, ,,	Oxford ..	24 min. 30 sec. ..	Sank.
1860	,, ,,	Cambridge ..	21 min. ..	1 length.
1861	,, ,,	Oxford ..	24 min. 37 sec. ..	48 sec.
1862	,, ,,	Oxford ..	21 min. 49 sec. ..	36 sec.
1863	Mortlake to Putney ..	Oxford ..	23 min. 6 sec. ..	42 sec.
1864	Putney to Mortlake ..	Oxford ..	21 min. 48 sec. ..	20 sec.

The portraits of the Oxford crew for 1865 were photographed by Mr. J. Guggenheim, High-street, Oxford.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW TATTERSALLS'.

THE regulars may cast a lingering look at the little passage through which for so many years they have reached the room with the original portrait of Eclipse, the verandah, the shady tree, and the lawn; but, still, they must be hard to satisfy if they cannot settle into their new home. It is nearly half a mile nearer Brompton, and was once well known as the site of the London house of the Regent's friend, Sir John Ladd. The melon-house and the vinery of this thriftless Baronet occupied the present sale-hall, which is nearly three times as large as the old. In the centre of it stands the old pump, with the fox, and the Prince Regent's bust, all burnished up. The "churchwarden's paint" has been robbed off the Portland stone cupola, and the palisades of the gallery and the girders of the roof have been coloured, with a strict eye to airiness and general effect. The long trot extends the whole length of the sixteen-stall stable, which forms one side of the yard. There are ninety-five stalls in all, and twenty boxes (14 ft. by 12 ft.), of which eight are made with half doors to accommodate mares and foals. Very little wood is used throughout. The stall-posts are of iron, and so are the mangers and roof girders, and the front part of the stalls is lined with polished grey marble. The back part of the galleries is given up to carriages, which are hoisted up and down by an hydraulic press at the house of the head man, Carter, and the corn stores are on the right hand as you enter, beyond the office, above which are two rooms for Jockey Club and committee-room consultations. The betting-saloon is 66 ft. in length, and most elegantly embellished. Those old boxes are also portals once more, but

they only look on to a small flagged court, instead of the springy turf. Still, if ever man had reason "to rest and be thankful" for his accommodation, it is the turtle of '65.

The new yard was opened, on April 10, in a most matter-of-fact way, in the presence of a fairly-filled ground floor and a few spectators in the galleries, by Mr. Richard Tattersall calling up lot 1, a dun pony, and receiving a first bid of 10 gs., and the cause of "sport" was then, rather more than half way down the 115 lots, was Mr. Claphan's chestnut steeplechaser Emperor, who was run up to 60 gs., and returned to the place whence he came. Later in the afternoon the two large rooms were filled, and the week went round that Breadalbane was very firm for the Derby, that Mr. Merry's two chestnuts may therefore be said to have borne the most important part in the inauguration of the New Tattersall's.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE plot thickens as the race for "The Guineas" draws nigh; and on Tuesday "the once wise" saw the pen pat through the name of Breadalbane, as they had backed it for the last as well as the odds at 5 to 1, from their belief in "the undoubted fact" that he had won his trial gallop, and from the uncertainty attaching to the trial the Manchester Two-Thousand quotations about him on Tuesday night were 7 to 2, and the Newmarket 3 to 1; while the Derby betting about Leddington, who was down at 100 to 60, and no Mr. Merry in the race, varied five points and a half. Since the success of his stable companion, Wild Charley, on Northumberland, the minds of his Derby backers had been a good deal shaken, and at twelve o'clock on Wednesday the latter, having come down from the room, Breadalbane, 7 and 6ugton is scratched for the Derby." Congress is said to have broken a similar blood vessel, and to have sent another telegram to the same end; and the way in which Chattanooga breasts the Bury Hill in his gallops has made many wise men who were ready to lay their all upon him to be a rearer. The position of The Duke at the head of the Derby betting was most fallacious, and merely owing to the great run of money for Dunchay stable. The July finish and the frantic efforts to explain it away have nearly made the old adage about the Derby pretensions of him and his conquerors on tour occasion.

Feltham had a great day at Newmarket on Tuesday, where Catalogue got very easily rid of the cur from Mr. and Brabazon into the bargain. In the Biennial, the next day, he was on Kuruig, who had been tucked away overnight for the Two Thousand, and who, though he polished off eighteen, twelve of them Derby horses, and beat all the public found but the Dunsbury stable representative, Mr. Merry's 2nd Gnomishaw, came away with Kangaroo down the Rushes Hill, and rattled him in the Members, and Kuruig in the Ditch, and by Robinson at Mr. Blenkiron's sale, for 370 gs., and was beaten in the Champagne Stakes, and then claimed in a selling race at Newmarket Houghton; but he had won so cleverly at Chelmsford and Newmarket season that he had many fanciers at 10 to 1. For a "sensational" season, the present is, so far, without parallel, and the Derby will require more distance than he had on Tuesday; but the field, with its defender and favourite, is, we no doubt, a representative one. Gladstone of Type, and bought, as a yearling, for 800 gs., kept up the Blenkiron platform for winner-breeding: and Lord Lyon, the Cambridgeshire Handicap, found it impossible to give away 20 lb. to Accident, of the same year, bred at Mr. Meinhert's, and Lecturer, by Lecturer out of Minstrel, the favourite, had no effort left in him when he was called upon.

Lord Exeter's Newmarket premises have been sold—the house to Mr. Greenwood, the dog, the owner of Tadmor, Vedette, and Promised Land; and the stables to Mr. William Day, the trainer of Lord Clifden and Golden Pledge is in the market, and Tim Whiffler's subscription is full. Enclosure is still in the old-established hands of Mr. Wilson, of Stevens up, she beat a baker's dozen, with some well-known horses amongst them, at the Old Cheltenham Steeplechases, on Thursday last, and owner were received with true Kentish fire after the victory. Owing to the wet, the ground was very heavy at the end, and only nine carried her 12 st. 7 lb. in quite the Lottery style.

The Northern meetings have tried sixteen events "by," under Grundy, on Easter Monday, and Wootton took seventeen of their wickets. Among the sixty-six 5,000 which will be competed for on the Knavesmire and such a good haul should be followed. As a means of increasing and strengthening the genuine love of the noble pastime among the kingdom nothing could be devised better; and the central position of the town leaves no excuse as to distance. Let the English packs should make a point of meeting the Scottish, and tryst Reynard and the hounds which Lord Wemyss's and The Fife plucked from them at Guisboro' and Redcar.

A British Archæological Society has been formed at Rome, with Lord Talbot De Malahide as president.

An international agricultural exhibition is to be held by the "Horn Industrial Society, at Cologne, in the month of September next. The exhibition will be opened on the 2nd of June by the Crown Prince of Prussia.

The *Globe* reckons that Mr. Gladstone will have a surplus of £3,892,000 to deal with in his forthcoming Budget.

Lady Martin, widow of the late Sir Henry Martin, has sent to the National Life-boat Institution £100, in memory of her brother, the late Admiral Sir Thomas Martin, K.C.B.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says that common bran could be used as a substitute for wood in the manufacture "Rough as this treatment may appear," he says, "it works well; and I have for many years used it with the most satisfactory results in the construction of dust or a thickening of oil upon the private. They should be boiled in pure or rain water, and dried on a wire sieve in the sun."

The *Boston Traveller* states that Professor Agassiz is about to undertake a deep-sea dredging expedition to the coast of Peru, of eight gentlemen—the most numerous and effective scientific corps that ever went forth—for the purpose of testing the problem, "Select your animals, which, if correct, would confute the observer to mark, so upon a thermometer, any change in temperature the curbs has undergone." The expense will be defrayed by the spontaneous liberality of a gentleman of Boston, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, who has also, on the present occasion, generously organised your expedition, proceed to your work, and send your bills to me."

The sailing regulations of the Royal Yacht Squadron have finally arranged that there shall be an ocean-race of the club for schooners, yachts, cutters, and yawls, to take place on Saturday, July 15, next, from the Lower Hope to Harwich Harbour. Two prizes will be offered—£50 for the first vessel home, and £40 for entries. The course will be from the Swin Channel, round the Goodwin Sands and Light, the West Rocks and Cork Light-ship on the port hand, and the Galloper Light-ship, Harwich, and the Pewterer light-ship on the starboard hand. Vidal schooner, Mr. Andrew Arcedeckne, commodore, a gentleman well known in yachting circles, has offered the use of his screw-yacht on the occasion.

The memorial to the memory of David Herbert Llewellyn, late surgeon of the Confederate Alabama, was last week erected in the parish church, Euston, Wilts. It may be remembered that this gallant man refused to imperil the safety of the wounded when the Alabama was sinking by taking a seat in the boat with them, and was drowned in a ship amid the hails of the Federal Kearsarge. The monument consists of a handsome black marble slab of pyramidal form, upon which is placed a Latin cross of white marble, of pronounced size. At the foot rests a naval anchor and cable, with shot of varying size. Leaning against the side of the cross is the wand of Æsculapius, and beneath is an entablature with the inscription.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.

THE grand field-day for metropolitan volunteers at Brighton on Easter Monday passed off with great success. It is satisfactory to find that there were more volunteers at this the fourth Brighton review than there were at any of its predecessors. The review in 1861 had only being out quite 9,000 men; but dissensions then existed among the commanders, and, while one body of metropolitans went to Brighton, another went to Wimbledon. Happily, harmony was restored, the War Office took the matter in hand, and on the next occasion more than 19,000 men, under Lord Clyde, mustered on the Brighton Downs. The number of volunteers who assembled on the Downs on Monday rose to above 20,000, a fact showing that, after five years of service, the volunteers are not found to be what they so readily undertook.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORPS AT BRIGHTON.

The trains began to run from the metropolitan stations soon after five o'clock, and continued throughout the forenoon at a rapid rate, which reflected equal credit on the discipline of the volunteers and the administrative power of the railway authorities.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway station they marched to their place of temporary encampment in the inclosure fronting the Pavilion, and the other thoroughfares through which they passed were lined with men, women, and children. Early as the hour was, the windows of every house on the route were filled with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs, and otherwise testified their pleasure upon seeing the London volunteers once more on their way to Brighton on review. Soon several of the houseboys flags floated over the heads of the marching regiments, and the firing of guns was the signal for a renewal of the cheering by the dense crowds who stood along the streets. Every regiment was received in the same manner in the inclosures, where they were to rest until eleven. This place is nothing but a piece of turf, and was chosen as the site for the field of operations, and giving them an opportunity of taking a meal while waiting for the hour of review arrived.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

At twenty minutes past eleven the troops simultaneously with the firing of the signal-gun, Major-General Sir R. W. Walpole, K.C.B., the General commanding, surrounded by his staff, left his quarters, and rode along the line of march to the review-ground. On the road to the review-ground, from Ditchling, Hassocks, Patcham, Preston, Moulscom, Rife Brighton, Ovingdean, Rottingdean, Falmer, Kemp Town, Hove, Portslade, and Shoreham, were—Colonel G. Erskine, Inspector General of Volunteers; Colonel W. Jervis, C.B., Assistant-Inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Ibbetson, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowley-Conwell, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, Major Saville, Bristol Light Infantry, Major Hamilton, Major Hamilton, Volunteers, acted as extra aides-de-camp.

The pathway from the ground had scarcely passed up to the reserve when the volunteers set out. The pavements and roadway on their line of review were densely crowded, and from these there was nearly more than enough room for the troops to march in the centre. The windows of the houses and the roofs of all the mansions along the Grand and the Marine Parades were filled with ladies and gentlemen occupied every inch of the balconies in front of those fine houses. People also were to be seen in crowds along from the Chain Pier to Bedford-street, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested on all sides. It is estimated that the number of persons who assembled on the Old Steine to the turning up Bedford-street; and from this turning up to the ground on which the review took place was a distance of about a mile and a half up a rather steep ascent. Triumphal arches spanned Bedford-street, and were decorated with the volunteers from every window; and once the open road was reached the regiments passed through double lines of spectators.

THE MARCH PAST.

Before the march past commenced, one band from each brigade was divided by the side of the road, and played a short but exhilarating-point, for the purpose of playing while the brigades which they were attached were defiling. The review was accompanied by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, who occupied a carriage in which had been placed directly opposite the standhouse on the Brighton race-course, and which was surrounded for a distance of fully a mile on each side, commencing about a quarter of a mile to the north of the windmill, and terminating about half a mile to the south of the windmill, near the scene of the sham fight. For a considerable portion of the distance the ground was undulating, and a person standing at every inch of room was occupied on the stand.

At Lookup Farm, on the ground behind, the troops as they arrived were seen massing on its northern side, the artillery being assembled a little further to the left, the columns were formed for the march past.

The first troops of volunteers to arrive were the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gosset, and they were on the same number of horses—a very martial-looking battery, and like most of the corps, they had a full band with them on the field of defile. Then came the various field batteries. All the guns of the artillery corps were drawn by six horses, and were the finest in the artillery of any regular forces in Europe. The horses which drew the light guns were of a smaller description, and the guns—twenty 18 and 24 pounders were drawn by farm horses, led by men in smock frocks. As the artillery marched past the batteries which were then put at the service of the volunteers by the farmers of the county, and which they had belonged could scarcely be matched out of England. All were large, fine animals, and the harness and the gun-rails were plaited and tied with ribbons of the colour adopted by the corps, and like most of the other arrangements made by the farmers, it elicited and repeated rounds of cheering were given as this portion of the force passed the flagstaff.

The infantry were headed by the 38th Middlesex, or London Irish, which marched in front of the Duke of Cambridge, who was also announced in the House of Commons as a party time. It is to be hoped that it was proud of its disloyalty on Monday last. Then followed the 2nd London, and the fine body of volunteers enrolled from her Majesty's Customs House and Docks. These corps are battalioned one or two companies raised in the St. Katharine's and London Docks, together forming the 5th Middlesex Administrative Battalion, and the 9th Tower Hamlets. The 2nd Middlesex, or Victoria Rifles, marched with Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., at their head. The rest of the corps followed in order of seniority, and the marching past took about an hour and a half at a very rapid pace. The London Irish got a hearty welcome from the spectators, and the appearance of the regiment's regiment quite an ovation. The Inns of Court were also well received; but the greatest enthusiasm was manifested for the corps selected by the various engineer corps, which are principally composed of working men. The 20th Middlesex, or Civil Service Rifles, preserved their line unbroken all along the course, to the immense delight of the spectators.

The marked improvement in the marching of most of the corps was a subject of general remark. Without an exception, all the uniforms were in a soldierlike condition, and the regiments presented a smart and military appearance. Such has been the effect of constant drilling during the last few months that many of the volunteers did the men of the force generally look so soldier-like and so much at their ease in the field.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

The marching past having been effected, General Walpole and his Staff rode off in the direction where the sham fight was to take place. The rest of the vast assemblage of spectators, swarming under or over the narrow, set themselves in motion towards the same point of attraction. A singular effect was produced by the instantaneous change from a carpet of green sward trodden only by men who had to pass the flagstaff in review order, and who were now disappearing at the double over the brow of the nearest hill, to a perfect gangway between the double line of rails, through which every one walked as fast as possible, and where it was all but impossible to catch sight of the grass for the multitude of feet that were treading it down. This break up of the crowd and the hasty entry of the majority between the lines of posts and rails was the first thing conveying anything like an adequate idea of the magnitude of the numbers on the Downs. As far as the eye could reach, backwards or forwards, there was the same multitude, of all ages and sizes, streaming in the direction of Bevendean. Many, of course, diverged from the line of course, and struck out what they conceived to be short cuts for themselves. The great mass, however, adhered to this line, and the air along their route felt heated as with a furnace-blast, and that on the Sussex Downs.

The area within which the conflict took place was as nearly as possible circular, rising at the side furthest from the windmill to a considerable eminence, and sinking from the centre so as to form a valley surrounded the Bevendean Valley, which for a time defied every accurately to estimate the movements of the combatants. The defensive force, 7800 strong, under General Russell, was drawn up on the top of the slope of the valley, facing its bottom, and with its left on a knoll, from which it was a long time impossible to dislodge it. The second force, consisting of the attacking army, some 12,000 strong, held the slopes nearest the windmill, with each wing resting upon a flank. A battery of heavy guns was posted at each side of the windmill, and the residue of the ordnance was distributed along the front of the line. The artillery, numbering some 3000, were proportionately disposed, and made up the total of 22,000 volunteers on the field.

The engagement opened by a heavy fire from the defenders, who saw themselves approached on one flank nearer than they thought desirable, and, after a short but heavy fusillade, withdrew their troops out on each side, and some spirited movements took place among the guns and limbers of the artillery. But little was to be seen of the circle. When the firing began there was little or no wind, and the smoke from the guns did not break from the heavy pieces of ordnance hung motionless about the spot where the discharge had taken place, and the combatants could scarcely look at each other. Soon, however, a light and hard as bugs of breezes just rose in upper air, and the smoke from the guns spread, and the combatants could see the extent of the heath and grove had been set on fire by the shells, which, numbering some 3000, were projected with great rapidity from the guns in the field.

A considerable proportion of the defending troops were scarce uniforms, while the attacking party presented a very good show in lightish grey. The distinction in point of colour lent a wonderful air of reality to the scene, and the greatest interest was expressed at the manner in which the artillery was served during the day. The guns were fired with great rapidity, smartness and such a continued fire kept up from them as to show that in this important arm of the service the volunteers, if ever called upon, will be qualified to render effectual service.

During ceased shortly after four o'clock, and the united and reconciled divisions encamped on the ground held by the rookie regiments.

So, briefly told, was brought to a termination the most numerously attended, and one of the most interesting and successful of the volunteer gatherings that have been held since the present noble force was enrolled.

The return of the volunteers to London was a work of many hours, and it was past midnight before the last of the trains arrived.

The official returns made by the brigadiers of the various brigades engaged on Monday last at Brighton show the actual field state of the force to be as follows:—Cavalry, 300; Royal Horse Artillery, 200; Field artillery, 1427; garrison artillery, 1800; total artillery, 3227, Engineers, 1000; Royal Marines, 1000; Infantry, 14,000; total, 20,227; 1st brigade, 1426; 2nd brigade, 1426; 4th brigade, 1959; total infantry first division, 4811; second division, under command of Major-General Romley—1st brigade, 2095; 2nd brigade, 2238; 3rd brigade, 1882; 4th brigade, 1881; total second division, 8096; total infantry, second division, 10,296—making a gross total of 20,236.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HAGLEY PARK.—The volunteers of the counties of Worcester, Salford, and Worcester, combined for the purpose, had their annual review, on Saturday last, in Hagley Park, the seat of Lord Lyttelton, by whom the corps were received at the review, and of Worcestershire, and the Lord Lieutenant of the latter county. The manœuvres under the practised eye of General Sir Edward Fitzgerald Chatterton, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers, and of the late Colonel Chesshyre, were between 1600 and 2000 spectators assembled in the park. The Warwickshire battalion, under the command of Major Lowndes, got into the right, and the Worcestershire the left. The brigade advanced in open column of companies to the left, extended in line, and the Worcestershire volunteers, from the time they changed front to fix right, on its right battalion, the skirmishers accompanying the flanks. The attack was then made, and the movement was developed by the right wing of the Worcestershire battalion being detached to protect the left flank, and the left wing moving along the road to Hagley Church, after this had been carried in that direction, passed through the shrubberies, halted, and opened a rapid and continuous fire. The rifle corps directed at the left wing of the enemy, and the Worcestershire battalion portioned a strong body of flankers endeavouring to make the attack. After evolutions more afterwards were carried out, in which the bands of the corps came on, which drove the spectators pell-mell wherever . . . better offered, and the volunteers were marched past the General and the Colonel at the close, the drenching torrent. Discipline, of course, conquered inclination, and, having marched past, the volunteers were able to sign their names in the marriage register in Scotland as men in England.

The title of Lord Lurgan in Ireland shows no sign of ebbing. Last week hundreds of people, from the grey-headed grandfather to the child of tender years, were assembled in the Conciliation in the Lurgan Union, to receive from Liverpool per New York. Hundreds were sent by the landlords, emigration from Ireland, and the Lurgan Union is no exception to the rule. The *Cork Herald* says that "when the tender leaves the pier with its human freight, it will be the last time for emigrants, which is a blessing to be responded to on shore, and a moist eye or sorrowful face is seldom seen among the throng."

On Good Friday the Rev. Mr. Abbis, the Rector of Old St. Bartholomew's, preached a sermon to several hundred children, and the sixpences some hundred years ago bequeathed by a lady, by dropping them upon her grave, to be distributed by the rector and their friends object to bring grave particulars of some curious bequests:—On Good Friday morning, at the Church of St. Bartholomew the Less, Lombard-street, a sermon is preached a yet more curious gift. It is, we believe, in the shape of a rent-charge on certain property, to be applied to the destruction of the sparrows in the church. The epic would appear to have been intended with those insects more especially in view; hence a provision for their annihilation being given. At Allhallows-the-Great, in addition to the gifts to the blue boys, &c. each was given to the children of the Longborn Ward Schools who attended the service, and a shilling each was given to the children of the Longborn Ward Schools who attended the service, and a shilling each to the churchwarden, Mr. E. B. Rigby.

MUSIC.

THE production of the "Prophète" at the Royal Italian Opera, on Tuesday last week, for the first time this season, was eminently successful. Mario achieved a splendid triumph in the character of John of Leyden; not only sustaining the part with a degree of grandeur which no other performer has been able to rival, but singing with all the vocal power of his most high and palmy days. He was received with unbounded enthusiasm. Miss de Hesdin made a satisfactory début in the arduous character of Fides, and was much and discreetly applauded. The opera was got up with the magnificence usual at this theatre.

The opening of Her Majesty's Theatre, announced for this evening, has been postponed till Saturday next. Meanwhile, the principal members of the company have been giving operatic performances in the provinces. Verdi's "Ernani" was performed at Manchester on the 5th of this month. Mille. Titiens, Mr. Santley, M. Joalim, and Signor Bossi (secretary to the Philharmonic Society, and an Italian) were included in the cast, and this fine work proved highly effective. Our musical readers will remember with pleasure Signor Giuglini, of whose long and severe illness so much has been said, is in a state of convalescence. His vocal powers have not been impaired by his malady, and it is expected that he will shortly be able to appear early in the season.

There are few concerts in London during the Easter holidays, most of the principal performers enjoying an interval of repose or being occupied with provincial engagements. The only concert of any note during the past week has been that of Mrs. Tennant, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening last. On this lady, it is understood, a bereaved, is the sister of Mr. Sims Reeves and the wife of Mr. Tennant, a young and rising singer of much merit, who was rapidly rising to eminence when his prospects were blighted by a malady which it is feared will disable him from resuming his profession. On this occasion Mrs. Tennant had the assistance of some well known and distinguished vocal and instrumental performers, including Mdme. Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Florence Lindsay, Mille. Rosenhain, Mr. Stabbach, Miss Emily Soldene, Mr. Charles Hallé, and Herr Strauss. Unfortunately, Mr. Sims Reeves was disabled, apparently by a violent cold and hoarseness. There was an excellent programme, and the various performances were warmly and deservedly applauded.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

As we are in the custom of doing from time to time, we have selected, from among the most recently published musical works and works connected with music, a few of those which appear especially remarkable and worthy of the attention of lovers of the art.

Carl Maria Von Weber: the Life of an Artist, from the German of his Son, Baron Max Maria von Weber. Translated by JOHN PALGRAVE SIMPSON, M.A. (published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall), is a most valuable contribution to musical biography. The life of Weber is a splendid one, one of his children left orphans in infancy by his untimely death, who rose at once by his own efforts to the first rank of the musical element of Saxony, and is evidently a man of ability and accomplishments. His narrative of the struggles and triumphs of the artist and of his private and domestic life is full of information to the musical student, and will be read with interest by the deep and even romantic interest. Without any parade of artistic criticism, it gives a sufficiently ample account of Weber's various works and the circumstances under which they were written and produced, with the paints with a loving but candid and discriminating pencil the singularly original and interesting character of the man and relates the incidents of his brief but eventful history. We think, decorated Baron Max Maria von Weber has inherited, from his youth upward, to struggle with adversity; and, when he had fought the battle of life with a brilliant success, to devote himself to competency, station, and fame, he had to continue the struggle with that fatal disease which at last laid him in the grave. Yet, with all his misfortunes and sorrows, Weber was not an unhappy man. On the contrary, he enjoyed the full measure of that which is the full success in his art; and, happier still, his domestic life was one of cloudless peace which the cares and troubles of the world were never able to darken. Like Mozart, the most of his musical works were derived from his marriage. Mozart had his Constance, and Weber had his Caroline, and of these two gentle creatures each was the idol and cult to say which was the more beautiful exemplar of what an artist's wife ought to be. Those portions of the work which more directly relate to Caroline Brandt have all the attraction of the most touching romance. This work has been translated into English by JOHN PALGRAVE SIMPSON with great ability. His version is elegant, and he has judiciously abridged the book by omitting matter not interesting to English than to German readers.

Another valuable contribution to our stock of musical literature is *The Music of the most Ancient Nations, particularly of the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews*, by Carl Engel (published by Murray). The subject of this work is ground which has been frequently wrought. The principal historians of music, including our own Burney and Hawkins, have endeavoured themselves to the task. The Assyrians, Greeks, and Hebrews, leaving it to be inferred that nothing was known of the music of nations still more ancient, or that nothing of them really was the case. But much light has been thrown upon the subject by the researches and discoveries made in the course of the present century. "No only," says Mr. Engel, "have we become better acquainted, by means of original monuments, with ancient musical instruments, but in some instances have the actual instruments been discovered." One of these, an Egyptian harp found at Thebes, had catgut strings, and when restrung and tuned has been silent for three thousand years! Mr. Engel's inquiries relate chiefly to the music of the Assyrians, which he has derived his materials chiefly from the discoveries of modern travellers. Of these materials so much has been brought to light that Mr. Layard from the ruins of Nineveh and Nimroud; and their amount has been increased by the labours of Mr. Rich, Mr. Botta, Mr. Loftus, and other explorers. We have representations not only of all the Assyrian musical instruments, but of the manner in which they were used. We see them played upon by single performers and by bands of various religious, warlike, and festive occasions. We can discover, from their construction and from their sculptures, the musical instruments of our own day, what were their powers, what were the sounds of their various scales, and what was the character of the music they were calculated to produce. All this has been done by our author with the ability of a learned and accomplished man, and he has established the fact that, long before the period which previous researches had fixed, there was in Assyria a system of music that attained a high degree of cultivation, and from which the music of the Egyptians was derived. Greece, in its turn, drew its musical system from the Assyrian music is the root of all the music of the East, and that its feeblest shoot had traced even in the Western nations of modern Europe. Mr. Engel's book is abundantly illustrated with engravings of Assyrian, Egyptian, and other musical instruments, copied from the pictures in the British Museum, and with specimens of the Assyrian music of various countries. Though the author is a German, there is nothing foreign about the work, which is written in English with the well educated Englishman.

Germany is also a delightful species of music—the "Lied," or popular song or ballad. This class of music has at all times occupied a large share of the attention of the most eminent composers, and the "Lieder" of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, and Weber display in a small compass the highest degree of imagination, expression, and refinement, which we find in their greatest and most magnificent productions. In Germany, too, there are many poets who have devoted themselves wholly or chiefly to this description of music; and one of these, Schubert, by his songs and ballads alone, has gained an enduring and world-wide celebrity. Among the living German composers who are earning a similar reputation and whose *feder* are popular, not only in their own country but throughout Europe, the highest place may, perhaps, be assigned to two—Rücken and Abt—many of whose songs, by means of English versions of the words, are as popular among us as those of our own countrymen. Their melodies have a plaintiness and simplicity very congenial to our English popular taste, while their effect is heightened by the musicianlike skill displayed in their accompaniments. Numerous volumes of late years great numbers of these German "Lieder" have appeared in an English dress; but many of them have been spoiled by the clumsy and indelicate manner in which the words have been translated. More attention, however, is paid now than formerly to this important particular; and we find many of the English versions of German words not only perfectly fitted to the music, but even superior to the original verses in grace and poetical beauty of language. This is remarkably the case with a set of "Lieder by Abt, with English versions of the words by Mr. William Hills, just published by Messrs. Cocks and Co. Mr. Hills has already done good service in this way; witness his beautiful edition of the songs of Beethoven published two or three years ago, and well known to the lovers of the "mighty master's" genius. In the new newly-published set of Abt we find the English versions of the words executed with similar felicity. Mr. Hills is both a poet and a musician, and he has only produced verses fully equal to the beauty of the original music. These songs, now before us, are of the most various kind. The English Lied, "The Voice of Night," "Youthful Dreams," "The thrushes sound us are singing," "Love's First Dream," "Love's Dream," "Sweet is Rest," and "The swallows come;" the last a vocal duet. They are all charming things, equal in genius and simplicity to any of the previous works of the composer. As a specimen of Mr. Hills's English versions, we transcribe the words of "The Voice of Night":—

Hear ye the voice of night, so calm and still,
Across the sky his rosy mantle flinging,
While all around the earth is hushed in rest,
And from the grove the nightingale is singing;
Then, gentle maiden, hasten to the hill,
Where I will wait to praise of pure delight.

The one fair star in heav'n is beaming,
While all on earth is peaceful rest are sleeping,
Then, gentle maiden, hasten to the hill,
Breathe forth a psalm of pure delight.

A new and beautiful edition (the fourth) of Signor Ferrari's treatise *The Formation and Cultivation of the Voice for Singing*, has just been published by Messrs. Addison and Hollier. Already a work of valuable work, we have little to add to the opinion we have expressed on its merits in a former notice of the second edition, the first that it is not a mere reprint, but contains important additions and improvements. There is, indeed, a paragraph for the contralto or baritone, which is not only an admirable example of those two voices, but which is the best beauty of an Italian song. Signor Ferrari, too, has added to the treasures of the "Lied" by the beautiful Italian air which he bases his instructions to, that every voice is capable of musical cultivation, and that the possessor of a fine voice can speak may sing"; to which he now adds—"Provided they have the necessary intelligence, perseverance, and proper control correction and severe discipline which every teacher, who professes to impart instruction, should be prepared to exercise and enforce." And in the same spirit he concludes his "Rules for Practice" by a paragraph addressed to pupils, which thoughtless pupils are apt to indulge. "All bad habits," he says, "such as singing out of tune, singing after the exercise may be doing in the room instead of attending to their teacher, playing with the piano, looking about—in short, allowing their minds in any way to wander from their lesson, should be immediately checked." The whole treatise of Signor Ferrari's work that it is not, like almost all the numberless books of the kind, a mere compilation from the works of previous writers, but is altogether new and original, consisting of the fruits of the author's experience and genius.

Two pieces for the pianoforte, by Mr. Brinley Richards, a *Caprice* (forming part of his "Musical Sketches") and a *Barcarolle* (Mahn, Paris, and Williams, London), are among the most pleasing we have seen published for some time. The *Barcarolle* con moto is especially beautiful, reminding us, in its graceful swing, of the "Gondola Song" in the Work of Mendelssohn.

There is another new pianoforte piece which is worthy of particular notice—*L'Espérance*, by Miss Marian Buels (Schott and Co.) The composer is a young girl of fifteen, who is beginning to show a surprising amount of talent. It is a charming little production, full of the spirit of youthful hope. It has already been called "The West London Theatre." One of Douglas Jerrold's plays—"The Bothelstone"—is at this moment being performed at the Princess's Theatre. Lemaître, as the member of a French company, made his first bow to an English audience, at the Princess's Theatre, in the character which had at management. The theatre again changed its name on the accession of William IV., when it was called "The Queen's;" and, in 1833, underwent a further mutation, under the management of Mr. Bunn, when Mr. Mayhew assumed the direction, and Henry Mayhew and Gilbert Abbot à Beckett contributed the dramatic pieces for the opening night. "The Wandering Minstrel" was originally produced here. In 1835 Miss Nelson was concerned in the management, and changed it to the title of "The Queen's." For the last twenty-six years it has been under the management of Mr. Charles Kean, who, during that time, has called in to his aid Mr. Byron and Miss Wilton. The experiment is likely to prove a failure. The performance of the French gentleman was scarcely possible. The prices are, however, on an aristocratic scale, and those who can afford to pay them are assembled at the doors. The interior of the house has been entirely reconstructed, and fitted up in the most luxurious style, under the direction of Mr. E. W. Bradwell, of Great Portland-street. The front of the house is of white stone, with bronze and gold trellis picked out with blue; and the ceiling is divided into six panels, with gold mouldings and arabesques. In the centre the proscenium is framed with white enamelled scroll, the panels in blue, and the Prince of Wales's feathers and motto surmounting the whole. The stalls, which with an ornamental stand of flowers graces each side of the proscenium—are covered with crimson velvet, as are the boxes of Miss Wilton. There are four commodious rows of stalls, consisting of fifty-four in number, and the whole of the seats are covered with crimson velvet leather and white enamelled studs. The box seats, entirely new, are similarly adapted, and are provided with cushions of crimson velvet, mounted, is lined with rose-bud chintz. The saloon has been entirely reconstructed, and is provided with panel ornament embellished with appropriate statues. The extra accommodation prepared by Mr. J. F. Clarke's management for the new venture is founded on and entitled, "La Jeunesse de Richelieu," and is from the pen of Mr. Charles Reade. The text of the opera is closely followed, but heightened and relieved with pun, jest, and repartee, and interlarded with "gags" introduced by Miss Marie Wilton is that of the Swiss Boy, and in that she delivered the prologue in the character of a Swiss peasant girl. Mr. Rowe, as Count Rodolphe, was ludicrously obstreperous, and exaggerated the inattentions with considerable success. Mr. Harry Cox, who appeared in the action by the introduction of Mr. Harry Cox from Brighton, who, as "a virtuous peasant," provoked great excitement by his eccentric dancing. But the great hit of the burlesque was, of course, Mr. J. Clarke's Amina, and this was surpassingly grotesque. The scenery of the piece, painted by Mr. C. S. James, was beautiful, and the transformation, representing Dreamland, was both elaborate and brilliant. The burlesque, was preceded by a new conceitetta, by Mr. J. F. Nicholl, entitled "The Winning Hazard," and succeeded by Mr. Troughton's farce of "Vandyke Brown."

Easter Monday was solemnised at Drury Lane by the production of Gounod's "Faust," for the first time since 1846, when it was presented by Mr. Macready. On this occasion the celebrated enchantry was personated by Mr. Walter Lacy, whose fine elocution and person were both appropriate to the character. The Lady was competently represented by Mrs. Herman Vezin, who pronounced the lines with a significant grace and a pathetic emphasis which carried their meaning to every heart. The exquisite poetry of Milton was not unchangingly rendered, and the enjoyment of the audience in such melodious diction was visibly evident." Mr. Drayton, Mr. Willoye Cooper, Miss Poole, and Miss Augusta Thomson, sang the various songs and choruses with the greatest effect. The first scene, the revels of Comus and his crew, was magnificently rendered, but is nevertheless exceeded by the splendour and picturesque accessories of the hall in the enchanter's palace, with the Lady spellbound in the chair—altogether a picture of supernatural grandeur. The management have done themselves infinite credit by their revival, and we trust that its presence it will receive will show that it is properly estimated by the public.

At Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday last, the New Adelphi the Easter piece has been anticipated. "A Row Acquaintance," "Paul Pry," "Perfection," "Box and Cox" are respectively its representatives. Nevertheless, Mr. Buckstone is understood to attempt something like a new piece. Accordingly, Mr. Fechter has adopted, adapted, and altered Mr. Charles Webb's novel, "The Woodgrangers," as that of Mr. Charles Dillon, and, under the name of "The Mountebank," mounted it afresh and surrounded it with a stage accessories of no ordinary magnificence. We do not approve of all the alterations made in this adaptation. Many little bits of pathos are missing of which Mr. Dillon made so much, and, particularly in the last act, the most touching situation is omitted. Mr. Fechter, however, sustained the part in very effective style of acting. He was very clever in the first act, and managed his juggling tricks with considerable success. In the second act, which now consists of the cottage scene, we recognised the same thoughtful, good-hearted actor. His delight at his faithful and nobly displayed in the scraping of the carrot, the momentary jealousy the promotion of the sharp, and the surprise at his wife's sudden departure; but the excellent acting of Mr. Dillon's masterly interpretation of the situation. Mr. Fechter's dancing and grotesque divertissement introduced, consisting of an Arlequinade at Galopade des Lanternes, in the midst of which he performed his extraordinary and his comic arts. The former tells the story of the death of his overworked and underfed wife, and the latter is the effect we cannot help being aided by the natural manner in which Master Feehter, the son of the manager, acted his part of Harlequin. Altogether Mr. Fechter's piece will have been well taught, and is evidently docile. The rôle of Belphegor's wife, Fatpuss, was admirably impersonated by Mr. H. Widdicomb, as Madame Vestris performed the part with the utmost grace; but she has little variety or opportunity of feeling, and little power and animation.

A new burlesque has been produced at the St. James's. The Honeric hero, Ulysses, forms the subject and the title. The piece has been produced by Mr. Leonard, who has travestied the throne in his most audacious manner. Of the wild it is not to be expected that Ulysses, with Miss Charlotte Saunders for Jupiter, but much more like Miss Caroline Parkes as Napoleon I. in "Love and Honour," with young Mr. Frederick Robson (the son of him who made the Surrey Theatre famous) as Cupid. Mr. Leonard has made candidate for popular favour soon justified his claims and his paternal name—Byron. Mr. Leonard is a boy, and in many respects a big capacity for becoming a really excellent actor. Here Miss Saunders gets the worst of it, as Penelope. The character is scarcely indicated. Ulysses is dragged to the siege of Troy, and immediately after in a very good scene, Penelope, a shipwrecked mariner in the presence of Queen Calypso, dancing on the top of a rock. Penelope, in the act of departing, seeking Penelope, who, among her suitors, has Olympian Jove in his disguise as Napoleon I. The arrival of the lady triumphs. In the end, pun, music, and all the verbal and Terpsichorean resources of Mr. Leonard seem to well bow to use, are exhausted, and in the end a blaze of splendour brings the curtain down on the whole. This entertainment is of classic story will prove immensely successful.

A new piece has also been produced at the Strand. It is named "One-Tree Hill," and is from the pen of Mr. H. T. Craven, a man sustains his principal part—that of an old Greenwich pensioner, aged seventy-three—with a degree of skill which astonishes audiences. Nor is Mr. Stoyle far behind in the character of a mulatto, his fellow-pensioner, Dr. Black Salt, and the Doctor's wife, Mrs. Black White—his inseparable companion, whose visits to Salt's granddaughter are not the most welcome to Salt's son-in-law, Mr. Bellamy Blue, a lawyer, who has dissipated a sum of five hundred pounds, trust-money, to which Jack Salt has a right. Confession has to be made of this dalication, when Dick White turns out to be the inheritor of West Indian property to the amount of seventy thousand money. This condition of affairs gives birth to an effective situation or two; and the whole drama is written in a terse, quaint, pointed style, which will add to its attractiveness.

Mr. Burnand has also brought out a new burlesque at the New Royalty—that of "Ixion; or, The Man at the Wheel." Ixion are not proverbial for being successful; but this flirtation of Phrithous with *Perpetuum mobile* is one of the best of the class, is likely to be favourably received. It is splendidly got up, and includes a capital ballet-scene.

The Social Science Congress, which was held last year at Amsterdam, will meet in London this year, in August next.

The library of the Brothers Grimm, which contains 7862 separate publications, has been sold to the Royal Library of the Berlin University Library. Many of the books are enriched with MS. notes by the brothers.

On the 18th ult. an entertainment was given, at Alexandria, to his Excellency Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Ambassador, by Henry Bulkley, Esq., at his residence, in Rankie, Regent's Park, to the Egyptian Consul-General, Mr. Bay, the Chevalier Bey, the Bench, the Bar, the medical and commercial professions were present.

The Times says:—"We are informed that the University of Chicago possesses the largest, and it is believed the finest, refractor in the world. Hitherto that honour has been claimed for the telescope of Chicago is to the Harvard as 24 to 18. The object glass of the Chicago instrument cost 18,000 dols. for the tube and mounting. The focal length of the telescope is 22 ft.

The Russian Government has contracted with Messrs. Collins and Sibley, two American gentlemen, for the construction of 100 miles of the country of the Amoor, in Eastern Siberia, during the present year. The line is to be opened on the 1st of April, 1870, the period fixed for the completion of the enterprise. Messrs. Collins and Sibley are to be allowed for their services in territories, and every assistance promised by the three Cabinets concerned.

A great conference of horticulturists, and an international flower show, for which great preparations are being made, is shortly to be held at Amsterdam, in the month of May. Botanists from all parts of Europe were present. The horticultural exhibition will be open to the world, and the following are the principal rules:—1. The Royal Society of Horticulture of Amsterdam, in connection with the Royal Society of Horticulture of Haarlem, will hold a grand exhibition of flowers, which place obtained every year in May. Next year the exhibition will take place in London, in April, and the following year in St. Petersburg.

The Royal Academy of Arts and the Wesleyan Missionary Society, read at the meeting of the Manchester and Bolton auxiliary which was held in Manchester on Thursday week, a report to show that the number of members, in round numbers, to £154,000; and it was stated that the expenditure during the year exceeded the receipts by nearly £4000. Contributions from certain benevolent and other sources, however, the actual deficiency of the year to £2000. Towards the reduction of this debt the Manchester and Bolton district had contributed £7620. The society, it appears, is actively engaged in missionary work in various parts of the world, for instance, India, Ceylon, the West Indian Islands, Abbeokuta, Australasia, and Polynesia—the principal scene of its labours in these days.

A meeting of German singers on a scale of magnitude unprecedented even in Fatherland will be held during the approaching summer at Dresden. The hall for the accommodation of the large number of people that will be drawn together is being built: it is intended to hold 20,000 people besides the singers. For the support and nourishment of this enormous host of visitors, provisions and other comforts will have then to be obtained, and other departments for the sale of wine and confectionery, all annexed to the main building, which will cover 2000 square feet of ground, entrance and exit. From the middle of May a journal, devoted to information respecting the festival, will be published regularly, and will be the official organ of the committee. The programme will also be issued at the end of the festival hall and in the city, and thus the losses incurred by the variety in value of German coins and the large discount on exchange will be avoided.



THE FIRST SALE AT MESSRS. TATTERSALL'S NEW BUILDINGS.—SEE PAGE 381.



THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION: ARRIVAL OF THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.—SEE PAGE 396.

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

An Illustration of the bustling scenes of laborious preparation which may be witnessed in these days at the Dublin Exhibition Palace, is displayed on another page. It represents the arrival of one of the great Armstrong guns, when a long train of waggons belonging to the Royal Artillery brought to the building the contributions from the War Office. They consist of a great variety of models of warlike inventions and apparatus, ordnance, rifles, shot, shells, and projectiles of all sorts, with illustrations of the principles of construction. The Mansion House is being repainted and richly decorated for the reception of the Prince of Wales at the Banquet to be given on the 20th inst. The Exhibition committee are making the greatest possible exertions to have the arrangements complete by the day of inauguration, and it will tax their energies to the utmost, for there is very much still to be done. Hundreds of men are employed, but all will be in done with prodigious rapidity. Some portions of the Exhibition will take weeks after the opening to be in complete working order; but there will be nothing visible on that day to mar the grand effect.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The New Testament. Illustrated. Edited by Edward Churton, M.A., Archdeacon of Cleveland and Prebendary of York, and Alfred Rowland Jones, M.A., Prebendary of York and of St. David's. (John Murray.) An old writer aptly likened the four Gospels to the four rivers of Paradise, flowing from the holy mount of God;" and, in the first of the two elegant volumes before us, Archdeacon Churton has undertaken the task of rendering the navigation of the streams more easy to the inexperienced, or timid, or misinformed voyager, by means of explanatory and suggestive notes. Prebendary Jones, in the second volume, has furnished for the rest of the New Testament a commentary "designed for the educated persons, the scholars, whose leading results of modern scholarship in a condensed and popular form." His remarks, therefore, as those of Archdeacon Churton, are "neither critical nor argumentative; explanatory, not hortatory or devotional." It will be obvious, then, to have to give our readers a general notion of what it would be clearly beyond our province, not to say our strength, even if space and time should be expended in the attempt, to form a judgment on the results which the editors have attained. The first volume contains a very useful "Table of Gospel Parallels," and the second an equally useful "Table of Events." What can be done with the pen and ink may be seen fully done; and of the pictorial illustrations (drawn on wood by Pearson, Green, Hunt, and Read, and cut by Dalziel), we have profusely adorned, the whole are, in our judgment, commendable, and some of extraordinary merit. They are, with the exception of a few historical subjects, true and accurate views of the places which they represent, or of those places exist at the present time, unaccompanied up or artistically beautified. They are chiefly from sketches made on the spot by the gifted pencil-artist who visited the Rev. S. C. Malan, and from photographs by Mr. James Graham." To these volumes will be added those of Messrs. Overbeck, L. de Laborde, Ch. Texier, W. H. Bartlett, and Mr. J. Wilkinson. It is, of course, a great advantage that engravings taken from sketches made upon the spot; but should not judgment be had as to result in obscuring important features of the subject upon one's feelings, and mixes the ridiculous with the sublime, when one's reading of the parable wherein the Saviour of the world is said to be going down from Jerusalem to Jericho is told is interrupted by a picture—not making, no doubt, as the two travellers were said to be carried, but in which the thieves are represented distinctly, unless our eyesight deceives us, most evidently armed, to be provided with firearms. It would have been better, we think, to have left the robbers' attitude as a sketch something more appropriate to the time of the incident. However, this sort of criticism may be thought to savour hypercriticism; and it will be properly concluded from the general observation that we have been made, from the perusal of these, by far more efficient Christians a New Testament which, though cumbersome for church purposes, is eminently suitable for the library, the study, the boudoir, and drawing-room.

History of a Dictatorship in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. By William Howitt. (Longmans.) Not much of these two readable volumes belongs to New Zealand; but the small portion devoted thereto derives a melancholy interest from the fact that a second edition of New Zealand was fatal to one of the author's sons. The author's other son was "the author of the best pamphlet on the subject," Mr. Howitt, and the "Tracks of M'Kinlay," and other narratives which it is difficult in a moment's notice to call to mind. The "Dictatorship" is meant for Mr. Howitt's, who does, as it seems to us, all the justice in his power to one of the most explorer, who examines his history with many anecdotes, and who has enriched his work with numerous illustrations.

History of the Sect of Mohairgis. (Trübner and Co.) More than half these volumes is taken up in which are contained the report of the evidence in the Abhairki libel case given before the Supreme (now High) Court of Bombay, "the judgment of the Supreme Court of Bombay in the Mahairki libel case," and comments of "the Indian press on the Mahairki libel case." There can be no question that the people of Devasángari and Persian character, which may be useful exercises (for they are undoubtedly translated in the Mahairki libel case) for the acuteness of their Sanskrit and their Persian; but, in any other respect, we cannot see that the work is likely to do any good. We perfectly believe that "it is put forward in the interests of religion and purity;" but it is dangerous to place revelations so extraordinary in the hands of children within reach of the public, and especially of the prurient. The revelations are certainly disgusting; but experience teaches us that imaginary or exaggerated evils are prurience delighted even by that which should cause simple disgust. The case of the most extraordinary kind which the Supreme Court could not present a picture of such loathsome lewdness as is to be found in the Mahairki libel case; and the mere reports of divorce cases would scarcely be recommended for general perusal. We sincerely wish, for the sake of our Hindoo fellow-subjects, that we could assert that we have no reason to doubt the author's part to too rapid generalisation from sparse facts; but, alas! for our fellow-subjects, we have diligently sought for such, and but too good reason to stigmatise as utterly abominable "the sect of Vallabhácharya."

Gerry's Confession. By the Author of "High Church," &c. (Hurst and Blackett.) In many respects this is a remarkable and a very readable three-volume novel. There is in it much originality, though no one may trace in the characters occasionally a family likeness to other characters drawn by the same author; considerable power; many an exquisite scene; and, above all, a current of humour which it so spontaneous as to be heart and soul with the reader, and to palate and stomach. On the whole, however, the story is painful; it is true enough, we have no doubt, as to the facts; but we see no reason why one layit down rather with a sigh of relief than a moment of regret. It would require one, moreover, to be a reader of no small stamp of a work, the woman who "wouldn't tell a lie to save her life" (we are told) losing her lie so naturally at the end of the second volume, and of strong mind and inflexible justice perjuring himself against his will and against rage to overwhelming extent. The consequences of how things happen in life—everybody's strength becomes weakness at the critical moment; but it is extremely provoking when you are reading a novel to have to be reminded of the fact. Gerry himself does not be prolonged so as to be interesting to the extent of three volumes without something of the kind; and the end of the story is very interesting.

A Rose Story. By the Author of "Twice Lost," &c. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A three-volume novel of no small merit. It is easily and attractively written; it abounds with pretty scenes and pleasant surprises; it contains lifelike and piquant sketches of character; it wears a refreshing air of originality; and it is surrounded by a wholesome atmosphere. The eccentric, philanthropic, spasmodic old lady is charming; the equally eccentric and scientific old gentleman is naturally and amusingly described; the fast young lady is, we should say, true to the life; and Eva, away from her sister, is delightful. The sisters, when together, are sometimes tiresome and insipid; and the gallant but selfish captain is, we should hope, and we do think, untrue to nature, and certainly so unfitable here. The loves of the young doctor and Eva are well and touchingly told; but we are much afraid that, in real life, the amiable young doctor would have found his attentions to deserted beauty fatal to his practice. The contrast between marriage which results from heartfelt, earnest, soul-born love and that which arises from mere stimulation of external beauty, or from a still more conventional and hollow affection, may not have been intended, but it is to be found in the book we have at present before us, and is one of worldly arrangements, not at all violated by giving us two of the latter for one of the former. The reader must look for sensational incidents or for subtle plot.

Mary Seymour and their Friends. (Hatchard and Co.) The Montgomerys and their friends belong to the class of society of which squires and rectors, and their families, form the staple. They are for the most part of the languidly-religious order, and behave just as much as they have occasion for that they perhaps mingle rather more serious talk with worldly affairs than is customary among the squirearchy and profane, in conversation than is usual, and that they partake of the high common-sense which immediately strikes them. The descriptions of school-life are truthful and sometimes lively; the dialogue is very often simple and natural; the scenes are domestic and real; and the whole story is suited to quiet persons who desire nothing very new or very startling, or very unnatural, in the novel of the day as it appeared.

Molly Scanlan's Experience, &c. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. (T. Nelson and Sons.) A nick-looking little book, nicely illustrated. It chiefly deals the cause of an Irish maid-servant; it attempts to show the injustice that cruel notice, "No Irish need apply," and the Irish (or Erasmus) Nolan, or Nowlan, as she is called indifferently (v. pp. 1, 36, 107), it certainly a model of a lady's maid and unobtrusive experience which may be read without any fear of synopsis from over-excitement, and which do not end in anything worse than a healthy tear in connected. She is left in the midst of her experiences, and whether she remains a domestic servant to the end of her days or whether she overcomes her objections to matrimony and becomes the mother of Irish Irish member is left to the reader's fancy to be educated to an extent which is really remarkable; she tells her experience in her sent in letters of a rather obvious length, containing dialogue after the approved dramatic and novelistic style, which is somewhat new in the pen of Mrs. S. Hall.

The Inferno of Dante, translated in the Metre of the Original. By the Rev. James Ford, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) A new translation of Dante's "Inferno" is published in this volume, published very opportunely on the eve of the six-centenary celebration of the poet's birth. The task is one of considerable difficulty, and has rather been evaded than accomplished by the best of our English translators. Mr. Ford has attempted it on the system of versification adopted in the "Divina Commedia" requires such an abundant supply of rhymes to sustain the alternative triplets which ring through the whole composition, and has succeeded in a manner with success in any other language than the Italian. Prebendary Ford, however, is not without merit in his attempt, painstaking, and, although his version is stiff and inelegant, it keeps pretty well to the terms of the original. The notes are copious, and, if they are not explanatory notes, we are afraid, may render this volume unserviceable to the ordinary reader. We cannot be expected to enter into the local and personal gossip of Florence in the thirteenth century, to which Dante is the only authority.

The Rambling Grounds of the Old World. By H. A. L., "the Old Shekarry." Third Edition. (Longmans.) This popular book of sporting adventures in Southern India, Ceylon, and Thibet, and Circassia has received some valuable additions since its appearance in print. The author has been content with providing an abundant store of exciting incidents for the entertainment of his readers, but has not attempted to give them instruction. The concluding chapters, which contain a treatise upon firearms, with "Hints to Sportsmen," observing "rules-of-the-road," and practical hints on the use of the rifle. Since the date of these hunting exploits Captain Hall has become "the Old Shekarry" has pursued all kinds in game in the forests and deserts of Southern India, and has collected materials for another volume of similar narrative, which is announced for immediate publication.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURES FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THERE were many pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition of private views together this day (Saturday) without the usual interval of a week. Many of the best pictures were sold before the private views, not only in bringing their annual displays together, but also in leaving the interval of one week before the opening of the Royal Academy. This is considered a great advantage by many of the best-colour painters, inasmuch as the number of their visitors is generally diminished by one half. This is the case with the exhibitions of water-colour paintings in Trafalgar-square.

The Thirty-second Exhibition of the Royal Academy, the private view of which takes place on Friday, the 27th proximo, and which will open to the public on the following Monday, contains by far more than ordinary interest. Many of our best painters contribute pictures and many others will follow their example. Readers may, perhaps, like to hear what may be expected as the principal features of the principal, contributions. We will, then, give a few memoranda respecting the most striking pictures already in the hands of the printer, the appetite than to take off its edge by a foretaste of misplaced curiosity. We shall have, however, to be brief, because we are necessarily in part indebted to reports which may possibly in some slight instance prove incorrect. Mr. Millais is well known to be a diligent painter; and we have often found them declining at the last moment to send pictures to the Academy, because they were not in the opinion of human exertions to get ready for that very purpose. Mr. Maclise, R.A., has painted a picture of "The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva," which, we are informed, is one of the most elaborate and finished works of the great wall-picture of "The Death of Nelson" at Westminster, which we have recently described. Mr. Maclise did not intend to paint a picture for exhibition, and it was, of course, finished two years since.

Mr. Millais, R.A., has also completed, we hear, but a few days ago, a large picture, one of two contributions, by Mr. Phillip, to the ensuing exhibition. The subject is "Blind Man's Buff," and is taken from "Don Quixote." The composition includes, besides the great artist on one side, the Spanish knight and squire, and a host of other figures. The numerous highly-characteristic Spanish figures, such as he has taken from books, and not made up wholly from his own models-place. All who have seen this picture will agree that it is one of the finest works of the recent British school.

Mr. Watts, R.A., has, we hear, finished, if years exhibited a picture illustrating history with such dramatic insight, or that has been so completely thought out, as his "Battle of Dorking" or "A Nation Denounced by Lord Ruthven." Mr. Millais has, we understand, not finished his picture of "Autumn Leaves," which is to be a companion with Aaron and Hur upholding the hands of Moses. But he is represented by a large picture of "The Rescue." The subject is taken from Britain." The scene is the seashore, and the leading incident is the rescuing of a female from the waves. A second picture, smaller than the preceding, is "The Devil Sowing Tares," being a more complete realisation of a design which has already appeared among "The Illustrations to the Parables" published by Messrs. Sampson Low, and are three other less important works by the same artist. Another of the most important pictures is Mr. F. Goodall's "Arrival of the Nile," a noble illustration of Egyptian character and scenery. Mr. Elmore has drawn the subject of a very striking and pathetic composition picture from the gambling scenes at Baden. Outside the brilliantly-lighted Kursaal, in the moonlight, is seen a mother appealing to a young woman who has just lost her all, perhaps, at the ruinous tables. We are promised a gracefully-conceived picture in "The Child Queen," by Mr. Calderon—a little one of eight receiving the homage of her court in a stately cortège. Another large and important work is Mr. Leighton's "Helen going to the Scæan Gate," to witness the proposed combat between Menelaus and Paris; and the recently-elected Associate contributes four other works of less consequence. Mr. T. Faed has cast an excellent example, and Mr. Cooke several landscapes.

Mr. Arndell has a very effective representation of corn-threshing in Spain, which is performed by the heels of horses driven at a furious gallop; also an immense gunekeeper's mantiff attacking a poacher, which book takes an interesting glance at manners and falsuerage of outwald ancient kinsmen in Brittany. Cocaneuse, on the south-west coast of the French provinces, has, we understand, been his head-quarters; and the most remarkable of four pictures, the materials of which he derived from that neighbourhood, represents a group of Breton girls making nets. One of two landscapes by Mr. J. C. Stanfield is a large view of the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth, with Tantallon Castle in the distance. Mr. Armitage has a large work, and Mr. Watts has two subjects, entitled "Esau" and "Amor." Mr. Bankley will be represented by another highly effective piggy scene.

By Mr. H. S. Marks there may be "The Beggars Coming to Town," and "A Jay" or "A Jackdaw," a picture mentioned in Punch, the Woman's Tailor," measuring a lusty lass for a pair of stays; by Mr. F. Smallfield, an elaborately-finished picture of a young girl dressed in white, with flowers in her lap; and by Mr. Wallis "Fast Asleep." Valentine Bromley, Esq., of Stoneleigh Park, and a supposed visit of Spenser to Shakspeare just after the return of the former from Ireland. We may expect to see many other of the younger artists to advantage this year.

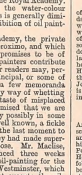
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM WAKE, BART.

Sir William Wake, eighth Baronet, of Courteen Hall, in the county of Northampton, whose unexpected death occurred on board his yacht, in Southampton Water, on the 11th inst., was the eldest son of Sir Charles Wake, the tenth Baronet, by his second wife, Caroline, second daughter of Cranford Tait, Esq., of Harviestoun, in the county of Clackmannan, and sister of the Right Rev. Dr. Tait, Bishop of London. He was born in 1812, and was educated at Rugby and Oxford, and entered for some time in the Army, and was elected M.P. for the city of Peterborough in 1841, which he represented for many years. He was well known for his contributions to literature, and published "Memorials of the Civil War, as Illustrated by the Parkyns Correspondence," which appeared in Once a Week. He was also a keen sportsman, a lover of temperance reform, and was very charitable. He succeeded his father as Baronet, December 9, 1862. He married, on April 21, 1844, Margaret Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Parker, Esq., of Saunderton, by whom he left two sons and three daughters. He married, secondly, in 1865, Mary Anne Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Smith of this family of Wake is of Saxon origin; and the cause of the name of Courteen Hall, the family seat, is derived from the name of one of the baron who came over to invite the Conqueror over from Normandy. Since that time the family has continued to hold the estate, which is now, we believe, the first Baronet, having been so created in 1621. His son and successor, Sir John Wake, was created a Knight Baronet, and his estate is said to have been for Charles I. He was the direct ancestor of the Baronet just dead. The Most Rev. Hugh Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, died in 1716, and, distinguished Prelate—was a scion of this line. He wrote a learned history of the Wake family.

SIR DAVID HOCHE, BART.

Sir David Hoche, of Castle in the county of Limerick, and of Burnville, in the county of Clare, J.P. and D.L., who died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Castle Garna, Tipperary, after a long illness, was the scion and representative of an ancient family which has been settled in Ireland for nearly two centuries has frequently Mayors of and Sheriffs of the county of Limerick. He was the eldest son of David Hoche, Esq., and his only son by his first wife, Frances, daughter of William Westmoth; and Frances Blenkhorn, Esq., of Ballingarry, in the county of Limerick, where he was born June 19, 1791. He was a considerable milliner and landed proprietor. He took an active part in Liberal politics, and was M.P., from 1852 to 1841, for his native borough of Limerick, and in 1818, created a Baronet. He married first, Feb. 14, 1815, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas John Ormsby Vandeleur, of Middlethorn, in the county of Clare, Esq., by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, two of whom died young. Sir David married, secondly, in 1847, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Rockview, in the county of Limerick, Esq., by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, two of whom died young. Sir David married, thirdly, in 1862, Mary Anne, daughter of Stephen Sorel, an officer distinguished for his eminent career in the Peninsular War, and subsequently in the Spanish service. Her only child by this union four children, Mary Anne Sophia, who alone survives her, and who is married to the Austrian statesman and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Richard Belcredi. Lady Hoche died in 1847. Thomas, the Imperial Austrian Baron, who died in 1859, and Louise Agnes Alvey, who married Colonel Poole, C.B., Governor, C.M., K.C.T.S., &c.; and died in 1855. Lady Hoche was also the last royal survivor of the ancient marriage of De Faudoas; and it is somewhat remarkable that her husband, Sir Thomas, was the grandson of Count Stephen Sorel de Beaulieu, the celebrated Huguenot leader, who so energetically but unsuccessfully, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, resisted that mon-



the Baron de Breatane; Charles Frederick, Captain in the Austrian service, died in 1847; Thomas, in the Imperial Austrian Hussars, who died in 1859; and Louise Agnes Alvey, who married Colonel Poole, Governor, C.M., K.C.T.S., &c.; and died in 1855. Lady Hoche was also the last royal survivor of the ancient marriage of De Faudoas; and it is somewhat remarkable that her husband, Sir Thomas, was the grandson of Count Stephen Sorel de Beaulieu, the celebrated Huguenot leader, who so energetically but unsuccessfully, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, resisted that mon-

sure to the last, and who, on being attainted and his estates confiscated, died in exile in England. The three old and distinguished titles, Sorel, D'Averton, and Faudoas, of frequent note in French history, are now extinct.

GENERAL BOYD.

General Mossom Boyd, whose death occurred on the 8th inst., entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1795, and went through a distinguished military career. He served as Lieutenant with the army under General Sir James Craig, in 1798. In 1803 he marched with the army under General (afterwards Lord) Lake, and was at the capture of the fortresses of Sarsney, Bajeeghur, and Cutchwarra. In August, 1803, having been brigaded with the grand army under Lord Lake, he was in the Battle of Coel, storming of the Fort of Allighur, the Battle of Delhi, storming of the ravines of the Fort of Agra, and the Battle of Suswarree. He, in 1804, was appointed to Colonel Greslier's brigade, and detached against the forts of Imlanee and Cammonah: he was wounded in action against the former fort. He was, as Captain, with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, and was present at the capture of Port Louis, Isle of France, in November, 1810, under General Abercrombie. In 1816 he, as Major, commanded the first battalion, 25th Regt. N.I. After further service he was, in 1823, promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel, and was appointed to raise the 65th Regt. N.I. for general service, and sent in command of it to Penang. He became a Colonel in 1826, and was Commandant at Barrackpore; he was, in 1827, made Brigadier-General, and commanded at Delhi; in 1838 he was made a Major-General; and in 1839 appointed to command the Sirhind Division. He became a General in 1856. General Boyd was married, and leaves a large family.

MAJOR ROSE.

The Indian obituary of the 6th of March records the demise, at Calcutta, of Major George Ernest Rose, of the Rifle Brigade, the young and gallant nephew and Aide-de-Camp of the late Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hugh Rose. Major Rose's military career, though brief, was distinguished. He entered, at the age of seventeen, the Coldstream Guards, and accompanied his battalion to the Crimea, where he obtained the Order of the Medjidie for his conduct in the trenches. He, shortly after his return to England, went out with his uncle, Sir H. Rose, to India as his Aide-de-Camp, and by his side he fought throughout the famous Central India campaigns. He was on more than one occasion warmly noticed in Sir Hugh's despatches. After escaping the dangers of the battle-field, the Major fell a victim to the climate. He died when on the eve of his embarkation, invalided, for this country. Major Rose married, in 1862, Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of C. Crosbie, Esq., of Northlands, Sussex.

WILLIAM FREDERICK WITHERINGTON, R.A.

The death of Mr. Witherington, on the 10th inst., at his residence, in Mornington-crescent, tends to raise that rate of mortality in the ranks of the Royal Academicians which has been so greatly elevated of late. Although Mr. Witherington's reputation in recent years waned somewhat before a host of younger candidates for popular favour, he had in his day done a vast amount of good work and true; and even down to the last (for he exhibited in 1863) his landscapes had an unpretending, thoroughly English freshness—a sunny, genial spring or summer brightness that none would have attributed to any artist in the vale of years. Mr. Witherington was born in 1786, and studied in the schools of the Royal Academy. In 1830 he was elected an Associate, and in 1840 a full member of that body. We have called Mr. Witherington a landscape-painter; but he often introduced figures in many of his rustic subjects so prominently and so well that he must also be esteemed as a figure-painter, to a greater extent, at least, than can be allowed to the class of landscapists generally. A pupil of this painter, Mr. N. O. Lupton, gained the first Turner medal awarded for "An English Landscape" in 1858. The South Kensington Museum (Vernon Collection) contains two examples of Witherington's pencil, "The Stepping Stones," engraved by E. Brandard, and "The Hop Garland," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1843, and engraved by H. Browne. In the same museum there is also a somewhat similar subject by the deceased painter, "The Hop Garden," painted in 1834, and exhibited at the British Institution the following year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Dowager Countess of Abingdon (Frederica Augusta), of Warwick-square, was proved in London on the 20th ult. Her sisters, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Pechell and the Right Hon. Lady Emily Frances Macnaghton, are the executrixes. Lady Abingdon was the daughter of the Countess of Antrim (in her own right), and of Vice-Admiral Lord Kerr, second son of the fifth Marquis of Lothian; and married, in 1841, as second wife, the fifth Earl of Abingdon, who died in 1854. Her Ladyship executed her will in 1855 (though without date), which was attested by Sir George Osborn, Bart., and the Rev. W. Read, M.A., of Worthing. Her Ladyship has made many specific bequests, and has been very particular in the disposal of her jewels, as they were the gifts of her husband, and she has considered it right that they should be in the possession of his eldest daughter, Lady Charlotte. Some emeralds and diamonds are to be given to that daughter or son's wife of the present Earl to whom they may be acceptable.

The will of Major-General Sir Charles Hopkinson, C.B., of King-street, St. James's-square, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., by the executors, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Samuel Sotheby, C.B., and Hans William Sotheby, Esq., his nephew. The personalty was sworn under £45,000. The will bears date Jan. 16, 1864, and there are four codicils. The gallant General was an officer in the Indian army (retired), and had served in India from 1799 to 1829. He had attained the age of eighty-two. The principal legatee in his will is his said nephew, Hans W. Sotheby, to whom he has devised his real estates in England, the East Indies, and elsewhere, and has appointed him residuary legatee of the personalty. There are many legacies by the codicils to nephews, nieces, and to personal friends. To Colonel Sotheby, his executor, £500; to a man-servant, £500; a maid-servant, £250; and £50 to a late gamekeeper, now residing in Canada; all to be paid free of duty. To the Charing-cross Hospital, £500. He especially directed that his body should be opened before being placed in a coffin, the surgeon performing the operation to receive £50.

The will of Captain Sir Henry Vere Huntley, R.N., her Majesty's Consul at Santos, Brazil, where he died, in May last, at the age of sixty-eight, was proved in London by the executor, according to the tenor of a testamentary document, being a letter dated April 17, 1864, about three weeks before his death, addressed to his agent, Octavius Ommanney, Esq. (firm of Hallett and Ommanney, Navy Agents, Great George-street, Westminster), with directions, in the event of his decease, entirely confined to the members of his family. Sir Henry was knighted in 1843. He married, in 1832, Anne, daughter of General Skinner (she died in 1855). He had been Governor of Prince Edward Island and of colonies on the Gambia; had served in the American War; and was present at the capture of Washington.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

21st Hussars: Capt. and Brevet Major E. A. Hardy to be Major.

Military Train: Assist. Surgs. F. H. Macfadin and W. White to be Assistant Surgeons; Staff Assist. Surgs. E. L. Low and R. Storey to be Assistant Surgeons.

1st Foot: Staff Assist. Surg. W. S. Hedley to be Assistant Surgeon. 2nd: Staff Assist. Surg. B. J. Finegan to be Assistant Surgeon. 4th: Quartermaster C. Godfrey to be Quartermaster. 11th: Capt. A. Gordon to be Captain. 13th: Lieut. A. E. Donelan to be Lieutenant. 14th: Capt. and Brevet Major C. M. Foster and Capt. A. F. De B. Dixon to be Captains. 26th: Lieut. C. H. Dougherty to be Lieutenant. 28th: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. F. T. Daniell to be Major. 32nd: Capt. A. Perry to be Captain; Ensign the Hon. J. V. Ogilvy to be Lieutenant; W. H. Iremonger to be Ensign. 25th: Quartermaster J. Robertson to be Quartermaster; 50th: Staff Assist. Surg. O. Owen to be Assistant Surgeon. 53rd: Major-Gen. C. W. Ridley to be Colonel. 60th: A. Pepys to be Ensign. 73rd: Staff Assist. Surg. W. S. M. Price to be Assistant Surgeon. 74th: Lieut. S. H. Hardy to be Lieutenant. 85th: Lieut.-Gen. F. Maunsell to be Colonel.

2nd West India Regiment: Ensign W. E. Last to be Lieutenant.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Capt. D. Reid to be Adjutant.

HALF PAY.—Capt. W. E. Wallace to be Major.

UNATTACHED.—Ensigns J. Bray, T. Doyle, J. M'Nally, T. Kinahan, J. Milrick, T. Hardy, J. P. Stevens, J. M'Kay Macdonald, J. Kelly, and P. Murray to be Lieutenants.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeons D. P. Barry, A. M. Macbeth, R. Menzies, and O. B ller to be Staff Surgeons; Assist.-Surgs. W. J. Wilson, W. H. Jameson, J. H. C. Whipple, W. Tomlinson, W. S. M. Price, G. F. Duffy, T. F. O'Dwyer, J. P. H. Boileau, W. rpenter, G. M. Campbell, J. F. Foster, R. A. Farquharson, W. Keir, L. Corban, F. Tuite, W. Taylor, P. Smith, J. M. M'Lean, P. G. Power, P. Shepherd, W. S. Hedley, T. A. Purcell, R. D. Kemp, S. W. Handy, E. O'Sullivan, A. E. Hale, J. M'Creery, H. C. Gillespie, C. Spurway, W. M'Connell, J. Hector, W. L. Eames, C. E. M. Shaw, A. Dunn, V. Stone, K. Macaw, W. E. Riordan, I. Bourke, J. Murray, J. B. Kelly, J. W. Jones, S. E. Walker, J. F. Blake, A. B. Robinson, D. A. S. Thorburn, E. R. O'Brien, J. M'Cully, W. H. Jagoe, W. Blake, C. Smith, J. Duhy, E. P. Haward, D. C. Grosse, F. F. Dickinson, S. Doak, S. Flood, G. B. West, D. J. Canny, E. Vallance, J. Candy, J. B. Ryan, C. F. Hutchinson, E. Eustace, T. J. Peatfield, J. R. R. Coulter, C. Backhouse, E. Ward, J. Maturin, D. Renton, D. C. G. Bourns, J. H. Hughes, and C. Healy, to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. Waddy, C.B., to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General in New Zealand. Major G. B. Harman, Paymaster J. G. H. Holmes, and Major H. R. Grindlay to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Second Capt. J. Bonus to be Major. Quartermaster M. M'Loughlin to have the honorary rank of Captain.

The Duke of Cambridge, on Wednesday week, reviewed the troops at Woolwich, and inspected various departments of the garrison. On Tuesday last his Royal Highness reviewed the troops at Plymouth garrison, and afterwards inspected the new fortifications.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., commanding at Sheerness, arrived at Chatham dockyard, on Wednesday week, to inspect the Plover, 5, screw gun-vessel, 426 tons, 80-horse power. The inspection proved satisfactory. The Plover has been paid off. She will be placed in the third-class steam reserve.

A number of armour-plates have been placed on the sides of the Lord Warden, 24, iron-cased ram, 4067 tons, 1000-horse power, now building in No. 7 slip at Chatham. The plates have been heavily bolted. The vessel will be launched with a portion of her armour-plates fixed in position.

Another brigade field-drill took place on the Great Lines, at Chatham, on Wednesday week, under Major-General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B. The whole of the infantry in the garrison was assembled. Each man was supplied with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition. A long series of movements was executed. The weather was fine, and a considerable number of spectators witnessed the military display.

A court-martial took place on Feb. 1, at Yokohama, on Commander Boxer, Mr. Thompson, and the crew of the late Racehorse. The Court adjudged the Commander to be slightly reprimanded, as the Court was of opinion that sufficient allowance had not been made for the current between Cape Coa and Cheefoo; at the same time highly complimenting him on his exertions and the measures adopted to save his ship after her getting ashore. The wreck of the Racehorse has been sold at Cheefoo for a trifling sum.

The Victoria cross was presented to Lieutenant Arthur F. Pickard last week, on the esplanade fronting the Royal barracks, Dublin, in presence of the garrison in full uniform. He was recommended for this honour on account of his gallant conduct in New Zealand on Nov. 20, 1863, when, exposed to a cross fire, he passed and re-passed a pah to assist the wounded by supplying them with water, and to carry off a brother officer, Captain Mercer. Major-General Ridley and General Napier were present, with a brilliant staff.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.—The collection of "I. B., of Bridport's" charming stratagems is at length in course of issue. We received a copy too late for notice this week, and for the moment must be content to commend the following passage from the preface to the thousands who have been delighted and instructed by the ingenuity of this accomplished composer:—"A volume of chess problems so meritorious as these of Mr. Brown carries its own recommendation, and can hardly fail of a welcome wherever the game which it serves so beautifully to illustrate is known. This posthumous collection has, however, another claim to consideration, and one which will be irresistible to chess-players of generous sympathies. It is published solely for the benefit of the widow and orphans of its estimable author."

C. W. E., ALONZO.—The reported secession of Mr. Journoud from the editorship of "Le Palamède" is confirmed. Mr. Journoud has left that magazine, and has began the publication of another, solely devoted to chess, on his own account. The new periodical is entitled "Le Sphinx," and is to appear on the 15th of each month.

JULIO, A. M.—Yes; perfectly correct.

LI CALSI.—We cannot inform you. No copy of such a publication has reached us.

D. C. L.—1. If you would kindly furnish us with a literatim copy of the passage mentioned it would be thought a great favour.—2. It is possible, but far from probable, that there are unpublished games of La Bourdonnais in existence. Many years since one of our finest players took down no less than eighty games played by him with the great French master; but the MSS. were mislaid, and now, it is feared, are irretrievably lost.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1102 by Mentor, S. W. P., E. D., Wyley, Cosmopolitan, Ernest, P. C. K., Larry, M. P., D. C. L., Charley, Viator, J. D., Egmond, F. S. R., R. A., Medicus, Try-again, Box and Cox, I. P., Histrion, P. P., Lucy, Old Kentucky, V. E. R., F. C. S., N. B., 1865, Henry, Annette, Nereus, A Bath Archer, Sigma, Presle, D. D., Peregrino, S. S., Nimrod, Civis, A Clerk, I. Moore, T. B. G., Clericus, Alpine Stock, I. H. L., Volunteer, Harrovian; B. A., Cambridge; Felix, Adelphi, True Blue, Marian, Subscriber, Nemo, J. C. E., A Swede, Manfred and Man Friday, Lex, Oxoniensis, R. B., Rector, Panglos, E. H., W. D., Conrad, E. P. M., Crokorniensis, Tiney, Gavino, Julio, A. M., Dion, I. Danby, C. M. B., A. F., Laura, Fidele, R. T. C., Willy, Sandy; C., of Bruges; L. M. D., Lobro; R. S., of Malines; Addey, Dereven, Liverpool, S. W. B., Trial, Glasgow, H. Frau, Lyons, Lionel, Delta, G. W. E., N. C., Boston Stump, F. R. S., T. P. C., E. B. K., Omega, Norwegian; M. G., of Mons; C., Peckham, J. M. S., Punch, Betsy Prig, Leonard, A Rugbeian, Violet, H. S., Mandeville; E. T. R., Dorking; Rifleman, Wellwisher, Stella, A Spiritualist, C. T. N., Observer, Templar, Snooks, Griffin, Harry, Dr. Fould, Cæsar, H. W. B., I. N. are correct. All others are wrong.

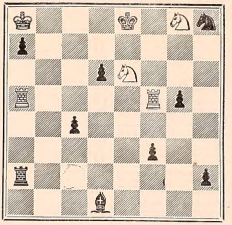
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1103.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 7th	P to Q R 3rd, or (a)	4. B mates.	
2. R to K B 3rd	P to Q R 4th	(a) 1.	P to Q R 4th
3. K to Q B 3rd	K takes Kt	2. B to Q Kt 5th	K takes P
		3. B mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 1104.

From the recently-published Collection of Problems by J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The two following Games were played between Mr. ANDERSSEN, the German Chess Champion, and the very able English amateur the Rev. G. M'DONNELL. (*Evans's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
10. B to Q Kt 5th	

(A very efficient mode of sustaining the attack; but for some time, perhaps for all time, the "Mortimer" variation will supersede it.)

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
10.	B takes Kt
11. P takes B	K to B sq
12. Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to K 2nd
13. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
14. P to K 5th	K Kt to K R 3rd
15. K to R sq	

(Mr. M'Donnell plays the opening with great care and judgment.)

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
15.	K Kt to K B 4th
16. R to K Kt sq	P to K Kt 3rd
17. B to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
18. B to Q R 4th	K to K Kt 2nd
19. B to Q B 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
20. Q to Q 3rd	P to K R 4th
21. Q to K R 3rd	

(This greatly strengthens Black's attack.)

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
21.	Q to K 3rd
22. Q B takes Q Kt	Kt takes B
23. P to K B 5th	

(The attack now, with ordinary prudence, must prove irresistible.)

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
23.	Q to Q B sq
24. P to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
25. P to K 6th	Q takes P
26. Q takes Q	P takes Q
27. P takes Kt	K to B 2nd
28. R takes P	K takes P
29. R to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
30. Q R to K Kt sq	P to Q B 4th
31. P takes P (ch)	B takes P
32. K R takes Q Kt P	B takes K B P
33. Q R to K Kt 7th	B to Q Kt 3rd
34. K R to Q 7th (ch)	K to K 4th
35. Q R to K Kt 5 (ch)	K to K B 3rd
36. Q R to Kt 6th (ch)	K to K 4th
37. R to K 7th	

and White resigned.

Another Game, in which the first eleven moves were the same as in the foregoing game.

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
12. Kt to K 2nd	Q to K B 3rd

(Stronger, apparently, than the line of action adopted in the preceding game; but White has always an uncomfortable game.)

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
13. B takes Kt	P takes B
14. P to K B 4th	P to K R 4th
15. K to R sq	Q to K R 5th
16. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 3rd
17. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K Kt 5th
18. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q takes Q

(After this exchange of Queens, Black has no advantage of position sufficient to compensate for the lost Pawn, and his prospects are anything but cheerful.)

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
19. B P takes Q	P to K R 5th
20. K to Kt 2nd	K R P takes P
21. K R P takes P	R to K R 7th (ch)
22. K to B 3rd	P to K B 4th
23. B to Q R 3rd	K to B 2nd
24. Q R to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th
25. P to K 6th (ch)	

(This was ingenious, and might have been troublesome to White but for his masterly retort.)

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
25.	K takes P
26. P takes Q B P	K to B 2nd

(A line of play as unexpected as beautiful.)

BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
27. P takes B	Q R to K sq
28. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
29. B to Q B 5th	P takes P

and Black abandons the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1455.—By C. W., of Sunbury.

White: K at K Kt 5th, Q at K Kt 2nd, B at K R sq, Kt at Q 8th, P at Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at K 4th, B at K sq, Kts at K Kt 2nd and Q B 2nd; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 5th, K 3rd and 6th, and Q 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

The remains of an ancient city have been discovered in the south of Chili. It is supposed to be either the rich mining city of Ponzuelos or Los Cesares, both fabulous for their wealth.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

M. Weyl has succeeded in combining ammonia and the oxide of mercury at a low temperature and under strong pressure, thus obtaining an ammonio-mercurial base containing four equivalents of mercury and one of ammonia, analogous to the ammonio-mercurial base discovered by M. Millon. If prepared under protection from light it presents the yellow colour of oxide of mercury. Under the influence of light it decomposes with the elimination of mercury; when exposed to air it rapidly attracts carbonic acid and gives up ammonia; and when heated quickly on a plate of platinum it becomes brown and detonates with violence. M. Weyl has published in "Poggendorff's Annalen" a description of other interesting metallic ammoniums, formed by combinations of the gas ammonia under pressure with potassium and sodium.

The formation of a chemical tree by crystals of sulphate of copper in a very diluted solution of silicate of potash is described by M. Jules Faivre. On the bottom of the vase, covered with well-washed sand, should be placed some pieces of bichromate of potash, and the sulphate of copper should be sprinkled over the sand. The tree rises vertically, and gives out branches, inclining towards the horizon, at an angle common to all, and more acute in proportion as the solution is more concentrated.

M. Payen has analysed the water of oysters, which is about equal in weight with the flesh. He states that it is not simply sea water, as it contains less salt and more organic matter. Agitated with ether it deposits a substance analogous to albumin, containing 8·75 per cent of nitrogen. The liquid, when analysed, gave 95·888 water, 3·022 salts, 0·560 nitrogenous matters, and 0·529 non-nitrogenous matters. M. Payen considers that the water of the oyster is important in its alimentation.

An abstract of a paper by Mr. Charles Darwin, F.R.S., on the movements and habits of climbing plants, was read at a meeting of the Linnean Society, and appears in the *Natural History Review*. He described the peculiarities of these plants as divided into three groups—viz., twining plants, leaf-climbers, and tendril-bearers. He presumes that plants become climbers in order to reach the light, and to expose a larger surface of leaves to its action and to that of the free air. This is effected by them with wonderfully little expenditure of organised matter in comparison with trees, which have to support a load of heavy branches by a massive trunk. Twining plants are furnished with revolving nodes; leaf-climbers possess the power of clasping an object with their petioles or sensitive tips, associated with revolving internodes; and tendril-bearing plants Mr. Darwin considers to have been primordially twiners, or descendants of plants having this power and habit. "The perfection of the organisation of plants," says Mr. Darwin, "is forced on our minds by the study of the many kinds that climb."

In a paper on Indian meteorology recently communicated to the Royal Society, M. H. von Schlagintweit reports the results of his observations on insolation and its connection with atmospheric moisture, which, he says, confirm the experiments of Professor Tyndall in regard to the gain of heat which the thermometer experiences by direct radiation from the sun, and its loss of heat by radiation to the surrounding air. He states that he finds the opacity of the air for the invisible heat radiating from the thermometer rapidly increases with the amount of watery vapour which the air contains, while its transparency for the heat directly radiated from the sun is comparatively little affected.——Commander Frederick John Evans and Mr. Archibald Smith have also reported to the society the results of their investigations of the magnetic character of the armour-plated ships of the Royal Navy. The introduction of iron into ships of war has given importance to sources of error, especially to the diminution of the directive force. Messrs. Evans and Smith find that the effect of these sources of error may be increased or diminished by altering the shape and position of the masses of iron employed.

A paper by Mr. Pliny E. Chase appears in the *American Journal of Science* on "Terrestrial Magnetism as a Mode of Motion," in which he states that all his meteorological views rest upon the hypothesis that the atmospheric changes, whether of humidity, temperature, pressure, electricity, or magnetism, are purely mechanical, and that being controlled by the laws of motion their proper explanation does not require the assumption of any peculiar magnetic or electric fluid, but that a single homogeneous, elastic, and all-pervading ether may be both the source and the receptacle of all the various forms of force. He then applies this hypothesis especially to magnetism, dwelling particularly on the researches of General Sabine and Mr. G. B. Airy.

A white whale, or white fish, was captured in the Gulf of St. Lawrence a few years ago, and kept on public exhibition in a water-tank for nearly two years. It was 10 ft. long, and weighed almost 700 lb., and was of an ashy grey colour, nearly uniformly distributed. During his confinement he showed some capacity for education. He was sufficiently well trained to allow himself to be harnessed to a car, in which he drew a young lady around the tank; he learned to recognise his keeper, and would allow himself to be handled by him, and at the proper time would come and put his head out of the water to receive the harness or take food. At times he showed a playful disposition, and amused himself with splashing about in the water; and at other times with tossing stones with his mouth. He often took in his mouth a sturgeon and a small shark which was confined in the same tank, and after playing with them for awhile, allowed them to go unharmed. An anatomical description of this animal, illustrated by plates, has been contributed to the Boston Society of Natural History, by Dr. Jeffreys Wyman, professor of anatomy at Howard College, U.S. The stomach contained a collection of stones, nails, pieces of glass, stones of fruits, half-digested fragments of the flesh, and a few vertebræ of fishes; also other substances, which had been, doubtless, swallowed after entering the tank. The heart, when compared with the size of the animal, was remarkable for its volume and capacity. It was injected, and required thirteen pounds of tallow to fill its cavities.

Mr. Daniel Hanbury has contributed to the Linnean Society a paper on the species of Garcinia, which affords gamboge, in Siam. We learn that, above two centuries ago, one of the Dutch voyagers, returning from India, first brought to the notice of his countrymen a gumlike substance, of an orange colour, to which various important medicinal properties were ascribed. In 1677 Hermann announced that this drug was derived from two trees, since ascertained to belong to the order Guttiferæ, and of which one is known as the Garcinia cambogia; the other being, in all probability, the Garcinia morella. Desirous of settling the question as to the origin of gamboge, Mr. Hanbury procured from Messrs. D'Almeida, of Singapore, a jar of specimens from trees on their plantations. These gentlemen state that they have twenty-eight of these trees, varying from 35 ft. to 50 ft. in height; the largest with a circumference of about 3 ft. They grow on the slope of a low hillock, with very little attention, and are asserted to be "the real gamboge-tree." Mr. Hanbury gives the botanical details of the specimens, and proposes to name them "Garcinia morella, variety pedicellata."

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris M. Faye made some remarks on a revived hypothesis of M. Erman, which attributes the darkening of the sun on certain occasions related in history (such as at the Battle of Mühlberg, in April, 1547, when the stars were visible at mid-day) to the interposition of shooting-stars. M. Faye considers that the appearance of a mass of opaque bodies so great as to produce the phenomena of an eclipse ought to resemble it in its approach and departure and other circumstances. He considers that the hypothesis fails for want of corroborating evidence. M. Le Verrier, speaking on the same subject, regretted that authors who had occupied their minds with the subjects relating to meteorites had not, in their statistics, distinguished the causes which might have influenced the phenomena. At the same meeting a paper by the eminent Italian electrician Matteucci was read, "On the Action of Sulphur on the Voltaic Battery." He arrives at the following conclusions:—1. That sulphur in powder placed in contact with the electro-negative metal of a battery formed of zinc, copper, and a solution of sea-salt, notably increases the electro-motive power, constancy, and duration of the battery; and we may consequently hope to obtain, by the use of sulphur, a more valuable voltaic combination for industrial purposes. 2. The sulphur, although insoluble and isolated, enters into combination with the sodium rendered free by the electric action. The influence possessed by a very small quantity of sulphate of copper—an action proved by experiment to be indispensable—remains to be explained.

Professor Voelcker's annual report to the Royal Agricultural Society of England appears in the new number of the society's journal. Amongst other interesting subjects which are noticed is the chemical composition and properties of water, of which he received a large number of specimens for analysis. He finds the drinking-water of towns to be superior to that used in the country, the latter being injured by surface-wells and defective drainage. He says that water which smells in the least disagreeably, or which holds in suspension light flocculent matter, or does not become perfectly bright after standing for six hours, or which is distinctly yellow in appearance, should be carefully examined before it is employed for domestic use. His experiments on the effect of salt as a fertiliser for mangolds, oats, barley, and clover seeds failed in consequence of the unusually dry summer. In a separate paper "On some of the causes of Unproductiveness in Soils," Professor Voelcker treats the subject under seven divisions:—1, when the soils contain something inimical to vegetation (either an excess of organic acid or small quantities of green vitris, common salt, nitrates, &c.); 2, when soils are deficient in one or more of the constituents found in the ashes of our cultivated plants (such as phosphoric acid, potash, or soda); 3, when soils contain a large preponderance of organic matter, or of lime, sand, or even of pure clay; 4, when soils rest on impervious or extensive clay subsoils, which are not easily drained efficiently; 5, when their drainage is ineffective; 6, when their physical characters are bad; and, 7, when they are affected by a bad climate. Professor Voelcker supports his views on these causes and their results by reference to examples and analytical experiments. In the same number of the journal Mr. C. E. Amos gives a description of the Newcastle dynamometer (an apparatus constructed for testing the force required to work the steam-plough), elucidated by engravings based upon photographs. In another paper on Mr. Hooibrenk's "Artificial Fecundation of Wheat," Mr. J. B. Lawes gives an account of his experiments, and concludes by saying, "Our neighbours, the French agriculturists, are now going through a stage which in this country was passed some years ago. The artificial application of electricity, seed-steeping, and other marvels, which were to double the produce of our fields, have had their day with us; but the British farmer is still toiling on as formerly, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow and the liberal use of manure, without which he does not find his crops increase."

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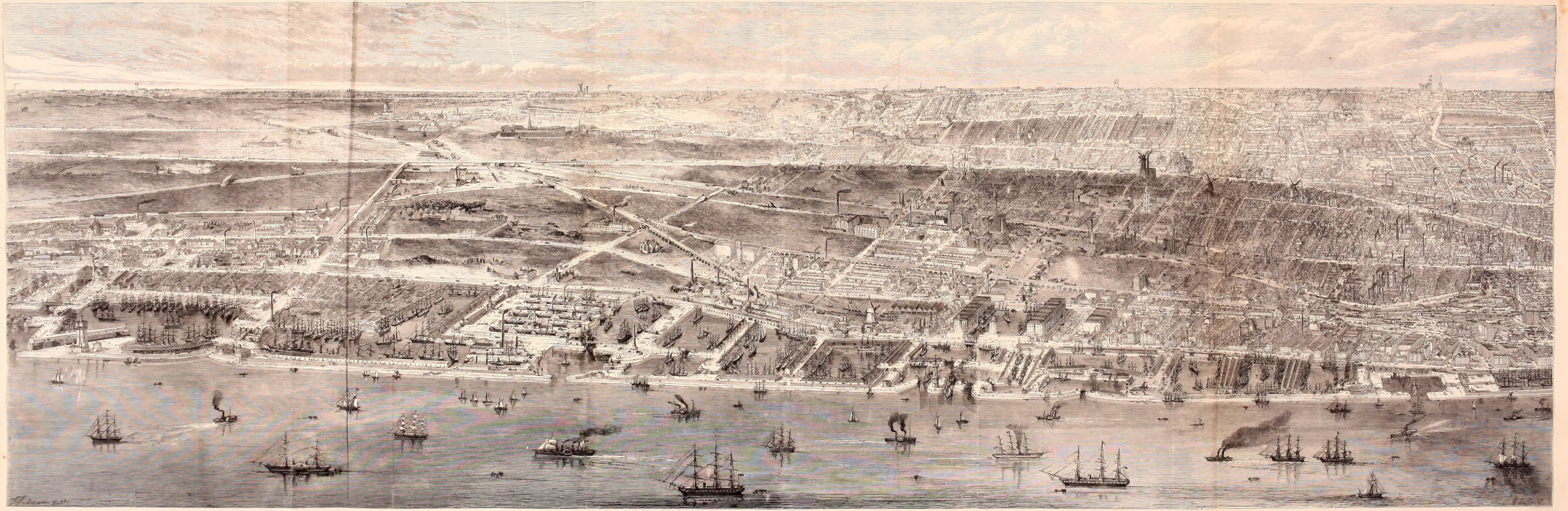
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LIVERPOOL.

From the River Mersey.





THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



NOS. 1312, 1313.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865. TWO NUMBERS, COLOURED PICTURE, AND LARGE VIEW OF LIVERPOOL } TENPENCE

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC.

It is hardly a month since alarm almost amounting to panic seized upon the educated classes of this country lest this huge metropolis should once more be smitten by that direst of scourges—the Oriental plague. Mysterious rumours had found their way hither from St. Petersburg to the effect that a fearful disease, generated no one knew exactly where or how, had slowly swept over the Ural Mountains, had committed frightful ravages in the villages through which it had passed, and was decimating the population of the Imperial city. Worse still, it was steadily pursuing a south-western course, and had already made its appearance, though in a somewhat mitigated form, in several districts of North Germany. People who could recollect the first invasion of the cholera ruefully fancied that the Black Death was advancing by nearly the same route,



THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY STATION ON THE SATURDAY NIGHT BEFORE THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

and inferred—not without plausible reason—that, before the sultry heat of summer should set in, the germs of pestilence would be deposited in our midst, destined, perhaps, to develop into a calamity too awful for contemplation.

When men are ushered unexpectedly into the presence of an appalling danger, conscience generally wakes up and marshals before them a throng of neglected duties. It did so in this case. We began to reckon seriously with ourselves as to the state of preparation we were in to meet the insidiously-approaching foe. We took some comfort in the thought that we had completed four-fifths of the magnificent work undertaken to prevent the pollution of the Thames, and that we had organised, in a rude and imperfect way, a system of sanitary inspection. But we also began to be feelingly conscious that we had been guilty of a sufficient number of sins of omission to invite severest penalties. What about the domiciles of the lowest classes of the population? Were they or were they not overcrowded? Was it or was it not true that the labouring poor of the metropolis were compelled to shelter themselves from the weather under conditions directly and flagrantly opposed to all the known laws which Nature has laid down for the preservation of health? Were there not extensive districts, the inhabitants of which pressed so closely one upon another, and knew so little of the commonest conveniences of social life, that their physical energies always remained below par, and thus provided fuel for any epidemic that might lay hold of them? Were there not thousands upon thousands in the slums of London who scarcely knew what it was to get a breath of pure air, and whose nights were passed in close, rotting, narrow chambers, surcharged with the miasma of their own respirations, and the very walls of which were crusted with a leprous poison? What had society done to see these myriads better housed? What effectual steps had been taken, or were in progress, to cleanse out these fever-breeding dens; to give light, air, water, where they were most needed; and to render it impossible for the greed of gain to prey upon and add to the miseries of the helpless? If we had not been wholly unmindful of our responsibility in these matters, and had even tried to touch the surface of the evil by legislation, had we not also aggravated what was bad enough before by allowing the poor to be edged out by all sorts of improvements, and by driving them from acres upon acres of space without concerning ourselves as to whither they could betake themselves? All these and numberless more disagreeable questions started up at the first thought of a possible revisitation of the plague, and extorted from us not a few candid and humiliating confessions.

More recently, however, we have learned that our first apprehensions were nearly groundless. Closer investigation of the Russian epidemic has proved that neither is it an unknown form of disease, nor has it any characteristic which will justify our identifying it with what was once known in this country as the Black Death. There is no connection between the sickness prevailing at St. Petersburg and the terrible malady which afflicts, and for more than twenty years has frequently afflicted, North Germany and the Lower Vistula. The reports of the medical gentlemen dispatched by her Majesty's Government for the purpose of reconnoitring the advancing enemy, ascertaining its true character, and observing its mode of treatment, are such as may at once and completely dissipate public alarm.

Two forms of fever prevail at St. Petersburg. Both of them are well known in this country. The one is the relapsing fever vulgarly called the "famine fever." Between the years 1846 and 1848 we had large experience of it, both in Liverpool and in Ireland, as one of the secondary consequences of the sudden and total failure of the potato crop. Whenever the relapsing fever becomes epidemic typhus co-exists with it. It did so in Liverpool in 1847—it does so now in St. Petersburg. This is the whole or nearly the whole substratum of fact upon which the apprehensions of our fellow-countrymen were raised. "The mixed epidemic," says the report, "wherever it occurs, testifies to the miserable state of a starving and overcrowded proletariat; and there seems reason to believe that if the St. Petersburg epidemic is of more than common severity, this is only in result of extremely aggravated conditions of privation, overcrowding, filth, and district unwholesomeness, operating on large masses of the lowest population." Of the two diseases, typhus is by far the more dangerous, and is fatal in seven or eight cases where relapsing fever is fatal in only one; but the latter is notably attended in Russia, where it is causing more than its usual proportion of deaths, with those inflammatory swellings which are known by the name of buboes. Hence, probably, originated the rumour that the disease which was creeping towards us was the Oriental plague. Both typhus and relapsing fever are infectious — the malady prevalent in North Germany is not, or if it be, it is so only in a very low degree, and our danger of importing the disease "is apparently nothing, or next to nothing." As to the risk we run in communicating with the metropolis of Russia, we are told that "it is only the same sort of danger as the several parts of the United Kingdom have often occasioned to one another, and are, even at the present time, as regards the worst known forms of fever, daily and abundantly occasioning."

Thus far, then, the facts may relieve us of anxiety. It is matter for thankfulness that they are not so alarming as they seemed to be when magnified by the haze of uncertain rumour. Possibly, typhus sweeps off every year as large a proportion of the population of England as would be destroyed by the plague, were it really to revisit us. But the plague terrifies the imagination beyond most known forms of disease. We shrink from anticipating what might be the effect of it should it ever again get a footing in London. The extent to which the fear of it would dissolve the coherence of society—the cruel isolation and abandonment of the sick—the general mistrust and suspicion—the relaxation of police vigilance—and the audacity of large numbers of the criminal class hardened into desperation by the awful proximity of death: these, the usual social and moral concomitants of the Black Death, are infinitely more to be dreaded than its ratio of fatality. But to these evils another would probably be superadded. It is not by any means certain that the appearance of that frightful pestilence in London would not, during its continuance, materially derange, if it did not entirely stop, the complex machinery of commerce, and act as a paralysis on the industry of the entire kingdom.

The real danger seems to be lest, with our release from all apprehension about the Russian epidemic, we should fall into our old state of comparative apathy in regard to the fever-nests which we have allowed to remain in our midst. We, too, like St. Petersburg, have a large proletariat, unwholesomely fed, frightfully over-crowded, barely vegetating in the centres of pollution into which it is driven by necessity, and presenting broad masses of susceptibility to epidemical diseases. We have had a salutary and merciful warning. It is to be hoped that it will not be dismissed with indifference because it has turned out to be *only* a warning. The whole question of the housing of the poor, especially in the metropolis, demands searching investigation, not for their sake only, but for the sake also of the rest of the community. A thoroughly competent Government Commission might at least collect, arrange, and publish all requisite information on the subject; and, when the full extent and danger of the mischief to be grappled with are authentically exposed, our very interests may engage us to devise remedial processes for diminishing it. Every year adds enormously to its pressure and tends to make it more unmanageable; and, if the fright occasioned by the Russian epidemic should turn public attention to the imperative necessity of getting our labouring poor more decently lodged, it will have effected a most beneficial revolution, and one in which all classes will find cause for gratitude.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.

The grand volunteer review and sham fight upon the Downs at Brighton, on Monday week, was described in our last Number. We now give a series of illustrations, which show some of the most picturesque and imposing movements of this very successful field-day. The Engraving on our front page represents the scene in front of the Brighton Railway station on the Saturday night before the review, when several entire London corps, besides many small parties of gentlemen belonging to other corps, had already arrived, so as to pass the Sunday by the seaside. They were met with cordial acclamations by a large assemblage of the townspeople of Brighton, and found, we believe, very comfortable lodgings in the various hotels and other houses open for the accommodation of visitors. The greater part, however, of the volunteer forces which took part in the military display of Easter Monday was conveyed from London to Brighton on the Monday morning, when there were eleven special trains from London Bridge, six from Victoria, two from Clapham Junction, and one from Kensington, between half-past five and nine o'clock. Each corps, having reached Brighton, marched to the inclosures near the Pavilion, where they all rested till half-past eleven, and then followed Major-General Sir R. Walpole to the review-ground near the racecourse, about two miles from the centre of the town. One of our Illustrations shows the appearance of the troops when thus mustered and beginning their march. At the flag-staff, directly opposite the Grand Stand of the racecourse, the General commanding, accompanied by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, took up his position to witness the "march past." The total number of the officers and rank and file was 20,336, of whom 2957 were artillery and 300 cavalry. They were formed, as usual for the proceedings of a field-day, into two divisions; the first, under Major-General Russell, to play the part of the defence, and the second, under Major-General Rumley, to perform the attack in the sham fight which took place during the afternoon in Bevendean Valley. The general plan of the battle, as we observed last week, was that, under cover of a feigned attack on the right of the defending force, the attacking party extended their lines so far to the right as first to throw back and eventually to overlap the left wing of the defending army. The latter took up a new position, but only to find the original assault on its right wing renewed with increased vigour, so that, a general advance of the attacking force having commenced, the defenders retreated from the ground in the direction of Brighton. This explanation will be sufficient for two of the Views we have engraved. The remaining one is a View of Sheepcote Valley, in the vicinity of the scene of action, at the hour when subscription targets erected there for rifle and carbine shooting were beset with numerous competitors for the prizes for the best marksmen.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In consequence of the death of the Czarewitch the Emperor's departure for Algiers is, it is stated, postponed to Monday next. The Czar arrived at Paris yesterday week (as stated in our town edition last week), and had a conference with the Emperor, after which his Russian Majesty proceeded to Nice, to see his dying son.

The Empress has accepted the title of patroness of the Central Society for the Protection of Shipwrecked Sailors, founded at Paris.

La France states that Count Walewski will be appointed President of the Corps Législatif.

On Sunday Mr. Bigelow had a public audience of the Emperor to present his credentials as Minister of the United States. His Excellency was afterwards received by the Empress.

The preparations for the opening of the annual exhibition of pictures in the Palais de l'Industrie are finished, and the Emperor inspected the works on Saturday.

On Monday afternoon a man went to the Russian Embassy, and, having obtained admission, stabbed the Secretary of the Legation, inflicting not less than five wounds. The murderer, who tried to escape, was arrested, but not till he had wounded two persons concerned in his capture. It is hoped that the Secretary will recover.

A confirmation was held yesterday week at the church of the Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, when 130 young persons received the rite from the hands of the Bishop of Lincoln. His Lordship preached to crowded congregations on Sunday morning in the above church, and on Sunday afternoon in the Marbœuf Chapel.

The second Spring Meeting came off on Sunday, at the Bois de Boulogne. The Imperial party was represented at the stand-house by Princess Lucien Murat and her daughter, Princess Anna Murat.

The ball in favour of the British Charitable Fund of Paris, which took place on Tuesday week, at the Grand Hotel, was well attended by both English and foreign residents and visitors. The proceeds realised amounted to about £800.——Lady Cowley gave a splendid ball on Thursday week, at the British Embassy, the company comprising the Diplomatic Corps, several of the Ministers, members of the Privy Council, high functionaries, and the élite of the fashionable world, both Parisian and English.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects, impressing on them the paramount necessity of a more frequent intercourse with the inhabitants of their respective departments and more frequent visits to the different towns. These instructions apply equally to the sub-prefects.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold, who returned to his own capital from London on Thursday week, fell ill upon arrival. An official bulletin, issued on Saturday by the Royal physicians, stated that his Majesty was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, accompanied by great physical prostration. According to latest accounts, his Majesty was mending.

ITALY.

The Senate has rejected the proposal for the complete abolition of capital punishment.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed, by a large majority, the bill relative to the suppression of religious corporations, and approved the bill for reducing the salaries of the prefects.

King Victor Emmanuel has appointed a commission especially charged to revise and unify the artistic and literary legislation of the kingdom of Italy. Count Manzoni, author of the "Promessi Sposi," is president. The commission comprises among its members the composer Verdi, who is a deputy in the Italian Parliament.

AMERICA.

MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF MR. SEWARD.

The war news, important as it is, containing notice of the surrender of General Lee, pales before the painful interest of the intelligence brought by the Nova Scotia on Wednesday. President Lincoln has been shot dead in a theatre at Washington, and Mr. Seward stabbed, it is feared mortally, while lying on a sick bed. The murderer of Mr. Lincoln—Wilkes Booth, the brother of the well-known actor Edwin Booth, and himself an actor—has been arrested; but his accomplice, who made the attack on Mr. Seward, has for the time escaped. The whole of New York is draped in black, and there is general mourning throughout the country.

The following official telegram from Mr. Secretary Stanton has been received by the United States Legation in London:—

Sir,—It has become my distressing duty to announce to you that last night (the 14th inst.) his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was assassinated, about the hour of half-past ten o'clock, in his private box at Ford's Theatre, in the city (Washington.) The President, about eight o'clock, accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre. Another lady and gentleman were with them in the box. About half-past ten, during a pause in the performance, the assassin entered the box, the door of which was unguarded, hastily approached the President from behind, and discharged a pistol at his head. The bullet entered the back of his head, and penetrated nearly through. The assassin then leaped from the box upon the stage, brandishing a large knife or dagger, and exclaiming, "Sic semper tyrannis," and escaped in the rear of the theatre. Immediately upon the discharge the President fell to the floor insensible, and continued in that state until twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning, when he breathed his last.

About the same time the murder was being committed at the theatre, another assassin presented himself at the door of Mr. Seward's residence, gained admission by representing he had a prescription from Mr. Seward's physician which he was directed to see administered, and hurried up to the third story chamber, where Mr. Seward was lying. He here discovered Mr. Frederick Seward, struck him over the head, inflicting several wounds, and fracturing the skull in two places, inflicting, it is feared, mortal wounds. He then rushed into the room where Mr. Seward was in bed, attended by a young daughter and a male nurse. The male attendant was stabbed through the lungs, and it is believed will die. The assassin then struck Mr. Seward with a knife or dagger twice in the throat and twice in the face, inflicting terrible wounds. By this time Major Seward, eldest son of the Secretary, and another attendant reached the room, and rushed to the rescue of the Secretary; they were also wounded in the conflict, and the assassin escaped. No artery or important blood vessel was severed by any of the wounds inflicted upon him, but he was for a long time insensible from the loss of blood. Some hope of his recovery is entertained.

Immediately upon the death of the President notice was given to Vice-President Johnson, who happened to be in the city, and upon whom the office of President now devolves. He will take the office and assume the functions of President to-day.

The murderer of the President has been discovered and evidence obtained that these horrible crimes were committed in execution of a conspiracy deliberately planned and set on foot by rebels under pretence of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause; but it is hoped that the immediate perpetrators will be caught.

The feeling occasioned by these atrocious crimes is so great, sudden, and overwhelming, that I cannot at present do more than communicate them to you.

Yesterday morning (the 14th inst.) the President called a Cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present. He was more cheerful and happy than I had ever seen him, rejoiced at the near prospect of firm and durable peace at home and abroad, manifested in a marked degree the kindness and humanity of his disposition and the tender and forgiving spirit that so eminently distinguished him. Public notice had been given that he and General Grant would be present at the theatre, and the opportunity of adding the Lieutenant-General to the number of victims to be murdered was, no doubt, seized for the fitting occasion of executing the plans that appear to have been in preparation for some weeks; but General Grant was compelled to be absent, and thus escaped the designs upon him.

It is needless for me to say anything in regard of the influence which this atrocious murder of the President may exercise upon the affairs of this country; but I will only add that, horrible as are the atrocities that have been resorted to by the enemies of the country, they are not likely in any degree to impair the public spirit or postpone the complete final overthrow of the rebellion. In profound grief for the events which it has become my duty to communicate to you, I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Edwin M. Stanton.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, Mr. Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, was, on Saturday, sworn in as President. He said:—"The duties are at present mine—I shall perform them; the consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you; I feel I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming." Mr. Johnson appeared remarkably well, and his manner created a favourable impression. The new President has announced that he will make no changes in the Cabinet.

Mr. Hunter has been appointed acting Secretary of State during Mr. Seward's illness.

WAR NEWS.—SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE.

The taking of Petersburg and Richmond was quickly followed by the surrender of General Lee. On the 9th inst. he yielded up his whole force (estimated at 25,000 men), to General Grant. The two Generals had been in communication from the 7th as to the terms. Grant pointed out that nothing but surrender was left. Lee, while not agreeing with this, thought it best to stop further effusion of blood, and asked for terms. The terms granted were generous. All officers and men were to go free, on parole not to take arms again until duly exchanged. The officers were to keep their side-arms and luggage;

but all public property and munitions of war were to be handed over to the Federal authorities. Lee at once accepted the terms, and his army is disbanded.

The joy in the North was, naturally enough, very great. The thanks of the Government were telegraphed to General Grant, and salutes of guns were fired.

The Northern newspapers assert that Lee's troops had, for the most part, deserted him before his surrender. He will, it is said, do all in his power to promote peace.

Mr. Jefferson Davis may, perhaps, be of the same mind now; but on the 6th of April he issued a proclamation from Danville declaring that the war would be continued. To all appearance, he will have little support in such a course.

The Federal armies are closing in on Johnston's force, which is the only Confederate army east of the Mississippi. Johnston had evacuated Raleigh, and gone, it was said, to Greensborough. It is not likely, however, that he would be able to hold out there or anywhere else. The report of Federal successes in Alabama is confirmed, and the siege of Mobile is rapidly progressing. Lynchburg, so long the objective point of Federal armies, has surrendered to a scouting party.

President Lincoln, in a speech which he made at Washington, said that recent successes gave hopes of a righteous and speedy peace. Reconstruction would be fraught with great difficulties, which would be increased by any differences of opinion among loyal people. It was "immaterial whether the rebellious States were considered in or out of the Union;" and "all should join in the acts necessary to restore proper practical relations between the rebellious States and the Union." He added that the "adoption of an exclusive and inflexible plan for all the States would become one of entanglement."

The general tone of the Northern press is very conciliatory. The *New York Times*, however, recommends "the extreme sentence of the law" against Jefferson Davis. The *Tribune*, on the contrary, advises that the utmost moderation should be exercised towards the Southern leaders.

Several members of the Virginia Legislature, with the assent of the Federal authorities, who promised safe-conducts to the Governor and members of the State Legislature, had issued a summons for an extraordinary session to learn and consider the terms upon which Virginia may be received back into the Union.

President Lincoln had issued a proclamation closing all the Southern ports, with a few exceptions; and another threatening retaliation on the vessels of war of foreign nations if the restrictions on American war-ships consequent on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents are not withdrawn.

Secretary Stanton, after consultation with Grant, has decided to stop all draughting and recruiting; to curtail all purchases of arms, ammunition, and supplies; to reduce the expenses of the military establishments and the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the situation; and to remove all military restrictions.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Shanghai telegram, dated March 9, states that it was reported that Taeping had been captured. Hang-Chow and Ying-Chow had revolted against the Imperial Government.

From Japan the only news is that a port, spelt in the telegram Hiogo, had been opened for foreign trade.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are open to the public, under the usual regulations.

The Lancaster Exhibition has been formally closed by the Mayor. It has been visited by upwards of 12,000 persons, exclusive of those admitted by railway ticket.

The Llewellyn memorial in Easton Church, Wilts, referred to in our last Number, consists of an altar-window, executed by Lavers and Barraud, as well as a marble tablet sculptured by W. T. Hale.

Mr. Adam, the newly-appointed Lord of the Treasury, was, on Thursday week, re-elected member of Parliament for the united counties of Clackmannan and Kinross. There was no opposition.

In the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, on Good Friday, a girl of sixteen was frightened out of her mind by some boys placing two snakes upon her. She is now raving mad in a lunatic asylum.

There is a remarkable peculiarity in the Scottish people, says the Registrar-General—their fondness for marrying on the last day of the year. There are more marriages in Scotland on that day than in any week of the year, except, of course, the week in which that day occurs.

At a private meeting held, yesterday week, in Salford Town-hall, the Mayor in the chair, it was resolved to erect a marble statue to Mr. Cobden in Peel Park—£750 were subscribed in the room; and at a public meeting held at Stockport, on Tuesday last, it was decided to erect a statue to the late Mr. Cobden in that town.

Sir C. B. Phipps has sent a letter to the corporate authorities of Belfast stating that "her Majesty is deeply gratified by the mark of respect which is proposed to be paid to the memory of the Prince Consort by its loyal citizens." They have raised funds to erect a splendid fountain and clock-tower in a conspicuous position in the town.

Earl Spencer gave a grand entertainment to his principal tenants, yesterday week, at Althorp Hall, Northamptonshire. The dinner took place in the noble picture-gallery. The Earl presided, and 110 of his Lordship's tenants were present. The band of the 4th Northampton Volunteer Rifle Corps attended and played on the lawn during the dinner.

A new railway between Chichester and Midhurst, to be eventually extended to Haslemere, and which promises to be of great local value, was begun to be constructed on Saturday on a spot about two miles from Midhurst, and Lord Henry Lennox, M.P. for Chichester, attended, and was assigned the honour of cutting the first turf. We intend to illustrate the ceremony next week.

Cock-fighting has its patrons in the country as well as in town. At a petty sessions of Cheshire magistrates, held on Monday, in Delamere Forest, two dozen officers, squires, and sportsmen of less degree, were summoned, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for taking part in a cock-fighting match at the Peel Hall farm, near Tarvin, on the 28th ult. They all pleaded guilty to one of the charges made against them, and were fined sums varying from £5 to £2 10s.

The arrangements for the next triennial festival of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester have been made. The festival will be held this year at Gloucester, and the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of September have been fixed for holding this meeting, which has now stood the test of over a century and a quarter, and has of late years increased immensely in popularity. Dr. Wesley, the recently-elected organist of Gloucester Cathedral, has been unanimously chosen by the stewards as conductor of the festival.

There is a strong probability of the immediate termination of the dispute in the Scotch iron trade. At a conference of the representatives of the masters and workmen, held at Glasgow on Monday, a compromise was agreed to—the reduction of wages being restricted to 6d. instead of 1s. per ton in the case of the puddlers, and 5 instead of 10 per cent in the case of the millmen. The workmen of the Glasgow district have ratified this compromise, and no serious opposition is anticipated in the other districts.

Miss Constance Emily Kent, who stands charged upon her own confession with having murdered her brother, Francis Saville Kent, at Road-hill House, on the 29th of June, 1860, was placed, on Wednesday, before the magistrates assembled in petty sessions at Trowbridge. The evidence taken at Bow-street was read. During the reading of her written confession of the murder, the firm composure which she had previously sustained broke down, and, sinking into the arms of Miss Green, the superior of the religious home at Brighton, where Miss Kent has been located for some time past, she wept bitterly for a considerable period. The prisoner was remanded for eight days, and was afterwards taken to Devizes gaol, where she will remain until the next examination, which will take place on Thursday next.

In the abstract given last week of the late Sir Charles Hopkinson's will it was stated that he had devised his real estates to H. W. Sotheby. We are requested by the executors to correct this error. The testator, we are assured, had no real estates, and none such are devised by his will. The amount of the legacy to Charing-cross Hospital is £50, not £500, as was stated.

The private view of the Royal Academy Exhibition took place yesterday. The banquet takes place to-day (Saturday). The hangers—Messrs. E. M. Ward, Millais, and E. O. Cooke—have finished their work more expeditiously than any of their predecessors for years. By the misconception of a correspondent, from whom we heard, at the moment of going to press last week, that some difficulty had occurred in regard to the exhibition of Mr. Frith's Royal marriage picture, we were unable to state positively in our list of the paintings that might be expected at the Royal Academy Exhibition that it would be there. We are glad to say it is in Trafalgar-square, in the place of honour it deserves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Buccleuch has fixed upon Wednesday, May 17, for the first conversazione of the Royal Horticultural Society.

The general meeting of the Athenæum Club will take place on Monday, May 8, when business of importance will be transacted.

A movement is on foot in the parish of St. Pancras for the erection of a memorial statue in that district to the late Mr. Cobden.

Shakspeare's birthday was celebrated on Saturday at the Dramatic College and by the Urban Club. At the Dramatic College, at Maybury (Mr. Webster, the Master, in the chair), a large company dined together, and some excellent speeches were made. The Urban Club (presided over by Mr. Herand) had a most genial gathering. Many literary men were present, and the speeches were widely removed in tone and character from usual after-dinner orations.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society was held in the London Tavern on Monday. In the treasurer's accounts it appeared that the receipts for the year had been £3348, and the expenditure £2738.——On Tuesday the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum was held in the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Enfield in the chair—when £2300 was subscribed.——On the same day the anniversary festival of St. Mark's Hospital was celebrated at the London Tavern. Donations to the amount of £700 were announced. Mr. Lane, the honorary surgeon, and Mr. Carter, the house surgeon, had respectively a clock and a gold chronometer presented to them by the patients of the hospital.——The annual court of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, was held in the London Tavern on Thursday week, to receive the reports (which were satisfactory) and to elect thirty-five children. The receipts last year were £9076, and the expenditure £8576.——The annual meeting of the members and friends of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held on Thursday, at St. James's Hall — the Archbishop of York, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. The society has been engaged for 164 years in endeavouring to plant the Church of England amongst our countrymen abroad and among the heathen. The British possessions abroad extend over a surface of 9,000,000 square miles, and are the seat of forty-four bishoprics. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Quebec (Canada), the Bishop of Grahamstown (South Africa), Sir R. J. Phillimore, Mr. T. D. Ackland, M.P., and other gentlemen, affirming the claims of the society to the support of Churchmen and pledging the meeting to renewed exertions in its behalf.

The general meeting of the London Art-Union was held, on Tuesday, in the New Theatre Royal Adelphi. Mr. Charles Hill, F.S.A., a member of the council, occupied the chair, in the absence of Lord Monteagle, the president. The gathering derived more than the usual interest from the presentation to each of the honorary secretaries—Mr. George Godwin and Mr. Lewis Pocock—of a testimonial, purchased by subscription amongst the members of the society. [An Engraving of the testimonial will be given in this Journal.] The report, which was of a very encouraging nature, detailed the past doings of the union and its plans for the future. The following are the highest prizes:—Entitled to select a work of art to the value of £200—Mr. W. H. Webb, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Entitled each to select a work of art of the value of £150—Miss F. Jenkinson, Blackpool; Mr. W. S. M'Mahon, 2nd Life Guards. Entitled each to select a work of art of the value of £100—Mr. George Dadds, Basingstoke; Mr. George Holdsworth, Clapham-road; Mr. John Hutton, Thirsk.

The births of 2134 children—1076 boys and 1058 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1855-64 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2055. The deaths in London in the same period were 1496. The average number for the sixteenth week in ten years (corrected) is 1332. Two hundred and ninety-four deaths were caused by zymotic diseases; eighty-nine children died from whooping-cough; sixty-five deaths occurred from typhus, thirteen from smallpox, twenty-nine from scarlatina, eight from diphtheria, and fifteen from measles. Three hundred and thirty-eight persons died from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis), the corrected average number being 250. Bronchitis proved fatal to 190 persons, and 108 deaths occurred from pneumonia. Phthisis caused 181 deaths. One hundred and seventy-seven deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and seventy from diseases of the heart, were recorded.——In the week that ended last Saturday the births in London and nine other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4048; the deaths, 2872. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those ten towns was 27 per 1000 persons living, the same rate that prevailed in the previous week.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment, on Saturday, upon an important question of international law. The case arose out of a contract between two persons who had jointly entered into one of those blockade-running speculations which have been so common during the civil war in America. One of the Bankruptcy Commissioners decided that this contract, which had reference to munitions of war for the Confederate States, was an offence against international law, and therefore not valid. This was the point which the Lord Chancellor had to decide on Saturday. His Lordship ruled that the Commissioner was wrong in law. Belligerents, he said, had no right to impose, or require the neutral Government to impose, restrictions on commerce. A belligerent had the power to seize a neutral ship carrying contraband of war; but beyond this international law did not go—the right to trade and the right to seize being coexistent. The Queen's proclamation had been appealed to; but that document, his Lordship remarked, merely declared that the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act would be enforced, and warned her Majesty's subjects against the consequences of seizure.

The case of Matthews, the cabman, was again before the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday. He proposes to pay his creditors 5s. in the pound, which offer has been accepted.

The Road murder is recalled to public recollection most unexpectedly. At the Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday, Miss Constance Kent, sister of the child who was murdered, gave herself up, and presented a written statement in which she declared that she alone committed the crime, and that no one aided her in evading detection. She has been for some time past in a religious house at Brighton. The Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's Church there received her confession of the crime and accompanied her to town to surrender herself. Sir Thomas Henry, the magistrate, persistently and kindly urged Miss Kent to consider thoroughly what she was doing; but she insisted that she was guilty. She was handed over to Inspector Williamson to be conveyed to Trowbridge, in the county where the offence was committed. It will be seen by our country news that Miss Kent was taken before the Trowbridge magistrate on Wednesday. Her affirmation runs thus:—"I, Constance Emilie Kent, alone and unaided, on the night of the 29th of June, 1860, murdered, at Road-hill House, Wiltshire, one Francis Saville Kent. Before the deed no one knew of my intention, nor after it of my guilt. No one assisted me in the crime, nor in the evasion of its discovery." Evidence of this sort, we would observe, is, and ought to be, received with much caution, and, unless backed by confirmatory evidence, is of little weight against the prisoner. We have only to glance over the police records to observe how frequent have been self-accusations of this kind—indeed, there was one in this very case—and how, almost invariably, it has turned out that there has been no foundation for them.

At the Thames Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Dendy, at the request of the Commissioners of Police, desired Mr. Partridge to enter upon the police-sheet his reasons for discharging a prisoner when he decided upon adopting that course. The magistrate declined to do anything of the kind, and said that the general body of London magistrates had arrived at the same decision.

Between thirty and forty persons were placed before Mr. Knox, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, yesterday week, on a charge of being present at and assisting in a main of cock-fighting at a public-house, kept by Jemmy Shaw, in Windmill-street. Some information of the intended fighting had been conveyed to the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals; and their officers obtained admission to the cockpit by a stratagem, where they saw enough to bring the charges home to all the prisoners. No defence was attempted, and Mr. Knox fined them £5 each.

Some more of the property stolen from the shop of Mr. Walker, the jeweller, in Cornhill, was discovered on Saturday. While again searching the premises of Brewerton, one of the prisoners, Inspector Potter noticed that the back of a picture had been recently touched. He tore off a piece of paper, and found that it contained eight brilliants, of the value of about £100, as well as the goldwork of a pin. This makes about £2000 worth of property that has been recovered.

The Toronto Court has discharged all the St. Albans raiders except Lieutenant Young, who has been committed for trial.

General Kmety, the brave Hungarian officer who was associated with Sir Fenwick Williams in the memorable defence of Kars, died in London on Tuesday.

The parish church of Clent, near Stourbridge, having undergone enlargement—indeed, having been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower and chancel, from the designs of Messrs. Kirk and Parry, and the number of sittings increased from 400 to 500—was reopened for public worship last week. The cost of restoration, which is not yet complete, is about £2500, of which the Vicar and his friends gave £250, and Lord Lyttelton, who has property in the parish and is a neighbour, £50. The church, lately a deplorable specimen of neglect, is now worthy of its purpose and of the lovely scenery in which it stands.

The parish church of Middleton Cheney, having been restored, was reopened on Wednesday week. The restorations have been made from the designs of Mr. G. G. Scott, at a cost of about £3000, of which sum £150 was contributed by Brasenose College; £600 by the Rector of the parish, the Rev. W. E. Buckley; and £600 by a voluntary church rate, the remainder being made up by contributions from various friends. The roof has been painted by Mr. Cottam, of Banbury, while a memorial window at the east end (the subject being All Saints), executed by Messrs. Morris, Marshall, and Faulkner, in memory of the late Mr. William Croome, completes the ornamental portion of the work. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough preached.

MUSIC.

The twenty-first season of the Musical Union began on Tuesday, with a matinée, at St. James's Hall, which was crowded with an audience composed, as usual, of the élite of our fashionable circles. The concert began with Haydn's symphony in G minor, op. 33, one of the most fresh and beautiful works, admirably played by Messrs. Joachim, Ries, Webb, and Piatti. Then followed Schumann's quintet in E flat, for the pianoforte and stringed instruments, of which the leading part was performed by Mdme. Clara Schumann, the accomplished and celebrated widow of the composer. It will be remembered that Mdme. Schumann paid her first visit to London a few years ago, when she was received with the honours due to her talents and reputation. She is now in the prime of life and the full maturity of her powers. The performance of her husband's chef-d'œuvre was a magnificent display of finished and brilliant execution, combined with exquisite taste and expression. Her reception, we need scarcely add, was enthusiastic. Beethoven's celebrated quartet in C major, the third of the famous "Rasoumoffski" set, was then played by the performers already mentioned, with an effect we have never heard surpassed. The concert concluded with several pianoforte solos of a light description, played by Mdme. Schumann with the utmost grace and delicacy. The Musical Union, we are gratified to learn, is, thanks to Mr. Ella's admirable management, in a highly flourishing condition. The subscription of this year is greater than it has been at any former period; and Mr. Ella has provided for the entertainment of the subscribers by engaging a succession of the most celebrated performers in Europe.

THE THEATRES.

The legitimate drama has resumed its place at Sadler's Wells, and Shakspeare's great historical drama of "King John" has been mounted in a meritorious manner. The cast is good and, in many respects, effective. Mr. Mead acts the Monarch with energy; while Mr. G. Melville supports the part of Falconbridge, Mr. H. Forrester that of Hubert, and Mr. Walter Joyce that of Philip, with remarkable and conscientious diligence and power. Miss Marriott was, of course, the Lady Constance, and gave great force to the mother's sorrows. Mr. Westland Marston's play of "Pure Gold" follows, and is well acted. A new burlesque, also, by Mr. Sheridan Brookes, on the subject of Fénélon's prose epic, and entitled "Calypso and Telemachus," was produced on Easter Monday. With a fair amount of puns and parodies, songs and dances, and a prettily-arranged ballet, the piece, as a stage spectacle, aided by some good scenery, is likely to prove successful.

A new burlesque has also been produced at the Standard, entitled "The Brigand in a New Suit for Easter," written by Mr. John Douglass, jun. The subject is somewhat old, but it is treated with skill; and, with the dialogues well spoken and the songs well sung, the sport which it afforded was cordially accepted. Mr. Isaacson has provided for it some good music, and Mr. Richard Douglass has painted some excellent scenery. An Italian landscape, with the sun behind the mountains in the distance, is deserving of mention on account of its peculiar beauty.

The EASTER AMUSEMENTS at the different institutions are proceeding well. The Polytechnic has, as usual, distinguished itself. Mr. Pepper has added to the attractions a new and interesting lecture, on the subject of a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medinah, illustrated by sketches contributed by the intrepid traveller, Captain Richard Burton, who has superintended the arrangement of the scenes and views. But a still stronger attraction is provided in an entertainment called "Proteus; or, We are Here, but not Here," for which we are indebted to Mr. Tobin, in conjunction with the professor. The illusion is an extraordinary one. A structure is introduced, and, by a certain management of light, it appears empty when several persons are really in it. A succession of illusive phenomena, exciting the greatest surprise, is exhibited. The means adopted are yet a secret. Other exhibitions are made to follow, every one with its special interest, and all calculated to instruct as well as amuse. Mdme. Tussaud's exhibition continues to flourish, and the dresses appear as new as ever. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with Mr. John Parry, are still at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, and the "Peculiar Family" grows, as it deserves, in popularity. Mr. Arthur Sketchley, too, proceeds at the Egyptian Hall with "Paris Portrayed" and "Mrs. Brown at the Play," and commands numerous audiences. Tom Thumb and his suite are at the St. James's Hall. A new magician has also appeared, who now occupies Albert Smith's room at the Egyptian Hall. Colonel Stodare is an expert necromancer, and has had the apartment redecorated by Mr. Frederick Fenton. He claims attention for unassisted sleight of hand and also for ventriloquism. Some of his tricks are entirely new, and have been derived from Oriental sources. The C.C.C. Christy Minstrels are at the Polygraphic Hall, and are as amusing as ever.

The Viceroy of Egypt has given up his project of a visit to Paris—some say because the astrologers have pronounced against it.

The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation announcing that he intends to confer the Order of Louisa on all ladies who distinguished themselves during the war with Denmark by their efforts to ameliorate the lot of the soldiers engaged in the campaign, and by relieving the necessities of the widows and orphans of those who fell.

Latest advices from Port-de-France, in New Caledonia, mention the arrival there of an iron lighthouse, to be erected on Ahmet Island. The first stone of the foundation had already been laid. The lantern will be 176 ft. above high-water level, and will be visible from a distance of twenty-two miles. It will be the finest construction of the kind in the Pacific.

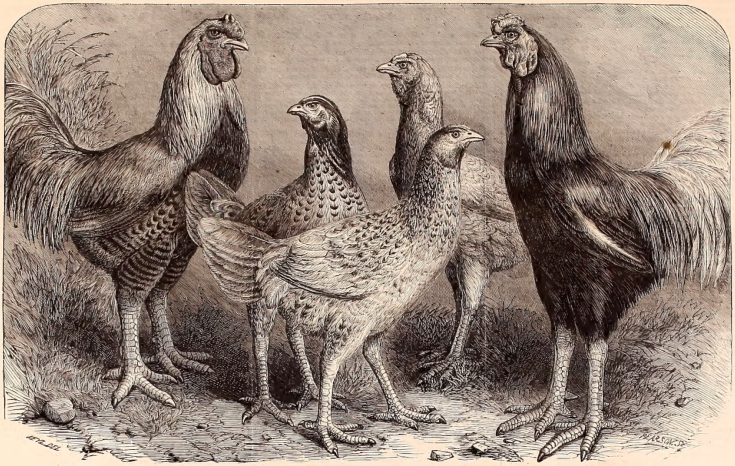
The Danish papers contain intelligence that the Government has resolved to hold an industrial and artistic exhibition at Copenhagen in 1866. A committee has been formed for the purpose, consisting of twenty-five members, presided over by the Crown Prince Frederick. The chairman of the Committee is Councillor Forchhammer. The exhibition is to be opened on June 1, 1866, in the riding-house of the Castle of Christiansborg, and will include raw stuffs as well as manufactured goods and objects of art.

The King of Italy has issued a decree enacting that all the colleges of the kingdom shall bear the name of some celebrated philosopher or writer of the locality in which they are situated, and that on the 17th of March of every year they shall celebrate a festival in honour of some illustrious man, to be annually fixed upon by the Provincial Council. The day itself is to be marked in the almanacks under the name of "Festival in commemoration of the illustrious writers and thinkers of Italy."

The launch of her Majesty's iron-clad frigate Bellerophon, 14, 1000-horse power, took place, on Wednesday, at Chatham Dockyard, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The Bellerophon has been but little more than twelve months building, the first plate having been lowered into the dock in which she was constructed in the beginning of the month of April of last year. She has been constructed from the designs and under the immediate superintendence of Mr. E. J. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy. Her principal dimensions are—Length between the perpendiculars, 300 ft.: extreme breadth, 56 ft. 1 in.; burden, in tons, 4270 27-94ths; mean draught of water when laden, 23½ ft. The armour-plates are laid on a teak backing of 10 in. in thickness, the inner-skin of the vessel being formed of plates 1½-in. in thickness. It will thus be seen that the Bellerophon is covered with a total thickness of 7½ in. of iron. In the central armour-plated battery she will carry ten 300-pounder guns, additional guns being placed in her forward battery, to fire in a line with her battery, so as to enable her to adopt the "end on" system of fighting, now so much advocated. The stem is of the swan-shaped form, and projects beneath the water several feet, so as to enable the vessel to be used as a ram for running-down purposes. The whole of the decks are lofty, and are formed of iron plates, covered with the ordinary 4-in. planking, the main deck being plated throughout with steel. The engines and machinery are of 1000-horse power (nominal), but are capable of being worked up to 6000-horse power.

NEWLY-IMPORTED SPECIES OF INDIAN POULTRY.

THE remarkable birds shown in our Illustration are the Beegum Pilly Gaguzes, a species of poultry which Captain Hastings Fraser has brought from Central India, and which he intends to naturalise in Scotland. They do not, perhaps, look here to the best advantage, as the drawing from which this Engraving was made represents them just after they had suffered the debilitating effects of a long voyage. They arrived by way of Southampton. The larger cock, who stands 2 ft. 6 in. upright, is a noble bird; his thigh is so big that it can hardly be spanned with one hand; his eagle-like eye and mighty feet are also



COCK. PULLETS FROM FOUR TO SIX MONTHS OLD. OLD HEN. YOUNG COCK UNDER TWO YEARS.

THE BEGUM PILLY GAGUZEE, A SPECIES OF INDIAN POULTRY LATELY IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND.

worthy of remark. The chickens, too, are of extraordinary size and character, though just now thin and scrubby. They are probably near relations of the Malay and Cuba fowl. We understand that, by the last mail, seventeen of these fowl left India, and, with the exception of three chickens, they all arrived safe and in good condition. The great recommendation of this species for breeding is the quantity of flesh which they carry, young birds seven and eight months old weighing as much as 8 lb. The Mohammedan Patans of India are very jealous of parting with their breed of poultry, but the native gentleman or petty chieftain, from whose family these birds take their name, presented a few of them to Captain Fraser, and that officer has brought them to England with the intention of crossing them with Dorkings.

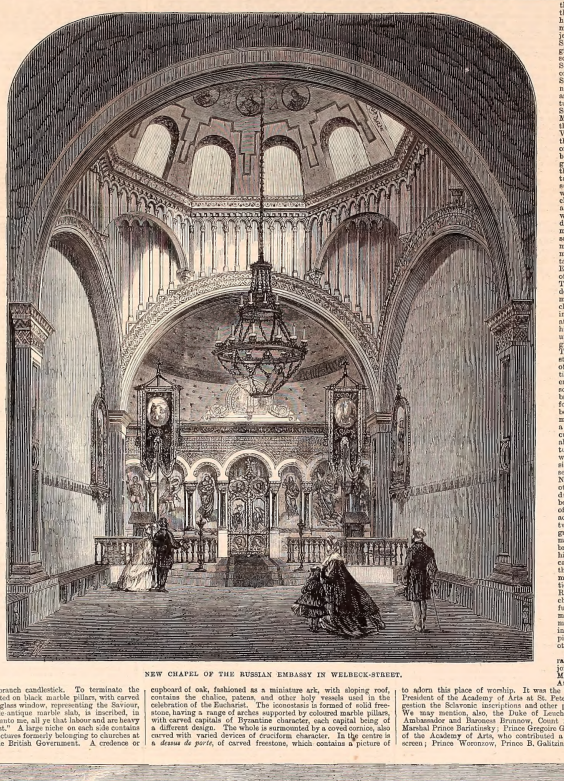


THE ROYAL PENGUIN IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 405.

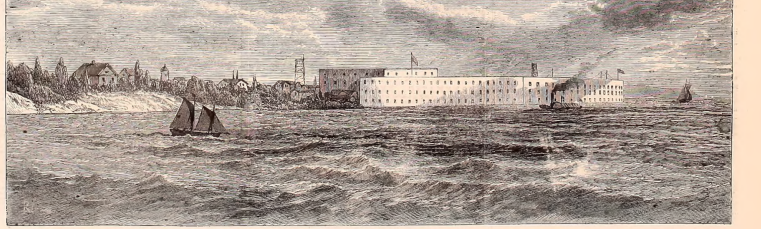
THE NEW CHAPEL OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

FOR several years past the religious services of the Russian Embassy had been conducted in a small room at No. 32, Welbeck-street; but a new and beautiful chapel has now been built on the same site. Its form is a parallelogram, 50 ft. in length, in the centre of which is a quadrangle of four bold piers, having moulded bases and ornamental caps. From these piers spring semi-circular arches, each 20 ft. in diameter, with scroll-work and other enrichments of a Byzantine character. From the corbels in the spandrils of these arches rise four smaller arches at a higher level, to cross the angles and bring the square figure into an octagon. The whole of this is subdivided into compartments by small pilasters, whose bases rest upon steps of progressive rise, and are terminated by moulded caps and archivolts, somewhat resembling the external ornamentation of the celebrated Baptistery of Asti. An enriched cornice surmounts this octagonal drum; and above it is a hemispherical cupola, 21 ft. in diameter, formed of wrought-iron ribs, covered with lead, and resting upon a stone base. The is divided into compartments, having twelve arched lunettes, 5 ft. high and 3 ft. wide, between which are discs to contain heads of the Apostles, on gold grounds. A gilt band encircles the upper part of the cupola, on which is inscribed, in Sclavonic characters:—"Turn Thee again, then God of hosts; look down from heaven; behold and visit this vine and the place of the vineyard which Thy right hand hath planted." At the east end is a semicircular apse, having a vaulted ceiling, painted azure and studded with gold stars, which are embossed on the surface, graduating and concentrating from the base upwards to the apex, where the monogram representing the name of Jehovah is placed. The fittings of the apse consist of the altar table, within the holy doors; the screen, or iconostasis, corresponding to the veil of the Temple; and, behind the altar, a triangular pedestal of oak, fitted with a bronze socket, to hold the seven-branch candlestick. To terminate the apse, a horseshoe arch, supported on black marble pillars, with carved capitals, contains a stained glass window, representing the Saviour, at whose feet, upon a verde-antique marble slab, is inscribed, in Greek characters:—"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." A large niche on each side contains tables and small enshrined pictures formerly belonging to churches at Bomarsund, presented by the British Government. A credence or cupboard of oak, fashioned as a miniature ark, with sloping roof, contains the chalice, paten, and other holy vessels used in the celebration of the Eucharist. The iconostasis is formed of solid fret-screen, having a range of arches supported by coloured marble pillars, with carved capitals of Byzantine character, each capital being of a different design. The whole is surmounted by a coved cornice, also carved with varied devices of cruciform character. In the centre is a *deesis du parvis*, of carved freestone, which contains a picture of the Last Supper, while the compartments below have pictures set in marble frames, the subjects consisting of "The Saviour" and "The Virgin" (copies on a reduced scale after Raphael), with St. George terminating one end of the screen and St. Basil the other. The north and south doors are decorated with pictures of the Archangels St. Gabriel and St. Michael. The whole of these are painted, by Mr. Varuchin, a member of the Imperial Academy of Arts at St. Petersburg, on frosted gold grounds, each having the nimbus of more transparent colour and surface. The holy doors, which are massive and elaborate both in design and execution, are of wood, carved and splendidly gilt, inlaid with metals of different hue, so as to relieve what might otherwise look monotonous. They contain small heads of the Evangelists and a picture of the Annunciation. The folding of these doors is peculiar, and managed so that, when closed, they appear as an impassable barrier, which at the proper time the high priest is able to unfold with ease, so as to give access to the altar. The base of the iconostasis has mosaic panels of marble and coloured tiles, and the sanctum is encompassed by a handsome dwarf railing, bronzed and gilt, with folding gates, the whole being capped with a gun-metal handrail, placed on a stone plinth, with circular steps leading to the altar. Two other pictures should be noticed, which are placed on the side wall, one representing St. Alexander Nevsky and the other St. Mary Magdalen; the latter figure bearing the alabaster box of precious ointment. In advance of all are placed two elegant barriers of graceful pattern and rich material, mounted on brass standards 16 ft. high, with crossleta carved and gilt; upon them are painted, in medallions, representations of the Baptism and Resurrection. The polychromy has been carefully studied in this matter, so as to produce much variety of tone, yet in harmony with the pictures, bronze, and other decorative forms.

Several persons of high rank and distinction joined the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs in contributing to adorn this place of worship. It was the Grand Duchess Marie, President of the Academy of Arts at St. Petersburg, at whose suggestion the Sclavonic inscriptions and other parts were introduced. We may mention, also, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow, Count A. Strogonow, Field-Marshal Prince Baratinsky, Prince Grégoire Gagarin, Vice-President of the Academy of Arts, who contributed a general idea for the screen; Prince Woronzow, Prince B. Galitzin, Count and Countess



NEW CHAPEL OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN WELBECK-STREET.



THE NEW FORT NEAR SANDY HOOK, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE BAY OF NEW YORK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Orlow-Davidow, his Excellency D. Longuinow and Mdme. Longuinow, Mdme. Chertcow, Princess E. Kotchsubey, the Councillor of Embassy Sabourow, Prince Michel Gortchacow, Baron Frédericksz, Colonel N. Novitsky, Mr. A. Takovleff, and Mr. A. Prehn; besides some of the commercial notabilities of St. Petersburg and Moscow—such as, Messrs. Belaieff, Polėjaieff, Maliutin, Sorokosumovsky, the Russian Steam Navigation Company, and others. The whole work has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. James Thomson, architect, except such pictures and decorations as have been presented from St. Petersburg by Mr. Gromoff.

THE NEW FORT AT SANDY HOOK IN THE BAY OF NEW YORK.

We present a View of the new fort lately erected at the entrance of the Bay of New York, near Sandy Hook. It is built with all the recent improvements, and is capable of mounting a very large number of guns. It completely commands the entrance, and would deal destruction to any vessels attempting to pass for warlike purposes. There is scarcely, perhaps, any city in the world better fortified than New York, for, independently of the fortifications, the navigation is most difficult for ships of large draught of water, so that it is doubly secured against invaders. Our Engraving is from a sketch by Dr. Henry J. Rogers, late in the medical service of the Federal army.

BIRTHS.

At Cobham Hall, Kent, the Countess of Darnley, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at 10, Victoria-road, Kensington, London, the wife of James Farmer, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 12, Osborne-terrace, Edinburgh, Mrs. Thomas Scott, of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at Pariaba, Brazil, the wife of Robert James Shalders, Esq., British Vice-Consul, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, George Brackenbury, Esq., her Majesty's Consul for the Philippine Islands, to Priscilla, daughter of the late Sir Henry Russell, Bart., of Swallowfield, Berks.

At Portsmouth, Donald Macleod Mackenzie, Esq., Captain R.N., son of the late Sir George S. Mackenzie, Bart., of Cowl, Ross-shire, to Dorothea, daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

At Gresford, Lucy Mary, sister of Sir Robert A. Cunliffe, Bart., to the Rev. F. Furse Vidal, of Clewer, Windsor.

At Rochampton, George Henry Fitzroy, Esq., son of the late Sir Charles and Lady Mary Fitzroy, to Eugenia Susannah, daughter of D. B. Chapman, Esq., of Rochampton.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Charles William, son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, Bart, of Swanbourne, Bucks, to Sophia, daughter of the late A. Smith, Esq., of Woodhall Park, Herts.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edwofd Birkbeck, Esq., of Nutfield, Surrey, to Mary Augusta, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William G. Hylton Joliffe, Bart., M.P.

At Glasgow, Joseph Bell, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., lecturer on surgery, Edinburgh, to Edith Katharine, daughter of the late Hon. James Erskine Murray.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, W. H. Fife, Esq., son of Sir John Fife, to Caroline Jane, daughter of the late Sir Thomas D. Legard, Bart., of Ganton, Yorkshire.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Robert H. Meade, son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, to Lady Mary E. Lascelles, daughter of the late Earl of Harewood.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. John Stansfeld, Incumbent of Coniston-Cold, assisted by the Rev. Beedam Charlesworth, late Vicar of Darfield, at the Church of the Ascension, Settle, Yorkshire, Charles H. Charlesworth, Esq., of Stackhouse, Settle, only son of Thomas Charlesworth, Esq., of Leeds, to Sarah Georgina, youngest daughter of George Stansfeld, Esq., of Ashfield, Settle.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Eton-place, Plymouth, Maria, wife of William May, Esq., late of Botus Fleming, Cornwall, in her 69th year.

On the 23rd inst., at the residence of his father, and in his 43rd year, Ralph Leigh Clare, Esq., of Claughton Range, Birkenhead, second son of William Clare, Esq., of Fairfield, Liverpool.

At Brighton, Colonel Sir W. A. Maxwell, Bart., of Calderwood Castle, Lanarkshire, N.B.

At Woodbridge, Guildford, Admiral Sir J. Stirling, Kt., in his 75th year.

At Clifton, Lady Lacon, relict of Sir E. K. Lacon, Bart., Ormesby House, Norfolk, aged 79.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6.

SUNDAY, April 30.—Second Sunday after Easter. Death of James Montgomery, poet, 1854; and of Sir Henry Bishop, musical composer, 1855.

MONDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James the Less, Apostles. Birth of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, 1769; and of Prince Arthur, 1850. Opening of the two great International Exhibitions, London, 1851 and 1862.

TUESDAY, 2.—St. Athanasius, 373. Death of Leonardo da Vinci, 1520. The "stately cross" in Cheapside destroyed by order of the Parliament, 1643. Moon's first quarter 4h. 4m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—Invention of the Holy Cross (by the Empress St. Helena), 326. Dean Swift, by his will, endows St. Patrick's Hospital for Lunatics, 1740.

THURSDAY, 4.—Death of Isaac Barrow, theologian and philosopher, 1677; of Sir Robert Kerr Porter, artist and traveller, 1842.

FRIDAY, 5.—Opening of the bazaar at Covent-garden Theatre for the benefit of the Anti-Corn Law League, 1845. Opening of the Fine-Arts Exhibition at Manchester, 1857. Death of Charles Robert Leslie, painter, 1859.

SATURDAY, 6.—St. John the Evangelist ante portam Latinam. The Constable de Bourbon captures Rome and is slain, 1527.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 8	5 30	5 53	6 18	6 11	7 11	7 42	8 16	8 53	9 29	10 3	10 38	11 13	11 43

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
April 19	30·141	51·4	49·7	·94	10	48·0	60·8	NE. N.	276	·015
20	30·169	52·9	46·9	·82	3	44·2	64·1	ENE. NNE.	305	·050
21	30·098	58·0	48·3	·72	1	43·1	71·7	NNE. ENE. ESE.	295	·000
22	30·107	61·8	36·1	·42	0	44·9	73·7	NE. E.	228	·000
23	..	..	..	..	..	41·3	73·7	..	226	·000
24	30·223	56·7	44·7	·66	0	40·1	69·0	NE. NNE. E.	254	·000
25	30·178	54·1	38·1	·47	4	36·2	66·3	NNE. NNW.	132	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·174	30·184	30·152	30·130	30·206	30·272	30·232
Temperature of Air	50·8°	48·5°	53·3°	58·3°	51·8°	50·8°	46·8°
Temperature of Evaporation	49·7°	47·0°	49·2°	52·8°	50·2°	47·3°	41·1°
Direction of Wind	NE.	ENE.	NNE.	NE.	NNE.	NE.	CALM

INTERNATIONAL REFORMATORY EXHIBITION of the PRODUCTS of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, Reformatories, Refuges, &c., at home and abroad.

The EXHIBITION will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, and will be open to the public for one week, from FRIDAY, the 19th, to THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY.

The Institutions of the following countries will take part in the Exhibition:—

England.	Belgium.	Italy.	Saxony.
Scotland.	Canada.	Malta.	Switzerland.
Ireland.	Egypt.	Netherlands.	United States.
Austria.	France.	Portugal.	Wirtemberg.
Baden.	Hanover.	Prussia.	&c., &c.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES will OPEN the INTERNATIONAL REFORMATORY EXHIBITION at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington; at a Public Ceremonial, on FRIDAY, the 19th of MAY, at 3 o'clock.

Tickets, 5s. each; Numbered Stalls (with right of admission to the Exhibition throughout the week), 10s. 6d. May be had at the usual agents; at the Hall; and at the Office, 29, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Triumphant and Unprecedented Success of the production of Milton's Mask of COMUS (vide Public Press).—On MONDAY, MAY 1, Tuesday, May 2, and Saturday, May 6, will be performed Macklin's Comedy of THE MAN OF THE WORLD—Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, Mr. Phelps. On Wednesday, May 3, Thursday, May 4, and Friday, May 5, will be produced a new and original Play, in Five Acts, by Edmund Falconer, entitled LOVE'S ORDEAL; or, The Old and New Regime.—Principal Characters by Messrs. Walter Lacy, E. Phelps, Edmund Falconer, H. Sinclair, A. Raynor, G. Belmore, Fitzjames, Mrs. Herman Vezin, Mrs. H. Vandenhoff, Miss R. Leclercq, and Miss C. Weston; concluding with, each Evening, Milton's Mask of COMUS. The Scenical and Spectacular Effects designed and painted by Mr. William Beverley. The General Action of the Mask directed by Mr. Robert Roxby. The Cast of the Characters includes some of the principal members of the Company—to wit, Mr. Walter Lacy and Mrs. Herman Vezin. To give due effect to the Lyrical and Musical portions of the Mask, engagements have been formed with Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Henri Drayton, Miss Poole, and Miss Augusta Thomson, who are supported by a Choir of Fifty Voices and an Increased Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Barnard. Harp Accompaniments arranged and performed by Mr. Frederick Chatterton. The Masks and Decorative Furniture and Symbols designed from classical authorities by Mr. R. W. Keene. The Bacchanalian Dances and Rêvel Rout arranged and directed by Mr. Cormack. Doors open at Half-past Six; performances commence at Seven. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern, on MONDAY, MAY 1, and during the Week, in the New Sensation, THE WOMAN IN MAUVE, and LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND DONE FOR—Dundreary, Mr. Sothern. Mr. Buckstone as Mary Ann Beetles and Asa Trenchard. Commencing, at Seven, with MY WIFE'S MOTHER—Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Chippendale, Miss Nelly Moore, Miss Snowdon, Miss F. Wright, &c.; after which, at Eight, THE WOMAN IN MAUVE; followed by LORD DUNDREARY; concluding with EASY SHAVING—Miss Louise Keeley.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mr. FECHTER.—On MONDAY and During the Week, at Half-past Eight o'Clock, THE MOUNTEBANK—Belphegor (the Mountebank), Mr. Fechter; Paul (his son), Master Fechter; supported by Messrs. H. Widdicomb, Ryder, Emery, Fitzpatrick, E. Garden, C. Horsman, Raymond, Moreland; Miss C. Leclerq, Mrs. C. Horsman, and Mdlle. Beatrice. Doors open at Half-past Six o'Clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

BLONDIN, on MAY DAY ONLY

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY NEXT, 1st of MAY. MONS. BLONDIN being a out to depart at once for Russia, it has been arranged that he shall take a BENEFIT at the Crystal Palace, on MON DAY NEXT, when it is anticipated, from his severe monetary losses, great public sympathy will be shown toward him.—Admission, One Shilling only.

BLONDIN'S PERFORMANCES on MONDAY will include all his great feats. The Long Rope will be fixed at a moderate height in the Great Transept so that all may witness this performance with ease. Come early. Open at Nine. M. Blondin at Four.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New-Season Programme presents unparalleled Attractions, even for the Crystal Palace. The Season Ticket, at the uniform Guinea rate, should be had by everyone. Nowhere such combined Attractions. It will admit THIS DAY (Saturday) to the Great Concert of Beethoven's Choral Symphony. On Monday, Blondin's Benefit. Come early. On Saturday, the First of the Ten Opera Concerts.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—FULL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, 23rd of JUNE. Five-Shilling Stall Tickets. Five-Shilling Admission Tickets. Immediate application requisite. After the issue of the first few thousands the price of the latter will be 7s. 6d. On the day, by payment, 10s. 6d. At the Crystal Palace; and at 2, Exeter Hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. A New Opera di Camera every Tuesday and Thursday at Three. Saturday at Eight.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett.—THIRD CONCERT MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1, at Eight o'Clock. MS. Symphony by Dr. Sterndale Bennett, composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society; Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; Mendelssohn's Overture to "Ruy Blas;" Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in D Minor. Pianist, Mr. C. Hallé. Vocalists Mdlle. Sinico and Mdlle. Edenstea. CAMPBELL CLARKE, Sec., 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. MORNING PERFORMANCES on SATURDAYS, May 13 and 27, to commence at 3 and finish at 5. On SATURDAY, MAY 13, the Programme will include Beethoven's celebrated Quintet in C, for stringed instruments; Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, for pianoforte alone; Mozart's Quartet in G minor, for piano and stringed instruments. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalist, Miss Banks. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 1, the programme will include Mozart's Quartet in D minor, for stringed instruments; Beethoven's Trio in E flat, Op. 70, for piano, violin, and violoncello; Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, Op. 90, for pianoforte alone, &c. Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé. Vocalist, Miss Edith Wynne. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

A BAZAAR in aid of the FUNDS for REBUILDING WESTMINSTER CHAPEL (the Rev. Samuel Martin, pastor) will be held in WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, MAY 13, 15, and 16. Contributions of Articles for Sale will be thankfully received by the Secretaries, Mrs. Martin, 5, Eccleston-terrace South; and Mrs. Taylor, 14, Chichester-street, S.W. Tickets may be had of Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row; Mr. Poulton, 352, Strand; Mr. Binge, 23, Stockbridge-terrace; Mr. Hughes, 12, King-street, St. James's; Mr. Jenner, 33, St. James's-street; Mr. Stanesby, 179, Sloane-street; Mr. Emmens, 14, Ebury-street; Mr. Collard, 96, St. Martin's-lane; Mr. Laws, 9, Queen's-row; Miss Wilson, 8, Warwick-street; or of any members of the Committee.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE A. FRIPP, Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK. EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, WEDNESDAYS, MAY 24, JUNE 14, and JULY 5; AMERICAN PLANTS, MONDAYS, JUNE 5 and 12. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price, on or before Saturday, May 13, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; or, on the exhibition days, 7s. 6d., each.

MR. DEACON begs to announce the FIRST of THREE MATINEES of CLASSICAL MUSIC, to take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE, on THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, to commence at Three o'Clock. Executants—Violin, Monsieur Sainton and Herr Pollitzer; Viola, Mr. H. Webb and Mr. Clementi; Violoncello, Signor Pezze; Contrabasso, Mr. Charles Severn; Pianoforte, Mr. Deacon. Vocalist, Mdlle. Enequist. Tickets (reserved and numbered) for the series, One Guinea; to admit three to a single matinée, One Guinea; Single Ticket, Half-a-Guinea. To be had of Messrs. Ollivier and Co., 19, Old Bond-street; the principal Music-sellers; at the room; and of Mr. Deacon, 10, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—General TOM THUMB and his Little Party will remain in London but for a short time longer. Those, therefore, desirous of witnessing the entertainments given by the little group had better embrace this their present opportunity. THREE GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY, at Eleven, Three, and Half-past Seven. Admission, Day entertainments, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Evening, 1s. Children under ten half price to all parts of the house; a few reserved seats, 2s.

APTOMMAS'S RECITALS, at the CONSERVATOIRE DE LA HARPE (76, Harley-street, Cavendish-square), on the Evenings of TUESDAYS, May 9 and 23, and June 6. Prospectuses of the Conservatoire, &c. (with Terms of Instruction), may be obtained on application.

EXETER HALL.—Miss Louisa Pyne (her first appearance after her recent indisposition), Mr. Santley.—Last Performance of THE CREATION this Season. National Choral Society. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. MONDAY NEXT, MAY 1. Commence at Eight. Organist, Mr. John G. Boardman. Band and Chorus, 700. Tickets, 3s.; Stalls (numbered and reserved the whole evening), 5s.; 10s. 6d.; 21s. 14, 15, Exeter Hall.

PANORAMIC VIEW of ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, from a photograph by Messrs. Bowron and Cox, of St. John's.—DAY and SON (Limited), Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C. (late Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen), beg to announce that the above View is in progress, and will be shortly issued, price £1 1s.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY. "They will not fail to take an interest in so excellent and useful a society."—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

"The diffusion of its principles will prove the moral specific for our age."—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

"The rival of none, the auxiliary of all.—Sir H. M. Cairns, M.P.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in EXETER HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3. Addresses will be given on Systematic Beneficence.

Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., will take the Chair at Seven o'Clock. Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A.; Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.; Rev. William Arthur, M.A.; Mason Jones, Esq.; Rev. Charles Vince and Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham; Hon. Alex. Macarthur; Rev. David King, LL.D.; Rev. Ebenezer E. Jenkins, M.A.; Francis Lycett, Esq.; and other Gentlemen will take part in the proceedings.

Tickets of admission at Exeter Hall, the Illustrated London News Office, and at 7, Adam-street, Adelphi.

THE LARGE VIEW of LIVERPOOL can be HANDSOMELY MOUNTED at the following low prices:—

On Canvas, Varnished, with Rollers .. .. 3s.
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By EDMUND DAW, Map Mounter, 114, Fetter-lane, E.C. Established twenty years. Maps to be sent, or the price of Map.
* These can be sent through the post for 4d.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS of GREAT BRITAIN (Instituted in 1738; incorporated by Royal Charter, 1790), for the Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans. Patroness—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.—The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Handel's MESSIAH will take place, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5. Principal Vocalists—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Eliza Hughes, Mdme. Berger Lascelles, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Weiss. Principal violin—Mr. J. T. Willy. Trumpet obbligato—Mr. T. Harper—Organist—Mr. E. J. Hopkins. Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D. Stalls, area or balcony, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area and Gallery, 5s.; at the principal Music-sellers'; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Thirty-first Annual Exhibition IS NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with a New Piece of Extravagance, termed "GOING TO COURT," and Portraits of Reuben Plant and Jonathan Horn, and other Novelties, at PONTY-POOL, MONDAY, MAY 1st; Pross, 2nd (return visit); Leominster, 3rd; Ludlow 4th; Shrewsbury, 5th (return visit). Manager, Mr. J. Morfey.

HYDE PARK in 1864, by HENRY BARRAUD, Esq., containing 290 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row, now ON VIEW, at 230, Regent-street (opposite Hanover-street). Admission 1s. Open from Ten till Dusk.

REMOVAL.—The large Picture, A DRAWINGROOM AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA, painted by JERRY BARRETT, will be ON VIEW at Mr. HOGARTH'S, 5, HAYMARKET, on and after MONDAY, MAY 1. Admission, 1s. Invitation cards issued before the Picture's removal are available. Hours from Eleven till Six.

TO LADIES.—FRIZZETTES ON COMBS, for dressing the CHIGNON, or Back Bow, with Instructions, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s.; Covered, 7s. and 10s. SIDE FRIZZETTES, ON COMBS, for dressing the Small Rolls, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per pair; Covered, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. Forwarded free on receipt of amount in stamps and colour of hair.—W. WALKER, Court Hairdresser, 86, Camden-road, N.W.

MAY MEETINGS.—Clergymen, Authors, and large consumers of Writing and Scribbling Papers supplied in large or small quantities at the wholesale price, at PARKINS and GOTTO'S Writing Paper and Envelope Warehouse, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London.

TO LOVERS OF MUSIC.—The choicest Stock of Musical Boxes in London, by Stauffer, at £1 per air; Snuffboxes, 7s. per tune.—At T. W. NEILSON'S, 233, Strand (four doors west of Temple Bar).

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The MARCH BREWINGS of the above ALE are now being supplied, in the finest condition, in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY V. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d., at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

PEPSINE.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London, W.C. Pepsine Wine, in bottles, at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each; lozenges, in boxes, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

WENHAM LAKE ICE delivered in Town or packed for the Country. REFRIGERATORS or ICE-SAFES from £3 10s. each. Ice-cream Machines, Saltzogenes, Freezing Powders, and everything connected with freezing, of the best, cheapest, most modern, and reliable character. Illustrated Catalogues by post free. The Company having no agents, its goods can be obtained only at the sole Office, WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 140, STRAND, W.C.

LINCOLN ASSASSINATED.—His CARTE DE VISITE, post-free, 12 stamps.—STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside; 110, Regent-street.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BURNS. A New Pianoforte Fantasia, introducing Favourite Scottish Airs from the famous "Nichts wi' Burns." By EDWARD LAND. Free for 24 stamps from Messrs. ADDISON and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street, London.

WEST LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN—To be OPENED on MONDAY NEXT, May 1, by the Right Hon. W. F. COWPER, M.P.; Chief Commissioner of Works. GRAND CONCERT of 600 Performers. Doors open at 2, chair taken at 3 o'clock. Admission 2s. 6d.; reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; from 7 till 10, One Shilling. J. A. NICHOLAY, Chairman of Committee. R. M. MORRELL, Secretary.

PICTURE FRAMES for "HAPPINESS," given with this Paper. Handsome gilt frame, glass and back, 2s.; maple and gilt, 3s.; ornamented, gold oval fame, 5s.—At GEO. REES, 57, Drury-lane; and 34, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.—The people's printing press, price 25s. to £4 4s., for letterpress, copperplate, or lithographic printing. "Art of Printing," "Art of Lithography," 1s., or 13 stamps each.—D. G. BERRI, Engraver and Stampmaker to her Majesty's Post Office, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE DERBY.—"The best and cheapest Race-Glass is the newly-constructed one manufactured by Callaghan." Price, including sling case, 50s. Post-office orders have immediate attention.—WM. CALLAGHAN, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street).

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CORPORATE and OFFICIAL SEALS and PRESSES, Hatchments, Monumental Brasses, &c.; Diplomas, Cheques, and Votes of Thanks Bookplates, Wedding and other Cards.—PUGH BROTHERS, Artists, Great Turnstile Lincoln's-inn.

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DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, for Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible, removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

THE PLANET JUPITER, when magnified 250 times with the new £5 TELESCOPE, appears seven times as large as the moon is to the naked eye; and the other planetary bodies proportionately. It will also distinguish the face of a sheep and features of a man four miles, shot marks upon a target two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed, in writing, to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £70. It has a 3-in. superior achromatic object-glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand with jointed claw feet. Persons are invited to apply for a diagram, with other particulars, and eight sheets of testimonials from scientific and other gentlemen, including Lord Rosse. Sent free by book post.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. High-power small pocket Telescopes, opera, race, field, and general outdoor glasses.

A NEW HIGH-POWER BINOCULAR GLASS, the cheapest, lightest, most powerful, and portable ever produced. Weighs three ounces, and occupies less room than a card-case. Price 21s., sent post-free. This glass is especially arranged for the combined purposes of the opera, race, and general outdoor use. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—TINTED SPECTCLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the Firm, who has had great experience and practice, attends to this branch only. S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

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SALOM'S NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS, and THE RECONNOITERER GLASS, price 10s. 10d., sent free. This "Tourist's Favourite," through extraordinary division of labour, distinctly shows small windows 10 miles off, landscape at 30 miles, Jupiter's Moons, &c.—The Marquis of Carmarthen: "The reconnoiterer is very good."—Rev. Lord Scarsdale "approves of it."—Lord Gifford, of Ampney: "Most useful."—Lord Garvagh: "Remarkably good."—Sir Digby Cayley, of Brompton: "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—Capt. Sidney, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, "Presents his compliments to Messrs. Salom and Co., and begs to inclose 10s. 10d. for a reconnoiterer glass, having just tried that sent to Lieut. Hopkins, and found it effective at the 1000-yards range."—F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Esq.: "I never before met an article that so completely answered the recommendation of its maker, nor, although I have tried many a glass, combining so much power for its size with so much clearness."—"The Field": "We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle range against all the glasses possessed by members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any of those present, although they had cost more than four times its price."—"Notes and Queries": "What intending tourist will now start without such an indispensable companion to a pleasure trip?" The celebrated "HYTHE" GLASS shows bullet marks at 1200 yards, a man at 3½ miles, price 31s. 6d. All the above Glasses, respectively bearing the registered trade mark, "Salom," "Reconnoiterer," and "Hythe," are only to be had direct from Salom and Co., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh. No Agents of any kind anywhere.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged Eyes are easily threaded, and work without the slightest drag. Post-free, 100 for 12 stamps, of any Dealer.—H. Walker, Alcester; and 47, Gresham-st., London.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, KING'S COLLEGE, London.—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., commenced A COURSE OF LECTURES on FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, at Nine o'Clock, having especial reference to the application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture. The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, £1 11s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ARCHERY.—Great Reduction in Price.—30s. worth of goods for 21s., cash. Send for an illustrated list, gratis.—C. ARMSTRONG, Manufacturer, 174, Oxford-street (next to Duke-street, Manchester-square).

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CHARING-CROSS HANDY-BOOK. Guide and Directory for Railway Travellers. Ready on the 1st of May, at all Booksellers and News-venders. Wholesale, A. WALKLEY and CO., Publishers, Charing-cross Railway Station.

LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, for cracked or sore Nipples. Metallic ditto; Milk Receivers or Dress Preservers; Improved Breast Pumps; Enemas and Abdominal Belts.—196, Oxford-street.

SHIRTS, SEASON 1865.—A large variety of new Patterns in fancy Cashmere and Cambric Shirtings, made from the finest materials, adapted for Spring and Summer Shirts.—BOWRING, ARUNDEL, and CO., 11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W., London.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate-hill, and 56 Cheapside.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, £1 per air; Snuff-boxes, 7s. to 10s. per tune. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free on application to WALES and CO., as above.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS FOR LADIES, at 76, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon, London, W., comprise a large number of beautifully braided patterns in Silk, Cashmere, Cloth, and Velvet, at various prices, all of which are arranged in sizes to fit ladies without delay.

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FORD'S RICH SILK MANTLES display the best taste and newest designs of the Season, in Glacé and Gros Grain Silks, from 38s. 6d. to 10 guineas. The New Grenadine Bernouses, Lace, and other thin textures, from 14s. 6d. to 5 guineas. Carriage Wraps; Waterproof Cloaks warranted to resist rain, from 21s.—Thos. Ford, 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

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TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. EWIN, MOSELY, and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 448, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station). These Teeth are cheaper, more durable, natural, and comfortable, than any yet produced. Consultation Free. For the efficacy, utility, and success of this system, vide "Lancet."—No connection with anyone of the same name.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER by appointment to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post-paid. It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his illimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia-metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimneypieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers; Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles; Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with lists of prices, and plans of the twenty large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Makers, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS. — FREDC. HAWLEY (successor to Thomas Hawley), many years watchmaker by special appointment to his late Majesty George IV., invites inspection of his carefully-finished Stock, at 148, Regent-street, W. Elegant Gold Watches, £2 15s. to £35; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to £12 12s. Eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. Clocks, striking hours and half-hours, £2 15s. and upwards.—Frederic Hawley, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from the Strand and Coventry-street). Established nearly a century. Merchants and Shippers supplied.

THE MAGIC DONKEYS. — Roars of Laughter. These wonderful animals go through their extraordinary evolutions at 252, Strand, from Ten till Six. The pair sent post-free for 14 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 252, Strand.

"IT IS THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED or seen in use," writes Mr. Bladon, Refreshment-rooms, House of Lords, where FLOWER'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE-POWDER has been in use the last seven years. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by Chemists and Ironmongers; Wholesale, by Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho-square, W.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.—Recommended by the Analyst in the "Lancet" for making Bread without Yeast, and for Pastry. Sold everywhere.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, an excellent remedy for Gout and Stomachic Disorders of every kind, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS immediately relieve the most violent fit of Coughing. They have a pleasant taste. At 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box; by all Druggists.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous Property, &c. Highest price given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on. Address Mr. or Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Parcels being sent, Post Office orders remitted. Established 1800.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, &c.—Mr. or Mrs. A. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., attends Ladies and Gentlemen privately, to purchase Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c.; or, Parcels being sent, Post Office orders remitted the same day. Est. 64 years. Terms cash.

CHALET CHAIRS.—HOWARD and SONS, 26 and 27, Berners-street, solicit the gentry to inspect their new Chalet Chairs, varied in form and adapted to all reception-rooms. An indispensable luxury to every lady's boudoir.

EASY-CHAIRS, COUCHES, and SOFAS, best quality. Upwards of 300 shapes constantly on view, or made to any shape.—T. H. FILMER and SON'S, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, W. An Illustrated Catalogue sent post-free.

LIST OF PRICES for ENGRAVING CREST on SEALS, RINGS, or DIES, 7s. 6d.; initials, 1s. 6d. each; fancy initials, 2s. 6d. each; livery-button dies, book-plate, arms, crest, and motto, 21s.; elegantly finished, the arms of man and wife blended together. Metal Seals, with ebony handle, 4s.; ivory handles, 7s. 6d.; Agate and Cornelian Seals, from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Stone Seals, silver mounted, from 10s. each. Gold Watch Seals, from 12s. to £4 4s. each.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver to her Majesty, by appointment, April 30, 1852; May 21, 1854; and again May 18, 1858. To their R.H.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, and Official Diesinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.)

CULLETON'S PATENT LEVER EMBOSSING PRESSES, 21s., for stamping paper with crest, arms, or address. Any person can use them. Carriage-paid.—T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS, 42s., 63s., 70s., 84s., 105s., Seven Guineas and Ten Guineas each. All 18-carat, Hall marked, warranted. The Hall mark is the only guarantee for pure gold. Send size of finger by fitting a piece of thread, and mention the price Ring required.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

NO CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING DIE WITH CREST, MONOGRAM, or ADDRESS (as charged for by other Houses) if an order be given for a Guinea Box of Stationery, containing a Ream of the very best Paper and Five Hundred Envelopes to match, all stamped free of charge.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS.—A card plate engraved, and 50 cards printed, 2s. post-free. 50 black-bordered cards, 2s. Wedding cards, 50 each for lady and gentleman, 50 best embossed envelopes, maiden name printed inside, all complete, 13s. 6d. Any of the above post-free.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.)

CULLETON'S PLATES for MARKING LINEN. Never washes out. Initial plate, 1s.; name, 2s. 6d.; set of numbers, 2s. 6d.; crest, 5s.; with directions post-free.—T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 3, Duke-street, Adelphi, London, W.C., April 22, 1865. The Council hereby give notice that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held in the Great-room of the Society of Arts, 18, John-street, Adelphi, on FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865, at Three o'Clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council, the audited Balance-sheets of the Treasurer, and to elect officers.
By order of the Council, B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, Hon. Sec.

£4 10s. PER CENT DEBENTURE STOCK.
THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are now issuing this Stock. Applications to be made to Bishopsgate Terminus, April 27, 1865. J. B. OWEN, Secretary.

LIMPLEY STOKE, NEAR BATH.
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—Physician. D. B. Dalsell, Esq., M.D. Manager, Mr. T. Preston. Terms, £2 2s. per week. CHARLES JUPE and SON, Proprietors.

PIMPLE REMOVER. — All Diseases of the Skin are improved by one dose of ALEX. ROSS'S VEGETABLE SKIN PILLS. They remove redness, sallowness, &c. 2s. 9d.; or post for 40 stamps.—ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE-WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-street; Prout, Strand; Butler, Cheapside; Hooper, London Bridge.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Established A.D. 1837, under Royal Patronage), 17, Waterloo-place, London, S.W. ARTHUR B. HAMILTON, Secretary. Agents wanted in towns not yet represented.

TOILET VINEGAR.—VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE DE JEAN VINCENT BULLY.—This celebrated article may be obtained of all Chemists and Perfumers in the United Kingdom. Its well-known superiority over Eau de Cologne has obtained for it a universal reputation. Its hygienic properties render it invaluable as a disinfectant and an exquisite adjunct to the ball-room. A small quantity poured into the water before washing neutralises any impurities and renders the skin white and soft. In the bath it is remarkable, invigorates the body, and imparts to it a most agreeable perfume. It is an admirable lotion for the mouth, preserving the gums and teeth. To smokers it is invaluable, imparting a delicious perfume to the breath. In hot countries and the Colonies this production is invaluable. Sole wholesale Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C., London.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY ONE.—JUST COMPLETED.
A VALUABLE INDEX, containing the ARMS of nearly every Family in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The result of thirty years' labour, extracted from public and private records, church windows, monumental brasses, county histories, and other sources throughout the kingdom. Families desirous of knowing their Proper Crest or Coat of Arms are requested to send name and county. Mr. Culleton having devoted many years to the study of heraldry is enabled to answer all questions connected with that beautiful science, explaining how Arms should be borne by the head of each family, and all the different branches thereof—how the Arms of man and wife should be blended together—the various marks of cadency to be placed on each coat—the proper heraldic colours for servants' liveries—what buttons to be used—and how the carriage should be painted, according to the rules of heraldic etiquette. Plain sketch of any person's Arms, 3s. 6d.; coloured ditto, 6s.; Arms, crest, and family motto, 12s.; Arms of man and wife blended together, 18s. Arms quartered and emblazoned in the most elegant style. Family pedigrees traced from authentic records at the College of Arms, British Museum, Record Office, and other places. Correct information how to obtain a new grant of Arms; the cost of same, and how to add or change one's name. Pedigrees illuminated on parchment. Wills searched, and every kind of genealogical information obtained from parish records. "The Manual of Heraldry," Four Hundred Engravings, 3s. 6d., post-free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, and Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

THE twice-chosen Chief Magistrate of the United States of America has died by the hand of an assassin. From castle and from cottage, from the halls of the Legislature, from the mart of commerce, from the hearthstones of English homes has gone forth one shout of execration of the deed, and the first ship from our shores goes forth bearing every form of our condolence with the American nation and with those dearest to him who has fallen. It is no idle phrase to say that the news of Wednesday sent a shudder to the great heart of our people. That news came at a moment when we were awaiting tidings of amnesty, peace, and conciliation. The supreme efforts of the Confederacy had been made, and the tidings of the fall of Richmond and Petersburg had been followed rapidly by the information that the gallant Lee had laid down his arms and was using his best endeavours to terminate a struggle that had become hopeless. We knew that the President had resolved upon a policy of mercy, and we believed that he was encouraged to it by the re-awakened good feeling of the victorious party. At this instant, when the thoughts of all men were upon the restoration of peace and the healing of the rankling wounds of four terrible years, came the fatal tidings that the man in whose honest hands the good work lay had been basely murdered by a mountebank. While we write, the excitement of the news is strong upon our thousands; and, as the lion lays his head to the ground when he would have the thunder of his voice roll the furthest, the indignant cry grows deeper and deeper as the utterance comes from the masses of the people. Their leaders have spoken for them, nobly and well; but they will also speak for themselves; and if America ever doubted the brotherly heart of England, the doubt will be done away for ever by the messages now hastening across the Atlantic.

It is not now the time to record that Abraham Lincoln, who had to make his difficult way to the confidence of a large portion of his own countrymen, had also received justice from all save an angry section of the English people. The proof that he had done so may be seen in the mode in which his latest acts and speeches had been received here. We fully recognised the honesty, courage, and perseverance of the chosen of the American people; and there was something in his calm self-possession and quaint but not unkindly humour which has endeared him to the large mass among us. We, no more than our brethren in the States, all consent to be represented by sectional organs, and the real journals of England, speaking for her people, have always paid becoming tribute to the character of Mr. Lincoln. If we mention this at such a moment, it is to prevent the possibility of our present assurances of sympathy being assigned to a temporary feeling. Let the publications of the ten days previous to the arrival of the melancholy tidings be our witness in this matter.

While we have ample details of the appalling crime and of the kindred atrocity which has but too probably given Mr. Lincoln a companion in death, in the person of his ablest adviser, we have no information as to the manifest conspiracy and the supposed accomplices. That the fierce anger of the American people will hunt out all evidence of the guilt, and will deal the swiftest doom, is certain. *Omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis.* The brutality which made its way, with a lie in its mouth, to the presence of an unsuspecting man, seated beside his wife and engaged in harmless relaxation from political toil, and, without warning or challenge, basely slew him, is worthily paralleled by that which sought a sick man in his bed, mutilated, in one case nearly to the death, the family around him, and stabbed him amid the screams of his little child. It is not impossible that the first mail may tell us that the assassins have already been dealt with. For the honour of human nature we will hope that they have had no accomplices, or, at least, none of higher social position than themselves. But it were rash to say what madness, generated by recent events, may not have caused. Of one thing we take leave to be certain—namely, that were the two wretches delivered over to any dozen of Confederate gentlemen, the fate of the miscreants might, perhaps, be sterner, but would certainly not be slower, than that which may have already been theirs in Washington.

At this time it is but for us to join, with all our heart, in the expression of indignation and sympathy which has gone forth, and to add our earnest prayer that the foul deeds which have been done will have no hindering influence; that it may please Providence, who had seemed to have willed that events should turn the hearts of the Americans towards peace, will permit the good work to be accomplished; and that the last sacrifice of the expiring war may be the strong, brave, good man who has died for his country in her hour of returning tranquillity.

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

"HAPPINESS." PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.

HAPPINESS! The theme of saint, sage, and sophist—the aim of all; yet by each individual placed in the attainment of different objects. Even the philosophers differ about the chief good, the *summum bonum*, or happiness of man; albeit they all agree that it is the reward of virtue in this world and the next. The surest road to happiness seems to be to have as few "desires," at least of a selfish kind, as possible. Happiness is a flower we may cull at our feet; not a far-off star of unattainable ambition. It may lie in moderate possessions, or even in the satisfaction of the simplest wants of nature, with a heart tempered by religion and virtue, for the enjoyment of that which God has bestowed upon us. But, unquestionably, it differs in kind as in degree.

To the simpler and lower forms of happiness nature is a far better guide than all your philosophers. Thus we think that if the reader reflects ever so little on the nature of happiness he will admit the truth suggested in the title of the picture which forms our Coloured Supplement. What more perfect type of happiness than that loving and lovely relationship of mother and child? What quiet pride and joy of maternity—what pleased contented happiness—there is in this humble woman's healthy face as she eyes the little one she has just hushed to sleep! While pressed to his mother's bosom, and cradled to forgetfulness in her lap, what can that little chubby, rosy darling know of toil or care, or pain, more than the pretty wild-flower it unconsciously holds? The sky may well be chequered only with summer fleeces, and all nature sunny and bright with love and hope to such as these—

> Oh! happiness of sweet retir'd content,
> To be at once secure and innocent.

Of the technical qualities of the picture this is hardly the place to speak. Criticism of the works we engrave is always given in our reviews of the Exhibitions whence we select for reproduction those pictures, the subjects of which seem to us of the widest interest. But we may be permitted to remark that Mr. Hill's works are always painted with breadth and spirit; that they have good flesh-tones, and are manly and unaffected in treatment. These meritorious characteristics would be more generally appreciated if his subjects were of a less uniform character. We need scarcely add that Mr. Hill has been, for many years, one of the foremost members, in public estimation, of the Society of British Artists; and that this picture of "Happiness" was in one of that society's recent exhibitions.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, arrived at Osborne House at twenty minutes before seven o'clock, p.m., on Thursday week, from Windsor Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, Major-General F. Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, Mr. Sahl, and Mr. Buff. The Queen travelled in a state saloon by a special train, provided by the London and South-Western Railway Company.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Dr. Bernhardt, arrived at Osborne from Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold drove out.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero. Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, drove out. Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Dr. Bernhardt, went across to Portsmouth. Princess Louisa walked in the grounds of Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and attended by Lady Churchill, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Princess Helena took a drive. This was the twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of the Princess Louis of Hesse.

The Court went into mourning, on Thursday last, for her late Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred, enjoyed some excellent sport, hawking, on Monday and Tuesday week, at Sandringham, with the hawks belonging to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, which were brought by his Highness's keeper from Elvedon, the Maharajah's seat in Norfolk.

Prince Alfred left Sandringham House on Thursday for Buckingham Palace. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived at Sandringham House, on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at Sandringham Church.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, are expected to leave Sandringham House on Tuesday next, for Marlborough House. In consequence of the death of the Czarewitch, their Royal Highnesses will seek retirement for a few weeks.

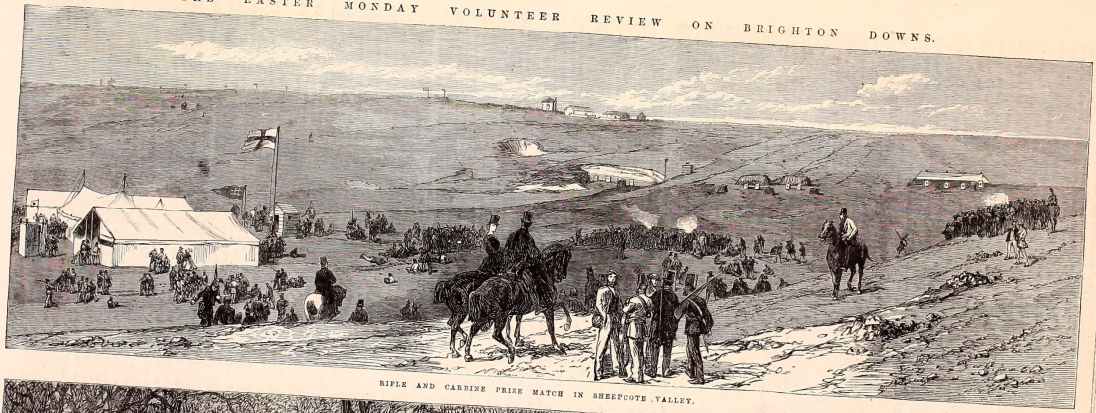
Master Willie Pape has received an invitation to appear before Lord Wodehouse at Dublin Castle during the Exhibition.

The Prince of Wales was on Monday elected President of the Acclimatisation Society of Great Britain, in the room of the Duke of Newcastle, deceased.

The Queen has approved of Mr. W. Clifford Knight as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope for the King of the Belgians. The Queen has also approved of Mr. Freeman N. Blake as Consul at Erie, Canada; and of Mr. E. Knight Sperry as Consul at Barbadoes, for the United States of America.

Mr. Bright, M.P., has received a communication from Boston, U.S., with reference to the probable supply of American cotton this year. The writer says that, after careful inquiry, there will on the termination of the war be 2,500,000 bales available for purposes of trade and manufacture, and then adds, "I regret very much the probable results. The decline in price will seriously impede the reorganisation of 'free labour and check the production in other countries, perhaps restoring tous eventually too great a monopoly of the supply of cotton."

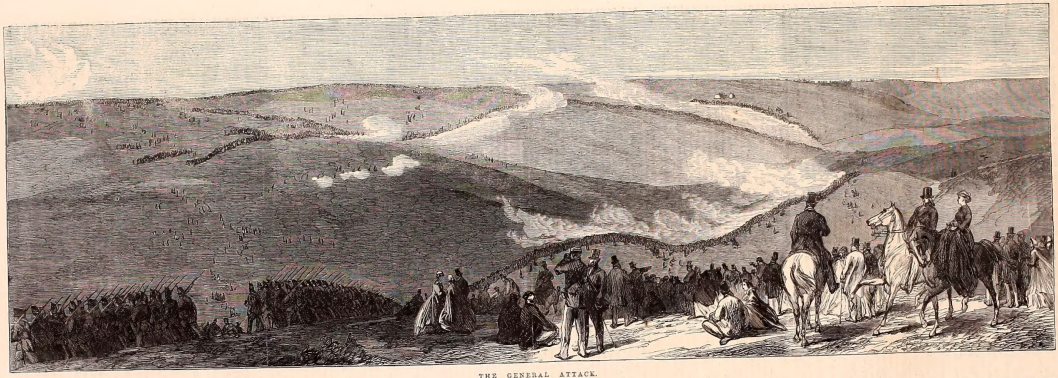
THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW ON BRIGHTON DOWNS.



RIFLE AND CARBINE PRIZE MATCH IN SHEEPCOTE VALLEY.



THE MUSTER ON THE LEVEL.



THE GENERAL ATTACK.



THE ATTACK OF THE LEFT WING ON THE RIGHT OF THE DEFENCE.—SEE PAGE 399.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is remarkable that on the very eve of a general election circumstances should occur to cause continual changes in the representation of counties and boroughs. In this Session there have been what may be called numerous elections, and several neophytes have been added to the House whose greatest privilege will be to witness its dissolution. The peculiar dulness and scantiness of the House on Monday, on its reassembling, was for a moment relieved by the appearance of new members to be sworn in and take their seats. The word "new" was not applicable to them all; for, in the first place, Mr. Adam—a lucky adherent of the Ministry, who, after a Parliamentary career coeval only with the present Parliament, has mounted the first step on the official ladder by becoming a Lord of the Treasury—was the product of the simple ceremonial of an unopposed re-election. Then, Colonel Percy Herbert, who has just been returned for Shropshire, sat for some time after 1857 for Ludlow, and was distinguished, in the sense of being prominent, as a military reformer, and was always making speeches in a hard, crackling tone, and with an expression of countenance as if he had prepared himself for every occasion by a copious draught of verjuice. The Solicitor-General for Scotland, who has stepped into Sir William Dunbar's empty seat for Wigton, is really new to the House, and by his presence there will make up four law officers of the Crown, inhabitants of the Treasury bench. Mr. Potter, whom the friends of Mr. Cobden have decided as the fittest person to occupy the vacant place at Rochdale and the still larger space in the House caused by the passing away of that gentleman, has to show whether he can fill either of them; for, until now, Parliament has not known him, although his name is familiar there, inasmuch as his brother once represented Manchester and a relative of his is the successor of Sir James Graham for Carlisle.

There was scarcely a noticeable feature in the aspect of things on the first night of reunion, unless, indeed, it occurs to anyone to think that the fact of Mr. Bernal Osborne's appearance may be taken as interesting. That honourable member has not before now condescended to show the light of his countenance on an assembly which probably regards him as the mediæval monarchs did those special attendants upon them whose individuality was marked by caps and bells. Mr. Osborne hovered about the back benches for a short while, held talk with several members, and especially with Mr. Lowe, whom he probably greeted with a sort of fraternal feeling, not only as an ex-Minister, but as one who has shown a cognate political spirit to his own by adopting the tone of a broad and bitter critic of those official proceedings in which neither is any longer participant. In truth, Mr. Lowe perches himself on that high place on the benches of the house to which ex-Ministers creep after they have tumbled off the Treasury bench with the air of a censor, and has already proved that he is in a position to give to mankind all the benefit of his ability and experience now that he is prevented by untoward circumstances from devoting them to party. The rapid steps from office to patriotism which both he and Mr. Osborne have made must necessarily tend to create a sympathy between them.

The opportunity which the first day after the holidays afforded for at length getting through the long-protracted Army and Navy Estimates was not lost; and a postponed vote for those for the Army, on which Government had promised to allow any amount of discussion, was brought on. The subject being the disorganisation of the War Office, General Peel came forward to tell his experiences of that department; but the most striking revelation which he made was that he was rather swamped by a set of too clever clerks, who, instead of contenting themselves with being mere copyists, his general idea of their function, were accustomed to indicate policy and advise administration in marginal minutes on papers which passed through their hands. The subject being clerks, of course Sir Stafford Northcote was in presence, and, by his own account, he had a grievance against a railway company for not bringing him into the house in time to hear the initiation of the discussion. On such a question this honourable gentleman ought to be an authority, and on this occasion he was mounted on his battle-horse; and if it was but a Rosinante after all, it was not to be helped. He certainly did not get beyond a jog-trot; but then the pace was steady, and the necessary space of ground was covered with undeviating persistency. Nothing could galvanise such a debate, if debate it could be called, as this; and it waned away soon, and the last votes of the Navy Estimates were got through almost before anyone perceived that the subject was changed.

The next night it was still more palpable that the House was waiting for the Budget, and not inclined to exert itself before that event; for it was but a minute before four that a House was made, and that only by the zeal of Mr. Joseph Ewart, who called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that he made the fortieth Parliamentary fraction required. Everything portended a quiet evening and an early rising, when Sir George Bowyer contrived to introduce the Church militant element, and there arose a controversy which to describe as animated would be an inadequate expression. It seemed that Mr. Bouverie had brought forward a bill to take the Archdeacon of London out of the Act by which empty City churches are removed and the funds attached to them applied to build edifices where there are worshippers to fill them, and this because, in a particular instance, the Archdeacon set at nought the united agreement of the patrons of a particular church—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Home Secretary—which was pretty well for an Archdeacon, a functionary in the Church who is indescribable even by the Bishop of Oxford, who, being once asked what were the duties of an Archdeacon, replied, "the duties of an Archdeacon are archidiaconal." The action of Sir George Bowyer on behalf of a Protestant dignitary, which may be supposed to have been influenced by feelings more personal than sacerdotal, was the signal for quite a storm of indignation on poor Mr. Bouverie from Mr. Hubbard, who had got the Archdeacon put into the Union of Benefices Act, and brought on him the saturnine humour of Mr. Henley, the heavy pounding of Mr. Darby Griffith, and the perking familiarities of Mr. Lygon; but the worst effect of all was that Mr. Ayrton was stimulated to treat the matter from a comical point of view, and to produce laughs which must have been akin to those from which the word sardonic is derived. The little, very little, House got quite heated up by this debate, and was prepared to be pettish with Mr. Hankey when, with an effort to be insidious, he endeavoured to get a tax upon charitable endowments, and Sir Morton Peto, in unexpected association with Mr. Selwyn, got up a pelting talk against the delinquent, who looked stolidly astonished at the rage he had created, and suffered his bill to be kicked into the uttermost limbo of abortive legislation without any expression of remonstrance even implied. The dulled ears of the Secretary to the Admiralty were vexed by a last attempt to revive discussion on the Navy Estimates; and Lord Clarence Paget, seeing himself just out of the wood, ventured to show that he was angry at this attempt at prolonging criticism on naval affairs to the very last moment at which prolongation was possible; and Lord Clarence in that vein was perhaps the most remarkable occurrence—speaking in an individual sense—of the Session up to that time.

The Queen has appointed Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, Esq., Wm. Patrick Adam, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel Luke White to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The foundation-stone of a new tower and spire for St. Mary Tower Church, Ipswich, was laid, on Monday week, by Mr. G. C. E. Bacon, who has already done so much towards the restoration of the church. The stone was laid in the south-east angle of the churchyard. The tower will be 87 ft. high and the spire 83 ft. high, the total height being 170 ft. The square at the basement will be 24½ ft. The total cost is estimated at £4000. The whole of this sum, as well as the entire cost of the work of restoration already completed, something like £10,000, will be contributed by Mr. Bacon.

It is impossible to speak with exaggeration of the intense grief and indignation with which the news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was received in England. In London the feeling was profound. Upwards of sixty members of Parliament signed an address of condolence, which was presented to Mr. Adams, the United States representative at our Court; and on Monday next, as will be seen by reference to our Parliamentary columns, both Houses of Parliament will formally express their sorrow and indignation at the crime. On Monday next a meeting of Americans in London will be held at St. James's Hall—Mr. Adams in the chair. In Liverpool the expressions of grief and indignation were general, and a requisition was got up to the Mayor to call a meeting to give public utterance to the general sentiments. In Norwich, too, and, indeed, in almost every town, similar feeling was shown. In Manchester steps have been taken for calling a public meeting

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The House reassembled on Monday, after the Easter recess.

The following members took the oaths and their seats:—Colonel P. Herbert, for Shropshire, in the room of Viscount Newport; Mr. Potter, for Rochdale, in the room of Mr. Cobden, deceased; Mr. Adam, for Clackmannan (re-election); and Mr. Young, for Wigton, in the room of Sir W. Dunbar.

The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the Mortgage Debentures Bill, and the various clauses were agreed to, except 18 and 19, which were postponed.

The Land Debentures Bill passed through Committee.

The Lancaster Court of Chancery Bill, the Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill, the Police Superannuation Bill, and the Land Drainage Bill were read a second time.

The Metropolitan Houseless Poor Bill and the India Offices Site and Approaches Bill were read a third time and passed; as also were the following private bills:—Birmingham Water, Carnarvon New Water, Cheltenham Water, Chesterfield Water and Gas, East London Railway, Forcett Railway, Fulham Railway, Horsforth Water, Luton Water, Metropolitan Railway; North-Eastern Railway (Pelaw and other branches); Rossendale Union Gas, St. Albans Water, Tees Valley Railway, West Sussex Junction Railway, and Winchcomb Roads Bills.

ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

On the question that £212,800 be granted for the administration of the Army, a lengthy discussion (inaugurated by General Peel) took place on the report of the War Office committee on the recent changes effected in the subordinate situations in that department. The recommendations of the committee were criticised by Sir Stafford Northcote, Colonel Dunne, Colonel Gilpin, and others, and explanations were offered by the Marquis of Hartington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Eventually the vote was agreed to.

The following votes were subsequently agreed to without discussion:—

£1,134,000 for naval stores for the building, repair, and outfit of the Fleet.

£654,700 for steam machinery for her Majesty's ships and vessels.

£698,195 for half pay, reserve half pay, and retiring allowances to officers of the Navy and Royal Marines.

£507,211 for military pensions and allowances.

£208,033 for civil pensions and allowances, and £320,580 for freight of ships, victualling, and conveying of troops.

The Chairman was then directed to report progress.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The report of Supply was brought up, and, after some observations from Mr. Layard, Mr. Bentinck, Sir John Hay, and Lord C. Paget, was agreed to.

The second reading of the Charitable Trusts Fees Bill was negatived without a division.

The Oxford University Vinerian Foundation Bill and the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill were read a second time.

The Local Government Supplemental Bill and the Mortgage Debentures Bill passed through Committee. A considerable number of amendments were introduced into the latter bill at the instance of Lord Naas.

Mr. E. P. Bouverie asked for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Union of Benefices Act by rendering the consent of the Archdeacon of London to the removal of certain City churches unnecessary. The motion led to a sharp discussion, but was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Baring obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861.

Leave was given to Mr. Gibson to bring in a bill for consolidating in one Act provisions frequently inserted in Acts relating to metropolitan and other railways.

Greenwich Hospital.—Mr. Childers moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better government of Greenwich Hospital and the more beneficial application of the revenues thereof. The hon. gentleman explained that for the future the hospital should be devoted exclusively to helpless and infirm seamen, and to those in want of temporary medical assistance. The income of the institution was about £154,000, and the management of this fund would be distinct from the management of the expenditure. The latter would be placed under the guardianship of the House of Commons, and a comptroller would be appointed to manage the estates, which would be vested in the Board of Admiralty. The whole expenditure on account of the establishment would be voted by the House of Commons in the usual way, and be subject to the criticism of Parliament. The number of indoor pensioners would be maintained at 600, involving an expenditure of £45,000. The whole local expenditure of the institute, including the school, would be £68,000 a year, and £48,000 a year would be required for out-pensioners. Provision would also be made for flag officers retirements and pensions to widows and children. The anticipated surplus would be £13,000 a year, which would be paid over to the credit of the Consolidated Fund.—After a few words from Mr. Lygon, Mr. Liddell, Sir J. Hay, Lord C. Paget, and Admiral Walcott, leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Locomotive on Roads Bill passed through Committee, after a rather lengthy discussion; as did the Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill, the Police Superannuation Bill, and the Land Drainage Supplemental Bill.

The reports of the Mortgage Debentures (Stamps) Bill and the Land Debentures (Stamps) Bill were brought up and agreed to.

The Metropolitan Toll Bridges Bill, the object of which is to give facilities for rendering free bridges over the Thames, in the metropolitan area, was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The Inns of Court.—Sir G. Bowyer moved the second reading of the Inns of Court Bill. He showed that the Benchers exercised very important judicial functions in regard to the members of the various inns of court, and said the machinery by which this was done was of a most objectionable character. By this bill he proposed to amend it by making it necessary for the Benchers to appoint judicial committees to hear cases of complaint. The Benchers might or might not refer all cases to such committees; but the exercise of high penal power should only be through the committees, which would have all the power of a court of law.—Mr. Roebuck approved of the bill, which would confer upon the inns of court an efficient judicial tribunal.—Mr. Locke believed the bill to be unnecessary, and moved its rejection.—Mr. Neate seconded the amendment.—The Attorney-General thought there was much in the bill to be approved, but wished for the concurrence of the inns of court. He supported the second reading.—The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

On the motion of the Duke of the Duke of Marlborough, the District Church Titles Bill was read a second time.

The East India (Governor-Generals' Powers, &c.) Bill was, on the motion of Lord Dufferin, read a third time and passed.

Lord Chelmsford called the attention of the House to the imprisonment and severe treatment to which a British Consul and other British subjects have been exposed by the orders of the Emperor of Abyssinia; and asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps had been taken to relieve our fellow-countrymen from the severities to which they had been subjected, and to which, it is believed, they are still subject.—Earl Russell said that the English prisoners were not so harshly treated as had been represented, and that regard had been paid to the remonstrances of her Majesty's Government, who would continue to use their influence to obtain fair treatment for Consul Cameron and the other British subjects.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Earl Russell gave notice that on Monday next he would move that a humble address be presented to her Majesty expressing the sorrow and indignation of the House at the assasination of the President of the United States, and praying her Majesty to cause the expression of feeling to be forwarded to the Government of the United States.

The Earl of Derby hoped the noble Earl would ascertain that there was nothing informal in the motion which would render the result in any degree doubtful. With regard to the substance of the matter, he would say that the expression of regret of the nation's sorrow and indignation at the assassination would, in his opinion, not only meet with the unanimous assent of all members of this House, but that it would represent the opinion of every man, woman, and child in her Majesty's dominions (Cheers).

Earl Russell said he thought there would be nothing informal in the motion calculated to give rise to objection to it (Hear, hear).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Sir G. Grey said that, in order that the House might have an opportunity of expressing its feelings with reference to the assassination of the President of the United States, he wished to give notice, on the part of his noble friend at the head of the Government, that, on Monday next, he would move an humble address to her Majesty, expressing the feeling of sorrow and indignation with which the House had heard of the perpetration of that atrocious crime, and of sympathy with the Government and people of the United States.

THE BUDGET.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was received with much applause, said there was a great contrast between the opening and the close of the present Parliament. At the former period there had been bad harvests, and clouds were overhanging Europe; but, although they had been dissipated here, they had travelled westward and burst there with terrific vehemence. The condition of this country was, however, eminently prosperous. A revenue larger than had ever before, either in peace or war, been raised from taxation alone; and expenditure had prevailed greater than had ever before been known in time of peace. This Parliament had also enjoyed the distinction—although no Parliament ever reached its legal term—that this was the seventh time that it was called upon to provide for the financial necessities of the year. The expenditure of the year which had just expired was estimated at 66,890,000l., and the Appropriation Bill provided for an expenditure of 67,773,000l.; whereas the actual expenditure was no more than 66,462,000l. He compared the expenditure with that of previous years. The expenditure of last year was a million and a half less than in 1859-60; it was less than that of 1860-61, which was the highest ever known in time of peace, by the sum of 6,547,000l.; but as compared with the year 1858-9, the year before the extensive operations connected with the military and naval departments commenced, he arrived at a very different result, for there was an increase of no less than three million and a half; and, to go back further—to the year before the Russian War—there had taken place an increase in the annual charges of the country to the amount of no less than twelve millions and a half. The expenditure for the year ending the 31st of March, 1865, was 66,462,000l.; the actual revenue for the same period was 70,313,000l., showing a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 3,851,000l.; but if he included, as he, perhaps, ought to do, the cost of the fortifications, which were specially provided for by terminable annuities, the total expenditure of the year was 67,082,000l.; and, in this case, there was still a surplus of 3,231,000l. The revenue, as he had estimated it on the 7th of April last year, was 67,128,000l., but the actual receipts were 70,313,000l. This surplus, he was glad to say, extended over every item of the revenue, even to the miscellaneous receipts. He then pointed out that, in spite of the reduction of the sugar duties the actual yield had fully made up the loss, and that the increase in the excise was little short of marvellous. In order to show the growth of the revenue of the country, he stated that between 1840 and 1852, the year preceding the outbreak of the Russian War, the balance of taxes repealed over taxes imposed amounted to upwards of of 5,000,000l.; from 1853 to 1859 it was between six and seven millions; and from 1859 to 1865 it was 6,137,000l. Thus in the first period, from 1840 to 1852, the annual rate of increase in revenue was 1,030,000l.; in the second period, 1,240,000l.; and in the third, 1,780,000l. In the balances of the country there had also been an increase of 348,000l., and the total amount of debt paid off in the year was 5,340,000l. In 1859 the public debt was 823,934,000l., and it now stood at 808,288,000l., showing a diminution in the six years of 17,646,000l. Referring to the effect of the legislation in reference to paper, he said that the trade had not left the country, nor did it evince any intention of doing so. On the contrary, it was striking its roots deeper and deeper; while, at the same time, the consumer was supplied more largely and more cheaply than at any former period. The importation of paper from abroad had risen to nearly half a million of money, and the amount of materials imported for making British paper had increased from 17,700 tons to 20,400 tons in 1862, to 44,000 tons in 1863; and to 67,000 tons in 1864. Our trade with France continued to increase. Although, as compared with two or three years ago, the exports of British produce had slightly diminished, the total trade with France was steadily increasing in imports as well as exports. In 1859 the total amount of our trade with France was 26,431,000l.; in 1864 it was 49,797,000l., showing an increase of 23,000,000l., or nearly 90 per cent. As regarded the whole trade of the country, it had undergone a large further increase in the year just expired, and now stood as follows:—imports, 274,000,000l.; exports, 212,000,000l.: total, 487,000,000l., showing an increase of 219,000,000l., since 1864. There was an impression that, although the increase in our trade was great, it was less than the increase in the trade of foreign countries. It was quite true that the trade of France exhibited a larger relative rate of increase than ours; but that was because the trade of France since the great war, and since the crushing depopulation of the last years of that war, remained under an unnatural depression. In France, in 1864, the exports were 78,000,000l.; and in 1863, 141,000,000l., showing an increase of 81 per cent. In the United Kingdom the exports, in 1854, were 116,000,000l.; and, in 1863, 197,000,000l., showing an increase of 70 per cent. He believed that enormous—nay, boundless—advantages had resulted from the inventive spirit which had distinguished the mechanism of the age, from the improvement in the methods of locomotion. He believed that the people might be said to pay to the railway at least thirty millions sterling a year; and it was a very moderate estimate to put the benefit which they otherwise derived from their introduction at another thirty millions stirling per annum. He believed that equal, if not greater, advantages had resulted from the removal of those obstructions which the perversity of man himself had placed on the freedom of trade and industry. It was given to the United Kingdom to lead the vanguard of civilisation; or, in the words of one of our greatest poets,

> To serve a model for a mighty world,
> And be a fair beginning of the time.

Having been associated very closely with Mr. Cobden in the negotiations on account of the French treaty, he might be permitted to take this opportunity of bearing his feeble testimony to the merits of one whom it was impossible not to call to mind on this occasion. Mr. Cobden needed no eulogy at his hands, for his memory was a part of the history of his country; and the recollection of his distinguished services would be the recollection of a character so pure, so courageous, so simple, so disinterested, and so devoted that it gave as much lustre to his great talents as it received lustre from them. He had now arrived at the revenue and expenditure of the present year. The charge of the Funded and Unfunded Debt was 26,350,000l.; the Consolidated Fund, 1,900,000l.; Army, 14,348,000l.; Navy, 10,392,000l.; collection of the revenue, 4,657,000l.; packet service, 842,000l.; miscellaneous, 7,650,000l.—making the total charges for the year 66,139,000l. The revenue he estimated as follows:—Customs, 22,775,000l.; excise, 19,030,000l.; stamps, 9,550,000l.; assessed taxes, 3,350,000l.; property tax, 7,800,000l.; Post Office, 425,000l.; Crown lands, 352,000l.; miscellaneous, 2,650,000l.; China indemnity, 450,000l.; making the total revenue, 70,170,000l. Deducting from this the expenditure of 66,139,000l., it showed a probable surplus of 4,031,000l. He now came to the disposal of this surplus. He would, first of all, propose to remove the anomaly in the conveyance and transfer of shares, by which, in order to effect a small saving, two were required instead of one. He proposed to place scrip, certificates, and receipts of bonds, both home and foreign, on the same footing. He also proposed to reduce the duty on agreements for letting small tenements from sixpence to one penny. He proposed to reduce the duty on appraisements to £5, and to relieve the special pleaders and conveyancers by putting them on the same footing as attorneys, by allowing them a reduction to the extent of half the duty for the first three years. He also proposed to reduce the stamp duties on ecclesiastical licenses where the operation of the present system prevented the use of the instrument to which such licenses applied. The next change was in the stamp on charterparties, which operated very hardly upon gentlemen in the north of England. At present the charge on a charterparty was 5s., and he proposed to reduce it to 6d., subject to the condition of having a proper printed stamped paper, because the Government preferred getting a 6d. duty properly secured to them rather than a 5s. duty which they only obtained in a very few instances. The duty on re-insurance imposed last year was proposed to be removed as being burdensome, and the duty on what were termed time policies in marine insurances was also to be reduced; and, lastly, a change would be made in the stamp duty on assurances given by certain companies against accidental death, personal injury, and damage to plate glass. He now came to the subject of the malt duty—with respect to which a debate had already arisen—on which many in that house entertained strong convictions, and which, undoubtedly, deserved the serious consideration of the House, as it had obtained the very laborious and minute inquiries of the Government. He would first of all advert to the arguments made use of with respect to the pressure of the malt duties on agriculture. It had been constantly said that they had not done anything for the agricultural classes. They had, in fact, for a series of years been trying to legislate in the interests of all classes, and not of an individual class. When did Parliament consent to surrender the revenue of the country in any other interest than the broad, general interest of the country? He thought that, if any proposal had been made in the interest of any class, they had done so in the interest of the growers of hops. With respect to the allegation made in regard to the charge on beer that, the duty being only 6,000,000l., the actual cost to the consumer was 20,000,000l. a year, he denied the accuracy of the assertion altogether. The real charge imposed by the malt duty and the license in enhancing the cost of beer he would show. There was one question which had been raised in connection with this duty, which he believed they had nearly heard the last of—namely, the preparation of malt for feeding cattle. It was now proved that malt was only an exceptionally good food for cattle, the proof being that, of twenty-eight malthouses opened for the preparation of malt for feeding purposes, eleven had closed, not on account of excise restrictions, but on account of want of demand for barley malted for cattle. If it were true that the effect of the tax of 6,000,000l. on malt imposed a burden of 20,000,000l. on the consumer of beer, it was plain that it must operate vastly to the benefit of those who obtained the intermediate amount of 14,000,000l. The truth was that the abolition of the malt duty would be the death-warrant of all our system of indirect taxation; for, with malt untaxed, it would be impossible to retain the tax on tea and sugar on the one hand, and on wine and spirits on the other. The question which he had to solve, with a view to the reduction of the duty on malt, was to arrive at the actual tax if placed on beer; and he boldly stated that 12½ per cent on beer, as asserted by the President of the Board of Trade, was a rigidly accurate estimate for purposes of comparison with the duties on tea and sugar. The result of the minutest inquiry by the revenue officers had proved that, taking a barrel of beer, the price was enhanced by the malt duty and its incidents to the extent of about 20 per cent, and he defied anyone to impugn that calculation. They would not be able to touch the malt duty to the extent of giving the consumer one farthing on the quart without, in the first year, involving a loss to the revenue of 2,480,000l., and in the second year of 3,360,000l. There would not only be no increase to the revenue from the increase of consumption, but the increased consumption would further diminish the revenue by decreasing the consumption of spirits. He was quite willing to set out with his opponents on the race of philanthropy; but, at all events, they must find the money for the nation first. The fact was that it would take a consumption in malt to the extent of 8l. to give to the revenue the amount contributed to it by the consumption of 1l. worth of spirits. Moreover, there would be a further loss from the demands it would give rise to by the representatives of Ireland and Scotland. What were the grounds for this inroad on their fiscal system? Was the beer trade a declining one? Was this excellent beverage no longer national? On the contrary, the trade was increasing, and that increase was mainly attributable to the burdens placed on spirits. He quoted returns to show that, while the consumption of malt per head of the population had increased, the consumption of spirits had decreased. With twenty millions of population the consumption of beer was twenty

million barrels, or exactly one barrel per head. To show the powers of consumption enjoyed by the English people, the right hon. gentleman related an anecdote of a labourer on the Thames, who, in consequence of an accident, became an inmate of one of the hospitals in the East-End of London, upon whom it was necessary to perform an operation, but whose temperate habits it was necessary to ascertain in the first instance. A good character for temperance was given to the man; but, on inquiry, it was found that his temperance consisted in never drinking more than eight quarts a day. The average consumption of an intemperate man was estimated at from twelve to sixteen quarts per day, and it was further estimated that the total amount of beer consumed gave an average of 600 quarts per annum for every adult male in England. For his own part, he could not see what the producers of malt had to complain of when it was shown that the consumption of beer had been steadily increasing, and the price of the raw material regularly and progressively going up. At present the taxation upon beer was by no means so heavy, and justly so, as upon wine and spirits; but if beer ought not to be taxed more heavily than wine and spirits, then tea ought not to be taxed more heavily than beer, yet the tax upon a barrel of beer was only twenty per cent, as compared with the price of beer, while upon tea it was not less than 44 per cent. Returning to malt, he proposed to give the malster if he thought fit, the option of having the duty charged by weight. He held out no hope of the immediate reduction of the malt duty, but the position of the Government upon the subject of indirect taxation was not so favourable as it might be some time hence. Up to the present time they had felt it a paramount consideration to award a considerable portion of the reduction of taxation to the income tax. With regard to the malt tax, it was not in their power to ask the House to absorb so very large a portion of the surplus of the present year as would be necessary, together with the future burden that would be entailed in making a partial remission of the malt tax, and they had arrived at the conclusion, as the result of that examination of the relative weight of taxation, that the best step they could ask the House to take was to do that act of justice which hitherto had remained undone, and to place the duty upon tea in just relation to the duty upon beer. They thought it best to make a proposal that would be of a decisive character and afford the consumer the benefit of a considerable reduction. Taking the price of tea, as delivered out of bond, at 2s. 6d. per lb., they felt that if they could reduce the duty on tea by so large a sum as 6d. in the lb. they would cause a reduction in the wholesale price of the article of 20 per cent. The estimated consumption of tea for 1865-6 was 42,000,000 lbs., and the loss per 6d. a lb. would amount to 2,300,000*l.*; but, as a portion of the year had already expired, the total loss of revenue during the year would be 1,868,000*l.* The next question was that of the income tax. The justification of the present Parliament for not having redeemed previous pledges with respect to this tax was the fact already mentioned, that since the Russian War an increase of twelve millions had been made to the annual expenditure of the country. Under these circumstances, he could not see, as some persons appeared to think, that he himself was personally pledged to do away with the income tax; but it was now in his power to make a proposal to the House which would bring the income tax within manageable limits, and ask the House to reduce the income tax by two thirds, or 2d. in the pound. If this proposal were agreed to the annual yield of the income tax would be reduced to 5,200,000*l.*, at which figure the income tax would be handed over to the new Parliament. The yield of the tax was so rapidly increasing that 1d. in the pound produced the sum of 1,300,000*l.*, instead of a million. The result of the reduction, therefore, would be a loss to the revenue of 2,000,000*l.*; but of this sum only 1,650,000*l.* would accrue during the current year. The only remaining question with which he had now to deal was the fire insurance duty. The reductions which he had already indicated would absorb 3,518,000*l.* of his surplus, but it would still leave a narrow margin which would enable him to carry out the express wishes of the House. He referred to the resolution which was passed on March 31, on the motion of Mr. Sheridan; and, although the returns were not yet complete, the result of the reduction of the duty on stock in trade did not make him very sanguine as to the reduction leading to any great increase in the practice of insurance. He had estimated the recovery last year at the moderate figure of 10 per cent; but the returns did not at present come up to that amount. Nevertheless, he trusted that the reduction of the duty as indicated by the resolution of the House would lead to a considerable recovery. If it did, the result would be most satisfactory; but, if it did not, the Government had the means to effect a change, which would take place under the authority of the House, and it would then be its duty to consider whether it should not place the tax on a still more free and liberal footing. The yield of the fire insurance duty for the year without any alteration would be 1,450,000*l.*, but he should propose to reduce it to a uniform duty of 1s. 6d. from the 20th of June. He should also propose a further change, not indicated by the resolution of the House, but which would meet with general approval, and reduce the duty of the policy, which acted as a great obstacle to small insurances, but which was quite distinct from the duty on the annual renewal of the policy, from one shilling to a penny. The result will be that for half the year they will receive the duty at the old rate, or the sum of 725,000*l.* The rate of the new duty for the whole year would be 930,000*l.*, or a loss of 520,000*l.* for the whole year. Taking, then, the half of these new amounts, the whole amount of the duty for the current year would be 1,190,000*l.*, or a loss of 260,000*l.*, with a further loss in the following year of 260,000*l.* more. The result of the changes which he had now proposed might be briefly summarised as follows:—The reduction of the tea duties would give a relief of 2,200,000*l.*, the income tax 2,600,000*l.*, and the fire insurance duty 620,000*l.*, making, with the minor changes, a total relief of 5,420,000*l.*; but of this amount 3,778,000*l.* would fall within the current year. There would, therefore, be left a slight surplus of 254,000*l.*, which the Government asked the House to leave in its hands. There would, however, be a further loss of 1,417,000*l.* in the following year, making the permanent loss to the revenue of 5,195,000*l.* In conclusion, he forcibly urged the House to accept his scheme, which was intended to meet the interests of the whole community, and not for any particular class. It was simple in the extreme, considering that it dealt with a larger and more elaborate reduction in the taxation than had ever before been proposed at one time; and he trusted that it would win the approval of the House and gain the verdict of the country at large.

The right hon. gentleman sat down, after a speech of two hours and a half.

The resolution reducing the tea duties was, after some discussion, agreed to.

The reception of the financial scheme appeared to be remarkably favourable.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A stained-glass window, the first of several contemplated memorials to the late Archbishop Whately, has been erected in Stillorgan Church, in which parish his Grace had a residence.

A new church is to be built at Shedden, near Alton, in Hants, at the expense of Mr. John Wood, of Theddon Grange. The foundation-stone was laid last week.

The annual ceremonial of graduation in Divinity, Law, and Arts at the University of Edinburgh took place, on Monday, in the hall of the General Assembly—Sir D. Brewster, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has appointed Dr. Travers Twiss, D.C.L., to the office of Chancellor of the diocese. Dr. Twiss is Chancellor of three other dioceses—London, Lincoln, and Hereford.

The opening of the mission church in the district of St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 5th of July, last year, took place on Sunday.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation on Wednesday, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, when a large number of young members of Christ's Hospital was confirmed.

On Easter Monday, after an appropriate service, heartily joined in by all present, the foundation-stone of Bettws Penpont Chapel, near Brecon, South Wales, which is about to be rebuilt from designs by Mr. Gilbert Scott, was laid by Mrs. Garnons Williams, of Abercamlais.

Trinity Church, Bury, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester on Wednesday week. It has been erected at a cost of about £5500, entirely obtained by voluntary subscriptions. The site was given by the Earl of Derby, who has also subscribed £1000 to the endowment fund.

The church at Timperley, Cheshire, which has been enlarged, was reopened on Easter Sunday. The enlargement has given 300 additional sittings, and 100 in different parts of the church have been made free. The work consists of an extended chancel, with organ-chamber and choristers' seats, transepts, and four stained-glass windows by Edmundson, of Manchester.

On Thursday week the parish church of North Kilworth, Leicestershire, was reopened, after a complete restoration and the addition of a south aisle, which was required for the accommodation of the congregation. The font and altar-cloth were presented by Miss Belgrave, the Rector's sister. The lectern was carved by Miss L. Dacres, and an almsdish was given by the Rector's wife.

On Wednesday week a new school-room was opened at Frieth, in the parish of Hambleden, Bucks. The upland population of this parish consists of about 500, scattered in several hamlets, of which the largest is Frieth, about three miles from the mother church of Hambleden. To the Rector's untiring exertions the parish is indebted for this the third school which he has built in this large and scattered parish, besides the erection of Frieth Chapel and the restoration of the now magnificent parish church at Hambleden.

At Cambridge, the Adams prize, of the value of about £110, given biennially for the best essay upon some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy, and open to all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in the University, has been awarded to Edward Walker, M.A., of Trinity College. Subject, "A Systematic Account of the Phenomena and Laws of Terrestrial and Cosmical Magnetism, so far as they have been hitherto ascertained by experiment." The adjudicators consider that the successful essay most completely fulfils the conditions proposed in the announcement of the subject. They are, however, of opinion that the essay with the motto "Behold, we know not anything!" was of nearly equal merit.

The parish church of Winwick, Huntingdonshire, was reopened for Divine service on Thursday last, after having undergone a complete restoration. The entire cost of the alterations has been defrayed by the patron, the Duke of Buccleuch, who has also erected the new parsonage-house adjoining the church. The cost of the church was £1600, the house and stables, £1860; the architects for both were Messrs. Slater and Carpenter.

Isleham Church, having been restored, under Mr. Street, architect, was reopened on Thursday week, when the Bishop of Ely preached. In 1862 the dilapidated tower fell down, and the church threatened to follow; but the energy of the Vicar, the Rev. T. A. Maning, prevented the catastrophe. The Vicar at his own cost restored the chancel, and some ladies in the parish provided the necessary carpets, altar-cloth, &c., the latter article being the gift and work of Mrs. G. F. Robins. The church has been reseated with low and comfortable seats of Baltic timber, a new organ has been erected, and a handsome clock, with two faces, has been placed in the tower. The elegant lectern, which is considered one of the best in England, has been carefully restored. The open roof is very good, and the five bells have been replaced in the tower, and during the day played numerous peals. The total cost of the undertaking, including the re-erection of the tower, was between £2000 and £3000. Of this amount about £300 still remains unpaid.

The Archbishop of York, on Tuesday week, consecrated the church of Welburn, near Castle Howard, which was built, about five years ago, by the late Earl of Carlisle, in memory of his mother. Yesterday week his Grace consecrated a little church to hold 100 persons at St. Helen's, Kilnsea, in Holderness. The old church—a fine building in the Early English style—was gradually undermined by the ravages of the sea, and eventually washed down in the year 1826, and but little of it was saved, with the exception of the stone pillars and the tracery of the windows. Divine service had been performed in different cottage rooms since the destruction of the old church. Mr. A. Burgess, C.E., of Blackheath, having occasionally passed the place on his professional visits to Spurn Point, struck with the poverty of the place, kindly offered plans for a church free of all expense, and gave £150 towards its completion, and, with the aid of the Diocesan Society and various subscriptions, the present building has been erected. Mr. Leonard Thompson, the patron, gave the site.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Two Thousand and Derby markets have calmed down considerably since "the three spasms" of last week, the scratching of Liddington, the scratching of Broomielaw, and the purchase of Kangaroo by the Marquis of Hastings for, it is said, £6000. Liddington's defeat seems to have been so decisive that no one expects to see him run for the Two Thousand. The owner of Breadalbane and Broomielaw has taken the unprecedented course of informing the public, through the press, exactly how the trial was brought off and what was the result. The bay, it seems, went quite as fast as the chestnut, and stayed better, and won by three lengths. While the horses were "jumping about" in the market, the public blamed Mr. Chaplin for lack of candour, and now his very unusual candour has made them so suspicious that, to judge from the betting, they treat the trial with contempt. Kangaroo's dam has been discovered, "a bag of bones," in a field near Barnet, and is now being made much of at Epsom. Some will maintain that Kangaroo, with two such engagements, would not have been sold unless the stable had a better horse in Longdown; and not a few hold by Wild Charley, and consider that his public trial with Ackworth at Northampton is good enough to win any Derby. And so the week looms in sight big with the fate of one of the 10,000 guinea Chaplin pair, the £6000 Kangaroo, the mysterious Chattanooga, and the dark 3000 guinea yearling Archimedes. Cambuscan and Ely met for the fourth time last week, and, although they have each won twice, there seems no question as to the chestnut's superiority and ability to try Archimedes as highly as he would seem to have done. General Peel's and Fille de l'Air's race was the finest finish of the season so far, and there has been no rush like the one with which Aldcroft wound up the remarkable Craven week on Missionary. Epsom's leading events were of a stirring kind. Old Hesper won a half mile handicap at 10 st. 10 lb.; Argonaut, another of the old ones, carried top weight and just managed to give 37 lb. and defeat The Grinder in a splendid finish for the City and Suburban; little fourteen-two Qui Vive was made to race for it in earnest at last, and barely got home a head from Valentine; and Mr. Craven had a well-deserved slice of luck in the Metropolitan, with Planet, who was second to Scamander in the Northamptonshire Stakes, after being disappointed.

Her Majesty's stag-hounds ended their season, which has been a good one, on Friday, the 21st inst., at Stonor Park. "Cranbourne" was the deer for the fourth April in succession; but, when he reached Newnham, he changed his mind about going to Oxford, as he did in 1862-4, and, bending round towards Abingdon, was taken in the goods station. For the first twenty minutes the pace was good, but the sun became too hot for scent when they sunk the Vale.

With the exception of the Duke of Beaufort's, which are still hunting four days a week, and will kill a May fox, the packs have all had their last day. Most of them did not go beyond the 13th, as there was no scent over the plough. Some of the middle-aged huntsmen declare that they do not remember a worse season. The Belvoir have been out 108 days and killed 111 foxes, and run thirty brace to ground. The Wynnstay lost thirty-two hunting days with frost, and yet killed their fifty brace. John Walker retires, after upwards of forty seasons as huntsman, eighteen of which he has spent at Wynnstay, and Charles Payne takes office on May 15. A subscription has been set on foot to secure Jem Hills £100 a year for life, and we believe that two thirds of the requisite sum has been already promised.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Twilight, 1. Birch Broom, 2.
Inkerman Plate.—Hesper, 1. Romola, 2. The Gem, 3.
City and Suburban Handicap.—Argonaut, 1. Grinder, 2. Swordsman, 3.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Qui Vive, 1. Valentine, 2. Cairngorm, 3.
Heathcote Plate.—Juncaton, 1. Foxholes, 2. Bittern, 3.
Lnodon Bridge Stakes.—Halifax, 1. Canzonette, 2. Roseneath, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Viceroy, 1. Discretion, 2.
Waterloo Plate.—Nip, 1. Advance, 2. Approver, 3.
Walton Stakes.—Attaché, 1. Catalogue, 2. Plutus, 3.
Great Metropolitan Stakes.—Planet, 1. Sandal, 2. Blackdown, 3.
Balaclava Stakes.—Balornock, 1. Costrel f., 2. Shamrock, 3.
Durdans Stakes.—Lytham, 1. Idler, 2. Queen of Spain, 3.
New Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Mazeppa, 1. Fleurette, 2. Lochiel, 3.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALLS'.—THURSDAY EVENING.

Two Thousand.—7 to 2 agst Breadalbane (t f), 7 to 2 agst Kangaroo (t), 100 to 15 agst Ariel (t), 11 to 1 agst Archimedes (off.), 100 to 6 agst Chattanooga (t), 100 to 8 agst Bedminster (t).

The Derby.—7 to 1 agst Breadalbane (t), 8 to 1 agst The Duke (off.), 15 to 1 agst Ariel (t), 100 to 6 agst Archimedes (t), 33 to 1 agst Chattanooga (t), 33 to 1 agst Christmas Carol (t).

Chester Cup.—9 to 1 agst Ackworth, 10 to 1 agst Victorious, 13 to 1 agst La Touques, 14 to 1 agst Lord Zetland, 25 to 1 agst Leprochaun, 25 to 1 agst Chocolate.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The news at hand to the effect that President Lincoln has been assassinated has had a depressing influence upon the value of most national securities. The operations, both for Money and Time, have been much restricted, although the supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers is small. The Unfunded Debt has continued heavy. There is a large supply of capital on offer in the general discount market. The demand for accommodation has slightly increased.

In the Stock Exchange loans are offered at 3 to 3½ per cent.

Very little change has taken place in the value of money on the Continent. Several parcels of gold have been received from Australia and America; but over £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes.

The first dividend of 8s. in the pound under the bankruptcy of the Leeds Banking Company has been paid.

The quantity of gold now on passage from Australia is about £320,000.

Home Stocks fluctuated in the earlier part of the week, but on Thursday the market was firmer:—Consols, for Money, sold at 90⅞ ⅞ 91; for Account, 90⅞ ⅞ 91; Reduced and New Three per Cents 88¾ 89; India Five per Cents, 106¾ to 107; and Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. prem.

The market for all Foreign Securities has ruled heavy, and an almost general fall has taken place in prices; in Joint-stock Bank Shares a very moderate business has been transacted; Canada Government Securities have fluctuated to some extent in value; otherwise, the market for Colonial Government Securities has ruled steady; the Miscellaneous Market has continued quiet; and the Railway Share Market has been very inactive, and prices have not been supported.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, April 24.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, and all kinds moved off steadily, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. Fine foreign wheats were firm, and quite as dear as last week; but inferior kinds commanded very little attention. Floating cargoes were held for rather more money. English barley sold steadily; foreign parcels slowly, at late quotations. The inquiry for malt was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Although the imports from abroad were considerably on the increase, oats were firm, and quite as dear as last week. Beans and peas commanded extreme rates, with a steady inquiry. The flour trade was tolerably firm.

April 26.—Most kinds of produce were in fair request, to-day, at prices equal to Monday.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 42s.; rye, 26s. to 27s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 51s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; Chevalier, 58s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 35s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 650; barley, 670; malt, 1760; oats, 540; flour, 590. Foreign: Wheat, 7150; barley, 2890; oats, 48,570; flour, 1410 sacks.

Seeds.—Clover seed is rather cheaper, and the demand for most other seeds is inactive. In cakes very little is passing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 56s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. 0d. to 10s.; tares, 9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 64s. to 72s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 15s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 5s.; rapecakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton; red clover seed, 64s. to 120s.; white ditto, 66s. to 94s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 39s. 7d.; barley, 30s. 0d.; oats, 22s. 7d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 62,003; barley, 19,049; oats, 3143 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for nearly all kinds rules steady, at full quotations. The supply on offer is very extensive.

Sugar.—An advance of 1s. per cwt. has taken place in the value of raw qualities, at which a large business has been transacted. Stock, 85,806 tons against 65,527 tons in 1864. Refined goods are in fair request, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—This article is still in good request, at a further improvement in value of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. The stock amounts to 9973 tons, against 7960 tons last year.

Rice.—Prices are firmly supported, with a steady inquiry. Stock, 43,834 tons, against 48,094 tons last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter is a slow inquiry. Some new Cork qualities have sold at 91s. to 92s. per cwt. In foreign parcels very little is doing, at late rates. Bacon is dearer, 71s. to 72s. per cwt. having been paid for Waterford on board. Hams are 2s. per cwt higher. In other provisions about an average business is doing.

Tallow.—The transactions are on a very moderate scale. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. 3d. per cwt. Stock, 35,656 casks, against 50,382 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 0½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is a slow inquiry, at £31 15s.; rape is offering at £41 to £43; olive, £46 10s. to £52; cocoanut, £39 10s. to £43; fine palm, £36 10s.; and sperm, £92. French turpentine sells slowly, at 59s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at fully late rates. Brandy and grain spirits are inactive, but not cheaper.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 15s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Hetton, 19s.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Harton, 16s. 3d.; Wylam, 16s. 6d.; Holywell, 16s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 17s.; South Kelloe, 17s.; Hartley's, 16s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—Fine qualities are in moderate request, at full quotations. In other kinds very little is doing. Prices range from 110s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—The demand may be considered steady, at previous quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies are only moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from 60s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Thursday, April 27.—The supply of beasts on sale at our market to-day was tolerably large, and the general quality of the stock was good. For all breeds the trade was very dull, and prices declined 2d. per 8 lb. Prime Scots, crosses, &c., sold at 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. Most breeds of sheep were in moderate supply. Good and prime Downs and half-breds changed hands at full prices—viz., at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8 lb., out of the wool; but inferior breeds were somewhat lower in value than on Monday. All good and prime lambs sold at high prices—viz., at 7s. 8d. to 8s., to, in some instances, 8s. 4d. per 8 lb.; inferior lambs, however, moved off slowly, at late rates. Calves were in large supply and heavy request, at a decline in the prices of 6d. per 8 lb., the top figure being 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Pigs met a slow sale, at late rates. There was a large supply of suckling calves on sale.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. 8d. to 8s. 0d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1180; cows, 125; sheep and lambs, 5850; calves, 590; pigs, 210. Foreign: Beasts, 750; sheep, 1230; calves, 350.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and sales progress slowly at barely late rates.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

BANKRUPTS.

P. ROGERS, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, and London-wall, cheesemonger.—H. TYLER, Thurlow-place, Walworth.—B. MOORES, Poole, grocer.—J. WEST, High Barnet, Hertford, dairyman.—W. BOUTELL, Erith.—H. G. BUSKIN, Mark-lane, cornfactor.—E. BRET, Edward-square, Caledonian-road, football-maker.—E. BEATON, Lower Tottenham, tailor.—T. WILLSON, Hammersmith, architect.—G. TROUP, Queen Margaret-grove, Islington, journalist.—J. MILLER, New Cross.—R. MANTON, Herbert-street, New North-road.—R. JEFFREYS, jun., Langham-place, Great Portland-street, picture-dealer. M. A. FLOOD, Bedford.—T. J. E. MUDD, Ipswich, butcher.—G. BAYNTON, Tottenham. C. J. DAY, Francis-street, Islington.—J. GLANCY, Ironmonger-lane, St. Luke's.—D. MIZON, Ingrave, Essex, baker.—C. A. WERTHER, Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, agent. J. CROSBER, Hockley, grocer.—T. R. POTTER, Wymeswould, schoolmaster.—G. GILES, Northleach, baker.—J. WEBB, Lydford, Devonshire, farmer.—E. W. COSSINS, Teignmouth, dairyman.—G. WELCH, Menheniot, Cornwall, manure merchant.—P. THOMAS, Liverpool, cabinetmaker.—J. ORR, Liverpool, bricklayer.—W. BARKER, Liverpool, contractor.—W. MARQUIS, Liverpool, watchmaker.—J. BURSCOUGH, Accrington, broker.—W. BRINDLE, Bolton, baker.—T. LONSDALE, Old Accrington, cotton-spinner.—R. ASHWORTH, Manchester, spindle-maker.—J. FAIRBAIRN, Sunderland, hosier.—E. GRANT, Sunderland, stationer.—W. GATES, Wythop, miller.—J. BELL, Middle Skelgill, general dealer.—G. NOAKES, St. Leonards, blacksmith.—H. MELVILLE, Everton, timber-dealer.—E. G. CLARKE, Liverpool, hosier.—A. JORDAN, Garadiffath, shoemaker.—J. A. M'CABE, Everton, agent.—G. ROBINSON, Yeaveley, plumber.—H. MILLS, Cirencester, watchmaker.—W. CAMPBELL, Manchester, provision-dealer.—T. WILLIAMS, jun., Willenhall, miner.—M. LENNON, Wolverhampton, wheelwright.—J. W. SMITH, Huddersfield, commission agent.—W. MEDLEY, Deighton, stonemason.—T. PERRY, Kingston-on-Hull, fishmonger.—T. BEESON, jun., Manchester, agent.—W. BAMFORD, Sheffield, grocer.—C. KING, Torquay, tailor.—A. CLARKSON, Cheddleton, chemist.—G. SANDERS, Tewkesbury, victualler.—W. MATTHEWS, Dudleston, innkeeper.—C. VEAL, Cardiff, grocer.—D. EVANS, Merthyr Tydfil, smith.—J. ROBINSON, New Brighton, cotton-dealer.—J. BROOKE, Almondbury, woollen-spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. and D. WILSON, Dumbarton, grocers.—J. CRAN, Drakemyre, Inverkeithny, farmer. J. PATERSON, Johnstone, spirit-dealer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. WOOD, New Malton, Yorkshire, builder.—S. PRIESTLEY, Horton, Yorkshire, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. D. CARSLAKE, Richmond-road, Hackney, baker.—E. HOLLAND, Kensworth, Herts, grocer.—J. S. CHENHALL, Tokenhouse-yard, mining engineer.—W. GANDER, Mile-end-road, builder.—F. C. GREETHAM, Landport, tobacconist.—A. LUCAS, Hackney, shipping-agent.—I. PARASIERS, Welling, schoolmaster.—G. R. TERRY, Brighton, stonedealer.—J. SHAW, Cambridge-heath, boiler-maker.—D. FARRANCE, Mile-end Old Town, licensed victualler.—T. DIKE, Pimlico, bootmaker.—G. J. HESSING, Walworth, cheesemonger.—S. L. CURGENVEN, Woolwich, Captain in her Majesty's Military Train.—J. SURRIDGE, Lewisham, plumber.—F. J. and N. STRAHAN, Cheetham, chair-manufacturers.—H. KNIGHT, Slough, baker.—C. R. MATHEWS, St. Giles's, gasfitter.—W. HANCOCK, Birlingham, builder.—T. BROOMFIELD, Warwick, baker.—J. MOORE, Birmingham, gun-barrel manufacturer.—J. JONES, Wednesbury, haydealer.—J. M. NICHOLAS, St. George, merchant.—G. E. SILCOX, Bath, jeweller.—J. O. JENNINGS, Exeter, cattle-dealer.—H. ARMSTRONG, Mulgrave Alum-works, alum manufacturer.—J. CADDICK, Pessley Cross, grocer.—D. JONES, Wilton, builder.—J. ROBERTS, Colwyn, joiner.—J. DALE, Conway, butcher.—W. THOMASON, Manchester, cotton-dealer.—J. WOODCOCK, Sheffield, edge-tool manufacturer.—H. MECKLENBURG, Manchester, commission agent.—C. SHEARS, Exeter, innkeeper.—T. WATSON, Ainstable, joiner.—H. STRINGER, Warrington, victualler.—T. KERSHAW, near Oldham, stonemason.—W. RAWDING, Swinderby, farmer.—E. GARNER, Bournheath, farrier.—P. HARRISON, Horton, tinner. J. A. CUSHION, Southrepps, farmer.—G. WESTON, Quemerford, builder.—J. JARMAN, Bury, coachbuilder.—J. HOWARD, Burringham-on-Trent, tailor.—J. M. TEMPLE, Darlington, malster.—S. MITCHELL, High Wycombe, saddle-maker.—W. GEORGE, Chipping Wycombe, chair manufacturer.—F. K. TROTTER, Lincoln, surgeon dentist.—R. ALLEN, Barton, baker.—S. MONTGOMERY, Tranmere, schoolmaster.—J. H. CRAVEN, Heifer Law Bank, Northumberland, cattle salesman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. FRASER, Paisley, printer.—A. M'LELLAN, Knockdon, Ayrshire, underwriter.—J. MAIKLEM, Glasgow, carter.—J. BACON, Dundee, grate manufacturer.—A. MILLAR, Glasgow, pawnbroker.—A. SUTHERLAND, Alloa, tailor.—W. ANDERSON, jun., Glasgow, manufacturer.—G. MACLEAN, Heynish, Tyree, farmer.—A. MACGREGOR, Forres, Elginshire, farmer.—J. YOUNG, engraver to calico printers.—F. RENNEY and A. A. F. ROSS, Dundee, manufacturers.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS IN THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

The preparations for the Dublin International Exhibition are going on with the greatest possible activity; and as we gave an Illustration, last week, of the arrival and unloading of one of the great Armstrong guns, sent by the War Department from Woolwich, so the Engraving we now present shows the artillerymen employed in fixing the gun-carriage in its due position. There is something piquant, and also suggestive of interesting reflections, in the presence of these mighty implements of warfare in the midst of a great collection of the products of peaceful art and industry, contributed by most of the civilised nations of the world. It is since the Exhibition of 1851 that the greatest triumphs of mechanical ingenuity, directed to the improvement of our means of destruction, have been chiefly displayed.

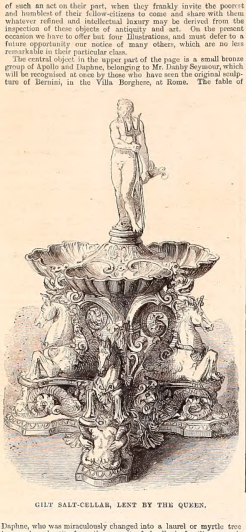
THE ART LOAN COLLECTION IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

We shall, from time to time, present a few Engravings to illustrate the most noteworthy specimens of art and art-manufacture now opened to public view by the kindness of their private owners, who have allowed them to be placed in the temporary or loan exhibition at the South Kensington Museum. The liberality which has prompted so many of the fortunate possessors of these curious and beautiful objects to intrust them for a considerable time to the custody of the officers of the Department of Science and Art, for the gratification of the three quarters of a million of people who visit the museum in the course of a year, deserves our very best thanks. It is not a favour which costs them no personal sacrifice, for it cannot be doubted that they will miss the presence of the choicest and most precious ornaments of their own houses. Mr. Gladstone sends his classical porcelain statuettes; Mr. Beresford Hope sends his collection of jewels and church utensils; Mr. Barker and Miss Theresa Diamond their majolica and Venetian glass; Lord Chesham his antique watches, snuffboxes, and miniatures; Canon Rock, his old ecclesiastical furniture. Every one of these ladies and gentlemen, from the Queen downwards, is good enough to spare, for our pleasure and instruction, some of those things which their own personal tastes have most inclined them to study and to cherish. We cannot but feel sensible of the gracefulness

THE LOAN COLLECTION AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

of such an act on their part, when they frankly invite the poorer and humblest of their fellow-citizens to come and share with them whatever refined and intellectual luxury may be derived from the inspection of those objects of antiquity and art. On the present occasion we have to offer but four Illustrations, and must defer to a future opportunity our notice of many others, which are no less remarkable in their particular class.

The central object in the upper part of the page is a small bronze group of Apollo and Daphne, belonging to Mr. Danby Seymour, which will be recognised at once by those who have seen the original sculpture of Bernini, in the Villa Borghese, at Rome. The fable of



GILT SALT-CELLAR, LENT BY THE QUEEN.



BRONZE GROUP OF APOLLO AND DAPHNE.

Daphne, who was miraculously changed into a laurel or myrtle tree to save her chastity from the pursuit of Apollo, is familiar enough to the readers of Ovid and Lempriere. One side of this group of statuettes is a bronze vase, with its lid surmounted by a small figure of Pan holding his pipe; and with heads of satyrs and other figures on its sides. This vase, which is a work of the sixteenth century, belongs to the Queen, as well as the gilt salt-cellar, on the other side, with its figure of Neptune on the top and three sea-horses for the piperies of the shells. The wooden model of Sir Christopher Wren's original design for St. Paul's Cathedral is lent by the Dean and Chapter, who have preserved it since the year 1673. It is some 10 ft. high to the summit of the dome, and large enough for Tom Thumb to walk through the nave. The differences between this original design of the famous architect and the cathedral as it was actually built are so obvious that we need not paint them out. His colleagues in the Royal commission for this work chose rather to adhere to the conventional form of a cathedral with aisles. But he lived to see the building finished as it now stands.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

THE first two réunions of the Paris Spring Race Meeting at Longchamps, favoured by the most delightful weather on the 17th and 24th inst., brought together a vast number of the real Parisian *élégantes*, who congregated in front of the principal tribunes with their habitual grace. Isabelle the Bonquetière was there on both occasions, still wearing M. Delamarre's colours, red and black, and distributed exquisite bouquets of white lilac, roses, and camellias to the ladies, and moss rosebuds to the gentlemen of the Jockey Club or others who elected to be thus floreally decorated, for a five-franc piece. The groups of ladies were charming to look upon, wearing, for the most part, unicoloured costumes of light blue, white, or stone-coloured silk, with long trains, the toilet being completed by one of those pretty little contrivances still termed by courtesy a bonnet, although, in fact, only a fraction when compared to those recently worn. In our Engraving we have introduced a few of the quite new models of French bonnets, designed by an artist in one of the best houses of the French capital.

Pearl beads and drops, jet and steel ornaments, and large gold and silver stars, are the usual decorations for chapeaux, to which they are now restricted, the fine weather having almost entirely suspended their application to robes. The steel ornaments enjoy, indeed, a tremendous vogue just now, but persons well informed say that this mode cannot last, and that Parisian caprice will very shortly set it aside.

Our limited space obliges us to conclude with a *mutinus in parvo*, to the effect that the materials indicated for the month of May are, in consideration of the advanced state of the season, light plain silks, spotted muslins, and patterned foulards; and, as to the style of the dresses, they should be provided with an ornamental basquine, a high-necked corsage, and a long independent train, capable of being drawn up by the useful tirettes, the use of which has now become so general.



BRONZE VASE, LENT BY THE QUEEN.

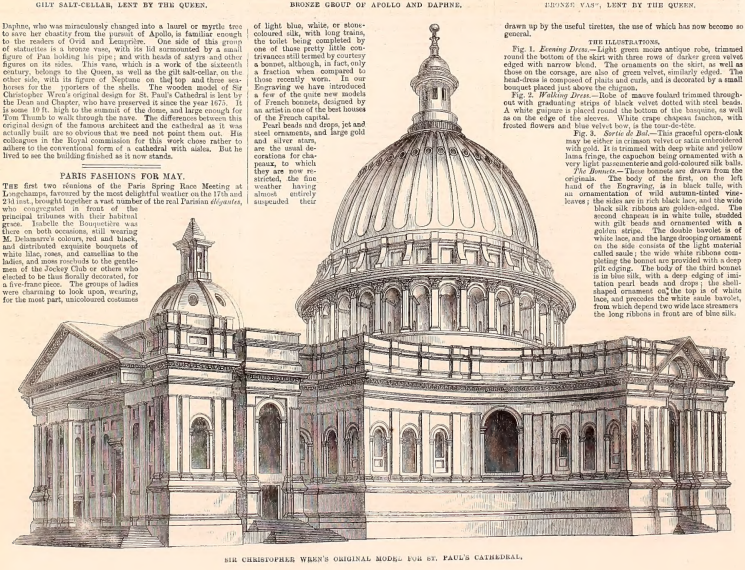
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Evening Dress.*—Light green moiré antique robe, trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with three rows of darker green velvet edged with narrow bleud. The ornaments on the skirt, as well as those on the corsage, are also of green velvet, similarly edged. The head-dress is composed of plaits and curls, and is decorated by a small bouquet placed just above the chignon.

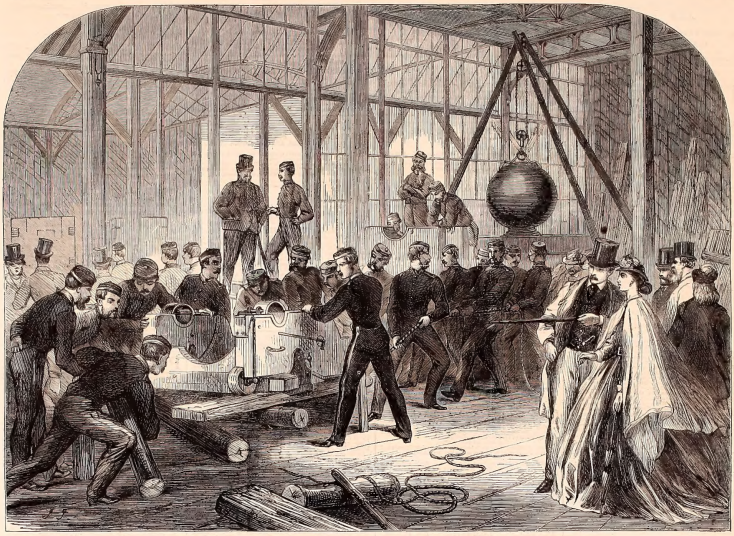
Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—Robe of mauve foulard trimmed throughout with graduating stripes of black velvet dotted with steel beads. A white guipure is placed round the bottom of the basquine, as well as on the edge of the sleeves. White crape chapeau fanchon, with frosted flowers and blue velvet bow, is the tour-de-tête.

Fig. 3. *Sortie de Bal.*—The graceful opera-cloak may be either in crimson velvet or satin embroidered with gold. It is trimmed with deep white and yellow lama fringe, the capuchon being ornamented with a very light passementerie and gold-coloured silk balls.

The Bonnets.—These bonnets are drawn from the originals. The body of the first, on the left hand of the Engraving, is in black tulle, with an ornamentation of wild autumn-tinted vine-leaves; the sides are in rich black lace, and the wide black silk ribbons are golden-edged. The second chapeau is in white tulle, studded with gilt beads and ornamented with a golden stripe. The double bavolet is of white lace, and the large drooping ornament on the side consists of the light material called saule; the wide white ribbons completing the bonnet are provided with a deep gilt edging. The body of the third bonnet is in blue silk, with a deep edging of imitation pearl beads and drops; the shell-shaped ornament on the top is of white lace, and precedes the white tulle bavolet, from which depend two wide lace streamers the long ribbons in front are of blue silk.



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PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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12 Table Spoons	30	11	0	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce Ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Sauce Spoons (gilt)		1	0	0	4 Sauce Spoons (gilt)		2	2	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)		2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)		3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	18	4	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	5	0

A pamphlet is published, with 300 Engravings, as a guide to the stock in the Show-rooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons, forks, tea and coffee services and table plate, with particulars of ornamental plate for private use or presentation ; also, of the best silver-plated manufactures, gold and silver watches, clocks, and jewellery. Gratis on application, and post-free to any part of the British dominions.
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For the Dinner Table it gives a variety of choice dishes.
For Invalids it is very delicate, light, and digestible.
For Children, prepared with milk, it is a perfect diet.
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The purity, delicacy of flavour, and nutritious properties of this Cocoa, as well as the great facility with which it is made, have rendered it a standard article of
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It is equally adapted for invalids and others, and is highly approved and strongly
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The best aliment for Breakfast.
Yellow wrapper .. .. .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
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Sold, in ½ lb. packets, by all respectable Houses.
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First Manufactured A.D. 1742,
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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS.
This well-known brand of Mustard has been sold by the trade of Great Britain for more than a century, and is held in high estimation for its purity and pungency of flavour. The qualities that are recommended for family use are the Double Superfine and the Genuine, both of which can be obtained from most Family Grocers in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb. each.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—This elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the growth, restoring, and beautifying the Human Hair. Its invaluable properties have obtained the patronage of Royalty, the Nobility, and the Aristocracy throughout Europe. Price, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for "Rowlands' Macassar Oil."

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TONIC BITTERS,
WATERS'S QUININE WINE,
the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence ;
an Efficient Tonic,
an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant.
Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, and others, at 30s. a dozen,
Manufactured by Waters and Williams,
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THE FAVOURITE SET of CROQUET, Full Size, for 30s., including Book of Rules, in strong box. Sent carriage-paid to any railway station in England, upon receipt of P. O. order.
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Striped Silks, all in the Full Dress of 14 yards.
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An unique variety of Trousseau Dresses, in all the latest modes, commencing at 8½ Gs., with materials and trimming for bodice.

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Silk Mantles, Jackets, and Paletots in great variety, commencing at 1 Guinea.
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PARKER and ROGERS are now prepared with their New Spring and Summer Goods in various Materials and Elegant Novelties.
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The Illustrations of all the New Models, with some useful REMARKS, in a pamphlet, Post-free.
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IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at WHITELEY, LINDSAY'S, 16, Sussex-place, Hyde Park, Wholesale and Retail Warehouse for Linens, Cambrics, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Tickings, Horkabacks and Diaper Towels, Damasks, Quilts, Blankets, &c., as supplied to the Queen's Household, Buckingham Palace.
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LADIES and the PUBLIC visiting London are respectfully solicited to inspect the Stock of SILKS, DRESSES, and MANTLES at the ALTERNATIVE IN PRINCES'S, Piccadilly, Fancy Manchester.
RICH BLACK GLACES, GROS GRAINS, and DUCAPES, of the Best Manufacture.
FANCY SILKS in all the new Styles and Colours.
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All the LATEST FASHIONS in JACKETS and MANTLES for Spring Wear.
Paisley, Cashmere, and Lace SHAWLS in all the latest Designs.
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Orders taken for wear after the end of May.
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Patterns sent post-free.
One door Westward of Swan and Edgar's.
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NEW SILKS, DRESS FABRICS, &c.
GRANT and GASK invite an inspection of their large selection of new French Fabrics for the present season, consisting of Rich Silks, Corded Drap de France, Satins in all the new colours, Mohair Brilliantines, Matin Cloths, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Poplins, Organdie Muslins, &c.
Several very cheap lots of rich Silk Robes and Fancy Silks, from 3 to 5 guineas the Full Dress, worth double the money.
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Several hundred pieces of French Brilliantines and Printed Cambrics made Muslins, for morning dresses.
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New Striped Checks, 14 yards, £2 2s.
New Striped Checks, 14 yards, £2 2s.
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A large assortment of New Patterns, 21s. 6d. for 14 yards.
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Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Huckabacks, Irish and Scotch Damask Linen, Napkins and Diapers.
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

SEWELL and CO. 5, Ludgate-hill, London (late 10 and 11, Cornhill), make-up BOOK DEPARTMENT is now complete with all the novelties of the coming Season, including
THE NEW SILK WAIST BOBAIL CLOTH
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OWING to the facilities now afforded by the Railway Companies for conveying Goods to or from any part of the Kingdom, Messrs. BAKER and CRISP are able to state that they have greatly improved their system of sending patterns of their Dress Fabrics, and that they will now be forwarded by the fastest method, from the remotest distance, without the slightest delay. Their Stock of SILKS, for the present season, is of the most varied description. These patterns comprise every colour and design now fashionable in London and Paris, and are forwarded free of all cost to any part of the United Kingdom.
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NICHOLSONS ILLUSTRATED
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NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK, at 2s. 6d. the yard, 24 inches wide, made with the guarantee for durability of colour from 3 years' wear. Patterns of the whole assortment, with Prices and Widths, post-free.—HARVEY and CO., Lombard-house, Westminster-bridge, S.

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ROYAL SCOTCH WAREHOUSE, SCOTT ADIE, 115, Regent-street, Entrance at Hanover-street. Established 1838.

CRETONNE CHINTZ, requiring no washing, is peculiarly adapted for curtains or furniture. Patterns sent free by post.—HOWARD and BULLOUGH, 4 and 5, Aldgate, London, E.C.

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THOS. FORD and CO. respectfully intimate that they have just received from Paris, in consequence of the great success of their fashions, they have RENOVED to more extensive premises, in the Old-fashioned Corner of Poultry, London.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, 3 to 8 guineas, Cloth and Habit Flannels, Gentlemen's Riding-Jackets. Illustrations of the new Riding-jacket, with Patterns of Cloth and Directions for Measurement, post-free.—FORD'S, 37, Poultry, E.C., Corner of Queen-street.

FORD'S EUREKA COLOURED SHIRTS, 10s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. Superior quality, and made expressly to measure by our patentee in stout linen and percale.—E. Ford and Co., 38, Poultry, E.C.

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W. and J. SANGSTER beg respectfully to call the attention of their new Fancy, the Fibrilla, a variety of the manufacture of Parasols and Sunshades, comprising Rush de Soi, Brocaded and Embroidered Grenadines, Glacés, Checks, Stripes, Plain Colours, and Black, all elegantly mounted. Parasols adapted for travelling in great variety.—140, Regent-street, 94, Royal Exchange, 10, Cheapside.

PLAIN STRIPED OR BROCHE RICH SILK GRENADINES, adapted for Dress Evening, or Full Dresses.
Rich 6s., 6d., 7s., 6d., 8s. 6d. Full Dress.
Rooms very superb display, entire quality, from 3 to 7 guineas.
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An immense variety of patterns post-free.
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ALSO SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES OF LAST YEAR'S PRINTED MUSLINS.
Front Quality and Designs, equal to new
An extensive variety at about the reduced prices post-free.
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An immense variety of Designs post-free.
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EVERY NEW COLOUR IN THE ARABIAN GLACÉS, A most useful and decidedly fabric either for Walking or Morning Dress.
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Just produced, upwards of 2000 RICHLY-BRAIDED ROBES, and too new to be worn before the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th inst., on their visit, viz.,
Three Rows of Braid, with Satin Stripe, Trimming for Robe.
A set of Engravings, showing the principal designs made in the Establishment post-free.
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AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEW SPRING DRESSES.
Rich Beaded Silk Poplins (new colours), 2½ guineas
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To all the new colours, 26s. 6d. Full Dress.
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A CAREFULLY SELECTED VARIETY OF CHEAP SPRING DRESSES.
Rich Striped Checked and Chined Silks, 18s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Full Dress.
Also Striped, Checked, and Chined Silks, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Full Dress.
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NEW SPRING PETTICOATS.
A choice assortment in each, cambric, and by the yard.
Rich Flounced Cambric, 3 rows, 10½ yards round, 4s. 11d.
In Plain, Striped, and Checked Cambrics, from 3s. 6d. Full Dress.
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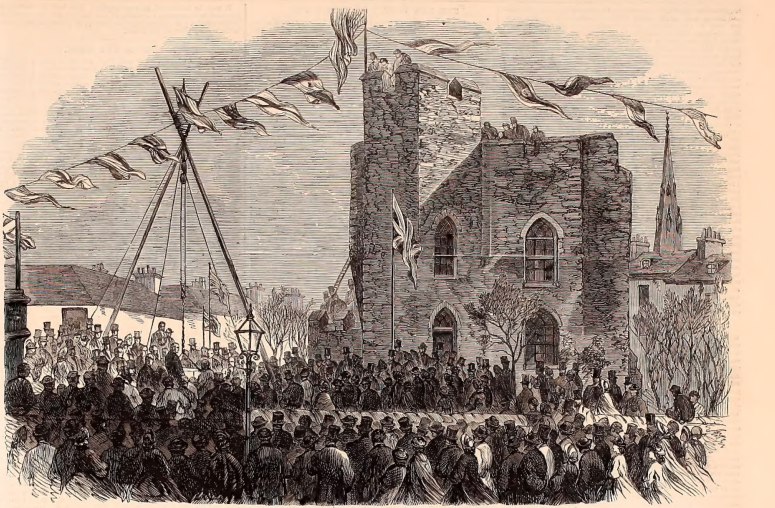
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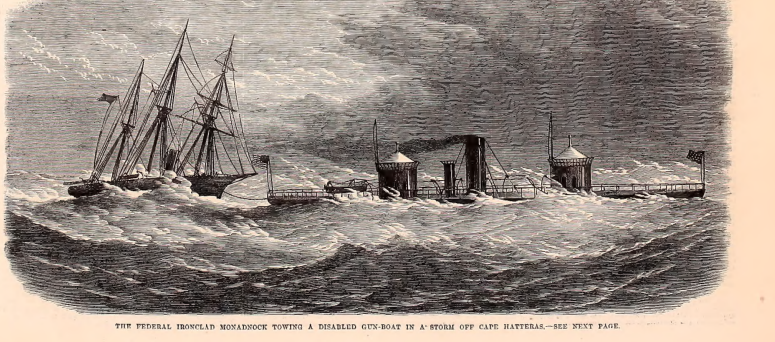


SIR GEORGE GREY LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SIR GEORGE GREY AT THE FOUNDATION OF THE NEWCASTLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department laid the foundation-stone of a new building for the Mechanics' Institute of Newcastle on Wednesday week. The institute, founded under the presidency of Mr. George Stephenson in 1824, has more than a thousand members, and is in a prosperous state. The site of the proposed new building is on the line of the ancient Edwardian walls of the town, on a piece of ground in New Bridge-street, situated between the Church of the Divine Unity and the Weavers' Tower; but a large portion of the building will be hidden behind the Weavers' Tower, the frontage, which is in New Bridge-street, being only about 30 ft. On the ground floor there will be a lecture-room of a semicircular form, 30 ft. in height, and measuring 58 ft. by 37 ft. It will be capable of accommodating about 600 persons, and will be lighted by six large windows. The library will be on the first floor, above the lecture-room; and there will be class-rooms, committee-rooms, and a convenient news-room. There will be only one entrance, with a flight of four steps up to the door. The façade will present a handsome appearance. The first story will consist of rusticated ashlar, with vermiculated quoins and keystones. The doorway, which is upwards of 6 ft. wide, and the front windows, are to be deeply recessed in a concave splay. Over the first flat will be the cornice and balustrade, in the frieze of which will be cut, in prominent letters, the words "Mechanics' Institution." On the middle flat will be three handsome pedimented windows, with carved consoles and tympanum. Over these will be another tier of windows, the whole surmounted by a massive stone cornice, supported on carved trusses and terminating with a moulded parapet. Between the windows on the second and third stories there will be granite medallions, bearing carved inscriptions or representing the heads of celebrated writers. There are to be four medallions on the second story, and three of a similar size on the uppermost one. The roof of the library will be surmounted by an ornamental spired ventilator. The architect is Mr. Thomas Oliver. The building is estimated to cost about £3000, and of that sum about £2000 has been raised by subscriptions.

We give an Illustration of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. In the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Nichol led the Corporation and magistrates in a procession to the site of the new building, accompanied by the committee of the institution and some deputations of other societies, who had met at the Corn Exchange, and joined the municipal dignitaries in the Cloth Market. A platform had been erected on the ground in New Bridge-street, where the Deputy Mayor, Sir George Grey, Sir John Fife, and the committee and officers of the institute took their stand. Sir John Fife presented the silver trowel to the Right Hon. Baronet, inviting him to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. Sir George Grey took the silver trowel, and went down to the place where the stone was already suspended. In an aperture beneath the stone was placed a bottle containing copies of the *Daily Chronicle* and other local journals, a plan of the building, a history of the institution, the constitution of the society, and last year's report. When Sir George had spread the mortar the stone was lowered and, was declared to be laid. The Vicar of Newcastle then offered up a prayer, and Sir George Grey addressed the spectators in a brief but appropriate speech. The band played the National Anthem, and this part of the proceedings was brought to a close. It was followed by a dinner at the Queen's Head, and in the evening a great public meeting took place in the Townhall; the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen connected with the district. Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., the secretary of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutions, stated that sixteen years ago there were but twenty mechanics' institutes on the banks of the Tyne, but now there were about eighty, with many thousand members. By the free contributions of these members £4000 was subscribed annually for educational purposes. These institutions also possessed 80,000 books. An address was presented to Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. Baronet delivered a lengthened speech upon popular education. Referring to the recent lock-out, Sir George Grey said,—"In the address which has been presented to me one passage reminds me of a subject which has already been referred to, and therefore, perhaps, you will allow me to say two or three words upon it. Those from whom this address emanates congratulate me as one in authority, and



THE FEDERAL IRONCLAD MONADNOCK TOWING A DISABLED GUN-BOAT IN A STORM OFF CAPE HATTERAS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

for themselves gratefully acknowledge the prosperity, peace and good-will among men, which, under Divine Providence, at present reign not only in this district, but throughout our common country. Mr. Lowthian Bell has made some observations upon the subject to which I am now about to refer. Of course, I must confess that I have viewed with considerable anxiety those differences which unhappily lately arose between employers of labour and their workmen in one of the most important branches of industry with which this district is so intimately connected; but that anxiety was shortly afterwards equalled by the satisfaction with which I witnessed the good feeling which yet exists between the masters and their workmen. It was a satisfaction followed by other proofs of the good sense of the people of this district—and when I speak of the people of this district I mean the masters and their workmen—in taking the matter into their own hands; in determining not to be dictated to by those at a distance; in determining to judge for themselves, and let their own good feelings and right judgment and sense influence them in the course they were to take. I sincerely rejoice to find that the result was what might have been anticipated—a speedy termination of those differences, and the averting of that great calamity which would have arisen had the lock-out continued for any length of time, involving, as it must have done, thousands of innocent persons in misery and distress which I shrink from contemplating. I hope and trust that the example thus set in this part of England has had its effect elsewhere, and that it has also tended to bring to an end the differences now unhappily existing in another part of the country. I say, I believe that the more the influence of these mechanics' institutions is extended, the more the means of knowledge conferred by these and similar institutions pervade the mass of the people, the less chance will there be of those differences leading to consequences which we must all deprecate; and I hope and trust I am not sanguine in expressing my belief that soon, if not from this time forth, strikes and lock-outs will not only be things of the past, but when differences arise—as arise from time to time they must—a more rational, a more sensible, and a more prudent mode will be adopted for their settlement in this part of the country; one which will not disturb the harmony subsisting between each of the classes which are bound together in an indissoluble connection of interest, and which will lead men to consider their interests as identified one with the other; so that they may discuss matters calmly, temperately, and reasonably; coming to such decisions as their own mutual conference and good judgment will dictate."

THE AMERICAN IRONCLAD MONADNOCK.

We have been favoured by Commander Urmston, of H.M.S. Styx, now stationed in Hampton Roads, off Fortress Monro, with the sketch we have engraved, showing the Federal ironclad Monadnock, one of the best of the Monitor class of vessels, as she appeared when towing the Mohican gun-boat, which had broken down in a gale off Cape Hatteras, on the coast of North Carolina. The Monadnock, which is named after a picturesque mountain in New England, took a leading part in the bombardment of Fort Fisher, and was specially commended by Admiral David Porter for her services on that occasion. After the fall of Wilmington, the Monadnock was ordered up to the James River, Virginia; but a first-class gun-boat, the Mohican, was sent down to convoy her thither. When they arrived off Cape Hatteras a gale sprang up, and the Mohican broke down; but the Monadnock, which had stood the gale much better than was expected, was able to take the gun-boat in tow, and brought her along, it is said, at the rate of seven knots an hour, against a head sea, which is such a feat as no vessel of the kind has ever performed. The Monadnock is a double-turreted vessel, plated with iron 6 in. thick over the sides and 10 in. thick over the turrets. Her length is 250 ft.; breadth of beam, 53 ft.; depth of hold, apparently, 17 ft.; draught of water, 12 ft. Her engines are of about 600-horse power. She carries four guns of 15 in. calibre, throwing 600 lb. shot, with a charge of 60 lb. of powder, or 480 lb. shot, with 35 lb. of powder. She is esteemed by the Americans as a model for their future navy.

THE KING PENGUIN AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

The first live king penguin ever exhibited in this country—the first, we believe, of the larger kind of penguins ever brought alive to Europe—is now to be seen at the Zoological Society's Gardens, in the Regent's Park. We give a Portrait of this queer creature. The king penguin (Aptenodytes pennantis) is remarkable for his exquisitely-coloured skin, in which black and green hues blend with golden yellow, creamy or silvery white, and bluish grey, all most beautifully varied. This skin is often made up as a lady's muff. The bird itself is a queer-shaped mass of living blubber, capable only of voracious feeding, and fit only to be knocked on the head with a stick. Such, at least, is the popular conception of a penguin. But Commander William Fenwick, of her Majesty's ship Harrier, has brought one of these birds with him, we believe from the Falkland Islands. It is most likely the first that ever came alive to Europe, and was presented by him to the Zoological Society. It is now doing its best to dispel the unfavourable preconceived opinion we had of penguins. It is a favourite with everybody who has to do with it. There is something affectionate and trustful about this bird, which is rendered more touching by its intelligent eye and a certain dignity of demeanour. The latter made one think of the gayr fowl in Mr. Kingsley's charming book, and there is little doubt that that bird (the great auk) was one of the representatives of the penguin tribe in the northern hemisphere. Our friend is never so happy as when noticed and handled, being perfectly fearless. It could give a sharp peck with its beak, but that is only used to take food gently from the hand of its keepers. The little ridiculous flippers of the stuffed animal are now seen to be powerful propellers. Indeed they are used in extreme cases of haste on land as well as in the water. There is no occasion to use them in the Society's garden in that way, and our friend, therefore, only follows its keeper in the upright position, placing its finny feet one before the other, the heel put first on the ground. It is like the tottering walk of a baby, the bird looking the picture of mild complacency all the while. Sitting upright, the penguin rests and sleeps; upright it hatches its one egg, holding it between its legs. The bird under discussion was not caught young and at first refused to feed; but, that difficulty once overcome, it soon got sociable and especially attached to the cabin-boy who attended to it on board ship, and with whom it used to walk the deck for hours. The yellow feathers from the skin of this penguin are much prized by many of the South Sea Islanders, and are used as ornaments and marks of distinction in their feather cloaks. They form an article of trade or barter with these people. The eye of the penguin is very peculiar. The pupil is upright and oblong, the iris dark, and the lids open, as it were, by a slit like those of the eye of a seal, whose loving, languid expression it shares. Deep orange patches on the lower part of the beak heighten the picturesque effect of the colouring. The tail consists almost only of stiff quills, and helps to support the body when at rest, forming a tripod with the heels of the feet, the toes being generally off the ground, turned somewhat upwards, when the bird is quite comfortable. Mr. Darwin and Dr. Bennett give excellent accounts of this penguin. The former says that its activity on land is by no means small when it tries to get away through the tussocks of grass by the shore, using legs and flippers, looking much like a quadruped, and being easily mistaken for one. The wings have a scaly appearance; the small, broad quills of the feathers only being developed, forming a pattern on the former, and getting larger where the larger feathers would be in other sorts of birds. To a person of excited imagination a number of these birds would look much like people—soldiers especially—at a distance; and the more so as Dr. Bennett describes them as congregating in enormous numbers on certain spots in the South Pacific Ocean, where they are arranged, when on shore, with the greatest order, in as compact a manner and as regular ranks as troops; the different classes keeping their respective situations—the young birds one, the moulting birds another, sitting hens a third, and clean birds a fourth. Thousands are coming and going, and should a bird make a mistake and intrude in a wrong quarter it is immediately ejected from it.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Venilia, belonging to Mr. John Baker, London, to convey emigrants to Brisbane, Queensland, at £13 14s. per statute adult. The ship is to be ready to receive her passengers, at Plymouth, on the 12th of June next.

THE NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE SITE.

It seems to be generally acknowledged that the "Carey-street site" is, take it for all in all, save for merely ornamental display, the best adapted location for the New Courts of Justice; a measure which, notwithstanding its pressing necessity, has been delayed execution some twenty years since it was agitated with anything like a practical bearing. The Lincoln's-inn-fields site has been well considered, and given up, notwithstanding the "gratuitous" gift of the garden, as too costly; added to which would be the unpopularity of blocking up one of the most beautiful open places in the metropolis. The Thames Embankment site would be still more costly but less convenient, while the period of its execution would be provokingly uncertain. We, then, return to the Carey-street site, which "lies circumjacent to the great legal haunts where the barristers are, and is in the centre of the legal district of London—for instance, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Lincoln's Inn, Bedford-row, Gray's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Staple Inn, and the other inns, and the Temple, and, on the west, New Inn, and Clement's Inn." In the zincographed plan accompanying the report of the Commissioners we see this district coloured yellow; and the courts, offices, and chambers, in other colours, shown in most convenient propinquity. It is divided from the Temple by the Strand, which inconvenience will be provided for by covered bridge-ways, by tunnels, or subways; and it has even been proposed to turn Temple Bar to more profitable account than a depository for cash-books and ledgers, by making it a passage—we hope not a "bridge of sighs"—for lawyers and their clients.

In addition to its convenience and adaptation, the Carey-street site presents other advantages. By its clearance we shall get rid of a bad neighbourhood from the centre of London, than which there are few parts worse, in a sanitary point of view. It is an old, worn-out district of streets, ways, and courts, ill-drained and unventilated; and for the most part, a black spot in the moral topography of the metropolis. Its extent is about seven acres and a half; its boundaries on the north are Horseshoe-court, Yeate's-court, and Carey-street; on the east, Bell-yard; on the south, the Strand and Pickett-street; and on the west, Clement's Inn. It is hard to imagine this blighted region, over which "Decay's effacing fingers" have swept like a pestilence, and left but little that is sound. Yet, upon this spot, two and three centuries ago, resided many persons of rank and note. Many of the houses have been rebuilt; but several remain, which formerly had tenants much above the rank of their present occupiers. Carey-street we find described by Hatton, in 1708, as "spacious and considerable:" it was named from Sir George Carey. At its west end remains a small, old inn yard, the Plough, with the usual gallery; and in the same street, continued northward, was a public-house and stable-yard, described in Sir William Davenant's "Playhouse To Be Let" as "our house inn, the Grange." It was taken down in 1853 for the site of King's College Hospital." We step out of Carey-street into New Boswell-court, described, in 1708, as "a pleasant one;" but the abodes of the quality were in Old Boswell-court, at the foot of a flight of steps southward, and adjoining Clement's-lane. The court was named from the house of a Mr. Boswell, whence, in 1589, Gilbert Talbot writes a letter of London gossip to his father, the celebrated Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (says Mr. P. Cunningham), who found in the burial register of St. Clement Danes this entry: "1611, Sept. 2.—Mr. Ewins, Esquier, from Boswell House." The rate-books show that here lived the Lord Chief Justice and Sir Edward Lyttleton, the Solicitor-General in 1635. Lady Raleigh (widow of Sir Walter) resided here 1623-5. Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe lived here. Lady F., in her "Memoirs," writes:—"In his absence, I took a house in Boswell-court, near Temple Bar, for two years, immediately moving all my goods thereto." The Fanshawes had a house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, on the north side, where the Countess of Middlesex had lived before; and the same day that Lady F. came there was brought the body of her dear husband, who died at Madrid. After this Lady F. removed, with her five children, to the opposite side of the fields.

Both Boswell-courts will be swept away, together with Clement's-lane, "a filthy and inconvenient avenue," though once the residence of Sir John Trevor, cousin to Lord Chancellor Jefferies. At a house *in the fields*, beyond Clement's Inn, according to Faukes, the five conspirators first met, "where they did confer and agree upon the (Gunpowder) plot." There they took the solemn oath of secrecy; and in the same house they received the sacrament of Gerard—the Jesuit. According to the confession of Winter, he, with Catesby, Percy, Wright, and Faukes, met in one of the houses of Butcher-row, east of Clement's Inn, and there administered the oath of secrecy, and afterwards received the sacrament in the next room.

Ship-yard, another place of some note, will also disappear. It was the site of the Ship Inn, mentioned, with other grants, to Sir Christopher Hatton, in 1571. A token "at the Ship, without Temple Bar, 1649," is in the Beaufoy Collection. John Reynolds, a cook, issued a token, the device the fox stealing a goose in Ship-yard, in 1666. "The Ship Tavern, in Butcher-row, near Temple Bar," is noticed in an advertisement so late as June, 1756 (Burn's Catalogue of the Beaufoy Cabinet). Most of the houses in Ship-yard have been rebuilt or refronted; but on the west side, towards the south end, is an ancient house with overhanging storys. It is engraved in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata" as "supposed to have been the residence of Elias Ashmole, the celebrated antiquary." The aspect of the yard has much altered within our recollection, and there is little to remind one of the old place unless it is in the "Old Trumpet" Tavern, taken from the Trumpet in Shire-lane, hard by, at which the *Tatler* met his club. Returning to the Strand, we may note that Faithorne, the celebrated engraver, kept shop "next to ye signe of the Drake, without Temple Barr," according to his imprint, 1662—"The Drake" meaning the ship in which the great Sir Francis sailed round the world.

Serle's-place and Lower Serle's-place are included in the Carey-street plan. Serle's-place is named from Mr. Henry Serle, who acquired this property from the sons and the executors of Sir John Birkenhead, the writer of "Mercurius Aulicus," in the time of the Civil War, under Charles I. Serle died about 1690, much in debt, and his lands heavily mortgaged; his arms are over the Lincoln's-inn gateway, next Carey-street, Serle's Coffee-house of the days of the *Spectator*. Lower Serle's-place has been since 1845 the name of the notorious Shire-lane. According to Strype, the whole thoroughfare appears to have been originally called Shire-lane, which he describes as coming out of Little Lincoln's-inn-fields and falling into Fleet-street by Temple Bar—"the upper part hath good old buildings, well inhabited; but the lower part is very narrow and more ordinary." The *Tatler* met his club at "The Trumpet," at the upper end. Who can forget the march of the "twaddlers" from the country, down the lane across the road, to Dick's Coffee-house, in the glorious *Tatler*, No. 86? We remember to have seen an old drawing of the Trumpet Tavern, by Samuel Ireland. The house at which was held the Kit-Kat Club is not so well chronicled as are the members over the patronymic pies, toasting the reigning beauties out of glasses engraved with commemorative verses; and how Kneller's portraits of the club gave rise to "Kit-Kat"-sized pictures. In the lane lived Sir John Sedley; and here his son, Sir Charles Sedley, the dramatic poet and witty contemporary of Rochester, was born. Ashmole, the antiquary, lived here; and Antony à Wood records his having dined with Ashmole here; which somewhat disturbs the story of Ashmole having lived in Ship-yard. In Shire-lane was Hemp, the sheriffs' officers' dwelling and sponging house, whither Theodore Hook was taken under arrest for his Mauritius defalcation: here he staid from August till the following Easter, cheered by his new friend Dr. Maginn. The nomenclature of Shire-lane was changed in the hope of getting rid of the name and bad character together: we have now a more effective extermination in view.

The eastern boundary of the plan, Bell-yard, Pope, a century and a quarter ago, called "a filthy old place," though his friend Fortescue, to whom Pope wrote this, lived at the upper end, or best part, of the yard. It has lost much of its old appearance within memory; we especially miss its fishing-tackle shops which made this a Waltonian locality: honest Izaak lived hard by.

As part of the New Law Courts plan is to take down all the houses from Bell-yard to Pickett-street, there will still remain in the narrowest part of Fleet-street, east of Temple Bar, eight houses extending to Chancery-lane, eight ancient houses: one, No. 198, was formerly Izaak Walton's; and this, like the other seven, overhangs the pathway, and has an unsightly effect. To remove these eight houses would widen the street most conveniently, and should be early attended to by the City Improvement Committee of the Corporation.

It may be mentioned, as a curious fact, that hard by where it is proposed to concentrate our courts of law was the last place in which stocks remained in the metropolis—namely, in Portugal-street, close to the resting-place of Joe Miller.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Dear Lord Amberley, "my son, Sir," who is to inherit the full glories of his father, ay, and to carry forward the torch which he has received, like the Grecian runners in the Olympic games, is about to inaugurate his career by "going in" for, as Sydney Smith has it, "the entire lamb." 'Tis rather bold of his young Lordship, who will be hereafter dignified, should he live, as Earl Russell—dignified by the sweat of his father's brain and by the pertinacity with which his sire clung to Reform—'tis very bold of Lord Amberley to throw away Hereditaryism to the wind, to "put down his foot" for life-peerages, and to vote, as he will do, for democracy *pur et simple*; but this is to be "the ticket" of "my son, Sir." Upon that platform he will win or perish. Great are democratic institutions; indivisible is the Republic; nothing ever succeeded like success. Our old statesmen—so these forward cockrels have it—are effete, worn-out, *passés*, and done up; and so let us join in a new hosannah for the coming lights of the age—Gladstone, Stanley, Amberley, and Democracy. Such is to be the quartet in the coming struggle. The first favourites, let us confess it, have, for cleverness, strength, action, and "go," more than one winning horse amongst them.

So the French Emperor is going to Algiers. Augustus, leaving Ovid and Virgil in peace at Rome hobnobbing with Mæcenas, departs to his distant provinces, and will visit the legions in that part of the world which the Eton boy declared, too literally, was the "dry nurse of lions." Well, perhaps the misconstruction is not to be placed to Eton's account; perhaps it is Harrow or Rugby who will claim the honour of having furnished a joke to Joe Miller. There goes is the Emperor, and thereto hasten the indefatigable newspaper correspondents. Of what lion hunts shall we not hear? Of what *protegés* of valour (as said Mrs. Malaprop) will not Napoleon be accredited. A certain historian may tell of claws drawn and teeth filed, and of a gentle and altogether mild lion—a perfect British lion, in fact—being prepared for H.I.M. Napoleon III. in the Algerine deserts; but, if we are wise, we shall let our illusions remain. In many points it is well to remain quiet and to let our faith remain unshaken. It seems curious—remembering that *entente cordiale* which has been celebrated in plaster by M. Depigni, who has figured our Premier and his Emperor walking arm-in-arm—two cunning old fogies, evidently up to everything—"seems, nay, it is" curious, that in the organ of the Premier the departure of Napoleon should be significantly pointed at as caused by "something rotten in the state of Denmark." Is it so?

And so, in spite of Mosby and his mosstroopers, in spite of guerrillas and bushwhackers, all New York cries, *Consummatum est!* "It is finished." Panting and bleeding lies the South, victorious and exultant is the North, and, let us say it with all respect, not without some grim generosity in her triumph. Slavery will remain as it is, stabbed to the heart by an Act of Congress, and to die out slowly; a general amnesty, not even excluding Jefferson Davis and Mr. Benjamin, will pardon all. Southern officers will return to their homes with their side-arms, and bound by their parole; trade will be reassumed, and the energy of the South turned from making gunpowder and cannon to growing cotton and tobacco; but, nevertheless, does not everyone feel that the spirit of the South will be broken for ever? Alas! cry they, might is stronger than right! Louis Quatorze was right when he said that the God of Battles was always on the side of him who had the most louis d'ors; and as a conquered dependency surely that vast Confederation will never thrive. But America, too, will have her Poland, or, if she like it better, her Ireland; and it is to be hoped, having that sore in her side, will talk less about the cruelty of her "stupid old grandmother." Poor Robert E. Lee! Many a brave heart sides with the conquered rather than with the conqueror, and is of Cato's opinion regarding victory. And in Canada we must look out. Americans tell us that in New York the invasion of the British provinces is looked to as being as certain as the Presidential election, or the return of the 4th of July. By-the-way, will not Longfellow put in his claims for being a prophet? It is now two years since he wrote of those who went down with the Cumberland—

> Ho! brave land! with hearts like these,
> Thy flag, that is rent in twain,
> Shall be one again,
> And without a seam!

Dark days gloomed for the Republic then; but what he said now bids fair to come true.

The celebration of the 301st birthday of Shakspeare took place at more than one club in London, and at the Actors' College or Retreat at Maybury. Thereat was the Master, Mr. Webster, with the Deputy Master, Mr. Creswick, the Treasurer, Mr. Anson, and many good men and true. The speeches were good and sound; and after the toast of the evening the will of the late T. P. Cooke, in which, while he celebrates the day as the birthday of Shakspeare and himself, he contrives to place himself also amongst the immortals, was read. At the Urban Club, under the presidency of Mr. Heraud, author of "The Inner Life of Shakspeare," the speeches were of greater power and in very pure taste, and one speaker mentioned the fact that one of the members present, Mr. Bacon, the sculptor, has received from Nassau, in the Bahamas, a commission to execute a tercentenary statue of the poet. So that, where London and Stratford failed, an outlying, distant, and not-very-well-known colony of England has succeeded.

To carry us back in the history of the century it is curious to note that, in one of those narrow courts lying at the back of the County Fire Office and between Coventry-street and Golden-square, in a place properly designated by penny novelists as "a purlieu," the noble game of cock-fighting is still carried on, and noble marquises, "hearls, and dookes," betted upon black-hackle or ginger-pile with the same intensity as did their grandsires. Well, while these noblemen and gentlemen were at their game, the police broke in, and nearly forty of them, in spite of an energetic black bruiser, who defiled whilst he boasted the name of Plantagenet, were carried off to be bailed and subsequently fined. Two military gentlemen fairly well known gave their names, while others possessing ducal coronets, if we believe the ingenious reporters, appeared only as grocers, butchers, and gents. One or two of the lost, not to say black, sheep of the aristocracy certainly were there; but we may well believe that the greater portion of these devotees of the chief sport of Lord Clive and Indian Princes were much what they were said to be—energetic greengrocers and sporting butchers or publicans. Tastes change; hatred, we are told, is absolutely decaying, and cruelty has become unfashionable, and is driven to haunt a "purlieu" and to consort with Jemmy Shaw!

What will our chief exponent of the Beautiful and the True, the Philosophic and the Serene, say to the dressing he has from one of our chief reviews—viz., the *Westminster*? Yes; it is too true, in a remarkably nervous, strong, and cleverly written article the admirable Bulwer is said to write in the "ever and anon style," and to remind his readers of the *Court Journal* and *Tradesmen's Circulars*! Why, asks the world, will Bulwer call a single maid-servant a solitary domestic, and a cabman a "ministrant of Trivia." Why, indeed? Why, Sir Edward, are apples "pommarian crudities" and bed-rooms "somnambular accommodations?" and, lastly, what is the meaning of these lines which, as Thackeray pointed out, can be read in many ways without losing their beauty:—

> The love that trifles round the charms it gilds
> Oft ruins while it shines.

Put "charms," "ruins," or "trifles" first, and the sense is equally obscure. Happily, Bulwer will find a balm for his hurt mind in an equally well written and laudatory article in the *Quarterly Review*, wherein his claims as a poet are well sustained and his wonderful industry deservedly applauded.

Mr. G. H. Lewes is named as the editor of the new Fortnightly Review, while a certain Literary Journal of much weight and power is said to be in the market. Another new venture is spoken of—grand, and nebulous, but unnamed; and another yet, to be known as the *Correspondent*, with a blank side of the sheet for writing upon, thus affording the purchaser an opportunity of getting his MS. accepted in one copy at least, will come forward as a suppliant for the favour of an ever-complacent public.

THE FARM.

THE Dublin judges, whose choice of Defender as the best of all the store shorthorns does not seem to have been indorsed, spoke highly as to the excellence of the shorthorn classes which they had to judge; and certainly the improvement in the Irish cattle which come over now to the Falkirks and elsewhere fully proves what good blood has done for the Green Isle. One of the bench, however, qualified his remarks by saying that the shorthorns generally were better above than below, and that breeders should look to dairy produce as well as meat. The decision in the yearling bull class, between Brilliant Lamp and Mercury, confirms the decisions of last year at Cork and Waterford. The Booth blood came out well throughout the classes; and the cow class (in which there were three H. C.'s) is said to have been the best since the year of Stanley Rose. Frederick's Farewell and her daughter, Miss Farewell, by Duke of Wetherby, proved lucky purchases for Captain Tennant at Towneley, as he only gave 150 gs. for the one and 29 gs. for the other, then called "Duchess of Lancaster." Recherché was second to Frederick's Farewell, and was not the only instance in which the late Captain Ball's blood made itself remembered, both among the fat and store stock. All the Hereford prizes went to Mr. Kearney, and the poll to Mr. Owen, of Blesinton, while Lord Shannon and Mr. Rotherham owned the best of the Devons. Among the extras were seven yearling Portuguese bulls. Mr. Owen, of Blesinton, won with every Leicester pen he showed, and beat with one of his own breeding the ram which was Colonel Inge's first shearling at Worcester. Mr. C. Hamilton's "Shrops" were only opposed in one section, but they were considered good enough to have won even in a very strong competition. If Lord Clermont was disappointed over his Cheviots, he did well with his pigs, in which department Mr. Joyce did not exhibit so extensively as he has done.

Two more shorthorn sales are announced—one on May 11, by Mr. John Wetherell, of Mr. Dent's, of Neasham Hall, eighteen bulls, cows, and heifers; and another, on the day previous, by Mr. Carr, at Mr. Slye's, of Beaumont Grange. Mr. Guilding's herd did not make a great average; but, perhaps, with the exception of the Fawsley, all the sales this year have produced as much as the beasts were honestly worth. This is certain enough, that if "any new," or "any other man" going in for a herd of shorthorns is so green as to believe that he can lay the foundation of fashionable and paying tribes, which will hold their own with the crack herds at "as reasonable rates as he would Herefords and Devons," he will find himself wofully mistaken when he tries to buy either in private or in public.

Mr. Fisher, of Carhead, has just delivered a very important lecture, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the management of pigs, which bids fair to take rank with "Woods on Sheep." He maintains the good and homely axiom, that "it is a poor house which cannot keep a pig," and then proceeds to show how it may be done with most profit. Cottagers about Keighley, he observes, with all their feeding stuff to buy, do not consider they have done well unless they get £10 for their pig at ten months old; and a small dairy farmer, with skim milk to help, lately killed one of his, when it was a little over eleven months, at 491 lb., which brought more than £13 at market price. Large or middle sized he recommends, whatever be the breed or colour.

The following sketch of what a pig should be, from the hand of a man like Mr. Fisher, who has, perhaps, bred more winners than anyone of the day, has peculiar interest:—"In selecting pigs for breeding purposes," he says, "we prefer such as possess good size, combined with activity, and a general robustness of character, and consider the following to be the most desirable points for them to possess:—The forehead should be wide, and the nose moderately short; and the amount of offal small. The ears should be thin and erect, and pointed forward. When the ears hang down over the eyes they cannot so readily see objects that may approach, and are therefore more liable to accidents of various kinds. The under jaw should show an inclination to roundness, even when in low condition, as indicating a disposition to thrive well. The back should be slightly arched, and not too long, as very long pigs are unwieldy, and have great difficulty in lying down and rising; and as mothers they are very apt to overlie and kill their young before they are strong enough to take care of themselves. The loins should be strong and muscular, and the hind-quarters only slightly drooping, with the tail placed well up. The hams should be wide and well rounded, and well let down to the houghs. The flank should be placed low, and only slightly arched; and the belly deep and thick, that the flitches may cut thick in the thin parts, if I may be allowed to use the expression. The legs should be straight and small in the bone, and not sink so much at the fetlocks as to throw the weight on the heels and pasterns. The feet should be fine and small, and the gait light and nimble. A good coat of long, bright, vigorous hair, of not too soft a quality, is very desirable, not only as indicating a large proportion of lean to fat, but as a protection from the sun and the cold, as well as to the skin where there is rough usage."

The weight, if possible, in breeding pigs should not be all expended on the crest or crops, and sows especially should be wide behind and a trifle light in the neck. At twelve months old, at least, they should have their first litter, if they are to lay any claim to early maturity, and bring it in March, so that the next litter may be strong enough to stand the winter. During last winter the Carhead sows were fed on oat dust, at 3s. 6d. per sack, and damaged rice, at £3 per ton, in the proportion of one sack of rice to three of dust, and ran out in the grass-field, costing only "about 1s. 2d. per week." Mr. Fisher generally weans the litters at from seven to ten weeks, and then separates the sexes, and considers that, "with liberal treatment, the large improved sorts will make excellent pork at three to four months old, and at six or eight very superior bacon, which, if well cured and preserved, will be very fine and mild in flavour, as well as tender."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of the Right Hon. George William Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, K.G., P.C., of Castle Howard, Yorkshire; Naworth Castle, Cumberland; and Grosvenor-place, London, was granted by her Majesty's Court of Probate to the Duke of Devonshire and Richard Du Cane, Esq., of Grays Inn, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £140,000. The will bears date Aug. 23, 1861, and his Lordship died on the 5th of December, at the age of sixty-two, unmarried. Many liberal annuities are left by his Lordship to his brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, and other relatives and personal friends. To each of his executors, £300; to each of his agents, £100; to three of his servants, £100 each; and legacies to his other servants, free of duty. Provision is made for the support of the schools founded by his Lordship. He directs that his brother, Admiral the Hon. Edward Granville George Howard, and his wife, may select any object which might not improperly be alienated from the family estate, as memorials of affection. Books, in sets and perfect volumes, are also to be given and selected by friends who are enumerated by his Lordship in his will. The best horse in his stables is to be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Marshall, 2nd Life Guards, with right of selection. There are other specific bequests. All the furniture and effects, sculpture, paintings, books, plate, articles of virtù, &c., at Castle Howard, Naworth Castle, Grosvenor-place, and elsewhere, are to be held in trust as heirlooms for the person inheriting the title and estates. His successor thereto is his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. William Howard, now Earl of Carlisle.

The will of Lady Ashburnham, relict of Sir William Ashburnham, Bart., of Broomham, Sussex, was proved in London, on the 28th ult., by the surviving executors and trustees, Charles James Palmer, Esq., of Bedford-row, and Miss Anna Nouaille, her cousin. The personalty was sworn under £18,000. The will is dated 1860, and a codicil 1862. Her Ladyship died on Feb. 22 last, at Broomham. By her will she has devised certain estates, farms, and woodland in Guestling and Icklesham, Sussex, in trust for her nephew, Sir Anchitel Ashburnham, Bart., and his issue male; she also bequeaths to him the family jewels, plate, pictures, books, and furniture absolutely. Her Ladyship has devised other estates, houses, and land to Lawrence Ashburnham, Esq., another nephew of her late husband. Several legacies are left to nephews, nieces, and others. To her executrix a legacy of £600 and other gifts; to her bailiff, £500; to a maid-servant, £100; and legacies to her other servants. To the poor of the parishes of Guestling and Seal legacies of £50 to each parish.

The will of Ebenezer Trotman, Esq., of Park Cottages, Regent's Park, formerly of Furnival's Inn, architect, was proved in the London Court, under £12,000 personalty. The executors therein appointed are William Bennett, of New Park-road, Clapham Park, and William Perkins, of Canonbury Park, architect and surveyor. The testator died Jan. 1, 1835, a bachelor, having executed his will June 19, 1852. To his sister, Anne Trotman, he has left a life interest in the whole of his property, real and personal, and, should she not leave any lawful issue, the whole of the property at her decease is to be divided amongst the three following institutions:—The Magdalen Hospital, the Scottish Episcopal Fund, and the Incorporated National Society, and to each of them he has left a legacy of £100, free of legacy duty.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

IN no respect is British civilisation acting more potently and beneficially on the outer world than in providing the people of Hindostan with a network of railways. As the magnificent main-line system there laid out is approaching its completion, it is time that a knowledge of the great work, which has been so noiselessly achieved there, should be communicated to the general British public.

The first Indian railway projects were formally broached in December, 1844, by Mr., now Sir, Macdonald Stephenson, who submitted to the India House a scheme for a line from Calcutta to the north-west of India; and by Mr. W. P. Andrew, who, under the *nom de guerre* of an "Old Indian Postmaster," advocated a different scheme for a Gangetic line, which was ultimately adopted. Almost simultaneously Mr. Chapman submitted a scheme for a railway from Bombay towards the interior.

The East India Company at first thought that a free grant of land would be a sufficient inducement to British capitalists to invest in Indian railways; but the capitalist interest demanded a guarantee of a minimum rate of interest and other terms, which were eventually conceded to them, at the cost, however, of their liberty of action.

The financial crisis of 1847, followed, as it was, by the Revolution of 1848, aggravated the delays natural to the Circumlocution Office, so that it was not until August, 1849, that the first two contracts were made between the two companies first in the field and the East India Company; nor was it till 1853 that the first twenty-two miles of railway were actually opened in that peninsula.

The contracts then made have formed the models for all those under the terms of which the whole system of trunk lines has been laid out. Those terms are that the Government lease all the land required, free of expense, for ninety-nine years, and guarantee interest (generally at the rate of 5 per cent) for ninety-nine years upon the capital employed. The companies have the power of surrendering the works at any time after the line is opened, upon giving six months' notice; and the Government undertake to repay the whole amount that has been expended. This is equivalent to a guarantee of the capital. The Government have the power, after the expiration of twenty-five or fifty years, of purchasing the railway at the mean market value of the shares during the three previous years. The companies repay the guaranteed interest from the profits of the railway. In return for the aid and guarantee asked for, the companies submit their proceedings to the supreme control of the Government. The land costs the Indian Government about £300 per mile to purchase. The rise in value of the rupee since the date of the contracts has had the effect of compelling the Government to spend in India one rupee—now equivalent to 2s.—for every 1s. 10d. advanced by the stockholders in Britain. The sum expended in this shape amounts to about £2,700,000. It is only after the lines realise 5 per cent profits that they will be called upon to recoup to the Government the sums advanced under the guarantee, and then only *half* the surplus profits in excess of the 5 per cent are embargoed for this purpose, the other half being left to the shareholders.

The main considerations which influenced the Indian Government to lend its credit to the railway companies were motives of strategy and motives of economy in the transportation of troops and military stores. It has been said by no less an authority than the Governor of the Bombay Presidency, Sir Bartle Frere, that the completion of the great lines of Indian railway "quadruples the available military strength of India."

The total length of railroad track sanctioned and guaranteed by the Government as trunk lines is 4785¾ miles. This does not include the Indus Valley line, which is still in embryo, nor the proposed lines to the Bolan and Khyber Passes, nor the branch lines, of which mention will be made hereafter. Of these 4785 miles, about 3000 miles have been completed, and are in working order at the present moment.

It is apparent that the main feature in the Grand Trunk network of Hindostan is that vast arch stretching from the Mutlah Estuary of the Ganges, at the head of the Bay of Bengal, to Kurrachee, on the Arabian Sea. This arch will, when completed, be about 2400 miles in length, consisting of the following parts:—Calcutta and South-Eastern Railroad, 29 miles; Calcutta to Delhi, per East Indian Railroad, main line, 1144 miles; Delhi to Umritsir, per Delhi Railway, 320 miles; Umritsir to Mooltan, per Punjaub Railroad, 252 miles; Mooltan to Kotree, per Indus Valley line, 450 miles (now represented by the Indus flotilla, 570 miles); and, lastly, Kotree to Kurrachee, per Scinde Railroad, 108 miles. The unachieved portions of this steam arch are the bridge over the Jumna, at Allahabad, which will be finished by the end of the present year; the Delhi line, the construction of which has been commenced at both ends by local contractors, and which is to be completed by Messrs. Brassey and Co., the great contractors, by the end of 1869; and the Indus Valley line, of which the surveys are about being completed, but for which a bi-monthly line of steamers on the Indus now does duty.

The Bombay system strikes northward by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railroad; eastward by the Great Indian Peninsular line, over the Thul Ghaut, which will join the Bengal system at Jubbulpore; and south-eastward by the aforesaid company's line over the Bhore Ghaut, which will join the Madras system at Raichore. The system which centres at Madras consists of two companies, the main line of one of which is the only line which, without a break, traverses the continent and connects the Bay of Bengal with the Indian Ocean—that, namely, from Madras to Beypore.

The rate at which these lines, so far as they are completed, have been opened, and at which money has been spent in their construction, appears from the following table, which gives the results down to the end of 1863:—

Year.	Miles opened during the Year.	Annual Expenditure of Capital.	Year.	Miles opened during the Year.	Annual Expenditure of Capital.
Up to 1850	..	£175,156	In 1858	145	£5,491,125
In . 1851	..	351,323	„ 1859	74½	7,162,872
„ . 1852	..	427,560	„ 1860	208	7,589,770
„ . 1853	22¾	670,649	„ 1861	759	6,558,614
„ . 1854	50¾	1,729,588	„ 1862	747	5,810,852
„ . 1855	98¾	3,371,005	„ 1863	233½	4,771,775
„ . 1856	101¾	3,517,907			
„ . 1857	143	3,417,268			£51,045,464

This sum includes the expenditure made on lines not completed.

The Government Director of the India Railway Companies estimates that £21,250,000 more capital will be required for the completion of the main-line system as at present sanctioned.

Of the £51,045,464 expended, £18,396,541 were spent in Great Britain and £32,648,923 in India. The large proportion expended in this island is owing mainly to the fact that all the ironwork and much of the other *matériel* is made in Britain, exported to Kurrachee, Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, and thence carried into the interior, often, as is evident, for hundreds of miles. This necessity for the transportation of vast quantities of railway *matériel* for long distances, by primitive means of conveyance, adds largely to the expense of construction. No less than 2,764,781 tons of railway materials, of the value of £15,128,856, have been sent out to India from this country, in 3571 ships.

From the foregoing table it is also apparent that the drain of capital from this country for Indian railways has reached its maximum, and is now steadily on the decline. It is the same with the number of miles of railway annually opened. We say drain of capital from *this* country because, notwithstanding the flush times at Bombay, and the consequent mania for speculation, few natives invest in railway stock. Of the 33,358 proprietors of Indian railway securities only 395 are natives of India, and these chiefly for small amounts. Ceylon can show a solitary line extending from Colombo, its maritime capital, to Kandy, its civil capital. The line, which was commenced about two years and a half ago, and will be finished in another two years, will, when completed, be seventy-two miles in length, of which twenty-five miles (from Colombo to Ragamme) are now in operation. The line is owned and built by the Government of Ceylon, and passes through a fine coffee-growing region.

The Indian railways have not yet had a fair opportunity of showing their capabilities as purely commercial speculations. For instance, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railroad was forced by the Government to commence working at Surat, and work thence to Ahmedabad, after which only were they permitted to work between Surat and Bombay. Consequently, the line was only made available to the people of Bombay at the end of last year, and even now has only reached the outskirts of that city, 3½ miles distant from the port and the intended terminus of the line. Notwithstanding these and other drawbacks, the Indian railways have paid back to Government £2,400,000 of the £10,592,795 advanced by it during the last fourteen years in payment of the guaranteed rate of interest.

When the subject of railways in India was first mooted, the wise-acres asserted that the natives were too conservative to travel, and would never leave their *antiquas vias*, bad as they were, for the tearing mode of travel by the steam-horse. Others said that the pilgrims to the holy places of India would deem it to be a religious duty to walk all the way. Others, again, insisted that one caste would not travel in company with another caste. So generally was this believed that, in deference to these opinions, several of the early promoters of Indian railways did not venture to rely on native passenger traffic as a source of revenue, and estimated only goods traffic and European passenger traffic. But what has been the fact? That native passenger traffic is the largest item in the revenue account, so that Mr. James E. Wilson, the engineer-in-chief of the Indian Branch Railway Company, in his last report, feels warranted in saying that the people "are the most locomotive in the world. I have always been at a loss to understand why common coolies travel by the railway, because, calculating it out, it is evidently much cheaper to walk. But go by the railway they do; and, when asked by me frequently to explain why they do so, they seem at a loss to give any better reason than that it is 'bohut achha' (very good). Friends of mine who have been lately in the Punjaub tell me that they found all the villages on the old road, from Lahore to Umritsir, were entirely deserted; the whole population had bodily removed their establishments, families and all, up to the different railway stations." No less than 9,242,540 passengers travelled on the railroad during the year 1863-4, of whom 8,758,642 were third-class, 386,404 second-class, and only 97,674 first-class passengers. The fares for the several classes are much lower than in Britain. The third-class charge is sometimes as low as a farthing per mile, and never more than a halfpenny. The second-class varies from under three farthings to about five farthings per mile, and the first-class from five to six farthings per mile.

The cost of construction has varied greatly, but in all cases it is considerably below the high average per mile of the United Kingdom—namely, £33,350. The most costly of Indian lines—the East Indian—is laid down at not more than £20,000 per mile; the Great Indian Peninsular at only £13,000; the Madras (850 miles in the aggregate) at the exceptional figure of £11,000 per mile.

The relative cheapness, however, is accounted for by the fact that the expenditure only includes a *single* line of railway, there being, in fact, no double line of railway for any distance worth mentioning in India. But the embankments, cuttings, viaducts, bridges, and culverts are all made as for a double way, leaving only the permanent-way to be added when a double line shall become necessary. That double line is already called for on portions of the East Indian Railroad, and on the Concan portion of the Great Peninsular lines. The track is laid on a uniform gauge of 5½ ft., so that the conflict of gauges that has caused considerable trouble in England, and much more in the United States, is unknown in India, where the beneficial effect of a central authority is in this respect, if in no other, indisputable.

The cost of European labour in India, considering the work done for the money, the cost of sending men out to India, and other matters, is reckoned to be as five to one in England. *En revanche* must be set the low cost at which native labour is obtained, and the proportion of natives to Europeans employed on the Indian railways is as fifteen to one. British carpenters, smiths, and other mechanics are imported by the companies or their contractors to instruct the native artisans. In this way, for example, the Cutch carpenters and smiths have been induced to stand up to their work instead of squatting on the ground; to discard the use of their toes and rely solely on their fingers, and to learn the use of European tools. The railway carriages now turned out by the locomotive erecting and repairing shops at Kurrachee, by the Cutch operatives, "display," in the words of Mr. Brunton, the chief engineer of the Scinde Railway, "workmanship which would be a credit to the best European manufactory." In these workshops it is only found necessary to retain two European smiths, for heavy and important work.

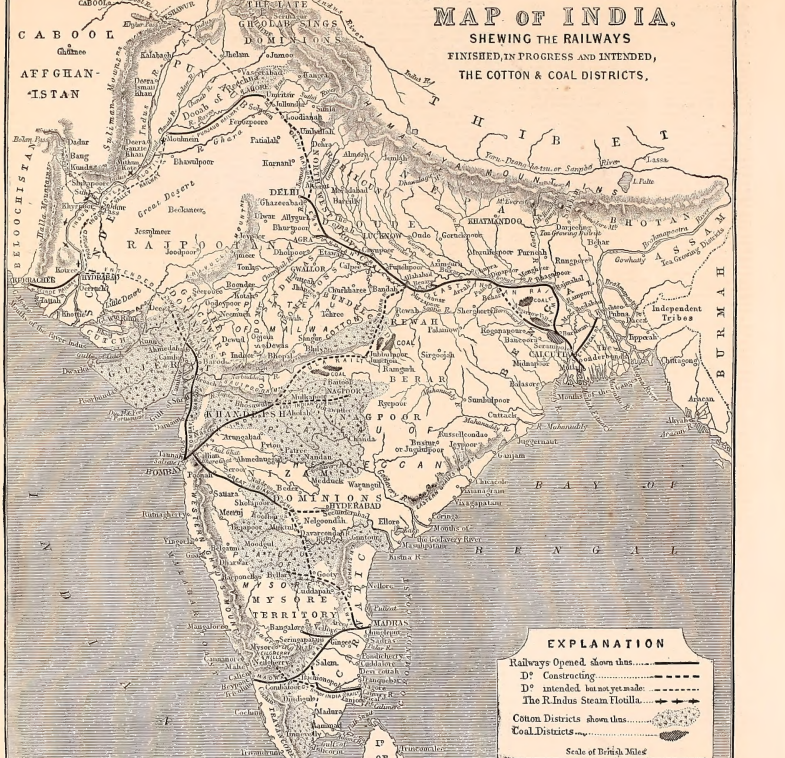
Not the least important effect of the expenditure of so many millions of British capital in Indian public works has been the moral change wrought in the character of the native working classes. In announcing the opening of the Bhore Ghaut incline (April 21, 1863), Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Bombay, spoke as follows on this point:—

I find the employment afforded by the non-official contractor almost invariably more popular than that of Government; and if we were both bent on raising an army, I doubt if Government could have more formidable rivals than Messrs. Adamson and Clowser. I know of no sight more impressive than such a visit as I lately paid to the contractors' works before they were finished. It was then easy to see how railway works taught the native labourer habits of method and punctuality, habits of truth and honesty in his work, and, above all, habits of independence. It is in this last respect that I believe these railway works will have an immense influence on the future of India. We all know what vast sums, chiefly of English capital, have of late years been spent in this country. Let us consider for one moment what has been the effect of giving a fair day's wages for a fair day's labour. I can safely say that, as a rule, this was unknown before the commencement of what I may call the railway period. Not only were wages in most parts of the country fixed by usage and authority rather than by the natural laws of supply and demand, but the privilege of labour was, in general, restricted to particular spots, and nothing like the power of taking labour to the best market practically existed. This was partly due to custom; partly to the absence of any but agricultural employment; partly to long ages of despotic and unsettled government. But the result was that the condition of the mere labourer was wretched in the extreme, and the past efforts of Government could do but little to raise him above the status of a serf of the soil. All this has now, I am happy to say, changed, mainly as a direct consequence of these vast railway works; and for the first time in history the Indian coolie finds that he has in his power of labour a valuable possession, which, if he uses it aright, will give to him and to his family something better than a mere subsistence, and that there are means open to him of rising in the world other than by the career of a fortunate soldier or the chance favouritism of princes. And what has been the result of this discovery to him? Has it mad him more indolent, less inclined to labour, more content to be satisfied with the mere existence which he can now procure with less labour than formerly? I believe there is no one who has any experience in the matter who will not bear me out in saying that this is not the case. The labourer is in a better position to make his own terms with his employer, and that is, perhaps, sometimes shown in a manner which the employer does not quite like; but, as a general rule, I believe the labourer works far harder, and acquires new and more civilised wants, in proportion to the high wages he receives. But the effect is not limited to the labourer while he is on the railway works. Follow him to his own home in some remote Deccan or Concan village, and you will find the railway labourer has carried to his own village not only new modes of working, new wants, and a new feeling of self-respect and independence, but new ideas of what Government and the laws intend to secure for him; and he is, I believe, a better and more loyal subject, as he certainly is a more useful labourer.

In the development of a continental or peninsular network of railroads there is always some great mountain barrier to be crossed, or tunneled through. In America it was the Alleghany chain, in Europe it is the Alps, in Hindustan it is the Western Ghauts. These Ghauts are crossed by the Great Indian Peninsula at two points—namely, the Bhore Ghaut on their south-eastern line, and the Thul Ghaut on their north-eastern line. The latter is not yet formally opened to the public, although the line was laid down in November last. Hitherto, therefore, all the cotton that has come down to Bombay from the cotton-fields of Central India has been transported by bullock-carts over fourteen miles of mountain pass. In March last there was such an accumulation of cotton and grain at the eastern mouth of the pass that it took thirty-seven days to clear it off.

But this spring the iron horse will change all that for ever. The Bhore Ghaut was formally opened on the 21st of April, 1863, but, in point of fact, passenger traffic did not commence over it till November of that year. At one time more than 42,000 men were employed on this pass, while for two seasons they averaged 25,000 in number. The length of the incline from the base to the summit is 15 miles 68 chains. The level of its base is 196 ft. above the sea, and of its summit 2027 ft., so that the total elevation surmounted is 1831 ft., the average gradient being one in forty-eight, and the steepest gradient one in thirty-seven, for one mile and 38½ chains.

The earthwork in cuttings and embankments executed upon the incline has amounted to 4½ millions of cubic yards, or 285,240 cubic yards per mile. Several of the embankments exceed 60 ft. in height, and many of the outer slopes are 150 ft. in length, and some of them as much as 300 ft. The greatest depth in the centre line of cuttings is 74 ft., and in one cutting the excavation on the upper side is nearly



150 ft. deep, through solid rock. The total length of tunnels is more than two miles and a quarter. There are more than two miles of retaining walls, and the total length of the viaducts and vaulting arches is about three quarters of a mile. The principal viaducts are No. 1, of eight 50 ft. arches, and 129 ft. from the surface of the ground; and No. 5, of similar arches, and 143 ft. from the surface. The other viaducts range from 100 ft. to 50 ft. in height. The works on the Thul Ghaut incline are almost as stupendous as those in the Bhore Ghaut. In both, a reversing station and zigzag model of ascent are employed, an expedient first adopted, we believe, in the passage of the Alleghanies by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railways.

Where so many titanic rivers are to be crossed, the construction of mammoth bridges must necessarily be a prominent feature of Indian lines. We will, however, mention only one—that over the River Soane, on the East Indian line, between Patna and Benares. It is about twice the length of the railway bridge over the Thames at Charing-cross, and consists of twenty-seven iron girders of 150 ft. each, supported on brick foundations. All this immense mass of ironwork was sent out from Britain. The last lamented Lord Elgin crossed over it in the early part of 1863, and stated that "it is exceeded in magnitude by only one bridge in the world," alluding, we presume, to the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal.

Our Map includes only the main-line network, for the branch-line system has hardly been commenced. An experimental line, twenty-seven miles in length, from the Nulhattee station, on the East Indian line, to Azimgunge—constructed by the Indian Branch Railway Company—was opened in December, 1863. It is made on a 4 ft. gauge, with rails only 30 lb. per yard. It earned profits to the extent of £127 per mile during the first three months of its operation. The rate of travel on this extraordinarily cheap and light line, made at an expense of less than £2000 per mile, does not exceed sixteen miles per hour. 796 miles of branch lines in Oude and Rohilcund have also been conceded to this company, whose engineer (Mr. J. B. Wilson) is sure that in the "light" system he can construct them at an expense of £4000 per mile. These branch lines are not included in the guarantee system, but they are subsidised by the Government in this way—the Government provide the necessary land free of expense, and grant £100 a mile annually for twenty years. They also pay an additional £100 for twenty years on every £10,000 expended on the bridges, which are estimated to cost more than £10,000. This system of subsidies will henceforth be adopted by the Government for all lines, of whatever kind, main or branch, not yet sanctioned under the old system, in lieu of the guarantees of interest and capital, as inaugurated in August, 1849. This important resolution of the Government is the latest phase in the history of Indian railways.

In opening up the valley of the Indus by means of steam communication the Indian Government has laid the bases of a great commercial revolution. A glance at our Map will show that the Indus and the Ganges are the two great natural water-ways of Northern Hindostan, of which one is the "Father of Waters" for Eastern India, and the other for Western India. It is said that a line drawn between Delhi and Agra represents the approximate boundary between the countries dependent on either river, had both been able to offer equal facilities to commerce. But until the new railroad and steam-boat era this had not been the case. The navigation of the Indus was dangerous and difficult in the extreme, and the port of Kurrachee remained sand-choked and unimproved. Moreover, political obstacles came to the aid of physical ones. The Ameers of Scinde exacted exorbitant tolls from merchants, and were wont to devastate the country bordering on the river banks. Hence the Ganges route acquired a great superiority over that of the Indus, and Bombay as well as Calcutta throve at the expense of Kurrachee. The British conquest of Scinde, in 1844, swept away the political obstacles; and the eagle eye of the conqueror, Sir Charles Napier, at once perceived the commercial and military importance of Kurrachee. He exclaimed, "Kurrachee, you will yet be the glory of the East! Would that I could come alive again to see you, Kurrachee, in your grandeur!" Now, the bar of the harbour has been deepened, wharves and quays constructed, and the Scinde line of railway connecting Kurrachee with Kotree, the port of Hyderabad (opened in May, 1861) relieved commerce from the dangers of the creek navigation of the river and the swell of the open sea between the mouth of the Indus and Kurrachee. The recently-completed Punjaub line in connection with the Indus steam-flotilla will restore the Indus to that commercial importance which it once held, but from which it has long ago fallen.

The Indus channel of trade is also the natural gate of Central Asia. Hitherto the trade of India with Central Asia has amounted only to about £1,000,000 sterling per annum, transported by camels, mules, and ponies, and crossing the Brahooic chain at the Bolan Pass, and the Hindoo Koosh at the Khyber Pass. This trade admits of great and immediate expansion. Hitherto the supply of Central Asia has been almost monopolised by Russia by means of her Volga and Caspian route. Russian manufactures had even competed successfully with ours at Lahore and everywhere throughout the Punjaub. Under the present circumstances, we may hope to be able not only to supersede Russian manufactures by British in India itself, but by introducing British and Indian manufactures along the valleys of Afghanistan as far as Herat, and into Balkh, Khiva, and Bokhara, wrest from Russian merchants a large portion of their trade. A railroad to Peshawur, at the foot of the Khyber Pass, would thus serve the twofold purpose of guarding the Indian frontier against the aggression of Russian arms and combating the influential position which Russian commerce has attained in Central Asia.

The commercial revolution here indicated is already making itself apparent in the trade returns of Kurrachee. The aggregate exports

and imports at that port, which, in 1844, were only £227,000, and in 1854 £1,223,000, had risen in 1863 to £6,662,810, of which sum the exports stood for £4,188,673. It is the eastern terminus of the great Indo-European line of telegraph which connects Constantinople with Hindostan, and whose eastern link is the Persian Gulf submarine line of telegraph. It is also connected with Bussorah by a line of steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company. Moreover, Kurrachee is the nearest port in India to Europe. For nine months in the year it is 200 miles nearer to Aden than Bombay; while during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon in June, July, and August, it is, following the track of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers to Bombay, 750 miles nearer to Aden than its great rival. Only, however, when the Euphrates Valley line, which promises to bring India 1000 miles nearer to Europe, shall have become a great fact, will Kurrachee receive the full benefit of its advantageous natural position in relation to Europe, and only then will the enthusiastic valtication of the conqueror of Scinde be fully verified.

WILD TRIBES IN INDIA DEFENDING A MOUNTAIN PASS.

THE hilly countries which border upon the western and northern provinces of our Indian empire are mostly inhabited by half-savage races, who are greatly addicted to plunder and rapine, and who have resisted for ages the attempts alike of the rulers of Hindostan, Cashmere, and Cabool, to put an end to such outrages upon the peace of the neighbouring civilised States. The British Government of the Punjaub, especially, has had frequent occasion to chastise those troublesome highlanders who dwell in the recesses of the Suliman Mountains, to the west of the plains of the Indus. It may be recollected that in December, 1863, a mixed force of English troops, Sikhs, and Ghoorkas (an excellent composition for this kind of service), was thus engaged in an arduous conflict with the Boneyr tribe and others somewhere above Umbeyla, in the Chumla Valley. The sort of warfare by which, in general, the mountaineers of North-western India are accustomed to defend their wild independence is somewhat like that practised by the Gauls in the Alps of Savoy and Dauphiny when invaded by the Romans; or it may be of the same type as the romantic struggles of the natives of Wales and North Britain at a later date. They avail themselves of such means of defence and offence as the nature of their rugged country supplies — climbing to the top of the steepest precipices which overlook the narrow road by which their foe must approach; and from the vantage ground of a natural fortress hurling down upon him an incessant shower of big stones, which are the natural artillery of the sturdy mountaineers. An illustration of this mode of fighting, and of the picturesque scenery in which it may take place, will be found in the sketch we have engraved. The Indian Army, whether in India or elsewhere in the colonies, is frequently called upon to do duty in circumstances of this description. Probably the French soldiers in Algeria, and the Russians in the Caucasus, may have seen something like this, but it would seem rather strange to the tightly-drilled Prussians.



WILD TRIBES OF WESTERN INDIA DEFENDING A MOUNTAIN PASS.



THE WAR IN BHOOTAN: THE BALA PASS, STORMED BY THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE WAR IN BHOOTAN: THE BALA PASS.

The last mail from Calcutta, dated March 22, brings us the news of a renewal of the movements of our expedition against Bhootan, which had met with a check, it will be remembered, at two points—the Bala Pass and Dewangiri—previous to the departure of the February mail. The forts or stockades of the Bala Pass were, however, recaptured by a force of the Bengal Native Infantry, under Brigadier-General Tytler, on Feb. 15. We have to thank several of the officers engaged in this expedition for sketches of the scenery and illustrations of the events they have witnessed. A View of the Bala Pass, from a sketch by Captain Warren, R.A., is given in this Impression; but, as the ordinary atlases and gazetteers afford very little information about Bhootan, we must briefly describe the situation of our little army.

Bhootan is a country as large as Scotland, lying close under the Himalayas, immediately northward of Bengal. It consists, chiefly, of the upper valley of the great river Brahmapootra and its numerous tributaries, with the narrower valleys formed by jutting-out ridges of the Himalaya range, and with an extensive desert plain occupying the middle of the country. On the western side of this central desert, at a distance from Calcutta of some 300 miles due north, is the more fertile and populous part of Bhootan, adjoining the frontier town of Darjeeling and the territories of our ally the Rajah of Sikkim. Here is the fortress of Dalimkote, which was stormed, on the 6th of December, by the left-hand division of our army, under Brigadier-General Dunsford, advancing from the Julpigoree station, as was shown in our Journal of Jan. 28 and Feb. 4. The right-hand division, under Brigadier-General Mulcaster, went away far to the eastward, along the British frontier of Assam, to make an attack upon the Bhooteah fortress of Dewangiri, which lies quite on the further side of the central desert, and is separated by that space (about 150 miles across) from the more inhabited parts of Bhootan. The reduction of Dewangiri could therefore be of no service towards the conquest of the rest of the country, though it might secure our valuable province of Assam from being disturbed by the incursions of the Bhooteah marauders. We are enabled to see the position of affairs by examining a large and minutely-detailed map of Bhootan, published by the *Bengal Hurkaru* of March 18, from the surveys of our Indian Government. It seems that the opinion of military men in India does not at all approve the plan designed by the late instructions of Sir Charles Wood—to take possession of a number of isolated stations along the whole southern frontier of Bhootan, a line of two hundred miles, bordering on the desolate and unhealthy tract of land which forms the middle portion of the enemy's country. Dewangiri, which was occupied by the 43rd Native Infantry, under Colonel Campbell, has, indeed, been lost already, and is now again in the possession of the enemy; but our holding that place was by no means essential to the success of the campaign. The Bala Pass, near Buxa Dooars, commanding one of the main roads to Punakha, the chief town of Bhootan, is of much greater importance. We have mentioned the left-hand division of the army, whose base line of operations stretched from Titalyah and Julpigoree through Fallacottah to Cooch Behar, whence two columns were to shoot forward and secure certain results. This was done. The Julpigoree force went on to Dalimkote and Dhamsong, and thence it swept down on Chamoorchee; detachments having been thrown out for the purpose of holding Mynagoree and Kantalbarry, for the purpose of keeping up the communication with the Cooch Behar force, which moved through Chichakotta on the Bala Pass and Buxa Dwar, at both of which places it found itself more or less *en rapport* with the column from Julpigoree. The places named were all occupied, Kyranti, Mynagoree, Kantalbarry, and Chichakotta forming our first line of advance; Dhamsong, Dalimkote, Chamcorchee, Buxa, the Bala Pass, and Bala Well constituting the second.

The position of the Bala Pass was held but a few days, and then evacuated, because our troops could get no water. It was instantly seized by the enemy, who could get as much water as they pleased. The truth was that our force was too scanty to provide a safe escort for the foraging parties sent out to fetch the water. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the forts of Bala Pass—a kind of stockades, with turrets and galleries of timber, some 20 ft. or 30 ft. high—were assaulted and taken by General Tytler on the 15th of February.

The following extract of a letter from Captain Warren, R.A., gives some account of this smart affair:—"The enemy's works and stockades at Bala Pass, Bhootan, were forced yesterday. The force, under General Tytler, was divided into two columns. One passed by a river bed and ascended the height on the enemy's right—the 19th N.I. and 200 men of the 18th N.I. To hide this movement, the 30th N.I. and 200 men of the 11th pressed the Bhooteahs in front. A party of one hundred men of this column very nearly surprised the enemy asleep. Once fairly alarmed, the Bhooteahs swarmed in their works, howling and yelling. The reconnoitring party retired slowly and steadily, losing only one officer and three men wounded, and occupied a lower position. From this hour until the other column appeared on the right the Armstrong guns and mortars fired at the large works at Tassajing, bursting the shells most satisfactorily in the stockade, and committing considerable havoc, as was seen by the dead men left there. As soon as the 18th and 19th N.I. appeared, the Bhooteahs gave vent to their astonishment and surprise by continued and loud yells; but the matter was soon over. The gallant Patans, Sikhs, and Ghoorkas were not to be denied. They fairly rushed the works, stormed up the highest, and killed thirty-seven men inside. This was enough; for, about a few minutes previous, the artillery had, by a well-placed shell, set the stockade of Tassajing on fire; and now, paralysed and frightened, the enemy poured in hundreds over the hill crest into the valley towards the interior. Their numbers certainly were not under 1500 men. General Tytler has proved himself well able to deal with this kind of foe, and a better timed and more energetic affair could not have been managed. Our loss is one officer, Captain Macgregor, wounded (shot in the hand); four men killed and eighteen wounded. Forty-four dead bodies of Bhooteahs have been already found, but their loss must have been far heavier."

It is announced that Brigadier-General Tombs has been appointed to the chief command of the whole Bhootan expedition.

Letters from Goslar, in Hanover, mention that the Imperial Palace there—a magnificent building, erected, about 1050, by Henry III., to serve as a residence to the Emperors—is giving way in its foundations. A large portion of the gigantic wall on the south-west side has already fallen. Measures have been adopted to prevent the entire edifice from crumbling to the ground.

Professor Gneist, the defender of the Poles in the late prosecution at Berlin, has received from the accused in the first trial a silver épergne, representing at its base Wisdom and Justice supporting an escutcheon containing an inscription in Latin. Above rises a column bearing a statue of Poland holding in its hand a flag, with some words in Polish. On the column are engraved the names of the 126 accused.

Last year the Duc de Luynes started on a scientific exploration of the Dead Sea and the adjacent country; and it was stated at the time that he had caused an iron-built vessel, the Segar, to be transported thither, piece by piece, on camels. This boat, after doing excellent service, was intrusted to the care of a sheikh, in the hope that she might be serviceable to other tourists, but during a stormy night she broke from her anchorage and struck against a rock, which caused her so much damage that the French sailors who had the management of her towed her far into the Dead Sea and sunk her, that she might not be broken up and then destroyed by the Bedouins. This and the following details of the expedition we have gleaned from an able article on the subject by M. Huillard-Breholles, in the *Revue Contemporaine*:—"The Duc de Luynes, who had reserved the archæological department for himself, had selected M. Lartet, a geologist attached to the Museum of Natural History at the Jardin des Plantes; Dr. Combe; and Lieutenant Vignes, French navy, to aid him, each in their respective capacities. A few caverns, situated near Beyrout, were explored in the hope of finding antediluvian remains in them; and, indeed, several flint instruments were dug up as evidence of the "age of stone" in these parts. The expedition visited Masada, the last stronghold of the Jews. This stronghold is a rock accessible only by two narrow winding paths, leading over frightful precipices. There are still some ruins visible at Masada besides the trenches of the Roman General Silva, who besieged the place. From the surveys taken by Lieutenant Vignes, it appears that the Dead Sea is of an ovoid form, with the narrower end towards the south. It is forty-five miles long, and its greatest breadth does not exceed twelve. The density of the waters of this inland sea varies between 1160 and 1230, that of pure water being 1000. The larger figure represents the density at the bottom, which shows that the waters of the affluents do not descend to the lower strata. The bottom consists of a bluish mud mixed with crystals of salt.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

We trust the fault is not in ourselves; but this year's exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society has not realised the more than ordinarily high expectations we had formed. Notwithstanding the valuable accessions made in the two new members, the display seems to us to fall short of the excellence of recent years; and this opinion is very generally entertained. Certain it is that several of the most eminent members either contribute sparingly or are represented by comparatively unimportant works. The only explanation we have to offer for this apparent declension is the ill-advised exhibition of so many finished drawings in the winter gathering of so-called sketches and studies. Still, we need hardly say that the average merit of the collection is very high when compared with its rivals, while the variety of subjects and styles is, perhaps, greater than on any former occasion. Possibly some of the disappointment one feels in the gallery arises from the absence of white margins to the drawings. It is true that the works for the summer exhibitions have always been displayed in the same way—always stifled or "killed" in close gold frames. But the society itself has taught us in its Winter Exhibition, and we have so well learned at the Dudley Gallery, the value of the white mount that we must feel as impatient at its absence in a public exhibition as we should be in a private room—for no collector of taste dreams of hanging up a work of water-colour art without it. Surely, with a little contrivance—such as lengthening the screens and raising the top rank a little—the members could exhibit their productions with more justice to themselves and far greater pleasure to their visitors.

Let us, in the first instance, endeavour to gratify curiosity respecting the débutants, Messrs. F. F. Shields and F. D. Watson. Both these new recruits are figure-painters. They will therefore strengthen what was, till lately, a rather weak part in the society's ranks.

Mr. Shields has a provincial reputation, but had scarcely been heard of in London. His election, a short time since, is said to have surprised the artist himself; it will, however, have a very different effect upon every one else. All his four drawings are small or of very moderate size, and their subjects are of the humblest. One is called "Eleven O'Clock, A.M." (306), and represents a cottager's daughter, a strapping girl of ten or twelve, cutting with a will the huge luncheon-slice of bread-and-butter; another is "The Baby Cart" (277), a third, "The Popgun" (297); and the last (the largest, though not the best) is entitled "Desire is Stronger than Fear" (196)—two children timidly approaching an old pedlar, tempted by his basket of sweetmeats and gaily-coloured paper windmills, yet terrified by his portentously ragged, grizzly, hirsute appearance, and, possibly, in mortal fear of the sack with which he is swathed, and into which they may, recalling some nursery legend, think his encouraging smiles are only designed to inveigle them. Humble, we say, as are the subject of these drawings, they have true and rare qualities of art. We have no hesitation in saying that for happy rendering of character—and more especially of natural action, gesture, and expression—there are portions in them which will bear comparison even with such a master in similar subjects as Wilkie; and that there is nothing so good, exactly of their kind, in the exhibition. What can surpass the hungry eagerness of that girl with the loaf, or the impish delight of that boy, with his knees so strenuously clamped together, at having just discharged his popgun at the little frightened fellow he has persuaded or compelled to kneel before him to be shot; or the inviting grin of that old cadger, and the alarm of the child clinging to his elder sister's back?

Mr. J. D. Watson, like Mr. Walker, had made a reputation as a painter in oil and as a designer of book illustrations before he was elected an Associate by this society. We ourselves engraved, a year or so ago, a capital single-figure study of his, in oil, entitled "A Train of Thought." He signalises his first appearance here by only one drawing, "The Duet" (104). Illustrative of old English domestic life, and of the prevailing love of music in the seventeenth century, the subject is an aged gentleman keeping time, taking part with, and accompanying on the spinnet, a young lady whose handsome face, turned from the light, receives the reflections from the sheet of music from which she sings. The work gives evidence throughout of a well-trained and accomplished artist; the breadth of light and shade is especially commendable.

It may be thought that we should have given first attention to Mr. Carl Hang's Royal commission, the large drawing occupying the place of honour. Our excuse must be the regret we feel at finding we cannot congratulate the artist upon the success which his great abilities, together with the highly-picturesque scene and incident, painted "by command," seemed to warrant. The subject (which may, perhaps, be understood to have, like several of her Majesty's recent art-commissions, an *in memoriam* character) represents the Queen, with the late Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, accompanied by the Duke of Athole and attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. C. Grey, fording on horseback Poll Tarff in Glen Tilt, on returning from Blair Athole to Balmoral, Oct. 8, 1861. Besides the personages already mentioned, there are numerous mounted attendants, gillies, &c., with a pair of pipers immediately in front of the Queen playing away vigorously, though struggling, almost up to their armpits, in midstream. Were it not for the many Southron dresses, the whole would happily realise to the fancy the procession of a Scottish monarch or some great Gaelic chieftain. Though the mountain torrent is not impassable, it plunges in ponderous volume down the successive cascades, and the water is very deeply peat-stained, probably from recent rain. The chief drawback to the pictorial effect of this drawing is the monotonous colour. The peat stains seem to have got into everything. Otherwise the portraits, though a little Germanised, are carefully and faithfully rendered, and the actions and grouping leave the impression of a truthful record. Mr. Haag has also an interesting view of the ruins of Baalbek (127) enveloped in evening shadow.

We are sorely afraid that Mr. F. Walker may prove one of the many artists upon whom early and unbounded success have had an injurious influence. Shall we ever again have from him such a work of exquisitely felicitous art as his church-pew scene, illustrative of Thackeray's "Philip"? We could hardly hope we should, were we to judge from his single drawing of this year. It is entitled "Autumn" (62), and is far inferior in grace of childlike action to the "Spring" of two years ago, to which, we presume, it is intended as a pendant. A thin, slatternly girl, looking town-bred rather than the rustic lass one might expect to see, lolls awkwardly on the tortuous trunk of an apple-tree, holding an apple. Has she stolen this same apple? and is she hiding from the man in the distance? We really know not, there is so little apparent "intention" in attitude or expression. If, however, there is a meaning, we suppose it is that. Her bent knees (of which she seems to have three) cast a mass of intense shadow, though there are no cast shadows among the foliage surrounding her. Patches obtrude upon the eye, hopelessly embroiled or intentionally muddled—we have no other word. Some very good passages of imitative painting are, it is true, to be found, as the face of the girl; but, on the whole, the falling off is so manifest that we think the severest criticism may prove the kindest. Mr. Burton, too, is somewhat disappointing this year, notwithstanding that his "Marquesa" (27) contains the broadest and best flesh modelling of life-size scale in the gallery. The drawing, however, of the receding side of the face is not correct, the green of the sleeves is crude, the scale of finish—that can give Dutch precision to a cinque-cento brooch and yet neglect entirely to define finger and nail hard by—is disproportionate; and why choose a model of masculine character lacking the distingué air the title would seem to guarantee? "Clematis" (247), a smaller drawing, by the same artist, of a girl holding a tangled bunch of the pretty creeper, is more to our taste, though rather heavy (particularly the hair), and not to be compared to a former drawing of a similar subject.

The warmest commendation is due to Mr. John Gilbert's scene from Le Sage's romance, "Laura introduces Gil Blas to the Service of Arsenia" (267). The deferential air of the young coxcomb and dupe, as he now was, and the mock stately condescension of the adventuress are capital; while the execution has that masterly facility for which the painter is almost unrivalled, and the colour-tones are fuller and clearer than in some of the artist's works. "Cromwell in Battle" (152) is a larger, more elaborate, and exceedingly picturesque drawing—one of the best of many similar. After giving us numerous spirited and splendid tableaux of the Cavaliers in martial array, the artist now makes the *amende* to their sturdy conquerors in the great revolutionary struggle; and, instead of exaggerating, as the common run of artists generally do, the peculiarities of the Puritans, he represents them as manly, hardy veterans, to whom even their chivalrous antagonists need not blush at having succumbed. Cromwell, his attendant captains, and a body of his troops are halted, and the stern, half-triumphant expression in the rugged, resolute faces seem to indicate that they are witnessing the delivery of a decisive charge; the Lieutenant-General himself looks as if he were recalling one of those texts of Scripture without which to support him, as Carlyle brings evidence to show, he seldom went to battle.

Mr. Topham has not for years exhibited so important a drawing, or one so full of character and well-told incident, as his intensely Irish scene in Connemara, on a "pater" gathering (126). Dancing, love-making, between the boys of Ballinasloe and the beauties of the Claddagh; whisky-drinking (doubtless from an illicit still) and its effects; devotion before the ancient cross; the medicine-witch prescribing for a sick child; animated discussions which, it is not unlikely, may be referred to the logical arbitrement of the shillalah, and other humours of genuine Irish life in Galway, are here set forth in an exceedingly well-composed and pleasantly-coloured picture; which, however, needs a little more open-air daylight. So much of the charm of Mr. F. Tayler's works resides in the skilful descriptive handling—done once and left—that where it is necessary to enforce effect, as in two or three interiors here, he is apt to lose some of this distinguishing merit. "The Coupling-up Hounds—Woodland Hunting" (114) and some others are, however, subjects which escape this risk. Mr. Smallfield has selected, as usual, an out-of-the-way subject in "Tartini" (204), composing from his dream the "Devil's Sonata." There is enthusiasm in the expression; and though the model might have been better chosen, and the foreshortening may be challenged, it is noticeable among the studies of life, or nearly life, size. Mr. Jenkins sends, among others, two charming drawings, "The Spring-head" (133)—a child filling a pitcher at a spring; and "Il Dort comme un Sabot" (117)—a Breton child watching its sleeping playmate, a little spaniel. In landscape, also, the artist is so well represented as to leave us in doubt which of the two principal walks of art we prefer to see him take. Mr. W. Goodall exhibits two tenderly and artistically painted drawings—"The Bindweed Wreath" (191) and "Labour and Love" (38). Mr. Lundgren contributes nothing so finished or fine as his conventual interior in the last exhibition of "Sketches;" but his command of deep, powerful effect may be inferred from "The Spanish Posada" (115) and "Arab Girl" (310).

Mr. Birket Foster has apparently been aiming at a manlier style of execution in several drawings, principally of childlife incident with rustic or seashore accompaniments. Of these the more noteworthy are "On the Beach, Hastings" (12), "Primroses" (33), and "The Swing" (314)—a pretty composition of girls swinging on the slackened bowsprit shrouds of a beached lugger. Still, however, the "stippled" mannerism of execution and the conventional drawing-room elegance, will not, to our mind, however popular or be-puffed, compensate for the absence in such subjects of the unaffected traits of natural character and expression found, for example, in the drawings of Mr. Shields. We must confess that we greatly prefer to see Mr. Joseph Nash represented by subjects where the architectural interest is paramount, such as those by which he won his reputation, than by figure compositions so arduous as his Shakspearean illustrations and "Visit of Charles V. to Francis I." (231), which alone he sends this year. Mr. A. D. Fripp, without failing to choose pleasing subjects, or to treat those subjects with refinement, yet is somewhat disappointing this year. "One of England's Naval Reserve" (10)—a tiny golden-haired fisher-boy seated on a rock—is rather hot in colour; as is also the "Arabs of the Common" (82), and still more so "The Allies" (162)—boys with Scotch terriers playing with hedgehogs; while "Under the Vines of Sorrento" (228), though sweet, is vapid and flat. Mr. Burne Jones seems more than ever bent upon being a Brother Ignatius in art. We suppose that—to paraphrase the testimonial of Abe Lincoln to "Artemus Ward, his Book"—these queerest and funniest of drawings "must be very nice to those who like them." They are: "Astrologia" (18)—an ill-favoured, jaundiced damsel, troubled with toothache in the upper incisors, with crimson gigot sleeves of anything you like except drapery, looking uncomfortably at a polished steel ball, because she is immovably jammed into a sooty background; "Cupid and Delight—from Chaucer's 'Assembly of Fowls'" (97), with a starveling Cupid pointing his arrows after heating them in a portable furnace, and Delight cooling them in a convenient stable-trough with pump; "Green Summer" (105)—very green indeed—green foliage, green dresses, green water; and "The Enchantments of Nimue (the Viviana of some Arthurian romances); how by Subtlety she caused Merlin to pass under a Heaving Stone into a Grave" (230), a truly magical scene, Merlin's age and beard being already spirited away, and Nature herself enchanted out of all possibility of recognition. Now, as nobody claims for these curious productions three of the necessary elements of a good picture—drawing, modelling, and its necessary concomitant, chiaroscuro—we would ask, in the interest of art, what is the value of the colouring for which some laud these drawings—colour that is quite arbitrarily dissociated from nature? First, let us say that, though this scheme of colour comes as a novelty, contrasting, as it does, with the healthy, natural tendencies of the English school, its history is simply this:—Mr. Jones borrowed it from Mr. Dante-Rossetti, when painting in the Oxford Union together; and Mr. Dante-Rossetti borrowed it from some of the latest, dingiest, and worst Venetian pictures. The recipe for a colourist of this sort is simple enough. First, get a well-smoked and varnished picture by some follower of Palma Vecchia, then mix up thick and slab a quantity of treacly brown; the same with blue for greens, rank yellow, and dull, gummy red, and apply as thickly as possible. N.B. Carefully avoid any attempt at imitating nature or expressing form, relief, and texture. After all, however, and notwithstanding wholesome ridicule and just censure, we are disposed to credit Mr. Jones, as well as Mr. Rossetti, with possessing a sort of inarticulate feeling for art, with the colour faculty, and can only regret that their talents have been so wilfully perverted.

The wealth of this exhibition in landscape, architectural, animal, and marine subjects baffles any effort at minute particularisation. Leaving, then, for a moment the mass of landscapes, we would call particular attention to the admirably-painted Spanish church interiors by Mr. S. Read, because they very opportunely illustrate the valuable work by Mr. Street on "Gothic Architecture in Spain," reviewed in another column; as, indeed, have other drawings by this artist to which we have alluded in that review. The peculiar arrangement of the Spanish coro or choir, is, for example, well exemplified in the magnificent "Coro of the Cathedral of Toledo" (85); while the architectural and complete separation of the coro from the tras-coro, or western part of the nave, is further elucidated by Mr. Read's drawing of "The Entrance to the Coro, Cathedral of Valencia" (22). This artist also contributes some interesting Flemish church interiors—to wit, "The Church of St. Gomer, Lierre" (124), "Interior of the Church, Tamise" (183), and "Chapel in the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, Antwerp" (213). There are also some careful architectural studies in Normandy and Brittany by Mr. Burgess. Where there is hardly another competitor, Mr. Brittan Willis must bear the palm for his studies of cattle, &c., though we have seen the artist to greater advantage on former occasions, especially as regards his skies and landscape backgrounds. Mr. Duncan's versions of his frequent theme, "Storm and Shipwreck at Sea" (24), do not this year impress us so much as usual with the sense of terrible reality. We like best of all his contributions the moonlight view at "Millwall, Isle of Dogs" (146).

Among the landscapes proper a prominent place is due to a large view of "Glen Spean, Inverness-shire," entitled, from the children in the foreground, "The Young Idlers" (203), by Mr. Newton, an artist who of late has scarcely borne out the promise of former years. This, however, though differing in subject from any previous work by Mr. Newton which we remember, is very good. The summer leafage clustering up the right-hand slope and shining in the sunlight, and the young silver birches on the left bank shimmering in the wind, are truly and powerfully rendered. Another drawing of "A Highland Moor" (143) shows well-remembered effects, such as frequently result from the sudden changes of atmospheric conditions in mountainous districts. It is to be apprehended that long familiarity with old favourites renders one apt sometimes to be blind to their merits and sensible only of their defects. The reflection occurred to us with

some force before Mr. Richardson's large drawing of "Castellamare, Gulf of Naples" (60)—a drawing which, had it been by a new hand, would have been the talk of the town. In "The Hospice, Pass of the Simplon" (66), there is, however, that appearance of clever systematic studio work which makes one feel uncomfortably incredulous before, and ready to dislike a little unjust towards, some of Mr. Richardson's drawings. There is, unquestionably, much artistic feeling in Mr. A. W. Hunt's work, but that feeling urges the artist to try appurrently to get the colours of the rainbow supplied by nature into a kind of concrete in every square inch of his drawings, whatever their subjects. For this reason chiefly they have a look of unreality. In these, as with a stereoscope or chromatic lens, the eye cannot at first, and until it has become used to the false conditions, realise either the general effect or details as it would at once in a natural scene. A good example of the danger that this would apply to most of the works of Turner's middle and later periods. But in these there is more than a mere mechanical mode of drawing found in Mr. Hunt's to increase the sense of incongruity. The peculiarities of his style are exhibited in "Bolsena" (37) and "Amberside Mill" (52). The unpretentious truthfulness of Mr. Davidson's work has always been recognised, and yearly the artist gains in quantity and range and power of expression. His drawing (101) "The Mountain Road" (39), another very fine after-Cuyp drawing by Mr. A. Shawcross, "A Day in Dutch Weather" (40), especially noticeable. Mr. G. A. Pritp is another artist whose drawings grow: this has gone to Nature with a determination, not to say thought of tricking her out in his own finery, or in any but her own native livery. "Ben-making in the Highlands" (Glenfalloch, Perthshire) (100) and "The Banks of the Thames, near Sonning" (132), are particularly pure and true. The whole accomplishment, because its nature is so desirable, it does not follow that a painter should plant himself down, as if he had no more knowledge of nature than an unthinking camera, to copy the first scene that comes to hand, however ugly or uninteresting. Yet this Mr. G. P. Boyce seems to do, judging from some of his drawings, and from the present example. We may, however, include among the exceptions "The Black Gate, Newcastle-on-Tyne" (90), an accurate and pleasing piece of interest of the scene. The sunlight in this drawing is, in parts, quite illusive and powerful. A second representation of the Black Gate (89), engraving and contrasted with breadth of cloud-shadow occurs in a view from the "Bull-banks," shows the artist's love for the more unexceptional notice; as, likewise, do other phases of natural effect, particularly those of grey twilight, as instanced in the two drawings opposite, by the same artist. It is seldom that a landscape-painter aiming at effect—more so public one long accustomed to a well-marked shade of public approbation—seems so clear of very obvious mannerisms as Mr. Collingwood Smith. His large drawing, "Laguna" (34), is an excellent comparison to Mr. Richardson's "Castellamare," just in smaller works, too numerous to mention, prove the artist always credibly advancing to secure new materials, and to use them for new effects: hence their comparative freshness of treatment.

Other of the best known painters are represented—Mr. E. M. Palmer, in his poetical, deep, and glowing manner; Mr. Dodgson, in a view of his favourite "Richmond, Yorkshire;" Mr. G. Barnes, in a scene of sylvan delight, with an intangibility that is also poetic; Mr. Naftel, in very alternating between the "Thames" and "Sussex" and shows of Naples, possessing a virulence of effect which, were it not for the subjects, would appear unpleasant; Mr. S. P. Jackson, in several drawings, honest, painstaking, thoroughly true to nature, and, not acquiring more artistic value; Mr. G. H. Andrews, in "Chepstow Castle, Monmouthshire" (93), a drawing of masonship, aerial quality, and colour, the best work we have seen by this artist; Mr. J. Holland, in a freely-painted "Scene in Venice" (109); Mr. J. W. Whittaker, in which moors and wastes—some of the best of the artist's many—rendered into poetry; Mr. C. Branwhite, in a drawing of a "Dead Heron" (140), and in views on the Thames, &c., with much reflected in water—always a difficult accomplishment, however, a very limited range of artistic resource and natural effect; Mr. J. Nash, in "Elyddan Castle" (110), and other drawings; and Mr. E. A. Goodall, in praiseworthy, unobtrusive views of London and Venice; and Messrs. Holland, F. and W. Callow, Oakley, Bartholomew, Rivière, and Branwhite, in their respective generally well-known styles.

EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

This year's exhibition of the junior Water-Colour Society is by much the best we remember. The average of merit may remain lower than in the other gallery in Pall-mall; there are not so many of those finished works by acknowledged masters: but the "Institute" has received so many real accessions to its strength in the way of young artists of rising talent that the improvement is very observable. Not among the least noticeable of the most recent acquisitions is the drawing last elected—Messrs. W. Lucas and W. L. Thomas, both figure-painters.

Mr. Lucas, of whom we had no previous knowledge, has much command of character, expression, and gesture, combined with the technicalities of his art. His heads are well drawn and modelled, his flesh painting above the ordinary standard. The principal work of this artist is noted on this first appearance, entitled "Rustic Courtship" (81), representing a brawny young woman coming out of a cottage door, and, inside, with a smile that simulates a frown, at the "soft nothings" protruding from an imperfect outlined head and shoulders of a youth which are thrust through the narrow washhouse casement. The subject of two other drawings are of a similar class—a mother at the cottage's young wife decking the homely mirror with holly; on "Christmas Eve" (220), and "Playfellows" (193), a girl reading a penny instalment of a sensation novel as she does so to her sister and a companion, we forget which. A fourth contribution is a study of a sweetly-passive young girl's head, in which the artist has at once be naked among the established favourites and most prepossessing members of this society. A second drawing is due to the hand of Mr. W. Leon Thomas. This is another of the artists who vary their work to their world within for fashion and the public taste, combining with the fascinating alternation of water colours. The artist is the brother of the clever and also young painter of the two remarkable pictures, described by us not long since, on its exhibition at the Gorsan Gallery in Sackville-street. Mr. Thomas's contribution, like his low (and a very creditable one it is) with several subjects from Boccaccio and the neighbouring coast, and one bit of English locality. They are, nominally and scarcely, "Illustrations of Modern Boulogne Sands" (22), a bunch of matelottes trudging cheerily along with weary loads of netting, tackle, and fish—the feet of two of them, and, some compromise made as regards the length of the pettiskeats of all, to the nature of the sands and the tide. "Illustrations of Boulogne" (260)—the same three friends, *toujours gais*, now wearing neat *chasseur*-like short frogged petticoats—and "Illustrations of Boulogne" (248)—one of these Gallic cynics sunnily occupying, as a convenient place to seat one, a projecting masonry-base of the Napoleonic flagstaff, to whom she laughingly listens, and who forgets his duty of guarding the sacred soil and "runs *perfide*" after a pretty girl with a basket of fresh-caught fish, and, last, of the Boulogne subjects, "Le Petit Rusé" (248), two little *coureurs* after the same game. There is a charm of genial truth about all these drawings; while the artist is interesting as to the ways of life without affected puerility or vulgarity, manifested in "Dolly" (328), so often characteristic of such artists.

We must warmly congratulate Miss Emily Farmer on the great advance made in her drawing of a child regarding with intense glee the jumping exertions of her "Pet Dog" (228), and in her "Sewing." The head is extremely well drawn and modelled, the colouring bright and well-organised; and there is much expression in the figure and some added scarcely inferior.

Mr. C. Green, one of the later members, confirms our favourable expectations in a scene of modern life—a little child led by its mother into grandpapa's library and presenting a nosegay as a birthday present (69). There was no scope here, however, for those sunlight open-air effects which are noteworthy in the scene among the foliages on the beach at "Newhaven, Scotland" (91), and also in No. 128. On the other hand—and we say it in the interest of a young artist—it is to be apprehended that Mr. Cattermole will not rise above the grade of a welcome painter if he does not give his best attention to the execution of action and expression. Mr. Goodall sends another view, on a smaller scale, of the female subject which, in prolific, supplied the "Fluffy" we engraved last year; but, like many sequels and pendants, it is rather disappointing. The rich colouring for which the painter has a keen relish (betraying him occasionally, however, into disregard of drawing) is favourably exemplified in some foreign subjects, particularly the "Moorish Jeweller at Rose in Algiers" (194).

It is with regret we approach the works of two or three of the figure-painters of long-established reputation in this gallery. Indeed, it is a painful duty to be compelled to note decline that cannot arise from failing powers, and the absence of great but misapplied talent. The retrogression of Mr. R. H. Wolmert is but too obvious in "Contemplation" (4), "Sunday Morning" (5), and "Sunday in the Leicester" (201), yet there is no stint of apparent labour; nothing, that is, in the sense not to be applied to the studies from life (merely preparatory, if necessary) in order to secure appropriate character, nature, and expression in a difficult theme requiring all these in an eminent degree. Mr. R. H. Colebrook's principal drawing (14) is one of his technical qualities attainable in the material in which he works; yet he is not to be classed with the artists in a sacred subject such as "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (274), or "Christ Blessing Little Children" (284) should also be suited to our Saviour? and who could wear such inflated, conventional attitudes? Mr. J. Absolon we will not say, but he has recorded merely as a study of a female in a supplicatory attitude, it is nevertheless more than this. A beautiful conception of character and poetic insight must also be felt in Launcelot's "Departure from the Hall" (15), and in "Ruth" (16). The figure of the "Lord" at the round table is vying the favour of the "lily maid" on his helmet; and still more in the "Lily Maid" (16) and the "Ruth" (248) are that memorable parting from his dishonoured Queen. Should we quarrel with the character, dignity, and have in the other a pretty young carpet-knight? Yet, with all this, the artist's powers would be as valuable for representing chivalric spectacle, none could deny they so lately were displayed in his "Lear" (16), a highly excellent. From Mrs. Elizabeth Murray's full and flowing pencil we have had one of a few "Contemplative Moments" (17), a composition lodging, at least, by two slight but very agreeable drawings—a newly-married couple in "Love's Young Dream" (18), and a "Courtship" (19). Lovemaking in the last century and in the present day are also contrasted in two drawings. The artist dwells with much complacency in his largest drawing, "A Distinguished Member of the Alpine Club, 1765" (20), and "Love in 1865" (21), when to a to a brown Swiss maidchen, whose society proves more attractive than the perils of Alpine mountains and glaciers. The subject, we must say, approaches perilously near—nearly, indeed, nearly, *le jeune garçon perdrix*, in several drawings by Mr. Tidey. Mr. Oliver Pigott has two (23 and 24) of his "Young People" engaged, or open to engagement, in London. Here are "Dolly Varden" (23) and "Barnaby Rudge" (24), Dickens's young people to be lover (23) "Nanny" and her lover, of the pathetic ballad (153); our readers may remember the engraving of "Sweethearts and Partners" (39); and even two children, incipient sweethearts, playing "Cock Robin" (154), and "Love's Young Dream" (155), are subjects without great exercises and fervour, but certainly not devoid of grace and sentiment. Mr. Pigott's principal contribution is "Making-up" (26), and cannot feel much sympathy for the interruption of the "Toilet" (27).

Mr. Louis Haghe has two drawings from subjects of Flemish mein-at-arms gambling at night and awaiting a culprit of some sort. But we know nothing of the "Guard-room" (29), nothing of the "Interior of St. Peter's" looking from the south transept, with the Swiss guard assembled (30), that can be said of the "Pope" (31) we remember to have seen. The impression of vast space is very successfully conveyed. The principal drawing by Mr. Haghe, as the interior of Flemish dentives, the hailstorm, and some of the gilding is reflected light from the sun-lit buildings without, combined with the local and various colour of that statelest of all interiors. We may direct our attention to the interesting drawing, namely, when we have mentioned a female study, entitled "Modesty" (149), by Mrs. Margaret Gillies Carpenter. This artist should be never painted anything more sweet; and to the "Fair Weather" (150) of Mr. Carpenter we prefer it in accordance than on former occasions; by Mr. H. Warren—a couple of German peasants in their market-boat, pulled by a dog, with a woman spreading her spoon for sail.

Mr. Cope, R.A., contributes, as we hear, again in the Holy Land, supplements the large collection of Oriental drawings which formed a separate exhibition. Of this gallery we have already spoken in a general view, very effective in light and shade, of "Beyrout, with Mount Lebanon in the Distance" (35), and another of "Cairo, from the North-east" (253), a favourable direction for viewing that interesting picturesque city, and from above its level. Besides these, Mr. Werner sends a still more remarkable collection, comprising nearly entitled "A Monk Reading the Scriptures" (221), but undoubtedly a study of a Moslem priest in the interesting mosque-court of the ancient Dominican chapter-house, afterwards called the Capella degli Spagnuoli, and now the property of the Signora Bianchi, of Florence. A frate stands on the platform, on which is raised the masonry, surrounded by the arches of the court, with its ornamental service-books, and from which the monk reads—not, Mr. Werner, we should imagine, from the Koran, but another of Christian faith, to whom we are indebted for that famous monument of Italian Gothic, the splendid pulpit of Pisa. The drawing, viewed about in the carved stalls, some of them swallowed up almost in the masses of shade, is a fine rather than pleasing. On the walls are faint indications of the ancient frescoes by Simone Memmi, Spinello Aretino, &c.

We are under obligations to that very adventurous spirit Mr. Weber, for contributions to this exhibition from the Far East and Arabia of Algeria; but nothing he had exhibited equals in strange and decided originality the drawing of "Sunset on the Tombs of the Memlooks" (10 and 69) in the desert south of Cairo, with the Pyramids of Ghizeh in the distance. Mr. Weber and Mr. Wilkinson say that these curious Saracenic monuments offer interesting subjects for the artist, and we are sure of it. The tombs have not been frequently represented. They stretch far and wide in "most melancholy and desolate" scenes for the most conspicuous, recognisable by its large dome surmounted by a crescent, that of the Sultan Barkook, which is said to have been erected by Saladin to Imâm e Shafiaee, the founder of the Shafiee sect of Moslems. Near it is the sepulchre of Mohammed Ali and his family, and other modern tombs. Mr. Weber has made an impressive drawing of the "Tomb of Caleb," seen in the "after-glow" (69). A large view of "Glen Lech, North Wales" (70), by Mr. Cox, jun., is another of the artist's works, and also very good; though perhaps not so well suited to the artist's peculiar qualities. Mr. Cox, jun., is not an imitator of his father as in the expression of all-pervading air and light, glowing, sometimes, with the sunshine of a summer day.

Mr. E. G. Warren is another of the pillars of this society. We must not complain of the fact that his contributions are various, as an artist who best struck out so original a path for himself, and in whom we have been so long and so delighted: aspects and effects of nature, caught with singular felicity. The best example of this delightful painter is called "The First Notes of the Cuckoo," suggested by a line in Wordsworth's poem of "Yarrow Unvisited," and Wordsworth's exquisite lines on "the darling of the spring," just now come back to us. The drawing is full of the sweetness and wild hyacinths across a sunny field the trees are breaking into brightest green; the "sky-lark warbles" overhead and the "cuckoo" is heard, lead gleam in dazzling white, tier on tier, the light citro-cumuli, building in the luminous azure their aerial mountains. Mr. Warren's "Hill" (71) escapes ranging a vast corn-field—shows the beauties of another season of the year, and, perhaps, not quite so attractive a subject: while in No. 235 the painter again places us under the shadow of beeches that "make a low pavement" of their fallen leaves and the tremulous play of the filtering sunlight. Messrs. Shalders and Hine are two of the later members who have done so much for this society. The animal subjects by Mr. Shalders—"Collecting the Flock" (21), for instance, and two contributions representing cows and sheep enjoying cool retreat from the mid-day rays—are very admirable, notwithstanding something of mechanical elegance in the execution reminding of Birket Foster. Mr. Hine's works have some affinity to those of Mr. Dobyns, in the Old Society. He dwells upon the long shadows of the declining sun, and love the mystery of twilight; but even his mid-day scene, with sparkling water, "The Ferry, Leithenampton, Sussex" (72), is very true and beautiful. One of the best drawings is "Dunstone Head, Dorset" (90)—rain-clouds, their down-pour and shadow out at sea; but clearing off cheerfully over the great cliffs of the foreground.

We could add little to the reputation of some of the older and exquisite of this gallery; and we should be loth to attempt to take anything therefrom. Mr. Bennet, an acknowledged master of "breadth," is worthily represented in the lovely panorama from "Richmond Hill" (277). The painter's power is evinced, also, in a sequence (166)—a class of exhibiting drawings of smaller scale than usual. Eminently skilful drawing-master's works these may be called; and, from that number of one of them, that is "Bonchurch, Isle of Wight" (221), the artist has evidently a fine sympathy for the sea. Mr. Leitch's works, Mr. Leitch breaks away from some mannerism of his, opaque colour in which shadow is "impenetrable," as in the "Lady of Shalott" (214)—an elegant, nay, a really beautiful, drawing of a lovely view. The long-practised drawing-master style may be detected in Mr. Read Gray's works; but, unquestionably, they have very unusual vigour this year. Mr. Read's "Rocky Bed of a Highland Stream" (225) shows a power they not resemble so much those of the last-named artist, and still less those of any other in the elder society. Mr. Robina's marine pieces are as spirited as ever. Mr. Mogford's drawings of Scottish scenes and lakemost coast and rustic scenes, with figures, call for no fresh remarks. Mr. Hulme's drawings are rather more in his manner, and very happy. The clever Rosters subjects by Mr. Webbs are unquestionably fresh in colour. With the notice of given a Coloured Illustration of Mr. Frederick Taylor's "Ruins of Pevensey and the architectural subjects of Messrs. S. Prout, Boys, and Simmons, we have, we believe, nearly, without specially noticing, all which demands upon our attention at this moment prevent our giving the full notice of contributions which we intend to bestow on the best exhibition the institute has submitted to the public.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

A RETURN of 532 pages (the seventh report of the medical officer of the Privy Council) has been issued, containing an account of the proceedings which the London of the Privy Council took during the year 1864, together with the reports of the medical officers appointed to inquire into the causes by which disease has been caused. The latter reports give an account of the present state of public health in various districts in which had not been previously reported on, and also of districts reported as being every where quite satisfactory.

Among the papers is one by Dr. Hunter on the sanitary state of the metropolis in relation to the dwellings of the poor, and another by Dr. Simon on the sanitary circumstances of rural districts, examining in different counties in England the state of the principal towns, and the healthy and unhealthy and miserable quality of the accommodation almost every page of Dr. Hunter's report bears testimony; and the evil, instead of diminishing, is shown to be one which is daily and hourly increasing. Dr. Hunter describes great owners as escaping from year-to-year the increasing inconvenience of the districts in the midst of which they have made their fortune, the nearest town or open village, already crowded, receiving this artist of overflowing population, and the consequence is that the poor have to endure all the suffering population are mentioned the proportion of the Duke of Bedford, 1,000 of the Marquis of Salisbury, and of the Marquis of Westminster, 1,000.

Where any considerable number of human sojs, contains unaltered in its previous overcrowding settlement and change of occupation, the result tend to become diseased and unhealthy dwellings. Dr. Hunter says many fathers are to forbold from the known interests of those who can neither help nor would be due to their own interests, as a class, and to the public welfare, very heavy of a taxation, while the law leaves it optional with them to keep or not to keep their property in a condition of decent habitability. That even the general tedious of the dwellings is an evil eminently less urgent, and more remediable, is undeniable.

Mr. Simon seems to repeat much beaten from the Union Chargeability Bill, as regards the sanitary condition of rural districts, and the improvements effected of agricultural labourers in those districts where their industry is employed; but the ulterior question which he thinks ought to be dealt with is that of the welfare of land which the labour ought not to be left to the obligation of containing a certain proportion of suitable labourers' dwellings.

But the chief value of the report lies in the fact that it has called to the above inquiry extended. The household circumstances of mining and agricultural labourers, and the sanitary state of the villages, of the large class of the rural population which follows the more migratory kinds of labour. The interest of employers and employed alike in the health of the latter, are reached apparently the lowest levels at which a so-called house can be considered habitable. In the mining and colliery districts, says Mr. Simon, "it is frequent that large populations are gathered together with scarcely more edifices than are required for the shelter of the workers for a night." All the accommodation provided is for their mines are commonly worked on lease, and that the duration of the lease is often so short that it would be to their own interest to make any permanent provision for the labourers. Here, again, Mr. Simon argues that claims of inhabitability are being or so set up by the owners of the land, and the consequent deterioration of mine-owner, involves an industrial colony to labour on his estate; and this is the principle which Mr. Simon makes of the duties of the labourer when he collects should find proper lodging where they must live. Mr. Simon's report, we hope, will receive due attention from the legislature and the public, well knowing that if its latter condition be certainly, the latter will not be slow to follow. The report is full, but we have only room to add that it will be well to know the value of their sanitary rights, that neither discovered helpless, nor the means of their due appreciation generally accessible. Accordingly, for some of the present state of things, the great desideratum is, that no mine-owner should be able to demand the services of labourers who are not in decent habitation.

With regard to the removal of nuisances, the reports of the inspectors furnish overwhelming evidence that the power given by the Nuisance Removal Act is insufficient for its understood purpose. The insertion of local authorities is considered necessary, and also certain other amendments in the Nuisances Removal Acts. One of these is that it ought no longer to be discretionary with magistrates to refuse to enforce the law for the abatement of extreme nuisances, and that it should be made an evil for which the Court of Queen's Bench could easily apply a remedy.

Mr. Simon's report concludes with the inquiry whether it is not necessary to the prevalence of parasitic disease in the midst of the London markets, and with inspection of the meat and provisions exposed for sale, and generally, to an efficiently reported local excesses of preventible disease.

THE LATE CONFEDERATE WAR-STEAMER TALLAHASSIE.

In our Journal of the 2nd of September last year, was an Illustration of the race across the British Channel, from Dover to Calais, between one of the pushing steamers of the Messrs. Wigram, of Blackwall, a new steamer designed by Captain T. R. Symonds, R.N., on the two principles of Messrs. Wigram, Messrs. E. C. and W. Dudgeon, of Cubitt Town, Millwall, for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and the Atalanta, which easily got over the distance in seventy-seven minutes, against the Confederate steamer Atalanta. In the same year, the latter vessels purchased by the Government of the Confederate States of America, and, in the autumn of 1864, was fitted out for regular and extraordinary swiftness and her power of rapid evolution—being able, it was supposed, to turn round her own length in a minute, or in little more than her own length—have made her a most efficient instrument of annihilation. In the autumn of last year she was employed with a vast amount of damage to the commerce of the Northern States—principally sometimes under the entrance of the harbours of New York and Philadelphia, thereby capturing, plundering, and burning a great number of American vessels, and even the pilot-boats of New York, while it was thought necessary for any of the federal ships of war to attempt to catch her. This career of not inglorious mischief came to an end on the 19th of October last year, when the Tallahassie has been disarmed and disposed of once more to private owners. She was lately brought to Liverpool, and is now being refitted, under the name of the Amelia, for ordinary commercial purposes. We give an Illustration of the present appearance of this celebrated vessel. She is built of iron, 200 ft. in length, 24 ft. in breadth, and 14 ft. in depth, with a burden of 500 tons. There are two engines, independent of each other, and each of 100-horse power, making from 100 to 120 revolutions a minute. She is an admirable sea-boat, very strong, and keeping entirely dry. The superior advantages of the twin-screw principle, which have been repeatedly proved by such examples as this, are clearly explained in a scientific essay read by Captain Symonds at the last meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects last year, and which has been lately published.

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

We engrave one of the most noticeable pictures in the Exhibition of Female Artists, Pall-mall. In that Exhibition (which we have already reviewed) Miss Kate Swift has for some years taken a distinguished place. Those who wish to see the condition of woman ameliorated, and her capabilities more generally recognised, will regret that the example of this lady is not followed by a larger number of our best female painters, in order that the character of the only art-gallery exclusively devoted to the sex might be more worthily sustained. Now that this Exhibition has been remodelled, and the conduct of its affairs released from the leading strings of patronage, we shall more confidently hope to see that result brought about. The subject of the present work needs no comment. The illustration of the jingling old proverb which supplies the title will commend itself as very appropriate from a lady's pencil. It will surely please every male, as well as female reader, whose heart is in the right place; but we suppose only the latter will fully appreciate how naturally the mother's interest and the child's docility are expressed. We have before remarked that Miss Swift's style of painting indicates study on the Continent, and this French interior, apparently Norman, seems to furnish another confirmation of the observation we had made.

"HIGHLAND PIPER PRACTISING."

When our readers shall have visited the three excellent Water-colour Exhibitions, which (including the two usual displays in Pall-mall, reviewed in another part of this Number) are now open, he will not fail to have arrived at the conclusion that the fascinating art of "water painting" has received a marvellous development in this country in recent years. To some of the causes of the great extension of this particular branch of painting—or, rather, of painting generally in this particular medium—we have already alluded in our notice of the exhibition from which we have selected the picture engraved.

The long-felt need of a free exhibition is proved by the high excellence of this collection; by the number of the works necessarily excluded, amounting to more than double those actually hung on the walls; and by the fact that it reveals the existence of several artists who, although previously unknown to the public at large, are entitled to take rank with the best in either of the eclectic and exclusive societies.

Among the latter, and therefore of those whom it is the pleasing duty of ourselves and our contemporaries of the press to aid in bringing into the notice they deserve, is Mr. John Richardson, the painter of the capital drawing of a "Highland Piper Practising," an artist who has nameaken (that is to say, at least, as regards the surname) in both the old-established societies. We do not know, however, that we need add much to what we have already said regarding the drawing itself, in our notice of the Dudley Gallery Exhibition. It will be remembered that we could not refrain from quoting poor Haydon's comparison of the music (?) of the bagpipes to "all the devils in Hades singing through their noses while squeezing them with finger and thumb." Yet, a wild pibroch or fierce martial air played among the Highlandman's native mountains conveys the same impression, relatively to the pretty pastoral pipings commonly sung of by the poets, that a savagely-picturesque landscape by Salvator conveys relatively to a sweet sun-lighted scene by Claude or Cuyp. It seems to remind us, too, that, though the voice and song of liberty may die away on the plains, they will still continue to reverberate among the hills. After all, however, we must exclaim, "Save us from the torture of listening, within the limits of a small cot or shieling, to a solo on the Scottish national instrument from such a rapt enthusiast as this!" We should much prefer to assist, as the French say, at such a musical entertainment with our eyes than with our ears—as in the contemplation of this Engraving. A malicious Saxon has said that a Scotchman shows his love of his country by quitting it at his earliest convenience. But we are thankful, under feelings awakened by this drawing, that this may not always be done; or, at all events, that, as our artist kindly intimates, some pipers, at least, either cannot or will not get away.

Of course, the great point of the drawing is the intensely Celtic characteristics of the face, exaggerated as they are by Sandy's present employment—the long upper lip not only lengthened but distended, apelike; and the small grey eyes, looking still smaller, half-closed by the swelling cheek. As for the sly humour evinced by the painter in his expression of the perfectly-contented enjoyment with which the old fellow drinks in his own portentous discords—sweeter to him than harmonies from Apollo or the music of the spheres—we must leave that to be relished as it appears in our Engraving, for it is not to be described in words.



"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE," BY MISS KATE SWIFT, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL SCHOOLS AT BIRKENHEAD.

About eighteen months ago, when the propriety of erecting a monument to the late Prince Consort in the Public Park at Birkenhead was discussed, Mr. William Jackson, M.P., a well-known enterprising capitalist of that port, resolved at his own private cost to erect a school for the lodging, boarding, and industrial teaching of one hundred destitute children, to form a really useful monument of that public occasion. Mr. Jackson has fulfilled his munificent promise, and the building shown in our Illustration this week is ready to be opened at the beginning of June. In the mean time a temporary school has been opened at a hired house in Hamilton-street, where some twenty-five children are lodged, besides fifty who attend as day-scholars, and are also fed. The working expenses of the school and maintenance of the children are defrayed by a public subscription, which was really started by some of the influential residents in Birkenhead, as soon as Mr. Jackson's intention to give the building and the land for it was known. A committee, of which that gentleman is president, whilst one third of its members are re-elected each year by the subscribers, will have the management of the institution. His title is "The Birkenhead Industrial Ragged Schools," and it is designed "for the education, industrial training, and maintenance, in whole or in part, of children who, through poverty, parental neglect, or any other cause, are left without instruction, or are in danger of contamination from vicious or criminal associates." None are to be admitted for gratuitous food and instruction whose parents are able to pay for them at other schools, or who are entitled to support from the poor rates. For those who are



THE LATE CONFEDERATE WAR-STEAMER TALLAHASSEE, NOW AT LIVERPOOL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE HIGHLAND PIPER," BY J. RICHARDSON, IN THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

lodged and clothed as well as fed and taught, the committee may charge at the rate of five shillings a week, if they think proper, to be paid under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, or by the parents, or by other persons; but it is within the discretion of the committee to reduce this charge. The intellectual instruction will be chiefly reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, with the Bible for religion, and no sectarian theology at all; the girls will learn plain needlework and housework; for the rest, their industrial training will be "such as to form habits of labour, neatness, order, and general usefulness, rather than to teach them any particular trade." There will be accommodation for one hundred children in the new school-house, and there are funds secured to carry on the schools for three years. The building, which is handsome and convenient, stands on a plot of ground, belonging to Mr. Jackson, in Corporation-road. The architect was Mr. David Walker, Lord-street, Liverpool. There is a boys' school-room, 57 ft. long by 20 ft. wide; a girls' school-room, 32 ft. long; a dining-hall, 29 ft. by 35 ft.; spacious dormitories above; a board-room, class-rooms, teachers' rooms, baths, covered playgrounds, and other necessary apartments. We refer to the Illustration.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain. By G. E. Street, F.S.A. (Murray.) This is a work interesting to the archæologist, historian, and general reader, and of great value to the architect. That Mr. Street should, in the midst of his professional engagements, have made repeated journeys to Spain, collected a mass of historical material, executed many admirable drawings, taken many invaluable plans, and written a bulky volume full of the results of personal observation, is a most praiseworthy instance of industry. And the industry is well rewarded. This book is of much greater importance than the "Brick and Marble Architecture of Italy," by the same author. In it new, or nearly new, ground is broken. We had many sources of information concerning the Moorish remains in Granada, Seville, Cordova, &c.; but, relating strictly to the Gothic architecture of Northern and Central Spain, we had nothing more precise than the necessarily concise and generalised descriptions of Fergusson and Ford. This want Mr. Street, by his own personal examination and with the aid of Spanish authorities and local guides, has gone far towards completely supplying. Though the conclusion to which the author arrives is that his "love for our own national artistic peculiarities rather increases than diminishes the more he studies the contemporary buildings of the Continent," yet he also entertains the belief that there are in Spain many characteristics of ecclesiastical architecture very rarely seen in this country, and well deserving study and emulation—especially the masculine solidity, honesty of construction, and sparing use of sculptural ornamentation in its Romanesque and Early Pointed developments. In Spain we see the phenomenon—to the extent we find it nowhere else—of two streams of art flowing for centuries side by side, often in the same district. The Mosque at Cordova, of the ninth century; the Alcazar and Giralda of Seville, of the thirteenth; the Court of Lions in the Alhambra, of the fourteenth; some of the houses in Toledo, of the fifteenth, are examples of what the Moors were building during the very period of the Middle Ages in which all the buildings were erected which Mr. Street has described and illustrated. Yet the one stream scarcely throws off a single tributary to the other. The history of Gothic art in Spain resembles closely its history in France, Germany, and England. Its growth was slower in Spain, and there exists comparatively little in the country the essential features of which may not be traced to, or that we cannot find exemplified more or less closely in, France, Germany, or England. One of the chief local peculiarities (departed from somewhat in the fourteenth but returned to in the fifteenth century) is the evident aim at excluding the powerful sunlight. The effects of chiaroscuro in the vast and massive interiors, lit here and there only with brilliant specks of sunshine, often iridescent from stained glass, are inexpressibly solemn or lovely. Another peculiarity is the position of the choir. The choir is transferred to the nave, and the central apse treated only as a sanctuary. This, our author thinks, arose from the shortness of the apses in the Romanesque Spanish churches. The large size of the sumptuously-decorated *retablo* or reredos behind the altar, at the end of the Capilla Mayor, may also be considered a Spanish peculiarity. Mr. Street's researches lay chiefly in those portions of Spain which were once included in the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile. He thinks the earliest churches are San Pablo and San Pera, at Barcelona, both of the tenth century. Their general type of plan is followed in the next century in many churches betraying Byzantine and Provençal origin, or closely resembling a type common in Aquitaine and Auvergne. Among the principal churches, cloisters, &c., of the eleventh, twelfth, and beginning of the thirteenth centuries, which reveal a longer adherence than we see in France to the Romanesque or semi-Romanesque characteristics derived chiefly from that country, may be named San Isidore, Leon; San Vicente and San Pedro, Avila; the cloisters of Gerona Cathedral; several churches in Segovia; the old cathedrals at Salamanca and Lérida; Sta. Maria Benevente; Santiago, la Cariña; the Abbey Church at Veruela; and the Cathedrals of Tarragona and Valencia. Two other grand early churches are remarkable as being but to a slight extent founded upon other examples. These are the cathedrals of Sigüenza and Avila; and they "seem fairly independent, on the one hand, of the early Spanish style of Tarragona, Lérida, Salamanca, and Segovia; and, on the other, of the imported French style of Toledo, Burgos, and Leon." Of the three last-named great churches the palm is awarded to the ancient metropolitan of Spain at Toledo—a city of inexhaustible artistic interest and picturesqueness. "This cathedral equals," says Mr. Street, "if it does not surpass, all other churches of Christendom in the beauty and scale of its plan." But we need not dwell upon a building, the magnificent interior of which, together with a portion of the screen round the choir, we not long since engraved from drawings by Mr. S. Read. We must remark, however, that the plan of the chevet affords a near resemblance (hitherto supposed not to be found) with that rare example of a mediæval architect's own handiwork—the design for a church made by Wilars de Honecort. The next great division of Gothic art (in the fourteenth century) is, though well deserving careful study "even less national and peculiar, and, "on the whole, more akin in feeling and detail to German middle-pointed than French." One example is the chevet of Gerona Cathedral. But this little-known church is otherwise remarkable as possessing a nave (erected in the following century) without aisles, yet of the entire width of the chevet, though the latter contains an aisle round the choir. This nave is the widest-pointed vault in Christendom. Its clear width is 73 ft., and its height is admirably proportioned to this vast dimension. The effect, increased as it is by the smaller arches of the choir and its nave, is described as wondrously fine. A document relating to the construction of this vault is given by Mr. Street, and affords extremely interesting data bearing upon the profession of architect in the Middle Ages. Lastly, the great fifteenth-century churches of Segovia, Salamanca, Astorga, Huesca, Pamplona, and Manresa sufficiently mark the period which produced them as one of the most fertile and artistic the world has ever seen. We would remark, in parting from this valuable work, that we cannot accept all the conclusions to which Mr. Street is drawn by his enthusiastic admiration of everything Gothic, and especially of certain varieties which seem to us ill-suited to our English climate and requirements. We notice, also, a new and apparently invidious use of the word "Pagan," not as opposed in the usual technical sense to the term "Christian," but in place of Renaissance as opposed to Gothic. May not one love and admire genuine Gothic art, and yet remember that true Classic art also gave us what has been aptly described as an "architecture of the soul." There was nothing in early Renaissance so base as much that has been produced and admired among us in the first years of the modern Gothic revival.

Travels and Discoveries in the Levant. By C. T. Newton, M.A. (Day and Son.) These two noble volumes are printed in a manner to delight the eye, they are garnished with excellent maps, and they are profusely illustrated. The letters which they contain are charmingly written, are full of interesting anecdotes and stories of discovery, and refer to places about which one never tires of hearing—about Constantinople, and Athens, and Mytilene, and Rhodes, and Halicarnassus, and Cnidus, and numerous other places, about which lingers still a pleasant odour of antiquity, which seem haunted still by the spirit of departed Hellas, and to which still clings an atmosphere of classical romance. Sebastopol, too, and the Crimean War are touched upon; and Prince Alfred and the Euryalus are subjects of discourse. The woodcuts, moreover, are charming; but it is impossible here to give an idea of them. Of the pleasant style, however (learned discovery to the contrary notwithstanding), in which the letters are written it is possible to convey a notion. Let us see how Mr. Newton playfully describes the dangers and misconceptions to which the philosophical coin-collector is liable. "Blunt is a capital ally," he says, "particularly for coins. He goes about all sorts of unfrequented streets hunting for antiquities, and drawing down on himself thereby many angry looks and inquiries from jealous husbands and duennas. 'It is not coins you are looking for, *pallikari*,' said an old hag to him the other day, 'you are looking for black eyes.'" So prone is woman to imagine she is always uppermost in men's minds; and the Mytileniote beldam is so besotted that she is unable to distinguish the scientific from the dissolute physiognomy, a Monkbarns from a Don Juan. Let us further see how Mr. Newton introduces us to the mysteries of the picturesque Rhodian costume. He was observed by some fair (that is to say, female) Rhodians to be writing. He explained that he "was taking notes of their dresses," whereupon, he remarks, "an aged crone stepped forward on behalf of her sex, and initiated me into the arcana of Rhodian toilette with a frankness which left nothing for the imagination." Now "a Rhodian *contadina* may be thus described: her head is covered with a fez cap of red cloth, outside which a shawl is wound round the crown of the head, outside the shawl again a muslin veil hangs down from the back of the neck in true antique style, with an inner veil appearing underneath it. On the front of the head is a gold or silver ornament of a triangular form fastened to the shawl; in the centre is a large garnet, and from the base of the triangle hang ornaments suspended by little chains. This kind of ornament is clearly of Byzantine origin. So much for the head-dress. With regard to the rest, the innermost garment is a shift, falling nearly to the ankles; then comes a garment without sleeves, reaching about half way down the leg, under the skirt of which the edge of a pair of trousers is just visible. Over this is worn a jacket with sleeves. Round the waist is a girdle, loosely and gracefully tied, though I cannot say that it had any of the magic influence which Homer attributed to the cestus of Venus. Quaint Turkish slippers, turned up at the toes, and clean white stockings complete this dress, in which, as in most things in the Archipelago, there is a mixture of classical and Turkish fashions." N.B. The Rhodian women, whose dress struck Mr. Newton as being so beautiful and picturesque, were themselves by no means well-favoured.

Homer's Iliad. By Edwin W. Simcox. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.) Of all hopeless, soul-wearing, desolating toil none has hitherto seemed to us so hopeless, soul-wearing, and desolating as that which the Grecian myth assigns as punishment to the Danaids, whose never-ending penal servitude it was to endeavour to fill with water a bottomless tub. Nothing, moreover, so excites our compassionate indignation and causes us acute heartache as to gaze upon profitless labour. That fishermen should toil all night and take nothing is pitiful enough; but that a scholar should waste his mind and body on naught is, to our thinking, still more distressing. We deeply sympathise with Mr. Simcox upon the disappointment which we feel certain must wait upon his herculean efforts; we give him all honour for his creditable attempt to put before his readers "what 'the blind bard of Chios' rugged isle' really is;" but we feel bound to say that we are afraid he has laboured in vain. The points in which he differs from other translators are chiefly these: his verse is hexameter; "the names of the deities and heroes are given in the spelling of the original, so far as this has been found possible without trespassing on the ludicrous;" and "the translation also proceeds nearly line for line with the Greek, and, failing this, sentence for sentence." Now singular ideas about the hexameter have got abroad. Not long ago there was a dispute between two gentlemen whether

> Fathoms deep in Norman waters lies the good ship Alabama,

were or were not a hexameter. It is possible, by doing violence to your conscience and your uvula, to read the line as a hexameter; but it does not seem to have struck either of the disputants that the line has exactly the same rhythm as, and exactly one syliable more than, each line in Locksley Hall—i.e., that it falls into the metre called Trochaic Tetrameter Acatalectic. Mr. Simcox seems to have the same views as the pro-hexameter disputant; he calls that which by violating all principles you can scan hexametrically a hexameter. And sometimes we have been unable to make hexameters out of his verses even by taking the most shameful liberties. Lord Derby calls the English hexameter a "pestilential heresy;" and we are so decidedly of his Lordship's opinion that we would rather endure a week's compulsory exercise upon the treadmill than read the "Iliad" in even such English hexameters as Longfellow can write. We cannot help fearing, therefore, that all Mr. Simcox's conscientious strivings after unusual accuracy will be rendered of no avail by the general sense of injury, notwithstanding some excellent passages, produced in the reader's mind by a few score lines of his metre.

Historic Pictures. By A. Baillie Cochrane, M.P. (Hurst and Blackett.) An elegant mind passes its leisure in elegant occupation; and nothing has from time immemorial, from the days of Solomon to the time of Mæcenas, and from the age of Mæcenas to the reign of Victoria, seemed fitter occupation than literature. Mr. Cochrane may have opened no new storehouse of literary treasure, but the gems he has chosen are bright and ever-valuable, and he has put them in a graceful setting. His manner of spending the last recess from the labours of Parliament gave him pleasure, and the results of what was to him agreeable study are likely to prove equally agreeable to discursive readers. The subjects of his "Historic Pictures" are "The Spanish Marriages" (from the early part of the seventeenth century to the ministry of Guizot, when we were nearly at war with Louis Philippe, and to a late "interesting event" at Kingston-on-Thames), "The Impeachment of Strafford," "The Mayflower," and (in the second of two volumes) "The Monastery of La Trappe" and "The Conciergerie"—not new, assuredly, but not too threadbare to be highly interesting when they are sketched by so skilful a hand as that of Mr. Baillie Cochrane.

Cawnpore. By G. O. Trevelyan. (Macmillan and Co.) We have here the ever-memorable, ever-sad story of Cawnpore, from the pen of the brilliant "Competition-wallah." What need of many words? The power of the author is well known: he has taken vast pains to secure accuracy; his subject is one which Englishmen and Englishwomen will never find uninteresting; he not only tells a tale, but corrects misstatements; he endeavours to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Perhaps a little more simplicity, a little less comparison drawn from classical myths, would have saved the style from an occasional appearance of affectation and artificiality.

My Life and Labours in London. By James Inches Hillocks. (William Freeman.) Great care is taken to let one know that her Majesty accepted a copy of this book. Now the Queen's gracious condescension towards those who have struggled against adversity and who labour (as they suppose) for the good of their fellow-creatures is notorious; but it does not follow that every book which she accepts is of great, or indeed any, literary merit. Mr. Hillocks appears to have suffered much, and we condole with him; to have escaped from many troubles, and we congratulate him; to have overcome difficulties, and we laud him; to have toiled and to toil that he may save souls, and we honour and thank him. But we can see neither novelty, nor intellectual excellence, nor superiority of workmanship in his performance. It is not at all certain that he sets about his "Master's business" in the way most likely to be successful, but it is certain that a report of the City Mission would give us nearly, if not quite, all the facts he has to set forth. It may be our own wicked heart, also, though we earnestly hope not, but something whispers to us that the tone is sometimes a little too "umble," and when that idea is once started the mind involuntarily reverts to Mr. Uriah Heep.

Ye Old City. By "Aleph." (W. H. Collingridge.) A series of articles reprinted from the *City Press*. They are of the nature of gossip, and relate to places, or persons, or things connected now or formerly with the city of London. They are readable enough, but it does not strike us that the author has found out anything very new or that his papers are of much antiquarian value. However, the publisher says that they, "for their literary and antiquarian excellence, merit some more lasting home than the columns of a newspaper;" and he has, accordingly, provided them with a very neat resting-place between two very neat covers. The volume, it should be added, is embellished with many graphic illustrations.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. Blake and Cornet A. C. S. Barkly to be Lieutenants; H. Bornley to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Lieut. A. Wynch and Second Capt. and Brevet Major H. C. S. Dyer to be Second Captains; Riding Master T. Ritchie and Serg.-Major C. Jones to be Riding-Masters.

Royal Engineers: Cadet P. S. G. Reid to be Lieutenant.

Military Train: Lieut. R. Bruce to be Captain.

6th Foot: C. Wollaston to be Ensign. 12th: Lieut. H. Nesbitt to be Captain; Ensign W. B. Ferris to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. E. Gordon to be Ensign. 14th: Capt. J. B. H. Rainier to be Captain; Ensign T. F. Carlyon to be Lieutenant; C. O'Hara Trench to be Ensign. 21st: Lieut. G. Gilmour to be Captain; Ensign F. W. Barr to be Lieutenant; W. B. Tredennick to be Ensign. 25th: Lieut. W. G. Thomas to be Adjutant. 31rd: Major T. D. Cockburn to be Major; Capt. T. B. Fanshawe to be Major; Lieut. W. Bally to be Captain; Ensign C. A. Carthew to be Lieutenant; W. L. L. Downes to be Ensign. 39th: Lieut. F. H. Chambers to be Captain; Ensign T. Boydell to be Lieutenant; A. M. Le Marchant T. Le Marchant to be Ensign. 41st: Capt. W. Allan to be Major; Lieut. R. Sadler to be Captain; Ensign E. Richardson to be Lieutenant; J. W. Thackeray to be Ensign. 43rd: Lieut. H. C. Talbot to be Captain; Ensign F. S. Armfelt to be Lieutenant; H. N. Sherbrooke to be Ensign. 47th: Ensign L. De T. Prevost to be Lieutenant; J. W. Sandilands to be Ensign. 66th: Lieut. J. H. Mardon to be Captain; Ensign C. L. Whitty to be Lieutenant; Cadet M. H. D. Nepean to be Ensign. 70th: Lieut. H. Leake to be Captain; Ensign C. W. Howard to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. King to be Ensign; Lieut. A. S. Gilbert to be Instructor of Musketry. 84th: Lieuts. F. E. R. Wilson, H. Arkwright, and J. M. T. Simpson to be Captains; Ensigns A. H. Luck, E. R. Bromhead, and R. W. Peckitt to be Lieutenants; Ensigns E. P. R. Hamilton, W. H. Perrott, and Sir E. A. Waller, Bart., to be Ensigns. 107th: Ensign E. A. Down to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign W. M. W. C. Burrell to be Lieutenant; L. Egerton, Viscount Cole, to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. W. F. Smithwick to be Captain; H. H. Gilbert to be Ensign.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Quartermaster J. Connor to be Quartermaster.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. Johnston to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

BREVET.—The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General Sir J. W. Guise, Bart., G.C.B.:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. R. O'Donnell to be General; Major-Gen. the Hon. A. A. Dalzell to be Lieutenant-General; Brevet-Col. H. R. Jones, C.B., to be Major-General; Major W. H. D. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. T. Richmond to be Major. Quartermaster W. Browne to have the honorary rank of Captain.

ADMIRALTY.

The following flag promotions have been made in consequence of the death of Rear-Admiral T. Henderson, on the 10th inst.:—Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan to be Rear-Admiral; retired Capts. W. K. Stephens, G. H. P. White, and W. W. Hornby to be retired Rear-Admirals, under the provisions of the Orders in Council of Aug. 1, 1860, and July 9, 1864.

The following flag promotions have been made in consequence of the death of Vice-Admiral Sir J. M'Dougall, K.C.B., on the 12th inst.:—Rear-Admiral the Hon. E. Howard to be Vice-Admiral on the reserved list; Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. C. Wise to be Rear-Admiral; retired Rear-Admiral J. Monday to be retired Vice-Admiral; retired Capt. D. Peat to be retired Rear-Admiral, under the provisions of the Orders in Council of Aug. 1, 1860, and July 9, 1864.

Commander T. Heard has been placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain.

Mr. D. Carr and Mr. G. W. Robins to be Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a Levée at one o'clock on Wednesday next, the 3rd of May.

The ninth company of Royal Engineers, Captain Rimington, stationed for some time past at Woolwich, in command of Captain Decie, are under orders to hold themselves in readiness for the Mauritius, and will be relieved at Woolwich by the eighth or twelfth company.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of General Charles Menzies, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and Major-General Charles Warren, C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Victoria cross has been awarded to Mr. Boyes, midshipman; Thomas Pride, captain of the after-guard; and William Seeley, ordinary seaman of her Majesty's ship Euryalus, for conspicuous bravery shown in the attack of the forts of Simonosaki on Sept. 6 last.

Captain and Brevet Major Pasley, R.E., who acts as agent in this country for the Colonial Government of Melbourne, has bought of the War Department a complete battery of six 40-pounder guns, which are ready for shipment in Woolwich Arsenal, for the Colonial War Department at Victoria.

On Thursday week the Duke of Somerset, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Sir F. W. Grey, one of the junior Lords, visited the works of the Manchester Ordnance Company, better known as Mr. Whitworth's gun-factory. They then spent several hours in the factory, and again yesterday week.

The Armstrong and Whitworth Special Committee were engaged at Woolwich, yesterday week, in the final trial of one of the competitive guns—a 70-pounder muzzle-loading shunt gun, which has already fired 1600 rounds at Shoeburyness. Notwithstanding a serious rent in the inner tube, from the effects of the firing at Shoeburyness, the gun has borne 200 rounds, with charges of 10 lb. of powder and 70 lb. shot, and appears likely to endure the 800 rounds—the service trial—to which the gun is ordered to be subjected in the cells at Woolwich.

Major-General Warde, C.B., Commandant, accompanied by his staff, began, on Monday, his half-yearly inspection of the troops and the several departments of Woolwich Garrison. The General visited in succession the general military hospital, the military prison, the regimental schools, &c. The inspection was continued during the week. The several companies comprising the Woolwich division of Royal Marine Life Infantry, with the band of the force, marched from the barracks to the common on Monday afternoon, and occupied about two hours in various evolutions.

Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief of her Majesty's Army, made his annual official inspection of the troops stationed in and around Portsmouth on Saturday last. Before dismissing the troops to their quarters, commanding officers were called to the front; and the Duke, addressing them, expressed the gratification he felt with the appearance and behaviour of the different corps on the ground, and more particularly so considering that the inspection had taken place so early in the season, and before time could have been taken advantage of, by summer drills, to prepare the men for such an occasion. To the batteries of field artillery his Royal Highness paid the highest possible compliment on the condition of the horses, the knowledge of drill evinced by the men, and their general appearance of efficiency. The 52nd Regiment, he observed, had but just returned from India; but he was very much pleased with their appearance. The Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry had always been known to be fine bodies of men, but he had never seen them look to greater advantage than that day. With all he had seen, he said, in conclusion, he had been very much gratified. The troops were then dismissed to their quarters, and the Duke and Lord William Paulet, accompanied by their Staff, rode round the line of batteries being erected on each flank of Southsea Castle to command the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour channel from Spithead or the sea.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

EARL DE GREY ON THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held at Leeds on Thursday week. The chair was occupied by Earl de Grey, Secretary for War.

The noble chairman said the present gathering had been convened for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted to place the Yorkshire Rifle Association in the position which such an institution ought to occupy in that great county. The fact of the limited attendance that day showed that the objects and requirements of the association were not generally known, rather than that the service which it rendered to the public was not duly appreciated—for he could not believe that Yorkshiremen less appreciated the association than was the case with respect to similar societies in other counties. From the establishment of the volunteer force to its present organisation, rifle associations began to spring into existence, and every county had found out the practical value of such institutions. The parent society—the National Rifle Association—commenced with small beginnings, but had gradually so extended its sphere of usefulness that it now occupied the highest position in the country. He attached great value to such county societies, principally in consideration of the fact that they, in their annual shooting competitions, provoked a healthy spirit of emulation. At a meeting like the present, it was not for him to dilate at all upon the importance of this great national movement, which had given us, during the last few years, so great and important an addition to our means of national defence. That movement sprung from the spontaneous feeling on the part of the people of England that these means of defence ought to be extended. That movement, so originated, had, he was proud to think, been supported and encouraged by successive Governments; it commenced under the Administration of Lord Derby, and it had been fostered under that of Lord Palmerston. But, though the movement had had this encouragement from Government and from Parliament, he believed that no single circumstance had had a greater influence upon its extension and development than the existence of rifle associations. Whenever he had had an opportunity he had always expressed the opinion that it was unwise to neglect drill for rifle-shooting; but, at the same time, it could not be expected that volunteers would be able to beat the regular troops of the country with respect to drill, whilst, on the other hand, they might be able to excel them in rifle-shooting. Such being his idea on the subject, he regretted to say that the Yorkshire Rifle Association was not in the position it ought to be. The Council of the Society had done its duty; and, with regard to the amount of money spent by them in prizes, he believed only two counties in England had spent more. But, unfortunately, the efforts of those gentlemen who had the management of the association had not been supported by the county at large; though he could not help hoping that this would no longer be the case when the object and wants of the society were more generally known. They could not all become volunteers, but they could all show their readiness to assist and encourage the movement by coming forward with their subscriptions. The Lancashire Association received no less a sum than £1000 from subscribers alone; whilst in Yorkshire, only about £300 from this source would be available during the

present year. His Lordship concluded with an earnest appeal in favour of the association.

Lord Londesborough moved—"That this meeting is of opinion that the volunteer force of this country was much strengthened and encouraged by the maintenance of this and similar institutions."—Major Harrison (Harrogate) seconded the proposition, which was adopted.—Lord Wenlock gave a statement of the affairs of the society and moved a resolution declaring it to be desirable that more prizes should be offered at the annual competitions, and that an effort should be made to secure further donations and annual subscriptions.—Mr. Leonard Thompson seconded the proposition, which was also adopted.—By other resolutions, supported by Colonel Akroyd, of Halifax; Major Morrison, M.P.; Colonel Haworth, of Hull; Colonel Hirst, of Bradford; and other gentlemen, it was agreed to invoke the assistance and influence of the Lords Lieutenant, the Deputy Lieutenants, and the press of the county.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION'S PRIZE MEETING, 1865.

The following are the by-laws for the forthcoming meeting of the National Rifle Association:—

1. There shall be six ranges, viz.—200 yards, 500 yards, 600 yards, 800 yards, 900 yards, and 1000 yards.

2. The size of the third and first class targets will be the same as in 1863. The second class targets will be 6 ft. by 6, as in 1864.

3. There shall be square bull's-eyes and centres at all ranges, bull's-eyes counting 4; centres, 3; outers, 2.

4. For volunteers the shooting at 200 yards shall be off the shoulder. At the remaining five ranges it shall be from the knee, Hythe position, unless off the shoulder.

5. For all comers, the shooting at 200 yards, as well as at the other ranges, shall, unless otherwise specified, be in any position; but no fixed artificial rests shall be allowed, unless otherwise specified.

6. Unless otherwise specified, the prizes open to all comers may be shot for with any description of rifle not exceeding 10 lb. in weight.

7. Unless otherwise specified, no magnifying sights shall be allowed.

8. No hair-triggers shall be allowed.

9. No front aperture-sights, such as solid discs or bushes pierced in the centre, shall be allowed.

10. In all shooting for prizes open to volunteers only, the minimum pull of trigger shall be 6 lb.

11. Prizes will be given for rifles classified as follows:—1. Large bore: (*a*) Long Enfield; (*b*) Any rifle of bonâ fide Government pattern as used by the rank and file of volunteer corps, and carrying ·577 ammunition; (*c*) Any rifle under 10 lb. which can carry Government ·577 bore ammunition. 2. Any bore; (*a*) Any rifle under 10 lb., with any description of sights, telescope excepted; (*b*) Any rifle under 9¾ lb. full stocked, with metal ramrods and military sights. Pull of trigger 6 lb. Mechanically-fitting ramrods will not be allowed.

The following general rules will guide the council in deciding as to what constitutes military sights:—

Foresight—1. To be fixed to the barrel, and incapable of adjustment. 2. All rifles in this class to admit of a bayonet, suited for military purposes, being readily and firmly fixed without injury to the foresight. 3. If knife-edge, transverse section a triangle, of which the height is not more than one and a half times the base, not undercut. 4. No bead-sight, unless covered by a strong shade, not less than four tenths of an inch in diameter, inside measurement, firmly fixed to the barrel, and incapable of being removed. 5. The outside form of the barrel may be cylindrical or polygonal.

Backsight.—1. to be attached to the barrel in front of the lock. 2. No transverse adjustment nor any other movable adjustment, except a hinged flap and a sliding-bar, to be moved by hand only, without screws, racks, or any other mechanical appliances. 3. Graduations (on the Vernier principle or otherwise) may be marked on any part of the backsight. 4. The sliding-bar to be with or without vertical lines or apertures, and the upper edge either straight or with a V of any angle, or a rectangular notch, or a combination of these forms. 5. The outside measurement of the bed on which the flap or leaf rests must not exceed one inch. (*c*.) Any rifle under 10 lb., with telescope affixed, the weight of the telescope not included.

12. Ties.—When the firing takes place at more than one distance, ties will be decided as follow:—1. By the score made at the longest distance in the competition. 2. If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots counting backwards by twos from the last shot to the first. 3. If still a tie, by firing five shots at the longest distance in the competition. When the firing takes place at one distance only—1. By the inverse order of shots counting backwards by twos from the last shot to the first. 2. If still a tie, by the least number of outers. 3. If still a tie, by the greatest number of bull's-eyes. 4. If still a tie, by firing a single shot at a "carton" target. 5. In all competitions, competitors making all bull's-eyes shall shoot off the ties at a "carton" target. N.B. Ties in the second stage Queen's will be decided by the scores made in first stage; if still a tie, by firing five shots at 1000 yards.

13. Unless otherwise specified, in all competitions for prizes at 200, 500, and 600 yards, restricted to volunteers or to rifles of bonâ fide Government pattern used by the rank and file of volunteer corps, none but Government ammunition, as supplied on the ground from the National Rifle Association magazine, shall be used. Any competitor infringing this rule shall be disqualified from competing for any prizes during the remainder of the meeting.

14. Two sighting shots shall be allowed to each competitor at each distance in every competition, on payment of one shilling per shot. These shots shall be fired in order, when the squad is formed, and at the target about to be used in the competition. No sighting shot shall be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at one shilling per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot off.

15. Sighting shots may be fired in any position.

16. Competitors shall, if required, submit their rifles for inspection before, during, or after a match.

17. No competitor shall, unless otherwise specified, enter more than once for any prize.

18. All entries shall close on the day and at the hour fixed for the commencement of each competition.

19. All competitors for open volunteer or all-comers' prizes who enter their names and pay the entrance-fees at the secretary's office on or before the 17th of June will be squadded, and due notice will be given before the meeting of the probable day and hour when their squad will shoot. Subsequent entries will be squadded on the ground. All who enter on or before the 17th of June must at the same time state to what county they belong.

20. All entries made after the 1st of July shall be considered as post-entries, and an additional charge of 25 per cent shall be made on such post-entries.

21. In the case of post-entries the council cannot undertake to give competitors timely notice of the hour fixed for the shooting of their squads, and they cannot hold themselves responsible should competitors who enter after the first of July find it impossible to shoot before the close of the competition.

22. The squadding shall be by counties. Competitors must adhere to the same county in every competition throughout the meeting.

23. Competitors who have paid their entrance-fees, but are unavoidably prevented from attending at the prize meeting, shall have such entrance-fees returned to them after the conclusion of the meeting, provided that application has been made by letter to the secretary of the association not later than the day previous to that fixed for the competition for which they had entered.

24. Each competitor for the Queen's prize, first stage, shall be required to bring with him to Wimbledon a certificate stating that he is a bonâ fide efficient volunteer, and selected by his corps as one of its representatives in that competition. Name, rank, and corps must be entered in the certificate, which shall be signed by the officer commanding.

25. The winners of money prizes shall, as in previous years, have the option of taking them in money or in kind.

26. All winners of money prizes shall declare to the secretary their intention to take their prize in money or in kind.

27. Those who wish to take their prize in money shall be paid on the ground, on presenting at the Finance Department a certificate signed by the chief of the Statistical Department, and countersigned by the secretary. N.B. Prize-winners are particularly requested to apply for a certificate at the Statistical Department previous to the conclusion of the meeting.

28. The extra prizes shall be awarded according to the order in which they are won, and no selection shall be allowed; the winners can, however, make exchanges amongst themselves after these prizes have been distributed.

29. All members of volunteer corps competing for prizes restricted to volunteers shall be required to appear in the authorised uniform of their corps.

30. Any competitor discharging his rifle without having previously obtained permission from the officer or person in charge of the firing point shall be fined 10s., and in default of payment be disqualified from competing for any prizes during the remainder of the meeting.

31. No paid volunteer or musketry-instructor who has served in the army or militia shall be qualified to shoot for prizes open to volunteers only.

32. An umpire shall be appointed by the council.

33. All disputed points shall be decided by the umpire, whose decision shall be final, and entered in a book kept for that purpose.

By order, E. ST. JOHN-MILDMAY, Secretary.

FRONT APERTURE SIGHTS.

What are ordinarily known as "front aperture sights"—viz., solid discs or bushes pierced in the centre—are forbidden at the prize meetings of the National Rifle Association.

N.B. What may be called thin skeleton aperture sights, such as were in use before the passing of this rule, will be admitted; but all other descriptions of aperture sights which, in the opinion of the council, seem intended to evade the rule, shall be disqualified.

By order, E. ST. JOHN-MILDMAY, Secretary.

PRIZES.

The following is the preliminary list of prizes:—

Her Majesty the Queen's, the National Rifle Association gold medal and gold badge,*£50.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's, *£100.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's, *£50.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

The Queen's, first stage*.—Thirty Rigby rifles—aggregate value, £600; £100 money prizes—aggregate value, £420; the National Rifle Association silver medal and the silver badge—aggregate value, £50; and fifty-eigth badges—aggregate value, £30.

The Albert, first stage,* aggregate value, £720.
The Albert, second stage,* value £100.
The Alexandra, first stage * aggregate value £500.
The Alexandra, second stage,* £50.
The any-rifle association cup,* value £50.
The Enfield Association cup,* value £50.
The any-rifle Wimbledon cup,* value £100.
The Enfield Wimbledon cup,* value £100.
The carbine prizes* †, the telescope prizes* †, and the Swiss target prizes* †.

The Elcho challenge shield.*
The international volunteer challenge trophy,* value £1000.
The China challenge cup,* value £525.
The Chancellor's plate,* value £100.
Public Schools—The Ashburton challenge shield,* value £140.
Public Schools—The Spencer cup,* value £10.
The St. George's challenge vase,* value £250.
The St. George's jewels,* aggregate value £25.
The St. George's money prizes,* aggregate value £61.
The dragon cup * (St. George's, second stage), value £50.
The *Saturday Review*, £50.
The *Daily Telegraph*,* £50.
The *Volunteer Service Gazette*.
The Henry Peek,* £52 10s.
The Directors of the London and South Western Railway Company's, £50.
Mr. Bass's, £50.
The Dudley,* £50.
Captain Horatio Ross's, £25.
Mr. Westley Richards'.†
The London Armoury Company's prizes, value £51.
Mr. George Smith's, value £117.
Mr. Herbert Watkins'.†
Mr. Steward's, value £26 5s.
Mr. Thomas Ross's, value £14.
Messrs. Burrow's (of Great Malvern) prizes.†
Messrs. Watherston and Son's (12, Pall-mall East), value, £21 10s.
Messrs. Mappin, Webb, and Co. (electroplate silver breakfast service), value £52 10s.
Messrs. Elkington's, value £21 10s.
Mr. Murcott's, value £20.
Messrs. Richards and Co.'s targets, value £7 10s.
Messrs. Stevens and Son's* (miniature billiard table), value £21.
Messrs. Howitt and Co.'s (of Holborn) (a library table), value £10 10s.
The ladies' consolation prizes* †.

* Annual. † Value not specified.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE CZAREWITCH.

His Imperial Highness Nicholas Alexandrowitch, Czarewitch and Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, Major-General, Ataman of all the Cossack troops, and Colonel of various other regiments, was the eldest son of Alexander II., present Czar and Emperor of Russia, by his consort, Maria Alexandrowna, formerly Princess Mary of Hesse, only daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse, and was first cousin of his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, Princess Alice's husband, and of the young Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose death occurred just nine days before his own. The Czarewitch was born September 20, 1843, and became Heir Apparent to the throne of Russia on the demise of his grandfather, the Emperor Nicholas, on the 2nd of March, 1855. The young prince was affianced to Princess Mary Dagmar, younger sister of the Princess of Wales, and daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark. Princess Dagmar was present at the deathbed of her illustrious betrothed, and the last interview between them was most affecting. The Czar, his father, the Empress, his mother, and his brothers, were also present, as well as some of the highest authorities of the Russian empire. The Czarewitch expired at Nice on the 24th inst., and the premature demise of so promising and amiable a prince is not only a deep affliction to his affianced consort and family and to Russia, but it has also caused a feeling of sorrow throughout Europe. The Grand Duke Alexander becomes Czarewitch by his brother's demise. This is not the first time that a Muscovite Prince has died after betrothment and before marriage. The Czar Peter II., the last of the male line of Romanoff (the present Imperial house being of the female line), was affianced with great ceremonial, on the 30th of November (St. Andrew's Day), 1729, at Moscow, to Princess Catherine Alexiewna, daughter of his favourite Minister, Prince Dolgorouky. The nuptials were to take place on the 22nd of January, 1730; but the Prince was seized with smallpox on the 17th of that month, and died on the 29th of January, 1730, in the flower of his youth. He was one of the most amiable and popular monarchs of Russia, and was universally lamented.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

The sadly premature death of Anne, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, second consort of the reigning Grand Duke, Frederick Francis II., occurred on the 15th inst., to the great sorrow of her husband, family, and the public. Previously, on the 7th inst., the Grand Duchess gave birth to a daughter, immediately after which event grave apprehensions for her life arose, though for some days a great improvement took place in her condition; but a sudden change brought on a fatal result, which has happened within a twelvemonth of her marriage. Her Highness Anne Maria Wilhelmina Elizabeth Matilda, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was the only daughter of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse, by his consort, Elizabeth, daughter of William, Prince of Prussia, and was sister of his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, the husband of Princess Alice of Great Britain, and first cousin of the Czarewitch just dead. Her Highness the Grand Duchess was born on May 25, 1843, and was married on May 12, 1864, to Frederick Francis, reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

COLONEL JAMES EDWARD VERNER.

This gentleman, whose death has just occurred, a scion of the old Scotch and Irish family of Verner, and nephew of the present Sir William Verner, Bart., was the eldest son of Thomas Verner, Esq., of Church Hill, in the county of Armagh, by his wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Edward May, Bart., and sister of Anna, Marchioness of Donegal. He early in life entered the service of the East India Company, in the Bengal Army, and went through a distinguished military career of thirty-two years, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861. He was also Colonel of the 28th Middlesex (London Irish) Volunteers, which gallant corps in a great measure owes its efficiency to the Colonel's untiring efforts; his death is a great loss to that force, and is much deplored by all who knew him. The Colonel's two next brothers are Major William Verner, of Windsor, in the county of Armagh, and Captain Thomas Verner, of Lilliput, in the county of Antrim; and his sister Clara was married to Robert Tower, Esq., of Shenfield Place, Essex.

MRS. THEODOSIA TROLLOPE.

The death of this gifted lady, the wife of the highly successful and meritorious writer, Thomas Adolphus Trollope, Esq., occurred, on the 14th inst., at her husband's villa, Piazza del Indepenza, Florence, where Mr. and Mrs. Trollope have resided for many years past, and where they have enjoyed great popularity among the Italian and other society of that capital. Mrs. Theodosia Trollope was a native of Devonshire, and was the daughter of Joseph Garrow, Esq., of the Braddons, Torquay. Reminiscences of her delightful Devonshire home formed a graceful article in the pages of *All the Year Round* a few months since. She was also the author of an able translation of Nicolini's tragedy, "Arnaldo da Brescia," a work she executed before her marriage; and she wrote some recently-published letters in the *Athenæum* on the social aspects of the Italian Revolution. She was a contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*, in which appeared her series of articles on the modern Italian poets, and by her death these sketches remain unfinished. Several of the Italian journals, having black borders in mourning for her demise, pay ardent tributes to the memory of one who laboured so much for the country of her adoption. The *Gazzetta del Popolo*, published in Florence, says:—"The foreign friends of Italy who do battle for Italy with brains and hand are as dear to us as fellow-citizens, and their death afflicts us like the death of one of ourselves. In announcing to-day the premature death of Theodosia Trollope, which took place yesterday in Florence, we do not hesitate to say that it is a sad loss for Italy." And the *Nazione* of Florence adds:—"It is with the deepest sorrow that we have to register another loss for Italy. English born, she had Italian sentiments that at once enabled her to understand and appreciate the noble aspirations of the nation which she had selected as her home." Mrs. Trollope was interred in the same cemetery at Florence where lie the remains of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Mrs. Trollope leaves an only child, Beatrice.

At the summer exhibition of the Queensland Horticultural and Agricultural Society, held at Brisbane, on the 30th of December last, there were exhibited arrowroot, coffee-berries, sugar, chicory, silk, and Sea Island and New Orleans cotton, as products of the colony.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have commissioned their chairman to proceed to Algiers on a mission of commercial inquiry. Earl Russell has indorsed the movement by furnishing the commissioner with a letter of introduction to the British Consul at Algiers, who will, doubtless, put him in the way of obtaining all possible commercial information.

A Parliamentary return recently issued shows that the sum standing to the credit of the Post-office Savings Banks' Fund, on the 31st of December last, at the National Debt Office, was £4,995,663; and on the same day there was in the hands of the Postmaster-General a balance of £18,547—making, in all, £5,014,210, to meet a liability of £4,993,123. The repayments last year amounted to £1,834,849; and the cash received from depositors during the year was £3,350,084. The charges and expenses incurred for the banks last year amounted to £45,856.

THE NEW LANDING-STAGE OF THE MERSEY FERRY.

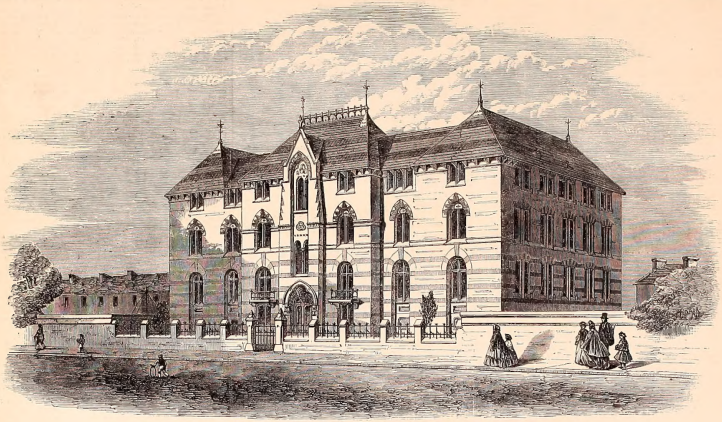
A NEW ferry across the Mersey, between Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and the opposite part of the Cheshire shore, which is henceforth to be called "New Ferry," has been established by the Mersey River Steam-boat Company (Limited), and was opened for traffic by the Mayor of Liverpool on Monday, the 4th inst. The works at each end of the ferry are worthy of some notice. On the Liverpool side of the Mersey the permanent structure belonging to the Mersey River Steam-boat Company consists of a floating landing-stage, which measures 120 ft. in length by 30 ft. in breadth. The stage is securely moored in the river by strong mooring chains a short distance seaward of the Harrington Dock wall, with which it is connected by a well-constructed wrought-iron bridge 150 ft. in length, and which weighs about sixty tons. The stage, the deck of which is supported on a pontoon made of wrought iron, which rises and falls with the tide, was constructed by Messrs. Bowdler, Chaffers, and Co., iron ship builders, of Seacombe. The bridge, which is in every respect convenient and highly seviceable, was made by Messrs. H. Grayson and Son, Liverpool, from designs by and under the superintendence of Mr. Douglas Hebson, engineer, of that town; both structures and their concomitants being admirably suited to the purposes of an extensive ferry business, and fully provided with lights and other conveniences. The pier or landing-stage on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, at New Ferry, which is at once elegant and commodious, has been constructed from the designs of Mr. James Brunlees, of Victoria-street, Westminster, who has most successfully carried out works of a similar character at Morecambe Bay, in viaducts on the line of the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway, and is now about to construct a railway viaduct across the Solway Firth on the same principle. The piers now about to be erected at New Brighton and Rhyl are also from designs by the same engineer. The New Ferry Pier, of which we give an Illustration, commences from the land end with three rows of wrought-iron lattice-girders, 60 ft. in length and 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, supported by cast-iron columns, of 12 in. external diameter, securely braced with angle-irons; the platform, of four-inch planking, being laid on the bottom flange of the girders, which thus form a substantial parapet. A centre girder divides the whole width of the roadway into two, each of which is 9 ft. wide. The pier proper is 850 ft. in length, consisting of fourteen bays or spans, each 60 ft. in length. At the end of this is a cluster of piles to form a steadying point of attachment for the top of the movable bridge, the end of which is connected with a floating pontoon by suspension-chains hanging from a wrought-iron frame. The bridge itself is 158 ft. long and 9 ft. wide. The pontoon forming the landing-stage is 100 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, and is moored up and down the river by four 1½-inch mooring-chains, which can be controlled by proper gearing on the deck. This elegant fabric, in which lightness of structure has been skilfully combined with strength, was erected by Messrs. William Galloway and Sons, of Manchester, under the management of Mr. H. Hooper, who, as resident engineer, superintended and carried out the work. The pier and its landing-stage have both been erected at the sole expense of Mr. R. A. Macfie.

The déjeuner provided to celebrate the opening was laid out in a large marquee pitched close to the pier. Mr. Macfie and Messrs. Galloway and Sons bore the expense of the entertainment. The company was very numerous, and included a number of ladies. Mr. Macfie occupied the chair, Mr. Matthew Gregson (the chairman of the board of directors) taking the vice-chair. Among the guests were his Worship the Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. E. Lawrence, and many other gentlemen of local influence. In the evening the landing-stage was brilliantly illuminated.

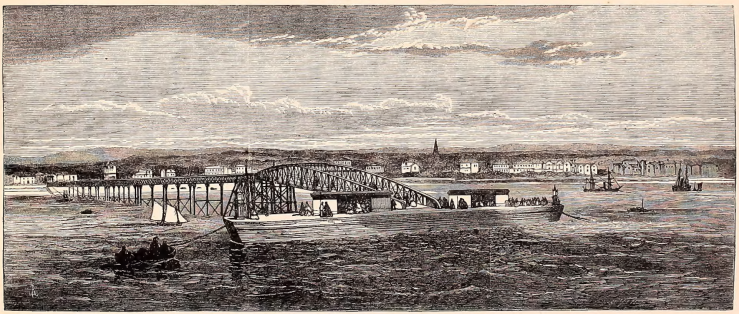
THE NEW PIER AT LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE.

LYTHAM, one of the three Lancashire watering-places which are to Liverpool and Manchester what Margate and Brighton are to London, has followed the example of Southport and Blackpool in providing itself with a handsome and convenient pier, the shore on that coast being low and sandy, so that there is not convenient access to the sea at all tides. The new pier, which was opened on the 17th inst., was commenced in June last year. It was undertaken by a "limited" company, and so great was the faith in its success, arising from the undoubted beauties and attractions of Lytham, with its park and promenade of a mixed rural and seacoast character, that the shares were taken up at once, without entailing any of the usual expenses attendant upon the promotion of such a scheme. The cost of the pier was estimated at between £5000 and £6000, and the actual cost has been about £5600. The money has been raised in 1260 shares of £5 each, the shareholders being principally inhabitants of Lytham and their friends. As soon as the scheme was set on foot, Colonel Clifton, the lord of the manor, gave the promoters every facility, and placed the land required from him at the disposal of the promoters at a nominal rent. The Admiralty authorities and the Ribble Navigation Company were found equally favourable to the project. Mr. E. Birch, C.E., of London, designed the pier, and its construction was carried out by Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons, of Glasgow. The pier is about 900 ft. long, reaching to low-water mark, about thirty or forty yards on the beach side of the channel. It is approached in a direct line from that part of the promenade which leads from Dicconson-street, and is near the Assembly Rooms and Clifton Arms Hotel. The entrance to the pier is by a broad area of 150 ft. wide; the width of the pier proper is 18 ft.; and there is a recess in which a gas-lamp is placed on each side, at a distance of 250 yards. Seats are placed on each side throughout the whole length. The pier stands upon cylindrical iron columns in clusters, the footway being of wood and the remainder of the structure entirely of iron. At the end nearest the promenade there are elegantly-designed balustradings of iron, and two octagonal houses, of ornamental design, for the accommodation of visitors and the officers of the company. At the sea terminus there is another house of similar design, also for the accommodation of persons embarking and disembarking from the steamers running between Lytham, Southport, Blackpool, and Preston. The total cost of this work has been £5860. The town on Monday week had quite a holiday aspect. The railway companies ran special trains from Manchester, Bolton, Preston, and other places, whence a multitude of visitors poured into the town. The Friendly Societies met in the market-place and marched in procession to the pier, headed by the band of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia. They took up their station on each side of the pier. They were followed by the 29th (Lytham) Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, of which Captain Clifton is the commanding officer, under the charge of Lieutenant Hinckman, and the 65th (Rossall) L. R. V., under Captain Charles Clarke. These corps, numbering about one hundred men, formed a line from the promenade to the entrance to the pier, and were the guard of honour on the occasion. The pier was very gaily decorated with banners; and on the water several boats, including the Lytham life-boat, also displaying flags, cruised about, thus giving a very animated appearance to the scene. Mrs. Clifton and her son were met at the Assembly Rooms by a distinguished company of visitors, consisting of the Mayor (Mr. J. Isherwood) and Corporation of Preston, the directors of the Ribble Navigation Company, several naval and military officers, the clergy of the town and neighbourhood; the directors of the Lytham Pier Company, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the Blackpool and Lytham Railway, the Blackpool and Southport Pier Company, and others. These visitors formed themselves into a procession and escorted Mrs. Clifton to the pier, where that lady performed the ceremony of declaring it open to the public. A luncheon afterwards took place at the Clifton Arms Hotel. Mr. Murton, the chairman of the company, presided. The proceedings were of an auspicious and gratifying character.

A letter from Reunion of the 12th of March says:—"Madagascar has just passed through a crisis, the issue of which permits the hope of a favourable arrangement of the pending difficulties. The former Prime Minister, who was animated with such a deep hatred of Europeans, had endeavoured to recover his position, but failed. He was degraded and removed, on the 25th of February, to Fort Abonitauta, with ten of his slaves and one wife only. His other wives, thirty in number, all young and handsome, had been married to thirty rising officers between whom the Minister's immense wealth was divided. Being thus deprived of his property and honours, his return to power was thought to be impossible. His successor is better disposed towards Europeans, and there are hopes of arriving at an arrangement with him."



THE ALBERT MEMORIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AT BIRKENHEAD, BUILT BY MR. W. JACKSON, M.P.—SEE PAGE 412.

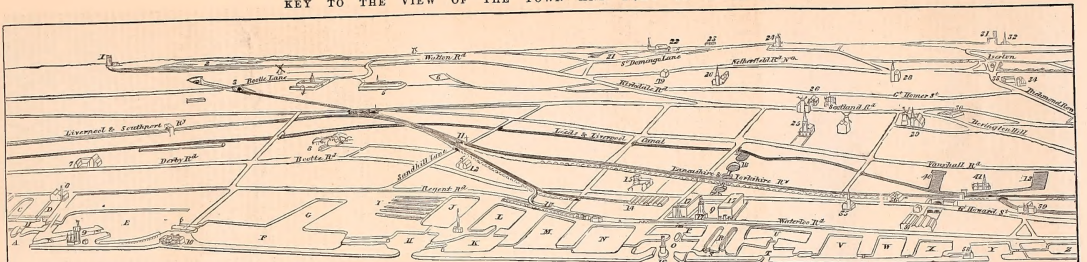


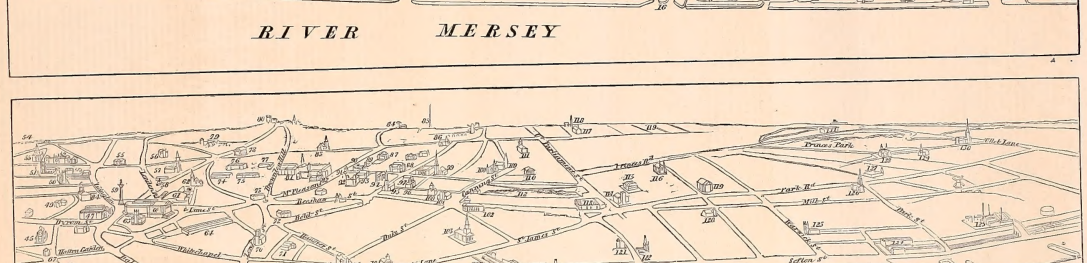
THE SOUTH SIDE LANDING-STAGE OF THE NEW MERSEY FERRY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE NEW PIER AT LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

KEY TO THE VIEW OF THE TOWN AND PORT OF LIVERPOOL.





A

A Canada Basin.
B Canada Half-tide Basin.
C Canning Graving Dock.
D Canada Dock.
E Canada Dock.
F Hanover Dock.
G Fire Engine House.
H Waterloo Dock.
I Salthouse Graving Docks.
J Sandon Dock.
K Wellington Half-tide Dock.
L Wellington Dock.
M Brunswick Graving Dock.
N Salthouse Dock.
O Salisbury Dock.
P Collingwood Dock.
Q Stanley Dock.
R Clarence Graving Docks.
S Canning Graving Dock Basin.
T Clarence Basin.
U Clarence Dock.
V Victoria Dock.
W Wellington Dock.
X Waterloo Dock.
Y Prince's Dock.
Z Prince's Dock.
a Prince's Landing-stage.
b Queen's Dock Basin.
c Queen's Landing-stage.
d George's Dock.
e Manchester Dock.
Canning Dock.
f Canning Graving Docks.
g Canning Half-tide Basin.
h Albert Dock and Warehouses.
i Salthouse Dock.
j Old Dock Site.
k Police Warehouses and Yard.
l Tobacco Warehouses.
m Wapping.
n Wapping Dock.
o Queen's Basin.
p Queen's Graving Docks.
q Queen's Dock.
r Union Dock.
s Union Dock.
Coburg Dock.
u South Dock and Yard.
v Brunswick Half-tide Basin.
w Brunswick Dock.
x Brunswick Graving Docks.
y Trafalgar Dock.
z Harrington Dock.
1 Walton Church.
2 Walton Gaol.
3 Sandhills-lane Railway Station.
4 Liverpool Industrial School.
5 Kirkdale Gaol.
6 Everton Church.
7 United Presbyterian Chapel and Schools.
8 Bank Hall.
9 Canada Dock, and Tower.
10 Fort.
11 Sandhill-lane Radial Station.
12 Low-hill Church, Everton.
13, 14 North Dock Yard Station.
15 St. Alban's R. C. Chapel.
16 Stanley Hydraulic Tower.
17 Stanley Dock Warehouses and Tower.
18 New Cut Canal Locks.
19 Scotchyard-road Wesleyan Chapel.
20 Christ Church.
21 St. Domingo Pit.
22 Middle-lane Barracks.
23 St. Edward's R. C. College.
24 St. George's Ch., Everton.
25 St. Anne's Church-the-Fields.
26 St. Anthony's R. C. Chapel.
27 Presbyterian Chapel.
28 St. Peter's Church, Everton.
29 St. Alban's R. C. Chapel.
30 St. Mary's Church.
31 Corporation Waterworks Reservoir.
32 St. Augustine's Church.
33 Compton Independent Chapel.
34 St. Timothy's Church.
35 St. Matthew's Church.
36 Congregational R. C. Chapel.
37 Walton Railway Station.
38 Observatory.
39 Northern Hospital.
40 New Cut-al Basin.
41 All Souls' Church.
42 Coal and Timber Canal Basin.
43 Coal Canal Locks.
44 St. Mary's R. C. Chapel.
45 Holy Cross R. C. Chapel.
46 Great Northern Railway Terminus.
47 Bee-hive Mill.
48 Christ Church, Hunter-street.
49 Friends' Meeting-house.
50 Trinity Church, St Anne's-st.
51 St. Paul's R. C. Chapel.
52 Collegiate Institution.
53 St. Augustine's Church.
54 West Derby Reservoir.
55 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.
56 St. John's Church.
57 St. Peter's Church.
58 Temperance Movement.
59 Wellington Monument.
60 St. George's Hall.
61 Lime-st. Railway Terminus.
62 Lime-st. Station.
63 St. John's Church.
64 St. John's Market.
65 Exchange Buildings.
66 Welsh Calvinistic Church.
67 St. Stephen's Church.
68 Custom-house.
69 St. John's Gardens.
70 St. George's Church.
71 St. Peter's Church.
71 Mercantile Hospital.
72 Lyceum.
73 Adelphi Hotel.
74 Old-street Mission.
75 Athenæum.
76 Infirmary.
77 Lunatic Asylum.
78 Pembroke Chapel.
79 Mount Vernon Convent.
80 St. Mary's Church.
81 Welsh Calvinistic Union.
82 United Presbyterian Church.
83 St. Stephen's Church.
84 St. Mary's R. C. Chapel.
85 Ebenezer Chapel.
86 Bethesda Chapel.
87 St. Andrew's Presbyt. Ch.
88 Roman Catholic Institute.
89 St. Peter's Church.
90 St. James' Church.
91 Welsh Synagogue.
92 United Methodist and Ch.
93 St. Stephen's Church.
94 St. Mary's R. C. Chapel.
95 Ebenezer Chapel.
96 Bethesda Chapel.
97 St. Catherine's Church.
98 Spurgeon Baptist Chapel.
99 Hope Hall.
100 Mechanics' Institution.
101 Roman Catholic Convent.
102 Great George-street Independent Chapel.
103 St. Michael's Church.
104 St. Paul's Church.
105 Bethel Mariners' Church.
106 Custom House.
107 Waggon Goods Rail. Station.
108 Catholic Apostolic Church.
109 Great Howard-street Station.
110 St. Bride's Church.
111 St. Saviour's, Hankinson-st.
112 Bridewell.
113 St. James Market.
114 St. James's Church.
115 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.
116 Berkley-st. Independent Ch.
117 St. Clement's Church.
118 Wesleyan Watch-house.
119 St. Patrick's R. C. Chapel.
120 Great Homer-street Station.
121 Greenland-st. Bay Schools.
122 St. Barnabas Church.
123 St. Peter's Church.
124 Liv. Bot. Railway Terminus.
125 Mersey Forge and Iron Works.
126 St. John's Church, Part-st.
127 Sailors' Home.
128 New Wesleyan Chapel.
129 Presbyterian Church.
130 St. Paul's Church.
131 Spring Bank, Pilcon's Park.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF LIVERPOOL.

In the earlier period of English history the great commercial ports of this kingdom were London, Bristol, Lynn Regis, Kingston-upon-Hull, Boston, and Newcastle. These, except the last, owed their chief prosperity to the woollen trade. Chester was a station of some political and military importance on the Welsh frontier, but was prevented from becoming the maritime outlet of the north-western parts of England by the drifts of sea-sand, which spoiled its once convenient harbour. Liverpool, therefore, by a charter of King John, in the ninth year of his reign, was invested with the legal privileges of "a free borough on the sea." The natural advantages of its position were less obvious than in the case of the other towns we have named. The River Mersey—unlike the Thames, the Severn, or the Humber—is a comparatively small stream, with a course of but forty or fifty miles from the Derbyshire hills. It could afford no means of conveyance by water from the interior of the country, though, below Runcorn, its estuary formed a safe and capacious harbour. Both the shores of this estuary, at the time of the Norman Conquest, were covered with the primeval forest, and Domesday Book records that the hundred of West Derby, now the site of one of the richest and most populous towns in Europe, was inhabited by six herdsmen, who kept the cattle of Earl Roger de Poicton. Far to the northward stretched a savage wilderness of woods and moors; to the eastward lay the swampy region of Chat Moss; there were no growers of corn or wool, in that district of South Lancashire, whose commodities might have sought exportation by way of Liverpool; so there was little occupation for Liverpool ships while agriculture continued to be the chief industry of the English people. King John, when he built his castle in Toxteth Park and bestowed a municipality upon the village of fishermen or ferrymen beneath the castle walls, thought less of encouraging peaceful commerce than of providing a station for his fleet employed in the Irish wars.

It would be tedious for us now to follow the obscure history of Liverpool in those rude times. Had the conquest of Ireland been then complete, and had Ireland shared in the progress of this country, Liverpool might have come into importance sooner than it did. The reign of Elizabeth, however, found the trade of Liverpool so inconsiderable that the Royal customs there were not deemed worth the cost of collecting; but this very circumstance presently induced the Irish merchants to resort thither, bringing the flax and yarn of Ireland, which Manchester men had already learned to work up. It was from the manufactures of Manchester, after all, that Liverpool was to derive the staple of its mighty trade. Situated in the midst of the great plain of South Lancashire and North Cheshire, at the confluence of the Irwell, the Medlock, and the Irk, the old town of Manchester is the centre of a land of useful streams, possessing a larger amount of available water-power than any other district in England. Hence the rise of our linen and cotton manufactures in the neighbourhood of Manchester. Wool, as we have remarked, was never so much at home on that side of Blackstone Edge; and the woollen manufacture, which formerly belonged to Wiltshire, Somerset and Devon, has latterly taken up its abode in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but not in Lancashire at all. We must return, however, to the fortunes of Liverpool, the history of which we have read in the learned volume of Mr. Thomas Baines. It does not appear that the Liverpool seamen took any distinguished part in the repulse of the Spanish Armada, by which those of Plymouth, Dartmouth, and Bideford won so much glory for their respective ports. Those famous naval enterprises, whether of exploration, conquest, or traffic, in which the English mariners vied with the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italians, for a century or more after the discovery of America, did not invite the efforts of the Liverpool as of the Bristol Channel shipowners and sailors. In the civil wars of the Stuarts and the Commonwealth, Liverpool was a good deal knocked about between the Royalist and Parliamentary factions, being captured and recaptured, and then made Prince Rupert's head-quarters until the Battle of Marston Moor. The townsfolk were in favour of King Charles; therefore Cromwell kept them down with a garrison of six hundred troopers as long as his protectorate lasted; upon his death, Liverpool broke out in an insurrection, which was quickly suppressed.

As some compensation for these troubles, the great increase of Liverpool in population, commerce, and wealth, had its beginning immediately after the Restoration of Charles II. We are told that many of the London merchants removed to Liverpool in consequence of the successive disasters which happened to London in that King's reign; the Great Plague, the Great Fire, and the Dutch fleet burning English vessels in the Thames and Medway. By the end of the seventeenth century, Liverpool paid his Majesty upwards of £50,000 a year in customs; new streets were built in various directions, the Corporation having obtained from Lord Molyneux, the hereditary governor and lord of the manor, a thousand years' lease of a thousand acres of town land; the river channel was cleared and deepened up to Warrington; and docks were already planned—a scheme then quite new to England, the first dock actually made in this country being the one constructed at Liverpool, under an Act passed in the reign of Queen Anne. When George I. came to the throne, Liverpool had a population of 10,000 persons, with a mayor, aldermen, and town council; with two representatives in the House of Commons; with more than a hundred ships and more than 1000 sailors; with one dock half completed, at a cost of £10,000; with two churches, St. Peter's and St. Nicholas'; and with the ruins of an ancient castle, which had been for five centuries the feudal fortress and state prison of the district. This remnant of mediæval barbarism was removed, by the King's gracious permission, in 1714, and here we commence a new era in the history of Liverpool.

The opening of the first dock, in 1720, was followed by a series of bold engineering works, designed to make the rivers Mersey and Irwell navigable from Liverpool to Manchester; and the river Weaver, from the Mersey to Nantwich, in the heart of the salt and cheese district. But the execution of these works did not fully answer the hopes which had been conceived; the inland water communications of Liverpool fell short of thirty miles in each direction. About the middle of the last century Liverpool, though next to London the most flourishing seaport in Great Britain, enjoying almost a monopoly of the local trade of the Irish Channel, and dealing, as largely as Bristol, with the West Indies, Virginia, Africa, France, and Spain, was practically separated from the rest of this kingdom by the want of proper roads and means of carriage. Not a single stage-coach, in those days, left the town of Liverpool for Manchester, London, or any other place. The usual mode of travelling for gentlemen was on horseback, and for ladies in hired coaches; but the roads were very rough, and infested with highwaymen. An armed caravan would leave the Swan with Two Necks, in London, on a Friday morning, and arrive, God willing, at Liverpool on the Monday night. Yet the statistics of the Liverpool trade, shipping, and population for 1753 are double those we have quoted for the date of the accession of the house of Hanover. A second dock is being constructed; the building of the Exchange is commenced; in short, as a local contemporary writer is fain to express himself, "Here Trade has flourished and spread her golden wings so extensively that she promises to enlarge the size and riches of the town to a prodigious degree."

Yet the problem of a way for the cheap and expeditious conveyance of merchandise to and from the port and the interior of the country was still unsolved. The more recent progress of Liverpool, exceeding any other instance of the kind in the history of modern Europe, if not equalling the rapid growth of the American cities, has been due to the practical settlement of this question. In the year 1737 Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, whose estate lay around Worsley, five miles from Manchester on the Liverpool side, got a private Act of Parliament for improving the channel of a little stream or brook leading from the Worsley coal-pits to the Irwell, by which his coal might be carried to the neighbouring town. Acting upon this precedent, and upon that of a short canal between the Mersey and the St. Helen's coal-field, the succeeding Duke, with his great engineer Brindley, having obtained an Act for the purpose, in 1758, undertook the construction of the Bridgewater Canal to unite Liverpool with Manchester. The national importance of this work, not only as providing facilities for the trade and industry of South Lancashire, but as setting an example which was speedily followed by other canal constructors all over Great Britain, needs not to be remarked. We learn more particularly that the cost of carriage from Liverpool to Manchester, Wolverhampton, the Potteries, Birmingham, and other manufacturing towns of the midland counties, was thus reduced to one fourth of its previous rate. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, opened in 1774, gave similar relief to the trade in another direction. By this means, long before the first steam locomotive ran upon the first public railroad, the disadvantages of the port of Liverpool, from its remote situation, were in great measure redressed, and it had already become the main outlet of our manufacturing districts on the western side of this island.

Then came a great convulsion, tearing away from the British empire the better part of those American provinces with which Liverpool had established a profitable intercourse. At the same time, wars repeatedly arising with the naval Powers of Europe, great damage was inflicted upon maritime commerce. Liverpool in many ways suffered very much till peace was restored by the recognition of the United States. She had not then so many strings to her bow as she has now, when she has borne without impatience the four years' blockade of the cotton-growing States. The slave trade, too, which was then a most lucrative branch of Liverpool enterprise, became the subject of a stern and long-protracted controversy, when Mr. Roscoe and other eminent citizens had the moral courage to denounce the unholy gains of their townsmen engaged in that abominable traffic. It will be remembered how a very different person, George Cooke, the drunken tragedian, once turned upon a Liverpool audience who had hissed him, and fiercely exclaimed, "Every brick in your dirty town is cemented with a negro's blood!"

Another questionable kind of maritime adventures, in which Liverpool was deeply involved some ninety or a hundred years ago, was that of privateering against the commerce of the Americans and the French. No less than 120 privateers were fitted out by the Liverpool shipowners at that time. To be sure, the American rover Paul Jones was making free with our coasters in St. George's Channel. But it seems a barbarous and profligate custom for the merchants of a civilised nation to turn highway-robbers and steal their neighbours' goods in time of war. It was reckoned in 1778, by a Committee of the House of Lords, that, during the war then going on, 773 British vessels had been captured, whilst we had taken 904 American vessels. The value of this property, amounting to nearly two millions sterling on each side, went, of course, in the shape of prize-money, to reward the captors, and was not restored to the commercial and industrial capital of either people. The amount of damage inflicted upon our trade and shipping by the second war with America, from 1812 to 1815, was still greater; while the effect of the great war with Napoleon was to prevent any very considerable increase in the number and tonnage of Liverpool vessels from 1793 to 1814; the figures being, in the former year, 4791 vessels, 494,521 aggregate tonnage; in the latter year, 5706 vessels, 548,957 aggregate tonnage. Had the twenty years' war been a twenty years' peace, the growth of our population and manufactures in that period and the growth of our trade with America would have doubled the amount of Liverpool shipping, as in other periods of equal extent.

This leads to the consideration of the great and staple manufacture of Lancashire, from which the immense commercial importance of Liverpool has in great part been derived. The cotton trade began from the East, not from the West, probably in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the Turkey merchants brought cotton-wool from Cyprus and Smyrna to be worked up into fustians or dimities in the Manchester looms, but first to be spun by hand on the ancient spinning-wheel, which was not superseded until 1770, by Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Crompton, with their machines. At that date the annual importation of raw cotton into Liverpool was only 6000 bales. We have known half that quantity brought in at once as the cargo of a single ship. The total importation, a few years ago, averaged much more than a hundred times the quantity received in 1770, Liverpool now importing five sixths of all the cotton used in the United Kingdom. The cotton trade of the last century, indeed, was rather an importation of foreign yarns than of raw cotton. But when, towards the end of the last century, the invention of the spinning-jenny, the mule, and the power-loom caused an entire revolution in the textile manufactures, it fortunately happened that, by the invention of the steam-engine about the same time, England, and especially Lancashire, was enabled to take the full advantage of her immense coal-fields in applying steam-power to this work. These operations, and in like manner the development of the Staffordshire potteries and Shropshire ironworks, tended, of course, to swell the commerce of Liverpool, which is situated on the edge of a great coal country, as Newcastle is, on the other side of the kingdom. It is curious to think how the enormous resources of this port had lain for so many ages quite hidden from the sagacity of our ancestors—not only in the wild ages of antiquity, when that fabulous bird "the liver" was imagined to have been found haunting the forests of Wirral and West Derby, now the site of the town and the docks—but even down to the time when so many of its most enterprising men preferred the ignoble gains of slave-dealing and legalised piracy to the just profits of legitimate merchandise.

If we come to a period within the recollection of elderly men now living, at the close of the great war in 1815, we find the first steam-boats introduced on the River Mersey on a fine midsummer day in that year; when the Liverpool newspapers, discussing the merits of the new invention, observed that, as ships could not leave their port when a north-west wind was blowing, they were too often delayed there for many weeks. It seems an incredible state of things. Fancy a lucky vessel, the Harriet, Captain May, getting the start of her consorts to go under convoy to the West Indies, and slipping out to sea an hour before the change of wind; going all the way to Barbadoes and doing her trade and coming back to Liverpool before the other vessels, laden at the same time, were able to get out of the Mersey! This anecdote is told by Mr. Egerton Smith, in the *Liverpool Mercury* of July 21, 1815. What steam navigation on the ocean has done for Liverpool we need scarcely remark. We remember hearing the late Rev. Dr. Dionysius Lardner, in a lecture to a Liverpool audience, desire them never to indulge the delusion that a steamer could ply across the Atlantic; and, for aught their experience could testify, the learned doctor might have been right. The Liverpool Steam-packet Company, indeed, established above forty years ago, kept up a quick and regular communication with Glasgow and Dublin. The port of Liverpool, in 1824, owned ten thousand vessels, with an aggregate burden of nearly twelve hundred thousand tons; the amount of shipping, therefore, had almost doubled itself in less than ten years since the termination of the war. The docks, of which there were several new ones or lately enlarged—Prince's Dock, King's Dock, Queen's Dock, and George's Dock, in the central part of the town shore opposite what is now Birkenhead and Woodside—had room for above five hundred vessels; the dock revenues were £130,000 a year. The population of the town and suburbs was 130,000 souls. The representatives of Liverpool in Parliament were men so distinguished as Brougham, Canning, and Huskisson; its townsmen were themselves ambitious of social and intellectual refinement; they prized the literary accomplishments of their banker Roscoe; some talked of "Liverpool *gentlemen* and Manchester *men*."

Such was the town of Liverpool about the time when the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad Company issued their prospectus, signed by Charles Lawrence, chairman, dated Oct. 29, 1824, which is one of the most interesting documents ever printed or penned—the proposal of a scheme infinitely more important than the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. It was, perhaps, the greatest event in the world's history since the introduction of printing—it was certainly of much greater consequence to the social welfare of mankind than all the wars and revolutions and political vicissitudes of Europe and America since modern history began. Liverpool has some right, we think, to be proud of her part in this wonderful and beneficent creation of railways, now overspreading every region of the globe. Allowing all due credit to the scientific projectors and engineers, of whom we have heard so much, it is fair to record the names of Mr. Joseph Sandars, the corn merchant; Mr. John Moss, Mr. William Rathbone, Messrs. Hodgson, Benson, Booth, Gladstone, Rotherham, and others, who formed the first committee for the practical realisation of this scheme. The line was to be of thirty-three miles, from near the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, to near Water-street, Manchester, passing through a tunnel at Edgehill, and passing over Chat Moss, with a great deal of deep cutting, besides a high-arched viaduct and sixty-three bridges; so that the engineers and contractors had no easy task. Yet they did it, at a cost of three quarters of a million, in four years. The directors rode triumphantly in a special train from Liverpool to Manchester and back, on Monday, the 14th of June, 1830; and on the 15th of September we saw the public opening of that railway honoured by the presence of the two foremost men of England—the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. It was upon this occasion that Mr. Huskisson, the official Cobden of his day, while stepping across the line to speak with the Prime Minister, became, unhappily, the earliest victim of a railway accident. He was buried in St. James's Cemetery, at Liverpool, where a noble statue, by Gibson, preserves his form.

Having reached our own times, it is expedient here to quit the course of Liverpool history, and briefly describe the existing condition of the town and port, with reference to the panoramic View displayed in our large Engraving, which accompanies this week's publication of the Illustrated London News. The local situation of Liverpool, on the north or Lancashire bank of the estuary of the Mersey, and about three miles from the open sea, is sufficiently known to our readers. The docks, extending nearly five miles in a continuous line, occupy the whole shore in front of the town, leaving only space for quays and wharves, and for the streets or roads which give access to the river. The localities of both docks and streets will be found enumerated in the index list belonging to the key which explains our pictorial View, and which is engraved on page 417. Thirty docks have been made in the last century and a half, at a cost of twelve millions sterling, forming the most perfect artificial harbour in the world. The northern range, formed under the Act of 1844, consists of eight docks for sailing-vessels, one steam dock, and six graving-docks—the Huskisson, the Sandon, the Wellington, the Bramley-Moore, the Nelson, the Salisbury, the Collingwood, and the Stanley being the names of the most important of this range. The Clarence, the Trafalgar, the Victoria, and the Waterloo Docks, were formed under an Act of 1825, at which time also the making of the Canning and Brunswick Docks was undertaken. The older docks have been already mentioned. The Albert Dock, surrounded by an immense pile of warehouses for discharging goods, is one of the most perfect. It was opened by the late Prince Consort in 1846. The total area of these docks is about 277 acres, including twenty acres of dry docks. This is not taken from the land, but from the foreshore and bed of the river, by the erection of a sea-wall thirty or forty feet high. The Dock Trustees have been latterly merged in the Mersey Harbour and Docks Board, a body elected by the ratepayers, which has purchased the Birkenhead Docks on the opposite shore, besides constructing the Canada Docks, the Coburg, and several others of great capacity on the Liverpool side of the river, with vast floats for the accommodation of shipping and timber. The late Mr. Jesse Hartley was the principal engineer. The total length of quays around the wet docks and tidal basins is nearly nineteen miles. The river wall protecting these docks is more than six miles in length. The aggregate tonnage of vessels frequenting this port is upwards of five million tons. Those engaged in the American trade are chiefly to be found in the Huskisson, Sandon, Bramley Moore, Victoria, and Waterloo Docks; the Australian trade more usually resorts to the Coburg; while the Albert gives accommodation to that of India and China, and the Nelson to that of the West Indies; but these rules are altered at convenience, though good order is always maintained. In the twenty dry docks, which are inclosed within walls, there is ample provision for expeditious repairs of shipping.

The town itself, which, by the Census of 1861, had a population of 437,740, exclusive of its thickly-peopled suburbs, stands partly on flat ground along the shore, and partly on a gentle acclivity; the part north of Dale-street is on clay soil; but the remainder is on red sandstone, with much facility of drainage. It is protected by the hills from the cold north-east winds, and the climate, though humid, is more equable than that of London. The streets are broad, well paved, well lighted, and some are handsome—Lord-street, Church-street, Bold-street, Lime-street, Castle-street, and Dale-street displaying the best shops and warehouses, whilst fine squares and terraces occupy some of the upper parts of the town. The grandest architectural ornament of Liverpool is St. George's Hall, which would do credit to Paris, or to any other capital city in Europe. It was built, at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million, raised by public subscription, between 1838 and 1854, from the designs of Mr. Harvey Elmes. This noble edifice, of which more than one Illustration has appeared in our Journal, has a façade 420 ft. in length, towards Lime-street on the east side, with a magnificent colonnade; and, on the south, a portico of twelve polished Corinthian columns, each 45 ft. high and 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, which are surmounted by a pediment displaying a group of colossal figures—Britannia, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with Mercury, Apollo, Ceres, and other mythological persons. The interior contains a splendidly decorated hall, large concert-room, and spacious assize courts. Among the other public buildings of Liverpool, we should mention the Townhall, with its stately dome, and with its fine paintings and works of sculpture; the Exchange, the College, the Infirmary; the Free Library, given by Mr. William Brown; the Sailors' Home, the Northern Hospital, and the Philharmonic Hall. Several good monuments and statues—including those of Nelson, Canning, Huskisson, and Wellington—ornament the streets and squares of the town. The markets—St. John's, St. Martin's, and St. James's—are large and conveniently situated. Though none of the churches are of a venerable antiquity, some of them are structures of no mean style. The literary and scientific institutions of Liverpool, its theatres and music-halls, its Botanic Gardens in Edge-lane, afford a variety of means of intellectual recreation. The inhabitants are supplied with pure water by the great waterworks of Rivington Pike. The local manufactures, especially of glass, metal, soap, and chemical wares, are of some importance. The great ship-building business of the Mersey, with the many trades dependent upon it, has very often come under our notice, upon the occasion of the launch of new vessels. There are now four main approaches by railway to Liverpool—namely, by the London and North-Western line, from Manchester or London; by the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, from Manchester; by the Great Northern line, from Sheffield; and by the Great Western line to Birkenhead, on the opposite side of the river. We must now leave our readers to examine the details of the View of Liverpool by the help of the key and index.

THE OPENING OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

The following is the ceremonial to be observed at the opening of the Dublin International Exhibition, 1865, on Tuesday, the 9th of May:—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse and attended by their respective suites, will arrive at the exhibition building at two o'clock, and will be received by the reception committee and conducted to the dais, the orchestra performing the National Anthem. When his Royal Highness and their Excellencies have taken their seats, an address from the exhibition committee will be presented to his Royal Highness, and, the Prince having replied, the orchestra will perform "With one consent let all the earth." The chairman of the executive committee will then read to his Royal Highness a report of the proceedings of the committee, and, his Royal Highness having replied, the chairman will present to his Royal Highness a catalogue of the articles exhibited; and the secretary of the exhibition committee will present to his Royal Highness the key of the building. The orchestra will then perform Handel's "Coronation Anthem." After which the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in his robes of office, accompanied by the members of the Corporation in their civic dresses, will present an address from the Corporation of the city of Dublin, to which his Royal Highness will reply. The choir will then sing Haydn's "The heavens are telling."

This having been concluded, the following procession will be formed and will conduct his Royal Highness through the building:—Architects, superintendents of the various departments: Fine Arts, Engineering, Indian, Colonial, British, Agricultural; Secretary of Executive Committee; General Superintendent; Secretary of Exhibition Committee; Exhibition Committee; Foreign Commissioners and Representatives; Athlone Pursuivant of Arms; High Sheriff of the city of Dublin; Lord Mayor of York and other Mayors; Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Lord Mayor of London; Commander of the Forces; Chief Secretary of Ireland; Knights of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; Dublin Herald; the Lord Chancellor; Cork Herald; the Lord Mayor of Dublin; his Excellency's Household; Ulster King of Arms; her Excellency Lady Wodehouse; his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Equerries and Aides-de-Camp. During the procession the orchestra will perform Meyerbeer's Grand March from the "Prophète."

On his Royal Highness and their Excellencies' return to the dais, the opening chorus from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be given, and at its conclusion his Royal Highness will command Ulster King of Arms to declare the exhibition open. The declaration being made, it will be announced to the public by a flourish of trumpets and by the firing of a Royal salute. After which will be sung Handel's grand "Hallelujah Chorus," to be followed by the National Anthem; which being concluded, his Royal Highness and their Excellencies will leave the building with the same ceremony as at their entrance, the orchestra playing the Danish national air.

J. Bernard Burke, Ulster.

Approved on behalf of the Reception Committee.

(Signed) M. Brady, Chairman.

Archæology of the Month.

We need scarcely direct attention to the proposed Society for Exploring the Holy Land for biblical illustration, which is sure to be received with undigested respect and aided with reverence for its sacred objects. Archæology is a leading point; and, leaving the surface to the survey of Jerusalem now in progress, "it is not too much to anticipate that every fork in depth of 70 ft. of rubbish on which the city stands will yield most interesting and important matter for the archæologist and numismatist. Beyond the Holy City there is nearly a full of sites which cannot fail amply to repay examination."

The archæologists are already astir by making arrangements for their coming annual gatherings. The local committee of the Archæological Institute have met at Dorchester; and Mr. Bruce, the honorary secretary, has explained the requirements—namely, papers, musique, and excursions. The institute has never travelled so far west in its itinerant circuit, because it proposes to do the whole of Dorsetshire, the Roman Durnovaria, but with half an ancient British name—Dor, or Dur, water, according to Whitaker. The Avon is the river of Salisbury Saxons, whence we have the modern name Dorchester. Tessellated pavements, Roman arms, and coins of the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, Constantine, and other Roman Emperors, have been dug up in the vicinity of Dorchester, which has its walls and amphitheatre; and its Castle-green was the site of an ancient stronghold. We are glad to learn from Mr. Brent that a large number of specimens of the art and skill of our forefathers has been brought to light by the excavations that have been made in different parts of the country, and by recent railway operations. The excursions are full of promise. There are several Roman camps and stations in the county; the Roman city, or Ecknield, runs by Dorchester, where it is very perfect, high and broad, and paved with flint and stone; and there are traces of several Roman roads, one by Dorchester, with the remains of a cross, abbey church; and its lodge, built for Sir Walter Raleigh; besides ancient houses in the town; will take a whole day's inspection. Sherborne, with its Danish earthwork, and church and castle traces; and Corfe Castle, with its picturesque ruins, preserved principally by Queen and broken walls, stretch with historic lore; will require a long day's examination. And Winborne Minster, Milton Abbey, Sandford Abbotsbury, should be seen. The museum arrangements are confided to Mr. Charles Tucker, F.S.A., whose previous system was so cordially adopted by the institute last year, at the Warwick congress. The Dorchester meeting will be held the first week in July, and the office of local president has been accepted by the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., the president of the society.

The new part of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* contains four valuable papers from the "Proceedings" of the Suffolk Congress, held at Ipswich last year—consisting of the president's inaugural address, Mr. Levesque's paper on MS. collections relating to Suffolk in the British Museum, Mr. Cuming's paper on the Kings of East Anglia, and Mr. Gordon Hills on the Antiquities of Bury St. Edmund's. In the report of recent proceedings of the association are an account of four elegant examples of ladies' card-purses by Mr. Gould, exhibited by Mr. Bruce, and some observations on purses by Mr. Syer Cuming. It is curious to note the changes in the forms and materials of purses in use within memory. These include revivals of old designs. One of the purses exhibited by Lord Londesborough was a portemonnaie of about the year 1700; and Mr. S. Cuming showed a "long purse," which belonged to a member of the family of William Eyre, in the reign of Charles II.

Some English visitors to Rome (says the *Literary Gazette*) are about to establish a British Archæological Society in that city for the purpose of investigating its medieval and Roman remains.

Messrs. Pell and Dolby have reprinted the rare and curious tract of 1853, relating to the death of Edward VI., by the Northumberland who is charged with having taken off the King either by poison or other foul means. The tract is in Latin; and a translation, with notes, is added by Mr. J. P. Bergeon.

The success which has attended the copying of Domesday Book by the photo-zincographic process has induced the Master of the Rolls to the publication of a series of the most interesting of our national manuscripts; which, in addition to the interest of the subject of the documents, illustrate the change in our language and in our writing at the several periods of our history. Charters, deeds, grants, and letters from eminent or remarkable persons, and the most perfect copy of Magna Charta extant. The first monument in the series is the charter of William the Conqueror to the City of London, in Anglo-Saxon, and the last, the despatch of Sir Winston Churchill reporting the victory of Blenheim. These documents are arranged chronologically, one or more from each reign being given, and each page will have its translation, when necessary.

Certain objects of antiquity seem to have a never-ending history. Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria is one of them. Some time ago, however, we hear of a sailor drinking a bowl of punch seated on the capital; then the shaft fell out of the perpendicular, and was with difficulty propped. This alarm has just been revived; and, in attempting to repair the base-stone of the monument, a subterranean vault was discovered. M. d'Arnaud-Bey, a French engineer, was appointed by the Viceroy of Egypt to direct the work. He first had a new pedestal of stone at the base removed, when it was soon found they had nothing to do with the support of the pillar, but the latter rested entirely on the cube of very hard quartzose pudding-stone within the basement. It was further discovered that this cube bears an inscription in hieroglyphics two cubits wide down; and this, in the opinion of scholars belonging to one of the temples of Upper Egypt. M. Barlette (says *Galignani*) has deciphered the inscription, which states that it is Sesostris II., the father of the Great Sesostris, mentioned in it; so that Pompey's Pillar, now 1000 years old, is the only remaining monument erected at least seventeen centuries before the Christian era. A cavity has also now been discovered in the centre of the cube round the stone, so that visitors may inspect the hieroglyphics.

The anniversary of the blessing of the Golden Rose recently took place (on the fourth Sunday of Lent), in the Papal Chapel of the Apostolic Palace at Rome. A Cardinal Archbishop, Bishop, and the "General" of the Carmelites delivered a sermon in Latin. The golden rose was blessed by the Pontiff himself, who pronounced a prayer, in which the Saviour was described as "the flower of the fields and the lily of the valleys." The Pope consecrates the rose with balm, sprinkled in a powdered state upon it, and then he anoints it over it with incense, and then deposits it on the altar, where it remains during the mass. This ceremony was performed in the Sistine Chapel, and the custom has been to present the rose to some Catholic Prince or Princess; the Pope delivering it in person usually.

Receive this rose, the symbol of Jerusalem militant and Jerusalem triumphant, which there to all Christians is a memorial of the cross and the crown of the saints. Receive it, beloved, noble, powerful, and virtuous, you, our dear Lord Jean Christian Frederick, and you, the rose planted on the border of a running stream. May God, thrice holy throughout all eternity, grant you that you may bring forth fruit worthy of beauty! Amen.

In the fifteenth century consecrated roses presented to the Pope were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, the rose being the emblem of silence: hence the common phrase, "*Sub rosa*."

The dispersion of the valuable collection of plate; Sèvres, Chelsea, Dresden, and other porcelain; and miscellaneous objects of artistic formed by the late Earl of Cadogan, at his mansion in Piccadilly, has been one of the most interesting of the sales of the week. The first day of the sale was devoted entirely to the old silver plate, which brought from one to three guineas per oz. The most remarkable article lots was an oblong tea-kettle, engraved with the arms of William III., and chased with the Kings and subjects of William and Mary; a pair of candelabra, of the time of Queen Anne, from Strawberry Hill, 68., per ounce; a silver-gilt tankard and cover, with lions of Henry VIII. and his six wives; a large sauciere bell, silver-gilt, chased with busts of the Saviour and Apostles, in medallions, flowers, scrolls, and inscription; the handle formed of an angel, holding emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity; and the splendid multipersonal group of the great Duke of Marlborough on horseback, with the first Lord Cadogan by his side, date 1706. On the second day, among the objects of art and virtù were some beautiful specimens of rock-crystal, richly mounted; a casket of steel, Italian work, seventeenth century, from the Dr. Bruges Collection; some fine old Spanish lacquer, from Mr. Bernal's Collection; a magnificent writing-table, mounted with old French enamels, enriched with twelve plaques, with landscapes of fine old black and gold lacquer, raised, over one of the pens of the duty's sale, £240; another superb library table, mounted with vermolu, 650 guineas. On the third day, among the porcelain were some fine old Chelsea vases, also a very fine old Chelsea figure of a woman, holding a branch, a lion at her feet, the drapery richly garnished, pencilled, and gilt, 101 guineas; a fine old Chelsea group, on a rich scale gold ground, 250 guineas. On the fourth day were sold the antique bronzes, Greek and Roman pottery, Etruscan vases, miniatures, pictures, and drawings; and on the fifth and last day the gold and silver coins of Greek cities and kings, gold coins of Roman Emperors, gold Venetian, plate, ivories and bronzes, including the celebrated Celtini dagger of Duke de Pastrana, the handle formed of a figure in armour, and the sheath with figures of deities, from the De Bruges Collection, engraved in Labarte's work, 234 guineas; a pair of fine Italian andirons, with figures of a warrior and a female, on pedestals, charged with arabesque figures and masks, on openwork feet, formed as griffins, 31 guineas; a fine Italian carved and open-work lamp, in the form of a Roman galley, finely chased with classical figures and arabesques. Cupid riding on a dolphin on the lid, engraved, £163. The total amount of the five days' sale was £17,750.

What a strange fate befalls some of the finest painting in one of the days' sale of the Duchess of Kent's pictures at Paris, a few days since, to a full-length portrait of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, painted, by Moline, Vigee Lebrun, dated Rome, 1792. Lady Hamilton is represented as a shepherdess, with a shepherd's crook in her hand. She is dressed in a scarlet robe, a brown drapery is thrown over her shoulders, and she holds a straw hat in her hand. The picture was sold for 4999 francs.

CHESS.

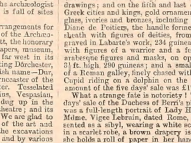
*** We are unavoidably compelled to postpone our "Notices to Correspondents" until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1161.

WHITE.	BLACK.	
1. B from K 8th to Q Kt 5th	K moves, or (a)	2. R to Q R 7th (ch) Any move
		2. R to Q 8th (ch) Any move
(a) 1. K takes Q P	R to K 5th	2. R to Kt sq. mate.
	B to Q 5th	

PROBLEM NO. 1168.
By Mr. F. HILLIER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

A charming little Game between Mr. MORPHY and Mr. DE RIVIERE, from the Nineteenth Number of the Club Journal (*Bulletin des Clubs*).

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
5. B to Q 2nd	P to K 5th
6. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt
7. P takes Kt	B to K Kt 5th (ch)
8. K to B 2nd	P to Q 3rd
9. P to Q 4th	B to K 3rd

(It is rare, indeed, to find Mr. Morphy playing so feebly as in this and the two following moves.)

10. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th
11. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd

(It was impossible by any ingenuity to develop pieces.)

12. Q takes K B	P to Q Kt 3rd
13. P to Q R 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
14. P to K 5th	P to K R 4th
15. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 5th
16. P takes P	P takes P
17. P to K Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
18. B to Q 2nd	B to K 6th

Another capital little Game between the same Opponents.

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt takes P
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd

(Mr. Morphy's mode of continuing the opening is not usual in this —

7. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
8. P takes P	P takes P
9. B to Q R 4th	P to K 3rd
10. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd

And the second player is thought to have had better play.)

11.	P to K R 3rd
12. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
13. B to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd
14. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
15. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
16. P to K R 3rd	Castles
17. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 2nd
18. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
19. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th

(Mr. Morphy has won an unquestionable superiority of position. His pieces have a more freedom than his adversary's, and he now commences a vigorous attack.)

19. Castles	B takes Kt (ch)
20. P takes B	P to K 5th

(The power of this Pawn is now considerable. It threatens, in fact, the formation of a Passed Pawn.)

21. Q Kt to K 4th	Kt to K 4th
22. P to K B 5th	

(Black had no good move at command; but played to this point, or even to Q to K Kt sq, Queen has considerably disturbed his game.)

22.	P to K B 5th
23. P takes Kt	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
24. K to Kt sq	Kt takes Q P
25. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 5th (ch)
26. K to Kt 4th	B takes Q P
27. R to K Kt sq	K to K 2nd
28. K to K 5th	Q to K 5th (ch)
29. K to K 6th	R to K Kt 2nd

(This is extremely subtle. White now threatens mate in two moves, by R to K 8th.)

30. R to K 6th	

(Mr. Morphy's winning move, apparently.)

27.	B to K 3rd
28. Kt takes B	B takes Q R P
29. Q to Q 5th	B takes Q Kt P
30. Kt to K B 3rd	

and White resigns.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris MM. Boudin and Bourgeat laid before the members a description of the continuation of their experiments for obtaining the greatest amount of work from the fuel-air machines, as constructed so to be adapted to farming—remembering that of an ordinary steam engine. These gentlemen express a hope that the result of their thirty years' labour may be eventually the introduction of a new motive power superior to steam, and thus capable of inures beg the wealth and power of civilised nations. For the details we must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus*, vol. 60, No. 15.

Mr. G. R. Airy, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, has written to the Royal Astronomical Society, stating that in December, 1863, Professor Brame, of Fontenay, in France, communicated to him "a plan for sawing granite, without reference to the issue of hearing or to the toxic of the process, at an economy of labour of not less than only a thousand, using a wire upon a relatively steady object." In March following Mr. Airy received from Professor Brame a model, accompanied by a letter, stating that another letter from Brame, dated before the society, Mr. Airy thinks that the date of Professor Brame's communication is the true one.

Dr. Wm. Wallace, F.R.S.E., has printed in the *Chemical News* (No. 281) a description of the method employed by the Egyptians in preparing ancient tanbingo in Egypt, Greece, Italy, and Cyprus. It is curious that the Egyptians should have derived their colours from a thousand miles in Europe by the hottest and farmed, resembling a piece of rock. Dr. Wallace states that the Egyptians, in order to fix the colour, first steeped the mortar in lime water, and then in a solution of alum. He believes that when the mortar has been freely exposed to the weather a certain proportion of alkaline or earthy silicate is formed, which, in all probability, confers hardness. He adds, "It is well known to builders that those walls are strongest that are built with the hardest mortar, and that when the mortar decays the bricks become crumbly, and possess little binding power. When kept wet for some time a mixture of lime and sand forms a kind of stone which will not only make the mortar itself harder, but will unite it more firmly with the bricks."

From Mr. Alexander Herschel's report on the progress of Meteoric astronomy in 1864, presented to the Meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, we learn that the average height of shooting-stars at the beginning of observation is 76 miles, at the middle, 64 miles, and at their ending 19 miles, and that their average velocity is thirty-five miles per second. In the case of meteorites, or aerolites, or shooting-stars, but they all agree in penetrating our atmosphere from the outer atmosphere. Should they arrive within twenty miles of the earth's surface with a velocity of more than a mile per second, they are retarded and consumed by friction from the air. Mr. Herschel also gives the most recent information in regard to the periodicity of meteors, the radiant points of which, as far as possible, &c., have been fixed by him.

M. Riédrff has published his experimental researches on temperature produced by the freezing mixtures. He says that the temperature at a salt with snow or broken ice to the temperature of the two substances. Under the most favourable circumstances, the temperature will not sink lower than the point at which it began to freeze. As the freezing-point of a solution is the lowest temperature at which it can remain liquid, the maximum of cold produced will be obtained by mixing proportioned snow and cold pounded salt, or concentrated solutions. In the case of all the proportions of sulphate of potash, nal ammoniac, and other salts mixed with 100 parts of snow, and 100 parts of the concentrated solution, the three first parts of sea salt mixed with 100 parts of snow give a temperature of—21·00 deg. centigrade (—5·8 Fahrenheit).

In Mr. H. A. Newton's paper on shooting-stars, inserted in the last number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, he infers that the number of meteoroids in the space which the earth is traversing, he finds by calculation that, if the requisite allowance be made for the quantity acquired by the earth's atmosphere, in the mean, "in each volume of the size of the earth of the space in question, there are 2,000,000 of bodies such as we see there are no many as 10,000 swift bodies, each body as would form ah n the earth's atmosphere, and produce a shooting-star." He adds that "the subsequent history of the meteoroid, then, would be limited to a brief period of the proportions of sulphate of potash, nal ammoniac, and other salts mixed with 100 parts of snow, and 100 parts of the concentrated solution, the three first parts of sea salt mixed with 100 parts of snow give a temperature of—21·00 deg. centigrade (—5·8 Fahrenheit).

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In our last we noticed the discovery by Mr. Mattieu Williams's account of the action of sulphur when employed in the voltaic battery. M. Edmé Filippi has also contributed a paper on the subject to the *Cosmos*. It appears that in this battery the electro-positive metal is zinc, and the electro-negative metal lead or tin, covered with a thin coating of sulphur; that when the battery is set in action a solution of sodium, more or less concentrated, on which is sprinkled a small quantity of sulphur in powder. M. Filippi states that this battery the advantages of economy, durability of action, and compactness; and considers that it will be found useful in practice. The battery is figured in *Les Mondes*, No. 18. He deduced the polarisation till M. Matteucci and made known the theory of this battery.

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society, Mr. Wh taker, of the Geological Survey, read a paper on the Tertiary strata of the south-east of the Isle of Thanet, of Buckinghamshire, and of the Isle of Wight. He stated that the Tertiary deposits of the London basin consist of sands, with many lenticular beds of clay, the former being treated the Margate, the latter the Brandlehurst, clouds, and Woolwich beds, and that, in many of the sands, the fossils from Kingsgate to Fyvgeil, between which places the thirty chalk rises up from beneath the Tertiary beds, are in a state of perfect preservation. He also understands that the Woolwich and Reading beds are found in the bottom of the former resting on a peculiar bed of tubular flint at the top of the latter. Mr. Whitaker distinguished the Tertiary strata of the Isle of Wight according to including chalk marl, the Totherdown stone, three beds without flints, chalk marl, and chalk with flints. He also stated that the chalk of the Isle of Wight, he pointed out that, as in that of Oxfordshire, the division between the chalk with flints and the underlying chalk marl is not the base of the chalk ("chalk-rock"), hard, of a cream colour, containing irregular-shaped green-coated nodules.

The appearance of the planet Mars formed the subject of a discussion at the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, in consequence of the exhibition of a number of diagrams, by Mr. J. Joynson, received from a correspondent in Australia during the opposition of 1864, and from a series of 104 taken during the late opposition. They were intended to give a general idea of the appearance and relative rotation, position of the various appearances of the disc. Mr. Joynson stated that his observations had led him to conclude that the belt of water which surrounds the planet is not continuous, but is broken up into irregular patches and islands, and also that the polar regions are not always of uniform darkness. Mr. Huggins stated that he had the impression that the light of Mars on Aug. 30 and Sept. 1 was unusually red, and the markings indistinct, then in November and suggested the possibility of learning something of the meteorology of Mars by the comparative degree of purity of successive observation. He expressed his concurrence with the opinion of Mr. Lockyer, that when the atmosphere of Mars is free from fog and cloud it might be a most ruddy in colour and the permanent markingsof its surface are to be seen with the greatest distinctness.

During May Mercury (in Aries) will be a morning star; Venus (in Aries) will be a morning star during the first half of the month and a morning star from the 6th to the end. On the 16th Mercury will be stationary in R.A. Mars (in Libra) will be a star all the month. Jupiter (in Scorpio) will rise on the morning of the 15th, 9m. p.m.; Jupiter (in Scorpio) will rise at 10h. 19m. p.m. on the 1st, and 8h. 19m. p.m. on the 31st. Saturn (in Virgo) will rise at 10h. 7m. p.m. on the 1st, and will pass the meridian at 2h. 16m. p.m. During May Mars will be in conjunction with the following stars:—On the 1st, with Spica Virginis; on the 2nd, with Omega Librae; on the 3rd, with Alpha Librae; on the 4th, with Beta Librae; on the 5th, with Gamma Librae; on the 6th, with Delta Librae; on the 7th, with Sigma Librae; on the 8th, with Tau Librae; on the 9th, with Upsilon Librae; on the 10th, with Phi Librae; on the 11th, with Chi Librae; on the 12th, with Psi Librae; on the 13th, with Omega Librae; on the 14th, with Alpha Scorpii; on the 15th, with Sigma Scorpii; on the 16th, with Tau Scorpii; on the 17th, with Upsilon Scorpii; on the 18th, with Phi Scorpii; on the 19th, with Chi Scorpii; on the 20th, with Psi Scorpii; on the 21st, with Omega Scorpii; on the 22nd, with Alpha Scorpii; on the 23rd, with Sigma Scorpii; on the 24th, with Tau Scorpii; on the 25th, with Upsilon Scorpii; on the 26th, with Phi Scorpii; on the 27th, with Chi Scorpii; on the 28th, with Psi Scorpii; on the 29th, with Omega Scorpii; on the 30th, with Alpha Scorpii; on the 31st, with Sigma Scorpii.

The permanent commission of inspection appointed by the French Minister of Public Instruction to examine into the state of the various museums of the empire has just published its report on those of Paris. From the account (says *Galignani*) it appears that the sum required to defray the expenses of the commission for the present year was 300,000 francs; salaries, 368,800f.; travelling expenses, 30,000f.; stock, 249,000f. Regarding the collections, the commission remarks that many of the animals kept there are too well provided for as they ought to be, in so far as regards their stabling or stock. It considers the maintenance of five elephants in the establishment as a useless expense, which however for the present is unavoidable. Two of these creatures were presented to the Emperor some time ago by the King of Siam and two others by the Viceroy of Egypt. The administration is endeavouring to procure a female elephant to keep the male company. The lodgements for the labourers are also insufficient for the 974 plants possessed by the administration; the nurseries are well provided, comprising 4,893 trees, 9,948 shrubs, 19,000 plants, and perennials. The botanical collection, moreover, possesses 61,116 dried specimens.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

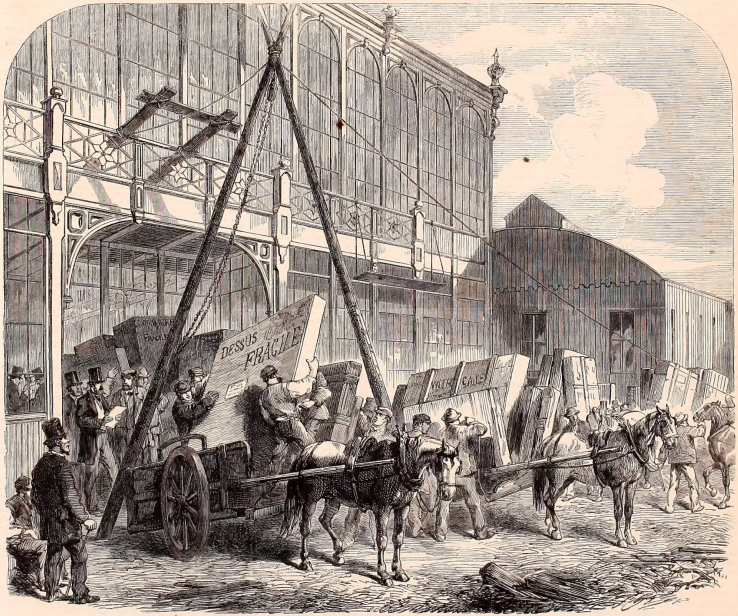


No. 1314.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

MR. GLADSTONE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THERE are not many things within the range of political exposition comparable with Mr. Gladstone's yearly financial statements. His genius is most at ease just where that of other men is most cramped—in the domain of statistics. A national balance-sheet strikes most people as utterly wanting in all the materials of effective oratory. Formerly, lucid explanation of its figures was regarded by Chancellors of the Exchequer as the utmost it was capable of, and to have made its primary meaning clear to everybody's apprehension was the highest praise to which they aspired. Mr. Gladstone, on the contrary, looks upon this achievement as if it were quite rudimentary—as the mere grammar of his subject. Nothing can be more precise, nothing more translucent, than his statement of public accounts. He arranges and expounds them with such consummate art that "he who runs may read;" but then they suggest to the Chancellor's imagination hosts of collateral and illustrative topics. His penetrative insight discerns in the barest columns of figures the most precious elements of social and political truth, and out of the rough ore with which he has to deal he delights in fashioning a countless variety of flashing, beauteous, and wondrously significant inferences, each of which casts a side light, as it were, upon his main design. He turns a Budget into a poem. He makes the most sterile rock contribute something to the fascination and meaning of his picture. You go to him to be instructed on a matter that promises very little interest, and you come away not only instructed but conscious of that pleasurable exaltation which the contemplation of beauty and perfection in art never fails to awaken.

The financial statement of the present year will not take rank with the very best of Mr. Gladstone's efforts of the same kind. It exhibits, indeed, the characteristic features of the master's former productions, but scarcely, perhaps, in an equal degree the subtle and finely-proportioned relation of part to part, nor that all-pervading radiance of persuasive earnestness which imparts such a charm to his logical declamation. Two considerations will go far to account for this—the first



THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: DELIVERY OF GOODS AT THE FOREIGN AND FINE-ARTS' ENTRANCE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

that the broad facts of his case were themselves so pleasing as scarcely to admit of being enhanced by eloquence of statement; the second, that there were no difficulties in prospect to put the orator upon his highest mettle. Nevertheless, it was a display of intellectual vigour, of mastery over the multifarious details of his subject, of an interpretative power to extract from them their full amount of meaning, and of felicitous exposition, which we should expect from no other man, in or out of office. It will not raise the Chancellor's reputation, but neither will it lower it. It does not touch as might well have been the brand of Mr. Gladstone's name without detracting from the admiration which that name excites in connection with all questions of national finance.

The opening of the statement was as happily conceived as it was thoroughly executed. The present is the last Session of the existing Parliament. It seems natural enough, now that the thing has been done; but it would probably have occurred to none but Mr. Gladstone to select this moment for a task that has been achieved by it from its opening until now. The result, on the whole, is more favourable than might have been anticipated, considering that this Parliament has acquired a reputation for extravagance beyond any of its predecessors since the period of Reform. Since 1859-60, its first year, the true expenditure of the country, says Mr. Gladstone, has been reduced by the precise amount of £1,314,000. The following year, 1860-1, was the year of its highest expenditure, and up to that there has been a decrease of £6,547,000. Compared, however, with 1858-9, when the extensive operations connected with the military and naval departments commenced, and the year immediately preceding that in which the Budget Committee of Commons was elected, our expenditure at the present date shows an increase of £5,442,000; and if we go back to the year immediately anterior to the outbreak of the Russian War, we shall find the scale of our national outlay to have increased to the enormous extent of £12,459,000. The fact is that the Parliament now about to expire commenced with a high rate of taxation, not much higher, and certainly gradually retrenched so far as to make its last amount lower by a million and a half than its first. "The expenditure of this period," remarks the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "has been a large one; yet, no doubt, I do not know of a period of our most history, the expenditure, small or great, has been more entirely in consonance with the general views, wishes, and feelings of the nation at large."

As to the financial year ending the 31st of March, 1865, the statement is still more satisfactory. The net surplus of revenue over charge is £3,231,000, and over the estimate of the Chancellor at the beginning of the year, £3,185,000; and the increase over 1864 is very materially augmented by increased excise, income tax, stamps, and post office. The productiveness of taxation has been growing for many years past. Mr. Gladstone, by a reduction of the process of which he lucidly explained the rank growth during the last twenty years—from 1840 and 1852 inclusive, at £1,020,000 a year: from 1853 to 1859, at £1,240,000 a year; from 1859 up to the present period, at £1,760,000 a year. But this gradual growth of revenue cannot safely be relied on for a series of years, except in a bad harvest or an unlooked-for calamity may at any time reduce it, or cause it to disappear altogether. It does, however, prove the productive energy of the country to be steadily and progressively increasing. From March 31, 1860, to March 31, 1865, the national debt has been diminished by the sum of £17,646,000. The general trade of the United Kingdom is also highly encouraging; and, compared with the trade of France, of Belgium, and of Holland, and especially of Austria, shows that our immense advantages have "resulted from the apparently simple, but, in practice, sufficiently difficult process of removing bars, fetters, and obstructions, devised by the perversity of man in the various forms of human industry, and trusting to the simple expedient of freedom for the development of the productive powers of the country." The several lines of argument by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer reached this conclusion are not equally valid within our limited space. Some of them will be thought fanciful; all of them are ingenious, and have an aspect of novelty that is devoid of suggestiveness; but we apprehend, Englishmen, whether conducted to it or not by Mr. Gladstone's reasoning, will arrive at the same result by one of those broad generalisations which result from the combined use of a large experience and a sound common-sense as they accept or agree with him in every syllable of the glowing tribute he paid to the memory of the late Richard Cobden, "who bore a larger share than any other man in realising this blessing for the country."

We come now to the Budget proper. The national expenditure for the financial year just opened is set down at £66,129,000. The estimated revenue derivable from present sources is £67,000—showing a probable surplus of income over charge of £4,031,000. "What will he do with it?" was the query heard from all sides until Thursday se'nnight. That question has received a generally satisfactory answer. Mr. Gladstone proves himself to be a financier of many and various occasions, by way of whetting the appetite for his more substantial fare. He did so, as usual, last week. He announced a reduction of the stamp duty on the letting of small tenements for periods of less than a year from 6d. to 1d.; an alteration in the scale on which appraisements are taxed, "so that property amounting to £5, instead of paying the minimum tax of 2s. 6d., should pay a proportionate duty of 3d., and so on, upwards:" a remission to special pleaders and conveyancers similar to that allowed to attorneys and solicitors; a reduction of stamp duties on certain ecclesiastical licenses; on charterparties, from 3s. to 6d.; on marine insurances; and on insurances upon accidental death, personal injury, and plate glass. These are his minor proposals. We will not traverse with him the rather wide field of discussion over which he passed previously to his exhibition of the larger boons he had in store for her Majesty's subjects. The country will, no doubt, bow to the decision which excludes the malt tax from Mr. Gladstone's present Budget; and the agriculturists, at least, will read his lengthened argument in support of that decision with curiosity and interest, if not with conviction. We feel ourselves compelled to skip that episode—thoroughly Gladstonian as it was—for "more attractive metal." The duty upon tea will be reduced to 6d. in the pound, which will entail a loss of £1,868,000 upon the present financial year, and a further loss of £207,000 per year. The income tax is to be lowered by twopence in the pound—that is, from 6d. to 4d.—thus bringing down its annual yield after the reduction has taken full effect to £5,200,000. The sire insurance duty is to be put on the footing recommended by a resolution of the House of Commons passed on the 21st of March, and made uniform on all property insured, at 1s. 6d.; besides which the one shilling duty now charged on policies will be converted into a penny stamp and a penny receipt for the payment of the money, a loss to the present year's revenue of £200,000 and of an equal sum additional next year. There will thus be a total relief of taxation to the amount of £2,400,000, of which £1,778,000 will take effect in the present financial year, leaving a marginal surplus in the hands of Government of £253,000.

Such, in substance, is the right hon. gentleman's financial statement for 1865-6. In point of fact, no less than in manner, it is calculated to give great satisfaction. We can conscientiously echo the concluding words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's magnificent speech in reference to his proposals:—"I am sure and strong in the persuasion, that, of all, they are likely to win the approval of this House; and, secondly, that they will likewise obtain the favourable verdict of the nation over the interests of which it is our duty to watch."

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The preparations for the opening of the Dublin International Exhibition on Tuesday next are proceeding with the utmost activity in every part of the Exhibition Palace and of the adjoining grounds. On Monday night the Palace was lighted up for the first time, and presented a very brilliant appearance, viewed from the gardens outside. Inside it looked almost as well; but the many operations of the multitude of workmen in progress were not calculated to make a long-lived stay in the interior. Great progress has been made in the unpacking and arrangement of the articles, and the glass cases which line both the nave and transept, both on the ground floor and galleries, are now being put in their places by the contractors. The display in the entrance-hall already makes a noble show, although the display is still incomplete. A new feature has been introduced. Above the entrance on the front page of our Paper shows the scene of boats at the bridge and fine arts' entrance, where pictures and other valuable artistic wares are constantly being delivered. The "Royal Irish Fusiliers' Band" has been received from the Duke of Cambridge to the effect that he is to accompany the Lord Lieutenant to Dublin on Tuesday, the 8th, the day on which the Prince is to arrive, there is to be an illumination of the public buildings, and on the night of Tuesday, the 9th, the day of the opening, there will be the Lord Mayor's ball at the Mansion House. The Prince of Wales, the 10th, there is to be a grand military review in the park, by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and the night of the 10th, the day of the Prince's departure, that the Academy of Music will take place at the Exhibition Palace. Whether the Prince of Wales will be present at this ball is not yet known. Some of the visitors who have already arrived in Dublin on a day after day, walking in the beautiful picture-grounds attached to the Crystal Palace, have expressed a wish that for this purpose there should be a grand illumination of the Exhibition Palace itself. The Empress's reception at Lyons, which he entered without escort, was enthusiastic. On crossing the suspension bridge to show himself on the balcony of the Hôtel de Ville to a countless multitude the cheers rends went to the skies, and the throng's the crowd. Next morning he visited the Faubourg of the Croix-Rousse in the same fashion, passing through a breach of the walls which he had made in the time of the Empire. The enthusiasm continued all the railway station, before leaving for Marseilles, he again met and passed through a crowd of 100,000 persons. Arrived at Nice on Sunday after a journey hence. At Marseilles an ovation awaited him from 200,000 people; the Prince of Wales arrived there on Wednesday warm as Southon blood could make it. A grand dinner took place on board the Victoria and Albert, at which the Empress of the French and Mendez Morning. An immense crowd assembled to witness the manœuvres. The Empress of the French and Prince of Wales, in order not to arrive at Algiers during the night. He was to proceed to his voyage the same evening. The sea has been high, but the weather was beautiful, and the Empress was in excellent health.

The Empress held her first Cabinet Council as Regents, on Wednesday afternoon, at the Tuileries. Rumour of the Council's decision continues to float, indicating that the palace is still the abode of Sovereignty.

In Paris, as in London, public opinion has emphatically expressed its satisfaction at the way in which the Regency has been entered. The Emperor at once sent an aide-de-camp to call upon the Minister of the United States, conveying the sympathy of the French President Johnson the expression of his Majesty's profound affliction. During the sitting of the Corps Législatif, on Monday M. Haussy communicated to the House the despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Minister of the United States, conveying the sympathy of the French Government on account of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Rouher spoke in high terms of the energy and firmness, as well as the conciliation and generosity displayed by the late President, and expressed a hope that the work of pacification which he had commenced might be completed by his successor. M. Jules Favre, M. Schneider, the President of the Corps Législatif, expressed, on behalf of the Chamber, its entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Government. A demonstration similar in effect was made in the Senate. A national meeting of American residents, to express their sentiments regarding the murder of the late President, was held on Tuesday, at the residence of Mr. Bigelow, the new Minister.

SPAIN.

The Senate has adopted the bill for the abandonment of Santo Domingo by ninety-three against thirty-nine votes.

Both Houses have unanimously passed resolutions expressive of horror at the assassination of President Lincoln and of sympathy with the people of the United States.

The proposal of Senor Rios Rosas for a Parliamentary inquiry into the events of the 10th ult. has been rejected by 134 against 134 votes.

The anniversary of the Spanish Revolution of the 2nd of May was celebrated at Madrid on Tuesday. The Government employés took part in the fête. The streets were thronged with people. Perfect order and tranquillity prevailed.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree accepting the resignation of Senor Gutierrez, Civil Governor of Madrid, and appointing Senor Martin Belga his successor.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold has much improved in health, though great care, it is stated, is still necessary. His Majesty attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the chapel of his palace.

ITALY.

The bill for the suppression of religious corporations has been withdrawn, the Government having declared to be one of its acts.

The flag at the entrance of the Chamber of Deputies has been draped with black in token of sympathy in mourning for President Lincoln.

Following order of the day has been carried:—"The Chamber, in taking leave of Turin, declares that this city to have deserved well of the country, and trusts that the Italian cause, so valiantly sustained by her, may very soon obtain its definitive triumph."

AUSTRIA.

On the proposal of Dr. Berger, the Lower House of the Vienna Reichsrath has unanimously voted an address to the American people expressing their sympathy on account of the assassination of President Lincoln and their best wishes for the future of the United States." The Government has also expressed to the American Minister at Vienna and to the United States Government, through the Austrian representative at Washington, its deep sympathy, with a hope that the unhappy event will not be detrimental to the re-establishment of peace and to friendly relations with foreign Powers.

PRUSSIA.

In consequence of the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward, Herr von Bismarck has addressed a letter of condolence to the American Minister at Berlin; and in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday week Herr Lowe proposed, in very excited terms, an address expressing sympathy with America, observing that, from his personal acquaintance with the late President, he could certify to the greatness of his character, for which he had the deepest veneration. The members rose in token of their concurrence in the proposal.

DENMARK.

At Copenhagen, on the 29th ult., Earl Cowper, on the part of her Britannic Majesty, presented the insignia of the Order of the Garter to the King of Denmark, who, on Monday following, held a chapter for the ceremony, which lasted an hour, all the Danish Ministers and many of the Danish Princes being present. In the evening a banquet took place at the Amalienborg Palace in honour of the Embassy.

RUSSIA.

The body of the late Czarewitch has been placed on board the Russian frigate which is to convey it to Cronstadt. The Czar has thanked the Prefect, the Admiral, and the Mayor of Nice for their attentions. All is now ready for the start.

An Imperial manifesto has been published at St. Petersburgh proclaiming the formal betrothal of Prince Alexandrovitch, heir to the Crown. The Czar has given his benediction to the new Czarewna.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a semi-official article expressing sympathy with the American people on account of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and hoping that Mr. Johnson will prove himself to be a worthy successor to the late President.

The breaking-up of the ice in the Neva has taken place, and the port of Cronstadt is entirely free.

AMERICA.

The steamers Edinburgh and Moravian bring news from New York to the 22nd inst.

President Lincoln's funeral was solemnised with great state at Washington on the 19th inst., a procession of civil, military, and naval officers, including President Johnson, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Rutler, Butler, Governors, and others, followed the remains. Business was entirely suspended throughout the North. The body of the President was removed from Washington on the 21st ult., and arrived in Baltimore at 10 o'clock that night. On the railway station in the latter city an immense civic and military procession attended its conveyance to the Exchange, where it remained until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Thence it was conveyed to Harrisburg, reaching there in the evening. On the 23rd inst. it would arrive at Philadelphia, and remain there till the 24th ult., whence it would be taken on to New York, arriving on the morning of the 25th. The remains of the latter in state until the hour for the grand procession to move on the following day. Thence they would be taken to Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago, to Springfield, public honours having been rendered to them in each place.

All civil, military, and naval officers have been ordered to wear mourning for Mr. Lincoln for six months.

We now learn that Mr. Seward recovered from the horror and grief throughout the northern states at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The foreign Governments have sent a deputation to Europe of Mr. Lincoln's family expressions of their sympathy; the British and French authorities in Canada have held a meeting, at which condolences expressive of deep sympathy were passed; and the Confederate Government at Paris has also passed resolutions of sympathy on Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and expressing sympathy for his family. The Confederate Government at Richmond condemned in the strongest terms the atrocious deed some mention is made in other parts of this Journal.

Mr. Seward, by latest accounts, was better, and he sat up for a short time on the 20th inst. The wounds in his throat and neck, and on his neck, for the support of his broken jaw, saved him, it is said, from fatal wounds. A portion of the wounded wrist has come away in order for, upon the same evening on which the attack was made, the Secretary's coloured attendant, who was watching by his bedside, rose to relieve it from an extraordinary pressure of blood. Mr. Frederick Seward, who was wounded in the face, was regained consciousness.

Booth, it appears, is still at large, but the men supposed to have taken his murderous part in the attack on Mr. Seward's house, and which, Seward, has been arrested at Washington. His name is Surratt, and the assassin's servants are said to have identified him. It is also said that a resident of Baltimore has confessed to complicity in the deeds, and been arrested, but there is really no trustworthy intelligence of either of the villains. A man named Conrad has been arrested for discovery. The assassin of the President left behind him a hat and a coat. The hat bears the name of "Wilkes, Washington," and was identified as one belonging to the suspected man Booth; the gear had been left behind in the hurry of flight, and has been identified as that secured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening. A letter of Booth, found in the pocket of the assassin's coat, and stating the capture of Mr. Lincoln, has been only an intimation that he contemplated assassination.

The Diplomatic Corps have visited President Johnson. Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, read an address of condolence, and expressed hopes for the early re-establishment of peace and the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign Powers.

Mr. Frederick Seward has presented his condolence. He expressed deep sympathy at Mr. Lincoln's death, and said that her Majesty had always been desirous of preserving friendly relations and that a good understanding, so long happily existing between England and America. In reply, President Johnson said that Queen Victoria and Johnson expressed pleasure at her Majesty's friendly sentiments, and said that the interests of civilisation and humanity required that England and America should be friends. He always accepted it as an honourable fact that the Queen was a sincere and honest well-wisher of the United States.

President Johnson has made several speeches in reply to the addresses of delegates from different parts of the Union; but he has afforded no definite indications of his policy, though he has repeated his declaration that treason is the highest crime, and that traitors must be punished.

It is thought Mr. Johnson's intoxication on the day of his inauguration as Vice-President was a most exceptional occurrence, the

combined result of natural excitement and two glasses of spirits taken by medical advice. It is affirmed that Mr. Johnson is not a dram-drinker, but habitually a sober man in the strictest sense of the word. We gladly take this view of the case. Still, the fact must weigh against him that he suffered himself to be "overtaken" (to use the mildest euphemism at one's command) on such an august occasion. From the memoir of the new President—given, with a Portrait, in another part of this Journal—it will be seen with what energy he raised himself, step by step, from his originally obscure condition; and it is to be hoped, for the welfare of his country as well as for his own credit, that his good genius will not desert him now that he has attained the summit of man's ambition. President Johnson evidently feels the weight of responsibility cast upon him, and has borne himself with a dignity and prudence which are reassuring.

Mr. Johnson having vacated the vice-presidency, the office devolves upon Mr. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut. According to the laws of the United States, in case of the death of both the President and Vice-President, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate becomes Chief Magistrate.

The greatest order continues throughout the Northern States.

General Anderson formally replaced the United States flag on Fort Sumter on Friday, the 14th ult., when the Rev. Ward Beecher and others delivered patriotic addresses.

General Lee has arrived at Richmond, where he was enthusiastically received both by the Unionists and Confederates. Lee's farewell order says that, after four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage, the army had been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources, and had surrendered to avoid useless sacrifice of life.

It is reported from Richmond that Mr. Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet have reached Augusta and established a Government there, preparatory to flight to the Transmississippi Department.

The surrender of General Johnston, which, under existing circumstances, could not long be delayed, is announced, but not as yet upon what appears to be trustworthy authority. Mosby also is said to have laid down his arms, and Rosser is stated to have made propositions to the same effect. After a series of hard fights the Confederates were driven from the outworks of Mobile, and on the 12th ult. it was found that they had evacuated the place. This was their last seaport. An expedition from Charleston has destroyed 1000 bales of cotton, and all the railway bridges between Columbia and Florence, and has brought in 2500 slaves. 5000 more are waiting to come in.

The latest quotation of gold at New York was about 49½ per cent premium.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions of condolence on account of the death of Richard Cobden.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The murder of President Lincoln has called forth in the British provinces the utmost indignation and numerous expressions of deep sympathy with the Northern States at their bereavement. The Governor of Nova Scotia, in consequence of the assassination, postponed his intended visit, and recommended the adjournment of the Legislature as a mark of sympathy. The day of the solemnisation of President Lincoln's funeral in Washington (the 19th ult.) was observed in the principal cities of the provinces by a partial suspension of business and the closing of the public buildings.

Great floods have taken place in the district of Berthier, in Canada. Several islands in the St. Lawrence have been submerged, and many lives and much property lost.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A donation of £1000 has been paid to Mr. J. Gurney Hoare, the treasurer of the Albert Orphan Asylum, by a friend, "in memoriam."

Among the votes to be proposed in the House of Commons by the Government this Session is one of £10,000 as a contribution towards the funds for the establishment of a fire brigade in London.

The Lord President of the Council has fixed Saturday (to-day), at twelve o'clock, for holding a conference with those who are interested in establishing metropolitan district museums. The meeting will take place in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum.

The first step in bringing about a considerable addition to the dock accommodation of London was taken on Monday, when the first turf of the Dagenham Docks was turned in the presence of a large company. The company under whose auspices the docks are to be made intend to utilise the lake on the Essex side of the river, just below the northern outfall sewer.

Colonel Waugh has hardly been delivered from the meshes of his great bankruptcy before he is involved in another—of much less amount, however, than the first. He has been arrested for debts amounting to about £2400, chiefly incurred while undergoing his late incarceration and preparing his statements. His new petition was dated from Whitecross-street Prison, and the commissioner did not fix any day for his release.

At the Royal Botanic Society's third spring fête, last Saturday, there was an abundance of May and June flowers. Of the exhibition we cannot speak too highly, roses in full bloom, azaleas, cinerarias, pelargoniums, calceolarias, auriculas, rhododendrons, and very many rare and curious plants, combining to form a delightful mass of bright colours and beautiful forms. The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance during the afternoon.

The West London Industrial Exhibition—held in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera—was opened, on Monday, by the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Chief Commissioner of Works. A large number of persons was present, and the hall was handsomely decorated with wreaths and banners, while a musical performance was given by a volunteer choir and orchestra. A special prayer was offered by the Archbishop of York; and the Old Hundredth Psalm, Hallelujah Chorus, and the National Anthem were sung. Space has been granted for 1087 exhibitors; and the collection ranges in aim and design from oil painting and statuary down to an ingenious arrangement of a vast number of postage-stamps.

The births of 2205 children—1140 boys and 1065 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1855-64 the average number (corrected for increase of population) was 2013. The deaths in London in the same period were 1344. The average number for the seventeenth week in ten years (corrected) is 1332. From zymotic diseases in the aggregate the deaths were 270; 79 children died from whooping-cough; 55 deaths occurred from typhus, 9 from smallpox, 21 from scarlatina, 4 from diphtheria, and 11 from measles. 239 deaths occurred from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis); in the previous week the number was 338. 119 persons died from bronchitis, 86 from pneumonia, 181 from phthisis, 161 from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and 50 from diseases of the heart.——In the week that ended on Saturday last the births in London and nine other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4162; the deaths, 2687. The rate of mortality last week was 23 per 1000 in London, 28 in Edinburgh, and 28 in Dublin; 30 in Liverpool, 27 in Manchester, 22 in Salford, 22 in Birmingham, 29 in Leeds, 21 in Bristol, and 31 in Glasgow.

The annual meeting of the Zoological Society of London was held at their house, 11, Hanover-square, last Saturday—Sir George Clerk in the chair. From the report, read by Dr. Sclater, F.R.S., the secretary, it appeared that the number of fellows, elect fellows, and annual subscribers was 1965, showing an increase of 200 since last year. There was also a considerable increase in the income of the society, its total revenue for 1864 being £21,713, which exceeds that of 1863 by £1429; the average of the three ordinary years preceding the Exhibition year, 1862, was about £16,000. The number of visitors, or rather of entrances, to the society's gardens in the last year was 507,169. After paying the year's expenditure there was a balance of £8871 in favour of the society. The council further reported the completion and opening of the new monkey-house, aviary, and other structures in their gardens in the Regent's Park, as well as the successful mission of Mr. James Thompson, the head keeper, to fetch some valuable animals from India, including two rhinoceroses, with several species of hornbills, and other rare birds. The list of animals exhibited for the first time during the last year comprised eight mammals, twenty-three birds, two reptiles, and two fishes. Several of these have appeared among the Illustrations in our own Journal. In conclusion, the council remarked that, from the experience of the past two years and the prosperous commencement of the present, the yearly income of the society might be reckoned, under ordinary circumstances, likely to reach the amount of £20,000. Allowing £17,000 for the ordinary expenses of the present large establishment, a surplus of £3000 remained, which might be devoted to extraordinary works, without intrenching on the society's reserve fund. The report having been adopted, the following gentlemen were elected the new members of council for the year:—Viscount Bury, M.P.; Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P.; Mr. J. Travers Smith, Mr. R. H. S. Vyvyan, and Mr. G. H. Waterhouse. The president and other officers were re-elected.

THE MAY MEETINGS.—The meetings of religious and charitable institutions held about this time, and generally known—those of religious societies especially—under the above heading, are in full operation.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held, on Monday morning, in Exeter Hall—Mr. Francis Lycett presiding. The chairman passed a high eulogium upon the character of the late president, the Rev. W. Thornton, who died about two months since. He spoke of the zeal, activity, and devotion of the late president on behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the object of which was to sweep every form of idolatry, cruelty, and superstition from the face of the earth. The society was prosecuting its work with success in Western India, in Ceylon, in West, Central, and Southern Africa, in the Friendly Islands, and last, though not least, in Fejee. They were, moreover, hopeful of gathering in a glorious harvest from Italy and China. He expressed his regret that the income of the past year had been less than the expenditure. The report stated that the total amount of receipts for the year had been £141,899, the expenditure being £145,000. There are at present in connection with the society 4659 chapels and other places of worship; 958 missionaries; 1408 paid agents; 17,779 unpaid agents; 141,735 accredited members; 13,873 unaccredited students on trial; and 140,584 scholars and pupils. The report entered at great length into the operations of the society in its various fields of labour, and congratulated the society upon the success which had attended those efforts.

The anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held, on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall. Lord Chichester occupied the chair, and was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Ripon, Huron, Rupert's Land, and Grahamstown, and a large number of clergymen and gentlemen. The noble chairman, in introducing the business of the meeting, gracefully alluded to the assassination of President Lincoln, whom he described as one of the purest-minded, most honest, and ablest of American citizens, and whose untimely end he was sure everybody most deeply deplored. He spoke in high terms of praise of the labours of the great people of the United States in the wide field of missionary enterprise. He complained of the want of funds felt by the society, and the consequent curtailment of its operations, and said that if large funds were not forthcoming the society would not be able to hold its own. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the public for increased support. The Rev. H. Venn then read the report, which was of a very encouraging character. The ordinary income for the past year had been £144,464, chiefly owing to legacies. The expenditure exceeded the regular income by £3900; but contributions from the India and China fund enabled them to cover that. The amounts for the year were unusually large, and therefore they carried £6000 to the capital fund, because the increase of funds this year was exceptional. The grand total of funds received from all sources amounted to £164,464. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved and Canon M'Neile, of Liverpool, seconded the report, which was unanimously adopted. Numerous other speeches were delivered.

The seventh triennial conference of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control began its sittings at Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday morning. Not less than 700 delegates were in attendance, representing all parts of the country. Mr. Edward Miall was unanimously chosen as the president of the conference. He reviewed the proceedings of the society, and showed how much had been accomplished and how much remained to do. The results achieved justified, he said, a confident belief that the course pursued by the society had brought to bear upon public opinion an educational influence of the most successful kind. Mr. Miall's address was warmly applauded. The treasurer's account showed an income from donations and subscriptions of £4554 during the past year. The other side showed a balance in hand of £131. Another meeting was held in the evening, when Mr. Henry Lee, of Manchester, presided, and an able paper was read by the Rev. N. Haycroft, of Bristol, on "The Present Position of the Anti-State-Church Movement." Resolutions were moved, and practical addresses delivered, by the Rev. John Pillans, of Camberwell; the Rev. Johnson Barker, of Leicester; the Rev. Charles Vince, of Birmingham; Mr. Joseph Spencer, of Manchester; Mr. Alfred Illingworth, of Bradford; the Rev. W. Best, of Leeds; and Mr. John Norris, of Bristol. The treasurer went at some length into the financial condition of the society, and a resolution was proposed and unanimously carried for the raising of a special fund during the next five years of not less than £25,000. Several subscriptions to this fund had already been made, and during the evening the secretary stated that the amount received was between £12,000 and £13,000, composed of sums varying from £5 to £500, and including the following:—Mr. George Hadfield, M.P., £500; Mr. James Sidebottom, £500; Mr. Robert Johnson, £500; Mr. Robert Rumney, £125; Mr. Henry Lee, £250; Mr. Joseph Thompson, £100; Mr. Joseph Spencer, £150; Mr. Samuel Dewhurst, £100; Mr. Abraham Heyworth, £100; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., £500; Mr. Titus Salt, £500; Messrs. Crossley, £500; Mr. William Edwards, £500; and Mr. Samuel Morley, £500. The conference met again on Wednesday morning, and a soirée was held in the evening at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The members of the British and Foreign Bible Society held their annual meeting at Exeter Hall on Wednesday. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and there were present on the platform the Bishop of Rochester, Bishop Anderson, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Bishop of Huron, Bishop Jones (of the United States), Lord Charles Russell, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. George Moore, the Rev. T. Binney, and other gentlemen. The Bible Society, founded in London in 1804, soon became the parent of many others. At the present time the societies in connection with it are—In Great Britain, 3894; in the colonies and other dependencies, 1154; Ireland has 495; and there are about 4000 foreign branches: making a total of about 9543. When the society was established the translations of the Bible, in whole or in part, might have been about 50: there are now 169 languages or dialects in which the society has promoted the distribution, printing, or translation of the Scriptures—directly, in 125 languages or dialects; indirectly, in 44: making a total of 169. The number of versions (omitting those which are printed in different characters only) is 209. Of these, 157 are versions prepared since the year 1804. The circulation of the Scriptures shows also a great increase. During the past four years the number was 81,157 copies—last year alone, at home and abroad, 2,450,127 (including 539,041 portions): total from the commencement, 47,989,579. Other Bible societies, aided in former years by grants from the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have been instrumental in distributing nearly 35,000,000 more; so that the circulation, by means of these combined societies, amounts to nearly 83,000,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures, in whole or in part. By the translation, printing, and circulation of the Bible within the present century, the records of inspired truth have been rendered acceptable to about 600,000,000 of the human family. The receipts of the past year amounted to £187,454; the expenditure to £169,742. Many effective speeches were delivered.

The annual meeting of the London City Mission was held on Thursday, when the secretary read a report giving the following summary of the receipts, the number of missionaries, their work, and its results during the past year:—Missionaries, 394; hours spent in domiciliary visitation, 548,707; visits paid, 2,048,581, of which to the sick and dying, 246,467; scriptures distributed, 6024; religious tracts distributed, 3,385,938; books lent, 48,665; indoor meetings and Bible classes held, 46,738; average attendance at ditto, 30; gross attendance at ditto, 1,393,893: outdoor services held, 4025; average attendance at ditto, 92; gross attendance at ditto, 370,933; readings of scripture in visitation, 632,254; communicants, 1313; backsliders restored to Church communion, 220; families induced to commence family prayer, 595; drunkards reclaimed, 1140; unmarried couples induced to marry, 274; fallen females admitted to asylums, restored to their homes, or otherwise rescued, 420; shops closed on the Lord's Day, 187; children sent to schools, 9354. The receipts had been:—General funds, £40,041; disabled missionaries' fund, £731.

The anniversary festival of the Friend of the Clergy Institution took place, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P. The majority of the guests were clergymen, and the total number of gentlemen who sat down exceeded one hundred. This society has been in existence thirteen years; during that time it has entered upon the books of the institution 135 lady pensioners, and laid out in pensions about £29,000. It has also granted to clergymen in temporary distress nearly £9000, making a total of £38,000 expended by the society since the period of its formation. A subscription-list was read, amounting to £500, including a donation of thirty guineas from the chairman; and it was at the same time stated that the income of the society during the past year was £5000.

The annual examination of the students and general meeting of the friends and supporters of the Home and Colonial School Society was held, on Monday, at the schoolhouse in the Gray's-inn-road, under the presidency of the Rev. J. M. Andrews, in the absence of the Earl of Chichester. The report of the committee spoke in congratulatory terms of the working of the society, drawing especial attention to the operations in the training department, and the report of the Rev. Mr. Cook, her Majesty's inspector for female schools, upon that branch. In the first year there were forty-nine students for girls, and mixed schools of the first year, and sixty-three of the second year, against seventy-one and forty-nine respectively in the year 1863. There were twenty-six students trained to manage infant schools, against fifteen in the previous year. The society had trained sixty-three teachers for two years, under the Government minutes of August and December, 1846, and seventy-five teachers for twelve months. There were twenty teachers not under the Government minutes; seven engaged for schools, and sent to be trained; five recommended as assistants, two recommended to foreign stations, and sixteen governesses for families and private schools: total, 188. The committee reported satisfactorily of the working of the schools. The financial statement showed, under the head of Government account, receipts, £5559; and the expenditure, £5529. The receipts of the non-Government branch had been £2432, and the expenditure, £2429. The report was adopted, and the meeting addressed by the Rev. W. M'Call, Rev. W. Fleming, Rev. H. Boyd, Rev. Canon Champneys, Rev. J. E. Evans, and others.

The annual festival of the Royal Free Hospital was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday night—E. Masterman, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. There was a large attendance. The chairman, in proposing "Success to the Hospital!" drew attention to the catholic principles on which the institution was conducted, and said he thought it was impossible that the benevolent could do otherwise than support it. Amongst the year's contributions were a gift of £1000 by a lady who would not allow her name to transpire and £500 by Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Still he was sorry to say that their annual subscriptions were only about £2000, although their expenses were increasing. It was an interesting fact that in their box for the subscriptions of the poor was no less a sum than £2 2s. 7½d., or 2046 farthings. The "Health of the Founder, William Marsden," was drunk with loud applause, and that gentleman returned thanks. The total amount of subscriptions and donations announced during the evening was £4430.

The annual meeting of the friends and subscribers to the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females was held on Tuesday, in Exeter Hall. During the year a purchase had been made of a building and grounds for an asylum, at a cost of £4186, of which sum £2431 had been subscribed, the balance being made up from the reserve and other sources. The new asylum is situated in a most healthy locality in Clapton. The receipts during the year had been £3690, and the expenditure had been such as left a balance in hand amounting to £371. A most satisfactory report of the progress of the industrial education of the inmates of the asylum was read.

The annual meeting of the Systematic Beneficence Society—the ally, not the rival, of other benevolent institutions—was held on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall—Sir F. Crossley, Bart., presiding. There was a numerous attendance, many gentlemen connected with philanthropic and religious objects being present. The meeting was addressed by several speakers, who illustrated from experience the necessity for such an institution, and the feeling of the meeting was testified by a large collection at the close.

The annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind was held on Tuesday, at the institution in the Euston-road, at which Sir John Anson presided. The report, as read and unanimously adopted, pointed out that the number of blind persons receiving assistance was last year 170. The receipts of the year had been £5725, and the expenditure, £4981.

Sir Henry Dymoke, the Hereditary Champion of England, died yesterday week, aged sixty-four, after an illness of only two days, from diphtheria.

Mr. Bulwer Lytton has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Lisbon; Colonel Neale, from Japan, replaces Mr. Lytton as Secretary of Legation at Athens; Mr. Scott, third secretary at Copenhagen, is transferred to Stutgardt.

The Circassian exodus from the eastern coast has recommenced. News having reached the Porte that 8000 immigrants are awaiting transport, two Government steamers have been sent to convey them to Trebizond.

Two French artists, MM. Elias Robert, sculptor, and Gabriel Davioud, architect, have obtained the first prize in the international competition opened by the Portuguese Government for the erection of a monument in Lisbon to Dom Pedro IV. Eighty-five plans were presented, among which are twenty-eight from France.

The detectives at Queenstown arrested one of the passengers by the Edinburgh who bore a resemblance to Booth, the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, and the telegraph carried to all parts of the country the startling announcement that Booth had been captured. It turned out, however, that the unfortunate prisoner was Mr. O'Neil, who is described as "bearing an extraordinary likeness" to the murderer. He has, of course, been set at liberty.

Mr. John Rea is again before the public as the opponent of the whole power of the House of Commons. He persisted on Tuesday in speaking in a committee-room when ordered to be silent. The chairman finally ordered policemen to turn him out; and this was done, but not until Mr. Rea had warned the Committee that he had four millions and a half of Irish Catholics at his back.

The horror which the murder of Mr. Lincoln has excited in England is being daily expressed in one form or another. The Queen has written a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln; and both Houses of Parliament have, at the instance of the Government, addressed the Crown, asking that the sentiments which animate them may be known to the Government of America. Besides the two large meetings held in St. James's Hall, of which particulars are given elsewhere, the working classes of London met, on Thursday, at St. Martin's Hall, and passed addresses of condolence with Mrs. Lincoln and the American people. Meetings for a similar purpose have been held in every important town in the kingdom. The usual spring county meetings in Scotland were, with one or two exceptions, held on Monday. At nearly all it was resolved to transmit to the American Minister in London addresses expressive of the sorrow and indignation with which the commissioners of supply and justices of the peace had learned the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of their sympathy with the American people under that calamity.

THE CHINESE EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

AN interesting collection of porcelain, jewels, furs and silks, and other precious things, brought from the Emperor of China's Summer Palace, near Pekin, by Captain De Negroni, an officer of the French army, when the palace was plundered and burnt in September, 1860, is now on view at the Crystal Palace. A few of the most remarkable specimens of art in this collection are represented in our Engraving. In the foreground are two very pretty and ingenious timepieces, of French or Italian workmanship, which were sent to the Chinese Court at some period in the last century as gifts from one of the European Sovereigns of that time. The stands of these timepieces are furnished with machinery by which the small figures of birds displayed in their upper compartments are made to move and to chirp or sing. In one case, as our readers will see, there are two of these little birds in a cage of golden filigree, which is ornamented with fine pearls and enamels. The mechanism beneath is extremely complicated, and produces a great variety of movements in the wings, tails, beaks, and eyes of the little birds, with tones very like a bird's natural notes. The other timepiece, or rather clock-stand, is so placed that the bird which it contains does not appear in our Illustration; the compartment which holds the bird, perched on a golden spray or twig, is open only behind, while the front of the clock-stand, which has the general form of a flagon or large vase closed with a stopper, displays the clock dial and the escapement above it, set with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and turquoises. The stopper serves for a key to wind up the mechanism. On the other side of the birdcage clock, in the front row of the articles shown in our Engraving, is a very curious specimen of Chinese art—a large sardonyx, carved into the shape of a grotto, with two monkeys in it. The different colours of this stone have been skilfully managed, as in a cameo, so that the grotto itself is left entirely red, whilst one monkey is white, and the other is yellow. Immediately behind this fantastic object is a magnificent cabinet of red Pekin lacquer, which had been nearly four centuries in the possession of the Emperors of China. Its top is covered with figures of dragons surrounded with a border of peculiar ornamentation, which consists of the signet of the Ming dynasty. On the sides are various domestic scenes and landscapes of inlaid jade-stone; the handles and clasps, also, are of the richest and finest workmanship. Still further back, raised upon a table or bracket just above the clocks in the centre of our Engraving, is seen a beautiful work of ivory-carving in the form of a ship or junk, with several men wielding their oars at the side and at the stern of the fairy vessel, which is surmounted by a dainty pavilion reared high above the deck. The ends of the hull of this junk are shaped like the head of a bird. These, indeed, are hidden in the present Illustration by the large vase on the left hand, and on the right by another fine piece of carved jade, which represents the colossal hand of the goddess Fo-Ki, or Justice, enfolded in a rhubarb-root wrapped up with acanthus-leaves—an arrangement having, we presume, some mystical or symbolical meaning in the Chinese philosophy. The cylindrical vase, or cup, which stands in front of the last-mentioned object, is a cameo made from a true chalcedony; the different colours of its regular layers, which are distinctly marked, have been dealt with so as to show the brown figures on a ground of greenish white. This vase, which is of exquisite design and workmanship, was made by command of a Chinese Emperor who was contemporary with Louis XIV. for the use of Kien-Long, the favourite Court poet, to dip his pencils therein for writing. The Imperial library, we believe, was burnt by the French soldiers on the occasion when Captain De Negroni carried off this booty; yet the poems of Kien-Long may still be extant. The smaller vessel, a pan or basin of grey jade, with handles of a grotesque shape, bears an inscription recording that it remained 800 years in the tomb of the Emperor Chi-en-Fan, and was then removed with appropriate ceremonies. It is of a fabulous antiquity, no doubt.

THE NEW ARCADIAN EXTRAVAGANZA AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

IN our Impression of the 15th ult. we gave some account of the "new and original Arcadian pastoral extravaganza," written by Mr. Henry Byron, and entitled "Pan; or, The Loves of Echo and Narcissus," which has had great success at the Adelphi Theatre during the last three weeks. We now present an Illustration of one of the most effective scenes, in which there is an apparition of the rustic deity, attended by a train of satyrs, to express his displeasure with the young people of the village because the fair Syrinx, whom Pan has condescended to love, is rather inclined to love Narcissus. Mr. Toole is a most humorous representative of Pan, first disguised as a peasant among the crowd of mortals, and afterwards in the grotesque majesty of his mythological character, bearing a queer resemblance to the idol or statue of Pan, which is erected at one corner of the stage.



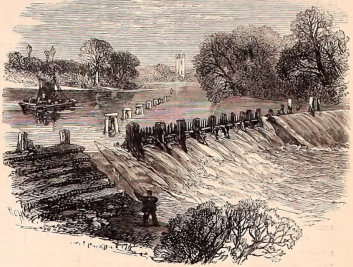
THE CASCADE IN THE GARDENS OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION PALACE.—SEE PAGE 422.



SCENE FROM THE NEW EXTRAVAGANZA OF "PAN," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



BREEDING-PONDS AT SUNBURY.



FISH-LADDER AT HAMPTON.

WORKS OF THE THAMES ANGLING PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

FISH-BREEDING ON THE RIVER THAMES.

THE Thames Angling Preservation Society is an association which has been in existence these twenty-seven years past, but has been suddenly called into increased activity and a new phase of usefulness by the practice of fish-culture introduced into this country by Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Stephen Ponder. A very agreeable and instructive excursion was made up the river, on Saturday, the 22nd ult., under the direction of Mr. W. H. Whitbread and other prominent members of the society, the object being twofold—the inspection of progress in the hatching of fish and the viewing of improved arrangements for their preservation. The method of propagation is an improvement on the French system, no glass bars being used for supporting the ova, but simply well-boiled gravel placed in slate boxes, through which runs the continuous stream of water indispensable to the operation. The parent fish are caught in distant waters, and the eggs taken from them are carefully and scientifically manipulated. In a period of time varying, according to temperature, from sixty to one hundred days, the young fish are hatched. They subsist for about six weeks on the egg, which remains umbilically attached to their wriggling, active little forms; and when they are ready to seek their food in the open waters they are turned thither to seek it. At this very time, "skeggers," or young salmon fry, which have been draughted into the river in former seasons, may be seen in the shallows; and they are not unfrequently caught by anglers and returned to the water. The party on Saturday, having taken luncheon at one of those quaint old inns to which Thames anglers resort, repaired to the grounds of Mr. Stephen Ponder, at Hampton, where they saw in one of his conservatories the whole process of hatching in a small compass. They then took boat, and were towed up to Sunbury, where is a lock, by the side of which is a pond, artificially contrived to vary in depth, and filtering back into the river at the lower level. We give an Illustration of this contrivance. About 4000 young and healthy fish, all with the egg-bags attached, were turned from a large tin pail into the pond. Here they will receive a twelvemonth's education, at the end of which they will be sent out to seek their fortunes in the stream. The next visit of the excursionists was to Pecker's Ait, where the old river course has left a pond, in which, instead of salmon and trout, jack and perch are bred for the behoof of the more humble bottom-fishers. The company then went to Moulsey weir, where the salmon-ladders are placed. These salmon-ladders enable fish to surmount a height of fall which, judging roughly by the eye, we should call 10 ft. The salmon-ladder, as shown in our second Illustration, is like a series of troughs arranged stepwise, and with alternate changes in the position of the side openings near the ends, so that the water flows gently down them in a zigzag stream, against which the fish very easily make their way.



ARTICLES IN THE CHINESE EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE PAGE 433.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Thornton-le-Street, Yorkshire, Countess Cathcart, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at The Ryes, Sudbury, Suffolk, Lady Florence Barnardiston, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at Berkley House, near Frome, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Dickinson, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Great George-street, Westminster, the Hon. Mrs. John G. Talbot, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Wellshot House, Lanarkshire, the wife of Captain Maclean, the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Lawrie Park, Sydenham, the wife of G. L. Clowser, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. Peter's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, Lady Adelaide Emily Feilding, daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, to C. A. Murray, Esq., son of the late Hon. Mr. Murray, and nephew to the Earl of Mansfield.

On the 23rd of March, at St. Michael Church, Kingston, Jamaica, by the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Turner, Rector of Port Royal, John Davidson, Esq., of Sherwood Forest, St. David, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Patrick C. Crichton, Esq., London. No cards.

On the 26th ult., at the parish church, Eye, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. George Thurnell, M.A., Incumbent, Edward Clapham, M.D., of Devizes, eldest son of John Clapham, Esq., of Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, to Emily Catherine, third daughter of the late Edward Thurlow Leeds, Esq., of Eyebury, near Peterborough. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at Penzance, Anna Maria, Dowager Lady Clanmorris aged 88.

On the 25th ult., at Wighill Park, Yorkshire, the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 64.

On the 1st inst., at Watford, Herts, Sarah Harrow, the beloved wife of George Tidcombe, in her 58th year.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

SUNDAY, May 7.—Third Sunday after Easter. Monster Repeal Meeting on the Curragh of Kildare, 1843.

MONDAY, 8.—King Charles II. proclaimed at London, 1660. The great French chemist, Lavoisier, guillotined at Paris, 1794.

TUESDAY, 9.—Death of Count Zinzendorff, founder of the sect termed the Moravian Brethren, 1760; and of the great German poet, Frederick Schiller, 1805. Half-quarter day.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—Death of Louis XV., and accession of Louis XVI., of France, 1774. Napoleon's victory over the Austrians at Lodi, 1796. Full moon, 8h. 22m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 11.—The Empress Maria Theresa crowned at Prague, 1743. The great Earl of Chatham died, 1778. Easter Term ends.

FRIDAY, 12.—The amiable Princess Elizabeth of France guillotined, 1794. Wellington passed the Douro and Soult precipitately retreated, 1809.

SATURDAY, 13.—Old May Day. King John surrendered his Crown to Pandulf, the Pope's Legate, 1213. Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
—	0 9	0 32	0 51	1 11	1 31	1 48	2 4	2 20	2 37	2 56	3 12	3 29	3 45

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles	Inches
April 26	30·109	64·0	40·5	·45	3	38·4	74·5	N. NNE.	117	·000
27	30·043	67·3	42·5	·43	0	45·1	76·4	WSW. W.	127	·050
28	29·945	57·0	44·6	·65	3	42·2	70·7	NNE. ENE.	306	·000
29	30·040	43·5	32·6	·68	3	39·9	50·8	E.	604	·000
30	..	..	..	..	..	35·2	50·9	..	433	·000
31	29·941	49·9	40·5	·72	9	33·1	58·7	SE. SW.	172	·000
May 1	29·977	56·3	45·4	·69	7	45·5	64·2	SSW. SW.	379	·075

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·145	30·113	29·980	30·076	29·995	29·931	29·931
Temperature of Air	61·2°	65·8°	55·4°	46·3°	47·2°	55·8°	58·3°
Temperature of Evaporation	53·9°	55·0°	51·9°	40·5°	40·3°	48·6°	51·6°
Direction of Wind	N.	CALM.	NNE.	E.	ENE.	SW.	SSW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. E. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Triumphant and Unprecedented Success of the production of Milton's Mask of COMUS (vide Public Press).—Last Nights but Six of the present Season. On MONDAY, MAY 8, Wednesday, May 10, and Friday, May 12, the new and successful Play, in Five Acts, by Mr. Edmund Falconer, entitled LOVE'S ORDEAL; or, The Old and New Regime.—Principal Characters by Messrs. Walter Lacy, E. Phelps, J. Neville, Edmund Falconer, H. Sinclair, A. Raynor, G. Belmore, Fitzjames, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Mrs. H. Vandenhoff, Miss R. Leclercq, and Miss C. Weston. On Tuesday, May 9, for the last time this season, Macklin's Comedy of THE MAN OF THE WORLD—Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, Mr. Phelps. On Thursday, May 11, and Saturday, May 13 (for the first times this season), Shakespere's Tragedy of KING LEAR—Lear (first time at this Theatre), Mr. Phelps; other characters by Messrs. R. Roxby, E. Phelps, H. Marston, A. Raynor, H. Barrett, J. Neville, &c.; Miss Poole, Miss Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Mrs. Hermann Vezin. To conclude with, each evening, Milton's Mask of COMUS. The Scenical and Spectacular Effects designed and painted by Mr. William Beverley. The General Action of the Mask directed by Mr. Robert Roxby. The Cast of the Characters includes some of the principal members of the Company—to wit, Mr. Walter Lacy and Mrs. Hermann Vezin. To give due effect to the Lyrical and Musical portions of the Mask, engagements have been formed with Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Henri Drayton, Miss Poole, and Miss Augusta Thomson, who are supported by a Choir of Fifty Voices and an Increased Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Barnard. Harp Accompaniments arranged and performed by Mr. Frederick Chatterton. The Masks and Decorative Furniture and Symbols designed from classical authorities by Mr. R. W. Keene. The Bacchanalian Dances and Revel Rout arranged and directed by Mr. Cormack. Doors open at Half-past Six; performances commence at Seven. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern in his original Lord Dundreary, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, for twelve nights only, in consequence of his Lordship's preparations for introducing his BROTHER SAM. Asa Trenchard, Mr. Buckstone. MONDAY, MAY 8, and during the Week, MY WIFE'S MOTHER, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, EASY SHAVING, and MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. FECHTER will perform RUY BLAS for six nights, commencing MONDAY, MAY 8. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—RE-APPEARANCE of MISS BATEMAN.—MONDAY, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, FAZIO; or, the Italian Wife—Bianca, Miss Bateman. Tuesday and Thursday, THE WILLOW COPSE—Mr. Benjamin Webster. Commencing each night with THE IRISH TIGER, and concluding with THE STEEPLECHASE. Commence at Seven.

STODARE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight and Saturday Afternoon at Three.—The New and Startling Illusions, as performed by Colonel Stodare, continue to create the greatest success and astonishment.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, GREAT CHORAL CONCERT OF THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.—Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Five thousand voices on the great Handel Orchestra. Admission, Half-a-Crown, or by the New Guinea Season Ticket. Reserved Seats Half-a-Crown extra.

EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE THE CRYSTAL PALACE NEW SEASON TICKET.—Unparalleled attractions for One Guinea only. See Programme.

NOW VISIT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wet or Dry. Delightful Spring appearance of Gardens and Park.—Nature in early beauty. Arrangements for the Week:—

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday—One Shilling.

Wednesday—Great Choral Concert of 5000 voices of Metropolitan Schools. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Admission, Half-a-Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket. Children, One Shilling.

Saturday—Second Grand Opera Concert. Half-a-Crown Admission Tickets now on sale at Crystal Palace, Exeter Hall, and usual Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New-Season Programme and New Guinea Season Ticket.—Intending Purchasers will confer a favour by securing them as early as possible. The unusually large demand consequent upon the issue of this year's unparalleled programme renders it somewhat difficult to keep up a continuous supply at the various agencies.

The agents are also supplied with the Five-shilling Admission Tickets for the Handel Festival Great Rehearsal. They should be applied for at once, as only a few thousands will be issued at Five Shillings.

Guinea Sets of Stalls for the Ten Opera Concerts should also be applied for without delay at the Palace or at 2, Exeter Hall, where also Season Tickets and Programmes may be had.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Mdme. ARABELLA GODDARD'S BENEFIT, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 8. The programme will include Beethoven's Sonata in G major, Op. 31, No. 1, for pianoforte alone; Sonata in B flat, dedicated to Mdlle. Strinasacchi, by Mozart, for piano and violin; Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor, for piano, violin, and violoncello; and Quartet in D major, No. 45, by Haydn, for stringed instruments. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK. EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, WEDNESDAYS, MAY 24, JUNE 14, and JULY 5; AMERICAN PLANTS, MONDAYS, JUNE 5 and 12. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price, on or before Saturday, May 13, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; or, on the exhibition days, 7s. 6d., each. The next Meeting for the Election of New Subscribers is Saturday, May 13.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE A. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—IS NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

INTERNATIONAL REFORMATORY EXHIBITION of the PRODUCTS of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, Reformatories, Refuges, &c., at home and abroad.

The EXHIBITION will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, and will be open to the public for one week, from FRIDAY, the 19th, to THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY.

The Institutions of the following countries will take part in the Exhibition:—

England.	Belgium.	Italy.	Saxony.
Scotland.	Canada.	Malta.	Switzerland.
Ireland.	Egypt.	Netherlands.	United States.
Austria.	France.	Portugal.	Wirtemberg.
Baden.	Hanover.	Prussia.	&c., &c.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES will OPEN the INTERNATIONAL REFORMATORY EXHIBITION at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington; at a Public Ceremonial, on FRIDAY, the 19th of MAY, at 3 o'clock.

Tickets, 5s. each; Numbered Stalls (with right of admission to the Exhibition throughout the week), 10s. 6d. May be had at the usual agents; at the Hall; and at the Office, 20, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

A LARGE and bold speech, even when it is a party speech, deserves to be recorded in the annals of a civilised nation, for in a state of high civilisation words are things. But when such an oration is delivered by an independent man, who takes his stand upon the rock of principle and not upon the platform of party, it becomes the property of a nation, and must be registered, of right, among the nation's possessions. Such a speech was the exhaustive, energetic, luminous address of Mr. Robert Lowe, on Wednesday last, in the debate on Mr. Baines's bill for the extension of the suffrage in boroughs.

Mr. Lowe happens to have special claim to be listened to on such a subject. He is a Liberal of advanced views, for which, as he said, he has suffered. He can have no reason for wishing to serve the Conservative party, which hunted him from office, and, on the most frivolous pretext, deprived the country of the services of one of our ablest public men. He sits as a Reformer, and his votes are all on the Liberal side. But he has had the courage to stand up and oppose a measure which is called liberal, but which he calls democratic, and he has delivered against that measure a series of arguments and warnings which will be the text-book for future speakers on the subject. The effect on the House was marked, for the supporters of Mr. Baines's bill were afraid to let Mr. Lowe be followed by any speaker who would address himself to argument, for such argument would have been felt a failure, and they called on Mr. Osborne, who would probably divert the attention of the House by a shower of smartnesses; but even Mr. Osborne himself expressed his conviction that such a speech as Mr. Lowe's demanded different treatment.

This speech will be, and deserves to be, so frequently referred to during the approaching political contest that we shall be rendering service to all who are not in the habit of closely perusing the Parliamentary debates if we briefly restate the points made by the late Vice-President of the Board of Education. We should premise that he grappled fearlessly with the entire subject. He took all the points upon his target—Mr. Mill's notion of an ideal government and Mr. Gladstone's theory of moral right, besides all the claptrap and sentimental pleas about insult, exclusion, degradation, and slavery. He showed that there was no such thing as moral right to the franchise, inasmuch as the first condition of society is the abnegation of the alleged rights of all. Mr. Mill's balances, by which he seeks to redress the absurdity he would create, Mr. Lowe ridiculed as childish, and it is needless to say that his sarcasm on those who describe the most free population that ever existed as slaves was sufficiently mordant. Having shown that the object of a statesman should not be the pedantic creation of a system without anomalies, which does not even exist in nature itself, but that the aim should be to produce the best machinery, and having got it, to keep it, Mr. Lowe introduced, in a masterly and crushing manner, an illustration of the mode in which a large extension of the suffrage would work. He referred to a petition, signed by three millions of the working classes, and presented to the House of Commons by the late Mr. Duncombe, in which the petitioners declared that the National Debt had been incurred by the enemies of liberty in order to put down liberty, and they protested against taxation to pay the interest of the debt. Those who think that the masses have acquired more honest and enlightened views since the date of that petition have an awkward fact before them in the declared aim of the extreme party, which desires to abolish all excise and customs, and thereby to throw the entire burden of the country upon property. To be sure, if the National Debt were wiped out, the burden of the country, as far as regards the past, would not be large; and as everybody, including those who now live on the wages which nobody would then be able to pay, would be utterly ruined, we might start afresh. But in this case we may be quite sure that the many would take care that the few should be chargeable for the future. But the fact that millions believe, and are prepared to act upon the belief, that one generation is not bound by the acts of its predecessor, and are ready to repudiate a debt which was incurred in support of principles not their own, is surely answer enough to all theories, ideals, and sentimentalities. Honest men pay their debts; and we cannot trust our affairs to men whose honesty does not dictate that duty.

Then, taking his antagonists in detail, Mr. Lowe showed that the working classes had opposed the middle classes in all the efforts of the latter in favour of the measures which have produced our commercial prosperity. Protection, for instance, is the vulgar resource of the violent and ill-informed; and we should have little free trade if, at a moment of temporary distress, it rested with men out of work to say whether foreign productions should be admitted. Had Coventry the manhood suffrage at this moment, would a French ribbon enter England if Coventry could prevent it? But it is needless for us to expatiate upon Mr. Lowe's text. Will you, he asked, take power from property and intelligence, and give it to those who live on weekly wages? The middle class will have to answer this question at the hustings.

Mr. Lowe also contended that the masses are not in earnest on the question, and that they are being used as tools by a party which is impatient of exclusion from power. Mr. Lowe's general opinions being those of that party he is entitled to be listened to with respect and gratitude when, rising superior to party and to care about his own political chances, he supplies the most convincing answer that has yet been given to the advocates of a considerable extension of the suffrage.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Later in the day, her Majesty, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa rode out.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, walked and drove out twice. Prince Alfred, attended by Dr. Bernhardt, went to Beaulieu.

On Saturday last the Queen drove out in the vicinity of Osborne. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa walked out. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived at Osborne and had the honour of dining with the Queen. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero. Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. This was the fifteenth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Arthur. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey left Osborne for London.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, walked in the grounds of Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, drove out. Dr. and Mrs. Becher arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Buff, drove out. Lord Schomberg and Lady Victoria Kerr arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of paying a visit to the Queen. They afterwards drove with Prince Alfred, and returned to Beaulieu in the evening.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, is expected to leave Osborne on Friday next, the 12th inst., and return to Windsor Castle. It is rumoured that the Court will proceed to Scotland on or about Friday, the 19th inst.

The Court mourning, which was commanded to be terminated on Thursday last, has been extended to Monday, the 8th inst., the Queen having been pleased to command that the Court shall be in mourning for ten days from the 28th ult. for his late Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas, eldest son of the Emperor of Russia.

Prince Alfred has, during the week, honoured Miss Durant with sittings for a medallion.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel H. Ponsonby has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen's Drawingroom, announced to be held at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., by Princess Helena, on behalf of her Majesty, is postponed until Thursday, the 18th inst.

The Princess of Wales, as representing the Queen, will have an evening party on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée, on behalf of her Majesty, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at St. James's Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales received, at Sandringham House, on Saturday last, the Mayor of King's Lynn; the Rev. T. White, Head Master of the Lynn Grammar School; and Mr. Bristow, one of the pupils of the school. The Prince graciously presented to Mr. Bristow a gold medal, one of which will henceforth be given annually to the school by his Royal Highness, Mr. Bristow having attained the honour on this first year of its presentation. The Prince addressed some appropriate remarks to Mr. Bristow upon presenting the medal to him.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham Church.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Grey, and Mr. Fisher, left Sandringham House and returned to Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Wolferton station, and travelled thence in a state saloon by a special train, viâ the Great Eastern Railway, to London. The train was under the charge of Mr. J. Robertson, the superintendent of the line. The Prince and Princess arrived at the Shoreditch terminus at a quarter to five o'clock, and were received by several of the directors and the principal officials of the railway company. Their Royal Highnesses drove immediately to Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out. His Royal Highness attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, drove out.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred and attended by Major Teesdale, rode out. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, took a drive. Prince Alfred arrived at Marlborough House from Osborne on a visit to the Prince and Princess. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, honoured the Strand Theatre with his presence.

The Hon. Mrs. Edward Coke has succeeded Countess De Grey in attendance upon the Princess.

Major Teesdale has succeeded Major Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Queen Marie Amelie, who is staying, with various members of the Orleans Royal family, at Starkey's Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea, attained her eighty-third year on Wednesday week. Her Majesty, who is in the enjoyment of good health, received congratulatory visits from all the members of her family (except the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, who

are absent from England), and at two o'clock a party of thirty sat down to an elegant breakfast. Queen Victoria sent a beautiful carriage, to be drawn by a grey, as a birthday remembrance to the co-Queen, in which her Majesty took a drive along the Parade.

Princess Baratinsky left Claridge's Hotel on Sunday for Paris.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador has returned to town from St. Leonard-on-Sea.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lady Adelaide Fielding, daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, with Mr. Charles Murray, took place, on Thursday week, at Westminster Abbey, with full choral service.

The marriage of Mr. Stirling, of Keir, M.P., with Lady Anne Maria, second daughter of the late Lord of Leven and Melville, took place on the 18th inst., at Stirling, with all the pomp.

The marriage of Viscount Chelsea with Lady Beatrix Craven (deferred on account of the death of Lord Uffington) will take place privately, at Coombe Abbey, on the 16th inst.

POLITICAL AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee, on Wednesday afternoon, at the Horse Guards. Above 120 officers attended.

The Duke of Somerset, as First Lord of the Admiralty, held a levee, on Thursday, at the Admiralty, in Whitehall.

The Marchioness of Salisbury held her second assembly this season, on Wednesday evening, at Hatfield House, which was attended by upwards of 1000. The evening was dissipated by a brilliant assemblage of the political and fashionable world.

Lord Derby had a dinner party, on Thursday evening, at his residence, 23, Piccadilly, Berkeley-square.

Combe House, Wallingford, on Wednesday, resumed the series of evening parties interrupted by her Ladyship's temporary indisposition. The reunion was attended by a large circle of the elite of the neighbourhood, with the exception, the Right Hon. Colchester Porteous and the Countess entertained at dinner various members of the Corporation of Oxford and a distinguished company of the aristocracy.

The Duchess of Teba had a dancing party, on Wednesday evening, at the usual fashionable residence in St. James's-square. A select and brilliant company assembled.

Mrs. Gladstone had a musical party, on Wednesday evening, at her official residence on Carlton-house-terrace. Previously the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone entertained at the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished circle at dinner.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Rev. F. E. Lloyd Jones, Curate of Gresswich, has been elected Gaskoney of Newgate, receiving eighteen out of nineteen votes.

The Archdeacon of Bristol will hold his visitation at Bristol June 12; Clevedon, 14; Cirencester, 15; Tetbury, 16; Malmesbury, 17; Cricklade, 23.

The Bishop of London preached at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Sunday afternoon last; and his Lordship will continue to preach at the same church, at the same service, on the three following afternoons.

On Thursday week the new chapel of Uppingham School was opened. The building is from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, the architect of the new school-room, which was opened last autumn, and is in keeping with the remaining portions of the pile. The chapel is in the Early Decorated style, 1901. by 30 ft., and will accommodate 400 persons.

All Saints' Church, Hamer, near Rochdale, the corner stone of which was laid last fortnight by Lord Derby, has been entirely built on an eligible site adjoining the grounds of that gentleman, by whom the expenses of the edifice, amounting to £5000, have been defrayed. The architect is Mr. J. M. Taylor, of Manchester.

The following are the preachers appointed by the Bishop of London to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings in the present month:—Sunday, May 7, the Rev. Thomas Mozley, M.A., Rector of Plymtree, Devon; 14, the Rev. John Henry Cowell, Rector of St. Benet's, Paul's-wharf; 21, the Rev. Henry Robert Reynolds, D.D., President of Bristol College; 28, the Rev. George F. W. Mortimer, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London.

The following preferments and appointments have been recently made:—The Rev. C. D. Acland, Rural Dean of Ilminster, Archdeacon of Bombay. *Rectories*: Rev. C. J. Abbey to Cranbrooke, Oxford; Rev. Rt. Le Estrey to Hargrave, Brownsover, Northampton; Rev. J. Bell to Silverton-with-Alphington, Suffolk; Rev. J. E. Davies, M.A., to Llangyfnin, Carnarvonshire; Rev. J. Dixon to Ashton-under-Hill, Worcester; Rev. G. L. Hartsgrave to Rev. G. L. Jones to Rockbourne, Wilts; Rev. W. M. Kingsmill to Bromley-with-Tibberton, Essex; Rev. W. Lewis to Llanfair Brighdwel, Anglesea; and Rev. A. Wright to Ashton-under-Hill, Worcestershire; Rev. W. D. Long to Godalming; Rev. J. Whicker to Wootton Bassett, Wilts; Rev. F. P. Wood to Bromsgrove, Worcester. *Vicarages*: Rev. J. D'Arcy to the new iron church of Jacksbrook, near Stroud; Rev. A. Earle to Alvington, near South Molton, Devonshire; Rev. Edward Hamilton to Rev. F. F. Pepys to Horrington, Somerset; Rev. H. H. Wright to Rd. Jones, Sheffield; Rev. T. Jones to Rev. W. Lewis to Llanfair; Rev. D. R. Davies, M.A., to St. Stephen's, Lerrham. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. Thomas Barnes, Rev. R. Beddoe, M.A., to Rev. Joseph Bellamy, Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rev. E. J. Peckham, M.A., to the Bethnal-green Union; Rev. Edward Bowen, M.A., to the Bishop of Oxford; Rev. Septimus Buchanan, Rev. Edward Cavenagh, Rev. Edward Cooper, Rev. Thomas Norwich; Rev. J. D. Dawson to Dallowgill, Ripon. *Curacies*: Rev. J. W. Bell to Hartlepool; Rev. W. Gumley, M.A., to Rev. Thomas Hall, Rev. E. J. Hall, Rev. Harrison, Rev. Woodhouse; Rev. E. Hayes to St. Mary Magdalene's, Paddington; Rev. H. Horrocks to St. Mark's, Whitechapel; Rev. Thomas Hall to All Saints', Margaret-street; Rev. J. P. Knox, M.A., to St. George's-in-the-East; Rev. J. Horn to Christ Church, Spitalfields; Rev. W. Lewis to Rev. Joseph Chapel, Yarmouth; Rev. W. King to Lower Heyford; Rev. G. Nicholas to Chester; Rev. Septimus Reginald, B.A., to Rev. J. Sabine to Rev. Thomas Sadler to St. Anne's, Westminster; Rev. G. H. Titchmarsh, B.A., to the parish church of Bethlehem-green; Rev. W. A. Whitehead to Rev. Richard Wood.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of the Right Hon. William Thomas Horner Littleton, late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Ashcott Castle, Bristol, and of Hollyrock, Somerset, was granted on the 20th ult. to Lady Hagley, and Henry Frampton, Esq., the executors, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. His Lordship was the second son of the second Earl, and succeeded his brother as fourth Earl in 1837, and died, as we stated last week, in the age of seventy. His will bears date 1865, and a codicil 1865. His Lordship directs the settlement on certain trusts of the Ashcott Castle estate in Somerset, Congleton or Sir R. Sheffield, Bart., and also the subsequent provisions for his younger sons and for his carriages, horses, and other personal effects, with the consent, and all jewels not being heirlooms, and an immediate legacy of £1000 to his eldest male issue being the Hon. Edward Littleton. Bequests of other articles of plate, books, drawings, medals, coins (ancient or modern, not forming part of the collection), and all his interest in the collection of antiquities, art, or curiosities, and all other bequests to him by his brother the late Earl (Henry Stephen) at the time of his death, he left by trust in the possession of the successive owners for the time of the estates; and he bequeaths the residue of his personal property to his nephew and executor, Henry Edward Fox Stephen, and to the heirs male of his body. In 1847, son of his brother, the late Hon. John George Charles Fox Stavenage. There are certain legacies and annuities to servants, and bequests to other relatives and friends, also to servants, to be paid free of duty; and he grants to his executor, Henry Stephen, an annuity of £1000 for his trouble, and a legacy of £1000 [illegible] Mr. Littleton, at Weymouth, £100; Dorset County Museum, £50; to the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, £50; to the Camden Society, Aldersgate, £50; to the Royal Society, £100 each, subject to the payment of £20 to the poor of each parish at the time of his death for the use of preachers, £40 for the use of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; to the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland in London, £100; to the Chancellor, Master, and scholars of the University of Oxford, £1000 for founding and establishing an exhibition, lectureship, or scholarship, or prizes(s) every year for the encouragement of the study of the Polish and other Sclavonic languages, literature, and history, with a view of promoting the knowledge of the modern politics in reference to the present and future political diplomatic service of this country. His Lordship, among other appointments, was elected to the honorary membership of the Athenæum.

The will of Major-General Richard Say Armstrong, Royal Artillery, late Governor of the Island of Ithaca, who died at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 22nd of January last, was proved in London on the 6th of April, the personalty was sworn under £12,000. He died on the 22nd of January, leaving date August, 1863, and appoints as left executors and trustees his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Armstrong; his sister, Mrs. Harriet Blunde; and his nephew, Richard Armstrong Blunde, Esq. To his wife he leaves his carriages, horses, furniture, plate, linen, china, and wines in his lodgings, an immediate legacy of £2000, and an annuity of £600. Any surplus or residue arising from his estate he leaves to his said sister for her life, together with the reversion of the annuity of £600. The whole of the property will ultimately devolve upon the children of his said sister. To his executors he leaves £100 each, and to his said nephew a further bequest of £500 to the residue.

The will of Benjamin Harrison, Esq., formerly of Madras, in the East Indies, but late of Blackheath Park, Kent, was proved in London, under £30,000 personalty. The testator died on the 31st of January last. His will is dated April 13, 1863, and disposes of the whole of his property to his wife absolutely, appointing her sole executrix.

MUSIC.

Verdi's beautiful opera "Rigoletto" was performed at the Royal Italian Opera on Thursday week, for the first time this season. Those who were aware that the incomparable Ronconi—the only actor on the musical stage capable of doing justice to the intensely tragical character of the outraged and vindictive buffoon—had arrived in town and was at his post, were surprised to find that Graziani had been cast into other hands. It was performed by Graziani, who sustained it well as far as singing went, but in which one singer is a secondary consideration; and, though his fine baritone voice carried him through with tolerable success, he could not be expected to fill Ronconi for a moment. We hope, however, before the season is over, to see "the real man in the right place." The part of Gilda was well acted and sung by Mdlle. Bozzio, who had previously made a successful debut in the character at Covent Garden in Paris. Mario, as the Duke, the gay, graceful, heartless voluptuary, was as unrivalled as ever, and delighted all the delicious freshness of his early days. The small but important part of Giovanna was well performed by Mdlle. Rosoni, and Tagliafico played the part of the ruffian Sparafucile with his usual intelligence. The opera was magnificently mounted, as it has arrived in town, and was to have appeared in the course of this week, but has been prevented by indisposition.

Her Majesty's Theatre opened for the season on Saturday last, when there was a large and fashionable audience. The interior of the house has been considerably improved, and the stage has been enlarged; the footlights no longer impede the view of the occupants of the stalls; and the boxes have been fitted up in a handsome style. La Traviata was La Sonnambula," the two principal parts being performed by debutantes in this country—Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, from the Opera of New York; and Rivino, by Signor Rosamalia Carrion, a native of Constantinople. Mdlle. Ilma de Murska is an inexperienced, and her voice seems deficient in strength and volume; and she had the usual nervousness of a first appearance before her debut was decidedly successful. Signor Carrion is an accomplished singer, in the style of Mario. He is past his prime, and his voice is no longer what it has been; but he is a thoroughly finished artist. Sunday performed the small but pleasant part of Count Rodolfo as respectably as it could be performed by anybody. He was greeted with acclamations from all parts of the house. Signor Arditi, the admirable conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, presided over every appliance. At the end of the opera "God Save the Queen" was sung (as usual on the opening night) by all the vocal strength of the company.

The Crystal Palace Concerts on Saturday last derived extraordinary interest from a splendid performance of Beethoven's great Choral Symphony, which attracted a vast crowd of visitors, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. The symphony was rendered seventy the powers of Mr. Manns's magnificent orchestra, but they were not unequal to the occasion.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society took place, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday last. The programme included Beethoven's Sinfonia in C minor, Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor, played by M. Charles Halle; Starndale Bennett's symphony, characteristic and masterly, and Weber's overture, and Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas." All these pieces, especially Mr. Bennett's and Weber's, were admirably executed. The vocal performers were Mdlle. Edesska, a young Russian lady who has now been heard twice in London, and who possesses a charming voice and finished execution made a great impression; and Mdlle. Sinico, who has won a distinguished number of the company of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The lamented Meyerbeer's long-expected, and, alas! posthumous work, "Le Prophète," was performed at the Italian Grand Opera on Friday, the 28th ult. The excitement caused by this event was beyond precedent, and the most eminent amateurs in music from all parts of Europe in order to be present, and for days before the performance the theatre was surrounded by crowds of people, in which the Emperor and Empress, with many of the most distinguished people in Paris, occupied the boxes; and the representation, though it lasted five hours, was listened to with the most profound attention and unflagging enthusiasm. This, by-the-way, may do very well in Paris, but it will require a little more than that to please Covent Garden, the pruning-knife must be unsparingly used. The prevalent opinion is that the work is not worthy of the author of "Robert" and most beautiful of Meyerbeer's works, be that the effect of the music be injured by the long and tedious accompaniments of the drama.

The young and talented pianist, Mr. Marshall Hall Bell, gave a morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Friday last week. Mr. Bell was assisted by Mr. Sainton and Mr. Manns, leader and conductor of the Crystal Palace Band, and by Mr. G. A. Macfarren for conductor. Mr. Bell is a pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes for the violin, and of Mr. G. A. Macfarren for composition and instrumentation. He is also a pupil of Mr. Holmes for the pianoforte. He played the piano part in Schumann's fine quintet in E flat, and Handel, and a graceful song of his own composition, "Reigloo! Reigloo!" which was sung by Mdlle. Drasdil. Mr. Bell also accompanied several of the vocal pieces with great ability. He was assisted by Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Paque, Mr. Collett, Mr. Wallace Wells, and several other vocal and instrumental performers. The concert altogether was very interesting.

Mr. Hullah's new overture to "As You Like It," which was produced last season by the Musical Society of London, was performed on Wednesday week, at his Academy concert given at St. James's Hall, and was also included in the music of the Stratford Shakespeare Festival, but, unfortunately, the composer, as one of Mr. C. Hullah's concerts, and again at Liverpool by the Philharmonic Society of that town.

The Hampstead Musical Society of Islington gave their first vocal and instrumental concert of this season, at Myddelton Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. The hall was filled by a fashionable audience. The entertainment was elegant and agreeable. The overture to Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas," Waltz," by Godfrey; Mendelssohn's March in "Athalie," and other instrumental pieces were performed by the band with precision and power. The Scottish ballad "Ye Banks and Braes," by Mr. Land, was sung by Mr. Thomas with great sweetness and expression. On being enthusiastically encored, Mr. Thomas substituted "Robin Adair." Mrs. Lockey sang Balfe's ballad "Tell me, my heart." A variety of vocal pieces were sung by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Hodgson, Turner, Bryant, and others.

We wish to call the attention of our musical readers to Mr. Van Praag's benefit concert, announced to take place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening next. The programme is exceedingly attractive. Among the vocal performers are Mdme. Lemmens Sherrington, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Rudersdorff, Miss Poole, Miss Dolby, Mdme. Lischbiel, Miss Banks, and Miss Palmer. Among the instrumentalists are Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Sainton, and Mr. Charles Hallé. Mr. Van Praag is well known in our musical world, and we have no doubt he will receive for his attention and courtesy in the performance of his laborious duties.

THE THEATRES.

A new comedietta has been produced at the New Royalty Theatre, entitled "The Two Kings," by F. Talfourd, the hero of Ringwood Chase." Mr. Wooler's dramas are generally exceedingly flimsy, and the present one is no exception to the rule. Amusing, yes, by the force of dialogue and a certain neatness in treatment, proves the author possessed of a certain power, but equal [illegible] J. G. Shore] is one of those shy and timid lovers who fear to "propose" to their selected mistresses, and therefore some friendly aid is interposed to compel a solution of the difficulty. Lord and Lady Milmar (Mr. and Mrs. Wesdon and Miss Kelly) are, with the bride elect, Miss Florence Huntley (Miss Fanny Clifford), guests at his mansion. The two former contrive to lock the lovers in a room together, and a conversation then becomes inevitable. Frank, aided by a glass or two of Madeira, warms in the subject, until at last he makes a regular declaration of love. Miss Florence, to Frank and Lady Milmar's delight, makes no. Lord and Lady Milmer, locking them in the same chamber, Frank pretending a passion for Lady Milmer, and also that the Madeira is poisoned. When they have been sufficiently plagued, a general reconciliation takes place. There is more fun and humour in the piece than the reader would suspect from the simplicity of the story.

A new play, in five acts, was produced at Drury Lane on Wednesday. It is from the pen of Mr. Edmund Falconer, and entitled "Love's Ordeal." The lovers belong to the period of the French Revolution and partake in parts. The action of the piece commences just before the fall of the Bastille, and introduces Robespierre as a private man, in a coffee-room, resisting the insolence of a Duke (Mr. Barrett Clark) and of the fawning attempts of a host of public manners at that time. The Duke is a decided libertine, and more than once in the course of the piece [illegible] Robespierre, while in the act of pressing his attentions on the fair sex, without much success, to the great delight of the humble station of his victims. De Mercy is secretary to Count D'Ostagne, whose daughter Rosina entertains for him a secret affection, but whom he is compelled to surrender to the profligate Duke, who, as he suffers insult and dismissal. But time has in its bosom a coming vengeance for such wrongs. The Bastille has fallen, and the Revolutionists are busily engaged in the act of delivering from the dungeons of the Republic the imprisoned Duke, with the lady and her father. The Duke is also a friend of Robespierre, who connives at their escape on condition of the noble lady contracting a civil marriage with a Republican husband. The release of De Mercy, with his legal bride is embarrassing, but the young man respects the delicacy of the lady's position. Ultimately she discovers the Monk's real character and the forgery of De Mercy's love. The drama is elegantly dressed and interspersed with music. It was eminently successful, and, as it is very interesting, may enjoy a prolonged run.

THE FARM.

It was a very near thing in the council-chamber of the Royal Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, when the question of the 1000 place of residence was discussed. The more understanding part of the committee of inspection thought differently on the claims of Isleworth and Bury St. Edmunds, but the third was not to be denied in a friendly way. Both their deputations spoke at great length; and, as Norwich and Bristol were left out in the cold, there was room for great local feeling began. It was then carried unanimously that the meeting should be held at Bury St. Edmunds, and Norwich reserved their credit. To the very last it was by no means quite certain how it would go. The rather long arguments were, perhaps, in favour of Norwich, but Bury had the best offer, and to offer a piece of ground such as the society has hardly ever had at its disposal before. The railway interest in the matter was the point which turned the scale (it was between Wereester and Hereford in 1862); but it has been found that the Bury line is the nearest to the centre of England (a district for the year) won by 21 votes to 17. We should miss more than ever now the old Wednesday meetings, which were so pleasant and partly shelved away not many years after it was made.

The Bury Show is to begin on July 25. He has not always known as a superior judge, buying the best Bates blood, and keeping in mind the great milk characteristics, which have been so much neglected, and the Duchess of Northumberland will be in the front row to see the reverse weather at defiance. There was none of that fancy bidding and undue excitement which has of late years spoiled many of the sale pockets running jealous of each other over particular lots, and throwing their fifties and hundreds about just for the sake of being written and talked about in the New World and the Old. Nothing at Sidlington was sold for more than £100, and the Duke's management was a bull and a cow. The former was by Fourth Duke of Oxford, and so was Myrtle (99), by Second Duke of Oxford. The land of the farm is chiefly sifted to the lucheon-tent, for the sake of old times; and Seventh Duke of York, purchased by Messrs. Rose and Rice, was brought out on parade. There was a good steady average of £40 18s. 9d. for thirty-eight animals; and £41 8s. for the twenty-three females. The Warlaby Bulls are in as great demand as ever under their new owner. General Hopewell is in Norfolk, Ravenspur and Royal Sovereign in Ireland, Prince Arthur in Kent, Sir Colin Campbell, and, to show how good a blood will always hold its own, we have it on authority that some of these bulls letting at 100 guineas each will be in the Scotch herds sold during the last months for 200 gs. and 220 gs. apiece; whilst others have gone to the Colonies." We are glad to hear of private prices; and, of course, the report of these negotiations must be valued accordingly. Sidlington, although, not to be compared to Sir Stafford's, is a very pretty place, and Clydesdales, is swelling to fearful dimensions.

"IM WALDE."

"IN WILDE"—"In the woods" or "forest"—is one of the most charming of German phrases. The word "wilde" is the name of a subject which we have seen. It is wholly free from the tendency to exaggeration which has made the German artist's name of late years been changed. Let us not forget, too, how rare and precious in the English school of painting is such a theme as Mr. Polesco's—of simple, rustic, child-like incident, without affectation or display, yet with high technical skill—without poetry on the one hand, or on the other without prosaic and commonplace. The picture is full of such little cares. These German peasant children are as natural as they are pretty, and are particularly well grouped in their unaffectable character, without conforming entirely to the peculiar German type so often seen in the Düsseldorf pictures. The girl's head, in particular, strikes us as more than usually happy, stooded as it is by her kerchief, and the attention for the time of her little brother or sister as a niche for the anxiety of her child-matronliness. Moreover, these little children are not mere models, but look as if they were used to love to see them. The girl, being the elder, has selected and gathered the nuts for them, the sweet, little, hearty, pale-face forget-me-nots, in order that she may play them and offer them to her mother's hand or that of her brother. But the little fellow, who, of course, most delights in the nuts, has found something more interesting—"lobster-cups," and these, prattling, he presents to his sister.

Ah, what a world of pleasant thoughts are given without recalling a time when the heart leapt up at sight of the simplest wild-flower! Here, in part, lies the secret of the charm of Mr. Polesco's picture. Not one of the flowers, not the thorns, which strew the path of life—seems unwelcome to the little wanderers, and that contrast of the mood of Cloth-of-Gold, and a slope inunited with the more than Imperial purple of forest-grown nuts, which illuminates our memories of the first fine fortunest emotions of "the waste of years" in the Fatherland of innocence, under the shadow of the oak, or the dim forests, some such shining forget-me-not memories, and can weave them into a fresh coronet wherewith to deck the beautiful and unwrinkled brow of childhood—the type of all that is no perishable flowers, a diadem of memories immortal as the stars.

THE CHICHESTER AND MIDHURST RAILWAY.

THE Chichester and Midhurst Railway has nothing to do with the Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway, a short line, the unfinished state of which, three years ago, has been made known. For the completion, was made the subject of some comments in the House of Commons on the Chairman of the Brighton and South-Coast Railway, having been authorised by an Act of Parliament in the last Session, and its works commenced, to abandon the undertaking. He said, with the greenery of "cutting the first turf," shown in our present illustration, that it was not the intention of the Brighton Company to commence it to establish railway communication between Chichester, Midhurst, and Petersfield, and thus to open out a district of the South Downs, between West Dean, Singleton, Cocking, Headham, Lynne, and Fernhaus. It will start from a station in Chichester, London, Brighton, and Coast Railway at the west end of Chichester, and form junctions at Midhurst with the Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction and the South-Western Railways, and with the Portsmouth direct line at Haslemere. It is expected to develop a large trade in timber, chalk, lime, bricks, and coke, and will certainly accommodate a large district to a considerable extent now destitute of railway facilities. This railway is a little more than twenty miles in length, and as it takes Singleton on its way it will be a great benefit to those who attend Goodwood races, as the line is not more than a mile from the course. The contract for the line is let to Messrs. Dierden and Buxton, the contractors, who have made most of the lines in the district, and they have undertaken to complete the one

from Chichester to Midhurst in two years. The extension to Haslemere is not yet authorised by Parliament, the bill having only passed through the House of Commons and been read a first time in the Lords. The spot selected for turning the first turf was about two miles from the town of Midhurst. Lord Henry G—— Lennox had been invited to perform the ceremony. In order to cut the turf, he wielded not the ornamental implement of silver commonly paraded on these occasions, but a good useful spade, with a bright steel blade and a polished handle, and he took off his coat and dug lustily, much to the amusement of the countrymen and navvies on the spot. The barrow was of the ordinary form, but highly finished and polished; and his Lordship, having well filled it, trundled it smartly along to the end of a platform, shot the contents in a most workmanlike manner, and brought back the barrow, looking a little the warmer for his exertion, amidst the hearty cheers of the very large gathering of farmers, landowners, and other inhabitants of the district. Amongst those present to witness the ceremony were Messrs. W. F. Dobson (chairman), George Battock, John T. Pagan, Edward Woods (engineer), J. Widdicombe (secretary), Frederick Sperring, W. and H. P. Sharpe, and Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans, the auditors of the company. Mr. Dobson, the chairman, at the close of the ceremony, on behalf of the directors and shareholders, tendered thanks to his Lordship, and at the same time acknowledged the support which the scheme had received from the Duke of Richmond and Lord Arthur Lennox in Parliament. He referred, also, to the lamented death of Mr. Cobden, who had taken a warm interest in this line. He concluded by presenting Lord Henry Lennox with the spade and barrow used on this occasion. The band of the Petworth Volunteers struck up "God Save the Queen." Cheers were given for Lord Henry Lennox, the chairman, and the railway, and the business was over. In the evening there was a dinner at the Angel to commemorate the event.

THE NEW SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Hon. Hugh M'Culloch, who was lately appointed by President Lincoln to the office of Secretary to the Treasury, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Fessenden, is a native of Kennebunk, York County, in the State of Maine. He was educated for the legal profession, and, in 1833, removed to Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, where he has resided above thirty years, filling at one time the office of Probate Judge. But he soon left the paths of legal practice and judicial promotion for the banking business, and became cashier of the Branch Bank of Indiana at Fort Wayne. He was subsequently made one of the Board of Control of the State Bank system of that State, and it is asserted by his friends that there was not one of the measures devised for the security and efficiency of that system but was inspired or shaped by his sound judgment and financial sagacity. He early established a reputation as a skilful and most reliable financier, which each succeeding year enlarged; and on the incorporation of the State Bank in Indianapolis, with its twenty branches, in 1855, he was made president under the most encouraging auspices, and, despite the crash of 1857, gave a character to the banks of Indiana which made, unmistakably, a favourable impression on financial circles. When the office of Comptroller of the Currency was instituted, he was recommended for it with general unanimity, and the moneyed interests of the country felt that in his hands the conversion of the State banks into national institutions was entirely secure. This great financial revolution, by which the national currency is passing from under a divided, irregular State control to that of a national system which is to secure a uniform American currency, has been superintended by Mr. M'Culloch. Already five hundred of these State creations have assumed the prefix of national banks, and the change is going on rapidly and healthfully. That much of this is due to the tact and masterly management of Mr. M'Culloch those best qualified to judge will readily concede. Mr. M'Culloch had agreed to take the position of president of the Fourth National Bank of New York, with its capital of 4,000,000 dols., organised by a number of the leading men of that city, but they reluctantly released him on finding that there was a general conviction that the office of Secretary to the Treasury could be placed in no more efficient hands.



MR. HUGH M'CULLOCH, THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.



CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE CHICHESTER AND MIDHURST RAILWAY.



"IN WATER." BY W. F. C. DOBSON, A.R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 427.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Considering that this has been, and is to be, the most uneventful of Sessions, circumstances have occurred which have resulted in an agglomeration of the Parliamentary plums which ought to have been scattered more thinly through the less toothsome materials of the pudding. Within the space ranging from Thursday in the last and Wednesday in the present week there have occurred scenes in the houses which, if they had arisen at intervals, would have done much to rescue the whole Session from the charge of dulness. The Budget night ought and would have sufficed for excitement for a month in these degenerate days; but when it was supplemented by the address on the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and by a debate on Mr. Baines's single-barrelled Reform Bill of unusual point and significancy, there has been hardly resting-time for the palpitating spirits of members, stimulated out of apathy to enthusiasm, and strangers who pant after Parliamentary titillation. Indeed, it was only by a chance which, in one sense, was unlucky, that the Commons did not have the Budget and the address on the same night, and it was palpable that this was expected by the surging restlessness of the great crowd which was hanging on mere pegs of accommodation in that chamber of little-ease in which the third estate of the realm assembles. It is a question whether all but that portion of the strangers who could not hope to be present on the following Monday were not better pleased in having to wait for another of those scenes in which the House rejoices even when it formally mourns.

It is bootless, or at least supererogatory, in these latter days of Gladstonian finance, to set about figuring the picture of a Budget night. Every feature is as familiar as word-painting can make it, and this time the outlines and most of the filling-in were the same. Two points of difference may be noticed, and these are—that the Prime Minister was not present to hear one of those developments of fiscal policy to which in the main, if not altogether, he owes his retention of his high office for a tenure of six years; then, too, for once, Mr. Gladstone was content to be perfectly plain and straight-forward; to leave alone all casuistry and sophistry in bringing people up to the point of a distinct assertion of his intention on particular points; and, while he put out his best powers as an arguer, indulged but sparingly in the arts of a rhetorician, and then only in a good-humoured, bantering sort of way, which amused his audience, instead of—as has sometimes happened with him—half-irritating them. As to declamatory flights, there was but one—when he referred to Mr. Cobden; and last, but not least, the play of his countenance was agreeable, his demeanour pleasant and sociable; and, in short, quite in contrast to that stern, frowning ex-pression which he usually assumes during his great speeches, and which gives the idea that he is under an influence akin to that of the rustic who unfairly won a prize for grinning through a horse-collar by the device of concealing a lively crab about his person, with its claws available for their ordinary exercise. Curiously enough, on this occasion, the gentlemen who spoke after him were not as gratified with him as usual, and they were other than the advocates of the abolition of the malt tax, whose case he had ground to powder. However, from the great facts of the Budget none of them could take anything; and so Mr. Gladstone seemed to think, for he went away in the midst of their spasmodic grumblings.

It so happened that the moving of the address to the Crown expressing the opinion of Parliament with regard to the murder of the President of the United States was concluded in the Commons before it commenced in the Lords; so that a very slight increase of activity enabled any who chose, and had the privilege, to be a witness to both ceremonials. There was this disadvantage, however—that the pro-ceedings in the Upper House were dimmed and dulled by contrast. In any case, however, and without the drawback of comparison, every spectator must have been sensible of utter failure. In that large gilded and many-hued chamber Earl Russell's voice is painfully inadequate to the area which it ought to fill; and when he appears, as he does during half his speeches, to most of those who are striving to listen to him, to be going through an operation akin to that by means of which inter-communication is held with the deaf-and-dumb, the effect is indescribable. This time, what was heard was characteristic of that cold, hard, unsympathising style out of which he never has been roused, except in a few cases when his personal ambition has been involved or his personal vanity wounded. What need was there of a long dissertation on questions of policy, actual and tentative, and of half-insinuated political distrust, when the subject was the denun-ciation of a great crime? But why dwell on this painful failure when one has to speak of one still more conspicuous and, moreover, most surprising? What evil influence came over Lord Derby's spirit at such a moment, when the springs of his naturally generous heart should have been overflowing? Was it that an unconscious distaste for his task lurked in his mind? For unless that were so there can be no accounting for the bad tone, the mistakes in illustration, the absence of spontaneity in the right, and its intrusive presence in the wrong, places, even for the deficiency of eloquence, which he displayed. In fact, it seemed as if he looked at the act which he was called on to denounce purely in its political and not in the least in its personal phase, and was doing violence to his political proclivities in condemn-ing it. Any way, he never has appeared to less advantage; and it were as well if the whole proceeding in the Peers' had never occurred, for all its appropriateness to the occasion.

It is quite certain that if Lord Palmerston had been able to perform the function of condolence in the Commons, that it would have been done correctly—with tact and with due, if without pronounced, effect. As senior Secretary of State, the deputy-leadership was for the nonce with Sir George Grey; and in a certain sense he was successful, although in another sense he could hardly have been considered so. If he was wanting in the dignity, the measured solemnity, which was fitting to such an exposition of the feelings of the House and of the nation, he was abundantly earnest, emotional, and almost impassioned; so that though his speech was here and there faulty, and as a whole not particularly well constructed or conceived, he was manifestly real, and what he said came direct from his feeling; and even in such an assembly as the House of Commons genuineness is not always un-acceptable. In marked contrast to Sir George's address was that of Mr. Disraeli. In its conception and arrangement, in delicate touches, in happy illustrations, and in its whole spirit, it was admirable—in-dubitably the very best thing of the kind he has ever produced; but the manner, the voice, the pose, the gesture were all so artificial, that the mind of the listener was inevitably awakened to the palpable evidences of elaborate preparation in the speech itself, which, had it been uttered naturally and simply, would have been an oratorical triumph of no mean order; but, after all, it seemed to spring from impulses and feelings so creditable and so sympathetic that, with as much surprise as pleasure, the universal House applauded it with cheers the ring of which was of the true kind, and which must have been peculiarly agreeable to Mr. Disraeli, than whom no one could better understand their quality.

When, on Wednesday, shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. Baines sur-veyed the House which awaited the opening of his plan of Parlia-mentary reform, he must have half repented the exordium which he had prepared. The rounded periods of his appeal for indulgence were rather out of place, as they reached the ears of some fourteen or fifteen members, who were all that accepted his apologies. The scene was in a manner suggestive of that condition of Swift's country church which induced him to confide the opening exhortation of the service of the day to his clerk. If at least Mr. Baines had the advantage of addressing a few sympathetic souls who clustered about the seats below the gangway, still his deprecatory tone was out of place, for, of course, no apologies were due to the little band of his co-thinkers who constituted almost his whole audience. But, with a courage which—judging from the grim set of his counte-nance, through which he strove ever and anon to drive a smile meant to be engaging—he had pretty considerably screwed up, he went on with a sort of nervous vigour, and almost got an audience before he had finished. Indeed, they were strong enough in numbers to be able to give him a very significant hint, when, after exactly an hour's general dissertation, he began to be statistical, and to reproduce figures which struck with too much familiarity on the ear to be accep-table; and so he truncated his speech, and, by doing so, perhaps improved it; at any rate, most people seemed to think that it had been long enough. Lord Elcho, who undertook to bell the reform cat, was an agreeable surprise. The Parliamentary character-istics of this noble Lord need not now be specified, since, on this occasion, he entirely emancipated himself from them, and made a speech which, in the main, was exactly calculated to catch the humour of the House. With plenty of facts, arguments, and illustrations—some of the latter particularly happy and pointed—there was an entire absence of that elaboration and straightlacing, that partial getting by heart, which enables a man to go so glibly and methodically through an address as often to leave no impression; on the contrary, Lord Elcho adopted that best of House-of-Commons style, the conver-sational—using the term not in its fullest sense. In a manner, he talked to the House, oftentimes to particular members, never strained after a climax; and, in fact, there was a touch of ruggedness pervading the speech, which rendered it far more really effective than if it had been the product of the strictest rhetorical arrangement. Into the scene, which had now assumed the distinctiveness of an occasion of great debate, Mr. Osborne, refreshed by a tongue-reticence of nearly nine months, made powerful physical efforts to thrust himself early into the discussion. But the House was more willing to have Mr. Leatham's nicely-confectioned sentences, in which antithesis is so purely preserved and language moulded into the quaintest illustrations; and they were right, for he was in his happiest vein, and even struck out a new one, in the tart personal criticisms with which he sprinkled Mr. Gladstone—who had not yet appeared in his place, though he came in later—and which he showered with unsparing hand on Mr. Milner Gibson, who started and turned pale when he heard something akin to objurgation upon him coming out of the midst of the body of politicians whom, until then, he believed he represented in the Cabinet. The consciousness of having failed in his political truth, which Mr. Leatham accused him of, has not been unobserved by some who note men and things from a height above the floor of the house; and it was especially apparent now in Mr. Milner Gibson's wincing fidgetiness under the sarcasms which were poured upon him.

If thitherto pointed and interesting, the debate was in a manner commonplace until Mr. Lowe intervened and was welcomed, because he had been observed all day in a state of incubation, and something high-seasoned and racy was expected of him. But it was probably not expected that he would have laid down, in language most rare and vigorous, and in arguments most mercilessly logical, that this country stood on the verge of a democratic reign of terror, and that the classes which now possess power in the State must be prepared to struggle for it. In fact, the whole speech was a tirade against an avatar of democracy; and, just as the metropolitan drainage was set a-going by the simple act of the turning of a small cock by the Prince of Wales, so the passing of the second reading of Mr. Baines's bill would be the signal of its mighty rush over aristocracy and middle class. It was a curious specimen of intellectual gladiatorship, and not the less because of the singular physical immobility of the speaker, who never moved a limb, and scarcely a muscle of whose face, except those of the mouth, was in motion. It was as if the Anthropoglossos had been shaved clean, and been made, by a completion of its mechanism, to deliver with a rapidity of utterance which rendered much that it said unintelligible a stupendous socio-political essay. There was high Toryism in the eager cheers with which Mr. Lowe's opinions were received by the Opposition; and his speech may be considered as an elaborate farewell to Liberalism on his part, and an application for his formal admission into the charmed circle of aristocracy. Mr. Osborne, who followed, was unlucky in having only three-quarters of an hour of the fixed Wed-nesday sitting left for him to bustle in; but, judging from the pon-derosity of so much of his speech as he did deliver, the audience were decidedly lucky in the circumstance which curtailed it of its intended proportions. The fight for the day of the adjournment was the most exciting incident of an exciting day, and it will probably be the last excitement on this question this year, unless, indeed, Mr. Gladstone should make a *pronunciamento*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Common Law Courts Fees Bill was read a second time.

Some discussion ensued on the motion for the second reading of the Quali-fication of Offices Abolition Bill, but eventually the motion was rejected by 72 to 49. The bill was consequently lost.

THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.

Earl Russell moved an address to the Crown expressing the sorrow and indignation with which the House had heard of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He believed that the motion would receive the entire concurrence of their Lordships. Having stated that her Majesty had written an autograph letter to Mrs. Lincoln condoling with her in her bereavement, the noble Earl observed that no such crime had been committed in modern times as the murder of the twice-elected President of the great American Republic, who had borne his honours meekly; had displayed so much integrity, sincerity, and straight-forwardness, and had done so much to alleviate the miseries of war; and who ap-peared disposed to follow up the success achieved by arms by a wise, conciliatory, and generous policy towards the South. He was sure that there was in this country a universal sympathy with the United States in their great depriva-tion, as well as a hope that the successor of Mr. Lincoln would follow the example of moderation set him by his predecessor. He trusted that the policy of neutrality which had been adopted by her Majesty's Government in reference to the civil war, and the moderation which had characterised that of the United States towards this country, would continue; and that this special proceeding of Parliament would have the effect of convincing the people of America that every class in this country felt the deepest sympathy with them in the loss they had sustained.

The motion was seconded by the Earl of Derby, who said that the House, in expressing its sorrow and indignation at the atrocious crime by which the United States had been deprived of its chief magistrate, only followed the universal sympathy which prevailed from one end of the country to the other; and such an expression of feeling must prove a complete refutation of any idea or impression which might lurk in the mind of the people of the United States that any unfriendly feeling existed towards them on the part of any section of the people of England. For the crime which had been committed no pallia-tion could be offered, and, whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the respective rights of the North and the South, all must agree that it could not serve the cause of the South. It was, he thought, impossible to believe that the Confederate Government could in any way approve an act which was not only a crime but a blunder. He joined with Earl Russell in lamenting the loss of a man who had conducted the affairs of the United States amidst great difficulties with singular moderation and prudence, and who was bent on trying a system of conciliation. The death of such a man, and in such a manner, was not only a subject of deep regret but also a serious misfortune to the country of which he was the chief, and it was to be hoped that his suc-cessor would see the wisdom of following out that conciliatory line of policy which there was every reason to believe the late President was preparing to inaugurate when his valuable life was taken.

After a few words from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in favour of the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

There was an unusually large assemblage of peers, and the ladies' gallery was occupied by many distinguished strangers. A considerable number of members of the other house were also present below the bar and in the smaller galleries, while the general gallery for strangers was filled to overflowing.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Chelsea Bridge Tolls Abolition Bill was, after a debate, read a second time by 27 votes to 14.

The Waterworks Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Com-mittee.

The Land Debentures Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time. The Sewage Utilisation Bill passed through the same stage.

Mr. Gibson moved the second reading of the Partnership Law Amendment Bill, and explained that its object was to enable individuals to invest money in mercantile undertakings and private partnerships without the liability of partnership; to enable firms to give employés an interest in a concern without the latter actually becoming partners; and to enable the widow and children of a deceased partner to take a share of profits without risk. The bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the re-committal of the Bank Notes Issue Bill. The bill did not ask the adoption of any new principle beyond the Act of 1844. It was desirable, however, that the absorption of private issues should go on more rapidly than it did under that Act. It was, therefore, proposed that the issues should continue for a fixed term of years on certain payments being made, after which Parliament would be free to deal with the subject. Nothing in the Act would, however, affect those banks which did not choose to avail themselves of its provisions. The House went into Committee, and was occupied for some time in the discussion of the various clauses and amendments which were proposed.

THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.

The orders of the day were postponed for the purpose of enabling the Government to propose an address to the Crown on the assassination of President Lincoln.

Sir G. Grey, having expressed his regret at the unavoidable absence of Lord Palmerston, observed that it was comparatively unimportant by whom the motion was made, because he felt confident that the address which he was about to move would meet with the cordial and unanimous assent of the House. When the news of the assassination of President Lincoln and of the attempt on the life of Mr. Secretary Seward reached this country, the first impression on the mind of every one was that the intelligence could not be true. But when the fact became fully known a feeling of deep sorrow, horror, and indignation pervaded the public mind, and the people of the United Kingdom felt as if some great calamity had befallen themselves. Whatever might be the conflicting opinions or sympathies of the public as between North and South, they had completely vanished in the presence of the great crime which all Europe now deplored. He was persuaded that this sentiment also animated every man in the Southern as well as in the Northern States. The American nation now mourned the loss of their trusted and chosen chief, struck down by the hand of an assassin at the most eventful period of his country's history. Just as it was hoped that the civil war was about to be brought to a close, all eyes were turned towards Mr. Lincoln, in the expectation that in the hour of victory he would have shown that forbearance and just consideration which would have added tenfold to the energy and ability by which he had prosecuted the war. Unfortunately, the hand of an assassin had deprived him of the opportunity of displaying his magnanimity; but it was to be hoped that the good sense and right feeling of those on whom the arduous duty of conducting public affairs would devolve would lead them to act with the same wisdom and sagacity which there was reason to believe he would have exhibited had his life been spared to accomplish the pacifica-tion of his country. Sir George Grey, who was frequently cheered throughout his speech, concluded as follows:—"Sir, I wish it were possible for us to con-vey to the people of the United States an adequate idea of the depth and universality of the feeling which this sad event has occasioned in this country. From the highest to the lowest there has been but one feeling entertained. Her Majesty's Minister at Washington will, in obedience to the Queen's commands, convey to the Government of the United States an expression of the feelings of her Majesty and of her Majesty's Government on this deplorable event. And her Majesty, with that tender consideration which she has always evinced for the sorrows and sufferings of others in whatever rank and station (hear, hear), has with her own hand written a letter to Mrs. Lincoln (hear, hear), conveying the heartfelt sympathy of a widow to a widow (hear, hear) suffering from an over-whelming calamity that has so suddenly come upon her (hear, hear). From every part of this country, and from every class of the community, one voice is now raised—a voice of abhorrence at the crime, and of sympathy and interest in that country which has this great loss to mourn. The British residents in the United States have met, as may have been expected, to express their feelings against the crime committed; and we read that our British North American colonies are vieing with each other to give expression to the same sentiments of sympathy. And not only is it from men of that race which is con-nected with the inhabitants of the United States by the tie of origin, language, and blood that a feeling of this kind arises, but I believe that every country in Europe is giving expression to the same sentiments and sending them to the Government of the United States. But I am sure, therefore, I am not wrong in anticipating that this House, in the name of the people of England, of the people of Scotland, and of the people of Ireland, will be anxious to record its expression of the same sentiments and feelings to the Government of the United States. Of this I am confident, that this House could never more fully and never more adequately represent the feelings of the people of this United Kingdom than by agreeing to the address which it is now, Sir, my duty to move, expressing to her Majesty our sorrow and indignation at the assassination of the President of the United States and praying her Majesty, in conveying her own sentiments to the Government of that country upon this deplorable event, that she will express at the same time upon the part of this House their abhorrence of the crime and their sympathy with the Govern-ment and the people of the United States in the deep affliction into which they have been plunged." (Loud cheers from all parts of the house.)

Mr. Disraeli: "Sir, there are rare instances when the sympathy of a nation approaches those tender feelings that, generally speaking, are supposed to be peculiar to the individual, and to form the happy privilege of private life, and I think this is one of them (Hear, hear). Under all circumstances we should have bewailed the catastrophe at Washington; under all circum-stances we should have shuddered at the means by which it was accom-plished. But in the character of the victim, and in the very accessories of his almost latest moments, there is something so homely and so innocent that it takes the subject, as it were, out of the pomp of history and out of the cere-monial of diplomacy. It touches the heart of nations, and appeals to the domestic sentiments of mankind (Hear, hear). Sir, whatever may be the various and varying opinions of this House and the country generally of the policy of the late President of the United States, of this, I think, all must be agreed, that in a trial which, perhaps more than any other, tested the moral quality of the man he performed his duty with simplicity and strength (Hear, hear). Nor is it possible for the people of England to forget at this moment that he sprang from the same fatherland, and spoke the same mother tongue (Hear, hear). When crimes of this character are perpetrated the public mind is apt to fall into gloom and perplexity, and that has arisen because it is as ignorant of the causes as it is of the consequences of such an act. But it is our part, I think, to reassure them under any un-reasoning panic or despondency (Hear, hear). Assassination has never changed the history of the world. I will not refer to instances of remote antiquity, although an accident has made the most memorable example of those times familiar at this moment to the mind and memory of most gentlemen present. But even the costly sacrifice of a Cæsar did not pro-pitiate the inevitable destiny of his country. But in more modern times, the people of which were animated and influenced by the same in-terests as ourselves, the violent deaths of two heroic men, Henry IV. of France and the Prince of Orange, are conspicuous illustrations of this great truth. Therefore at this moment, while I second the address to the Crown, and express upon my own part, and I hope on the part of every member of the house, feelings of unaffected and profound sympathy with the citizens of the United States at the untimely end of their elected chief, I would not sanction any sentiment of depression. I would rather take this opportunity of expressing my fervent hope that from these awful years of trial the various populations of North America may come out elevated, chastened, rich in that accumulative wisdom, and strong in that disciplined energy which a young nation can only acquire in a protracted and perilous struggle. Then will be open to them again, not merely the same course of power and prosperity which they have heretofore pursued, but they will pursue that course of power and prosperity for the general happiness of man-kind (Hear, hear). It is with these feelings, Sir, that I now second the address to the Crown." (Loud and general cheering.)

The motion was then put by the Speaker, and carried unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Inclosures Bill, the Pilotage Order Confirmation Bill, and the Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill were read a second time.

On the motion of Lord Clarendon, the Public Schools Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing to certain amendments to the Bank-ruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill were considered, and, upon a division, their Lordships decided, by 43 to 33, not to insist upon their amendments.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage Extension Bill passed through Committee.

The Lord Chancellor having moved to go into Committee on the Courts of Justice Building Bill, Lord Redesdale complained that the powers taken under the measure for effecting improvements in the streets adjacent to the proposed courts were very defective, and would occasion a further outlay of money. No estimates had been laid before the House, and he protested against so large an expenditure upon such meagre information as was before their Lordships. He therefore moved that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee. The amendment led to some discussion, but was ultimately negatived by 55 to 33. The bill was then passed through Committee; as was also the Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The Isle of Man Disafforestation Bill passed through Committee.

The Lancaster Court of Chancery Bill, the Oxford (Vinerian Foundation Bill, and the Sewage Utilisation Bill were read a third time and passed.

Sir C. O'Loghlen obtained leave to bring in a bill to make Bank-of-England notes a legal tender in Ireland, and to authorise banks of issue in Ireland to make their notes payable only at the places in Ireland at which the account of gold and silver coin held by such bankers is taken by the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Captain Jervis called attention to the petitions presented to the House by the officers of the late Indian armies, and moved that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to redress all such grievances complained of by them as were admitted by the Commission on the Memorials of Indian Officers to have arisen by a departure from the assurances given by Parliament by the Act 21 and 22 of the Queen.

The motion was seconded by Lord Elcho.

Sir C. Wood defended the military administration of India at great length, and contended that the amalgamation of the Queen's and the Company's forces had been carried out upon equitable principles—that promotion had been accelerated, pensions and pay augmented, and officers and men placed in a greatly-improved position. These changes had, he said, involved the expendi-ture of a quarter of a million sterling. The right hon. gentleman also canvassed the merits of the particular cases referred to by the mover, and asserted that in some of them no grounds for complaint existed, that in others it was impossible that a grievance could arise, and that in others where any grievance, or supposed grievance, did exist, it had been remedied by the measures of the Government. He denied, on the authority of the courts of law, in two reported cases, that there had been a departure from the assurances given by Parliament, and submitted that neither legally nor equitably had the petitioners any substantial cause of complaint.

Colonel Sykes supported the motion; and after some observations, also in its favour, from Mr. Smollett, the House divided, and the motion was carried by 49 to 36.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Borough Franchise.—Mr. E. Baines moved the second reading of his bill for extending the borough franchise to £6 householders.—Mr. Bazley seconded the motion, which was met, on the part of Lord Elcho, with the previous question.—Mr. Black seconded the amendment, while Mr. Leatham spoke at some length in support of the bill.—Mr. Lowe followed,

in one of these remarkable speeches by which he has distinguished himself since he retirement from office. He strongly opposed the measure, and, being averse to the proposition that the real of all representation is good government, insisted that those who demanded a change in the Constitution, in the interest, as they alleged, of the working classes, were bound to show that the interests of those classes were neglected under the present system. And this "he defied any one to prove."—Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE taunted the Government and the House with insincerity on the question of reform.—After some unimportant discussion the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Record of Votes (Ireland) Bill, and explained that it was for the purpose of giving effect to the system practised by the Disembodied Rolls Court. When an estate in Ireland was encumbered, the Court appointed a day for the claims of parties to the encumbrance. It was proposed by the bill that a period of twenty years should be kept, so that all future sales and transfers of such estates would be made under safe terms. The bill was read a second time.

The following bills were also read a second time:—viz., Metalliferous Mines, Sheep and Cattle, Married Women's Property (Scotland), Bills of Sale (Ireland), Local Drainage Supplemental, Local Government Supplemental, and Local Government Supplemental (No. 2).

The Select Committee upon the Public Schools Bill was nominated. It consists of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Derby, the Earl Cowley, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Devon, the Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Ebury, Lord Bishop of London, Lord Lyttelton, and Lord Houghton.

The following bills passed through Committee:—Common Law Courts (Fees), Incloture, and Herring Fisheries (Scotland).

The Metropolitan Main Drainage Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Viscount SYDNEY, as Lord Chamberlain, made known to their Lordships her Majesty's reply to the address agreed to by them, in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, as follows:—

"I entirely participate in the sentiments which you have expressed in your address to me on the assassination of the President of the United States. I have given directions to my Minister at Washington to make known to the Government of that country my feelings of horror at the crime enacted in connection with myself and my whole people with regard to this deplorable event."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. THOMAS Kennedy took the oaths and his seat for the county of Leeds, in the room of Mr. Beckett.

On the motion of Mr. Brand, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Lambeth, in the room of Mr. W. Williams, M.P., deceased.

The Customhouse Fines (Ireland) Remission Bill was read a second time.

In a Committee of the whole House, Mr. Cardwell obtained leave to introduce a bill granting retiring pensions to Colonial Governors; the amount of such pensions to depend upon the number of years they have been in the service of sixty years, except in case of ill health compelling retirement before the requisite completion of the period of service.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Lord FERMOY, the Comptroller of the Household, laid before the answer of the Queen to the address of the House relating to the assassination of President Lincoln.

[The Royal reply was precisely similar in terms to that which was read by Lord Sydney to the House of Lords.]

THE TEA DUTY.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the following resolution, "That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, there shall be levied on the articles charged upon tea, the following duties of Customs shall, on and after the 5th day of May, 1865, be paid, that is to say, on tea the produce of the countries not East Indian and British possessions, the duty of 1s. per pound."

Mr. MOWATT moved as an amendment that the words "1st day of June" be substituted for the "5th of May."

Mr. CAVE seconded the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that for the last twenty years such a principle had not been adopted when it was proposed to make financial changes, and as reason had always been in favour of adhering to that principle. He therefore objected to any departure from the ordinary mode of dealing with matters of this kind, but the question of the mode in which, or whether of how, members, that all duties should be struck out of the resolution, and the usual ground on which the House went in dealing with such matters inserted, and that it should be done in the following terms:—"That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, there shall be levied by the Government, in 1865, in respect of the tea duty, such reduction should be postponed until the 1st of June."

Mr. MOWATT assented to this resolution.

In the course of a discussion which followed, Sir P. KELLY once more raised the question of the mode in which the Government dealt with tea duty. He contended that the consumers of beer were as much entitled to relief as the consumers of tea. The Government ought to say that the greater portion of the beer drunk in this country was not sold in barrels, yet every member in reality knew that the greater portion of the beer on malt was higher than the duty on tea; and if on the ground of high duty tea was to be taken off, he contended that the duty on malt should be taken off as a first claim for consideration. He thought the Government ought to have removed malt tax since the high duty on malt had prevailed. The tax on malt was a grievance, and ground which was felt more severely now than at the more remote to complain when they found that the duty on the luxury of foreign wine had been very greatly reduced.

Colonel NORTH was not surprised at the little consideration that the agricultural interest had met with from the Government. The agricultural body was present when a deputation from the country waited upon the right hon. gentleman, and he had never seen a deputation more unsatisfied.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the expression of Colonel North was rather harsh. He presumed the agriculturists were quite as well entitled to more attention than any other body. The malt duty ceased to be a protective duty, and was now a tax upon the consumer. He thought that the malt tax bore directly on the question of the reduction of the tea duty. If the House had chosen to retain the income tax, then the malt duty could have been reduced; but he believed that the House and the country were satisfied with the election he had made in favour of the reduction of the income tax in preference to a reduction of the malt duty.

Mr. BENTINCK supported the claims of malt over tea with his usual energy. Sir T. BARTLEY declared that, though a supporter of the Government, he preferred the course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to any other proposed.

Colonel BARTTELOT suggested that Sir J. Shelley had made a speech for the Whig constituents rather than for the House, and he hoped that would be the last time it would be so.

Mr. BARNES also advocated the reduction of the malt duty.

The resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was ultimately agreed to. The income tax and fire assurance resolutions were subsequently assented to.

With reference to the late Confederate war-steamer Tuscaloosa (built, under the name of the Selma, by Messrs. Jones, Quiggin, and Dover Railway Company), of which we gave an illustration last week, we may mention that she was purchased by Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, and Co., of Liverpool, and that she was designed as a tender to the Alexandra, for Mr. Mitchell, upon a modification of the twin-screw principle, which was said not to be patented by the late Mr. Richard Mitchell, but to be protected by a preventative.

The report of the Lords' Committee on the Edmunds scandal was presented to the House on Tuesday. It enters into copious details of the various charges brought against Mr. Edmunds by the anonymous writer upon which he resigned his offices. The pecuniary matters subsisting between the Brougham family and himself are also investigated. The Committee have completely exonerated from all connection, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Edmunds' salary or his disbursements, Lord Brougham. In conclusion, the Committee say they cannot conceive in the view the Lord Chancellor took of his duty in withdrawing from Mr. Edmunds the confidence he had before reflected knowledge of Mr. Edmunds's misconduct, deeming that it was his public duty to have done so; but that they are bound to state their opinion that his Lordship was influenced by any unworthy motives. A more severe censure upon the original report, which was carried by a majority of one, a motion for by a majority of one—at the Liberals voting on one side, and all the Tories voted on the other.

We have received a letter from one of the officers of the British naval squadron engaged in the blockade of Matamoras, in the Straits of Bitumenti, some illustrations of which, from the pencil of our Special Artist in Japan, were engraved in our last Number. The writer of the sentence of his sketch is acknowledged, but we are desired to correct one or two errors in the names. The Commodore is Commodore Commerell, the Captain of Her Majesty's ship Majestic is Captain Hastings Yelverton, the Captain of the Pearson, with Lieutenant Francis Pitt, sole-Lieutenant A. H. Francis, Mr. Charles Cochrane (gunner), and twenty seamen and marines under his command, was not by an unopposed assault, nor did they find the battery already abandoned by the Japanese. They resumed, while examining the parapet, a volley of musketry from the enemy in the rear of the battery, and a continued fire of musketry was kept up from the adjoining woods all the time the Englishmen remained in the battery, which was about a quarter of an hour. In about time, it being then dark, Captain Kingcote's party succeeded in spiking the fourteen guns, removing the bolts, &c., and cartridges of the guns, which were all of the same description, and destroying which, they returned to their boats, and then to the ship, without losing a man. The whole time elapsed from the first landing to the re-embarkation was an hour. The battery fortressed, the battery would be armed with fourteen guns the first, which we sketched not more than a thousand yards off.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WHAT with dust, which "made the pigeon pies gritty and the salad sandy," and wind, and a legion of the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk Pooh-bahs-ing, who thundered over the iron-bound turf reckless of life and limb, perfectness especially had a poor time of it at Newmarket on Tuesday. Such a crowd never met on the Heath before, the favourites got a fairly severe trouncing, and the ring made a rattling ball no bone; and when the eighteen did get off they ran the last half mile through crowds of people, carriages and equestrians. The race was worthy of the assembly, and there has never been such a bowling-over of favourites. The Two Thousand, falling in "by the chalk" that the eight Ascot Cup horses should have had 24,000 gs. paid or refused for three, whereas it should have been two only for which the least £12,000 had been paid as three-year-olds, as well as a 930-guinea, a 900-guinea, and a 300-guinea "purchased" yearling. The French party have had strong favourites three successive years for this race, and Gladiateur succeeded where Hospodar and Fille de Nil had failed, in fact, he was a "certainty" from the time From the Bushes, and, defeating "the Ascot rush" on Archimedes, won the £5,000 by a head. Fille de Nil had been beaten by Fille de l'Air, but the market uncertainly which always seems to hover round the French stable revealed Lord Clifden taking 5 to 1 handily. The reported trial of Archimedes with Cambuscan, who gave a stone and won by a neck, was, seemingly, good enough for any Two Thousand, but the colt is locked upon as rather delicate and uncertain.

The hitherto unbeaten Gladiateur has now established him, coupled with the certainty, on the part of the stable, that he does not care for much ease and training, has proved that Mr. Merry behaved most chivalrously and wisely in scratching him for the Derby; and, to the delight of all, the little black Zealous, who is fairly a head and a half better than he was when he finished, Argonaut being also in a first-rate form to try a horse, as in eight days he has won three lights since even a walking-over for the Bentinck Stakes on Wednesday; but, other from hard ground or some other cause, his white-nosed, flat-sided opponent was not himself, Gladiateur's win at Doncaster, Ariel and Rifle pervaded the Whitewall Derby lot to be as weak as it has been strong for years. The Derby has attracted nearly two lengths from the winner, Breadthane ran very well for a fifteen, making three, and Gladiateur, Ariel, and Rifle have always shown that Borealis, Breadthane's trial mate, must be in form; and with another month's work Gladiateur should be better. Another may be heard of more favourably, with the other "B," when the "all rose" jockey of Lincolnshire face "the great gs," at Epsom.

A fine fall over the Rowley Mile course has taken out ten or twelve Derby horses in The Biennial, the bay was so thoroughly beaten on any rate at the finish that Mr. Merry let him stand still. The Derby pin collectorally with Wild Charley through Ackworth, the Dazzler made the pace, and Gladiateur was "pulled" to the front by as well; but all the Kennig calculations are knocked over by the fact that Jackass, who was not quite as good as the Duke of last year, now quite Kangaroo (who had beaten Kruig in a canter for the Biennial) by a length, and Lady Elizabeth by half. The three-year-olds were not a great lot, although many have still a chance for the Derby, Wild Charley, Jackass, and Archimedes "with a start," are leading in the Derby betting, with Wild Charley third; and the public still persist in keeping Breadthane instead of Gladiateur second favourite. Wednesday's Handicap was a corpse at 50 to 1 the night before, and the hard ground is the probable explanation of the Bentinck Stakes being a walking-over in his stable. The party are very quiet about The Duke, (who is matched for £1,000 against Mr. Padwick's Dundee for the Bibury Club in the Houghton Meeting) and it is difficult to see how they can never have been thought dangerous to the Lambourn lad about Longbows, who finished level with Gladiateur in the Prendergast. The Duke of Beaufort's Lady Elizabeth is also well backed to win in the Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger. Lord Zetland has carried his motion to enforce jockeys riding for masters according to their engagements over the Yorkshire Stewards' Rules, but the matter is not to be changed; the July Meeting is to keep its fourth day, since the members are to be left to their choice. Mr. Merry is now also abroad; and Colonel H. Baillie has been elected a member of the Jockey Club, vice Lord Stamford, who has resigned his seat on the parish church at Newmarket.

Mr. Yates-Lee, of Kangaroo, has reached Mr. Blenkiron, whose paddock produced six winners in three meetings last month. He has had two, one of which was a mare, in the Derby and Oaks reigns, and a Danube foal may date from the day of her arrival at her new quarters, where she became in consequence of her "three-cornered" locks.

"The Lawn" was sold last Saturday, by positively the last time, in the occupancy of the sale of Mr. Villebois's thorough-bred horses. A brook was drawn up under the two, and a large number of members of the Jockey Club were present. The lots were all sold, and out, held quite a pleasant congress in the heart of the great city. Some of the horses realised very good prices, the mares with hardly a blood enough for a flying country. The 565 couple made 812 gs., one of four thousand pounds by Stockwell, the Duke of York bought a weight-carrying hunter, Simpson, for 220 gs. Tom, the crack horse of the lot, was sold for 300 gs. Lot 14 for 350 gs. made 1100 gs.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate of £100.—Mercer, 1. The Giant, 2. The Brigand, 3.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ashmore, 1. Mr. Merry's Sweepstakes, 2. Sweepstakes of Sovs.—Sallies, 1. Bizzaro, 2. Knight of the Whistle, 3.

Mr. Thrower's Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Thrower's, 1. Lollingdon, 2. Plate of 100 sovs.—Troublesome, 1. Bavarde, 2. Hippolyta, 3.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Merry's, 1. Mr. Cox's, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate of £100.—Lord Stamford, 1. Fuzon, 2. Spice, 3.

Plate of 100 sovs.—Tollshire, 1. Alfredia, 2. Cambali, 3.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Argonaut, 1. Zealous, 2. Vestiarous, 3.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Argonaut, 1. Gemma, 2. Gallopade, 3.

Newmarket Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Merry's, 1. Hilton Petty, 2. Belfrey Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Hawksbury, 1. Miry, 2. Kremmels, 3.

Mr. Thrower's Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Thrower's, 1. Lollingdon, 2.

Prince of Wales' Stakes.—Ida Girl, 1. Paris, 2. Sierra Ladra, 3.

Hampton Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Merry's, 1.

THURSDAY.

£100 Plate.—Lytham, 1. Warrington, 2. Sagacity, 3.

New Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs.—Jackass, 1. Kruig, 2. La Fortune, 3.

Handicap Plate.—Tomato, 1. Verdant, 2. Tweedsmuir, 3.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Merry's, 1. Mr. Cox's, 2.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Saffron, 1. Fusiolo, 2. Kill'em and Eat'em, 3.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Argonaut, 1. Gemma, 2.

£250 Plate.—Cargoman, 1. Balmontine, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Hilton Petty, 1.

The foundation-stone of an additional wing to the Royal South Hants Infirmary was laid last week. It is to be erected in memory of the late Colonel Lucas, and will cost about £2,000 when completed.

The ironmasters of North Staffordshire have, it is stated, rejected the compromise proposed by the puddlers on strike. They are resolved, we are told, to stand out for a reduction of 10 per cent in the puddling rate.

At the Central Police Court, Glasgow, the other day, a colonel named Hamilton, of the Glasgow Corps of the Police Act, by having failed to wear a good hat while on duty at one of the cab-stands in the city, had fined 10s.

A handsome building was opened on Wednesday for business at Blackburn as the new Exchange. The building, which is Italian in style, is erected on a site opposite to the Townhall; the right wing, comprising the larger room, and the left wing the smaller room. The cost, when all is over, has been completed, is a cost of about £12,000.

At a large and enthusiastic public meeting was held at Nottingham on Monday, under the presidency of the Mayor, when it was unanimously resolved to invite Mr. Gladstone to visit Nottingham on his return to London from annual meetings for the year 1866 in that town. Nearly £2000 have already been subscribed towards meeting the expenses.

Another party riot broke out in Belfast on Sunday evening. Large numbers of our party were gathering fissures in a meadow in the neighbourhood of the town, preparatory to a celebration of May Day, when they were to open fire where, and a furious fight took place, which the police could with difficulty quell.

Messrs. Laird Brothers launched, on Saturday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, from their yard at Birkenhead, for the National Steam Navigation Company, an iron screw steamer called the Iberian, largest vessel ever built on the Mersey of the Mersey for the merchant service. She is 350 feet long, 40 feet beam, 31 feet 6 in. breadth, and 27 ft. in depth, her tonnage being 3750, and her horse-power 470.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE Council for money for commercial purposes having increased, and a new Turkish Loan for £5,000,000 sterling having been announced, Mr. Hume thinks he is from home and is sleeping in prize. The purchases of stock on account of the public have been trifling, and the Bank of England has not yet begun to buy bullion.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England advanced their minimum rate of discount to 6½ per cent. The return shows an increase in "other" securities of £1,305,840; and a decrease in the stock of bullion of £1,305,840.

The supply of money in the general discount market is large, but on the Continent very little change has taken place in the rates.

The business done in the Stock Exchange has been on a moderate scale, and several parcels of Government stock changed hands during the week.

The bullion market was very dull last place on Wednesday, but only £10,000 was taken. The supply of gold on offer is small, and the demand is limited, with prices unchanged.

There has been an active market for American Securities, at enhanced quotations.

The Foreign Stock Market has been very quiet, and prices have declined. Mexican, 21; Spanish, 27½; Turkish, 51½; Italian, 59½; Brazilian, 90; Peruvian, 90; Egyptian, 90; Indian Five per Cents, 103; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 103; Ditto Four per Cents, 96; Ditto Bonds, 1865, 97; and Exchequer Bills, 30s. to 35s. pm.

The Railway Share Market has been very dull, pressure in the market for Foreign Securities. Most of the leading Railway Shares have been somewhat depressed in price.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been somewhat restricted. Colonial Government Securities are dull. Miscellaneous Securities and Mining Shares Market has a dull luxury, and the quotations have, in some instances, given way.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 1.—Thoroughly of English wheat in to-day's market was only moderate, and sales proceed steadily, at 1s. per quarter more money. Foreign wheat is in good supply, and the demand is steady, at full quotations. Barley is in short supply, and is worth a shade more money. Malt is in good request, at full quotations. Beans and peas are steady. Oats and oatmeal are unchanged. Flour is dull, at late rates.

Mark Lane, May 1.—Wheat, both English and foreign, exceedingly dull. Barley, full prices. Malt, 1s. per quarter dearer. Beans and peas, 1s. per quarter higher. Oats, 6d. per quarter dearer. Flour, 1s. per sack lower.

ENGLISH CORN AVERAGES.—Wheat, 46s. 5d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 8d.; rye, 34s. 6d.; beans, 37s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 6d.

Beef, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; mutton, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 5s. to 6s.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb. loaf.

Clarence Yard, May 1.—Wheat, 40s. to 46s.; barley, 30s. to 34s.; oats, 20s. to 24s.; rye, 30s. to 34s.; beans, 34s. to 38s.; peas, 34s. to 38s.; flour, per sack, 36s. to 40s.

Beef, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; mutton, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 5s. to 6s.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb. loaf.

Leeds, May 1.—Wheat, 40s. to 46s.; barley, 30s. to 34s.; oats, 20s. to 24s.; rye, 30s. to 34s.; beans, 34s. to 38s.; peas, 34s. to 38s.; flour, per sack, 36s. to 40s.

Beef, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; mutton, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 5s. to 6s.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb. loaf.

Liverpool, May 1.—Wheat, 40s. to 46s.; barley, 30s. to 34s.; oats, 20s. to 24s.; rye, 30s. to 34s.; beans, 34s. to 38s.; peas, 34s. to 38s.; flour, per sack, 36s. to 40s.

Beef, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; mutton, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 5s. to 6s.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb. loaf.

Manchester, May 1.—Wheat, 40s. to 46s.; barley, 30s. to 34s.; oats, 20s. to 24s.; rye, 30s. to 34s.; beans, 34s. to 38s.; peas, 34s. to 38s.; flour, per sack, 36s. to 40s.

Beef, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; mutton, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 5s. to 6s.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb. loaf.

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MARRIAGE GIFTS FROM NORTH-WESTERN INDIA TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

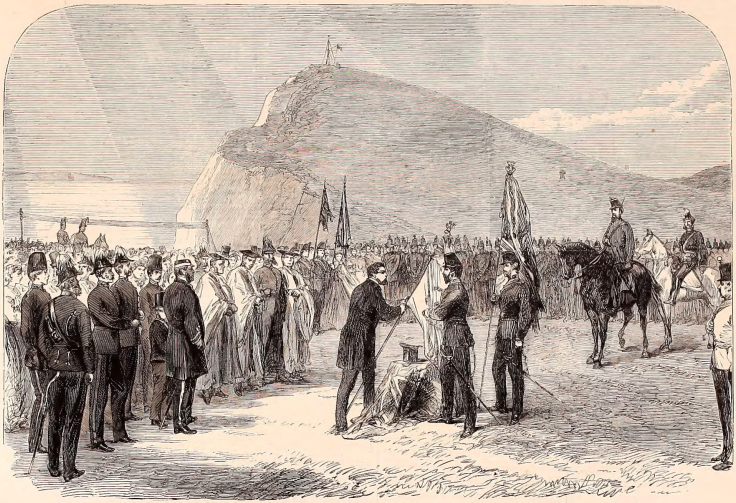
SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY, late the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, waited upon Her Majesty and Princess Alexandra, at Marlborough House, on March 29, immediately after his return to England, and presented to their Royal Highnesses a number of splendid jewels, pieces of plate, and other articles of native manufacture, which he had been requested to bring hither as gifts from the princes, nobles, and people of certain provinces of North-western India under the occasion of their Royal Highnesses' most happy marriage. The Illustration which appears on page 433 represents a portion of the rich articles, which had been arranged with great taste and skill by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard, jewellers, to her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses. They may be distinguished in the Engraving by the numbers attached to each article. No. 1 is a shield of very handsome workmanship, with four large diamond bosses in the centre, given by the European and native inhabitants of the Delhi district as a testimonial of their regard for the eldest son of the Punjaub, as the Punjaub is a frontier province and its army holds the post of honour. No. 2 is a cuirass from the same province, in a sacred Delhi box, mounted with ivory-paintings of the principal buildings in the city. No. 3 is a pair of pistols and a pair of swords of Cashmere workmanship; and this likewise is a present from the European and native inhabitants of the Punjaub. No. 4 is a piece of Oriental fashion, set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and furnished with a gold turquoise-mounted scabbard, presented to the Prince of Wales from the Rajah of Kuppoortulla (whose portrait, with a brief memoir of his life, appeared in our Number for September 3, 1864, in the birthday of 1857, was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 17 last year, upon the occasion of his being invested by Her Majesty, at Windsor, with the dignity of the Star of India). This Rajah, Randhir Singh Bahadoor, who led a well-equipped force to the assistance of our army in Oude, just after the capture of Delhi, understands the English language, and is a most loyal and devoted friend to the Government. He has sent, besides the sword, two exquisite pearl and diamond bracelets, intended to be worn as No. 7 in our Engraving, for her Royal Highness; with a pair of emerald, pearl, and diamond bracelets, a pair large emerald drop earrings, set with pearls. No. 9 in our selection consists of a pearl necklace, with diamond clasp, and a pair of pearl earrings, with a emerald and diamond snape, the gifts of the Maharajah of Puttiala. No. 6 is a pearl festoon necklace, containing seven rows of pearls, with a diamond and emerald pendant, given by the Rajah of Dhcond; who has sent, also, a collar necklace of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds. No. 8 is described. In addition to these articles, which are shown in our Engraving, several other gifts were brought to her Royal Highness and the Prince of Wales from some of the native chiefs whom we have not yet named. The Maharajah of Cashmere sent a handsome assortment of shawls and various kinds of cloth of the exquisite manufacture of that country. The Rajah of Jeypore sent a pearl and emerald necklace, containing seven rows of pearls; and a pair of pearl bracelets, with diamond snaps, each bracelet having seven rows. The Maharajah of Gwalior sent a pair of diamond armlets, richly worked. Such are the tokens of loyal affection which the son and daughter of Queen Victoria have received from the gorgeous East.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 37TH (NORTH HAMPSHIRE) REGIMENT.

A NEW set of colours was presented by the Secretary of State for War, Earl De Grey and Ripon, to the 37th (North Hampshire) Regiment of the Line, at Dover, on Thursday week. We give in the Illustration of the ceremony, which took place on the ground between the citadel and the Archcliff Fort. On his Lordship's arrival he was received by the Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, C.B., and Staff; Brigadier-General Elliot, C.B., and Staff; Colonel Fielding Marriott, R.A.; and General Sir Hilgrove Turner, K.C.B., who commands the garrison, gave a general salute. After the inspection of the line the ceremony of



GIFTS OF THE PRINCES OF THE PUNJAUB TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

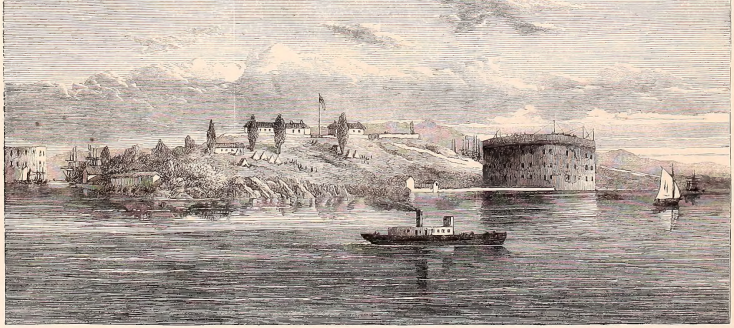


EARL DE GREY, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE 37TH (NORTH HAMPSHIRE) REGIMENT OF THE LINE, AT DOVER.

trooping' the colours was gone through; the regiment formed three sides of a square, in the centre of which were the new colours, lying upon a drumhead. The Chaplain-General read prayers. The old colours were borne aside by two Ensigns. Earl De Grey and Ripon then handed the new colours to two Ensigns, who received them kneeling, and afterwards expressed his gratification at having been called on to present them to so distinguished a regiment as the 37th, because the past history of the old colours must remind everyone that the regiment was worthy to possess them. Having touched upon the services of the regiment from the time it was raised, in 1702, and their glorious achievements, which had won the words "Minden," "Tournay," and "Peninsula" upon their colours, his Lordship concluded as follows:—"Thirty-seventh, see that these colours are never tarnished while they are in your keeping. Take care that when they are unfurled in the morning of any future battle they may be so carried as that when they are furled again in the evening you have added another glorious name to the long roll of British victories." The new standards were then encircled each by a garland of flowers, after which Colonel Grey, commanding the 37th, responded to the speech of Earl De Grey and Ripon, and expressed his confidence that the new colours will never be sullied. The ceremony being over, Earl De Grey and a large party of officers and fashionables were entertained at luncheon under the marquee. The officers also gave a grand military ball to about 200 fashionables at the Apollonicon Hall, Dover, in honour of the event. The old and tattered colours, which were presented to the 37th by General the Hon. Sir A. Duff, G.C.B., at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 12th of July, 1843, are to be deposited in All Saints' Church, Aldershott, where it is intended to erect a beautifully-designed stained-glass window to the memory of the officers and men who died or were killed while serving under the old colours.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND AND FORT, NEW YORK HARBOUR.

IN the last number of our Journal was a View of the new fort erected, near Sandy Hook, at the entrance to the Bay of New York. We now give a view of the fortifications upon Governor's Island, which lies within the bay, at the entrance to the East River, or Sound, between Long Island and the mainland. Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and the South Battery, are the names of the principal military structures upon Governor's Island. The Bay of New York is about eight miles wide and long, and has sufficient anchorage for all the navies of the world to ride with safety in it. The defences of the inner harbour are considered quite impregnable, and they have been made even stronger by the works lately completed, of which the new fort at Sandy Hook is an example.



GOVERNOR'S ISLAND AND FORT, NEW YORK HARBOUR.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. A New Opera di Camera every Tuesday and Thursday at Three. Saturday at Eight.

HYDE PARK in 1864, by HENRY BARRAUD, Esq., containing 220 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row. NOW ON VIEW, at 220, Regent-street (opposite Hanover-street). Admission 1s. Open from Ten till Dusk.

THE LARGE PICTURE—A DRAWING-ROOM at ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in the reign of Queen Victoria—painted by JERRY BARRETT, and containing nearly 40 Portraits—is now ON VIEW at Mr. HOGARTH'S, 5, Haymarket. Invitation cards issued before the Picture's removal are available. Hours Eleven till Six. Admission, One Shilling.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 9, QUARTETS by Mozart and Mendelssohn. Sonata, A Minor, Violin and Piano, op. 23, and Grand Trio in D, op. 70, Beethoven. Piano Solos, &c. Artists—Joachim, Ries, Webb, Piatti, and Hallé. Visitors' Tickets Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at the usual places. J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.

MAY 15, 1865.—MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY and Mons. SAINTON have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865. Vocalists—Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Parepa, Miss Marian Moss, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, and Miss Louisa Pyne; Herr Wachtel, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. J. G. Patey, and Mr. W. H. Weiss. Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Violin—M. Sainton. Violoncello—M. Paque. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, M. Toure, Mr. Deacon, and Herr Meyer Lutz.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Mons. Sainton, at their residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, W.; the principal Libraries and Musicsellers; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

APTOMMAS'S TARENTELLE, VALSE DE CONCERT, SOUNDS FROM HOME, &c., will be played at his Harp Recitals, commencing TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 9, at the CONSERVATOIRE DE LA HARPE, 76, Harley-street. Just published, "The Modern Harpist" (new work for the Harp).

MR. HENRY LAHEE'S MORNING CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, MAY 17, at Three o'Clock. Miss Banks, Mr. Lazarus, Herr Deichmann, Herr Daubert, Mr. B. Blagrove, and Mr. H. Lahee. Conductor, Mr. H. R. Bird. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; to admit Three, 21s.; Unreserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; to admit Four, 21s.; may be had of the principal Musicsellers, and of Mr. H. Lahee, 20, Alexander-square, Brompton.

MISS AGNES ZIMMERMANN'S MORNING CONCERT will take place, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, SATURDAY, MAY 13, at Three o'clock. Programme includes:—Bach's sonata A major, piano and violin; Beethoven's sonata Appassionata; Mendelssohn's sonata B flat, piano and cello; Schumann's quintet; vocal and pianoforte compositions of Miss A. Zimmermann, &c. Artistes—Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Adelaide Cornelis (by kind permission of the Opera Company), Mr. W. H. Cummings, Messrs. Deichmann, Wiener, Webb, Signor Piatti; pianoforte, Miss A. Zimmermann. Conductor, Signor Randegger. Stalls, 15s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. each, at the Hanover-square Rooms; and of Miss Zimmermann, No. 13, Dorchester-place, N.W.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Mr. Costa's New Oratorio, NAAMAN, will be performed for the first time in London, as a Subscription Concert, on FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 12, conducted by the Composer. Principal vocalists—Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Edmunds, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. The Band and Chorus, complete in every department, the largest available in Exeter Hall, will consist of nearly Seven Hundred Performers. Half-guinea numbered Stalls and Five-shilling Gallery Reserved Tickets at 6, Exeter Hall.

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Manager, Mr. J. MORFEY.

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1865.
Under the Special Patronage of
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPENED
ON
TUESDAY, 9TH OF MAY,
BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The State Ceremonial to be observed on this occasion will include a Grand Musical Performance, with a Band and Chorus of a Thousand Performers.
On the Opening Day Season-ticket Holders only can be admitted. Season Tickets are now on Sale at the Office, 112, Grafton-street.
Lady's or Gentleman's Ticket £2 2 0
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April 10, 1865. HENRY PARKINSON, Comptroller.
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The SALE of the COLLECTION of
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the property of the late Duc De Morny,
consisting of the masterpieces of the first painters of the Flemish, Dutch, French, and Spanish schools, will take place in PARIS, at the Palace of the Presidency of the Legislative Body, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of MAY; Thursday, the 1st, Friday, the 2nd; and Saturday, the 3rd, of June, 1865.
The Sale of the important
COLLECTION OF OBJECTS OF ART AND CURIOSITIES,
consisting of porcelain, bronze ornaments, enamels in frames, jade, rock crystal, and other valuable objects from China and Japan, several ancient snuffboxes of the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., porphyry vases, marble sculpture, furniture, &c., will also take place at said Palace of the Presidency, on TUESDAY, the 6th, Wednesday, the 7th, Thursday, the 8th, Friday, the 9th, Saturday, the 10th, and Monday, the 12th, of JUNE, at Two o'Clock precisely.
General Exhibition:—
Private, on Thursday, the 25th, Friday, the 26th, and Saturday, the 27th, of May.
Public, on Sunday, the 28th, and Monday, the 29th, of May, from One to Five o'Clock.
Catalogues may be obtained, from the 4th of May inst., in Paris, of—
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I feel myself honoured by so great a mark of confidence on the part of my neighbours and friends, and by the unsolicited offers of support I have received from all parts of the borough.
I have ever advocated the principle of progressive reform, being of opinion that the word "finality" should never be found on the lips of a genuine and thorough reformer, opposed as it is to the fundamental principles of reform, which implies constant progress and improvement of all institutions, so as to adapt them to the times in which we live, and to meet the wants of the people.
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Upon the subject of Church rates I am happy in finding myself in accord with thoughtful men of all parties. Attached members of the Church of England and those who dissent from her communion are alike of opinion that their abolition is advisable, as it would tend to remove a cause of animosity and a fruitful source of bitterness and animosity.
Believing that my opinions on all the great questions of social and practical reform are in accordance with those of the electors generally, I shall take an early opportunity of meeting you and expressing my views more fully.
You will, however, I am sure, concur with me in the necessity of a few days' delay, out of the respect which is due to the memory of your late long-tried and faithful representative, Mr. William Williams, whose friendship I possessed for twenty years, and the sad intelligence of whose decease has just reached me.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
JAMES CLARKE LAWRENCE.
Pitfield Wharf, Lambeth, April 29, 1865.

LAMBETH ELECTION.—The CENTRAL COMMITTEE for Promoting the ELECTION of Alderman J. C. LAWRENCE for the Borough of Lambeth SITS DAILY at the Horns Tavern, Kennington.—May 2, 1865.

TO the ELECTORS of the CITY of
WESTMINSTER.
GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by many of my fellow-citizens to give the more moderate and the Conservative portion of the constituency an opportunity of marking their disapproval of the extreme political doctrines which have been avowed by the candidates already in the field, I have the honour to solicit your suffrages.
Well known to many of you as a man of business resident amongst you, I shall be prepared to devote myself to your interests.
Unconnected with either of the great political parties, I should desire to enter Parliament as an independent member, at liberty to vote for measures rather than for men. I should not be a party to any factious attempt to drive Lord Palmerston from power, as I feel that the country owes a debt of gratitude to him for having preserved peace, and for the resistance he has offered to reckless innovation in our domestic institutions.
Although not opposed to a carefully-considered scheme for the extension of the suffrage, I deprecate violent or hasty changes, and am not prepared to acquiesce in proposals which would, in my opinion, have the effect of swamping the existing voters, upon whom is laid the great burden of taxation. I could not, therefore, support Mr. Baines's bill, now before Parliament, as I believe it to be neither necessary nor desirable to make so considerable a change in the present condition of the franchise.
I am opposed to the ballot, as I believe that it would not prove any safeguard to the voter, who, if afraid to act openly, is scarcely worthy of the trust which it is his duty to discharge for the benefit of the commonwealth.
As a sincere member of the Established Church, I believe the cultivation of the most kindly feelings towards those who dissent from its communion to be essential to its peace and prosperity. I earnestly hope, therefore, that means may be found for settling equitably and amicably the question of church rates, as I am unwilling to consent to their unconditional abolition.
I wish to see the naval and military forces of this country maintained in a condition of efficiency, under the conviction that such a condition is indispensable to the preservation of peace, and to real economy in the public service.
To the many social questions which occupy the public mind at the present day I should desire to give the most careful attention, as I believe the prosperity of the nation to be dependent, under the blessing of God, upon the education, morality, and providence of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.
I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, JUN.
186, Strand, May 2, 1865.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—The COMMITTEE for promoting the ELECTION of Mr. SMITH sits daily, from Twelve to Four, at the Trafalgar Hotel, Spring-gardens, where all communications may be made to us.
JOHN H. ISAACSON, ROBT. P. OLDERSHAW. } Agents.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION, corner of Swallow-street, Quadrant, Regent-street. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate Rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.
N.B.—Agent to the West of England Insurance Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1824.
The Eighth Bonus will be declared in January, 1867, and all With-Profit Policies in force on the 30th of June, 1865, will participate. Assurances effected before June 30, 1865, will participate on two Premiums, and thus receive a whole year's additional share of Profits over later Policies.
Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Society's Agents, or of
GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.
13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c.
CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.
Branches and Agencies in New Zealand.

Auckland	Napier	Wanganui	Queenstown
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Dunedin	Oamaru	Hamilton	Waitahuna
Invercargill	Picton	Hyde	Waikitipu
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This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods, on terms which may be learned on application.
F. LARKWORTHY,
No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. Managing Director.

£2000 on ACCIDENTAL DEATH for £3 a year. At the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Old Jewry, London.
J. W. ORAM, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Established A.D. 1837, under Royal Patronage), 17, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.
ARTHUR R. HAMILTON, Secretary.
Agents wanted in towns not yet represented.

ACCIDENTS to LIFE or LIMB.—£1000 in case of death, or £6 per week while laid up by injury, secured by a payment of from £3 to £5 5s. per annum to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street. W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

LIMPLEY STOKE, NEAR BATH.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. Physician, D. B. Dalzell, Esq., M.D. Manager, Mr. T. Preston. Terms, £2 2s. per week.
CHARLES JUPE and SON, Proprietors.

GARDEN EDGING TILES in great variety. Garden Vases, Fountains, &c., in artificial stone.—F. and G. ROSHER, Manufacturers, Queen's-road West, Chelsea, S.W.; Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, S. Illustrated Price-lists by post.

SELECT PLANTS, Post-free at the annexed prices:—12 superb varieties, Fuchsias, 4s.; 12 varieties, Verbenas, 3s.; 12 Dwarf Lobelias, 3s.; 12 varieties, Pansies, 4s.—From B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, Battle, Sussex.

ORIGINAL AND SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, SAUCES, PICKLES, &c., pure and good, as supplied by JOHN BURGESS and SONS for more than a Hundred years.—107, Strand (corner of Savoy-steps), London.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., pre-eminent for their
Silver Cups and Tankards,
Electro-Silver Plate,
Volunteer Rifle and Boating Prizes,
Strongly-plated Spoons and Forks,
Officers' Canteen-Cases,
Family Plate-Chests,
Table and other Cutlery,
Vast Show-rooms and Galleries.
Illustrated Catalogues post-free.
West-End House, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.
City House, 71 and 72, Cornhill.
Manufactory—The Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., 77 and 78, Oxford-street. City House, 71 and 72, Cornhill.

GARDNERS' LAMPS ARE THE BEST.—MODERATOR and PARAFFIN TABLE LAMPS, from 5s. 6d. each. Gardners', Manufacturers to the Queen, 453, Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-square), London.

GARDNERS' DINNER-SERVICES, best quality. Illustrated Catalogues post-free.—Gardners', Manufacturers to the Queen, 453, Strand, Charing-cross (4 doors from Trafalgar-square), London.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c. Large and Choice Selection, including, among other articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c., in Parian and English and foreign Porcelain; Clocks (bronze, marble, and gilt), first-class Bronzes, Lustres, Candelabra, Candlesticks, and Bohemian Glass.
Novelty, Beauty, and Art.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, consisting of vases, figures, groups, candlesticks, inkstands, obelisks, inlaid tables, &c., in Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, Derbyshire Spar, &c. Imported and Manufactured by J. TENNANT (late Mawe), 149, Strand, W.C.

GASELIERS in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze. Mediæval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn, W.C.

SPOONS and FORKS.—SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE is a coating of sterling Silver over Nickel. The fact of 20 years' test is ample proof of its durability. Table Spoons or Forks, 30s. and 38s. per dozen; Dessert, 20s. and 30s.; Tea, 12s. and 18s. Book of Engravings gratis. Old goods replated equal to new.—Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand.

J. MAPLE and CO.'s CHIMNEY-GLASSES, in best French Plates and double gilt. The following is a list of prices:—

Size of Plate.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 inches ..	50 inches wide by 39 inches high ..	£2 12s.
40 by 36 inches ..	50 inches high by 45 inches wide ..	3 15s.
50 by 40 inches ..	63 inches high by 52 inches wide ..	4 15s.
60 by 50 inches ..	74 inches high by 66 inches wide ..	8 8s.

Larger sizes in proportion. Among which are several handsome pairs, 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft., price 15 guineas each; girandoles, from 14s. 9d. An Illustrated Catalogue post-free.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

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Families who study economy with durability and elegance should visit this establishment before giving their orders; it will save them much time, trouble, and expense. A ten-roomed house furnished complete in twenty-four hours. An Illustrated priced catalogue sent post-free on application.
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J. MAPLE and CO. for CARPETS!
CARPETS!!
Stout Brussels for Bed-rooms, 2s. 4½d. per yard.
Good Handsome Brussels, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Very choice ditto, new in design, 4s. to 4s. 9d. per yard.
500 pieces of Old Patterns, 2s. 11d. per yard.
Velvet, Axminster, and Turkey Carpets.
145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road;
and 1 to 12, Tottenham-place, London.

CRETONNE, the French Chintz, requires no calendering, is both elegant and serviceable.—J. MAPLE and CO. have an immense stock of this fashionable material, suitable for Curtains or Covering for Sofas, Chairs, &c., at moderate prices.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE. — The BELGRAVE FURNISHING COMPANY, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square, have for disposal a Complete Suite for Drawing-room, highly finished and covered in the elegant and new Regina Blue Silk Reps. Several beautiful specimens of Cabinet Furniture are also included, and, together with the above, form an entire suite of a most elegant description, and can be had for a considerable sum under the original cost.
N.B. Illustrations of the Silver-fir and Marqueterie 25-guinea Bed-room Suites forwarded gratis.

FURNITURE, Carpets, and Bedding. See our Illustrated Furniture Catalogue, 390 engravings, with prices 30 per cent less than any other house. The most unique and complete guide ever published. Gratis, from LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., 73 and 75, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge. Country orders carriage-free.

OAK FURNITURE, at the BELGRAVE FURNISHING COMPANY, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square. — To Clergymen and Gentlemen furnishing. — A very superior Suite of Dark Oak Dining-room Furniture for sale, at the remarkably low sum of 38 guineas. The above is in admirable condition, and such a bargain as is seldom offered. Also, a very large and costly Suite, adapted for a mansion, equally cheap.

THE BURLINGTON FURNITURE GALLERIES, 38, Conduit-street, Bond-street, W.—A. SEDLEY and CO. have the honour to direct attention to the following—viz., the beautiful TAPESTRIES of ST. MAUR and NEUILLY, for curtains, portières, covering furniture, &c. These elegant productions are now in price within the reach of all who desire to furnish economically and in good taste. Also a Superb Collection of High-class Carved Oak DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY FURNITURE, at very moderate prices.—A. Sedley and Co., 38, Conduit-street, W., Upholsterers, and Patentees of the celebrated Equilibrium Chairs.

CHALET CHAIRS.—HOWARD and SONS, 26 and 27, Berners-street, solicit the gentry to inspect their new Chalet Chairs, varied in form, and adapted to all reception-rooms. An indispensable luxury to every lady's boudoir.

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WENHAM LAKE ICE delivered in Town or packed for the Country. REFRIGERATORS or ICE-SAFES from £3 10s. each. Ice-cream Machines, Saltzogenes, Freezing Powders, and everything connected with freezing, of the best, cheapest, most modern, and reliable character. Illustrated Catalogues by post free.
The Company having no agents, its goods can be obtained only at the sole Office.
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KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, have the Largest and Cheapest Stock of the NEW SPRING SILKS, NEW SPRING and SUMMER FABRICS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c., all bought previous to the late advance.
Patterns sent post-free to all parts of the World.
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MADE-UP DEPARTMENT. An elegant variety of Trimmed Dresses in all the latest designs, commencing at 16s. 9d., with materials and trimming for bodice.

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Light and fancy Summer Cloth Jackets and Paletots, in the newest shapes, commencing at 15s. 9d.
Opera Mantles in all the new summer fabrics.
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PATTERNS POST-FREE.

£35,763 BLACK SILKS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Black Glacé Silks, £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.

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Widows' Silks	2 10s. 6d.	"
Richest Black Moire Antiques ..	£3 3s. 6d.	"

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NEW SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

Spring Cashmeres	8s. 9d.	the Full Dress.
Marie Glacés	10s. 6d.	"
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Striped Silks, £1 1s. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
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NEW SILKS for MAY.
Patterns post-free for Comparison.
Quality and Style are the Test of Cheapness.
£5000 worth of Rich Black Silks,
bought cheap under peculiar circumstances.
Good Black Glacé Silks, 18s.
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Rich Black Lyons Silks, 1½ guinea.
AMOTT and COMPANY, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW SILKS for MAY.
Rich Black Poult de Soies, £1 15s. 6d.
Rich Black Drap de Lyons, £1 19s. 6d.
Hundreds of Moire Antiques, all Silk, £1 19s. 6d., worth 4 guineas.
A lot of rich Waters, very handsome, 3 guineas, unequalled under £6.
Rich Lyons Taffeta and Black Brochés, £1 18s. 6d. to 3½ guineas.
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NEW SILKS for MAY.
Thousands of Wedding Silks, very new, £1 5s. 6d. to 5 guineas.
500 pieces Fancy Silks, last year's patterns, are selling from 1 to 2 guineas, worth double.
Hundreds of New Checks, for young ladies, £1 5s. 6d., £1 7s. 6d., and £1 9s. 6d.
Rich Coloured Ottoman Corded Silks 1½ guinea; in appearance worth £5.
AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW SILKS for MAY.
The New and Pretty Patterns for Spring.
Also, the New Colours in Glacés, Taffetas, and Cords, £1 13s. 6d., £1 18s. 6d., and £2 5s.
Plain Glacés, in 30 new shades, 2s. 6½d. per yard.
Fashionable French Silks, very elegant, 2½ guineas and 3 guineas.
Hundreds of rich Plain and Figured Moire Antiques, 2½ guineas to 5 guineas.
AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

DRESSES, NEW, for MAY.
Patterns post-free.
The New Malabar Fancies, 3s. 11d. 12 yards.
The New Norwich Zeelika, 5s. 11d. 12 yards.
The Drap Arabia, very new, 7s. 11d. 12 yards.
Rich Peruvian Epingles, 8s. 11d. 12 yards.
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61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

DRESSES, NEW, for MAY.
The New Chenie Roubaix Pekin, 10s. 9d. 12 yards.
Plain Fashionable Glacé Alpacas,
all the new Colours, 12s. 9d. 12 yards.
Rich Alexandra Chenies, a pretty Spring Dress. 14s. 9d. 12 yards.
Rich Belgian Poplins, very silky. 16s. 9d. 12 yards.
AMOTT and COMPANY, Crystal Warehouses.

DRESSES, NEW, for MAY.
The Popeline Ottoman Alhambra,
brilliant, new, and rich, 1 guinea.
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Hundreds of New Spring Petticoatings.
1s. 0½d. and 1s. 3½d. per yard, yard wide.
Mourning Dresses at a saving of 25 per cent.
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SCOTT ADIE, 115, Regent-street.
Entrance at the Corner of Vigo-street only.

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Modes du Premier Empire,
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BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL returned from Paris with their elegant GUINEA BONNET, in Silk, Crape, French Straw, &c. Show-rooms (no shop), 61, Regent-street, four doors from Swan and Edgar's.

BONNETS, ONE GUINEA, at Mrs. AXFORD'S, 51, Maddox-street, Bond-street, Milliner and Dressmaker. Wedding orders, outfits, and country orders punctually attended to.

FORD'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST, post-free.—Intending purchasers, who cannot favour us with a call, will find it of great assistance. It contains over forty drawings of shirts, shirt-collars, &c. All the new fashions are to be found in it.—R. Ford and Co., 38, Poultry, E.C.

FORD'S EUREKA COLOURED SHIRTS reduced to Six for 34s. 6d. Superior quality, and made expressly to measure: the new patterns to select from sent post-free.—R. Ford and Co., 38, Poultry, E.C.

LADIES' ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Elastic Stockings, Chest Expanders, Improved Enemas, Breast Pumps, Nipple Shields, Metallic ditto, &c. Illustrations sent free.
ELAM, 196, Oxford-street.

CHEAP SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S.
Patterns free.

Last year's Striped, Checked, and Fancy Silks at	£1 5s. 6d.	Full Dress.
The New Spring Silks	£1 13s. 6d.	"
The New Rich Fancy French Silks ..	£2 2s. 0d.	"

Neat, useful, and recherché Silks for Young Ladies, from £1 7s. 6d. Full Dress.
198, Regent-street, London.

CHEAP SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S.
Patterns free.
Rich Corded Silks (same both sides), £1 13s. 6d. Full Dress, or 2s. 9½d. the yard.—198, Regent-street.

MOHAIRS, Camlets, Mexican Glacés, &c.
Patterns free.
The New Mohairs, and Camlets, 8s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.;
Mexican Cloths, Poplinettes, &c., 12s. 6d. to 1 guinea, Full Dress.
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WOOL EMBROIDERED MUSLINS, 8s. 9d. Full Dress.—BAKER and CRISP are now selling a Manufacturer's Stock of White and Coloured Embroidered Muslin Dresses at the above price; every Dress worth double. Patterns free.
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AS FINE AS HUMAN HAIR, Three for 1s., post-free. Invisible HAIR NETS, in any colour; the new Floss Silk Hair Nets, 1s. 6d.; Chenille ditto, 1s. 6d., 2s. Post-free for stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

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Very best Paris—Ladies', 2s. 9d.; Gentlemen's, 3s. 3d.
Every pair warranted. Free for two extra stamps.
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BAKER AND CRISP'S

BLACK SILKS of extraordinary brightness and durability. Patterns free.
Good Black Gros de Naples (the old make), 29s. 6d. Full Dress; Spitalfields Gros Grains (wear warranted), 39s. 6d. to 55s. Bright Lyons Glacés, 2 guineas to £5.—198, Regent-street.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS,
Barèges, Balzarines, Grenadines, Mohairs, &c.,
at half the original cost. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS!
Samples free.
BAKER and CRISP have the cheapest stock of Muslin, Lace, and Leno Curtains in London, measuring from 3½ to 4½ yards long, from 6s. 9d. to 2 guineas the Pair.

THE NEW PETTICOATINGS.
Patterns free.
Camlet, Linen, and Madapolams, all washing, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. a yard, at BAKER and CRISP'S.

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2 YARDS WIDE, THE UNTEARABLE

BLACK GRENADINES, Barèges, Tamatavés; also the New White and Black Llamas, 2 yards wide, for Shawls, Mantles, or Dresses, very cheap. Patterns free.

GRENADINES. Patterns free. Plain, Striped, Checked, and Embroidered, for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses, from 12s. 6d. to 1 guinea Full Dress.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

1500 BLACK LACE SHAWLS at Half Price.
During May we shall sell Black Lace Shawls that are worth 1, 2, and 3 guineas for 12s. 6d., 19s. 6d., and 25s. 6d.
Samples free.
BAKER and CRISP.

BAKER AND CRISP'S

NEW CHÉNÉ MEXICAN CLOTHS.
Patterns free.
The largest variety in the kingdom, 15s. 6d. Full Dress.

MOURNING.—Untearable Black Barèges, Grenadines, &c., 12s. 6d. Full Dress. The New Crape Laine, Tamatavés, Muslins, Mohairs, &c., from 8s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

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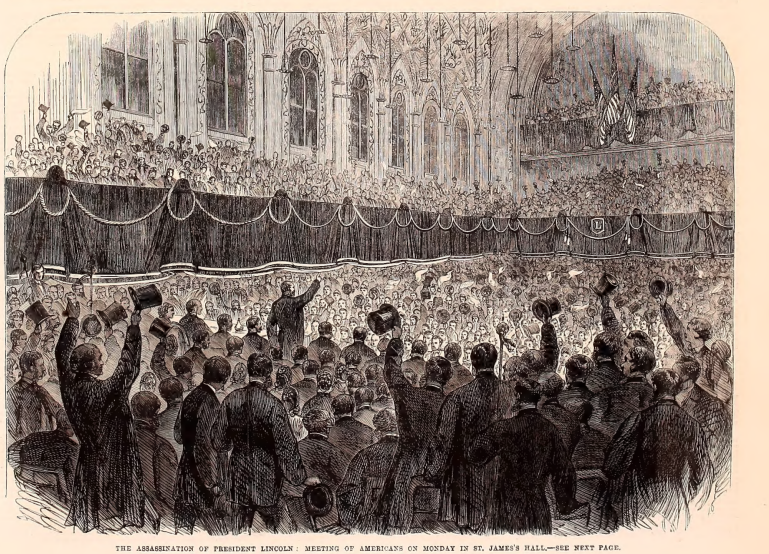
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THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. ANDREW JOHNSON, who was lately elected Vice-President of the United States, and who has succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808. When he was four years of age he lost his father, who died from the effect of exertions to save a friend from drowning. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. His anxiety to be able to read was particularly excited by an incident which is worthy of mention. A gentleman of Raleigh was in the habit of going into the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journeymen were at work. He was an excellent reader, and his favourite book was a volume of speeches, principally of British statesmen. Johnson became interested, and his first ambition was to equal him as a reader and become familiar with those speeches. He took up the alphabet without an instructor; but, by applying to the journeymen with whom he worked, he obtained a little assistance. Having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for a loan of the book which he had so often heard read. The owner made him a present of it and gave him some instruction on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus, his first exercises in spelling were in that book. By perseverance he soon learned to read; and the hours which he devoted to his education were at night, after he had finished his daily labour upon the shopboard. He now applied himself to books from two to three hours every night, after working from ten to twelve hours at his trade. Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he went to Laurens Courthouse, South Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman for nearly two years. While there he became engaged to be married, but the match was broken off by the violent opposition of the girl's mother and friends, the ground of objection being Mr. Johnson's youth and the want of pecuniary means. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he procured journey-work, and remained until September. He then set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tennessee, and commenced work as a journeyman. He remained there about twelve months, married, and soon afterwards went still further westward; but, failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greenville and commenced business. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, as he had never had an opportunity of learning to write or cipher; but under the instructions of his wife he learned these and other accomplishments. The only time, however, he could devote to them was in the dead of the night. The first office which he ever held was that of alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828. He was re-elected to the same position in 1829, and again in 1830. In that year he was chosen Mayor, which position he held three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature. In the Session of that year he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only prove a failure, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt. The measure was popular, however, and at the next election (1837) he was defeated. He became a candidate again in 1839. By this time many of the evils he had predicted were fully demonstrated, and he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting upon this tour several of the leading Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period of service he was conspicuous and active in advocating the bill for refunding the fine imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans in 1815, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measures of Mr. Polk's Administration, and a homestead bill. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee after an exciting canvas. He was re-elected in 1855, after another active contest. At the expiration of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Se-



MR. ANDREW JOHNSON, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN: MEETING OF AMERICANS ON MONDAY IN ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

nator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. At the last Presidential election he was m de Vice-President, and took the oaths of that office on the 4th o March. We engrave his Portrait, from a photograph supplied by Mr. A. M. Bailey's American agency, Northumberland-court, Charing-cross.

MEETINGS OF CONDOLENCE ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A public meeting was called upon very short notice, at St. James's Hall, on Saturday evening, to express condolence with the people of the United States, and with the widow and family of the late President Lincoln, upon the shocking event which took place at Washington on the 14th ult. The hall had been most appropriately decorated. The galleries were tastefully draped with black cloth, trimmed with white bandeaux, and relieved with a white and black mixed cord, in festoons. The upper gallery was similarly draped, and displayed a group of the American national colours covered with crape. The whole was completed (by Messrs. Garstin, of Welbeck-street, gratuitously) in little more than an hour, as the hall was otherwise engaged up to three o'clock. The hall was well filled in every part. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Evans, president of the London Emancipation Society. The meeting was addressed by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.; Mr. Peter Taylor, M.P.; Mr. Leatham, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.; Mr. Baxter, M.P.; the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. H. Fawcett; Mr. Caird, M.P.; Mr. Grenfell, M.P.; Mr. Crum Ewing, M.P.; the Rev. Newman Hall, and Mr. Mason Jones, and the proceedings were of a very earnest and impressive character.

The following were the resolutions adopted:—

"That this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and to the United States Government and people an expression of its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

"That this meeting desires also to express the entire confidence which it feels in the determination and the power of the Government and the people of the United States to carry out to the full the policy of which Abraham Lincoln's presidential career was the embodiment, and to establish free institutions throughout the whole of the American Republic.

"That copies of the foregoing resolutions be placed in the hands of the Hon. C. F. Adams, the American Minister, for transmission to his Excellency the President of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln, and the Hon. W. H. Seward."

MEETING OF AMERICANS IN LONDON.

A meeting of Americans in London was held at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening. The decorations of the hall were the same as those displayed on Saturday, with the addition of an immortelle which hung below the American flag. The chair was taken by his Excellency the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the Minister of the United States at the Court of Great Britain; and amongst those present, besides Lord Houghton; Alderman Salomons, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., and other members of the British Parliament, were the following gentlemen from America or connected with America:—Mr. Cyrus Field, Judge Winter, Dr. Black, Mr. Fuller; Mr. E. C. Fisher, of the United States Sanitary Commission; Rev. Crammond Kennedy; Mr. Morse, Consul of the United States; Mr. Nunn, Deputy Consul of the United States; Mr. B. Howard, New York, late United States army; Mr. Henry Bergh, late Secretaire de la Legislation des Etats Unis d'Amerique St. Petersburg; Dr. Coffin, Mr. Henry Thornton, Mr. John B. Stephenson, Mr. C. M. Lampson, Dr. Ludlow; Mr. E. G. Tinker and Mr. Ward, New York; Mr. H. Stevens and Mr. B. F. Stevens, Vermont; Dr. Storrs, Mr. Peach, and Mr. Massey, New York; Mr. Phillips, Wisconsin; Mr. G. J. Abbott, Consul of the United States for Sheffield and Bradford; Rev. J. Shaw, Boston; Mr. J. Holmes Goodenow, United States Consul at Constantinople; Mr. G. Grant. Mr. Gerard Ralston, Philadelphia, Consul-General of Liberia; Captain Richardson, San Francisco; Mr. C. Stratton (General Tom Thumb) and Mrs. Stratton, Mr. J. M'Henry, Captain Tomkins, and Mr. H. Brough.

Mr. Adams, the chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that it was because Abraham Lincoln was a faithful exponent of the sentiments of a whole people that he was stricken down. The blow that was aimed at him was meant to fall upon the Northern supporters of the Union. It was a supposed short way of paralysing the Government which they had striven so hard to maintain. It was, then, for their cause that Abraham Lincoln had died. If he was called a tyrant who was elevated to his high post by the spontaneous voices of a greater number of men than had ever been given in republic before, it was only because he was obeying the wishes of those who elected him. Mr. Adams expressed his confidence in the new President. "He, too," said his Excellency, "has been susceptible to the influence of the national opinion. He, too, has gradually been brought to the conviction that slavery, which he once defended, has been our bane and the cause of all our woe. And he, too, will follow his predecessor in making the recognition of the principle of human liberty the chief pathway to restoration. Maybe that he will colour his policy with a little more of the sternness gathered from the severity of his own trials. He may give a greater prominence to the image of Justice than to that of Mercy in dealing with notorious offenders. But if he do, to whom is this change to be imputed? Lincoln leaned to mercy, and he was taken off. Johnson has not promoted himself. The magician who worked this change is the enemy himself. It would seem almost as if it were the will of Heaven which has interposed the possibility of this marvellous retribution."

Mr. Morse, the American Consul in London, spoke of President Johnson from his personal knowledge. Twenty-one years ago, he said, he entered the Congress of the United States with Andrew Johnson, who was then the representative of the State of Tennessee. He was on a committee with him, and sat three or four times a week with him, perhaps, for the space of two years, and he said there, that throughout the whole of that period, and for three or four years subsequently, during which time his acquaintance with Andrew Johnson continued, he never heard one word whispered against his fair fame. He never heard the reproach of intemperance cast upon him. He had seen him daily, and knew him well, and he knew that to charge him with habitual intemperance was one of the vilest slanders that could be brought against him.

Dr. Black moved a resolution expressing confidence that Mr. Johnson would "faithfully prosecute to final success the wise, the humane, and statesman-like domestic and foreign policy of the late President Lincoln." Remarking that Mr. Lincoln, who was so vilified when living, had no vilifiers now, Dr. Black said Andrew Johnson was now the man at whom attacks would be directed; but it would not be many years, he apprehended, before his vilifiers would also hang down their heads.

The various resolutions were carried unanimously, and one was added in recognition of the sympathy extended to the United States by the people of this country.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a notification, by order of her Majesty, appointing the Prince of Wales, Earl Granville, the Duke of Sutherland, and others, as commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the colonies to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1865, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the exhibition. H. Cole, Esq., C.B., is appointed secretary to the commission.

The sum of £90,089 4s. 9d., which is required to defray the expenses, during the year ending March 31, 1866, in the several Royal parks and gardens, in order to maintain them for the public use, is distributed as follows:—Albert-road, Regent's Park, £1219 3s. 10d.; Battersea Park, £8345 9s. 3d.; Bushey Park, £2882 10s. 7d.; Chelsea Hospital grounds, £1605 7s.; Chelsea Military Asylum grounds, £161 10s.; Greenwich Park, £2023 19s. 4d.; ditto (Ranger's department), £361 4s.; Hampton Court Park, £946 19s.; Hampton Court pleasure-gardens, £1914 0s. 10d.; Hampton Court roads, £947; Holyrood Park, £1904 19s.; Kennington Park, £1282 16s.; Kensington Gardens, £5956 0s. 6d.; Kew Botanic Gardens, £15,358 17s. 6d.; Kew pleasure-gardens, £4506 17s. 10d.; Longford River, £1027; Regent's Park and Primrose-hill, £8479 6s. 2d.; Richmond Park, £3649 6s.; ditto (department of the Ranger), £2710 3s.; Richmond and Kew roads, £1107 10s. 9d.; St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks, £24,774 2s. 9d.; ditto (department of the Ranger), £1684 8s. 5d.; Victoria Park, £6240 13s. 1d. The income derived from the Royal parks and gardens is paid into the Consolidated Fund. The amount so paid in for last year was £3584 17s. 11d.

MAY IN LONDON.

The London Season may be said to commence in March, and terminate in July; it is in its height in May and the beginning of June. This may be slightly affected by circumstances: occasionally, the Season may be shortened or protracted by the business of Parliament; but it may be safely said that London receives a greater number of visitors in the month of May than in any other month of the year. Its serious life as well as its gay life is then at its zenith. Exeter Hall and the opera-houses are alike thronged this month; commemorations, celebrations, exhibitions, musical performances, and stage-plays then do most abound; the full tide being after Easter.

The 1st of May has ever been a sort of red-letter day in the people's calendar. The Maypoles of London must be sought in old prints pictures, and tokens, and their sites in the various Maypole-alleys. The chimney-sweepers, with their dreary gambols and tinselled squalor, have almost monopolised the metropolitan May Day in our time. Still, we rarely pass Montague House, at the north-west angle of Portman-square, without recollecting that in its shrubberies and grounds the benevolent Mrs. Montague, for many years, feasted the chimney-sweepers of London on the 1st of May, "so that they might enjoy one happy day in the year." The milkmaids kept up their Mayings, with their garlands, and music, and dancing, in the streets, to the present century. But a few bunches of ribbons and flowers upon the heads of omnibus horses are now almost the only Mayings of this class. The chimney-sweepers have, in some cases, been reinforced by the black minstrels.

May 1 is one of the two days in the year for distributing the fund bequeathed in 1717 and 1736, by Mr. Raine, the wealthy brewer of St. George's-in-the-East. He founded schools and a hospital for girls, and added marriage portions of £100, to be drawn for by lots. The winner is married to a young man of St. John's, Wapping, or St. Paul's, Shadwell; the couple dine with their friends, and in the evening an ode is sung, and the marriage portion of one hundred new sovereigns is presented to the bride.

The Royal Academy Exhibition is opened on the first Monday in May. The first Exhibition at Somerset House was in May, 1780, when Horace Walpole described the rooms as "quite a Roman palace, and finished in perfect taste as well as boundless expense." In his exhibition catalogue, Walpole wrote opposite Gainsborough's landscapes, "charming," "very spirited," "as admirable as the great masters." May 6, 1770, he marvels at "a winter Ranelagh (the Pantheon) erecting in Oxford-road, at the expense of £60,000." What would he have said to our Charing-cross Hotel, which is to open on May 19?

May is one of three months in which Sir John Soane's Museum is open to visitors, on Thursdays and Fridays. The British Museum is closed on the 1st of this month, and reopened on the 8th.

The 1st of May has been twice signalised in England by a novel display of national industries, the best testimony to the success of which is that the example has been followed throughout the civilised world. Such displays were the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, opened May 1, 1851; and the International Exhibition at South Kensington, opened May 1, 1862.

The concert season is now in full force at the newly-decorated Hanover-square Rooms, and the St. James's Music Hall, and Exeter Hall. The gatherings of religious societies and missions, known as "May Meetings," although they commence in April, are this year unusually numerous.

May 24 is the natal day of her Most Gracious Majesty. Two members of the Royal family were born within this month—Prince Arthur on May 1, 1850, the birthday of the Duke of Wellington, after whom the Prince is named; and persons of average memory will recollect how the Queen, after the ceremonial of opening the Exhibition of 1851, received at Buckingham Palace the Duke of Wellington who came to present to the infant Prince a jewelled casket, upon the first anniversary of his birth—an incident commemorated in a painting destined to become historical. Princess Helena was born May 24, 1846.

The horticultural and floral exhibitions are now in full life. The Botanic Society, in Regent's Park; the Horticultural Society, at South Kensington; the Royal Gardens at Kew, and the Crystal Palace fêtes now put forth their counter-attractions. The new Floral Hall in Covent-garden, stated to have cost upwards of £30,000, has been opened with the West London Industrial Exhibition. Covent-garden market is now in its zenith. Forced articles are in abundance, though, perhaps, unable to furnish the City halls with early peas for their Court dinners on Restoration Day.

Holy Thursday (May 25) is still set apart for parochial perambulations and beating bounds; the procession was formerly headed by the bishop and clergy, who sang litanies in the fields. The clergy now accompany the churchwardens, overseers, and school-children to mark out the parishes; in some cases the line runs through dwelling houses and private property, when the authorities claim the right to enter and strike the boundary-stone of their jurisdiction. In the Tower liberties the perambulation is triennial: after service in the Church of St. Peter, in the Tower, a procession is formed of the headsman bearing an axe, a painter to mark the bounds, yeomen-warders with halberts, the Deputy-Lieutenant, and other officers of the Tower, &c.; the boundary-stations are painted with a red broad arrow upon a white ground, while the Chaplain of St. Peter's repeats, "Cursed be he who removeth his neighbour's landmark." The several Inns of Court are closed to the public on this day to prevent the claim of right of way. The parish of St. Pancras is twenty-two miles in extent, and the perambulation commences in Gospel Oak-field, where, within memory, grew on the boundary-line of St. Pancras and St. John's, Hampstead, the oak under which it was customary to read a portion of the Gospel for the day.

We have lately lost what little of the Restoration observances time had spared us. The House of Commons, or rather the Speaker and the Mace, the Serjeant-at-Arms, the clerks, and other officers, and some half dozen members, no longer go to St. Margaret's Church to hear a conventional sermon by the Chaplain of the House; two centuries existence has been deemed enough of this observance. And the tomb of Pendrell, in St. Giles's Churchyard, is no longer dressed with oak-branches, though the custom was revived some thirty years ago. Even the oak-leaves and gilt oak-apples are few and far between. Nevertheless, Restoration festivities are still rife in the City halls. There is a characteristic "Restoration" loving cup at Barber-Surgeons' Hall. It is of silver-gilt, and was presented to the company by Charles II.: the trunk of the Royal oak forms the stem and handle; and the body of the tree, from which hang gilt acorns, and the cup itself; the lid is the Royal crown. To shirk this cup on Restoration Day would be something more than historical ingratitude.

That May marriages are unlucky is a superstition as old as Ovid's time, and had then passed into a proverb among the people, which puzzled even Plutarch. We may have received it from our conquerors. It used to be said, "The girls are all stark naught that wed in May;" and the superstition is still rife among us. The Rev. Alfred Gatty, of Ecclesfield, tells us that, in 1850, a colonial bishop and a home archdeacon, taking part in the services of his church, had both been solicited by friends to perform the marriage ceremony not later than next day (April 30), because in neither case would the bride-elect submit to be married in the month of May. Fifteen years have not diminished the influence of the notion, if we may judge by the large increase of marriages recorded of late. It may be sufficient to name two days. In the *Times* of April 21 the marriages very nearly occupy a column, and are fifty-four in number, and on April 22 they extend to one column and a quarter, and exceed seventy in number. This great disproportion late in April it is reasonable to attribute to the still prevailing notion that May marriages are unlucky, the several parties being simultaneously anxious to celebrate ere the month unpropitious to matrimony commences.

The reflective visitor will thank us for noting, *in prospectu*, that on Whit Tuesday (June 6) the Fairchild Lecture will be preached at the Church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, on "The Wonderful Works of God in the Creation; or, on the Certainty of the Resurrection of the Dead, Proved by Certain Changes of the Animal and Vegetable Parts of the Creation." Fairchild had the Ivy Gardens, at Hoxton; and, dying rich, he left to St. Leonard's £50 (increased by the parishioners to £100), the interest to be devoted to this lecture. And on Whit Tuesday will be preached the annual "Flower Sermon," at the church of St. James, Mitre-square, Aldgate; each of the congregation has to bear a nosegay, however small; the sermon is always founded upon some floral text. The lively nature of the commemoration is strangely at variance with the dingy aspect of the old City nook.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

This is an age of international and industrial exhibitions. France, as we all know, is preparing a very great one, to which our tradesmen will be drawn to exhibit their goods and our gentlefolk to spend their money. So eager are we to engage in this pleasant rivalry that England, slow to speak generally, was the very first to offer to France her cordial co-operation. Then even before France, Prussia is to take the lead; the International Exhibition of Cologne will open on June 2, and the Crown Prince of Prussia, the husband of the Princess Royal, will open it, assisted, no doubt, by his wife, who will thus refresh her young remembrance of glorious 1851. Next comes Portugal and his Majesty Dom Luis I., but, of course, with a German element to help him in the President, Dom Fernando of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. This "international" will open on Aug. 24, at Oporto, and medals and certificates of merit will be awarded. But we should have put foremost, save for English modesty, our own Dublin International Exhibition, to be opened on Tuesday next, by the Prince of Wales, and to be under the especial patronage of her Majesty. A better answer to the Fenian meeting on the celebrated but somewhat ill-used plains of Clontarf could not be devised. Then we have an International Reformatory Exhibition, to be opened nine days after by the same Royal Highness, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington; an exhibition (now open) of an industrial character—a working-man's exhibition—in the Floral Hall, Covent-garden; and an exhibition of arts, manufactures, and fine arts of the north-east of London, also to be held at the Agricultural Hall; so that, if we add a probable Brazilian exhibition, one spoken of in Spain, and another which is "in contemplation," as the superfine phrase has it, for Italy, the ideal travelling Englishman would have enough cut out for him for some time to come to visit them all.

Of the assassination of President Lincoln little can be said here in our light way. Probably no event could have drawn towards the North the wavering sympathies of our commercial classes so strongly as this. The Queen, sympathising in her widowhood, has written touchingly and gracefully to Mrs. Lincoln. It is said that Booth—who assisted, by-the-way, in hanging that proto-martyr of this slave war, John Brown—was madly fond of acting such characters as Brutus, Pierre, or Jaffier. No doubt his overwrought mind had long been familiar with the idea he so fatally put in action. As anything about Herostratus—that ambitious youth who "fired th' Ephesian dome," and who, we are told, "outlives in fame the pious fool that rear'd it"—would have been interesting on the morrow of the event, it may not be out of place here to remark that the last time the three brothers Booth played in New York they acted in "Julius Cæsar," Marc Antony, Brutus, and Cassius being personified by Junius Brutus, Edwin, and the assassin John Wilkes Booth, the last, as will be here seen, playing, not Marcus Brutus, but the lean, hungry, and envious Cassius.

All of us will rejoice to read the affidavits of Mr. William Brougham and of Lord Brougham on the Edmunds scandal. At once and for ever these gentlemen set at rest any suspicions which may have been called into being by an accusation so direct and so foul. Lord Brougham not only exculpates himself from the suspicion of touching public money, but proves that he has saved public money by abolishing sinecure offices. Says Lord Brougham, "If I had followed the example of my predecessors in office (Lords Northington and Eldon) some members of my family would have enjoyed a sinecure of £4000 a year; but, so far from desiring unduly to enrich my family at the public expense, I voluntarily abolished the said sinecure, replacing it by the said office of £400 a year, which I gave to the said Edmunds." The "said Edmunds," to whom Fortune and Lord Brougham had given so much, illustrated the proverbial avariciousness of those to whom she never gives enough. Clerkships at £1000, then at £1500 a year, and an additional clerkship at £600, with another addition of £300! nothing was enough for him. Mr. William Brougham's affidavit is much shorter, but equally explicit. The first and third paragraphs are all that it is necessary to note:—"I make oath and say that I have never, directly or indirectly, received one farthing of Mr. Edmunds' salary." "That I have never benefited, nor under any circumstances could I possibly benefit, by any payments that could have been made by Mr. Edmunds." Now it remains for the House of Lords to do its duty.

A very vital change will come over our noble Fire Brigade soon. We use the adjective advisedly; for, in spite of the fun poked by Horace Smith at our firemen, they are indeed gallant fellows; and truly there is little true fun in finding one of them burnt, even though his name be "Muggins—Joseph Muggins—name revered."

> Loud shouted all, in signs of woe,
> "A Muggins to the rescue, ho!"
> And poured the hissing tide.

Higginbottom is a name also proverbially funny; and perpetually, in the "Rejected Addresses," he will "ply his pumps and wave his whizzing water-pipes;" but in reality his successors will be changed men. As our Indian army was turned over from the service of "Company John" to the Queen, a reality much less venerated by the faithful sepoy and mild Hindoo than the aged abstraction her predecessor, so our fire brigade will no longer serve the fire insurance companies, but the Government itself. A vote of £10,000 will be proposed shortly in the House for the proper maintenance of the present force, engines, stations, &c. At the same time, let us hope that excellent institution, or charity, for the saving of life from fire, commonly known as the Fire Escape Society, will be taken up by Government. It owes very much to its original promoter and active secretary, Mr. Sampson Low, jun. It has from charitable people a large income, which it expends in keeping up a brigade of nearly one hundred men and about forty of those excellent escapes by which life is so often saved. The voluntary system has in this instance worked well. Let us hope that the Government machinery which may be brought into play will equal it.

The formation of a society for the thorough exploration of the Holy Land is a step in the right direction. The romantic clergymen who leave their flocks to take a mere "Pisgah view" of Palestine, to weep at Gethsemane, and to "roam and muse" in the Garden of Olives, will soon find all that done for them. In Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible"—a wonderful and most exhaustive work, by-the-way—there is an account of Jerusalem which would have furnished one of the "travelling hands" of Jacob Tonson with several volumes of travels full of close observation, or which indeed could be "done" into a religious poem of excellent merit No doubt the city will yield much to the numismatist and the archæologist; and if we may expect to find one or two of our old interpretations shaken, we may with more certainty look to having some of our old beliefs more strongly rooted by the testimony of the earth and the rocks. Such was the gratifying result with Mr. Layard's explorations in Nineveh.

As the warm weather sets in, exhibitions open and novels die out. If anyone wishes to see how truly Shakspeare has described photography, let him go to the Architectural and Photographic Exhibition, in Conduit-street. Our operators are no longer mere mechanics. Mr. Robinson, in his "Brenda" and "Evening," really enters—and that as no novice, but a master—the domain of art. There are some fine examples of permanent pictures on opal glass, which has been named, from its inventor, Mr. G. Wharton Simpson, the Simpsontype. Messrs. Mudd and Bedford have some very fine landscapes, charming in their soft detail and brilliance; and Mr. Blanchard some remarkable instantaneous views, wherein the very bursting of a wave has been rendered; and there are some large compositions, especially one of a musical party, which, for arrangement and accessories, are lessons to our best oil painters.

Mr. Payne Collier will produce this week a work of a lifetime, his "Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the Language," a work which has cost fifty years in preparation! Think of that, ye everflowing authors who produce three volumes a month; and you, Miss Braddon, whose "Only a Clod" is about to interest and distract half the young ladies in England. The new translation of à Kempis "Like unto Christ," a charming book externally, is notable for its close Bible-English style, and for a bibliographical introduction, in which S. Thomas Buonaventura seems to be pointed out as the true author of that wonderful work. Mr. James Hannay will put forward a volume of characters and criticisms. "Judas Iscariot" furnishes the title for a dramatic poem, which seeks to rank with Lord Byron's "Cain;" and Mr. Ruskin will puzzle, delight, and astonish his readers with a new work, entitled "Kings' Treasuries and Queens' Gardens," a title delightfully and mysteriously suggestive.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In view of the present enormous extension alike of the cultivation and appreciation of art, it would be strange if we did not find some corresponding effect in the principal art-exhibition of the year. That exhibition (just opened in Trafalgar-square) does, in fact, reveal a great increase of artistic activity. It will, doubtless, be generally considered an advance upon its predecessor, both as regards the variety and the number of large important works—of which, by-the-way, the Academicians contribute rather more than their usual proportion. But it is impossible to deny that much of this activity is comparatively wasted from the lack of systematic art-education, the absence of generally-acknowledged principles, and the want of consentaneous effort and of cumulative and transmitted experience. No really great historic or contemporary development of art has ever been produced out of a mass of wholly heterogeneous, short-lived elements; and the question may reasonably be raised whether—owing to the unprecedented conditions under which our artists work, the Babel of partisan or purely fanciful criticism, and the deficiency of employment on monumental works—we are not at this moment further from possessing a great national and characteristic school than we were in the days of Reynolds. Notwithstanding the prodigal display of individual talent, this conviction was never pressed upon us more than in this exhibition. "Every man for himself," rather than for the general advancement of his art, seems the motto of nine tenths of the contributors. Garish colouring or startling effect, that shall tell in the general glare of the exhibition, oddity of subject, eccentricity of manner, extreme elaboration or pretentious slightness, mere ornamentalism or downright ugliness, fashionable and commonplace cleverness, Gothic or Italian affectation, meet the visitor at almost every step, and render discriminating criticism, within reasonable limits, almost impossible. A really noble or lofty aim is the rare exception. And it can hardly be otherwise till we have a regenerated Academy, with room and verge enough for all its duties; and, supplementing that, such men as Phillip, Herbert, Maclise, and a few more, with their studios crowded, after the good old fashion, with followers. But, while retaining a high standard of excellence, due allowance must be made for altered conditions of society and the modifications these entail; and when there is simply the necessary compliance with, not evident pandering to, the altered requirements, we must not withhold fair recognition or merited applause.

The hanging (by Messrs. Millais, Ward, and Cooke) appears to be neither better nor worse than in recent years. With the necessity of excluding more than twice the number of works for which there is space, the cases of hardship to individual artists must be numerous and severe. In one year a particular class of works may appear to have suffered more than others, and we may hear an outcry from its admirers; but in the next the exclusions of another description of works are sure to seem equally disproportionate. This time landscape and domestic incident appear to have fared worst; while, we must say, instances are not wanting of several large mediocre works by one artist occupying the best places, which we are at a loss to explain, except on the theory of personal or prejudiced favouritism.

As the picture which will be most generally interesting and popular, let us first speak of Mr. Frith's very large and elaborate representation of "The Marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, March 10th, 1863," painted for the Queen. On the difficulties of such a subject as this we need not dwell. Of the many pictures of state ceremonial executed by distinguished English artists, all have been comparative failures, with the single exception of the late Mr. Leslie's picture of "The Coronation of Queen Victoria." But that success was gained on a much more limited scale, and by sacrifices impossible to Mr. Frith. The living painter undertook to furnish a comprehensive and minute record of the event, with portraits of all the principal personages assisting in or witnessing it. And this great task he has performed with laborious conscientiousness, with painter-like and practised skill, with finished precision, and in a pleasing yet unaffected, suitable, and thoroughly English style. On the score of fact there is little, if anything, to desire. All the prescribed materials of his picture are therein. The picturesque interior is faithfully represented, yet with due subordination. The point of view and the moment selected—when the Prince, holding the ring, is in the act of placing it on the finger of the bride—are well chosen. But we must not hold the artist responsible if all his sitters were not heroic in physiognomy or manner; or for the court milliner, tailor, and upholsterer having left little of what artists denominate "drapery," &c.; or for the colours being often crude and ill-assorted,—the cold masses of the silk and lawn of the bishops, the lace and tulle of the bridemaids, the violet of the Garter robes, the mauve of ladies' trains, and the blue of a very obnoxious carpeting, cutting with cruel harshness against scarlet, crimson, and gold uniforms. As, however, it is possible to regard even a painted chronicle of the time with reference to purely artistic and even imaginative requirements, let us try to anticipate a little the "doggeries," as Carlyle calls them, which are invariably found barking and yelping at the heels of popular favourites. It will then be said that the colouring might have been mellowed and harmonised by warmer light and stronger reflections; that the broad shadows of a Gothic interior afforded facilities not sufficiently used for massing and concentrating; and that some of the faces, including that of the young Prince, though good literal resemblances, wear expressions of interest scarcely adequate to the occasion. The last remark, however, certainly does not apply to the sweet and blushing young Princess, or to the Queen looking from her closet above with that touching expression of repressed emotion; while, speaking generally, and without denying that these objections have more or less truth, we are indisposed to lay stress on them, feeling that in any just estimate of the whole the balance would be struck greatly to the credit of the artist. Mr. Frith has also two small portraits of Mrs. Charles Oppenheim (239) and Miss Braddon (287), the popular novelist.

The large picture to which we must next call attention—one in which the painter was free to choose his own subject and treatment—is, to our mind, the most manly and masterly work in the exhibition. The subject illustrates "The Early Career of Murillo, 1634." At this period Murillo was eighteen years of age. His relative and master, Juan de Castillo, under whom his father had placed him, had removed to Cadiz, and the young artist was reduced to earn his daily bread by painting hasty pictures for the Feria (weekly fair or market) of his native Seville, "held," says Mr. Stirling, in a passage of his "Annals of Spanish Painters," quoted in the catalogue, "in a broad street branching from the northern end of the old Alameda, and in front of the old church of All Saints, remarkable for its picturesque semi-Moorish belfry. This venerable market presents every Thursday an aspect which has changed but little since the days of Murillo. Fruit, vegetables, coarse pottery, old clothes, and old iron, still cover the ground or load the stalls as they did two centuries ago, when the unknown youth stood among gipsies, muleteers, and mendicant friars, selling for a few reals those productions of his early pencil for which Royal collectors are now ready to contend." The young painter stands modestly before his rough easel, on which is placed a picture similar in composition to the "St. John and the Lamb" of our National Gallery. He waits while three monks criticise another and smaller canvas which one of them holds. The back of this is turned towards us, but it may be inferred that the subject has especial interest for those now inspecting it from the fact that Murillo's works of this early period were religious, and in those still existing monks were introduced. But, although waiting deferentially the decision of these probable patrons, the painter's attention is instinctively attracted towards a brown and sturdy gitana, a seller of old iron, bending by the side of one of the monks to steal a glance at the picture, and in whose chubby babe, playfully holding a bunch of grapes to an older brother, Murillo evidently sees a hint for a future Infant Christ and St. John. We need hardly say that the great naturalistic painter derived the models for many, not only of his "beggar-boys" and saucy girls, but of his virgins and saints, infant Saviours, St. Johns, and cherubs, from the humble men, women, and children of Seville. But the interest leads up, as it should, to the three friars—two Dominicans, in their shovel-hats; the one scrutinising the picture with the severe air of a connoisseur, while his older, stouter, and more genial companion smiles an unreserved approval; and a cowled Franciscan eyeing the young and inexperienced painter with the suspicion of a zealous instrument of the Holy Inquisition. Let it not be forgotten that a painter at this time in Spain who dared to deviate from the modes and colours prescribed for the representation of sacred personages rendered himself amenable as a heretic to the tribunal and tender mercies of the Holy Office. To give power to these three gloriously painted heads, much of the picture has been generalised with broad, low tones; and this is done with a confidence in and knowledge of the value of subordination, which is one of the most essential technical constituents of the "grand style" of the great masters—a style almost extinct among the present race of uniform elaborators. Behind these foreground figures and luscious heaps of melons, gourds, and grapes, with onions, garlic, jars, and wallets, we get characteristic glimpses of a Spanish fair. A fantastic quack puffs his nostrums; dancing goes on merrily to the song and guitar of a wandering minstrel; while a pretty flower-girl, looking on and listening, forgets to offer her tempting nosegays; a country fellow, astride the baroccho that has brought him to market, sits stolidly endeavouring to reduce to manageable proportions his enormous mouthful of bread and garlic, with his hand on the water-bottle to wash down the same; and a proud hidalgo, with moustache-ends cocked and hand on rapier-hilt—such a one as Velasquez might have painted—stalks by, heedless of the obsequious salutation of some poor suitor. The nervous energy of the execution, and the fine colour and noble breadth of this picture, are too evident to need comment. Mr. Phillips has also a rich and beautiful study of a coquettish lady, "A Prima Donna in the character of Rosina" (298).

Mr. F. Goodall's single contribution, "The Rising of the Nile," is another of the large pictures in the East Room, and, beyond question, the most important work the artist has exhibited as a result of his sojourn in the East a few years since. Incidents similar to the one depicted occur on some of the annual overflows which fertilise the broad valley of the Nile and to which the Egyptians owe everything. The indolent inhabitants of the villages near the river frequently defer moving from their mud-built huts till the flood overtakes them, when, if it rise only a few feet above the average, escape is difficult or impossible. Here we see several representatives of the mingled races of the Nile valley making, with much haste and trepidation, for higher ground, from their inundated villages on the plains of Gizeh. A couple of affrighted women, one with a child in her arms, and a girl who will not forsake a pet lamb, clamber up a ledge in the foreground; a mounted Hadji, guarding a sick boy, flogs a terrified camel that jibs against the tugging of a Nubian; the aged village sheikh is reverently borne from a sick bed through the rising waters; and fellahs signal directions to their companions for rescuing the helpless sheep. In composition and dramatic action this is one of the finest works we have seen by Mr. Goodall, while the drawing and colouring evince art scholarship and discipline in a high degree. Less monotony of effect might be desiderated in an oil painting, but, on the other hand, the picture partakes of the largeness and dignity which distinguish the true historic style.

Among, however, the very few works which answer the chief requirements of that most difficult walk of art to which we have just alluded, Mr. E. Armitage's "Esther's Banquet" (422) is the most remarkable example, and, at the same time, we think, the best oil picture the artist has exhibited. As, however, we hope to have permission to engrave this admirable work, we will postpone a description of it.

Mr. T. Faed's "Last of the Clan" (150)—again a large single contribution—is the best work since the "From Dawn to Sunset." It is equally picturesque and more robust in style than usual, and comparatively free from the artist's sometimes obvious mannerism of partial lighting and viscidly rich shadows. The subject, like others chosen by Mr. Faed, bears on the trials and cruel separations entailed by emigration, and is explained in an extract from a real or imaginary letter from one of a reduced clan in Scotland to a kinsman in America:—"When the steamer had slowly backed out and John M'Alpine had thrown off the hawser, we began to feel that our once-powerful clan was now represented by a feeble old man and his grand-daughter, who, together with some outlying kith-an'-kins—myself among the number—owned not a single blade of grass in the glen that was once all our own." The scene is the margin of a quay of some Highland seacoast or firth which the ship bearing the emigrants has just left. In the centre, on his old grey pony, is the aged man, gazing, with rueful sorrow, that, despite himself, bows his head and is very touching to behold, towards the remnant of his clan, from which he is now parting for ever, saving only the weeping girl at his side and the few remoter kinsfolk who share his grief in silent sympathy. A few passengers, just landed with their luggage, together with a group of sailors, present, in their indifference, a telling foil to the pathos of the other figures.

Mr. Millais is more than ordinarily unequal this year. Two of his contributions appeal powerfully to the imagination, while three others leave that faculty wholly unimpressed, and excite surprise or admiration only of their technical skill and audacity. The "Romans Leaving Britain" (294) is a composition of two principal figures—a brown and brawny Roman legionary and his British mistress, a grand and *belle sauvage*, a "Norma," susceptible of the deepest love and fiercest hate. She is clad in a red, rudely-embroidered kirtle and a mantle of wild cats' skins. The rich mass of her unkempt dark brown hair falls waving down her back, after the fashion that may still be witnessed in some of her descendants, when, like herself, near the seashore. She is seated on a ledge of the cliffs overlooking the sea; and hardly anything could be finer in dramatic feeling than the conception, which—assuming both to be conscious of the dire necessity of parting—makes the soldier, in a sudden paroxysm of despairing love and shame, throw himself on his knees, bury his head in her lap, and wring the hands that, passing round, enfold her person; while she, looking away over the ruthless sea with bent brow and flashing eyes; every feature rigid and her whole frame tense with a fierce sense of wrong, yet presses her lover's head with womanly tenderness to her lap. But objection will be taken to the apparently unhistoric types chosen. Making every allowance for regarding the ancient Britons as a dark-haired, purely Celtic race, this Britoness much more obviously embodies all the characteristics of the true Roman woman—such as to this day may be seen in the beauties of the Transtevere; while, singular to say, the soldier suggests rather an Anglo-Saxon than a Roman model. The scene is possibly intended for the precipitous coast near Dorchester (the Roman Durnovaria and Durinum), where the Romans assembled from the southern parts of the island. Other soldiers are seen descending the steep footpaths to the last boat that waits to put off to the galleys in the offing. So insignificant a thing as an oyster-shell in the corner of the foreground reminds one of a British delicacy much esteemed by the Romans, and may besides be understood as emblematical in more senses than one. This is the first picture by Mr. Millais in which we have seen full recognition of the value of atmospheric grey, and of the rarity in nature of an appearance of oleaginous thickness. The illustration of the parable, "While men slept, the enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat" (528), and the design for which has appeared in Messrs. Dalziels' "Illustrations of the Parables," has intense vividness, rather than dignity of conception. It is, in truth, almost humorous in its grotesque terror. The enemy, in the shape of a rascally old Fagan, is seen, in the dim, portentous light of a yellow dawn that breaks through ghastly jagged apertures in the leaden clouds, chuckling devilishly as he sows the tares broadcast, the while stooping stealthily and glancing with his bloodshot eyes watchfully aside, though nothing living is near, save the gliding snake and the green-eyed hyena. "Joan of Arc" (208) is little more than a study of a suit of armour. The illustration of Tennyson's "O Swallow, Flying from the Golden Woods," &c. (391), is a modern young lady with a dubious, piteous expression, at a window, with a swallow outside. The painting has great depth and richness. Lastly (with simple mention of two "Etchings") we come to the picture so strangely catalogued as representing Esther, in her "royal apparel," standing in the "inner court of the King's house" (522); "strangely," we say, because Esther is a plain young woman of purely English character; her apparel is a long, yellow cloak, with embroidery resembling no historic style of ornament we are acquainted with; and the white columns and blue curtains present not the slightest approach to anything Assyrian. As a colour-study of three masses of yellow, blue, and white, it is, however, extremely beautiful, especially in the draperies; and the whole is startlingly effective. But it must be judged merely as painting, needlessly dissociated from intelligent meaning and appropriateness of representation.

Possibly, so much of Sir Edwin Landseer's energy has been expended upon the execution of the lions for Trafalgar-square that he has been unable to give more than divided attention to his four moderate-sized pictures. His success in them is certainly less uniform than usual. The largest, and, we think, the best, entitled "The Connoisseurs" (153), is a composition suggestive of the intimate understanding the painter is said to establish with domestic animals, and such as he may be supposed to have received the hint for from a looking-glass. Like Hogarth, in his own portrait with his dog Toby, Sir Edwin represents himself with, however, not one only but two of his canine favourites. The artist is seated, evidently at work with sketchbook and porte-crayon, while overlooking one and the other shoulder are a clear-eyed collie and a handsome retriever, both inspecting critically the sketch for the portraits of the three; that is to say if we are as credulous of the sagacity of dogs as the title would have us be. Two companion pictures represent the same horse in "Prosperity" and "Adversity." In the first we see him a young lady's horse, his satiny coat and symmetrical form showing the sleekest condition, standing on an elegantly-ordered lawn, arching his neck as he anticipates the approach of a mistress whose love for animals is further indicated by the presence of other pets, including a Skye terrier, a Dutch pug, and a collie. In "Adversity" he is old, and his fallen fortunes have brought him to be a fireman's horse, his "blood" still enabling him to be equal to an occasional burst, notwithstanding that he is broken-kneed, has a tender fore foot, and a raw on his shoulder. The yard in which he has been placed in the night, which is now passing into dawn, bears evidence of a recent fire, and a fireman is seen carousing in an adjoining room, heedless of the poor thirsty animal that sniffs at an empty water-bucket, near which hangs (an emblem of his fate) a withered rose, smelt at by a rat. "Déjeuner à la Fourchette" (91) is a little kilted boy permitting the ass from which he has just alighted to eat of the oatcake on a rustic table spread for breakfast. All the animals in these pictures are capital as ever; but the more than slightness of the last, and the unpleasant colouring of the garden background in "Prosperity," discover that inequality to which we have alluded.

Persons who have seen Mr. Herbert's water-glass painting in the Westminster Palace will be glad to hear that he is represented by an oil picture in Trafalgar-square. But those who have not seen that great painting may be advised that the artist's powers must not be hastily estimated from a picture with only one principal figure, small in scale and with a scheme of colour intentionally negative, in order to point a spiritual meaning, and which is, therefore, necessarily seen to disadvantage amidst the universal effectism of the exhibition. The parable comparing the kingdom of heaven to the "Sower of Good Seed" (46) is illustrated, as in the "Moses Bringing Down the Tables of the Law," by a representation of the actual facts as seen to this day in the East, and which present, according to the best authorities, a general resemblance, especially in the primitive modes of agriculture (but also in habits, customs, and even costumes), to those seen in the time of our Saviour—nay, even in that of the Patriarchs. A young Syrian peasant, with the short abbah over his white haïck, is walking with measured step along the ridges of a fallow field, throwing the seed broadcast. The early spring sky is cold, dubious, neutral; and there is a touch of pensive thoughtfulness in his face as he seems to revolve the chances of the seed being fruitful, whether a hundred, sixty, or thirty fold, though he can scarcely anticipate the enemy coming at night to sow tares as represented in Mr. Millais's illustration of the same parable. Beyond, a team of oxen drag the harrow that covers the good seed with earth, and to further protect it from birds it is rolled by a section of the shaft of a fluted column taken from some ruin, and which is drawn by a pair of oxen. At the extremity of the field is a stone fence, dividing it from a plantation of date palms. The religious significance underlying this painted parable it is hardly our duty to enforce.

Mr. E. M. Ward takes the subject of the well-known scene on "The Night of Rizzio's Murder" (258) for a very dramatic and powerful picture. In choosing Froude for his authority the painter seems to indicate that he accepts the more criminating view of Mary Stuart's character, which recent revelations have done so much to confirm, and in doing so he, of course, sets aside the feminine pleadings of Miss Strickland, which, as becomes her sex, Mrs. E. M. Ward has illustrated in a recent picture. Here we see the Queen, Rizzio opposite her, Darnley at her side, and Murray's loose sister, the Countess of Argyle, with her back towards us, around a supper-table, with some indications of the luxury for which Marie Stuart had acquired the taste in a foreign Court. Arthur Erskine, the Equerry, Lord Robert Stuart, and the Queen's French physician, are in attendance. Surrounded as the Queen was by comparatively rude and uncultivated Scots, the company of a refined and accomplished Italian would be agreeable to her; and we see that Rizzio's guitar has been in request. But, the signal having been given by Darnley's "Judas" kiss, the ghastly, spectre-like Ruthven, newly risen from a sick bed and fully armed, emerges from the curtain, demanding, "Let your man come forth; he has been here over long." Rizzio starts up, appealing to his only friend; and the Queen, seizing the wrist of Darnley (whose guilty, abject cowardice is finely expressed), rises to confront the apparition and demand the meaning of the intrusion. This is the moment chosen for representation; and the dramatic effectiveness of the situation is enhanced by the contrasts of the brilliant light from the candelabra on the table and the fire light, with the sombre shadows of the oak-lined room. The face and rich dress of the Queen are painted with more technical refinement than is usual in Mr. Ward's works.

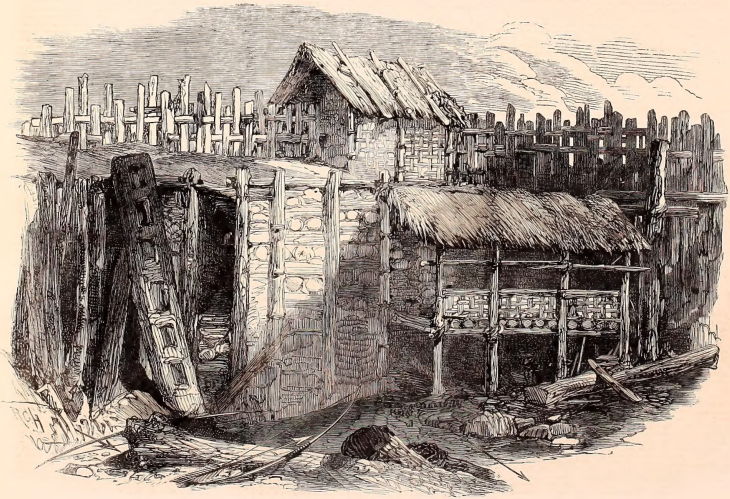
The epithet "voluptuous" is often applied to Mr. Leighton's works, but we think unjustly so, except under proper restrictions. They are not voluptuous, if by the word is implied the "sensual" or the "meretricious" in their common acceptation—they are too refined for that. The "Helen of Troy" and other female figures here, and exhibited on former occasions, are too impalpable—have too little real flesh and blood; the complexions of snow, tinctured with rose-blush, warmed in faint sunlight, or melting in shadowy haze, are too etherealised; and what there is of definite is too much conformed to a peculiar and conventional type to create anything but a purely artistically sensuous delight. And no inconsiderable praise is due to an artist for affording pleasure *pur et simple*. Besides this, Mr. Leighton's works have the rare attribute of style (due to his Continental studies), both in the largeness and simplicity of his forms and the harmony of his scheme of colour, though these qualities are partly attained by the undesirable mannerism of a softened uniform texture. To paint for the intellect, the moral feelings and the affections, is more manly and commendable; to paint for the imagination, still nobler; but, while art remains the sister of poetry, it will be quite legitimate to paint merely to please the artistic sense. That this is Mr. Leighton's chief, though it may be unconscious, aim is apparent in all he does, and was never more obvious than in his luxurious composition "The Mother and Child" (120), in which delight at the mere "look of the thing" (subtle imitative relation to nature of course existing) is equally divided between the moonlight face of the "mother," the lovely quintessence of childhood, and the lambent play of light and colour on a pinky, creamy, satin dress. Even in Mr. Leighton's manliest work (5), David, the Psalmist King, seated on his palace roof, relieved of the crown, but not its duties, and sighing for rest as, in thought, he accompanies the doves winging their way to roost from the troubled storm-clouds to the far-off mountains, where the golden sunlight still lingers calm and bright—even here, we say, the pleasure is chiefly of the eye, absorbed in noting the variations of the colour blue, its sequences, cadences, and foils. Helen walking along the walls of Troy towards the Scæan Gate, accompanied by her maidens, Æthra and Clymene, to witness the combat between Menelaus, her former lord, and Paris (309), seemed to promise a fine field for Mr. Leighton's special aptitudes; but this, the largest, seems to us the least successful of the artist's works. The mannered French classical type of beauty, the boyish character of form, and the shadow from the vertical sun round Helen's feet, looking strangely like a pool of water, are the obvious faults. The two companion-pictures (305 and 316), of a noble widow lady, in one, praying in a corner of shadowy Venetian St. Mark's, while her little child plays in a ray of sunlight near her; and in the other, retiring from the church, with her child in her arms, solaced and comforted, are as pleasing in idea as they are excellent studies of low-toned tertiary colour.

These are among the most remarkable pictures in an exhibition containing a more than ordinary number of large works. We shall proceed with our review of the remainder next week.

THE WAR IN BHOOTAN.



ARMED VILLAGER AND REGULAR SOLDIER OF BHOOTAN.



INSIDE A STOCKADE IN THE BALA PASS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LATE CZAREWITCH, OR IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE OF RUSSIA.

A BRIEF memoir of the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrowitch, or the Czarewitch, as the eldest son and heir of the Emperor of Russia is usually styled, has already appeared amongst the obituary notices in this Journal. We now give a Portrait of this lamented young Prince. He was twenty-one years of age last September, though he attained his majority at the end of his sixteenth year, in accordance with an ancient law of Russia. In person he was of slight and even delicate frame, taller somewhat than our Prince of Wales, but without that robustness of chest which marks his Royal Highness. Like most Russians of high rank, he was an excellent linguist, and spoke several European languages with great fluency. He was Major-General of the Russian and of the Prussian army, chief of the Regiment of Cossacks of the Guard, and of the Regiment of Lancers of the body-guard of the Emperor, Hetman of all the Cossack troops, Colonel-Proprietor of the 31st Austrian Infantry Regiment, chief of the Seversk Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, of the 9th Battalion of Finnish Riflemen, and of a Prussian Regiment of Lancers. The contract of his betrothal to Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister to the Princess of Wales, enhances the mournful interest with which the news of his death has been received. Our Portrait is from a photograph by A. Marion and Son, of Soho-square.



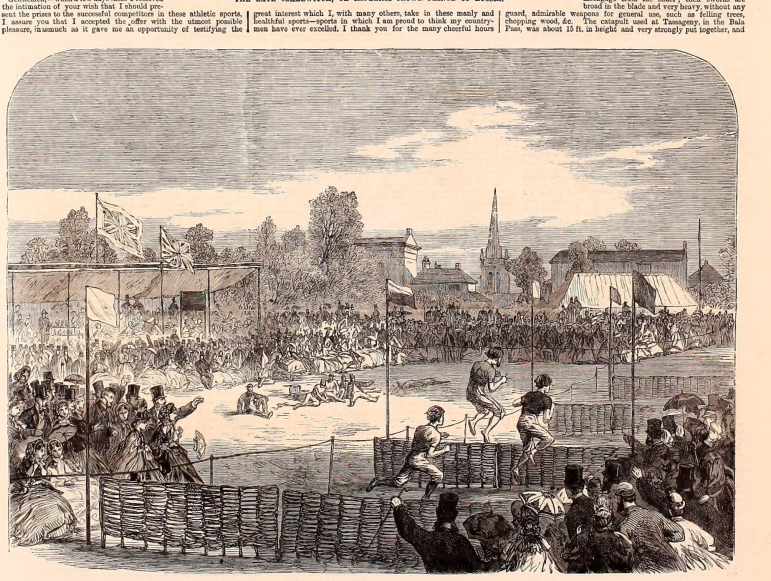
THE LATE CZAREWITCH, OR IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE OF RUSSIA.

CIVIL-SERVICE athletic SPORTS AT BEAUFORT HOUSE, WALHAM-GREEN.

THE second annual meeting of the Association of Members of the Civil Service for competitive exercise in various athletic sports took place, on Friday and Saturday week, in the grounds of Beaufort House, Walham-green, lent for the occasion by the South Middlesex Volunteers. Among the spectators were the Marchioness of Downshire, Lady Clarence Paget, Lady Isabella Schuster, Viscountess Forbes, Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, Lady Sophia Melville, Lord Clarence Paget, M.P., the Hon. Ronald Melville, the Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Rosslagh, Lord Arthur Hill, and Lord Charles Russell. The sports were under the stewardship of Messrs. E. L. Bateman, C. Guy Fyn, R. Eyre, Lambert, F. Gosset, and W. C. Herbert, Mr. Herbert also acting as honorary secretary. The events consisted of running, high and broad jumping, pole-leaping, hurdle and hopping races, throwing cricket balls, throwing the hammer and stone, sack-races, and a consolation race, open to those who had been previously unsuccessful. It was the general impression that the performances were quite up to the mark of last year. The prizes were distributed from the grand stand by Lady Clarence Paget, who delivered the following brief speech:—"Gentlemen,—when a few days since I received the intimation of your wish that I should present the prizes to the successful competitors in these athletic sports, I assure you that I accepted the offer with the utmost possible pleasure, inasmuch as it gave me an opportunity of testifying the great interest which I, with many others, take in these manly and healthful sports—sports in which I am proud to think my countrymen have ever excelled. I thank you for the many cheerful hours you have afforded us at Beaufort House, and I think I may say there is no mother, wife, or sister present here to-day who has not looked with pride and pleasure on the feats that have been witnessed. I think, too, I may venture to add that there may be young ladies present who could, perhaps, say to the victorious, in the language of Rosalind to Orlando, 'Sir, you have wrestled well, and have overcome more than your enemies.'" This address brought down enthusiastic applause; and, after the distribution of the prizes, the sports were brought to a close.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN BHOOTAN.

WE published last week a view of the Bala Pass, near Buxa Doorm, in Bhootan, where the stockades, or wooden forts, of the enemy were assaulted and captured, on the 15th of February, by a force of Bengal native infantry, with the aid of one or two Armstrong guns, under the command of Brigadier-General Tytler, as we have already narrated. We now give two further Illustrations of this campaign, from the sketches with which we have been favoured by Captain Warren, R.A. One of them shows the interior of the principal stockade after the fight of the 15th of February. This structure of massive timber, furnished with galleries and turrets whence the garrison may shoot at their approaching foe, reminds us of the descriptions of the sort of scaffolding which was sometimes used by warriors of the Middle Ages in order to protect themselves when encamped before a beleaguered city. The other Illustration consists of the figures of some of the native warriors of the country, respecting whom Captain Warren says, "The Bhootanks fighting against us are of two classes—the regularly enrolled soldier and the armed villager. The former is generally clad in red and is armed with matchlock, shield, and sword; he has often an iron or brass helmet, and is a tall, fine-made, muscular man. The armed villager carries bow and arrows; he does the manual labour of making stockades and felling wood; he is a powerfully-made man though not so much so as the soldier. The Bhooteah, far from being a coward, has proved himself a brave, cool man. The coolness he exhibits under an artillery fire has called out our own men's admiration; and when it is remembered that he only owns matchlock, bow and arrows, or a catapult, and that with these he stands steadily to his works, facing Armstrong shells, mortars, and the improved musket, he deserves a full meed of praise. The Booteahs muster pretty strong, but more than one half fight with bows and arrows and stones only; and let it be remarked that a heap of stones coming down the hill while you are going up is a particularly disagreeable greeting. The poison in the arrows is quite innocuous; but they can send these with great force up to 200 yards; the heads easily disengage from the shaft; their swords are broad in the blade and very heavy, without any guard, admirable weapons for general use, such as felling trees, chopping wood, &c. The catapult used at Tassegang, in the Bala Pass, was about 15 ft. in height and very strongly put together, and



ATHLETIC SPORTS OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE AT BEAUFORT HOUSE, WALHAM GREEN.

bound round with raw hide: it discharges at one time about seven or eight stones of 2lb. each. Some of these missiles are more large; these lower their bullets up to 400 yards, and penetrate at greater distances than the smooth bore with which we are armed. One man holds the weapon and aims while a second applies a match. The Blackbuck carries all his resources in the breast of his knee coat, and besides this garment he has literally nothing. The red coat Bheloom is man of importance at a soldier; others wear one of striped colours; but the dirt forms such a neutral tint over all that the original can be scarcely recognised. Their flags are of all colours, and written all over with prayers; their "war-flag" is a square piece of white cotton, which they carry on every conspicuous place; the larger coloured ones appear to be the military points of certain tribes. These are carried about while the "war-flag" is fastened up in a high tree, over the house, or in the village. Spears, ball-clubs, like the Caucasian, plant thousands of short sharpened stakes of bamboo, the ends of which are hardened in the fire. In front of parts of their works these would pierce the naked leg of a native soldier rushing up and keep him long under fire.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is not very brilliant this month. "Armadale" seems in danger of losing the powerful imaginativeness which characterised it at first, and which has one of those ingenious puzzles which we have of late been accustomed to receive from its author, devoid of heart and feeling, and appealing to no more exalted sentiment than curiosity. It will, however, continue to interest us, and the ingenuity is as remarkable as ever. "Wives and Daughters" sustains its high level of merit, but the painful character of the main action is hardly sufficiently relieved. The authoress might profit by the sound and lively criticism of her Hindoostanee and Hunt Professor, and the honoured remonstrance with modern novelists on the exaggerated subservitude of their creations. We hope it is not intended as an indirect puff for the author of "George Geith," from whose works nearly all the illustrations are derived. It is certainly unjust to credit this clever writer with the invention of "the sweet little Cherub" whose exquisite nature of one would have thought Mr. Dodson & Fogg, a City Autheiography," is one of the best of the series, and, fortunately, published under circumstances which placed it under the ban of the circulating library. The other papers are chiefly remarkable for popularising disquisitions on subjects of general interest for which the unscientific reader is thankful. Think of the Sun and Moon in the best specimens.

The announcement of the *Shilling Magazine*, with a splendid list of contributors, excited not a little curiosity. It is almost a trite remark that the first number of any publication is rarely good; and it cannot be denied that this maxim is to some extent unfortunately true. On any other occasion, we nevertheless see ample reason to anticipate a success when the popularity is largely in favour of the first number, rather an impression of heterogeneousness, an absence of distinctive feature. The most interest at present is felt in the papers which are contributed by able and unbackneyed writers. The authoress of "George Geith" is the best part of humour, and we sincerely trust that by the author of "Dr. Jacob" is something more, for our interest is already thoroughly awakened and nothing but the close of the first instalment. The best of the miscellaneous articles is that of what seems, from the author, survey of the history and present situation of Mr. Disraeli.

Macmillan boasts one really splendid article—that on Lucretius. No ordinary scholarship, and unimpeachable accuracy of judgment, must have been required to summon up so vivid a representation of a writer for the dead, whose personal interest is so great as his. It is not often that profound erudition is found co-existing with the power of vitalising the dry mass of material in reproducing the spirit of the dead past with the freshness of contemporary occurrences. Such an alliance implies the ability to select, and the power to reject, in criticism, and for such achievements we shall look to the writer of this essay. No other paper, save, the two new ones, will constitute the chief attraction of the magazine with the majority of readers. It must not be regarded against Miss Yonge's by its sentimental title, "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest." So far as it has proceeded, though it is thoroughly beautiful, graphic, tender, and full of pure, natural feeling, there is not a trait in the Middle Ages which is not to be met of the beaten track of the reigning fashion. The canvas is indeed somewhat large for the figures, but, as it is filled up, perhaps the tale may easily become monotonous; up to this point, however, there is no room for anything but the warmest praise and encouragement. "Cradock Nowell," by R. D. Blackmore, promises to be a racy, original fiction, much in Henry Kingsley's style. Professor Masson's promised recollections of Dr. Quincey will excite a peculiar expectation which the very imperfectly fulfilled, for scarcely anything of the little he tells us is derived from personal knowledge. We have more to say of Samuel Brown, an earnest thinker, who had seized upon the right track in his study or mental science, but who failed, as he, in truth, but modifications of a single primary substance. The same thought has been variously fitted before more or less success, but Brown endeavoured to provide it with a logical basis, and even endeavoured that he had made some progress towards accomplishing it by actual experiment. The result, however, could not sustain strict scrutiny, and the ardent theorist died young, leaving an enthusiastical reputation. Miss Rossetti's poem is very sweet, and we can pronounce favourably on the expression of intense but smothered passion. A brief but weighty review of Mr. Kingsley's lectures will be a practical politician can be excellent number.

Fraser commences with a review of Mr. Greeley's charming American papers. We can taken abroad in Massachusetts, and successively introduced to the scenery of the country and numerous of its inhabitants. It is a panorama, to the homes of preachers and poets, and to the great people gatherings where the anti-slavery struggle was carried on by Garrison and Whittier are among Mr. Conway's portraits, and some specimens are given of the lively and humorous poetry of Lowell Phillips. There is also a fine gloomy picture of the shame and horror created at Boston by the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. A remarkable utterance of an old Governor of Virginia is also given—"I thank God, I have not a free negro, Charles II., "there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have, for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them. God keep us from both!" His wish was wellnigh gratified, and we now see the consequences. The other contents of the magazine are much less interesting, if we except the reviews of the Emperor's "Life of Cæsar" and Marie Antoinette. Anthony Trollope's tale is a pleasant one, and French critics displays ability, but the writer is most offensively arrogant and assertive. Mr. Bennett's memoir of Bishop Mackay Bowers pictures is very able, due allowance being made for private friendship and a long connexion of ideas and effort.

Blackwood has lately exhibited a decided partiality for Irish subjects, and the scene of its new story, "Sir Brooke Foxbrooke," is again laid in that country. It is fortunately unconnected with the benchant style and healthy animal spirits. The more striking incidents appear to be taken from life. The "Recollections of Kossuth" are very interesting, and the Hungarian statesman is evidently a true friend to fact, we are persuaded, that those which more closely represent the prevalence of feeling regarding him. The "Correspondence" seems to be the *ne plus ultra* of shrubbily and entertainment. A review of the present situation is chiefly remarkable for its frantic spite against Mr. Gladstone, and an extraordinary assertion that but for the dominance of the late Sir George Lewis, Lord Palmerston would have gone to war with America on the Trent question without even addressing a demand for reparation. The story is irreconcilable with the sanity of the former and but for the name of Prince Consort, we are forced actively in the matter.

The *British Quarterly* depends this month entirely on its stories. "Guy Devenil" expresses more than a third of the number. It is written with skill and point; but, somehow, the interest seems to languish. "Who is the Heir?" is at length owned by Mr. Mortimer Collins. It is as full of affectation as ever, but the writer's flow of spirits buoys it up.

Temple Bar is varied and attractive, and its levels of novelists are all in great force. Miss Braddon's story is very interesting, and there is nothing so outrageous as the hot-poker incident of last month. Mr. Yates's sketches of the lower grades of artist-life are minutely graphic and clever, and Mr. Wills continues to develop a vein of most decided originality. The miscellaneous papers are generally very good, particularly "Masters, Servants, and Tradesmen," and the polished and thoughtful essay on "Cynicism." Of the *St. James's* and *London Society* we have merely to repeat that they are as usual. One number of either of these periodicals is usually exactly like any other; but in the case of the latter it is now very long since anything was alteration. The *Churchman's Monthly* has a paper on Bishop Colenso, quite amusing in its painful inconsistency to satisfy the demands of orthodoxy and civility at once. The *Month* prefixes the Christian name of a long gone by to its less renowned (when Father Newman's. The fruit of it is not as yet very clear, but the writer is evidently a man of ability. The *Argosy* has a fine Hibernian from the effervescency of thought and illustration which has spoiled so many Irishmen's chances of success among northern critics. The *English-woman's Magazine* is somewhat improved; and the *Welsh Tenor* and *The Days of Real Chivalry* are displaying no remarkable talent, are very fair repertories of light reading.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No. 13. (Chapman and Hall.) This may be described as a fair average number. There are both good and bad in it. Mr. Boffin's dream in Betty Higden's cottage is, but, as usual, Mr. Dickens's determination to carry our sympathies by force is very apparent. The scene in which Mr. Boffin and his wife display an honour in Eugene Wrayburn's interview with that incarnation of hideous deformity, Mr. Dolls, and his semi-comic perception of the unlucky schoolmaster.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Frankland commenced a course of twelve lectures on organic chemistry on Tuesday week, in which he proposed to treat of the compounds of carbon, with hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, and their homologues, and more especially to study the modern which they are produced. The reason why the number of organic compounds is so enormously greater than that of inorganic compounds is mainly very small, and the essential element in them is carbon. Carbon is a solid substance, consisting chiefly of coal, coke, and charcoal, and is also found in the diamond, graphite, &c. Hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen are gases. Hydrogen, oxygen—e.g., sugar, spermaceti, starch, alcohol, &c.; and nitrogen—e.g., gunpowder, nitre, and the nitrates generally. Hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen—e.g., fibrin, sulphate, albumen, morphine, caffeine, &c. The varying proportions of these elements produce the varying kinds of organic compounds. Professor Frankland, in a series of experiments, showed that carbonic acid, water, and ammonia were produced by the combustion of organic substances, and these products were not yet characterised by very remarkable peculiarities. Among these products were the following:—Carbonic acid, a colourless gas, which extinguishes a burning taper, and is also fatal to animal life; water, a colourless liquid, which freezes at 32 deg. Fahr., and boils at 212 deg.; ammonia, a colourless gas, which has a pungent smell, and is also fatal to animal life; and nitrogen, a colourless gas, which extinguishes a burning taper, and is also fatal to animal life. The lecturer then proceeded to show that carbonic acid was produced by the combustion of charcoal, and that when an organic compound is burnt in a current of oxygen gas, carbonic acid and water are produced. If a nitrogen, &c., element is only partially oxidised—i.e., if the supply of oxygen is insufficient to enable the carbon to satisfy the requirements of the chemistry—it is then termed a compound radical. Compound radicals, it was stated, are frequently found in the products of combustion, and, like them, may be incandescent, and in regard to hydrogen, the experiments completely bore out the statement that the combustion of hydrogen in a current of oxygen gas produced water, and that by forming electrodes of sulphuric or common salt decomposition of water was produced, the oxygen appearing at the positive electrode, and the hydrogen, &c. It was also shown that nitrogen was produced by the combustion of ammonia, and that a current of electricity of such an explosive character as to be decomposed by the very slightest touch. It would be seen from the foregoing general remarks that the compounds of carbon in a partially saturated condition, and in monatomic &c., according to the number of atoms of hydrogen they contained. Thus, in marsh gas one atom of hydrogen forms the chloroform compound radical in chloroform; with two atoms of hydrogen it established a diatomic compound radical in ethylene; with three atoms of hydrogen it established a monatomic compound radical in chloride of methyl. At the conclusion of the lecture Professor Frankland referred to Mr. Odling's recent method of detecting and giving warning of the presence of firedamp in coal-mines.

At the annual meeting on Monday last were elected Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., to be president; Professor Miller, M.D., F.R.S., as treasurer; Henry Rosse Jones, M.D., F.R.S., as secretary; and the rest of the old council re-appointed.

OBSEQUIES OF THE CZAREWITCH AT NICE.

The *Journal de Nice* gives the subjoined account of the funeral ceremony for the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia :—

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., the remains were conveyed from the Chapel of the Russian Church to the railway station, some of his Majesty's household attending, Grand Duke Alexander Nicolaievitch, Grand Duke Constantine, and the Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephowna, the removal of the body from the death-bed and placed it in the coffin. The deceased Prince was attended by the Commander of the Imperial Guard and the Corps of the Emperor.

At the same time the clergy, clothed in copes of gold of dazzling richness, recited the prayers for the dead according to the ritual of the Eastern Church. The coffin was then placed in the hearse, the whole Imperial household with its suite taking part.

Among those who attended were, besides the Russian and French dignitaries and functionaries, the Commander of the Russian colony in Nice, a great number of the Russian residents of Paris, who had arrived in order to pay the last mark of respect.

A quarter of an hour afterwards the Chasseurs presented arms; the clarions sounded to announce the departure of the funeral train. The Emperor, his sons, and the grand dignitaries of the Court. The Emperor, as the head, followed in placing the coffin in the funeral car and in removing it.

The coffin, richly ornamented with gold, bore on its lid the Grand Duke's cap and the insignia of his rank.

The cortège then moved in the order indicated by the ceremonial. The Grand Duke Constantine, the Grand Duchess, and all mounted gendarmerie, General Lanskoi, principal commandant, in full dress, and bearing the grand cordon of the Order of St. Andrew, followed the car on foot, with the Imperial military and navy.

The Emperor Alexander wore the uniform of a general officer—blue tunic, scarlet trousers, and boots. The Princes—his sons—his equerries and nearest covered with crape.

The corners of the pall were held by their Excellencies Count Adlerberg, Minister and Aide-de-Camp-General of the Emperor; Count Ostrowsky, Minister of Justice; Count Admiral Lieven, Admiral de Mr. Gossell, member of the Russian Embassy in Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, the Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch Czarewitch, Hereditary Grand Duke; their Imperial Highnesses Prince Napoleon, his Imperial Highness Grand Duke of Luxemburg, their Grand Ducal Highnesses Prince Alexander of Hesse and Duke Nicholas of Nassau followed.

The coffin was placed in the funeral waggon, adorned in this and duty by the Imperial family. It was then placed in the funeral car, which was drawn by eight horses, richly caparisoned. The horses were at the four corners with golden palpes, having each at his side an officer bearing some insignia of the deceased. Other officers of the household followed on foot, bearing the insignia. The standard of the Czarewitch was placed in front of the altar.

The funeral train proceeded at a slow pace, like the car, covered with garnet velvet in veiled costumes, fringed with gold and ornamented with crabbs of gold; it was surmounted by the crown of the Grand Duke, and by the ducal crown. The church was brilliantly lighted.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress, with the Russian dignitaries and the Princes and Princesses of rank could be admitted to the interior. The various other bodies of the procession remained in the open air, awaiting the issue.

As soon as their Majesties had taken their places on the right of the altar, the Archbishop of Nice, assisted by the Princes, and the high officers of the Court, the prayers for the dead commenced, in the midst of the most solemn attention.

Their Majesties many times knelt devoutly. After the prayers the Emperor approached the coffin, and pronounced in many broken tones the last adieu and kissed the forehead and the hand of that son so prematurely taken away. The Empress then, with her own hands, covered the remains with the cloth of crimson, fixed upon her child one long, last look, and gave him many farewell kisses. The Emperor then ordered the pall to withdraw her from the coffin, and the Empress, supported by the Emperor succeeded the Princes, in the order of their ages, and to their respective places, followed by the other dignitaries of the Court.

At about ten o'clock the religious ceremony was concluded, when their Majesties returned to the palace, followed by their residence.

On Thursday and Friday crowds visited the coffin, and many Russians and foreigners kissed the cloth which covered the remains.

On Saturday afternoon the official cortège moved towards the roads of Villefranche. The same order was observed as on the day, with the addition of the arrival of her son's remains. The procession following the funeral car was the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Grand Duke Peter, Prince Napoleon, the foreign Princes and personages formed each a cortège as Nice had never before witnessed. The Emperor and Empress, with their sons, and several of the suite, while smoke the warships fired salutes. The batteries extended on those mountains replied. The bands of the ships and of the regiments played funeral marches, and the bells of the churches chanted their prayers. An immense multitude formed, as it were, the frame to this sad picture.

The voyage of the Oleg, bearing the body of the late Czarewitch, will take about four weeks. The Oleg has just been fitted out from Toulon expressly for Greenstadt. The solemn ceremony of interment will take place in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, the burial-place of the Czars. The body of the Grand Duke Nicholas has received the remains of the members of the Imperial family of Russia, the Princes of Oldenburg, Leuchtenberg, Mecklenburg, Hesse, Wurtemberg, Baden, Nassau, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, Darmstadt, where they will remain in seclusion for about a month. Then the Imperial family will proceed to St. Petersburg, to accompany to their last resting-place the relics of their son.

Raphael's cartoons were safely removed yesterday week from Hampton Court to the South Kensington Museum.

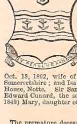
An exploration of the Dead Sea is to be made by a body of archæologists and scientific savans, "with perfect command of funds and time, and with the best appliances which science can suggest. The Bishop of Oxford, clergymen and gentlemen have already consented to join the committee—The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Devonport, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Sly, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Chancellor, the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. George Williams; the Rev. Samuel Martin, Westminster; Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P.; Mr. Austen Layard, M.P.; Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P.; Mr. William Tite, M.P.; Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P.; Lady Augusta Stanley, Mrs. Augustus Smith, the Rev. Henry Milman, Mr. Antonio Panizzi, and Canon Ernest Hawkins; hon. secretary, Mr. George Grove, secretary to the Sacred Lands Committee. The object of the proposed excursion which have hitherto prevented any satisfactory exploration. In a report on Palestine which may be accepted by all parties as a trustworthy and thoroughly satisfactory document." What has immediately led to the project now in contemplation is the survey of Jerusalem, under the direction of Captain Wilson, of the Royal Engineers. Few can be altogether ignorant of the controversies which have raged about the most important localities of the Holy City, such as Mount Zion and Calvary; and it will be almost more than we expect if this survey should finally set them at rest. "Below the surface," however, as this paper reminds us, "hardly anything has yet been discovered;" and, if it be true that modern Jerusalem is built on sixty feet of rubbish, the excavations of all kinds may still be fertile enough. The promoters of the expedition attach great importance to the Prince of Wales's visit to the Dead Sea, as throwing open ground to scientific investigation.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America during the most momentous period of rule since that of his great predecessor George Washington, was the grandson of Abraham Lincoln, killed by Indians in 1784, and was the son of Thomas Lincoln, of Virginia, by his wife, Nancy Hanks. He was born, Feb. 12, 1809, in Harden County, Kentucky. His father, Thomas Lincoln, when the young Abraham was about eight years of age, removed with his family to Spencer County, Indiana. There for the next twelve years Abraham Lincoln worked with his father in the ordinary pursuits of a settler, living in the log hut which the neighbours assisted them to build when they first came to the neighbourhood. He had not, however, during all these years the guiding hand of his mother, for she died shortly after they took up their residence in Indiana. In course of time, a Mr. Crawford came to settle in the neighbourhood, and opened a school in his own cabin, and Abraham Lincoln was his pupil. Abraham was a youth of manifold qualifications: he had perseverance, a desire for knowledge, truthfulness, and earnestness. The books which he loved to peruse at this period were Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Æsop's Fables," a life of Henry Clay, afterwards Lincoln's model of a statesman; and Weem's "Life of Washington." When he was nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans in a flat-boat with the son of one of his neighbours, with a cargo for the New Orleans market. In addition to a long voyage down the River Ohio, which bounds Indiana on the south, the young voyagers had at least one thousand miles of the Mississippi to traverse before they arrived at their destination. The voyage was successful, and raised the character of Abraham Lincoln in the vicinity as a youth of energy and promise. In 1830, when Abraham was twenty-one years of age, he migrated once more with his father to Decatur, Illinois. The father being there comfortably settled, Abraham started on his own account, hiring himself out first of all as a farm hand, and occasionally acting as a clerk in a store. When the war with the Indians broke out in 1832, commonly called the Black Hawk War, Mr. Lincoln was elected to the command of a company of volunteers. One who knew him at this period writes that "he was an efficient, faithful officer, watchful of his men, and prompt in the discharge of duty; and his courage and patriotism shrank from no dangers or hardships." After his military career, Lincoln kept a store; and then took to the business of a surveyor. In 1834 he was sent to the local Legislature, and during the time the House was not sitting he applied himself with vigour to the study of law. In 1836 he obtained a license to practise; and in 1837 went to Springfield, the chief town in Illinois, and commenced as a lawyer, in partnership with the Hon. John F. Stuart. He rose rapidly in public favour, and is said to have been very successful as an advocate in jury trials. In 1846 Mr. Lincoln was returned to Congress, and took his seat as the only Whig member from Illinois. He continued to belong to Congress till 1849. The Whigs were the forerunners of the present powerful Republican party, the chief point of difference being that of slavery. Lincoln was for freedom, and on that ground opposed the Mexican War. He supported a bill abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia. When the Wilmot proviso was discussed to exclude slavery from those territories which had been captured from Mexico, Mr. Lincoln voted for the proviso; and he afterwards stated that, in one way or another, he had cast his vote about forty times in favour of the abolition of slavery. In 1849 he stood, and was defeated, for the office of United States' Senator for Illinois, and consequently remained at home from that period until 1854 in the practice of his profession. In that year the Kansas Nebraska Bill was passed by the slaveholding party, aided by some of their supporters in the North. Mr. Stephen A. Douglas stood for United States' senator from Illinois, and Mr. Lincoln opposed him; the two champions ultimately holding seven joint debates in different towns of the State for the purpose of informing the people of the grounds of difference of policy upon which they were called on to decide. Upon his discussions with Douglas, however, the eyes of the whole country were fixed, and the ability and quaint humour which Mr. Lincoln exhibited, and the success which he gained for the party, made him very popular among the Republicans. The immediate practical question which then agitated the people, and which came to be the turning-point of the presidential election of 1860, was whether or not slavery ought to be permitted in the new territories as, one by one, they came to be peopled. Mr. Lincoln believed that slavery ought to be excluded from the territories, although he did not see his way to interfere with slavery in those States where it existed. The Republican Convention, which met at Chicago, nominated Mr. Lincoln as their candidate for the presidency. The contest lay between him and Mr. Seward. The canvass was carried on with the usual good humour in the North, but amid threatenings and mutterings in the South in the prospect of their defeat. The polling resulted in the return of Mr. Lincoln—the numbers being, for Lincoln, 1,857,910; for Douglas, 1,291,574; for Breckenridge, 850,082; and for Bell (a Whig of long standing), 646,124. The election, in 1860, of Mr. Lincoln was hailed with delight by the people of the Northern States, and when he proceeded to Washington to execute the functions of President the whole country watched his progress with intense satisfaction. Mr. Lincoln's policy was to woo the South to submission to the constitutionally-expressed will of the people by every argument which would be supposed to have weight with American citizens. His appeal was vain. The men to whom it was addressed had for a long series of years encouraged the delusion that slavery was a Divine institution. The North, with Mr. Lincoln as President, had no choice but to enforce the laws and to use whatever powers the Constitution gave for the suppression of the South, which had burst out into open rebellion. The terrible war that followed and its ever-varying incidents are too much matters of present knowledge and history to need any detail here. Sufficient it is to say that in the west the national arms were almost uniformly successful. In the east the forces of the Union failed to capture Richmond until weary years of effort had been wasted and several successive Generals tried and removed. But the elasticity of free institutions permitted of these changes of commanders, and the patriotism of the people supported the President in whatever appointments he deemed best for the furtherance of the cause until—by his happy selection of General Grant, who had proved victorious in the west, and Grant's no less admirable appointments of Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and others—the power of the South has been completely battered down. The emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln was one of his boldest and greatest acts, and the cause of the Union seems to have prospered ever since. Lincoln had been a second time elected President, and the surrender of the Confederate army was just being looked on as the closing-in scene of the mighty struggle, when President Lincoln fell the victim of one of the foulest and most daring acts of assassination that has ever disgraced the pages of history. Assassination is a crime which seems to have peculiarly and invariably the curse of Heaven upon it; for in perusing the annals of the world we find it has not only not been followed by success, but it has been usually a fatal blow to the cause in support of which the murderer has done the deed. No doubt, therefore, this dreadful slaying of the President will tend more than aught else to cause a revulsion in the minds of his opponents and bring them round, and to thus establish the Northern triumph permanently, and to effect the long-desired pacification of America. President Lincoln died, on the 15th ult., from the shot fired at him by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the previous evening. The President leaves a widow and family.

SIR SAMUEL CUNARD, BART.



Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., of Bush-hill House, Edmonton, Middlesex, who died, on the 28th ult., at his town house, 26, Prince's-gardens, Kensington-gore, was the son of Abraham Cunard, Esq., of Philadelphia, by his wife, Miss Murphy, daughter of Thomas Murphy, Esq., of the same city. He was born in November, 1787, and attained considerable eminence in shipping and mercantile pursuits: he was the originator of the celebrated line of Cunard packets. He was created a Baronet March 9, 1859. He married, in February, 1815, Susan, daughter of William Duffus, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia; and has had Edward, his successor; William, who married (in 1851) Laura, daughter of the Hon. T. C. Halliburton, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; and six daughters, five of whom have been married—viz., Mary, wife of the Hon. J. H. Peters, Judge of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island; Margaret Anne, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel William Leigh Mellish, of Hodsock Priory, Notts; Sarah Jane, wife of Colonel G. W. Franklyn; Anne Elizabeth, who died Oct. 13, 1862, wife of Major Ralph Shuttleworth Allen, of Bathampton, Somersetshire; and Isabel, wife of Captain Henry Holden, of Hoveringham House, Notts. Sir Samuel Cunard is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Edward Cunard, the second Baronet, who was born in 1816, and married (in 1849) Mary, daughter of Bache M'Evers, Esq., of New York.

JUDGE LEVINGE.

The premature decease of the Hon. Edward Parkyns Levinge, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, is much and very generally lamented. It is hardly more than two years since his appointment to his high office, when he carried out to India an already-acquired reputation, which he fully bore out there, for forensic talent and profound knowledge of jurisprudence: his judgments, indeed, were so thoroughly approved of that there is no instance of one of them being reversed. The Hon. Mr. Justice Levinge died at Penang, on the 2nd of March, of dysentery, aged thirty-nine. He was a scion of the old family of Levinge, which has existed from the time of Canute, and of which the then ancestor, the celebrated Archbishop Levinge, crowned that Monarch. Judge Levinge was the eighth son of Sir Richard Levinge, sixth Baronet, of Knockdrin Castle, in the county of Westmeath, by his wife, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Boothby Parkyns, first Lord Rancliffe, and was brother of Sir Richard George Augustus Levinge, the seventh and present Baronet. Judge Levinge died unmarried.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, ESQ., M.P.

William Williams, Esq., M.P. for Lambeth, who died on the 28th ult., had been in failing health for some time past, and had announced his intention to retire from Parliament at the next election. Mr. Williams was the son of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Tredaren, in the county of Carmarthen, and was educated at Merchant Tailors' School. He was formerly a merchant in London, and a member of the Common Council. In politics he was a Liberal, and, as is well known, took a particular interest in all the financial matters of the country. He represented Coventry from January, 1835, till the general election in 1847, and was first returned for Lambeth in 1850, and has since continued to represent that important borough till his demise.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER, E. C., NIGEL, AND OTHERS.—We cannot undertake to receive subscriptions for the volume of "*I. B.'s*" chess problems. The book can be obtained of the publishers, Trübner, 60, Paternoster-row; or post-free from the composer's widow, "Mrs. I. Brown, Chard's Mead, Bridport, Dorset."

R. S., Malines.—You are wrong in both cases. Look once more, and remember there is such a condition of things in chess as *stalemate*.

I. R. L. LEE.—There is no mate in three moves.

I. H., Winchester.—You will find, on looking at the position carefully, that you are in error. Suppose Black for his first move play 1. P to Q R 4th, what then will you do?

W. GIBBONS.—They shall be reported on next week.

I. PHENIX.—The only safe course is to confine your attention to the composing one problem at a time, making sure it is free from flaw by repeated examination. You evidently overlook the fact that in No. 1103 White may win by playing 1. P to K 7th, 2. R to K R 5th, &c.

G. N. Spa, Royal Artillery, Clonmel.—No; see notice above to I. N., Winchester.

I. H. A., Quebec.—1. The variations you suggest were, of course, seen through; they are apparent at a glance; but the true line of play gives Black a winning advantage: ex. gr.:—

14.	K takes B	16. Q takes Q Kt P	P to K B 3rd
15. Q to Q Kt sq (ch)	K to Kt sq		

And now, whether White take the Rook or play Kt to Kt 6th, Black must have two minor pieces for a Rook and the better position. 2. Game marked "A" is still less worthy to represent the state of chess-playing in Canada. It is interminably long and unspeakably dull; and, unless in expiation of some grave wrong, we should be sorry to impose upon anyone the task of playing over the 188 moves of which it consists. You must be good enough to make another effort. Try to procure games played by other players. Send something of reasonable length, and with, at least, a touch of animation, and avoid a notation—"*K P 2*"—which is used now only by old folk who stick to the tinder-box.

T. I. G.—The *Acrostic* shall be examined; the *Riddle* appears to be a sorry jest. As to the *seventeen* questions, we must decline them altogether. The answers would half fill our column. Besides, it is hardly justifiable to print the addresses of private people in a newspaper without their permission.

W. H. TAYLOR, JULIO, A. M.—It is now under examination.

HENRIETTA, I. M., of Sherburne.—Perfectly correct.

PHILKO.—1. A good suggestion. 2. The comparative value of such odds can only be known by experiment.

A BEGINNER.—Yes, there is a fatal objection to both. Black, instead of playing 1. P to Q B 3rd, would move 1. P to Q R 4th. How would you then proceed to avoid giving *stalemate*?

I. W.—In No. 1 the interest is enfeebled by the poverty of Black's defence. No. 3 wants vivacity. For No. 2, however, we shall find space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1103 by Simkin, L. S. D., Philo-S., M. P., Turnus, V. P., L. M., Cosmos, P. D. K., Jim W., Dyk Wynkyn, S. M. E., Conrad, Theo Ellis, H. Frau, Lyons, Keith, W. H., T. Addison; H. W. B., the Hague; N. W., Oxford; G. M'L., Query, Felix, D. V., Monkbarns, Box and Cox, T. W. M., Rook, R. B. G., Peon, Try-Again, Aberdeen, L. E. E., C. R. P., Q. E. D., N. S., Wilfred, W.C., Iota, Pangloss, D. D., Paedagogus, M. A., Civis, Adelphi, George, D. T. M., Charley, T. Bo-tock, Medicus, Ellen, Colonel, B. A., Manfred and Man Friday, Viator, Betsy Prig, Wyley, Nimrod, Addey, I. Danby, Cosmopolitan; M. G., of Mons; E. C. F., Templar, Rifleman, C. D., E. P. E., F. S. R., Peregrine, Violet, Omega, W. F. W., G. S. C., True-blue, Bion, E. L. R., Charlotte, A Swede, C. S. T., E. Q. H., D. R., Rugbeian, W. N. J., T. K., Q. E. D., Philip, R. A. F., Maid Marian, Omicron, C. M. F., I. Norris, C. R. W., C. E. A., Tribus, D. J. C., Major, G. T. O., P. G. P., T. D., C. H. R., F. C. S., N. C., Boston Stump, An Essex Calf, Mrs. Harris, A Subaltern, R. K. D., Queen, Stanley, B. C., A Farmer, Mrs. Grundy, Miles, Andrew, Sigma, F. A. S., C. M. S.; B., of Dundee; A. Pouncy, F. L. E., Quito, Annabell, Julio, A. M., R. B. C., L. L. D., Fergus, Beppo, C. W. K., Dryad, Romola, V. P., R. M. D., I. W., M. Morris, Armadale, Sindbad; Mr. Veller, sen.; Volpone, E. B. I., Target, Trial, C., Athenæum, Vigo, Pandulph, W. E. D., Spalding, R. E. D.; I. M., of Sherburn, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1104 by Frank Will's, E. B. C., Drury, T. V. K., Omicron, C. M., Burgh, Gavino; H. Frau, Lyons; T. B., Box and Cox, M.P., Lucy Van D., Sigma, A. B. Z., 1865, P. P., Manfred and Man Friday, Launce, Cosmos, P. E. G., Aunt Sally, Willy, F. R. A., A Bath Archer, Omega, Eques, H. W. B., Julio, A. M.; R. S., Malines; H. W., of Oxford; Dr. Fould, A. Pouncy, Derevon, Patty, D. C. L., A Swede, Ernest, D. D., A Clerk, Miles, Mrs. Betsy Prig, Fanny, W. T. W., J. D., Iota, R. B., Conrad, Fidele, W. H. O., Peregrine, W. L., Civis, Try-again, Banting, Q. E. D., Oxoniensis, W. W., Medicus, Lex, are correct. All others are wrong.

Comte F. Munich.—You will see, on again examining your composition, that the second version is also defective. It admits of the following very easy solution:—

1. B takes R	P takes P (best)	3. Q takes R and mates next move.
2. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	K takes Kt	

C. BENBOW.—It was found to be defective and was destroyed. There was an obvious solution beginning 1. B to Q Kt 6th.

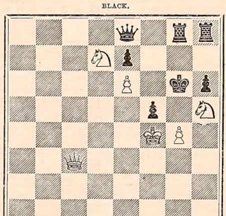
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1105.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt (best)	3. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	
2. B. to K 4th	K takes B (best)	and mates next move.	

PROBLEM No. 1106.

By Mr. F. ANSIDEI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SURREY CHESS CLUB.—A chess club, under this title has just been formed, the members of which meet at No. 3, Newington-causeway. The president is Mr. G. Bone; the hon. secretary, Mr. F. Russell. At the first meeting twenty gentlemen were enrolled as members of the new society, and twenty more are said to be awaiting admission.

CHESS WITH LIVING CHESSMEN.—The French illustrated paper called *Le Monde Illustré* communicates some interesting details of a stately game of chess played, some months since, at Cochin-China, on the occasion of the New-Year's fêtes, which are celebrated in that country with wonderful magnificence. During three days, the correspondent of *Le Monde Illustré* relates, a game of chess was conducted at Mi-Tho, with the pieces represented by living figures dressed in costumes indicative of their office on the chess-field. An immense crowd assembled to witness the contest. Each person who figured on the chessboard was furnished with a stick, at the extremity of which was a disc, bearing, in Chinese characters, the name of the piece which he represented. A herald with a speaking-trumpet announced the moves; and two other heralds, carrying each a flag, conducted the *pieces* to their squares, while the Royal executioner, with a sabre at his back, expelled from the board all the men captured in the fight. Among the Annamites chess is played by following the lines of the board, and not the squares; but the number of these is the same as with us. The men, too, are not placed in the middle of the square, but at the intersection of the two lines; and the march of them, although very different from that of the European game, affords a variety of combination quite as extensive.

France possesses at the present moment 491 ships afloat and 18 in course of construction, composed as follows:—Iron-cased steamers—ships of the line, 2; frigates, 11, and 3 building; corvettes, 1, building; floating batteries, 13, and 5 building; batteries which can be taken to pieces, 11. Screw vessels, not plated—ships of the line, 36; frigates, 23, and one building; corvettes, 11, and 3 building; despatch-boats, 43; smaller vessels, 11; gun-boats, 58, and 1 building; transports, 46, and 3 building; special constructions, 4; paddle-steamers, not plated, frigates 26, despatch-boats 34, gun despatch-boats, 28. Sailing vessels: ships of the line, 1; frigates, 19; corvettes, 9; brigs, 12; smaller ships, 65; transports, 29, and 1 building: general total, 509, of which 39 are ships of the line, 89 frigates, 24 corvettes, 28 floating batteries, 77 despatch-boats, 104 smaller vessels, 12 brigs, 59 gun-boats, 79 transports, and 4 special constructions. They carry in all 6399 guns, and the united force of their engines is 103,292-horse power. Independently of the ships of war above enumerated, the French navy also possesses 245 old ships of the line, frigates, corvettes, brigs, bomb-vessels, transports, schooners, &c., converted into barracks, guard-ships, hulks, store-ships, towing-vessels, and others. The majority of them, which have been set aside since the construction of the new fleet, might, however, in a moment of danger, render useful service.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut. C. R. St. John Ives to be Captain; Cornet H. E. Wescar to be Lieutenant.

4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. G. R. A. Denne to be Lieutenant.

11th Hussars: Staff Surgeon D. Hanley, M.D., to be Surgeon.

Royal Artillery: Surgeon J. Mee to be Surgeon-Major.

1st Foot: Lieut. J. W. Turnbull to be Lieutenant. 7th: Lieut. C. F. Powell to be Lieutenant. 13th: Lieut. H. F. K. Penrose to be Lieutenant. 16th: Lieut. R. Morrison to be Lieutenant. 22nd: Ensign H. O. Megra to be Lieutenant; J. G. K. Young to be Ensign. 29th: Lieut. J. C. Douglas to be Captain; Ensign C. H. M. Paget to be Lieutenant; J. O. Dalgleish to be Ensign. 31st: Lieut. A. Jebb to be Captain; Ensign T. Stanier to be Lieutenant; W. A. Beamish to be Ensign. 41st: Lieut. E. F. B. Brooke to be Captain; Ensign F. D. Webb to be Lieutenant; H. E. James to be Ensign. 50th: Ensign A. S. Campbell to be Lieutenant; J. P. Soote to be Ensign. 81st: Lieut. H. R. Young to be Lieutenant. 84th: Lieut. W. A. Atcherley to be Captain; Ensign F. A. Gore to be Lieutenant; Ensign A. G. Saunders to be Lieutenant; Ensign C. L. M. Kirwan to be Lieutenant; G. E. B. Baker to be Ensign; D. T. Allcard to be Ensign; G. J. Smallpiece to be Ensign. 85th: Lieut. W. Galbraith to be Captain; Ensign F. C. Lewin to be Lieutenant; E. H. G. Ravenhill to be Ensign. 91st: Lieut. W. Grant to be Adjutant. 102nd: Cadet W. J. Morse to be Ensign. 105th: Cadet J. Abercrombie to be Ensign. 106th: Lieut. W. A. C. Stuart-Menteth to be Lieutenant. 107th: Cadet W. F. Cavaye to be Ensign. 108th: Cadet H. F. S. Neill to be Ensign.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Capt. W. H. Paul to be Instructor of Musketry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg. Major J. B. St. Croix Crosse to be Staff Surgeon Major.

HALF-PAY.—Major A. C. M'Barnet to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capts. G. H. Page, W. A. Baillie, J. Aytoun, and A. C. Begle to be Majors; Lieuts. O. Goldsmith and A. W. L. Mirehouse to be Captains.

BREVET.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in British North America.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the decease of Gen. R. C. Andrée, Gen. M. Boyd, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. W. Steele, K.C.B., and Major-Gen. J. Matthie: Lieut.-Generals F. Young and Sir T. M. Douglas to be Generals; Major-Generals C. D. Wilkinson, W. Taylor, and W. Watkins to be Lieutenant-Generals; Cols. J. E. Landers, E. R. Mainwaring, R. C. Moore, and A. Tucker to be Major-Generals.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—Lieut.-Cols. S. R. Tickell, A. J. Kelso, and R. J. Edgell to be Colonels; Major W. Hornidge to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. A. Crawford to be Major.

ADMIRALTY.

The following flag promotions will be made in consequence of the death, on the 22nd ult., of Admiral Sir J. Stirling:—Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, G.C.B., a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, to be Admiral on the active list; retired Vice-Admirals J. F. Studdert and C. Gordon to be retired Admirals; Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord C. E. Paget, C.B., Secretary of the Admiralty, to be Vice-Admiral on the active list; Rear-Admiral R. Crozier, on the reserved list, to be Vice-Admiral on the same list; Capt. T. P. Thompson, a recipient of the good-service pension, becomes Rear-Admiral on the active list; and retired Capt. T. V. Watkins, a recipient of the captains' out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, becomes retired Rear-Admiral.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Renny, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been made a C.B.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Thursday week at the first annual meeting of the friends of the School for Army Officers' Daughters established at Bath.

The Duke of Somerset held a levée for the reception of officers of the Royal Navy and Marines on Thursday. He will hold further levées on Thursday next, and on Thursday, the 18th inst.

The maps and plans of the proposed Government Dockyard at Queenstown, Cork, have been received at the Admiralty Office at the former port, and are accompanied by an order for the immediate commencement of the works. The docks will extend from the eastern end of Haulbowline on to what is called the Spit Bank and Ratty Island.

A ball was given by Colonel Fraser and the officers of the 11th Hussars, in the Rotundo, Dublin, on Monday night, previous to the departure of this splendid regiment for England. It was attended by the élite of the city and county of Dublin. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Lady Wodehouse, and suite were present.

On Saturday last Major Hopkins was installed in the Chapel Royal, St. George, at Windsor, as Governor of the Military Knights, with the customary ancient ceremony, the vacancy having been occasioned by the death of Governor Major Edward Moore. At the same time Captain Scoltock was risen from the Lower to the Upper Foundation; and Captain Copeland was elected a Military Knight on the Lower Foundation.

The Special Committee on Armstrong and Whitworth guns assembled at Shoeburyness on Wednesday week, Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth being present, to make the trials of the two competitive 70-pounders, the shunt-gun and the Whitworth, at what has been named "oblique firing." The experiments were commenced with the intention of firing several rounds of steel shot and shell at two large iron plates, 4½-in. thick, set up on a strong supporting framework of balks of timber in a sloping position, so as to ascertain whether the round-headed shot or the flat-headed would pierce plates in this position. After six rounds had been fired, however, it was found that the large pieces of the shot when it broke up flew away to the right so far that the experiments were by no means without danger to the inhabitants of some cottages beyond the limits of the practice-ground, and the commandant, Colonel Eardley Wilmot, ordered the firing to cease. The results, though incomplete, were in favour of the round-headed shot; but the experiments offered several new and important points.

The deaths of the following officers were officially recorded at the War Office during the month of April:—Generals Sir J. W. Guise, G.C.B., Colonel of the 85th Light Infantry Regiment; and Sir E. Nicolls, K.C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry. Colonel J. A. Vigors, 52nd Light Infantry Regiment; and the Hon. F. Cathcart, 92nd Highlanders. Majors G. E. Rose, Rifle Brigade; and C. Wilkinson, Royal Artillery. Captains H. P. M'Carthy, Royal Artillery; C. J. T. Duesbury, 66th Regiment; W. Smith, J. Lilley, Quartermaster, Grenadier Guards; and J. Baxter, Quartermaster, Royal Canadian Rifles. Lieutenants G. H. Bowyer, 1st Dragoon Guards; J. H. Urquhart and A. J. W. Cumming, Royal Engineers; W. Clegg, second battalion, 11th Regiment; T. O. Johnston, 40th Regiment; A. S. Milnes, Royal Artillery; J. Oliver, 33rd Regiment; R. Evans, 62nd Regiment; and H. Nason, 8th West India Regiment. Cornet T. J. Newnham, 6th Dragoons; Paymasters Major G. Moore, 32nd Regiment, and C. Barlow, 22nd Regiment. Adjutant F. Osborne, 62nd Regiment; Quartermaster J. E. Tripp, second battalion, 12th Regiment; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General G. F. Anderson; Assistant Surgeon H. O. Harvey, 21st Fusiliers. Chaplain the Venerable Archdeacon J. Timbrell, D.D. Deputy-Assistant-Superintendent of Stores, J. Gartlan.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, May 17, at 2.30—Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., in the chair. The sixth annual prize meeting of the association will be held on Wimbledon-common, and the camp will be ready for occupation on Saturday, July 8. The shooting will commence on Monday, the 10th.

The War Office has published the report of General Walpole on the volunteer review at Brighton on Easter Monday. He finds some technical fault with the marching past; but has only praise for every other part of the affair. The Commander-in-Chief and Earl De Grey and Ripon both express their approval of the report.

The fortieth and last of the preliminary contests for the Inland Revenue cup took place on Monday week. The competitors were the Admiralty Company of the Civil Service and the 12th Middlesex (Barnet) Corps. The latter proved the winners by five points, and succeeded in making a score sufficiently high to entitle them to shoot (as one of the five companies in these contests) in the final match for the permanent holding of this much-prized volunteer trophy.

The sixth monthly competition for the gold champion badge of the West Middlesex took place, at Wormwood-scrubbs, on Thursday week. The badge was again won, for the third time, by Ensign Garner, A Company.

The 4th City of London (or "Foresters") Rifle Volunteers, a corps composed almost exclusively of members of the various orders of Foresters in the metropolis, has been struck off the records of the War Office. The corps, since its formation at the outset of the volunteer movement in 1859, has been in a languishing state, and its disbandment had been for some time in contemplation.

A rifle contest took place, last Saturday, on the practice-ground of the 21st Lancashire (Wigan), between five members of the first company of the 21st and five of the third or Heywood company of the 8th Lancashire (Bury). The match was won by Wigan by 18 points.

The returns in connection with the simultaneous Enfield rifle match, fired throughout the United Kingdom on the 8th ult., have been published. Upwards of one hundred battalions, including all volunteer regiments who make any pretensions to rifle-shooting, entered in this match, representing more than 200 competitors. In this match £260 was offered in nine prizes, and the following were the winners:—1st North York Administrative, first prize, £100: total, 1057 marks. 1st Gloucester (Bristol), second, £50: 1056. 1st City of Edinburgh, third, £25: 1021. 1st Staffordshire Administrative, fourth, £20: 1011. 1st Lanarkshire (Glasgow), fifth, £15: 1000. The Robin Hoods, sixth, £15: 996. The Herefordshire Administrative, seventh, £15: 986. 1st Cheshire Administrative, eighth, £10: 983. 8th and 21st Lancashire, ninth, £10: 981. The winners of prizes in the company match were as follow:—8th Aberdeenshire (Echt), first prize, £50; 12th North York (Wensleydale), second, £25; 3rd Ayrshire (Ayr), third, £20; 6th Inverness-shire (Kingussie), fourth, £15; 1st Gloucester (Bristol), fourth company, fifth, £10; 6th North York (Scarborough), sixth, £8; 6th West York (Huddersfield), first company, seventh, £5; 8th Stafford (Burton-on-Trent), eighth, £5. A sum of £75 was offered in seven prizes for the highest individual scores, and the following were the winners:—Ensign Coutts, 8th Aberdeenshire, first prize, £25; G. Smith, 3rd Aberdeenshire, second, £15; Ensign Winn, 12th North York, third, £10; Sergeant Whitehouse, 4th battalion Staffordshire, fourth, £10; Sergeant Overton, 5th battalion Administrative (4th Corps), fifth, £5; Sergeant Davidson, 1st Perthshire (thirteenth company), sixth, £5; Colour-Sergeant Donaldson, 3rd Lanarkshire, seventh, £5.

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BLACK FIGURED SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
A large assortment of New Patterns, £2 5s. 6d. for 14 yards.
Black Gros Grains, Black Gros de Suez.
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SUMMER CHALLIS.—Patterns free. Checks and Striped Summer Mohairs, a large variety of useful Dresses cut by the yard.
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Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips,
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

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FORD'S MARGUERITE JACKET, registered. Prints illustrative of the shape and design of this charming Jacket are prepared to send post-free. In general it is semi-fitting, may be worn open or closed, and is adapted, according to material and ornament, for Morning Wear, Dinner Dress, and Evening Home Parties. It is also specially suited to the occasional requirements of married ladies. Ready in different sizes, in Silk, from 21s. to 3 gs.; Cashmere or Cloth, 18s. to 2 gs.; Velvet, 2 gs. to 4½ gs.—Thos. Ford and Co., 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

FORD'S RICH SILK MANTLES display the best taste and newest designs of the Season, in Glacé and Gros Grain Silks, from 38s. 6d. to 10 guineas. The New Grenadine Bernouses, Lace, and other thin textures, from 14s. 6d. to 5 guineas. Carriage Wraps; Waterproof Cloaks warranted to resist rain, from 21s.—Thos. Ford, 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

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JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH WAREHOUSES, by appointment to her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
117, 119, and 127, Regent-street, London, W.
Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Walking and Yachting Jackets, Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers of every description. Shetland Shawls, Veils, and Hose. Serges, Fine Tweeds, and Linsey Woolseys for Ladies' Travelling and Seaside Dresses.
Patterns forwarded free.

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GRANT and GASK invite an inspection of their large collection of new French Fancy SILKS, rich Silk Robes, Court Trains, Satins in all the new colours, Moire Antiques, made-up Skirts, Mantles, Shawls, Evening Dresses, Organdie Muslins, &c.
Several very cheap lots of rich Silk Robes and Fancy Silks, from 2½ to 4½ guineas Full Dress of 14 yards; greatly under value.
Very superior Lyons Foulard Silks, 38s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Richest Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
The Made-up Skirt Department contains a beautiful collection of Novelties for the Season.
Several hundred pieces of French Brilliantines and Printed Cambrics much below the usual prices.
PATTERNS FORWARDED FREE.
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SEWELL and CO. beg to inform Ladies that their made-up ROBE DEPARTMENT is now replete with all the Novelties for the coming Season, including THE NEW SILK WARP CORAIL CLOTH (Warranted to wear),
"Mexicaine" Lustre, and Glacé Cloths in great variety.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho-square.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the New Colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.—Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and LAYETTES.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché Stock, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their House has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
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NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK, at 2s. 6½d. the yard, made of bright Italian silk, with the guarantee for durability of eminent firms in Paris and Lyons. The Silk Department includes all the richest and most costly productions. Patterns sent free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster-bridge, S.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN BUYERS. Tailors and others desirous of saving 5 per cent every purchase, should go to JAMES PLATT and CO., 78, St. Martin's-lane, and 28 and 29, Cranbourn-st., who return to Cash Buyers 1s. out of 20s. N.B. Foreign Orders honestly, carefully, and promptly executed.

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SHIRTS, SEASON 1865.—A large variety of new Patterns in fancy Cashmere and Cambric Shirtings, made from the finest materials, adapted for Spring and Summer Shirts. BOWRING, ARUNDEL, and CO., 11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W., London.

WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. Mr. or Mrs. A. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-st., Baker-st., W., attends Ladies and Gentlemen privately, to purchase Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c.; or, Parcels being sent, Post-office orders remitted the same day. Est. 64 years. Terms cash.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous Property, &c. Highest price given. Ladies and gentlemen waited on. Address Mr. or Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Parcels being sent, Post-office orders remitted. Established 1800.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

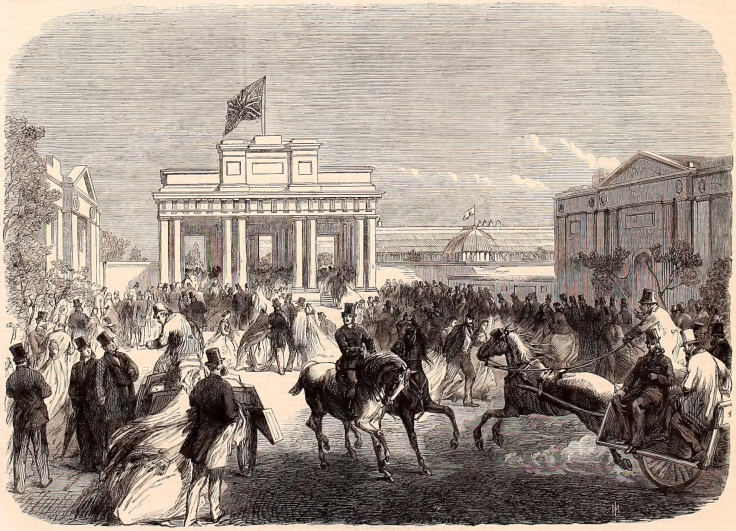
No. 1315.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"FAINT heart never won fair lady." We cheerfully offer our tribute of admiration to the courageous national self-assertion out of which has grown the Dublin Exhibition. To a people of less spirit the lions in the way were numerous and terrible enough to have scared them back from the enterprise, however tempting. They who represented Ireland in this matter seemed "to let 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would.'" They looked upon difficulties as simply the measure of the energy and skill required to surmount them, and, valuing the end, as they were right in doing, at a higher rate than they feared the responsibilities to be incurred in pushing towards it, they have justified their daring by their achievement. All honour to them, as well for the boldness of their decision as for the masterly vigour with which they have carried it into effect!

There are several considerations, besides that to which we have just adverted, which help to excite interest in the present Exhibition. Whatever will legitimately minister to Ireland's self-respect should be warmly welcomed by all who are or who ought to be concerned for her welfare. Her history has certainly been one of misfortune. Until comparatively recent times she suffered grievously from the application to her of a mistaken regimen. Her spirit of enterprise was sorely bruised precisely at that period of her growth when it needed every encouragement. Her connection with this country, inevitable as it was and is, instead of being made to strengthen her highest aspirations, was so used as to enfeeble them by depriving them of the stimulus of hope. When political wrongs had ceased to harass her she was overtaken by worse calamities. Famine smote her children, and on the heels of famine came fever. Even free trade damaged for a while her commercial prospects. One rejoices to find that her long succession of trials has not utterly exhausted her national emulation; that she has not resigned her claim to vie with other countries in great undertakings; and that she, too, can take her turn with the proudest of them in providing instruction and entertainment deserving of being characterised as "international." Moreover, the greater credit is due to her for her spirited determination, because she is fully sensible that in the competition which she has invited she is not herself likely to hold high rank. The best treasures of her fine-art exhibition—and we are glad to know that both in number and value the collection is first rate—are not the work of her own children; and in art-industry, the illustrations furnished by a people mainly employed in pastoral and agricultural pursuits cannot be expected to rival the choicest products of the factories of Europe. She has more knowledge to gain from the contributions of others than to impart by means of her own; and the fact that she has not been deterred by that consideration does honour to the breadth and soundness of her judgment. Perhaps, too, she is to be congratulated on being wholly absorbed for the time being by an object which will divert her attention from her own condition and give her a taste of the world's homage and praise. As hostess on so great an occasion, she will naturally experience a glow of self-respect—a temporary exhilaration as much needed as, no doubt, it will prove beneficial.

It is not to be concluded, however, that the Dublin Exhibition is interesting only, or chiefly, on account of its probable reflex influence upon the leading people of Ireland. Quite irrespectively of any reviving effect it may be supposed to have upon them, it promises to take a high place on its own account. Ireland is not wholly inexperienced in projects of this nature. The Cork Exhibition in 1852, and the Industrial Exhibition at Dublin in 1853 showed that in this, as in other



THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: WEST ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING.—SEE PAGE 453.

goths of enterprise, Irishmen, wherever resolutely bent upon it, are quite capable of winning distinction. The last, it is true, was got by the magnificent liberality, patriotism, and capacity for business of one man—William Dargan. But the gratitude evinced by his fellow-countrymen gave them some claim to place his success to the credit of the nation, and to take honest pride in the position to which he had raised it. It is unnecessary, however, to revert to the past. Ireland may confidently challenge a verdict on the present. The Dublin International Exhibition gives every preliminary indication of being fully competent to stand the test of criticism in its least compassionate mood. There is no reason apparent as yet which should compel it to fall back upon the mere good-nature of its judges. The general beauty of the scene; the convenience, as well as grace, of its internal arrangement; the great variety and, in many instances, the striking novelty of manufactures exhibited, give evidence of the progress of industrial ingenuity in all parts of the world; and the display, as we have already hinted, the brilliant display of statuary and paintings, in regard to which one hardly knows whether to praise most highly the productions of the artists or the skilful manner in which they are set off to the best advantage, conspire to render the Exhibition worthy of any country, and to make it eminently attractive by its own merits. It is, therefore, very easy to appreciate fully what it will be when seen in its complete development. Some days must yet elapse before every trace of confusion has been effaced. In this respect the Dublin Exhibition is subject to the same inevitable delays as all others have been, not excepting the last in Paris. It is possible to give a shrewd guess as a general conclusion, and we venture to assert that, whatever there may or may not be amongst the yet undetermined probabilities of the future, there will not be found amongst them any element of failure. All the leading features of the design have been worked out—a good proportion of the details are distinctly visible—we know, to a certain extent, what the whole will be—and enough is revealed to give assurance to the public that, even should anything is reduced to order, the *tout ensemble* will be impressive, and the several parts of which it is composed will invite close inspection and repay study.

The Exhibition was formally inaugurated on Tuesday last by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, representing, for the occasion, her Majesty the Queen. Loyalty to the Sovereign is a sentiment dear to the Irish people, and it has never been more anticipated, it was enthusiastically displayed on Monday. Dublin adjourned to Kingstown to welcome the Prince to the shores of Hibernia, and the reception given him on landing, and on the way to the Viceregal Lodge, was conspicuous in its heartiness. The ceremonial preceding the declaration by Ulster King-at-Arms that the Exhibition was open—the presentation of and answers to the addresses—the procession, the music, choral and choral-and-orchestral, all had their part in the purpose of remarking that everything went off with éclat. Nearly ten thousand visitors were present; and, if their delight could be measured by the lusty and protracted cheers with which they saluted the Prince and those who appeared round the building, it may be truly described by the hackneyed but not inexpressive phrase, "nothing was left to be desired." In short, the inauguration was complete in every detail—a success. It was interpreted as a prophecy. May it be fulfilled! The Exhibition Committee may well have felt the hope to which they gave modest utterance in their address to the Prince—"we trust that the Exhibition, at whose commencement your Royal Highness so graciously presides, may prove not unproductive of beneficial results, and that it may justify the hopes of those who, in honest labour and in self-reliant enterprise, recognise the true sources of national prosperity." In this hope we cordially share.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor reached Algiers on the 8rd inst., and met with an enthusiastic reception. On the same day he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria informing them of the object in visiting the colony is to learn in person their interests, and to assure them of the protection of the mother country. He will do his best to overcome the two great obstacles in their path—viz., a virgin soil and a warlike people. He calls upon them to cultivate the land which they cultivate, and to treat the Arabs as fellow-countrymen. This proclamation was followed by one addressed to the Arabs. In it the Emperor informs them that it is useless to struggle against the domination of France. He recommends to them their Prophet says, "God gives power to whomsoever he will;" and that he (the Emperor) comes to exercise power in their interest. Place confidence, he concludes, in your sovereign, who is in accordance with the Koran, that what God directs is well directed. His Majesty's health is excellent, and he is busy giving audiences, visiting the public establishments, and making excursions in the environs of Algiers. He has paid a visit to Mitidjah, a town built on the ruins of an ancient city, and had an enthusiastic reception there. Telegrams pass daily between the Emperor and the Empress.

The Empress has addressed a private letter to Mrs. Lincoln condoling with her on the death of her husband. The letter was answered by her Majesty to Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow when she received them at the Tuileries on Sunday, and it is now published in the *Moniteur*.

A decree of the Empress has been issued, approving the decision of the municipality of Issonville for the erection of a statue of the late Duke de Morny in that town.

The Corps Législatif has voted the 160,000 men of the division of 1865, and passed to the new loan open clause.

The Ministry has introduced into the Legislative Body a bill providing for an outlay of £14,000,000 on public works during the course of six years. The sum required for each year is not to exceed £2,400,000, and is to be furnished by the surplus of the ordinary Budget," and by the sale of national forests to the amount of £1,600,000.

A committee of ladies is being formed in Paris by Mdme. Lebocufre, to make and send clothes for the "liberated slaves of the United States."

An ironclad, stated to be on a new principle discovered by the Emperor of the French, is being constructed at Toulon. It is called Le Chor, carries no guns, and only acts by its weight and speed, sinking the ships it attacks by breaking them to pieces.

The dog show open in the Cours-la-Reine, Paris, comprises nearly 2000 animals, belonging to from fifty to sixty races.

SPAIN.

The Queen has nominated the King of Hanover and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia Knights of the Golden Fleece.

Senor Gonzales Bravo has been made Minister of State during the illness of Senor Benavides.

The official gazette publishes a decree ordering the evacuation of St. Domingo.

Senor Reyes, an Attaché of the Peruvian Embassy at Madrid, set out on Sunday for Peru, with the ratifications of the treaty between Spain and that country. The Queen has received the Peruvian Minister.

PORTUGAL.

The King was, on Thursday week, invested with the Order of the Garter by the Earl of Malmesbury. In return for the honour, he presented to the Portuguese Order of the Tower and the Sword.

The Cortes passed a resolution expressing their sympathy with the people of the United States on account of the assassination of President Lincoln.

ITALY.

The Senate has passed the financial bills by 66 votes to 15.

The Government has issued a circular in reference to the questions of interest—the withdrawal of the Religious Corporations Bill and the negotiations at Rome. The circular (addressed to the Prefects by the Minister of the Interior) that the opposition on the part of the Chamber and Senate to the Religious Bill will be such as to call for the suppression of religious corporations would not be passed this Session, but it was, therefore, thought proper to withdraw the bill. But the Government has decided upon bringing it forward again next Session. In reference to the mission of Signor Visconti to Rome, the circular seems to convey the idea that the negotiations thus far have not led to anything. The Government states that, while it could not refuse the invitation of the Pope, it could not deviate in any respect from the fundamental political principles of the country. Meanwhile, Signor Visconti remains at Rome. It is said that he asserted that he is to return to the Eternal City within a fortnight.

The *Parliamentario* of Milan says that Professor Respighi, the director of the observatory, having discovered a new planet, has determined to make his first experiments on the subject at the observatory of Palermo to-day, and that, in honour of the poet, he has christened the new planet Beatrice.

The municipality of Palermo have determined that one of the streets in that city shall be named after President Lincoln.

AUSTRIA.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the sum of 7,100,000 florins was voted for 1865, being the total of the budget, upon the recommendation of the finance committee, instead of the 8,300,000 florins asked by the Government. The House afterwards voted the general Budget for 1865, which states the revenue at 252,045,860 florins (over £25,000,000) and the expenditure at 184,945,450 florins (about £18,000,000), leaving a surplus of 67,100,410 for meeting the deficit.

It is stated in Vienna that Prussia's reply to the note of Austria in reference to the port of Kiel has arrived in the Austrian capital. The reply is said to be conciliatory in tone. Here was Prussia's answer to that by Austria—which is, that a portion of the Prussian marine should be transferred to Kiel with a corresponding reduction made in the Prussian army of occupation in the duchies.

PRUSSIA.

The Lower House gave its decision on Friday yesterday week to the Government Military Reorganisation Bill, upon which hangs all the Chamber's differences with the Ministry. The Bill was then rejected by Herr von Bonin, proposing a mediation between the Government and the Chamber on the question of the military budget, was lost, only eight votes having given in its favour. Finally, the second reading of the Government bill were rejected by 258 to 31 votes; and the Military Reorganisation Bill was thrown out. Much interest is taking part in the discussion. Paragraphs three and four were then rejected; also, paragraph five. Herr von Bonin's two first additional paragraphs were together put to the vote and rejected. A letter from Berlin says that the Government intends to summon another war session of the Chambers, and that the second result is a deficit of £314,149. Sir Charles's estimate of the deficit for the year is assigned to nearly the same sum—£874,310; and it is to be hoped that they will not bolse the estimates, as in the case of last year, when the Income-tax is to be allowed to expire on the 31st of July. Export duties are to be imposed on jute, wool, tea, coffee, hides, sugar, silk, rice, and other grain. This observation has been already made and verified by the house-agents.

The Bhootan war has reached another stage. General Tytler has taken Chamoorchee, the capital of Bhootan, so that the Western Passes are cleared. General Tombs has retaken Dewangiri. At the latter place the enemy made a stand, but were driven from their position. Not only from the fort but from the plateau. At least 120 were killed and numerous arms taken possession of, but only three killed and wounded. The only officer severely wounded was Lieutenant Weldon, of the Bengal police battalion. Captain Taylor, Captain Dundas, and Lieut. Chatterton, of the 29th Sikhs, were slightly wounded.

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By a telegram, dated Pekin, April 12, we learn that the Ministerial crisis in that city continues, and that the dissolution of the opponents of Prince Kung, and that that able Minister has been reinstated in his position of Prime Minister.

NEW ZEALAND.

The military situation in New Zealand is unchanged, except that the Waikato militia and volunteers under General Cameron and Colonel Horis Kingt and the east coast chiefs have surrendered. General Waddy has been thrown from his horse and has sustained a fracture of the collar-bone.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday week—Earl Percy in the chair. A reward of £10 was voted to the crew of the life-boat of the institution at Hastings for putting through a heavy sea and saving fifteen persons from the screw-steamer Ocean Queen, of Newcastle, which was driven on the coasts of Sussex in the late gale. A reward of £5 was voted to the crew of the life-boat of the institution at Whitby for putting off in a heavy gale of wind and rescuing the crew of the brig Lord of the Isles, of Dysart, which was observed in a sinking state from the E.N.E. on the Dogger bank, off that place, on the 21st ult. Various other rewards were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution and also to the crews of shore-boats and others for saving life from shipwrecked vessels on the United Kingdom. Payments amounting to £460 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. During the past month the institution has voted the sum of £1000 to the Lifeboat Fund. The cost of the Sunderland boat had been raised, in the town and county of Durham, by the Rev. J. Williams, Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., and other friends. The institution has also sent a new life-boat to New Quay, Cornwall, which was presented to the people of that place by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, in the absence of the Duke of Leeds, with a handsome gold and efficient life-boat for use on shipboard in cases of shipwreck.

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It was asserted that Mr. Jefferson Davis, with an escort of 200 horse, had left Goldsborough for the Mississippi; and there had even been a rumour that he had actually crossed the Mississippi, on his way into Texas.

DEATH OF BOOTH.

The death of President Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth, is announced. It appears that Booth, on whose leg had been broken by a fall from horseback, upon which had been set by a Maryland surgeon, named Mudd, who has since been arrested—and an accomplice, named Herold, were concealed in a barn, which had been set fire to by Mr. Conger, Maryland. They were pursued, but seem to have found means to cross the Potomac, and to have taken refuge in a barn, on the Rappahannock. There they were followed by a party of Federal horse, but they hastened to the farmhouse in a barn, and refused to surrender. The Federal troopers then set fire to the barn, and in the affray which ensued Harrold was taken alive and subsect; but Booth was shot through the head by a sergeant. He lived, however, about three hours afterwards, and uttered an interest to see a farewell message to his mother. Booth's corpse and Harrold were taken into Washington on the morning of the 27th inst. It is stated that Booth's body has been buried privately, by order of the War Department, whilst Private Boston has been arrested on suspicion that he was one of his brother's accomplices.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Lincoln's remains were conveyed on the 25th ult., amid popular demonstrations of mourning, from the City Hall, New York, to the depôt, en route for Albany, followed by the largest procession ever assembled in that city, including the foreign Consuls, detachments of military, and large numbers of citizens and coloured people. Masses of people lined the streets through which the procession passed. In the evening religious services were held by all the sects in New York. A meeting was also held in Union-square, at which Mr. Beecher delivered an oration.

President Johnson has appointed June 1, instead of May 25, as a day of humiliation on account of Mr. Lincoln's death.

Secretary Seward is rapidly regaining strength, and has already been out riding. His son is out of danger.

Harrold has so far, denied participation and morose. The trial is to take place immediately.

Lewis Payne, the man who, it is supposed, attacked Mr. Seward, is in gaol at Washington. He recently attempted to beat his brains out against the bars of his cell, but was at once restrained, securely bound, and his head encased in a wire cage, in order to frustrate any similar attempt at self-destruction.

Secretary Stanton has declared that he possessed information to the effect that the assassination plot had been framed in Canada and approved at Richmond. Booth was the man apprehended at Washington, and believed to be the assailant of Secretary Seward and his sons, was one of the 30 in the plot.

The changed aspect of the war has enabled the Government to reduce the military expenditure by 1 million dollars a day.

President Johnson had made a speech in which he stated that leniency must be shown to the rebels, but that their leaders must be punished.

Lord Carlisle proposes who were willing "to take the oath of allegiance and "become loyal citizens," and who were "proper objects of clemency," were to be released upon such terms as the President might deem fit, in accordance with public safety."

A frightful calamity had occurred on the Mississippi, the transportsteamer Sultana having burst her boilers, and 1400 persons had been destroyed on the 28th ult., near Memphis, by the explosion of her boilers. Of the 2000 persons on board, who are said to have been "a peculiar prisoners," released by the Confederates, 1400 perished.

INDIA.

The report of Sir Charles Trevelyan's financial statement contains announcements which have caused considerable surprise. The revenue of 1864-5 was estimated at £52,000,000 to exceed the expenditure by £822,538, but the actual result is a deficit of £314,149. Sir Charles's estimate for 1865-6 is £52,000,000, designed to meet a deficit of £874,310; and it is to be hoped that they will not bolse the estimates, as in the case of last year, when the Income tax is to be allowed to expire on the 31st of July. Export duties are to be imposed on jute, wool, tea, coffee, hides, sugar, silk, rice, and other grain. This observation has been already made and verified by the house-agents.

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THE COURT.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princess Helena, drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Later in the day Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, took leave of her Majesty, and left Osborne for Marlborough House, en route for Bonn. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor arrived at Osborne.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Sir Edwin Landseer arrived at Osborne.

Yesterday week the Queen walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Beatrice rode out. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor left Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove out. Sir Edwin Landseer had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood arrived at Osborne.

On Sunday the Queen was unable to attend Divine service at Whippingham Church, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa attended the afternoon service at the church. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and attended by Lady Waterpark, walked and drove out. The Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby arrived at Osborne and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood left Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the vicinity of Osborne.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Saturday, the 20th inst., and on Wednesday, the 7th of June next, at two o'clock.

A state concert will be given on Monday, the 22nd of May, at Buckingham Palace.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Hon. Emma Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Mr. Jabez Hughes, photographer, of Ryde, has had the honour of taking photographs of the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred, drove to Kew on Thursday week, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage. The Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Prince Alfred honoured the performances at the Aldelphi Theatre with their presence.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, rode out. The Prince attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, drove out. Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Dr. Bernhardt, took leave of their Royal Highnesses, and left Marlborough House, en route for the Continent.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out. The Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, drove out. The Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by Captain Lund, arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. Antrobus, and the Rev. T. Mills were the officiating clergymen. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, drove to Kew, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage.

On Monday the Prince, attended by his suite, left Marlborough House for Ireland, some account of which is given below. The Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, drove out. Princess Mary of Cambridge visited the Princess at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and the Crown Prince of Denmark, drove to Kew, on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge, and remained to luncheon.

On Wednesday the Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, drove out.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Earl Spencer, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Major Teesdale, and Mr. Fisher left Marlborough House shortly before seven o'clock on Monday morning, en route for Dublin, in order to inaugurate the Exhibition. The Crown Prince of Denmark accompanied his Royal Highness to the Euston station, where the Prince was joined by the Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. Colonel Macdonald and the Hon. Colonel Curzon. The Royal party was received by Mr. J. C. Ewart, M.P., one of the directors; Mr. C. Stewart, secretary; Mr. W. Cawkwell, general manager, and other officials of the London and North-Western Railway. The Crown Prince of Denmark returned to Marlborough House upon the departure of the Prince and the Duke of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses travelled in a state saloon attached to the twenty-five minutes past seven Irish mail express-train, proceeding, viâ Rugby, Stafford, and Chester, to Holyhead, whence the Prince embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Commander the Prince of Leiningen, and steamed across to Kingstown, arriving at five minutes to six o'clock. The Prince continued his journey by special train to Dublin, where he was received by the Lord Lieutenant, and drove immediately to the Viceregal Lodge, in Phœnix Park. Large crowds of people warmly greeted his Royal Highness upon his arrival, to which the Prince graciously responded. A large and distinguished party was invited to meet his Royal Highness at dinner. Later in the evening Lady Wodehouse had an evening party, at which a numerous circle had the honour of being present.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse, and attended by his suite and an escort of the 11th Hussars (the Prince's Own), proceeded, in a close carriage, to the Exhibition Palace, and was received by the Reception Committee and conducted to the dais, when the ceremony of inauguration was performed by his Royal Highness. The Prince returned to the Viceregal Lodge at four o'clock. In the evening his Royal Highness was present at a ball given at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in honour of the Prince. Nearly two thousand invitations were accepted upon the occasion. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse, arrived at the Mansion House at half-past eleven o'clock. The Prince opened the ball with Lady Wodehouse, the Duke of Cambridge having for his partner the Countess of Charlemont, Lord Wodehouse the Marchioness of Drogheda, and the Lord Mayor the Marchioness of Kildare. The Prince retired at two o'clock.

On Wednesday a grand review of the troops in garrison in Dublin was held on the Fifteen Acres, in Phœnix Park. The Duke of Cambridge took the command of the troops, which were reviewed by the Prince. His Royal Highness was attired in the uniform of the 10th Hussars, of which regiment the Prince is Colonel. His Royal Highness was received with the utmost enthusiasm by a greater number of spectators than has assembled upon any similar occasion since the visit of the Queen, in 1849.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ALFRED FOR BONN.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Dr. Bernhardt, left Marlborough House yesterday week upon his return to Bonn, in order to resume his studies in the University of that city. The Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, drove to the Charing-cross terminus, and was received by Mr. J. P. Knight, of the South-Eastern Railway, and Mr. Cockburn, the station superintendent. The Prince took leave of the Prince of Wales at the station, and travelled thence in a saloon-carriage attached to the half-past eight p.m. mail-train to Dover, arriving at half-past ten. The train was under the charge of Mr. J. P. Knight. His Royal Highness embarked immediately from the Admiralty Pier on board the Admiralty steam-vessel Vivid, and crossed the Channel. The Prince visited the King of the Belgians, at Laeken, on his route to Germany. His Royal Highness will continue his studies at Bonn until he comes of age, in August next.

ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by Captain Lund, arrived in England on Saturday last, from Copenhagen, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince arrived at Dover from Ostend in one of the Belgian Government mail-steamers, and landed at the Admiralty Pier at three o'clock. His Royal Highness was received upon landing by Mr. E. T. Way, of the South-Eastern, and Mr Henry Cox, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, and by various officials. The Prince travelled incognito, consequently no honours were paid to his Royal Highness. The Prince proceeded to the Royal Ship Hotel and partook of luncheon. His Royal Highness was afterwards conducted to the new harbour station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, whence he travelled by the quarter-past four boat express-train to London, arriving at Victoria station at a quarter to six. The Prince drove immediately to Marlborough House.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Margaret Scott have arrived at the temporary family residence in Belgrave-square.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and family have arrived at their mansion in Great Stanhope-street from Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire, for the season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton arrived at Chesterfield House on Saturday last, from Cannes.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley returned to their residence on Carlton House-terrace, on Saturday last, from visiting Sir Walter R. and Lady Mary Farquhar at their seat in Surrey.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has arrived in town from visiting Earl and Countess Delawarr at Knowle.

Earl and Countess Grey have arrived at their mansion on Carlton House-terrace, from the Continent.

Earl and Countess Howe have arrived at their residence in South Audley-street, from Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have arrived at their residence in Grosvernor-square for the season.

The Countess of Powis and the Ladies Herbert have arrived at the family mansion in Berkeley-square, from Walcott House, for the season.

The Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe and Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe have arrived in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for the season.

The Earl of Harrowby has arrived at his mansion in Grosvenor-square, from Sandon Hall, Staffordshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House, on Saturday last, from Brockett Hall, Herts.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to town, on Monday, from Cliefden House, Berks.

Mr. and Lady Edith Abney Hastings have arrived at their new residence (the Duke of Cleveland's) in Grosvenor-place, from Wellersly Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Mr. Richard Marke, of Combe House, near Honiton, and the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina Digby, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Digby, will take place the beginning of June.

The marriage of Miss De Rothschild with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild is fixed for Wednesday, the 7th of June.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Earl and Countess De Grey entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

Countess Cowper gave her first evening party this season, on Tuesday, at the family residence in St. James's-square. The réunion was attended by a brilliant assemblage of the political and fashionable world.

Countess (Frances) Waldegrave had an evening party, on Wednesday, at her house in Carlton-gardens. The réunion was fashionably attended. Previously to the reception the Countess and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., entertained their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and a select circle at dinner.

Lady Blantyre gave her first dance this season, on Tuesday evening, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-place. A numerous and distinguished company honoured her Ladyship with their presence.

Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton received a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in St. James's-square.

Lady Molesworth entertained the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Prince de Condé, and a distinguished circle at dinner on Monday. Her Ladyship afterwards received a select party.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, M.P., entertained a distinguished company at dinner, at Saturday last, at his residence, Park-lane.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., and Mrs. Cardwell had a select party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, in Eaton-square.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at London House, St. James's-square. Later in the evening Mrs. Tait had a reception, which was numerously attended.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Hills arrived safe and well at Victoria, Vancouver, on March 10.

The Rev. Charles Henry Leigh Lye, M.A., of Wadham College, has been appointed to the archdeaconry of Bombay, vacant by the retirement of the Ven. Markley J. T. Boys.

The new Church of All Souls, between St. John's-wood and Kilburn, was consecrated, on Monday, by the Bishop of London, who was attended by his Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Freemantle. About £67 was collected at the offertory towards reducing the debt (about £700) still owing for the site. The new church is lofty, and will hold about 600 people.

On Tuesday week the first stone of the new spire of Chichester Cathedral was laid by the Duke of Richmond, in the presence of a large number of distinguished guests. The day was observed as a great holiday in Chichester, and the chief thoroughfares of the town and the greater part of the tower were gaily decorated with flags. The old spire fell on Feb. 21, 1861, levelling with it in its fall much of the old masonry which, like the spire, had stood for centuries.

A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, met on Thursday week, at the National Club, Whitehall-gardens, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. J. M. Knott a piece of plate and a purse of £1000, as an acknowledgment of his services as hon. secretary of the Committee of Laymen, associated for the purpose of defending the Church against the attacks of the voluntaries. The piece of plate was a handsome salver, suitably inscribed, and the purse containing the £1000 was elaborately worked by Lady John Manners.

The Bishop of London's Fund has received a contribution of great importance. The Bishop's appeal was, in the first instance, addressed to the great landowners and employers of labour in his diocese, and the Crown possesses large and valuable property in the metropolis. The Bishop, therefore, addressed a particular appeal to the office which has the management of this property. The result is that the Treasury is prepared to pay, within the next ten years, out of the land revenues of the Crown, the sum of £15,000, "as a contribution in the name and on the part of her Majesty." The Queen has already contributed £3000 in her personal capacity.

The Rev. Charles Merivale, B.D., Chaplain to the House of Commons, and Rector of Lawford, Essex, has commenced his second course of lectures in her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and he will continue them at the afternoon service each Sunday during the months of May and June. These lectures were founded, in 1691, by the Hon. Robert Boyle, who bequeathed a sum of money to be paid "to some learned divine or preaching minister from time to time, to be elected and resident within the city of London or extent of the bills of mortality, who should be enjoined to perform the offices following:—To preach eight sermons in the year for proving the Christian religion against notorious infidels—viz., Atheists, Theists, Pagans, Jews, and Mohammedans, not descending lower to any controversies that are among Christians themselves."

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Prebends:* The Rev. C. G. Harris, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Torquay, to Exeter; Rev. A. C. Thynne, Rector of Kilkhampton, to Exeter. *Rectories:* Rev. F. C. Alderson to Holdenby, Northamptonshire; Rev. T. Carnes to Loxton; Rev. W. Mayo to Folke, Dorset; Rev. R. F. Molesworth to Coston, Leicestershire; Rev. T. H. Tooke to Monkton Farleigh, Wilts; Rev. S. Warren to Neenton, Salop. *Vicarages:* Rev. C. W. Underwood, Vice-Principal of the Liverpool College, to Histon, Cambridge; Rev. F. Weston to Eaton, Norwich; Rev. E. H. L. Willes to Helston, Cornwall. *Chaplaincy:* Rev. W. A. Campbell to her Majesty's Mission at Madrid. *Incumbency:* Rev. A. Coates to Percy District, Tynemouth, Northumberland. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. Bishop to St. Ethelred, Norwich; Rev. G. Dawes to Ash, Somerset; Rev. E. G. Hunt to Plympton St. Mary, Devon; Rev. F. Newman to Hemblington, Norfolk; Rev. J. S. Padley to Ireleth, Lancashire; Rev. J. P. Stoute to Bardsea, Ulverstone; Rev. W. A. Taylor to Aslacton, Norfolk; Rev. J. R. Walker to Walmersley. *Curacies:* Rev. J. G. Barnsdale to Farnworth; Rev. R. Espinasse to St. Mark's, Surbiton.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In a Congregation held at Oxford, on Thursday week, Mr. G. E. Thorley, Fellow of Wadham, took the necessary oaths, and was admitted Pro-Proctor. In a Convocation held afterwards, the name of Mr. H. G. Madan, M.A., of Queen's, nominated Public Examiner in the School of Natural Science, in the place, *pro hâc vice*, of Sir B. C. Brodie, was approved. In a Convocation, yesterday week, the University seal was, by unanimous consent, affixed to letters of condolence to the Minister of the United States of America on the recent calamity which has befallen that nation in the assassination of their President. The letters have been forwarded to the Chancellor of the University in order that they may be duly presented.

At Cambridge, Sir W. Browne's medals have been awarded as follow:—For the Greek Ode, to J. E. Sandys, of St. John's; for the Latin Ode, to F. Gunton, of Magdalen; for the Greek and the Latin epigrams, to W. Kennedy, of King's. The University seal has been affixed to a letter expressing sympathy and condolence with the people of the United States on the assassination of President Lincoln.

Earl Granville presided, on Wednesday, at a meeting for admission to degrees in the University of London. The report gave a satifactory account of the position of the University.

The prizes obtained by the students of the Faculty of Medicine at the University College, London, were distributed on Monday, by Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., in the theatre of the college, in the presence of a large number of members and their friends. From a statement which was read by Dr. Harley, it appeared that the number of students attending the medical classes had been 161, of whom forty-eight were new students of the college, being an increase of six over the previous session. The council, with its usual desire to keep pace with the times, had instituted a course of lectures on mental diseases, which were now being delivered by Dr. W. H. O. Sankey.

By a return issued on Monday it appears that there are in the Queen's College, Cork, nineteen professors, in addition to the president and vice-president. Of these five are Roman Catholics and fourteen Protestants, and thirteen are Irishmen. In the Queen's College, Galway, there are three Roman Catholic professors, and sixteen Protestant or Presbyterian professors; ten of the number are Irishmen, the rest English, Scotch, and German. In the Belfast Queen's College all the professors, nineteen, are Protestant or Presbyterian, and twelve of them are Irishmen. The salaries in these colleges, apart from fees, range from £100 to £800 per annum.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte has been appointed one of the presidents of the next national Welsh Eisteddfod.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Monday next, the 15th inst., until further orders.

The Town Council of Ipswich has adopted plans for the erection of a new Townhall. The estimated cost is £10,000; and Mr. Bellamy, of Lincoln, is the architect.

The Tunbridge Wells Horticultural Society held its spring floral exhibition in the assembly-room and grounds of the Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, yesterday (Friday).

Llanbedr Hall, situated on the southern slopes of the Clwydian Mountains, a short distance from Ruthin, has been totally destroyed by fire. A man was killed while assisting in the endeavours to subdue the fire.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland visited Drogheda, on Thursday week, in order to turn the first sod of the new waterworks, towards which Mr. Whitworth, a Manchester manufacturer, had subscribed one half; and also to open the new Townhall, erected at that gentleman's sole charge.

Miss Constance Kent, who stands charged on her own confession with the murder of her half-brother, Francis Saville Kent, was, on Thursday week, examined before the magistrates at Trowbridge, the result being that she was committed for trial at the assizes.

The new promenade pier at Bognor, on the Sussex coast, was opened last week, with some festivity. It has been built by Mr. J. E. Dawson, from the designs of Mr. Wilson, the engineer to the company. It is a light but strong structure, 1000 ft. long, with an octagonal platform at the end.

A first-class silver medal and an illuminated testimonial have been presented by the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society to Captain William Clarke, of the screw-steamer Montague, for the humanity and judgment he displayed in saving great part of the crew and passengers of the Royal mail screw steam-ship Armenian, in January last. This is the fourth crew saved by Captain Clarke.

The directors of the Sheffield Water Company have issued a circular, in which they state that the total amount claimed against the company for damage done by the flood was £455,164; and the amount of claims to be paid by the company, as determined under the Inundation Commission, was £276,821, being little more than three fifths of the amount claimed. The directors estimate that not more than £310,000 will be required to meet these claims and the yet unpaid costs.

The Queen has approved of Don Ignacio Fato as Consul at Liverpool, Don Roderick Kameke as Vice-Consul at Belfast, Don José Ellis as Vice-Consul at Bristol, Don Francisco M. Morgan as Vice-Consul at Cardiff, Don Roberto C. Hall as Vice-Consul at Cork, Don Alfredo E. Fox as Vice-Consul at Falmouth, Don Francisco M. Faulkner as Vice-Consul at Folkestone, Don Guillermo Malcolm as Vice-Consul at Glasgow, Don Tomas W. Fox as Vice-Consul at Plymouth, Don Victor Shakery as Vice-Consul at Liverpool, Don Alfredo L. Hodges as Vice-Consul at Ramsgate, Don Tomas Harling as Vice-Consul at Cowes, and Don José Clark as Vice-Consul at Southampton, for the Emperor of Mexico.

A meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held at Manchester on Monday—Major Egerton Leigh presiding. Mr. Maclure, the honorary secretary, reported that £201 had been received during the past four weeks, and that the balance in the bank was £41,426. During the past month there has been a great increase of employment in the cotton-manufacturing districts; Mr. Farnall reported that on the 29th ult. there was a decrease of persons receiving relief in the twenty-seven unions of those districts, as compared with the number so relieved for the week ended the 1st ult., of 4702. The following grants were made, each for six weeks: Ashton-under-Lyne, £800; Dukinfield, £400; Hurst, £250; Lees (and district), £120; Stalybridge, £600; Tintwistle, £250; St. Paul's, Halliwell, £40; Bury and Elton, £200; Heywood, £300; Glossop, £250; Crawshaw Booth, £20; Newchurch-in-Rossendale, £40; Rawtenstall, £180; Stacksteads, £80; Crompton, £100; Middleton, £20; Oldham, £500; Royton, £70; Preston, £250; Hyde, £250; Hebden Bridge, £50; Wigan, £400; and Bacup, £100.

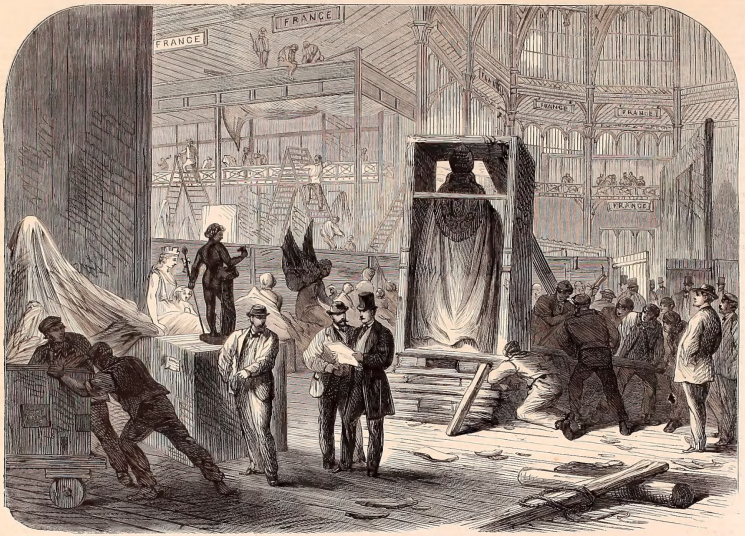
The emigration returns for the port of Liverpool for the past month were completed last week. The number of ships sailing under the Act were—to the United States, twenty-one ships, with 9843 passengers, of whom 239 were cabin, and the remainder steerage, passengers. Of the steerage passengers, 5442 were Irish, 2490 English, 201 Scotch, and 1020 other countries. To Canada there were two ships, with 640 passengers, of whom 163 were in the cabin; and to Victoria three ships, with 662 passengers: making a total of twenty-six ships and 11,145 passengers. Of ships sailing independent of the Act there were seven to the United States, with 443 passengers; to Prince Edward Island, one ship, with two passengers; to New South Wales, one ship, with twenty-four passengers; to Victoria, one ship, with twenty-six passengers; to the West Indies, three, with seventeen passengers; to South America, five, with 116 passengers; to Mexico, one, with five passengers; to Africa, one (the mail steamer), with thirty-two passengers: total, nineteen ships and 685 passengers. This shows a full total of 11,800, against 22,241 in the corresponding month of last year.

Some notion of the enormous traffic of this country may be gathered from the fact that there is scarcely ever less than one hundred sail of ships near the Land's-end, leaving or bearing up for the British or Irish Channels.

SHEEP-WASHING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE process of sheep-washing in England is simple enough. The animals are tossed, one by one, into a large pond, and left to swim or scramble out of it. But the vast Australian flocks, which are counted by tens of thousands, being valued more for their fleeces than for their flesh, undergo a most elaborate scouring by the means which will be seen in our Illustration. We are indebted to a young lady, Miss Proctor, the daughter of Mr. T. Proctor, of Thurles, Ireland, for the sketch we have engraved. It represents, in one view, the several stages of the operation as performed at the station of Mr. W. Skene, at Wurrumbeech, Hamilton, in the province of Victoria; Mr. Skene having first introduced this system of sheep-washing into the district, where he is the owner of nearly 20,000 merinos. The sheep to be washed are placed in pens, all being kept very close together. While in this state, hot water is pumped over them, by means of a small engine, with a very fine hose, until the wool is thoroughly saturated. The object of this is to soften the tips of the wool, which in most cases is hardened by the dirt. The sheep are next passed on to the soak, which is a round bath, 7 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. deep, with a false bottom and grating, to allow of the dirt sinking below the level in which the sheep remain. At starting in the morning the water in the soak is warmed by one boiler full of hot water and softened by one bar of soap; after this the temperature is kept up by the warmth of the bodies of the sheep, and the natural "yolk" of the wool furnishes the emollient, which, in the first place, is supplied by the bar of soap. Small as the soak is, from eighteen to twenty sheep are placed in it, and allowed to remain nearly

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

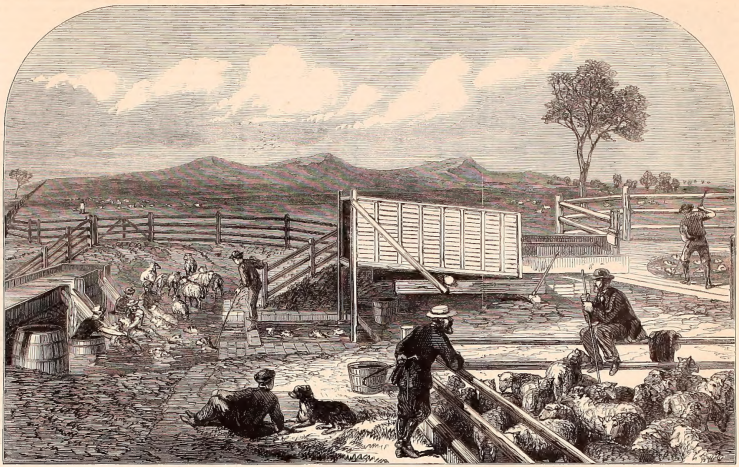


UNPACKING THE STATUES.

a quarter of an hour. Although a constant flow of water runs into the soak, there is no outlet except for what is taken out in the fleeces of the sheep. The water remaining in the soak has a very dirty appearance, and is in a strong lather. When sufficiently soaked, a trap-door is lifted up, and the sheep go slowly out, ascending a few stone steps until they get into the movable slide or dip, which overhangs the water in which the washing process takes place. Here they stand dripping for a few minutes until their predecessors are disposed of, when the platform is "tipped" and its occupants unceremoniously plunged into the bath. This place is a small area composed of substantial masonwork; at the lower end is a race, which carries off the water after it has done its work, and at the side is a shelving beach, which the sheep ascend when their washing is completed. At the back of the bath, and at a few feet higher level, is situated the dam from which the supply of water is obtained. The dam is a fine sheet of water about 8 ft. deep, and furnishes an abundant permanent supply. Arrangements are made so that the water used in the washing is drawn from the surface of the

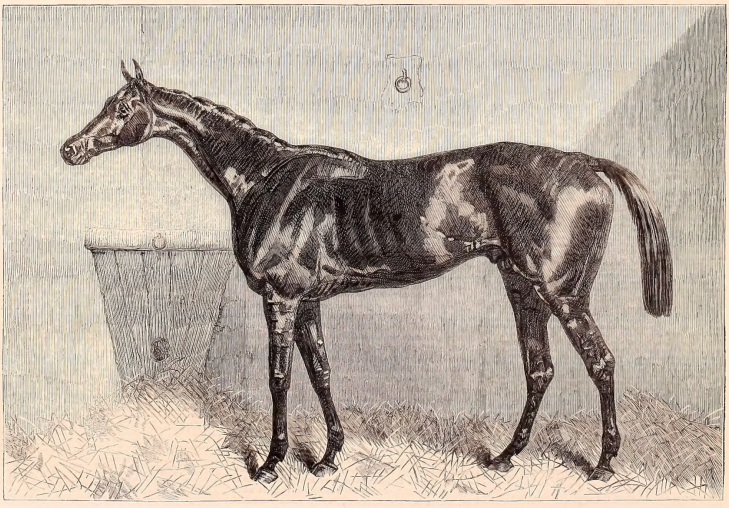


PAVILION ON THE LAKE IN THE GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 423.



SHEEP-WASHING IN AUSTRALIA.

dam, its temperature being considerably higher than that of the deeper water. The success of the whole process depends, to a considerable extent, on the warmth of the water used. A race brings the water from the dam to the wash. At the termination of the race are two spouts just about the breadth of the body of a sheep. Down these spouts a thin sheet of water pours, of sufficient body and force thoroughly to penetrate and rinse out the fleece of the sheep, which is held just above the surface of the water, and which is slowly turned over and over in the stream until thoroughly washed. This is done by men standing in narrow casks, which, coming up nearly to their armpits, keep them quite dry, and yet enable them to handle the sheep with ease. There are two men under each spout, and it is interesting to see the facility and rapidity with which they take sheep after sheep, pass them under the spouts, and guide them out by the beach. There are seven men engaged altogether at the wash, and in a short day's work they can get through from 1000 to 1200 sheep, without hurry or bustle. After washing the sheep remain three or four days before shearing, to allow the "yolk to rise." This is a very short time, as on many stations the time allowed is seven or eight days. Of course, the shorter the time, the lighter the wool is. In every extensive sheep-washing deaths sometimes occur from drowning; but the proportion in spout-washing is probably much less than in the swimming process, from the fact that the sheep are more under the immediate observation of the men, who are at hand to give assistance to sheep that show signs of weakness. Of course, the old ewes are the most liable to accidents; but Mr. Skene last season had only lost seven or eight out of about as many thousands.



GLADIATEUR, THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES AT NEWMARKET.—SEE PAGE 462.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Hurst Grove, Twyford, Berks, the wife of Shackelford Morris Hoby, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Enfield Court, Middlesex, Mrs. Alfred Somerset, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at the Parsonage, Cully, Gatehouse, N.B., the wife of the Rev. Thomas Farquhar Hill, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Lennox-heath, Kent, the wife of Augustus W. Prudence, of a son.

On the 7th ult., at Point de Galle, Ceylon, the wife of Sidney C. Higgs, Esq., of a daughter.

On Feb. 26 last, at Buenos Ayres, the wife of Henry Burr, Esq., of Tilehurst, Glenmoriston, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 21, Chesham-place, Lady Baird, of a son.

At Bournemouth, Portholme, Lady Gertrude Hamilton, of a son.

At Tunbridge-house, the wife of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., of a daughter.

At Mandeville, the Hon. Mrs. R. W. Hanbury Leigh, of a daughter.

At Queen's-gate-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. C. Du Cane, of a son.

At The Nurses, near Malvern, the Hon. Mrs. Norbury, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th of February, at Christ Church, Canton, by the Rev. J. H. Gray, A.M., James Wilmot Murray, Esq., Assistant Commissary-General, second son of the Rev. J. G. Murray, D.D., to Elizabeth Emma, second daughter of Major-General J. C. Maddox, retired full pay, Madras Army.

On the 9th inst., at Wood Hilton, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. Horatio Bickersteth, Rector of Hilton, Cambridgeshire, Edward Lyulph Stanley, Esq., to Maud Blanche, youngest daughter of the Rev. Josiah Wedgwood, of Wood Dalton.

On the 8th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, by the Vicar, the Rev. Osborne Shandy, assisted by the Rev. and Hon. Robert Liddell, Commander Maxwell Fox, R.N., of Annaghmore, King's County, to Florence Jane, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B., her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

On March 4, at the British Consulate, city of Mexico, John, second surviving son of the late John Cruz Boeboman, Esq., of Auchinteehan, Dumbartonshire, to Rosa Dominica, second daughter of the late Thomas Jenkyn, Esq., M.D., of Zacatlcs, Mexico.

On the 19th ult., at the Harrogate Congregational Church, by the Rev. Edward Baker, of Hull, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John Henry Wilson, of Harrogate, the Rev. Thomas Wilson, of Bradford, to Jessie Jane Peile Upjohn, Esq., of St. Ann's, Harrogate. No cards.

On the 16th inst., at Thoington, near Canterbury, by the Rev. T. H. Whormsley, D.D., Vicar of Willesborough, Kent, Alexander Cockburn, Esq., 90th Regiment, to Edith, only child of the Rev. W. J. Wise, incumbent of Thoington.

On the 3rd inst., at the Royal Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, St. James's, Robert Hope, fourth son of John Adam Hope, Esq., of Fenton Barns, to Isabella, daughter of John Bourne, Esq. No cards.

On March 16, at St. Paul's Church, Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, by the Rev. T. B. Good, George Charles Deverell, Esq., Assistant Manager of the Vancouver Coal-mining and Land Company, eldest surviving son of the late Colonel Deverell, H.M. 16th Light Infantry, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. H. Franklyn, Esq., J.P., Stipendiary Magistrate and Gold Commissioner of Nanaimo.

At St. James's Church, Paddington, Robert Henry, eldest son of R. S. Ray, Esq., of Normanby, Hyde Park, to Agnes Mary, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire, and niece of the Dowager Countess of Tavcrton and Rainald de Lawcse.

On May 10, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., son of the late Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., to Lady Alice Morton.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, Walmer, Kent, Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, G.C.B., in his 83rd year.

On the 6th inst., in Staton-square, Maria Tryphena, wife of W. B. Seymour Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D., 37, Her Majesty's Bengal Medical Service, and daughter of Edward J. Seymour, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

On the 7th inst., at Edinburgh, Joan, daughter of the late William Aitchison, Esq., Roxburghshire, and relict of the late Robert Stewart Cumming, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., only brother of the late Sir William Aitchison, Bart., of Calton.

At Lucca, Italy, Sir D. Davies, K.C.H., M.D., in his 73rd year.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, Walmer, Admiral Sir E. Harvey, G.C.B., in his 83rd year.

At Bromley, Martha Dorcas, J. B. Phillimore, Esq., and the late Admiral Sir J. Phillimore, aged 84.

At Brighton, Lady Conrad, relict of Sir J. Gerard, Bart., of Garswood, Lancashire, aged 60.

* *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Dr. Ollier has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a remarkable case of regeneration of bone. After he had removed the humerus from the shoulder of a young girl, aged fifteen, for disease of the joint, he had been well preserved, reproduced its entire bone, and the shoulder has become strong, of what it was before—a result which, a short time ago, would have been deemed impossible.

Mr. Frederic Weil's new processes for electrotyping metals appear in the *Annales de Chimie*. He claims for them the advantages of obtaining, in the case of lamentous solutions, a solid deposition of copper, zinc, iron, cast iron, and steel with rapidity, simplicity, and economy, and the faithful reproduction of all the most delicate details in works of art. He makes use of baths formed of metallic salts or oxides held in an alkaline solution by means of tartaric acid, certain polyatomic alcohols, saccharine matters, or tartaric acid, glycerine, albumen, or any other inoffensive substance which prevents the precipitation of the basal alkali.

Mr. G. F. Ansell, of the Royal Mint, has patented an application of Professor Graham's law of the diffusion of gases for the purpose of ascertaining and giving warning of the presence of the accumulations of fire-damp in coal-mines. One form of the apparatus consists of a glass tube, having its one aperture closed with a plate of graphitic or equivalent porous diaphragm, and the other aperture communicating with a vessel of air or any other gas free from fire-damp or atmosphere containing fire-damp in such proportion as might carburetted hydrogen, or marsh gas, the presence of such an admixture will be indicated by the passage of the gaseous fluid through the diaphragm, and the consequent expansion in volume of the gaseous contents of the tube. The column of water will rise in the open end of the tube, and communicate with a metallic contact, platinum, or any other inoffensive substance which prevents the precipitation of the basal alkali.

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The May number of the *Annals of Natural History* opens with an elaborate memoir by Professor Huxley on the development of the upper eye of decapodous crocus through the head, from the blind side to the eye side, illustrated by lithographs. The subject is considered under the various structural deviations. The muscular system of the blind side is much more powerful than that on the eye side; the nerves are larger, and the pigmentary sac commences on the peculiar position of the eye in turbots. His memoir is entitled "On the Thoracic Ganglia of Fishes, and their Homologues in Other Vertebrata." The dark side of a turbot is infinitely the more fully developed, and the nerves are larger than on the white side. Professor Owen's memoir on "A turbot cast on shore in Orkney, with remarks on its affinities, and the consequences is that usually after the thin blind side has been discovered to be the eye side, most of the fish is sent away to the London market. The same number contains the first of a series of papers "On the Species and Varieties of the Genus Bos," by Mr. Wilson, which contains many curious and interesting monographs by Messrs. Gulliver, Bates, Berkeley, Rupert Jones, and other eminent naturalists. By a most liberal offer, the Queen's cattle and fishes may be preserved with their natural colours almost unimpaired by immersion in a bath of alcohol for about a month, and then dried in a warm room; life and drying there rapidly by artificial heat. The temperature must not be too high, so great is the change to red or a dull brown of the colours of the delicate shades of red, purple, and orange of the New England species have been thus preserved.

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society three papers were read. The first, by Dr. J. Stoddart, on the Carboniferous rocks of the South Indian cretaceous rocks, contained a summary of the more important of the species, and a reference to the relations of the rocks of the two districts of Ceylon and species. He also discussed the relation of the fauna to those of the European carboniferous rocks, and concluded that the two districts of the geological areas in India and Europe are not identical in their physical features. In the second paper (on the growth of the fern), or coralloidal aragonite Mr. W. Wallace described the physical features of the coralloidal aragonite, and mentioned, and endeavored to show that they here certain relations to the geological structure of the country, and to the physical features of the rocks varied with the elevation of the rocks and their position in relation to the valleys. All the formation of the plain of Cheshire and Lancashire and the veins in their neighborhoods were stated to be noted upon by decomposing agents, and it was therefore inferred that the nature of their decomposition in vein and rocks is proportional to their elevation above the sea. Mr. Wallace stated that aragonite is produced only after the strata are traversed by joints, and that the brecciated aragonite very rarely occurs, being found only in the vicinity of the veins. He then described the nature of the conditions existing the causes and conditions necessary to the formation of this coralloidal aragonite, he came to the conclusion that the theory of a circulation through the pores of the rock of fluids holding its compounds partly in solution is the only one which harmonizes with the varied phenomena observed in the country. The third paper contained notes by Sir John F. Hrrschel on preserving some rhomboidal specimens of ironstone, &c., from a quarry at Claxheughton, King's County, and from Collingwood Quarry, in the Weald of Kent. The Wealden specimens were all closed boxes, each containing a rhomboid of limestone and sandstone, the other cases being slightly fumiginous.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.

SUNDAY, May 14.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. First publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1842. The Prince Consort opens the Museum of Practical Geology, 1851.
MONDAY, 15.—The Bodleian Museum at Oxford founded, 1679. Death of Daniel O'Connell, 1847.
TUESDAY, 16.—Mary Queen of Scots enters England, never to return, 1568. The Union Canal—navigation of poppy and other crimes, 1865. Sir William Petty, political economist, born, 1623.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Death of the Empress Catherine I. of Russia, 1727; of Prince Talleyrand, 1838.
THURSDAY, 18.—Declaration from the Established Church of Scotland, and establishment of the Free Church, 1843. Opening of the new reading-room, British Museum, 1857. Moon's last quarter, 9h. 39m. a.m.
FRIDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 988. Battle of La Hogue, 1692. Death of Sir Isaac Newton, March 20, 1726.
SATURDAY, 20.—Birth of Albert Durer, engraver upon wood, 1471. Death of Christopher Columbus, 1506.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	34	2	14	2	54	3	34	4	14	4	54	5	34
13	58	14	38	15	18	15	58	16	38	17	18	17	58

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind in miles per hour.	Amount of Cloud. 0 = Clear Sky. 10 = Overcast.	Rain in inches.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Greatest Direction.	Greatest Velocity.	Miles.	Inches.
3	29·941	19·7	10·1	·68	0·0	49·7	39·7	44·7	SSW. S.	18	193	·032
4	29·948	33·7	12·1	·95	10	51·4	41·7	46·5	SSW. S.	23	233	·054
5	29·972	33·7	12·1	·95	10	51·4	41·7	46·5	SSW.	23	229	·121
6	29·973	35·2	12·3	·66	0	56·9	40·3	48·6	WSW.	23	245	·042
7	29·967	34·2	9·2	·76	0	58·2	42·2	50·2	W.	18	208	·000
8	29·956	34·2	9·2	·76	0	58·2	42·2	50·2	WSW. W.	18	191	·000
9	29·914	38·0	12·3	·93	7	49·7	41·7	45·7	SW. SSW.	23	145	·049

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above week, viz., from May 3 to May 9 inclusive:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·988	29·973	29·977	29·965	29·940	29·903	29·897
Temperature of Air	49·7°	50·7°	51·4°	56·9°	58·2°	49·7°	45·7°
Temperature of Evaporation	44·9°	45·9°	46·5°	51·5°	51·5°	43·9°	43·3°
Direction of Wind	S.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	W.	W.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

OPENING OF THE DUDLEY EXHIBITION.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of SATURDAY NEXT, May 20, will contain the following Engravings in connection with the Opening of the Dudley Industrial Exhibition:—

View of the Interior of the Exhibition Palace, and of the Inaugural Ceremony performed by the Prince of Wales (Two pages).
The Ball given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the Mansion House.
The Review of Troops by the Prince of Wales in Phœnix Park.
The Prince of Wales in the Sculpture Hall.

Next week's Number will also contain the following Engravings:—
THE ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT ALGIERS—Two Illustrations, from Sketches by our Special Artist.
The Investiture of the King of Denmark with the Order of the Garter, in the Royal Palace at Copenhagen.
The Funeral Procession of Mr. Lincoln, President Lincoln, at Washington, and its Reception at New York.
Sketches from the City of Richmond after its Evacuation by the Confederates: the House of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

Price of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, to go free through the post, Sixpence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865.

THE AMERICAN WAR IS OVER. We are unaware that it has ever been our duty to write five words which we have written with more unfeigned satisfaction. The lack of tracing the history of this hideous conflict has been one which we have sought to discharge faithfully, unwelcome as it was; and at the close of the struggle we may fairly say that, while none of the splendid deeds of the South blinded us to the fact that there was a black spot upon its escutcheon, none of the harsh and unfriendly utterances of the North in regard to Southern character made us feel less than justice to the perseverance and vigour with which the Federals fought for the Union. It may seem a small thing to add that we have always sought to record the exact truth, in reference to the events of the war, so far as we could ascertain the truth; but it is not entirely without grounds that it has been laid to the charge of partisans on both sides here that narratives of victory and defeat have not unfrequently been coloured in accordance with party views. Let all these things be forgotten, now that North and South are again joined, and

> For as the sword can make them, they are one.

Johnston's surrender, on the same terms that were accorded to Lee, rapidly followed the repudiation of the more easy terms which Sherman thought himself entitled to offer. There remain, of course, a number of Confederate soldiers in the field; but that number is so reduced that it is hardly to be supposed that they will make a stand. It may be doubtful, indeed, whether their commanders would be justified by military usage in continuing the struggle, if, under the circumstances, the same terms as the two armies which have capitulated. Should they endeavour to hold out, the overwhelming forces which will rapidly be hurled against them will inevitably crush them. The flight of Jefferson Davis, therefore, has finally shut has been fired. But the war itself is over, whatever may remain to be done.

Now have the new President and his advisers to address themselves to the solution of the grandest problem which has ever been presented to conquerors—the problem of real pacification. Nations in succession have been subdued before now, but the conditions have never resembled those in which Mr. Johnson finds the noble provinces which have been regained to the Union by the sword. European despots have fought with insurgents, and won the day; but it was to lay on new chains and stamp out the last embers of hope. England was suddenly defied by a fierce and monstrous revolt in the East; she closed with the rebels, and they were given to the region kites; but her terrible work done and the lesson read, she had but to leave it to produce its own effect. But in the Southern States the case is entirely different. There is an absolute necessity for joining the Southerns at the earliest moment that prudence permits in the possession of equal rights with the rest of the population, and they must be treated with generosity from the first. They must be regained to the Union, not only in name but in fact, and they must be aided in the reparation of the ravages of war and invited and encouraged to the peaceful cooperative citizens. There is now the question of the war has deprived them of the unpaid labour by which they were formerly supported. The North should hardly be less generous to a vanquished brother than England was to her own children. We compensated those from whom we took the slave. We do not say that any such compensation is due to men who removed the quarrel from a national tribunal to a field of blood; but the warm and true bonds of the Northern American will tell them that some indulgences, be the form what it may, should be proffered to those who have to learn to make bricks without straw. The moment has arrived when the noblest statesmanship is required, The problem for solution is very grand; and it will be seen whether republican institutions have produced men who are competent to deal with such a crisis. Upon the measures of the next six months depends the question whether the Union shall be truly consolidated, or whether a large disaffected population shall be left to watch for a new opportunity of severance.

The miserable assassin of the President has perished miserably, as he deserved. If he desired the éclat of a state trial and a solemn execution, to be preceded by a theatrical speech, these things have been denied him. He has not even had the gibbet and the gaping which he wanted to have added to prepare for John Brown. Injured by some accident, perhaps his fall when he sprang past the wife of the man he foully murdered and dropped on the stage—he was hunted from a swamp into a barn, and he was brought down by the shot from a common soldier's pistol. He escaped the gallows, and has been buried like a dog. Except in connection with the trial of his accomplices, there is no reason why his infamous name should be kept in print a page.

One thing more, and the greatest. Slavery is extinct in the United States of America. On this record all men—certainly all Englishmen—must look with unmixed satisfaction. In the winter of 1862 the ladies of England put an address to the ladies of America, and in respectful and affectionate language besought them to consider the best means of making preparation for the abolition of slavery. The document bore the names of nearly a hundred and fifty Peeresses and Englishwomen. He had that kindly prayer been heeded, it was that the horrors we have been recording for four years would have been spared; but the subject was a large, a complex, and a difficult one, and it was less easy to grapple with it than to write sentimental letters to their sisters and attend to the beggars in Ireland and in the dens of London. Still, we believe that the appeal sank deep into many hearts in the West, and confirmed many more in their desire for a peaceful settlement of the question. But it was decreed that it should not be settled peaceably; and four years of the most sanguinary warfare have been needed to break chains which indeed of late years have been quite galling enough. But the work is done, and the Slave is free. There is much, very much, of deep and enduring sorrow in the sight which is now to be seen in America; but for this victory of freedom we may all thank God.

The Queen has approved of M. Carl Gustaf Akerberg as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope for the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert was esteemed, a few years since, one of the swiftest steamers of her size in the world; but her performance on the trial trip, on Wednesday week, when she carried the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children from Gravesend to Osborne, was not quite equal to the best speed she has made on that line by the Chester and Holyhead packets, which are stationed, as the Leinster, at Kingstown, and the Holyhead Pier, on the one side, while the Victoria and Albert lay on the other, when her machinery remained, under his orders, in charge of a London. The Royal yacht got under way immediately and started. The Prince of Wales and his family went ashore shortly afterwards, and their luggage and mails could be taken on board. The Victoria and Albert was therefore well under way by the time the Prince and Princess had left the Breakwater. The passengers now had a good opportunity of comparing the speed of the Royal yacht with that of the Chester and Holyhead packet boat, which, as she lay at the Breakwater, had been moored alongside the Victoria and Albert. The quarter of a mile which the latter ship had to run while the Prince and Princess were on board the packet, between the two vessels, proceeded together, and were off Kingstown Harbour at nearly the same time. The Victoria and Albert, however, proceeded first, passing the Harbour and the Black Prince and the frigate Liverpool, which manned yards and fired a salute, as she passed. The Victoria and Albert ship will subsequently be in Swedish steam sloop of war also, which lay in Kingstown Harbour. The Victoria and Albert, Leinster, and Prince were gay with flags and crowded with people, amidst whose acclamations the Prince of Wales set foot upon Irish soil.

SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS BY JOHN PARRY.—Numerous and various as are the gifts of this accomplished and unassuming mimetic artist, John Parry, at the Gallery of Illustration and elsewhere, during a long series of years, he has taught us some of our strongest lessons in the character of a painter and draughtsman, capable of supplying a capital illustration to almost any subject with the least fatiguing effort. His touch is parte-crayon, and brisk. Yet, to convince us that it is not the mere facility of the hand that is at work, but the original and genial John Parry, our readers have only to look at the sketches which we have given in this and the tomorrow, now open at the Gallery, 9, Haymarket. They number in the aggregate 150, and are arranged in several albums. The subjects comprise landscape and marine pieces, with many bold and startling effects of storm, melodrama, and the sensational mid-life, ornamental designs, copies from the old masters (one from Rembrandt, showing a true perception of the genius of that great painter), sketches in the streets, children, dogs, and heads, some of them highly characteristic and humorous; and even a study for a large picture, "The Assassination of Julius Cæsar." In justice, it may be said that, though displaying a self-taught and comparatively unpractised hand, the sketches are not those of a mere amateur. They possess the true feature of the exhibition is the many odd, quaint, irresistibly droll, and comic subjects and studies of character. Among the most curious of these may be mentioned a drawing of "Old Horace near the Tower," covered with printed placards, all intended to illustrate; another of John Parry himself, seated at the piano, with a waryful Punch-like sprites playing about him with the utmost intermissible legend of his innumerable entertainments from "1825 to 1865;" the etchings of his published "Musical Manual, or Musical Terms, Illustrated in a Manner Ridiculous;" a series of scenes in omnibuses, reminding one, both by the fun of the drawings and their titles, of John Leech; and "In the Strand, in the Strand," the fog of Jan. 31, '65—parts of a vehicle or two, and three or four faint figures on a dark grey ground.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In continuation of our last week's review we proceed to notice, in the first place, the principal remaining figure-pictures by members or associates of the Academy.

Mr. Poole's love of unusual or preternatural effects has full scope in a subject which, calculated as it is to excite only horror and pain, is unfit for artistic representation—"A Suburb of Pompeii during the Great Eruption of 79 A.D." (162). We must at once say that what is seen of the sky effect does not coincide with what is known of the general obscuration of a great volcanic eruption, and the air of style which the picture undoubtedly possesses would have been better sustained with more accurate drawing, and more thoroughly realised expressions. Among small buildings in an open space into which burning flakes and dead birds are falling there are two principal groups—a woman almost forgetting, in her own agony of suffocation, her choking child; and an aged blind man sitting in stoical helplessness with three children clinging to him, dying. Women and children, dead or dying, are strewn about; and even at such a moment avarice masters fear in an old woman who draws off a ring from the finger of one of these; on the right, a hand is seen closing the door of what must be a living tomb; and to the left, a young man lets himself down from a window in a manner closely resembling a figure in Raphael's "Incendio del Borgo." No attempt is made to give antiquarian verisimilitude to the accessories. The sense of partial inadequacy of treatment with which we leave this picture is not felt before another by the same artist of two lovers parting in the moonlight (263)—the man to join his mother in a boat that waits to convey him to an emigrant-ship in the offing.

As regards Mr. Elmore's choice of subject, "On the Brink" (138) which may be displeasing to the fastidious, we are one of those who would enlarge in every way the sphere of the artist's legitimate activities, and we think he keeps within that sphere when he endeavours to make art subserve a moral purpose. The incident to which the title refers occurs outside the window of a play-room of the Conversationshaus at Baden. A haggard-looking, fashionably-dressed young woman sits in the cooling moonlight; the expression of her face relapsing towards despair, and the empty purse hanging from her relaxed hand, tell us she has lost her last florin. Whispering at her ear in the shadow between the moonlight and the gas-lighted room beyond is a young man offering her the wherewithal to return to the table, but at a price, or ruinous slavery of obligation, at which the woman's conscience will not as yet permit her to accept, though the result of the struggle is still dubious: she is "on the brink." In the hot glare of the room the punters are seen round the rouge-et-noir table—winners, losers, and spectators all more or less infected by the fever of gambling, and nearer a man stands up pricking his card, overlooked by a female.

Mr. J. F. Lewis surpasses all previous efforts in his "Turkish School in the Vicinity of Cairo" (121) and "In the Bey's Garden" (234). The school-room of the first seems to be the interior of a Saracenic building of some architectural pretension, originally used for other purposes, if we may judge from its height, the rich inlays, the large, picturesque verandah and elaborate screen of lattice-work, through which the sunlight percolates, and, falling in varying perspective reticulations on carpet and box and cat in the foreground, is imitated with a delicate minuteness and truth quite illusive. For the most part, however, and allowing for a little extra drowsiness induced by the climate, a Cairene school resembles such institutions elsewhere. Here is the old pedagogue, stick in hand, squat on his divan, blinking at the sunglare (his head, by-the-way, the least admirable part of the picture); here is the dullard, drawling over his lesson; here the hypocritically attentive; and there, out of the master's immediate ken, all play, idlesse, and mischief. But the great charm of this picture—perhaps a higher quality, artistically, than even its exquisite precision of touch and brilliancy of colour—is the subordinated yet preserved beauty of the hues in the inner part of the room. The second subject is a pretty odalisque, her face in broad demitone, with warm reflected glow (revealing the best flesh-painting, by this artist, we have seen), gathering, in the seraglio garden, a nosegay. The picture itself—the lovely flowers, the splendid draperies, the graceful figure, the rose-glimmering bowers beyond the sunlit foreground—is one nosegay of splendid, ineffable colour. Mr. Lewis's style becomes more and more *sui generis* and inimitable; yet none other is so exactly fitted to fully realise the minutiæ of ornamentation which characterises nearly everything in Eastern life which meets the eye.

Mr. Webster appears with renewed strength in his very admirable picture of a party of old female "Village Gossips" (77), the very types of their kind, seated round the tea-table. You may fancy you almost hear them at their delightful entertainment—"at every word a reputation dies." There is capital painting, also, in "My Back Kitchen" (87). Mr. Horsley contributes only one picture, "Under the Mistletoe" (146), but that is as charming as anything of similar kind we have had from the painter. Christmas has brought together in the Old English home, before the capacious hearth and blazing fire, a little man of eight or nine and a still younger lady, his "Cousin Dorothy," as we learn from the young gentleman's slate, on which he has drawn her portrait and also partly conjugated the verb *amare* together plainly indicative of his sentiments. Of course, they are destined to be lovers and to perpetuate the ancient name and lineage; but, at present, the dolly she has taken from its cradle and is kissing under the mistletoe is the successful rival of the jealous, wo-begone boy in the affections of his little ladye-love. We have already recorded our opinion of "Im Walde" (129), by Mr. Dobson, and we only need add that the other pictures by the painter have more than ordinary refinement of feeling and execution. "The Good Shepherd" (436) may remind us somewhat of the quietism of German religious art; but the "Girl with Fagots" (193) is, like the picture first named, one of the sweetest studies of childhood Mr. Dobson has produced. Mr. H. O'Neil's large picture of King Canute, his wife and courtiers listening, while being rowed on the Ouse, to the chanting of the monks of Ely (327) is, notwithstanding the respectable painting, a work of singularly small interest.

Before turning to the mass of paintings by English artists "without the pale" it will be instructive, as well as courteous, to notice a few contributions by foreign artists. Of these the most important is the "Christ Descendu de la Croix" (194), by M. E. Signol, the eminent painter who succeeded Horace Vernet as President of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The intentionally sombre, sorrowful tone of this picture and a certain academic air may repel many; but until the public can appreciate the reverent and chastened aim, the educated taste, and unobtrusive mastery of such works as this, we have little hope for the elevation of the British school. Were it not for a too monotonous smoothness, precision, and *netteté*, which restrains the imagination, we should feel almost unmixed admiration for M. Rudolf Lehmann's thorough and scholarly pictures, the "Pilgrims in Sight of Rome" (272) and "The Distaff" (7). A somewhat similar remark applies to M. Perugini's pair of Italian "Lavandáje" (276) tripping laughingly along with their basket of washed linen—a picture perfect in drawing, action, and expression. "Le Lutrin" (435), by M. Legros—a group of priests chanting the office from the raised desk or lectern, which gives the title to the picture (as it also did to the famous poem by Boileau)—is excellent as regards breadth and physiognomic truth, though rather flat and ineffective. M. Ribot's picture of a couple of tinkers (547) is unsurpassed for force and lifelike character by anything in the exhibition; and even the colouring, albeit too black (after allowing for the men's occupation), has fine Velasquez-like "quality."

Let us now proceed to notice the more prominent works by artists (not yet recipients of the academic diploma) who have specially distinguished themselves this year. Of Mr. Armitage's extremely fine picture we shall have to speak when we offer an engraving of it. Mr. Watts seems to us, in his head of Mr. Bowman, the eminent oculist (251), at length to have given complete technical expression to aims and intentions in portraiture which, when realised in this way, must tend to raise the art from the low level to which it has sunk in England. But we shall return to this head, so unique in its apparently unconscious life and mastery, in our general notice of the portraits. In "Esau" (11), the mighty hunter, with sun-browned, hirsute arms, shaggy hair, and tufted forelock, tall and sinewy—the ideal of a form made and trained for strength and swiftness—resting at evening on his spear after the chase, Mr. Watts has produced a work which, however it may be misunderstood or misappreciated in the glare of the exhibition, is of grave, noble, and truly monumental character. Mr. Orchardson worthily sustains the expectations formed from his "Challenge" (which we engraved from the Winter Exhibition) in an illustration of "Hamlet" (605)—the scene of the interview between Hamlet and Ophelia, with the King and Polonius listening behind the arras. The figure of Hamlet and the expressions of both are finely conceived, but Ophelia might have had more beauty. The space of tapestry is large compared with the figures; but these derive extraordinary power and relief from its dull colour and indefinite forms.

The numerous and able English painters are well represented who draw their subjects from the past; but who, to meet the requirements of private purchasers, do not select the grand leading events and personages of history, and treat them on the scale and with the severity and generalising grasp constituting the old "historical style," but rather select or invent domestic, episodal, conversational, and more familiar incidents, forming the modern branch of painting, called, from its partaking of the character of genre, the "historical genre." This interesting class of works is exemplified in the contributions of Messrs. Pettie, Storey, Clay, Hayllar, and others. Mr. Pettie has, like Mr. Orchardson, acquired a dexterity of handling which is a little too obtrusive. In the essentials, however, of character and telling a story, his "Drum-head Court-martial" (192) is a most remarkable work for an artist so newly risen into public notice. The prisoner on his trial is a captured Cavalier whom Roundhead troopers are roughly searching, as he is submitted to the summary procedure of martial law before a Parliamentary commander, who has assumed a Justice's scarlet robe, and his Puritan chaplain. Mr. Storey's picture, "A Royal Challenge" (350) represents Henry VIII., when young, condescending (like Nero) to share in the pastimes of his people. The awkward deprecatory modesty of the sturdy fellow the King has challenged to a bout at cudgel-playing is capitally imagined and rendered; while the numerous figures—the courtly company on the one side, and the merry-making rustics on the other—are very judiciously introduced. Mr. Clay's picture of Charles IX. and the French Court witnessing the Massacre of St. Bartholomew from the windows of the Tuileries would have appeared under more favourable conditions (for there is much dramatic characterisation and expression in the complicated groupings) if Mr. Calderon had not given us another, and, we must think, a more paintable scene on that ghastly morning. Here nothing but disgust and detestation are awakened; but, in the sanctuary of the English ambassador's house, our sympathies felt at home, and there was much to relieve the horrors, as here suggested, but not expressed.

It is curious (to diverge partially from the class of painting of which we are speaking) to find how often in this exhibition the same fundamental principle of art is violated. Take, for instance, two pictures which naturally associate themselves in one's memory—Mr. Burgess's "Bravo Toro!" (304), a group of spectators at a bull-fight; and Mr. S. Solomon's "Habet!" (431), a party of Roman ladies witnessing a gladiatorial contest. Both give unmixed pain, or may afford a morbid gratification, but neither has a sufficiently evident moral intention. In the one the imagination is driven to figure the bull goring man or horse—doubtless the former, one horse or a dozen being of little account; in the other the exclamation "He has it!" leaves us in no doubt that a mortal thrust or blow has been delivered, and is the more revolting because women are the willing or delighted spectators. In Mr. Burgess's picture the variety of character and expression is very admirably discriminated; but Mr. Solomon has ventured rather beyond his powers, both in scale and subject: the drawing is inaccurate, the modelling weak, the colouring mannered.

Among works of historical genre not yet noticed is "Queen Elizabeth's Toothache" (527)—the Bishop of London has just volunteered to have a tooth drawn by way of encouraging example to the timid Queen—a humorous picture by Mr. Hayllar, in composition and colour by much the artist's best work. In graceful truth equally of conception and imitation, and dainty unostentatious skill of handling, few of our young artists approach Mr. J. Archer. All his pictures this year are very admirable. "My Great Grandmother" (145), a little lady of ten, in flowered sacque and quilted petticoat; "Maggie, You're Cheating" (452), two girls of the same period, but a little older, at cards; and the "Puritan Suitor" (575), asking in marriage a pretty young lady, who clings blushingly round the knees of her irate Cavalier father. Mr. Yeames's finely-coloured work, "Arming the Young Knight" (367), in the midst of a family the head of which has been slain; and Mr. Hodgson's charming seventeenth-century version of "Taking Home the Bride" (398), in which a newly-married couple on one horse are leaving, amidst general felicitations, the old home for the new; Mr. Noel Paton's exquisitely-elaborated but slightly hard little picture (315) of a child in a romantic dell realizing as fact the fairy fancies of its nursery stories; Mr. F. D. Hardy's "Leaky Roof" (265), in which we see, in a picture worthy of his master, Webster, a cheery housewife, with the industry of Mrs. Partington and much better effect, mopping up the water that pours through the roof of her crazy tenement; and Mr. Gale's Oriental subjects contribute, after their diverse ways, greatly to the rich and varied promise of our younger race of painters. The last-named artist, in particular, has made a noteworthy stride in his unusually large illustration of scripture (like Mr. Herbert's) from contemporary facts of the East—the "Woman having an Alabaster Box of very Precious Ointment" (429)—a work wonderful in colour and sunny luminousness of tone; as also is the smaller picture, "A Certain Blind Man Sat by the Wayside Begging" (71). Another Scriptural illustration here, "The Young Saviour Observing the Hypocrites" (451), by Mr. Barwell, fails to impress, notwithstanding the excellent painting and intelligent conception of the group surrounding the Pharisee, owing, apparently, to the English character of the mother and young Christ, which neither satisfies the imagination on the one hand, nor, on the other, the "realistic" critical knowledge of the East which we have all acquired in recent years.

Mr. C. Lucy is a painter who, while preserving genuine English sympathies, has profited by long residence on the Continent. The reserve and regulative taste of a thorough artistic education, not often attained in this country, is evident in his picture of Garibaldi placing a bronze laurel wreath on the tomb of the Italian patriot Ugo Foscolo, in Chiswick churchyard (380), and in which, with an unforced natural suggestion of glory and heavenly approval in the falling sunbeams, the attention is wholly concentrated on the head of the living hero, a head that, if we may trust our own impressions, affords the best portrait of Garibaldi yet produced. We are glad to observe in the works of Mr. A. Moore (a very young artist, we believe) a feeling for largeness and sober dignity of style rare among English painters, conjoined—see his "Elijah's Sacrifice" (615)—with an original dramatic imaginativeness which, unless we are greatly mistaken, will be productive of noble results. Mr. Arthur Hughes has avoided the excess of purple which marred the effect of former works; and all that remains to interfere with enjoyment of his exquisite delicacy and poetic refinement is a little weakness of drawing and laboured timidity of execution. Nothing, however, could more appropriately illustrate the nursery tale of Beauty and the Beast than this artist's picture (190), representing Beauty in the simple white frock she has just chosen from all the splendid dresses of the Royal wardrobe: nothing can surpass the pure, sweet, natural grace and loveliness of the little maiden heroine. The portrait-picture of "Mrs. Leathart and Children" (311), though rather fantastic in its balcony arrangements, has a similar merit of refined treatment, particularly of the children. Lastly, "The Mower" (554) surpasses everything Mr. Hughes has exhibited in mellow harmony of colour and in the sentiment of even-tide, with its associations of rest from honest labour at the peaceful close of day and the child-links that attract and bind to home. Pity it is, however, that the head of one of the children in the foreground is so precocious in size and expression. A greater contrast to the works of Mr. Hughes could not be found than in Mr. E. Nichol's vigorous, humorous, and broadly characteristic picture of three Irish tenants, a "Deputation" (514), as the title tells us, waiting on an avaricious, evasive, intractable, fox-hunting landlord. The three Patlanders are capital foils in character: there is the heavy-jowled, fearless, well-to-do man of few words, seated doggedly; there is the voluble fellow, ready with blarney and wit, standing gesticulating; and the third, with a larger organ of veneration, dumb-foundered, trying to hide himself and his awkward confusion, and anxious to escape altogether from the awful place and presence. We must be content with simple commendation of Mr. D. W. Wynfield's sober and well-studied "Last Days of Queen Elizabeth" (189); Mr. J. D. Watson's admirable picture of a pleasant-looking lady in a picturesque costume of the seventeenth century regarding herself with modest complacency in the glass (609); Mr. J. Faed's "Kinmont Willie," of the "Border Minstrelsy," led a prisoner—the painting of which is equal to that of some of the Dutch masters in its precision and finish, though pictorial artifice is too obvious in the sky; Mr. Joseph Clarke's "Good-by, Baby!" (101), as unaffectedly true to humble life and child-character as anything from the same hand, and more vigorous in colour and effect than recent works; Mr. G. Smith's "Light and Darkness" (406), a blind girl feeling the raised letters of a Bible for the blind, in a cottage filled with three generations—the best work the artist has exhibited for some years; a cleverly-handled and brilliantly-coloured scene of love and jealousy on the Alameda of Lima (501), by A. Johnston; "The Prisoner" (493), a very pathetic and impressive picture, by A. H. Tourrier; "The Church Door" (494), by F. Wyburd—more robust and not less elegantly and carefully painted than usual; Mr. J. Morgan's capital realisation of boyish fun and character in "Snowballing" (610); Miss M. E. Edwardes's extremely graceful and charmingly-painted picture of a fair young lady burying a pet dove (574), which is one of the best works by a female hand in the exhibition; "The Last Number" (279), an effective and very pleasing little picture, by Mr. A. J. Lewis; Mr. G. B. O'Neil's "Anxious Mother" (199), an amusing picture of a child craving silence as she watches the row of dolls she has just put to bed. In addition to those already announced, we shall engrave, and therefore have another opportunity for reviewing, Mr. Eyre Crowe's large picture of "Whitfield Preaching in Moorfields" (559); Mr. Hicks's "Infant Orphan Election at the London Tavern" (553), another elaborate work; Miss E. Osborn's "Christmas Time" (488), and "The Lost Found" (583), by Mr. Herrick. Mr. Sandys' "Gentle Spring" (359) is disappointing. The result is far from commensurate with the extremely careful elaboration of the execution. The impersonation throughout is that of well-worn classical allegory, but without natural grace or virginal tenderness—without even the somewhat fantastic luxurious abandonment of the poetry by Mr. Swinburne accompanying it. The same painter's "Cassandra" (503) raving her unheeded prophecies is an extravagantly unpleasant subject for a single head. Mr. Marks is another artist who hardly answers the expectations formed from his "Gargoyle Sculptor," notwithstanding that he has advanced in technicalities. His "Hark! Hark! the Dogs do Bark!" &c. (331), a group of beggars entering a town in the sixteenth century, is rather empty, both in thought and composition. It has quaintness and character of the kind bordering on caricature, but little real humour. Much better, it seems to us, is the Shakspearean illustration "Francis Feeble, Woman's Tailor" (591), taking the measure, with servile and almost personal dread, of a tall, portly "City madam," a portentous contrast to himself, while her husband waits, and outside is being read the proclamation of the "King's Press," which led to Falstaff obtaining as one of his recruits this same "forcible Feeble." Mr. Marcus Stone's picture of a young lady kneeling sadly over her "Old Letters" (619) is rather weakly sentimental. Mr. G. D. Leslie has attempted a higher flight than usual in "The Defence of Lathom House, 1644" (616), with the widowed Countess of Derby encouraging and assisting the defenders in raising the Royal standard on the besieged stronghold. But, notwithstanding some good points of expression, the picture cannot be considered a success: the composition is scattered, the colouring not agreeable. Mr. E. J. Poynter has a striking picture, distinguished by much ability of execution, entitled "Faithful Unto Death" (542), and representing a Roman soldier standing (while others try to escape with life and treasure) at his sentinel post at Pompeii in the ruddy glow from the falling fireflakes and the burning city, lava-lighted by the great eruption, of which Mr. Poole has given a very different version. The subject—which was suggested by the well-known discovery of the skeleton of a soldier in full armour near the Herculanean gate, and who, probably, having received no order to quit his post, died as here represented—is, to our mind, not one well adapted for pictorial representation, either as regards the exceptional effect or the horror of the situation, although the choice is in great part redeemed by the heroism of the soldier. Mr. Rankley's gipsy scene, "After Work" (442), contains much excellent painting; but neither in subject nor execution can it be compared with the "Doctor's Coming" of last year. A party of gipsies, seated at the mouth of their tent, are entertaining themselves and a young artist, to whom they have been sitting as models, with violin, "bones," and singing. Mr. R. Carrick, in two contributions, repeats a certain mannerism of white lighting previously noticeable, and which seems especially arbitrary in "Saved from the Wreck" (513). In the other, "The Cottage Door" (34), the peculiarity is less discernible; while, apart from this, the picture has a charm of unaffected truth. Mr. W. M. Egley also gives us, in an illustration of one of Bulwer's novels, an effect often repeated by him of moonlight contrasted with artificial light. Mr. R. S. Stanhope's works are never devoid of a sense of beauty, though of a peculiar kind; but the affectation of Mediævalism (as we must term it) is very apparent in his illustration of "Beauty and the Beast" (537). If a purely pictorial treatment of stained glass is objectionable on artistic grounds, surely the converse—the introduction of the unintended conventionalities of Gothic glass-painting on canvas—is very much less defensible on any principles of æsthetics or common-sense.

Mr. H. Wallis's hero-worship finds scope in a supposititious meeting between "Shakspeare and Spenser" (7), after, judging by their age, the return of the latter from Ireland; and (a much more important work) "Paul Veronese Painting the Portrait of Sir Philip Sidney" (385), the authority for the representation being a letter from Sidney to Languet. In the latter highly-elaborated picture there is an appropriate sparkling richness and depth of Venetian colour, though too equal in distribution and resinous substance, and lacking those silvery greys the value of which the artist must have seen in Veronese's own works. The figures of Paulo at his easel, the Doge, Venetian nobles, and others introduced in the sumptuous studio are satisfactory; but not so the gallant young Englishman seated on the painter's "throne." The small boyish head is insignificant, while the clumsy legs are those of a burley middle-aged man. Generally, we must remark that the inventiveness of conception which imparted such interest to Mr. Wallis's early pictures appears to have been restrained by a too absorbing regard for technical qualities. Why four pictures, two of them large, by Mr. V. Princep, are deemed entitled to the prominent places they occupy we are unable to imagine. In conception they are obviously either mistaken or commonplace, with one partial exception; while their workmanship is coarse in form, sullied in colour, and wooden in texture. We are very far from insensible to the evidences in Mr. Whistler's works of the artist possessing a rare and precious faculty of colour perception and the power of "hitting" or matching a hue of subtle loveliness with marvellous certainty. But we hold that until he proves that he can preserve purity and beauty of tint in a far closer realisation of form, character, expression, texture, and other essentials of artistic representation, he cannot establish his claims to be considered an artistic colourist in any noble sense. Associated as his mere sensuous colour is at present with more than Chinese ugliness, and most impertinent slovenliness, his works have a value scarcely above that of curious articles of virtù or luxurious upholstery.

We must conclude by commending to the visitor's attention the contributions of Messrs. P. R. Morris, Drummond, Bedford, Mackinlay, Eagles, Payton, Boughton, Slinger, and Opie; Miss Wells, Mrs. Robbinson, and Miss Solomon; also Messrs. Armstrong, E. Hughes, Brooks, Dever, Hannah, F. Weekes, Ballard, and Lidderdale. We shall review the landscapes, &c., in our next.

The President of the Royal Society gave his second conversazione last Saturday night, at Burlington House, Piccadilly. There was a very numerous attendance of the Fellows and a considerable number of distinguished visitors.

A meeting was held at the South Kensington Museum last Saturday—Earl Granville in the chair—to consider the possibility of utilising the iron buildings irreverently called the Brompton Boilers, which till lately were used as the shell of the South Kensington Museum, but which have recently been replaced by a more sightly building. The noble chairman explained that the old iron building would make three good-sized buildings, and that the Government would remove them to sites to be fixed, provided the parties interested would pay for the site and for their re-erection. There were gentlemen present from all parts of the metropolis, and the claims of each district were separately advocated; but, of course, no speaker was prepared to say what funds the residents in his district would raise. It was agreed to adjourn the meeting for six months, and, in the mean time, gentlemen undertook to see what efforts their various localities were prepared to make with a view to obtain the buildings.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



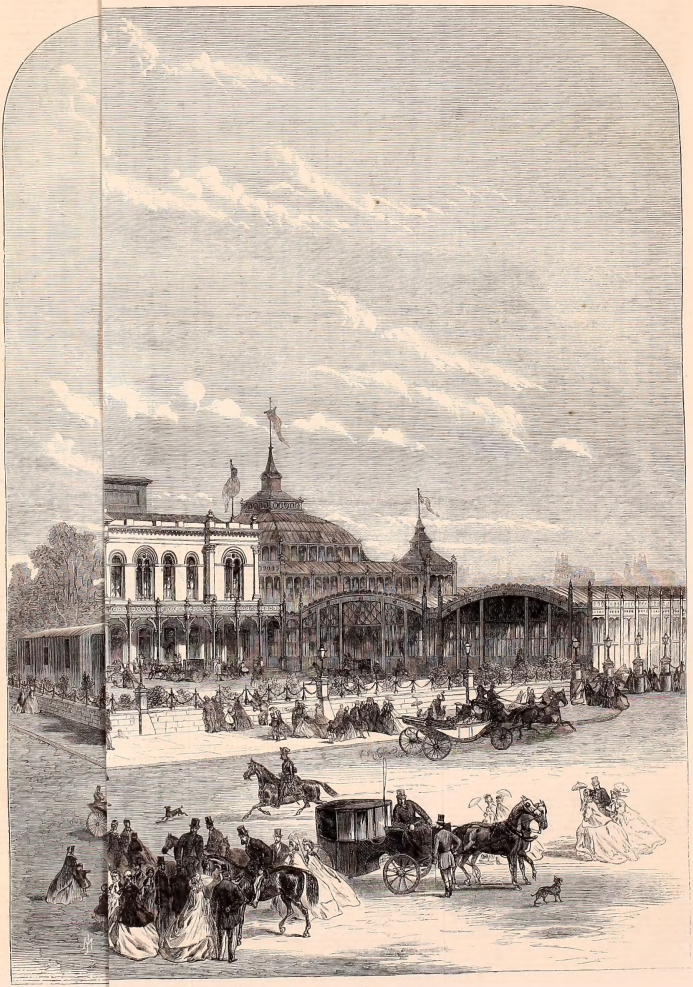
EAST FRONT OF THE PALACE AND WINTER GARDEN.—SEE PAGE 463.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

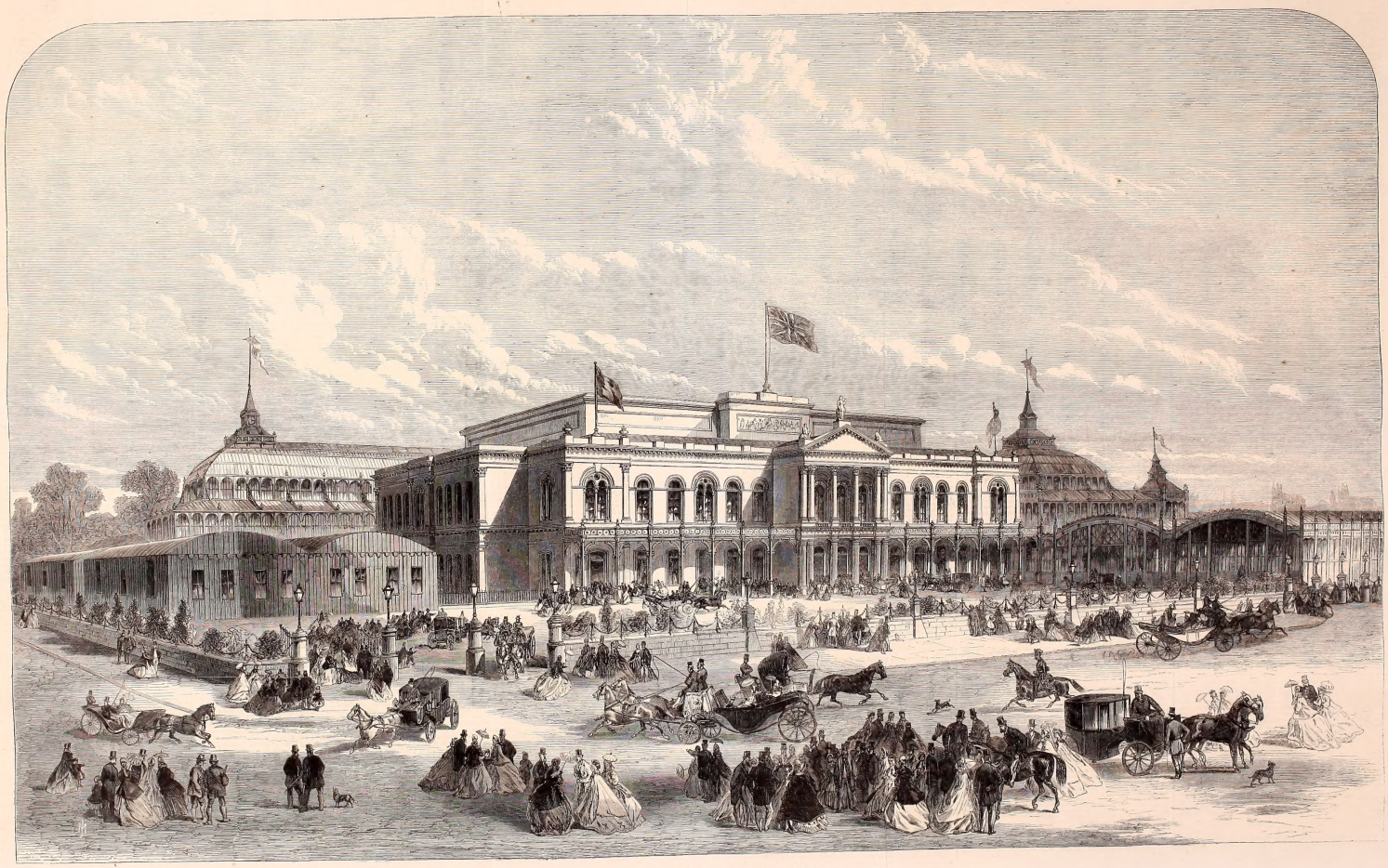


EAST FRONT OF THE PALACE AND WINTER GARDEN.—SEE PAGE 463.

ONAL EXHIBITION.



OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



EAST FRONT OF THE PALACE AND WINTER GARDEN.—SEE PAGE 465.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE is, as even children know, amongst the traditionary customs of the North American Indians, one which consists in tying a culprit to a stake while the men of the tribe shoot arrows at him, which are made skilfully to whiz close by every part of his body, but not to stick into him; and, at the same time, the squaws expend a choice vocabulary of abuse on the victim. Anyone who was present in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening must have been struck with a sort of resemblance to the Indian scene. For there morally bound fast in his place, the central one of the chamber, and conspicuous in every way, was the Lord Chancellor, at whom for nearly three mortal hours Lord Derby, Lord Redesdale, even Lord Granville (the chiefs and warriors) darted their sidelong shafts; while the Law Lords (the squaws) railed in their piping trebles at the man who had so often manifested his mean estimate of their qualities. As might have been expected, when leave and license was given by those who might be supposed to be the Lord Chancellor's friends, being his colleagues in the Government, the unkindest cut of all came from Earl Russell, a master of cold, heartless, condemnation. Perhaps he has never forgotten that it was a Mr. Bethell who made, from behind his very back in the House of Commons, one of the most damaging speeches against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill so long ago as 1850; but such angers often linger in minds as celestial as that of Earl Russell. No doubt the House of Peers had a right to vindicate its own character if it was impugned; but as it had formally acquitted the peccant member who had brought trouble upon the body to which he belonged, it seems just allowable to one to think that he might have been spared the fearful moral castigation which was bestowed upon him that night, and which he endured with heroic patience. There were times when it was thought that the Lord Chancellor was about to stand at bay. If he had spoken he would have shown mettle; but, wisely and prudently, as most will think, he forbore, and suffered silently.

In the questions that are put every evening to Ministers in the House of Commons a good deal of ingenuity is exhibited. There are even originality and curious research in some of the inquiries which are made, and often, but for the fact that the seriousness of demeanour is generally in inverse proportion to the absurdity of what is asked, it might be supposed that gentlemen were chaffing Government officials. Lately there have been three special instances of this kind of fooling. With that ineffable, indescribable, inimitable air of self-belief (there is a more appropriate, but less Parliamentary, word) which belongs to him, Mr. Hennessy has again and again pressed an interpellation, which was simply ridiculous, as to why Irish music, which never was included, had been excluded from the harmonic programme at the opening of the Dublin Exhibition. On each occasion he has been countenanced by The O'Donoghue, who sat grimly and patriotically watchful, ready, no doubt, to second the efforts which were being made to get "St. Patrick's Day" and the "Cruiskeen Lawn" inserted between the Hundredth Psalm and the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah;" and, at last, the only way of escape from the business was found in a count-out. With equal persistency, but without the offensive tone, Mr. Darby Griffith has been, and still is, driving a question as to how it was that a daily paper had an outline of Mr. Gladstone's Budget on the morning of the day on which it was declared. Mr. Griffith not having been satisfied with the mode in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer parried his demand, only awaits the reappearance of the Premier in the house to insist that the whole Administration, chief and subordinate, should be put on the rack till the telltale is discovered. But the oddest question of all was one set at the War Department by Sir Harvey Bruce, who desired that one of the strict regulations of the Army should be temporarily suspended in order that officers—not soldiers, of course—should not be deprived of the opportunity of going to the Derby. Shortly it is believed that Mr. Whalley will inquire whether there is any latent connection between Popery and the doctrine of Pythagoras concerning wildfowl.

Never, perhaps, were the powers of Mr. Gladstone as a rhetorician put forth with more earnestness and vigour than on the evening when he had to meet the only hitch which has occurred in the progress of his Budget. The teadealers had organised themselves against an immediate reduction of the duty on their article; and Mr. Moffat, who was appropriately chosen as their organ in the house, threatened, good-humouredly, but decidedly, unutterable things from the joint action of a body which in numbers is exactly equal to those of the enrolled volunteers. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone, we believe, had already encountered one of those physical demonstrations which, under the name of deputations, are used personally to bully Ministers on questions with which they have individually to deal. Mr. Gladstone rose with his most determined expression fixed on his countenance, and, in the most unanswerable argument, showed how utterly inconsistent with every principle any change in his purpose must be; watching furtively, however, out of the corner of his eye the gathering thick of the Opposition, who, no doubt, had the *mot d'ordre* given them to assemble, and, if possible, to give the triumphant finance Minister a check, however slight a one, in his Budget. When he had reached the high-top-gallant of his reasoning, and done so in the most severe and unyielding language, he suddenly changed his note and, singing decidedly small, caught at an excuse which was afforded him to cede all that was asked of him, and so saved himself from the defeat which his own arithmetical calculation made during his speech and Mr. Brand's plaintive communication showed was inevitable. Those who would have been the victors only laughed a little, which was generous of them, under the circumstances.

The expectations that the debate on the single-barrelled reform bill could be made to assume the shape of an electioneering demonstration which prevailed was not very adequately realised on the first day of the discussion, until Mr. Lowe spoke. The remarkable declaration of that gentleman gave a strong stimulus to the interest in the matter; and the renewal of the debate, on Monday, was attended with all the usual accessories of an important Parliamentary occasion. In the attitude and countenance of Mr. Baines as he sat in his place, which was in some degree conspicuous, there might have been observed indications of a triumphant consciousness that he had contrived this time to originate a grand affair. Mr. Horsman, in the very best, in the sense of being the most pointed and most varied, speech which even he has delivered, spoke of Mr. Baines as the "spectre of reform;" and there were moments, especially once, when he rose and expanded his arms wide, as if about to inclose the whole house within them, and tried to look as if he were the genius of the moment, there was a suggestiveness of the phantom huntsman in Weber's opera who hovers behind the active agents of the incantation which is going on in the foreground of the scene. Mr. Baines may be excused for yielding to some feeling of gratification, for rarely of late have so many members assembled and stayed so well during a debate as on this occasion. In the first instance, as they were waiting for a declaration from the Government, they let Mr. Gregory have his way for more than an hour, and were rewarded by the instant rising of Sir George Grey, who was to say the Ministerial say. Very well he said it up to the time when the climax was reached, when he was to state in so many words what Ministers meant to do; and wonderful was the anti-climax, when he announced that they were to stick to that which is the great principle of their policy—viz., approving of everything in the abstract and taking no practical action. Loud and prolonged was the ironical laughter: sarcastic cheers fell thick on the devoted head of Sir George Grey, who soon gave way before the storm, and sat down, pulling his hat tightly over his brows, and looking fixedly at some imaginary object beneath the table. Darker and darker grew the expression on Mr. Gladstone's countenance. He had looked pale and grim, and about his mouth there was tightness, as if exactly there he felt most the moral muzzle which had been fixed on him. It was palpable that he had been forced into consenting not to speak, and to seem as though he dissented from the puny policy of the Government; and, in fact, was being made to do penance for his indiscretion last year. Probably Mr. W. E. Forster touched the right chord when he suggested that it was Mr. Gladstone's duty to answer the speech of Mr. Lowe; and, perhaps, even such a thought was passing through Mr. Gladstone's own mind.

Apart from Mr. Horsman's speech, the rest of the debate was rather galvanic than spontaneous; and certainly Mr. Disraeli is entitled to the negative merit of having crushed it out by the laboured ponderosity of his speech, which had about as much effect as if it had been written and read by the clerk at the table—a process known to be the most effectual in the world for avoiding any display of point or any graces of elocution.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The District Church Tithes Bill and the County Courts Equitable Jurisdiction Bill passed through Committee.

The Land Drainage Supplemental Bill, the Local Government Supplemental Bill, and the Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

On the order for reading the Courts of Justice Concentration Bill a third time Lord Redesdale moved as an amendment a clause to the effect that no money should be expended on the purchase of a site for the new courts until full plans and estimates had been laid before Parliament. After some discussion the amendment was carried against Ministers by 47 to 44. The bill, so amended, was then read a third time and passed.

The Courts of Justice Building Bill was read a third time, and, on the question that the bill do pass, Lord St. Leonards moved the omission of the twenty-second clause, which relates to the disposition of the masters' offices. On a division, the amendment was carried by 47 to 40, and the bill passed.

Lord St. Leonards called attention to the subject of strikes and lock-outs, and laid on the table a bill to provide for the constitution of courts of conciliation between masters and men, which was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir C. Wood, replying to a question of Mr. Caird, said that, having consulted the members of the Council of India, he had arrived at the conclusion not to allow the proposed imposition of export duties on the more important staples of that country.

The Police Superannuation Bill was read a third time and passed, as was also the Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees (Ireland) Bill.

THE BOROUGH FRANCHISE.

The debate on Mr. Baines's bill for extending the borough franchise to £6 householders, partly argued on Wednesday week, was resumed by Mr. GREGORY, who defended the Government from the charge of insincerity on the reform question; and maintained that public opinion, though in favour of liberal measures, was averse to organic changes in the direction of democracy.

Sir G. GREY entered into an elaborate defence of the course which the Government had taken upon this question. He submitted that her Majesty's Ministers had fully redeemed their reform pledges, and that the present state of things was due to the obstacles which the House had thrown in the way of the measure which the Government introduced soon after its accession to office. He gave his support to the present bill, but the Government reserved for future consideration many points connected with the question of reform which Mr. Baines's proposals left untouched. At the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood that the Government would not consider itself pledged to a large measure of reform until it could ascertain the feelings of the country on the question.

The debate was continued by Mr. W. E. FORSTER, who strongly supported the bill; by Mr. LIDDELL, who opposed it; by Sir F. GOLDSMID, who spoke in favour of it, replying to several points in Mr. Lowe's speech; and by Mr. BUXTON, who was opposed to the indiscriminate extension of the franchise.

Mr. STANSFELD was for moderate measures, and therefore he supported the present bill, its object being to introduce into the franchise a moderate number of the working classes, without transferring power from one class to another.

Mr. HORSMAN said that the real object of the measure was to create an entirely new franchise, which was to include the whole of the operative classes. Nevertheless, he argued that it would not comprehend the very class for whom it professed to be intended; while it could not by possibility be presented to the people as a measure of finality at the next election. In fact, the bill was nothing, and was intended as nothing, except a first but irrevocable step towards universal suffrage.

Mr. DISRAELI objected to an increase of the franchise in boroughs, because it was a proposal to redistribute the political power of the country, and because, when the subject of Parliamentary reform was dealt with, it must be comprehensively, and with reference to every class of constituency. He was opposed to this bill, because it dealt partially with the question involved. Having traced the history of the reform bills of the last ten or twelve years, he declared that Lord Derby, when he last took office, had no desire to supplement the original Reform Bill, which he had largely assisted to carry, but he had attempted a solution of a difficult and embarrassing question which it was desirable to settle; and the only object of the bill of that Minister was to extend the franchise to a certain number of the qualified working classes, without admitting more members; and that measure was the only one which really attempted to meet the case by the proposal of franchises founded on personal property and partial occupation—a measure of reform it was the sincere intention of Lord Derby's Government to carry. He laid it down that the principle of reform in the representation was, that it should be not radical but lateral; should be extended, not degraded.

On a division, the "previous question" (moved by Lord Elcho on Wednesday week) was carried by 288 to 214; the second reading was, therefore, rejected.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Earl Granville laid upon the table a minute of the Council of Education in reference to the revised code.

The amendments to the County Courts Equitable Jurisdiction Bill were reported and agreed to.

The second reading of the Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bill was, after some discussion, carried by 73 votes to 46.

The record of the Title (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee pro formâ, and was ordered to be reprinted, with amendments, and to be recommitted.

The Sheep and Cattle Bill, with certain amendments, passed through Committee.

The Bath Gas Bill, West Worthing Improvement Bill, and Bristol Water Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Bill for amending the Law of Evidence and Practice in Criminal Trials, East India Governor-General (Powers, &c.); Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Act Amendment, Metropolitan Drainage Extension, Inclosure of Lands, Herring Fisheries (Scotland), Land Drainage Supplemental, Local Government Supplemental, Local Government Supplemental (No. 2), Rosendale Union Gas, Mistley, Thorpe, and Walton Railway; Brighton, Hove, and Preston Constant Service Water, Leicester Lunatic Asylum and Improvement, Limerick Embankment and Reclamation, Oswestry Local Board, Helston-road, Ramsbottom Gas, and Bolton Improvement Bills. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Sydney, and the Earl of St. Germans.

THE CASE OF MR. EDMUNDS.—Lord REDESDALE defended the Parliamentary Offices Committee against the statement in the report of the Edmunds Committee with reference to the granting of a pension to Mr. Edmunds. He said the petition of Mr. Edmunds had been referred to the Committee without any intimation as to that individual's malpractices at the Patent Office, and he submitted that the Government, by remaining silent on a matter of which they were well informed, had placed both the Committee and the House in a painful and embarrassing position. The Committee, he affirmed, had no idea that Mr. Edmunds had not satisfied all the claims of the Government; nor were they aware that there was any reason why he should not have continued to hold his clerkship in the House of Lords. He concluded by moving two resolutions embodying these statements.—Lord GRANVILLE said there was no intention to reflect upon the conduct of the Offices Committee; and, after some further discussion, Lord Redesdale, expressing himself satisfied with the explanations which had been offered, did not press his resolutions.—Lord WYNFORD presented a petition from Mr. Edmunds praying to be heard by counsel at the bar or before a Committee; but their Lordships passed a resolution, which Earl Granville moved, cancelling the grant of a pension of £800 a year to him.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Alderman J. C. Lawrence took his seat for the borough of Lambeth, in the room of the late Mr. Williams.

Lord Proby brought up the reply of her Majesty to the address for a commission to inquire into the grievances of Indian officers. Her Majesty promises inquiry and redress.

Mr. Baring obtained leave to bring in a bill to confirm a certain provisional order under the Local Government Act, 1858, relating to the Hastings district.

The Lords' amendments to the Private Bill Costs Bill were considered and agreed to.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Glasgow Bridges, Glasgow Corporation Water, Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway, and Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway Bills.

The Attorney-General, in reply to a question from Mr. Paull, said it would be impossible to introduce a bill this Session for the amendment and consolidation of the bankruptcy laws.

Sir W. Gallwey moved a resolution on the subject of railway companies providing means of communication between passengers and guards; but, after an explanation from Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. H. S. Thompson, the chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, the motion was withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. Ayrton, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the Acts regulating the inspection of mines and the allegations contained in the petitions presented on the subject.

The adjourned debate on the report of the Committee on the signatures to the petitions in favour of the claims of Azeem Jah, Nawab of the Carnatic, was resumed by the Attorney-General, who said that, having carefully read and weighed the bearings of the evidence, he was satisfied that the inquiry had been conducted with a sincere desire on the part of the Committee to do justice to George Morris Mitchell, who was charged with having himself fabricated and knowingly procured other fabricated signatures to several of the petitions. He suggested, however, that the wisest and simplest course of proceeding would be to adopt the amendment of Lord R. Cecil, to refer the report back to the Committee, with an instruction to take the petition of Mitchell, presented on the previous day, into their consideration. After some discussion, this suggestion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Leave was given to Mr. Walpole to bring in a bill to amend certain provisions in the Ecclesiastical Leasing Act of 1858.

On the motion for going into Committee on the County Voters Registration Bill, Mr. Hunt moved that it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to extend the provisions of the bill relating to the powers and duties of revising barristers to the case of registration in cities and boroughs. The motion was agreed to. The bill was subsequently considered in Committee—a clause being introduced to enable persons to make written declarations of qualification, which may be transmitted by post to clerks of the peace, thus dispensing with personal attendance at registration courts.

CHURCH RATES.—Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the second reading of the Church Rates Commutation Bill, the object of which is the substitution of a charge of twopence in the pound on real property, in lieu of existing church rates, extending only to such property as had been assessed to church rates in the last seven years, and to parishes in which church rates have not been rejected on three several occasions; the proceeds to be applied to the maintenance of the fabrics of churches and the carrying on of the services. He only asked the House to sanction the principle of the bill by reading it a second time and then to allow it to be referred to a Select Committee.—Sir C. DOUGLAS opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read that day six months. The amendment was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD.—Sir G. GREY advised that the bill should not be pressed on the House, considering that there seemed to be a general consent that the vexed question of church rates should be decided by a new Parliament.—Mr. SCOURFIELD supported the bill.—Mr. KINGLAKE objected to it, because, however it proposed to change the incidence of the impost of church rates, it sought to perpetuate them.—Mr. COLLINS urged that the bill should not be pressed, believing as he did that both sides of the House were unanimous in opposition to it.—After observations from Mr. NEATE, who opposed the motion; from Mr. WHALLEY, who attacked the Church of Rome; from Mr. HEYGATE and Lord J. MANNERS, both of whom recommended that the bill should be withdrawn; from Mr. GILPIN and Mr. HADFIELD, who both spoke against the bill; and from Mr. ROSE, who said that the country would, at the coming general election, pronounce unequivocally in favour of maintaining the fabric of the Church as a charge upon the property of the country, the amendment was carried by 126 to 42. The bill was therefore lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England Bill was read a second time.

The District Church Tithes, The Record of Titles (Ireland), and the Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bills severally passed through Committee.

The report of amendments on the Sheep and Cattle Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The County Courts Equitable Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bishop of London called attention to the proposed addition to the Imperial Gas Company's works in the immediate neighbourhood of the National Society's Training-school, at Chelsea. It appeared that the Imperial Gas Company was about to extend their works now at Chelsea, so as to cover about 160 acres. Up to the present time, property in the proximity of the gasworks had been much depreciated in value, and the health of the inhabitants considerably affected. A private bill had recently passed the House of Commons enabling the Gas Company to extend their works. He presented three petitions against that bill—two of them from Fulham, and one from the National Society's Training-school, at Chelsea. If the measure in question should pass into a law, and the works projected be carried out, the Church property at Fulham would be so injured and the health of the inhabitants so endangered that it would be impossible for those who could remove to remain there. No doubt it would be easy to sell the Church property and to go elsewhere; but he thought it would be deplorable to leave a neighbourhood which was now historical for a period of about 800 years. The celebrated florist, Mr. Veitch, had expended about £40,000 in buildings and plants in the neighbourhood. The proposed works would inflict a great injury upon him.—After a few words from Lord Ravensworth, who presented a petition from the Vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish to the same effect, the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

The Archbishop of York introduced a bill to enable railway companies and other corporations to set aside a portion of their funds for the religious education of their workmen and families.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Ferrand gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Attorney-General a series of questions relating to a pension granted to Mr. Wilde, for the purpose ultimately of making room for Mr. Richard Bethell in the Bankruptcy Court of Leeds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer postponed the Bank Issues Bill until Thursday next.

Lord Stanley asked the Secretary of State for India what amount of expenditure it was intended to incur in the establishment of a line of steam-transports to convey troops by the overland route, and whether all transport of troops to and from India is to take place hereafter by that line.—Sir C. Wood said it was intended to adopt that route, and with that view five vessels would be built, at a cost of about £200,000. The whole expense, including land, would therefore be about a million.

UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. BENTINCK rose to move that it be an instruction to the Committee, with a view to rendering the working of the system of union chargeability more just and equal, to facilitate in certain cases the alteration of the limits of existing unions. He contended that the bill would arrest the flow of private generosity, and in that light he regarded it as most objectionable. But his chief ground of objection to the bill was that it was framed for the benefit of the towns and to the prejudice of the rural districts.

Mr. PACKE seconded the motion.

Mr. NEATE considered that the bill was one of justice to the ratepayer and of benefit to the poor. He deprecated any delay in passing it.

Mr. KNIGHT and Mr. SCOURFIELD supported the motion.

Mr. ADDERLEY thought that the bill had been prematurely brought forward. As it was framed it would act unfairly towards the agricultural interest, while it would greatly favour the manufacturing districts.

Mr. VILLIERS observed that there were certain powers given at present for dealing with unions. It was his wish to move in Committee such a clause as would make those powers more ample, but he was overruled. If the amendment were carried, it would only separate the rural parishes from the towns, and in such case it was likely that they would be quarrelling amongst themselves. He should therefore oppose the amendment.

Sir W. MILES considered that the Poor-Law Board evinced an unwillingness to exert their authority when solicited to do so, and their object seemed to be to centralise everything, so that the agricultural interest should have as little as possible to do with that which most nearly concerned them. He did not object to the bill, as he was in favour of the extended area of taxation; but what he wanted was to see it carried out fairly and impartially, which could not be done unless the amendment were agreed to.

Mr. NEWDEGATE also supported the amendment. The alteration of the unions ought to precede the bill of Mr. Villiers. He reminded the House that they were on the eve of a general election, and he asked whether hon. members were prepared to place in the hands of the Government such a vast amount of patronage as the bill would give them.

Sir J. PAKINGTON denied that the amendment was intended to obstruct the bill. The provisions contained in it had been long under consideration, and he should therefore support it.

The House having divided, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 193 to 118.

Mr. THOMPSON moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. FERRAND seconded the amendment.

After a long and dreary discussion, which lasted until half-past eleven o'clock,

Sir R. KNIGHTLEY moved the adjournment of the debate.

The proposition having been strongly resisted by the Government, a division took place, when the motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 174 to 80.

Mr. LYGON then moved the adjournment of the House, insinuating as a reason the disorderly interruptions that came from the Ministerial side of the house.

Sir G. GREY warmly repelled the charge, and taunted the members on the other side of the house with resorting to unfair means of opposition.

Mr. DISRAELI indignantly repelled the accusation.

After some exciting recrimination, the motion for the adjournment of the House was negatived without a division.

On the motion of Mr. HENLEY, the debate was then adjourned until Monday.

The *Philosophical Magazine* for May begins with a paper, by Professor Challis, "On the Undulatory Theory of Light," in which he discusses some points which require rectification in the arguments by which he has long maintained "that the phenomena of light are referable to the vibrations and pressures, as mathematically determined, of a continuous elastic fluid, the pressure of which varies proportionally to its density." He refers to Professor Tyndall's experiments respecting the transmutation of less refrangible rays to more refrangible rays as being in agreement with his own theory. In the same number we find a method, devised by M. Weltzien, for obtaining the quantitative estimation of nitric acid in the surface water of town wells. The water is evaporated, and, by a careful addition of carbonate of soda, the lime and magnesia are precipitated as carbonates, and any nitrate of lime is converted into nitrate of soda. The filtrate from this precipitate is evaporated into dryness and mixed with finely divided copper reduced from the oxide by hydrogen. This mixture is heated in a somewhat long combustion-tube, in the usual mode of determining nitrogen, all the atmospheric air having been expelled by carbonic acid. Weltzien, by thus investigating the waters of Carlsruhe, has shown in a marked degree the influence of population in increasing the quantity of nitrates and the completeness with which any nitrogenous organic matter becomes oxydised into nitrates. In a note by M. C. B. Greiss, we learn that magnetism may be produced by turning. In a workshop of the Nassau Railway he found, on examining some thin shavings of cast steel, puddle steel, and soft iron, that all had two well-pronounced magnetic poles. "They had all, by being turned, obtained permanent magnetism, even those which were of soft iron, and which can neither be magnetised by touch nor by the voltaic current. One of the turnings, 7 ft. in length, when broken, formed two complete magnets." In all cases he found that a south pole was formed where the turning began, and a north pole where it ceased. In five or six pieces the magnetism was stronger than in others.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence was on Tuesday elected, without opposition, member for Lambeth, in the place of Mr. Williams, deceased.

The Queen has approved of Don Carlos Pedro Schaeffer as Consul-General and Don James L. Hart as Vice-Consul in London for the Emperor of Mexico.

It has been resolved to build a new wing to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; and the Prince of Wales will be requested to lay the foundation-stone thereof, on the 23rd inst.

In future, with the sanction of her Majesty, the three entrances to the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens will be respectively named the Queen's, or Western, Entrance; the Prince's, or North-Eastern, Entrance; and the Office, or South-Eastern, Entrance.

During the months of May, June, July, and August the British Museum—in addition to the ordinary days of admission, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—will be opened to the public every Saturday, from twelve till six o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Manning, formerly Prótestant Archdeacon of Chichester, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Wiseman in the Roman Catholic archbishopric of Westminster. In making this appointment the Pope is said to have passed over the nominations of the Roman Catholic Chapter of Westminster altogether.

The annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund took place on Wednesday evening. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and, in proposing the toast of the evening, rated the power and influence of literature very highly. Nearly £1000 was subscribed.

A meeting of the German residents in London was held on Tuesday, at which an address to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, was adopted, expressive of their joy at the victory of the free States of the Union and their horror at the crime perpetrated upon the life of the late President.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, several members called attention to the fact, as a proof of the pure state of the Thames, that fish were beginning to make their appearance in parts of the river where none had been seen for years; and it was stated that a fine jack had been taken just off the Custom House.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has ordered that a portion of Langham-place be incorporated with Portland-place. The names of Queen-street, Queen's-terrace North, Caroline-place, Albert-terrace, Queen's-terrace, Yorick-place, Queen's-place, Sydney-place, and Manor-row, Chelsea, are to be abolished, and the whole line is to be called Flood-street. A new street is to be formed at Whitechapel to facilitate the traffic near Leman-street.

The eighth annual choral festival of the metropolitan schools, under the direction of Mr. Martin, took place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. The choir consisted of 3500 children selected from the schools, who have been trained as the first and second sopranos. There were also 500 adult sopranos and altos, and 1000 tenors and basses; forming a choir of 5000 voices. The programme consisted of a selection of choruses, anthems, madrigals, and part-songs. Notwithstanding bad weather, the festival was a complete success.

A public meeting was held, on Wednesday night, at the Vestry Hall of St. Pancras, in aid of a fund set on foot in that parish for the erection of a memorial to Mr. Cobden. The movement was intended at first to be parochial; but as a site of an acre in extent, in a commanding position at the entrance to Camden Town, was freely offered, the original project was enlarged, and contributions are solicited from all parts of the metropolis. The churchwardens of St. Pancras presided at the meeting, and there was a respectable attendance. Subscriptions amounting to upwards of one hundred guineas, including twenty-five by Mr. Harvey Lewis and £10 by Mr. Peter Graham, were announced.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, the report of a committee was brought forward recommending that the board should buy up the private rights connected with the commons and open spaces in the neighbourhood of London and keep them uninclosed for the recreation of the public; the money to be raised by the sale of certain portions of those commons for building purposes. The report, after some discussion, was agreed to.——A motion was made to refer to the drainage committee the question what special remuneration should be offered to the engineer and his assistant engineers for the successful manner in which they had carried through the main-drainage scheme. This motion also was adopted, though not without some hesitation on the part of a minority. In the course of the discussion it was said to be in contemplation to present Mr. Bazalgette with a gratuity, in addition to his salary, of £10,000.

The births of 2074 children—1006 boys and 1068 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1855-64 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2024. The deaths in London in the same period were 1236. The average number for the eighteenth week in ten years (corrected) is 1317. 215 deaths occurred from zymotic diseases; of these 19 were caused by smallpox, 9 by measles, 24 by scarlatina, 4 by diphtheria, 55 by whooping-cough, and 43 by typhus. There is a general decline of zymotic disease.——In the week that ended on Saturday, May 6, the births in London and other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4044; the deaths 2626. The rate of mortality last week was 21 per 1000 in London, 27 in Edinburgh, and 25 in Dublin; 34 in Liverpool, 28 in Manchester, 21 in Salford, 23 in Birmingham, 27 in Leeds, 20 in Bristol, 21 in Hull (which appears in the Registrar's report for the first time), and 30 in Glasgow. In Liverpool the births were 381, the deaths 306; in Manchester—births 244, deaths 190; in Salford—births 72, deaths, 44; in Birmingham—births 225, deaths 145; in Leeds—births 183, deaths 118; in Bristol—births 112, deaths 62; in Hull—births 79, deaths 42; in Edinburgh—births 118, deaths 89; in Glasgow—births 378, deaths 243; and in Dublin—births 178, deaths 151.

MAY MEETINGS.—The Church Pastoral Aid Society held its anniversary meeting, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The report stated that during the year eighty-seven new grants were made. Through the operations of the society 671 additional public services on the Sunday are maintained, besides 401 week-day services, 709 school-room and cottage lectures, and 641 Bible classes. The grants from the society had likewise led to the erection or keeping open of 250 churches or chapels, and in districts receiving the society's aid 337 rooms are in consequence licensed for the celebration of Divine worship, so that systematic pastoral visitation is provided for nearly four millions. The total receipts during the year amounted to £60,288, and the expenditure to £43,622.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Religious Tract Society was held, at Exeter Hall, yesterday week—Lord Harrowby in the chair. During the year ending March 31, 1865, the society issued over 300 different publications. The total circulation amounted to 41,794,653. The total receipts of the society for the year amounted to £110,928, and the total expenditure to £109,479.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was held, yesterday week, at the Hanover-square Rooms—Mr. T. Hunt in the chair. There had been a considerable increase in the annual subscriptions during the past year. The number of annuitants now on the funds was 122; inmates of the asylum, twenty-two; and provident annuitants, 608: making the whole number receiving the benefits of the charity, 752. The applications for temporary assistance in 1864 had been 792; and grants had been made to 536, amounting in the whole to £1464. The total sum now invested by the charity in the Provident Annuities Fund was £248,000. The Home continues to be of great advantage to those governesses out of employment, and 267 ladies enjoyed its benefits during the past year, most of whom were provided with situations by the aid of the registration department in connection with the Home. During the year, amongst other legacies, have been received the following:—From Miss Fryer, £3000; from Mr. John Farnell, £1000; and from Miss E. Kerr, £1000. The total income for the year had been £13,602, and the expenditure, £13,190. An election for six annuitants took place—one of £32, one of £25, and four of £20. The six highest unsuccessful candidates received a gratuity of £10 each.

The fiftieth anniversary festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution took place, on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Houghton was in the chair. It should be understood that this institution is singularly comprehensive in its objects; it does not require the test of membership in a recipient of its aid, but it affords relief to all distressed meritorious artists, their widows and orphans, whether they are subscribers or not, merit and distress constituting the only claim. During the past year seventy-five cases of distress were relieved, at an expenditure of £1330. The result of the evening's subscriptions was a sum of about £1200.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Ragged School Union took place, in Exeter Hall, on Monday evening—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report showed that the number of schools was 613, with 50,000 scholars. The number of voluntary teachers is 500 less than it was seven years ago, and the paid teachers have increased by upwards of one hundred. There are eighty-seven penny banks in operation, and the number of depositors is upwards of 16,000. The balance in these banks is £1189. The "Shoeblack Brigade" was progressing, their earnings in the last year having reached £6423. After entering into other details, the report stated that the financial affairs of the society were in a satisfactory condition.

The sixtieth annual meeting and examination of the schools in connection with the British and Foreign School Society was held, on Monday, at the Borough-road. Earl Russell took the chair. The examination having been concluded, the noble president addressed a few words of congratulation to the scholars upon the success of the examination. The company then adjourned to the great hall, where Earl Russell took the chair. The hon. secretary read the report, which, after a suitable eulogy to the memory of the late Earl of Carlisle, who was for thirty years one of the vice-presidents, proceeded to say that the number of students in residence at the Borough-road was, during last year, ninety-six, and at Stockwell, one hundred. The demand for teachers continued great, and at a fair rate of remuneration. In the practising-schools of the society, at the Borough-road and at Stockwell, more than 1200 children were in daily attendance. The inspection of schools by the agents of the committee continued with acceptance and success. Forty new schools have been opened in the year, and a large number of existing schools had been placed under Government inspection and otherwise improved. Both at home and abroad, aid had been rendered by means of grants of school materials. Owing to a change in the time of making up the accounts, the financial statement was for eleven months, showing an income of £12,604, and an expenditure of £13,868. The report closed by some striking illustrations of the necessity for extending education, and a pressing appeal for pecuniary assistance to carry forward the important work of the society.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Church of England Sunday-school Institute was held, on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall—Lord Charles Russell in the chair. The progress of the institute during the year, both at home and abroad, had been most satisfactory. The expenses for the past year had been £2397, being in excess of the income of £90; but there was a total asset of £500.

The anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution took place, on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Charles Dickens presiding. There were in all about 200 guests, and amongst them a large number of ladies. A list of subscriptions was read, amounting to about £300.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales has been in session this week in the Rev. Mr. Binney's chapel. The first meeting was held on Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Bristol, presided. The report stated that the model trust deed had received the approval of most of the gentlemen who had examined it. A deputation had been appointed to visit the Canadian Union, and the churches in the upper and lower provinces. The financial condition of the Congregational Union was stated to be satisfactory. After several practical addresses, the report was adopted.

The anniversary meeting of the Home Missionary Society was held, on Tuesday evening, at the Poultry Chapel—Mr. Samuel Morley in the chair. The report gave a detailed account of the operations of the society during the past year, and stated that, although there was a balance in hand, yet additional funds were still required.

The London Missionary Society held its annual general meeting, on Thursday, at Exeter Hall. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., presided. The last year had been painfully distinguished by an unprecedented number of deaths amongst the missionaries. The society had been able to add to the missionary band more than the number lost, and twelve would be appointed during the present year, making the number of the society's agents 179. The income for ordinary purposes and special objects had been £91,048; the expenditure, £99,156. The society had entered into an arrangement for a new missionary ship, in place of that of the John Williams, which was wrecked on Danger Point, and she would sail with as little delay as possible from the Thames for the isles of the Pacific.

LAW AND POLICE.—The case of Mr. Strange, of the Alhambra, was argued on Monday, on appeal, before the magistrates at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Strange had been convicted by Mr. Tyrwhitt of performing a stage play, not being licensed to do so. The play complained of was a ballet, which for the managers of the theatres it was argued was a stage play within the meaning of the Act. The magistrates, after hearing the arguments and the evidence, however, were of a different opinion, and not merely quashed the conviction, but refused to grant a case for the superior courts.

In the Lord Mayor's Court, on Saturday, [*in re* Balemond and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, the company had taken the whole of the property, nearly all freehold, in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, between Union-street and Earl-street, and the claim made out by several witnesses in their behalf exceeded £26,000. After being viewed by the jury, and hearing evidence of valuation on the other side, a sum of £17,500 was agreed upon between the parties.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, two thieves were convicted of sacrilege. One of them, who had committed two offences of the kind, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, while the other escaped with twelve months' imprisonment. On Wednesday the grand jury returned true bills against the Messrs. Barry, charged with certain frauds upon insurance companies. An application made to postpone the trial to the June Sessions was acceded to. John Samuelson, convicted of stealing £700, the property of the Bank of England, was brought up and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, last Saturday, a charge preferred against the authorities of St. Pancras, by an inmate of the workhouse, that they had confined him in an unwholesome ward, underwent a preliminary investigation. After hearing the evidence, Mr. D'Eyncourt said that he should communicate with the Poor-Law Board, to ascertain whether they intended to proceed in the matter. The statements of the inmate, if true, show abominable misconduct on the part of the authorities of the workhouse. The authorities, however, give the story the most direct contradiction. The Poor-Law Board has ordered an investigation.

The late Duke of Northumberland having omitted to draw his half-pay as Admiral for twenty years, his executors are about to receive the entire arrears from the Admiralty.

A number of young girls were receiving their first communion, in a church at Trèves, when a lighted taper fell on one of their thin muslin dresses. The flames instantly spread to others, and, although extinguished in a short time, several of the children were burnt—one so severely that doubts are entertained of her recovery.

Advices from Stockholm state that a Royal decree has been issued ordering a general Exhibition of Industry in that capital next year, from the 15th of June to the 15th of August. Norway, Denmark, and Finland will be invited to take part in it. A committee, with Prince Oscar as its president, will be appointed to make all the necessary arrangements.

A Turin letter of the 5th inst. says:—"This city at present resembles a vast establishment for removing furniture. Nothing is seen but waggons loaded with articles and packages on their road to the railway. The Ministers are packing up their papers and even their arm-chairs, and the clerks who remain look as if they were encamped in the ruins of some great conflagration. Then at the door of every house are seen placards of apartments to let, hung up as so many signs of distress. It is not without an oppression of the heart that I witness this spectacle, thinking on the approaching and inevitable decay of a city whose progress was so brilliant, and which had made itself so beautiful."

The New York Emigration Commissioners have issued their report for 1864. They state that in the course of the year there landed at New York 222,338 passengers, of whom 39,422 were American citizens and 182,916 were aliens, the latter number being 27,072 more than in 1863. 89,766 of the aliens were Irish, 23,871 English, 57,579 Germans. The commissioners provided employment, food, lodging, or transportation for 28,957; cared for 7363 in the refuge and hospital of the commission, and for 235 in its smallpox hospital; and for 978 did the service of burying them.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND HIS DAUGHTER.—The long-impending case of Elizabeth Wilhelmina (née Countess De Colmar) Brunswick, married, 1847, to Viscount De Civry, has come on at Paris. M. Marie recapitulated the history of the case from the year 1825, when the young Duke of Brunswick, at the age of twenty-two, strikingly handsome and very captivating, arrived in London with all the prestige of his rank. The Duke had, moreover, the singular advantage of being nephew to "the first gentleman in Europe." In London society his Royal Highness met, at the house of her aunt, Countess Pipper, Miss Colville, then seventeen, with whom he fell in love, and proposed a left-handed marriage, asserting that he had talked the matter over with his uncle, the Duke of Sussex. The girl believed his Royal word, and, attended by Miss Mathews and her servants, escorted by the Duke's Aide-de-Camp, sailed for Calais, where she was met by the Duke and his brother, the present reigning Prince. On reaching the ducal territory, she found the Château of Wendessen prepared for her reception, and a numerous suite attached to her service. Her daughter, born in 1826, was baptized with all the ceremonial used on the birth of the children of Royal Princes. The golden font of the Brunswick family was used on the occasion; the godfather (the present Duke) was represented by his Chamberlain. The child was named after its grandmother, the Grand Duchess of Baden, and created by letters patent Countess of Colmar. The ducal arms adorned the child's carriage, and her numerous attendants received orders from the Duke in person to watch over the child with the utmost assiduity. Two years later her mother, outraged by his Royal Highness's conduct with a danseuse, fled, during his absence, from her splendid home, carrying her child with her, but leaving her jewels, and even her clothes, at Wendessen. On the Duke's return he traced her to London, dispatched Baron De Girsewold, his first Aide-de-Camp, with written orders to claim the Countess Colmar, then aged two years, supplying Miss Mathews with letters of credit on Hammersley's bank for the child's expenses, and desiring her to take charge of the child till further orders. The Duke arrived some months later, and, attended by his Chamberlain, Baron D'Andlau, inspected a school at Notting-hill, where he subsequently placed the little Countess, stating her to be his daughter, and desiring that she should be instructed in music by Dülcken, then music master to the present King of Hanover, and in dancing by Mdme. Bourdin, who gave lessons at the time to Princess Victoria. In 1835 the Duke informed Miss Mathews in person of his wish that she should go to the school at Notting-hill, and, in accordance with orders already communicated to the heads of that establishment, take charge of his daughter to his residence, 52, Champs Elysées, where Miss Mathews was to transfer her to the charge of the Baron and Baroness D'Andlau. The Countess was supplied with a magnificent wardrobe, jewels, &c., and resided in Paris under the care of the Baroness, having the command of her father's establishment, carriages, &c., till she was, by the Duke's orders, placed at a school in Nancy, where, at the age of sixteen, she heard Lacordaire preach, and under his influence turned Catholic, on which his Royal Highness announced that his religious feelings were so profoundly shocked that he refused to pay for her support, and gave her up totally. The case exciting the interest of the Civry family, whose château is close to Nancy, the Count and Countess adopted the young girl, and consented to her marriage with their eldest son, Viscount De Civry. The consent of the Duke was asked and granted, and the marriage took place in London, in 1847. Viscount De Civry was ruined in 1848, and the family estates sold. The Viscountess is the mother of eight children, and now claims a maintenance from her father, the exiled Duke of Brunswick.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE dust and wind of Newmarket was followed by mud and rain at Chester, so that the racing devotees are having a hard time of it. The first day was hardly worth the exposure. The Marquis of Hastings won two races with "hot" first favourites, and the three first in the Mostyn Stakes were all close together, one of the ever-paying Lambton blood winning. At the Cup finish, five four-year-olds—Highflyer colt, Buckfoot, Leprochaun, Helen, and Wandering Minstrel—were in front, at weights ranging from 7 st. 1 lb. to 6 st. 1 lb. The jockeys were wet to their shirts and plastered with mud. Through such ground, Victorious, who was giving a year and 6 lb. to the winner, and Ackworth, who was giving 20 lb., had no chance, but the latter finished sixth. Gratitude, with a mere trifle on her back, was nowhere; Lord Zetland (for whom the handicap was once said to be "made"), The Grinder, Mœstissima filly, The Lion (who expended himself in the false starts), &c., were all scattered, and so were the hopes of the prophets, bar one. The winner, with 8 lb. less, ran third for the Cambridgeshire, and will now, we conclude, be named. He is by Daniel O'Rourke, and was bred by the late Sir Tatton Sykes at Sledmere. Liddington did not come, and Mr. Chaplin won his maiden race, the Dee Stakes, with Broomielaw, or "Breadalbane's uncle," as some delight to call him. He won easily by two lengths; and the second, Argences, was five before the wretched Joker.

Gladiateur, according to the latest quotations we have seen, still holds his Derby lead; The Duke next, and Wild Charley and Breadalbane at 10 to 1. There is, we believe, no doubt that Gladiateur was very lame a short time since, and that his trainer always considered he had a good horse, if he could only train him. The party now say that they will win the Derby, but it must be remembered that four were very close together in the Two Thousand, and that the winner was "pricked." His joints will be sorely tried coming down the hill at "The Corner," and it seems doubtful whether he can be made any better. Archimedes is rather a small colt, with small thighs, and not the nicest fore legs, and by missing the Two Thousand he has probably missed his best thing. Daley's riding of Liddington is blamed by some of his backers, who considered he raced far too much with Pantaloon, who made the pace a stinger, and that his only chance of getting home up that hill was to "suffer." Hardly a soul cared to see Breadalbane put into the train. He was very much hurried in his work; and Mr. I'Anson, we hear, did not wish that he should run. The question arises, was he at all fit to be put through the mill in the great trial, which was brought off with such expensive secrecy, and yet detailed "on authority" five days after? Some connoisseurs were very much disappointed with him, and declared that he had grown upwards during the winter and was too leggy. Still, it is generally agreed that he ought to run much better in the Derby, if he has no drawback. Kangaroo's running must be all wrong, and the result of over-trying. The Duke is being incessantly trumpeted, and his admirers declare that "no one would know him again," and that he could have "gone in alone in the Guineas," and all that sort of thing. Chattanooga, says one "reliable correspondent," is doing good strong work, and is backed by those behind the scenes. "Chattanooga is a roarer, and has another infirmity in his feet or legs," say the opposition. Scott's lot is considered "settled," and curiosity centres upon Longdown, both on account of the Kangaroo sale and his dead heat with Gladiateur last year; but Drewitt and Kent keep their own counsel, and will, it is said, give Jem Goater a very good Oaks mount on Wild Agnes. As for Wild Charley, the Danebury adherents profess to have him quite safe through Ackworth. Fordham, up to the end of last week had quite run away from J. Grimshaw in winning mounts, and was in a majority of twenty-four. Curiously enough, each had been beaten fifty-six times.

Coursing has ended with the division of a stake in Ireland between Jem Mace and Blue Bell of the great Canaradzo-Silkworm litter. The Surrey Club held their annual dinner on Wednesday, when Mr. Burrup announced that their income was £2500, and that 50,000 spectators came to the Oval last year. The county of Cambridge defeated the University in one innings by 121 runs this week; when Carpenter made seventy-seven, and Tarrant took eleven wickets. Messrs. E. Ash and A. Walker made a good stand for "The Gown."

That Chambers and Cooper are matched to row a mile on the Tyne is the newest thing in aquatics.

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Grosvenor Stakes.—Grinder, 1. Moulsey, 2. Lytham, 3.
Mostyn Stakes.—Miss Harriette, 1. Tina, 2. Gretna, 3.
Wynnstay Handicap.—Pantaloon, 1. Lady Bohun, 2. Queen of Trumps, 3.
Palatine Stakes.—Donnybrook, 1. Sympathy, 2. Nidderdale.
Eaton Plate.—Light, 1. Attraction, 2. Hesper, 3.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Filbert, 1. Sidewind, 2. Viola, 3.
Corinthian Welter Plate.—Stanton, 1. Queen of Trumps, 2. Kapunda, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Ranter, 1. Sophia, 2. Orontes, 3.

WEDNESDAY.—THE CUP DAY.

Members' Plate.—Moulsey, 1. Zisca, 2. Ozone, 3.
Welter Cup.—The Clown, 1. Stanton, 2. Trumpeter, 3.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Highflyer's dam c., 1. Buckfoot, 2. Leprochaun, 3.
Flying Handicap.—Lucy Long, 1. Queen of Trumps, 2. Light, 3.
Hunters' Stakes.—Brighton, 1. Abbot, 2. Diana, 3.
Belgrave Stakes.—Pantaloon, 1. Henbane, 2. Merry Lass, 3.

THURSDAY.

Marquis of Westminster's Plate.—Sidewind, 1. Filbert, 2. Nu, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Stanton, 1. Yeatsall, 2. Cariboo, 3.
Dee Stakes.—Broomielaw, 1. Argences, 2. Joker, 3.
Cestrian Handicap.—Lucy Long, 1. Moulsey, 2. Sidewind, 3.
Beaufort Biennial Stakes.—Redan, 1. Selim, 2. Terror, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Gulnara, 1. Birague, 2.
Stand Cup.—Lady Bohun, 1. Countersign, 2. Elpha, 3.
Nursery Handicap.—Miss Harriette, 1. Qui va là, 2. Alberta, 3.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

BANKRUPTS.

S. WARREN, Limehouse, bootmaker.—D. SHARP, Limehouse, cabinetmaker.—R. I. BEARD, Farringdon-street, printer.—J. LOWE, Southampton, lieutenant in the Stafford militia.—U. CARAPATA, Stoke Newington.—G. FORD, Islington, fatmelter.—G. SMITH, Westbourne-grove, builder.—T. STICKELLS, Ashford, tailor.—E. GOULD, Old Kent-road, grocer.—J. H. LANCE, Stratford, builder.—T. WILLIAMSON, Peterborough, tailor.—J. HICKS, Shadwell, horsedealer.—M. OTTY, Clerkenwell, cabinetmaker.—J. HOLMAN, Salisbury, linendraper.—J. MEESON and J. MORRIS, Wolverhampton, drapers.—W. HAYWOOD, Mavesyn Ridware, farmer.—H. HARRISON, Cheltenham, grocer.—M. BATH, Melksham, draper.—J. RICH, Leighton, merchant.—T. HUTTON, Liverpool, commission merchant.—M. Y. COLQUHOUN, Liverpool, printer.—G. WILLIAMS, Bryngwran, farmer.—W. HILTON, Manchester, yarn agent.—A. FIELDEN, Todmorden, cotton-spinner.—E. MANN, Manchester, money scrivener.—R. POTTER, Rusholme, commission agent.—W. LANE and W. G. STEPHEN, Manchester, oil merchants.—J. SMURTHWAITE, Sunderland, wharfinger.—W. BOWERBANK, Penrith, builder.—M. WINCHURST, Birmingham, sempstress.—B. SMITH, Birmingham, iron-tube manufacturer.—J. SANDS, Kingston-on-Hull, chairmaker.—M. F. FRAGNUL, Kingston-on-Hull, shipbroker.—W. GOOCH, North Lopham, tailor.—H. HUNT, Derby, commission agent.—T. CARTWRIGHT, Derby, ginger-beer manufacturer.—R. HALL, Derby, fitter.—J. IRVIN, Whitehaven, joiner.—J. TOMLINSON, Erkington, innkeeper.—W. WHITEHEAD, Sheffield, grocer.—G. JENKINS, West Dean, contractor.—W. STANWAY, Mucclestone, farmer.—W. HILL, Devonport, master armourer.—J. STANDEN, Guestling, potato-dealer.—G. COOPER, Pontypool, china-dealer.—T. DOBSON, Middleton, grocer.—J. PIERCE, Holywell, shopkeeper.—J. CLYNE, Bristol, schoolmaster.—L. WALKER, Whitwell, baker.—T. H. J. WIDOWSON, Liverpool, butcher.—F. H. WILSON, Liverpool, bootmaker.—E. HARNDEN, Canterbury.—R. WADDINGTON, Wellingborough, shoemaker.—D. H. HEWSON, Great Grimsby, bootmaker.—J. KING, Bideford, china-dealer.—J. S. TURNER, Mattishall, farmer.—H. BENNETT, Lower Trelaswell, wheelwright.—J. H. FRUBING, Middlesborough, tailor.—J. MINCHER, Dudley, licensed victualler.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

BANKRUPTS.

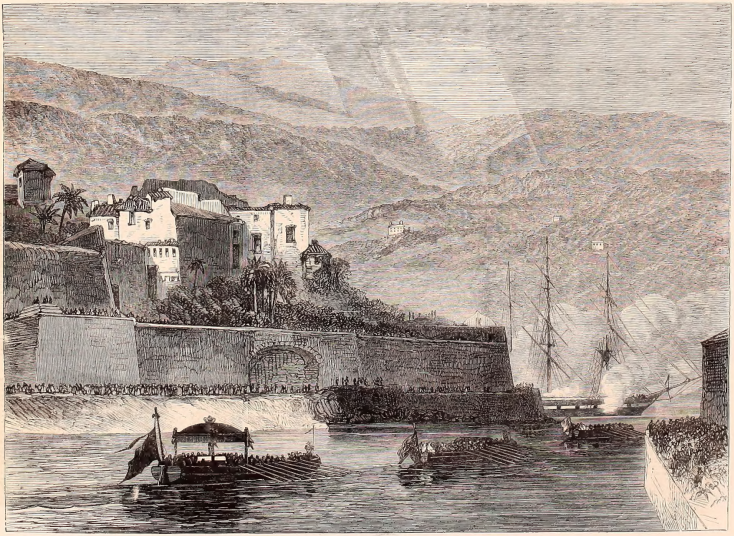
R. M. SEYER, Pimlico, journalist.—C. F. KIRKMAN, Clapham-road, manure manufacturer.—D. COLGROVE, De Beauvoir Town, tailor.—W. D. WINTER, Esmond-road, grocer.—E. MILLER, Bognor, clerk in holy orders.—C. F. W. SEMON, Vauxhall, furniture-dealer.—H. PAINE, Walworth, tailor.—D. THOMAS, Greenfield-street, general commission agent.—W. GILMOUR, Aylesbury, surgeon.—R. W. HORE, Littlehampton, Sussex, sailmaker.—B. W. SAUNDERS, Clapham-road, brewer.—J. N. CHAMPION, New North-road, house decorator.—E. STONE, Oxford-market, builder.—R. HARRIS, Islington, tailor.—W. SMITH, Richmond, Surrey, bricklayer.—H. BROWNRIGG, City, merchant.—J. MAY, Bayswater, builder.—J. T. STANLEY, Brighton, major of militia.—J. S. CLAY, Kentish Town, lithographic artist.—F. HITCHING, Great Saffron-hill, marble paper-hanging manufacturer.—J. R. LACEY, Hoddesdon, grocer.—J. WHATTAM, Boston, gardener.—J. FISHER, Walsall, brewery agent.—N. WALSH, Birmingham, grocer.—W. L. TIZARD, Birmingham, engineer.—W. BEAK, Axbridge, wine merchant.—A. WILLIAMS, jun., Gloucester, tailor.—J. ALLAN, Scarborough, chemist.—C. PAINE, Llandudno, confectioner.—A. KELLY, Liverpool, cotton-dealer.—R. TURNER, Newtown, grocer.—R. T. MARTIN, near Liverpool, hotel-keeper.—J. SIMPSON, Liverpool, contractor.—S. LEES, Blackpool.—R. CHORLEY, Warrington, coal merchant.—J. SHARPLES, Blackburn, commission agent.—H. BURTON, Aston Juxta, retail brewer.—A. HOPE, York, draper.—T. SAVAGE, Birmingham, brasscaster.—F. TWIGG, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturer.—W. SELSBY, St. Leonards-on-Sea, photographic artist.—D. DAVIES, Abelside, butcher.—D. E. HOWELLS, Hereford, mason.—A. TEW, Admaston, Shropshire, innkeeper.—C. I. PINKSTONE, Tiverton, watchmaker.—A. HEAP, Habergham Eaves, stonemason.—J. PITT, Worcester, cooper.—A. BROWNING, Powick, horse-fly proprietor.—J. STATHAM, Alrewas, journeyman butcher.—O. EVANS, Penycharllan.—D. KIRBY, Northampton, clicker.—D. GILBY, Bures, coachbuilder.—C. T. BAKER, Trentham, potters'-painter.—S. COMBER, Brighton, riding-master.—W. ARMITAGE, Kilburn, coachmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. CREE, Glasgow, power-loom cloth manufacturer.—J. BLAIR, Glasgow, smith.—W. BINNIE, Channelkirk, Berwickshire, farm-tenant.—A. GOW, Glasgow, merchant.—A. ROY, Partick, carrier.—A. EATON, Perth, commission agent.

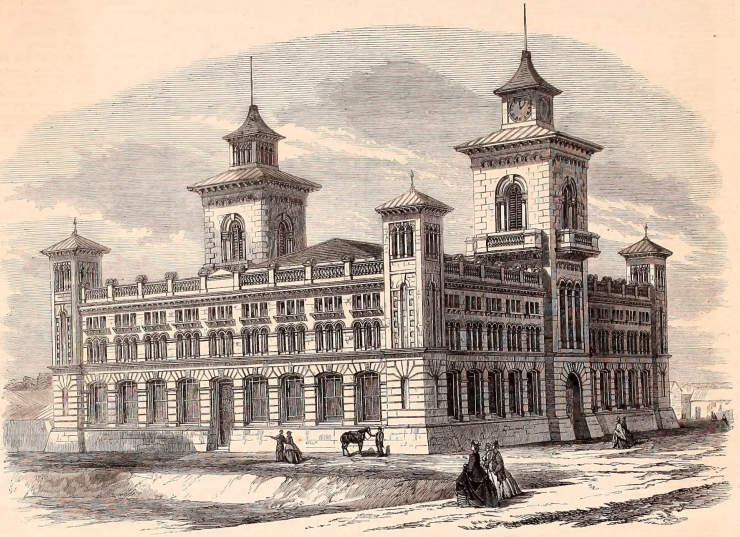


THE NATIONAL MOURNING IN BROADWAY, NEW YORK, FOR THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—SEE PAGE 462.



EMBARKATION OF THE BODY OF THE CZAREWITCH AT VILLAFRANCA, FOR CONVEYANCE TO RUSSIA.—SEE PAGE 462.

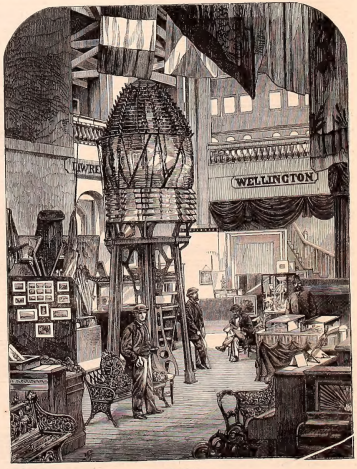
THE NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.



THE EXHIBITION BUILDING AT DUNEDIN, PROVINCE OF OTAGO.—SEE PAGE 462.



MAIN AVENUE.



MAIN AVENUE.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NEARLY all National Stocks have been in a very inactive state during the week; nevertheless, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. The late advance in the Bank rate for money, and the increased demand for gold for export purposes, have induced most of the large dealers to pause in their operations; whilst the purchases of Stock on account of the public have been much restricted. The supply in the hands of the jobbers, however, is by no means extensive. Much support will possibly be given to the market when the Government broker resumes his purchases for the reduction of the National Debt.

There is a fair supply of money on offer in the discount market. The demand for accommodation is somewhat active, at the annexed rates for the best bills:—

Thirty days' bills	4⅞ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4⅞ "
Three months' bills	4⅞ "
Four months' bills	5 "
Six months' bills	5½ "

The value of money in the Stock Exchange varies from 4 to 4½ per cent. The Indian Council will continue their present loans at 3 per cent until the end of June.

A few parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England; but over £200,000 has been withdrawn for the Brazils. The silver market is heavy, and the quotations rule almost nominal.

On the Continent scarcely any change has taken place in the value of money.

On Monday Consols, for Money, left off at 90⅝ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 90⅞ 91; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; Annuities, 1885, 14 1-16; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; India Stock, Five per Cents, 106⅞ ⅞; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 101⅞. The dealings on Tuesday were limited:—Consols, for Transfer, marked 90⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for June, 90⅞ 91; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; Long Annuities, 13 15-16; Exchequer Bills, 6s. prem.; Bank Stock, 242 to 241½; India Stock, 215. Wednesday's market was very flat, and Consols, for Delivery, sold as low as 90⅞. The closing price, for Money, was 90⅞ ⅞; for Account, 98⅞ ⅞ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents left off at 88⅞ ⅞; India Stock, 218 to 218; Ditto Five per Cents, 106 to 106½; India Bonds, 14s. to 18s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. On Thursday, Consols, for Money marked 90½ ⅞; for Account, 89⅞ ⅞ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 106½ ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. prem.

American Securities have ruled firm, and prices have had an upward tendency.

The market for Foreign Securities has continued dull. Turkish, Spanish, and Greek Securities have given way in price, and in several other instances the quotations have had a drooping tendency. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 83; Buenos Ayres, Deferred, 37; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 93⅞; Ditto, 1864, 92½; Greek, 20½ to 21; Ditto, Coupons, 8; Mexican Three per Cents, 26½; Ditto, 1851, 25½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 90 ex div.; Ditto, 1864, 92½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 79; Spanish Deferred, 39½; Ditto, Passive, 29½; Ditto, Certificates, 15; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90; Ditto, 1858, 70; Ditto, 1862, 72⅞; Ditto Four per Cents, 101; and Dutch Four per Cents, 96½.

In the market for Joint-stock Bank Shares a very moderate business has been transacted. Alliance have sold at 32½; Anglo-Austrian, 7⅞; Australasia, 69; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 50½; European, 12½; Imperial Ottoman, 16; Land Mortgage of India, 4½ ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 24; London Joint-stock, 50⅞; London and Westminster, 95½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 16½; Provincial of Ireland, 87; Scinde Punjaub, and Delhi, 8½; South-Eastern, 13½; Union of Australia, 55½; and Union of London, 51.

Colonial Government Securities have been in limited request. Canada Six per Cents have realised 95½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 92⅞; Queensland Six per Cents, 101; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled quiet. Anglo-Mexican Mint, 17⅞; Ceylon Company, 10; Consolidated Discount, 4½; Contract Corporation, 1⅞; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8½; Crystal Palace, 37⅞; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3; Fairbairn Engineering, 6½; Financial Discount, 4½; General Credit, 5⅞; Humber Ironworks, 4; Joint-stock Discount, 8⅞; London Financial, 21⅞; London General Omnibus, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85½; Ditto, New, 58½; Royal Mail Steam, 101 ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 125; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7; West India and Pacific Steam, 14.

With the exception of a decidedly improved feeling as regards some of the American railways, the market for Railway Shares has ruled heavy, and prices have had a drooping tendency. The following are Thursday's latest official transactions:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 91; Caledonian, 129½; Great Eastern, 46½; Great Northern, 131; Ditto, A Stock, 144½; Great Western, 73½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 129⅞; London and Blackwall, 89½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 40; London and North-Western, 121⅞; London and South-Western, 97⅞; Metropolitan, 135; Metropolitan District, 100; Midland, 133½; North British, 54½; Ditto, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 24½; North Eastern—Berwick, 109⅞; Ditto, Leeds, 68; Ditto, York, 101½; North London, 117; North Staffordshire, 78½; South Devon, 57; South-Eastern, 85; West Cornwall, 47½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 102⅞; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 100; East Indian, 103½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 19; Great Indian Peninsula, 103⅞; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Scinde, 101; Punjaub, 101½.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 14⅞; Great Luxembourg, 10⅞; San Paulo, 17⅞; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 21⅞.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 8.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market. Most kinds were in fair request, at full quotations. The show of foreign wheat was by no means extensive. Selected qualities commanded fully previous rates. Otherwise the trade was inactive. Higher quotations were demanded for floating cargoes. There was a fair inquiry for most descriptions of barley, at last week's prices. Malt, however, was a slow inquiry, at late rates. Oats sold on former terms; whilst both beans and peas were quite as dear as on Monday last, owing to the unusually small quantities brought forward. Both English and foreign flour was steady in price.

May 10.—Most kinds of produce were in moderate request to-day. Compared with Monday, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 42s.; rye, 25s. to 27s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 51s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; chevalier, 58s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 35s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 31s. to 36s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter.

Seeds.—Agricultural seeds are dull, and almost nominal in price. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes command very little attention.

Linseed, English, crushing, 56s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 61s. to 72s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 15s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 5s.; rape cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton; red clover seed, 66s. to 110s.; white ditto, 66s. to 88s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 39s. 10d.; barley, 29s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 5d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 81,806; barley, 11,968; oats, 4078 quarters.

Tea.—Very little business is doing in any kind; nevertheless, prices are well supported.

Sugar.—We have scarcely any change to notice in the value of any kind of raw sugar; but the market may be considered firm. Refined goods are steady, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Sales, generally, have fallen off; yet holders are very firm in their demands.

Rice.—There is a good business doing in this article, at extreme quotations.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are a slow inquiry, at the late decline in the quotaions. The supplies have rather increased. Bacon is firm, at 74s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. Hams are rather dearer; and most other provisions rule steady.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is very inactive, at 39s. 9d. per cwt, net cash. Stock, 34,454 casks, against 50,050 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Generally speaking, the transactions are on a moderate scale, at about stationary prices. French turpentine is selling at 50s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is steady, at full quotations. Fine marks are worth 4s. to 4s. 6d. per gallon; malt spirit, duty paid, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; geneva, 2s. to 2s. 5d.; corn spirits, for export, 1s. 5d. to 2s.; and English gin, for ditto, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per gallon. Brandy is firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Walker Primrose, 13s. 3d.; Gosforth, 15s.; Eden Main, 15s. 9d.; Braddyl's Hetton, 16s.; Heugh Hall, 16s. 0d.; Kelloe, 15s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—English hops move off steadily, at full quotations. In foreign parcels very little is doing. Prices range from 50s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales of Colonial wool have been commenced, with a fair attendance of buyers, both English and foreign. Privately, the market is heavy.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the demand is steady, at from 60s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 11).—To-day's market was well supplied with beasts, and the condition of the stock was, on the whole, good. The beef trade ruled quiet, at about Monday's currency. Prime Scots and crosses realised 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. Sheep—the supply of which on sale was moderate—moved off slowly, at late rates. The top figure was 6s. per 8 lb. The market was but moderately supplied with lambs. Good and prime qualities sold readily, at full prices; otherwise, the lamb trade was quiet. There was a fair demand for calves, at late rates. The pork trade was quiet, on former terms.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; suckling calves, 16s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1230; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 8370; calves, 440; pigs, 310. Foreign: Beasts, 670; sheep, 3300; calves, 260.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d., per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. Managers, Messrs. E. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON. Last Six Nights of the Season. On MONDAY, MAY 15, for the last time this Season, the new and successful Play, by Edmund Falconer, entitled LOVE'S ORDEAL; or, The Old and New Régime.—Principal Characters by Messrs. Walter Lacy, E. Phelps, Edmund Falconer, J. Neville, A. Rayner, G. Belmore, H. Sinclair, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss R. Leclercq, Miss C. Weston, Mrs. H. Vandenhoff, &c. On Tuesday, May 16, for the last time this season, Shakespere's Tragedy of KING LEAR—Lear, Mr. Phelps. To conclude with, on Monday and Tuesday, Milton's Mask of COMUS. On Wednesday, May 17, for the Benefit of MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, the Comedietta of DELICATE GROUND—Messrs. Walter Lacy, R. Roxby, Miss Lydia Thompson. After which, the Comic Drama of GOOD FOR NOTHING—Tom Dibbles, Mr. J. L. Toole (by kind permission of Benjamin Webster, Esq.); Nan (for the first time in London), Miss Lydia Thompson; followed by Milton's Mask of COMUS. In the course of the evening, Miss Lydia Thompson will introduce her celebrated grand Pas de Nation. To conclude with a popular Comedietta, in which Mr. Sothern will sustain the principal character (by kind permission of J. B. Buckstone, Esq.). On Thursday, May 18, for the Benefit of Mr. PHELPS, Shakespere's Tragedy of HAMLET—Hamlet (first time at this Theatre in that character), Mr. Phelps; to conclude with Milton's Mask of COMUS. On Friday, May 19, for the Benefit of Mr. WALTER LACY, Shakespere's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET; Milton's Mask of COMUS. On Saturday, May 20, Last Night of the Season, COMUS and other Entertainments, for the Benefit of Mr. EDMUND FALCONER. Doors open at Half-past Six; performances to commence at Seven. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Mr. Sothern as the original Lord Dundreary. MONDAY NEXT, MAY 15, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with, first time, a new operetta, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. The music by Langton Williams. After which, for a few nights only, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothern; Asa Trenchard, Mr. Buckstone; Miss Snowdon, Miss C. Hill, Miss M. Harris, &c. Concluding with FISH OUT OF WATER. Mr. Compton.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—REAPPEARANCE of MISS BATEMAN.—MONDAY, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, FAZIO; or, the Italian Wife—Bianca, Miss Bateman. Tuesday and Thursday, THE WILLOW COPSE—Mr. Benjamin Webster. Commencing each night with THE IRISH TIGER, and concluding with THE STEEPLECHASE. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE. Mr. FECHTER will perform DON CÆSAR for six nights, commencing MONDAY, MAY 15. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NOW IS THE TIME TO VISIT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wet or Dry.—Delightful Spring appearance of Gardens and Park. Nature in fullest beauty. Refreshed by the recent rain, the Park and Gardens truly delightful. The shrubs and plants in flower around the lakes have never been so charmingly fresh; alone worth a special visit.
Performances by the Company's celebrated Orchestral Band at 12.30 and 4.30, and on the Great Organ. Shakspeare House, Fine-Arts Courts, Picture Gallery, Chinese Collection, Skating Hall, Chimpanzee, Archery, Bowls, Cricket, Boats, &c.
Admission by New Guinea Season Ticket, or One Shilling, from Monday to Friday; Saturday (Great Flower Show), Seven Shillings and Sixpence, or, by tickets had before the day, Five Shillings.

EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE THE CRYSTAL PALACE NEW SEASON TICKET. Unparalleled attractions for One Guinea only. See Programme.

THE GREAT FLOWER SHOW of the SEASON on SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 20. Five Shilling Tickets now issued: purchase them or Season Tickets at once at the usual Agents, at the Palace, or at No. 2, Exeter Hall.
NOTE.—The unusually fine season and other causes already give promise that, high as the Crystal Palace Flower Shows have hitherto stood in public estimation, the coming Exhibition will be one of the very finest on record.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—PROTEUS, and Professor Pepper, with Burton's Mecca and Medina, at 2.30 and 7.30.—George Buckland's Mont Blanc, at Four and Nine.—King's Lecture, and Railway Models.—Matthew's Prestidigitation, with all the other Scientific Entertainments.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. A New Opera di Camera every Tuesday and Thursday at Three. Saturday at Eight.

STODARE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight and Saturday Afternoon at Three.—The New and Startling Illusions, as performed by Colonel Stodare, continue to create the greatest success and astonishment.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL. THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, to which has been added ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURE of "A Family of Deer Crossing the Summit of the Long Rocks" (Forest of Fontainebleau)—IS NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE LARGE PICTURE—A DRAWING-ROOM at ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in the reign of Queen Victoria—painted by JERRY BARRETT, and containing nearly 60 Portraits—is now ON VIEW at Mr. HOGARTH'S, 5, Haymarket. Invitation cards issued before the Picture's removal are available. Hours Eleven till Six. Admission, One Shilling.

HYDE PARK in 1864, by HENRY BARRAUD, Esq., containing 220 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row, NOW ON VIEW, at 230, Regent-street (opposite Hanover-street). Admission 1s. Open from Ten till Dusk.

MR. J. BALSIR CHATTERTON'S (Harpist to her Majesty the Queen and Professor of the Harp at the Royal Academy of Music) GRAND MORNING CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865, at Two o'Clock, at Drury-lane Theatre:—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Poole, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Marian Moss, Miss Rose Hersee, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Henri Drayton, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. W. H. Weiss, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and W. H. Harrison. Chorus and band of harps, including Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), Mr. T. H. Wright, Mr. Trust, Mr. W. Layland, Mr. J. Cheshire, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. George, Mr. Weippert, and Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton; Miss Trust, Miss Poncioni, Miss Weippert, Miss Holcombe, Mrs. Cooper. Solo on the trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Pianoforte, Mr. W. H. Holmes, Mr. Hammond, Miss Merriman, Miss Kate Chatterton (niece to Mr. J. B. Chatterton). Conductors, Mr. Benedict, Mr. E. Berger, Mr. H. V. Lewis, Mr. G. B. Allen. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; First Circle, 4s.; Private Boxes, one, two, three, four, and five guineas. To be had of Mr. J. B. Chatterton, 32, Manchester-street, Manchester-square; of Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; Lamborn Cock and Co., No. 63, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett.—FOURTH CONCERT, MAY 15.—The Programme will include Spohr's Symphony in D minor (composed expressly for the society); Beethoven's Symphony, No. 8; Mendelssohn's Overture in C (composed expressly for the society); and the Overture to Mozart's "Zauberflöte." Solo Violinist, Herr Lauterbach. Vocalist, Mdme. Joachim. Single Tickets, 15s. each, to be obtained of Messrs. Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street. CAMPBELL CLARKE, Sec.
21, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

MUSICAL UNION.—JAELL, Pianist to the King of Hanover, WILL PLAY, TUESDAY, MAY 23, with Joachim, Piatti, &c. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT, JUNE 21, under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES and H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES.—Mr. BENEDICT'S THIRTIETH ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21. Early application is solicited for the few remaining Sofa and Balcony stalls. The full programme will be published on Thursday, June 1.

MR. W. H. HOLMES and Mr. G. W. HAMMOND'S PIANOFORTE and MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT (by kind permission), at the residence of Mrs. Hoare, 7A, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, MONDAY, MAY 29, at Three o'Clock. Tickets (One Guinea each) and programmes to be had only of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone; and Mr. G. W. Hammond, 33, Beaumont-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The last opportunity to see GENERAL TOM THUMB and his LITTLE PARTY. They positively close June 10. We advise our friends not to delay coming, as their last few levées are always crowded. Three Grand Entertainments daily, at Eleven, Three, and Half-past Seven. Admission, Day Entertainments, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Evening, 1s.; Children under Ten half price to all parts of the house; a few Reserved Seats, 2s.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SCHUMANN NIGHT, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 15. The programme will include the pianoforte quartet in E flat, Op. 47; the string quartet in A minor (repeated by desire); "Etudes en forme de Variations," for pianoforte alone, &c. Pianoforte, Mdme. Schumann (her first appearance at these concerts); Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalist, Mr. Cummings. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MAY 15, 1865.—MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY and Mons. SAINTON have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY NEXT, at Three o'Clock. Vocalists—Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Parepa, Miss Marian Moss, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, and Miss Louisa Pyne; Herr Wachtel, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. J. G. Patey, and Mr. W. H. Weiss. Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Violin—M. Sainton. Violoncello—M. Paque. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, M. Tours, Mr. Deacon, and Herr Meyer Lutz.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Mons. Sainton, at their residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, W.; the principal Libraries and Musicsellers; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

MR. HENRY LAHEE'S MORNING CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, MAY 17, at Three o'Clock. Miss Banks, Mr. Lazarus, Herr Deichmann, Herr Daubert, Mr. B. Blagrove, and Mr. H. Lahee. Conductor, Mr. H. R. Bird. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; to admit Three, 21s.; Unreserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; to admit Four, 21s.; may be had of the principal Musicsellers, and of Mr. H. Lahee, 20, Alexander-square, Brompton.

INTERNATIONAL REFORMATORY EXHIBITION of the Products of Industrial Institutions in all parts of the World, to be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, from FRIDAY, the 19th, to THURSDAY, the 25th of MAY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES will OPEN the EXHIBITION at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, at a Public Ceremonial, on FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 19, at Three o'Clock.

A CHOIR of One Thousand Children will Sing at the OPENING of the EXHIBITION at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, on FRIDAY NEXT.

THE BAND of the Corps of Commissionnaires will perform at the OPENING of the EXHIBITION at the AGRICULTURAL HALL on FRIDAY NEXT.

PERFORMANCE on Willis' Great Exhibition Organ at the OPENING of the EXHIBITION at the ARICULTURAL HALL on FRIDAY NEXT.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park. FIRST EXHIBITION of PLANTS and FLOWERS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or, on the Exhibition-day, 7s. 6d. each.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with a New Piece of Extravagance, termed "GOING TO COURT," and Portraits of the Japanese Dandy, the Model Policeman, and other Novelties, at WELCHPOOL, MONDAY, MAY 15; Llanidloes, 16; Montgomery, 17; Newtown, 18; Oswestry, 19 (return visit). Manager, Mr. J. MORFEY.

MAY 18.—GRAND BAZAAR, FLORAL, and MUSICAL PROMENADE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, under Royal Patronage, for the ROYAL ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

MAY 19.—GRAND BAZAAR, FLORAL and MUSICAL PROMENADE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.

MAY 20.—GRAND BAZAAR, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, for the ROYAL ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

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BRIDAL PARASOLS.—W. & J. SANGSTER have now ready at their Establishment, 140, Regent-street, a large assortment of the most elegant Parasols and Sunshades in Brussels, Honiton, and Maltese Lace; also, of their much-admired Florentine and Zephyr Parasols, introduced by them this season.

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2 Gravy Spoons	10	3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4 0 0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4 2 6
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40 by 30 inches	50 inches wide by 39 inches high	£2 12s.
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LORD WODEHOUSE, THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

The Right Hon. John, third Baron Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was born in 1826, and succeeded his grandfather, the second Baron Wodehouse, in 1846. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took honours of the first class in classics. At the formation of the Aberdeen Government, in 1852, Lord Wodehouse was appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and served in that office, under the Earl of Clarendon, until April, 1856, when he accepted the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia at the conclusion of the Crimean War. In this Embassy he continued until March, 1858. During the interval which occurred between Lord Palmerston's first and second Administration, while Lord Derby's Government was in power, he remained unemployed; but in June, 1859, he returned to his former office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and held it until July, 1861; when, Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary, having been raised to the Peerage, it was considered desirable that the Foreign Department should be represented in the House of Commons; and Lord Wodehouse therefore vacated his place, which was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Layard. In 1863 he undertook the duty of Envoy to the Court of Denmark, having the conduct of a special mission which was sent to negotiate, or to advise, or to give a pledge of support to King Christian in his contest with the allied powers of Austria and Prussia on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

Soon after his return the death of Sir George Lewis caused a reconstruction of the War Department. Earl De Grey and Ripon, who then held the under secretaryship for India, was appointed Secretary for War, and Lord Wodehouse, accepting the place which thus became vacant, represented the Indian Department in the House of Peers. He had already given proofs, not only of much administrative ability, but of high and statesmanlike qualities, though, from his readiness to postpone his own personal claims to the convenience of those with whom he was politically associated, he had as yet held only subordinate offices in the Home Government. On the death of the Earl of Carlisle he was generally designated as the most fitting person to succeed to the lord lieutenancy of Ireland. In this opinion it seems the Prime Minister concurred, for, in October, 1864, Lord Wodehouse was appointed to the Irish viceroyalty. It is generally agreed that he has shown no small aptitude for the difficult and delicate position which he now occupies. It may be remarked that Lord Wodehouse married, in 1847, a lady of Irish birth and extraction—the eldest daughter and coheiress of the third Earl of Clare.

The Portrait of his Excellency is engraved, in this number of our Journal, from a photograph taken expressly for the Illustrated London News.

GLADIATEUR, THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

There was a time when the "French invasion" was only to be feared at Goodwood. When Beggarman had defeated Lanercost, our neighbours yearned for more victories over the Cup course, where the English Fleur de Lis had won twice in succession, even in her "aged" days; and Jouvence, Baroncino, Monarque, and Dollar, all rewarded them for their spirit. "The Confederacy" became a "great fact." Fille de l'Air carried their colours in most redoubtable style for the Oaks, at Epsom; and now Gladiateur has enrolled them in that Two Thousand list which, in Smolensko's, Cadland's, Bay Middleton's, Cotherstone's, Sir Tatton Sykes's, Stockwell's, The Marquis's, West Australian's, and Macaroni's case, was the forerunner of a Derby or a St. Leger, or both. Gladiateur, by Monarque out of Miss Gladiator, came out last year on the Cesarewitch day and won the Clearwell Stakes of £980 easily by a length, Joker and Pantaloon and Reginella running him home, in a field of thirteen. In the Prendergast Stakes, at the same meeting, he confirmed his running with Pantaloon, and finished a dead heat for third [at equal weights with Longdown, Bedminster, who received 6 lb., and Siberia 5 lb., from him, finishing first and second. He then carried a 6 lb. penalty in the Criterion Stakes; and was nowhere to Chattanooga, in a field of fifteen. Despite of these defeats and the veiled tactics of the stable, he was very much fancied by a few, and took his place among the eighteen at the Rowley milepost, with only 7 to 1 against him. Still, the stable were not great winners, although the stakes are a £5100 consoler; and Lord Stamford, Mr. Naylor, and most of the Newmarket stables are said to have done best. It was a great race between five at The Bushes; but he headed Zambesi in the bottom; then Liddington's windpipe felt its wonted roar; Breadalbane was too full of flesh to face that hill, which so many have shirked; and Harry Grimshaw, after pulling his colt well together and steadying him, stalled off Aldcroft's rush on Archimedes cleverly, in the last stride, by a neck. "The Frenchman" is a hunter-looking horse, of sixteen one, with great depth of girth, and splendid shoulders, and a very nice head set on a strong neck, slack behind the saddle, very wide in the hips, and rather long from the hock to the ground. He has two suspicious fetlock joints, which arose from blows when a foal, but the stable say they are no detriment to him in his work. He is entered in the Derby, St. Leger, Newmarket Derby, Drawing-room Stakes, Bentinck Memorial, Great Yorkshire Stakes, Doncaster Stakes, and the Grand Prize of Paris.

EMBARKATION OF THE BODY OF THE CZAREWITCH AT VILLAFRANCA.

The ceremonies which attended the removal of the body of the Russian Crown Prince from Nice, where he died, and its embarkation, at Villafranca, on board the Russian frigate which was to convey it to St. Petersburg, were described in our last Number. The Illustration we now give of the scene of the embarkation at Villafranca, on Saturday, the 29th ult., is supplied by Messrs. Ghémar and Ferret, photographers, of Nice. The coffin of the Czarewitch is borne along in a state barge furnished with a catafalque and other funereal trappings; it is preceded by another barge, in which are the Russian clergy, employed in chanting the service for the dead; while the Emperor Alexander, with some members of the Imperial family and Court, has gone before, and is approaching the side of the ship, where the Empress is already waiting the arrival of this mournful cortége. At the same time, the other ships of war lying in the roads of Villafranca, and the batteries of the fortress shown in this view, saluted with all their guns. The Russian frigate sailed from Villafranca that day on her voyage to the Baltic, while the Emperor and Empress proceeded to Darmstadt, where they will remain in seclusion for a month, returning to St. Petersburg in time for the final ceremony of the interment, which will take place in the cathedral of that city.

THE MOURNING FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The aspect of the principal streets in the city of New York for two or three days after the news of the death of President Lincoln was full of signs of public grief and consternation. Our New York correspondent sends a sketch of the appearance of Broadway on the 18th ult., which is reproduced in our Engraving. He observes that this sad scene afforded a striking contrast to that which had been displayed in the same city immediately before. "For several days previously," he says, "New York had presented quite a carnival appearance; for the surrender of Lee with his army was hailed as the harbinger of peace, which has so long been earnestly desired by the mass of the people. The great thoroughfares of the city were all a-flutter with flags, and one or two days of this week were to have been devoted to the celebration of the recent successes with which the Federal arms had been crowned. But Easter Sunday dawned upon a city dark and sepulchral as a city of the dead. Scarce a house in it but has been draped in the deepest mourning since three days ago, when the news of the great national calamity fell like a thunderbolt upon the whole American community. Long festoons of black and white muslin are drooping sadly everywhere, and even the gay show-cases that stand outside the shop doors are dressed with funereal rosettes. Street boys are selling little mourning badges, consisting of ambrotype likenesses of the murdered chief magistrate, tied up with knots of crape." Another correspondent says "there still seems no desire to resume business until after the funeral of the lamented President. Each hour increases the gloomy appearance of the city. In every street the houses are decked with crape, with portraits of Mr. Lincoln hung about with garlands entwined with black, while in many places huge black crosses are in the windows of houses which remain closed all day, seemingly deserted. It is inexpressibly sad, this outward show of grief; while that it is sincere is proved by the gloomy looks, the tearful eyes, of those who are to be met in the streets. In many places the decorations, though sombre, are exceedingly picturesque, the dark tones being relieved by the bright red and blue of the national colours entwined with crape. The public buildings are many of them hung from dome to basement with long folds of black cloth disposed most artistically; and, as these buildings are of white marble, the effect may be imagined. On Broadway some of the stores are thus decorated, while others have huge palls hanging from the roof to the street. All is dark, gloomy, grand. The expression of grief is, I dare assert, the most universal, most sincere, most impressive ever witnessed."

THE NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The New Zealand Industrial Exhibition at Dunedin, the capital city of the province of Otago, was opened on the 12th of January, by Mr. Hyde Harris, the Superintendent of that province. Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, was not able to be present on this occasion; but he will probably visit Otago before the Exhibition is closed. This province, of all the settlements in New Zealand, has made the most rapid progress in wealth and population. Dunedin was little more than a village in 1861, when the discovery of the Otago gold-fields brought into the province a sudden immigration of gold-diggers, chiefly from the other Australian colonies, with a great importation of merchandise to supply the anticipated wants of the new population. In the course of a few months, all sorts of shops, stores, warehouses, dwellings, offices, and other buildings, public or private, were run up with that marvellous promptitude which is witnessed only in gold countries. By the close of 1864 there were more than 3000 rateable buildings, besides several hundred tents, with a population of 20,000 persons, in the town of Dunedin, and the population of the whole province, which, in 1851, was under 2000, had risen to 61,000. Dunedin has two theatres, large public gardens, two concert-halls, four or five large assembly-rooms attached to the leading hotels, seven insurance offices, and three banks; the Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of New South Wales being two of the most elegant buildings in the city. There are forty-two hotels and restaurants, a Mechanics' Institution, a Chamber of Commerce, and other institutions. There are three daily and several weekly newspapers. The gas is laid on in all the principal streets, which are spacious and well paved. Dunedin also possesses a large hospital, capable of receiving about 160 patients, a large and elegant church for the Church of England congregation, a very handsome Roman Catholic church, a Wesleyan chapel, two Presbyterian churches, two synagogues, and several other places of worship. A panoramic View of the city of Dunedin will be engraved for an early Number of the Illustrated London News.

The New Zealand International Exhibition in this thriving new city has been undertaken and carried out with a great measure of success, in a province which has only been settled sixteen years, and in a colony the oldest of whose settlements is only of twenty-five years standing. The population of New Zealand altogether, be it observed, is only about 160,000 persons of European origin, and that population is erroneously supposed in England to be wholly occupied in the Maori war, though in reality the southern islands are quite free from any native difficulties, inasmuch as they contain but a few hundred Maoris, who are peaceable enough. The only share the southern islands have in the native question is in finding some of the money to pay for the war. New Zealand, therefore, as a whole is not disturbed or occupied by the war, and the best proof of it is this Exhibition, which shows that the colonists are working hard to acquire a knowledge of the material resources of their country, and of such machinery and other appliances as may serve to turn those resources to the most profitable account. The advantages which industrial exhibitions have conferred upon the commerce of the world and upon the industry of each particular country are now universally acknowledged. In Great Britain, France, the United States, and other countries, whatever their respective conditions, so highly have these advantages been esteemed that all governments, however widely differing from each other, or even hostile to each other in their political relations, have agreed in encouraging and supporting these industrial exhibitions. It is not to be supposed that in a new country their positive results can be so great, but relatively to the actual condition of such a country the result should be greater. If the colonists of New Zealand have fewer wants than the inhabitants of older and more luxurious countries, and can supply them in many instances better from abroad than on the spot, it is equally true that they know very little of the resources the colony affords, and that they do not even yet make use of many with which they are acquainted. They have splendid coal-fields, yet are dependent for coals on other countries; with the best limestone, they import almost all their lime; they even get building-stone from Tasmania and Sydney, and bricks from England and Victoria; with immense forests of splendid timber, they import most of their woods of construction—whether for building or furniture—and with the strongest known vegetable fibre in their flax they have not yet turned it to valuable account. Doubtless the youth of the colony and the consequent dearness of labour occasion much of this; but in order to obviate that difficulty, it is necessary that they should avail themselves of all those aids which machinery would give them to economise labour in the production and conversion of raw material. To these ends the New Zealand Exhibition was projected. It is distinguished by not only including every indigenous product and manufacture, but all those obtainable from other countries calculated to aid in the development of the colony. All the provinces of this colony, besides Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales, are more or less extensively represented; and the contributions from Great Britain, India, and Europe, occupy about 10,000 superficial feet of space. One quarter of the building (an exterior view of which appears in our Engraving) is allotted to the province of Otago. The visitor, on entering the doors in Great King-street, is encountered by a gold obelisk, representing 103 cubic feet of solid gold, being the amount of gold exported from New Zealand up to Dec. 31 last, comprising 1,814,026 oz. troy, of the value of £6,250,000; of which Auckland produced 10,000, Nelson 80,000, Marlborough 30,000, Canterbury 2500, Otago no less than 1,691,526. The annual produce of the Otago gold-fields is more than half a million ounces. It is usually mixed up with the returns from Victoria in the published statistics of Australian gold. We are in possession of some sketches of the scenery of the Otago gold-fields, which will be engraved for a future publication. Amongst the most conspicuous objects in the central avenue of the Exhibition are a cast-iron fountain, with swans and herons at its base; and the beautifully finished apparatus for the Cape Saunders lighthouse, which is shown in one of our lesser Illustrations. It may also be mentioned that the Exhibition contains many interesting contributions to the geology, botany, and fauna of New Zealand, including a unique specimen of the egg of the extinct moa, and the leg-bone of that gigantic bird. The show of New Zealand wool, flax, timber, and other staple produce, is most important. Among the novelties here on view is a clock which keeps itself wound up by an apparatus devised to be acted on by the changes in the atmosphere, and which has been already going some eighteen months without being meddled with. In the fine-arts department there are more than 400 objects—oil paintings, drawings, photographs, engravings, and other specimens of art. All the leading colonists and public men of New Zealand, Messrs. Stafford, Fox, Featherstone, Crosbie Ward, and Butler, Dr. Haast, Bishop Harper, Archdeacon Maunsell, and others, who have visited this exhibition at Dunedin, speak very highly in its praise. The commissioners propose, at its close, to purchase the best colonial objects to send home to form the nucleus of a permanent Colonial Museum in London.

The Royal medals for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery, intrusted to the Royal Geographical Society, have this year been awarded to Captain Montgomerie, for his extensive and elaborate survey of North-Western India and the Karakoram range; and to Mr. Samuel Baker, for his explorations in Inner Africa, in which he is still engaged. A testimonial, value £40, has also been awarded to Dr. Vámbéry for his adventurous travels in Turkistan. The medals will be delivered, on the 22nd inst., at the anniversary meeting of the society, at Burlington House.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

William Shakespeare. By his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. (Hurst and Blackett.) When great men have passed away from us we thankfully accept and gratefully treasure up whatever, bearing their impress, has been preserved by affection or reverence. The eighty short pages, therefore, containing a fragment of a lecture which would have been delivered by the late Cardinal Wiseman before the Royal Institution, will, no doubt, find hearty welcome. Death put a veto upon the delivery, but some idea may be formed of what has been lost or gained by those whose lot it would have been to listen to the proposed oration of the late Archbishop of Westminster. Of him it may be said, as was said of a former English cardinal:—"He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;" and the fragmentary discourse which is left to us will not tend to disprove the truth of the saying. There are certain errors which would, probably, have been corrected; there are no flashes of originality and no splendid bursts of eloquence; but there are unmistakable signs of appreciative intellect, refined thought, and graceful diction. His notions of a fitting monument to Shakspeare are such as one would have expected from an elegant mind, and are conceived in a spirit of magnificence worthy of the genius he delighted to honour.

A Winter in Algeria. By Mrs. G. Albert Rogers. Illustrated. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Dr. Bertherand says "L'hiver n'existe pas en Algérie, et particulièrement sur tout ce littoral délicieux, où elle développe plaines, et côteaux entre l'Atlas et la Méditerranée." The learned doctor's language reminds one of the remark, "Cæsar and Pompey bery much alike, specially Pompey;" for if there be no winter at all in Algeria, it seems strange to assert that there is none particularly in certain districts of Algeria. However, what the doctor means is plain enough; and it is clear, therefore, that whoever manages to spend a winter in Algeria performs a wonderful feat. Mrs. Rogers has achieved that triumph, and she offers the world the results of her experience in a sufficiently readable form. She dwells principally upon Algiers. Nevertheless, she made visits to the interior, and has information derived therefrom of an interesting character to give, and she mingles with her information all manner of anecdotes and Arab legends. She appears to have visited Algeria not only in the character of a traveller but also in that of a proselytiser. She distributed tracts freely, which the French, with true national politeness, accepted easily; indeed, a Zouave went so far as to pronounce the tract which was presented to him "très joli"—thus taking a naïve view of the object with which it was offered to him and causing doubts of his sincerity to those who are acquainted with the English form of the article. A friend of Mrs. Rogers also boldly attempted the conversion of a whole monastery by means of two tracts, but we are not informed that the attempt was successful. From what has been said, the reader will be prepared to find theological discussion and religious discourse in abundance; and our author's habit of thought will be readily surmised from the tone of surprise with which she announces that "M. Mercier is a most liberally-minded man, although a Roman Catholic." The book is garnished with several effective illustrations, and with a very useful appendix relating to the climate, meteorological phenomena, and botanical peculiarities of Algeria.

Lectures on Practical Geology. By Professor D. T. Ansted. (Robert Hardwicke.) A reprint of six discourses delivered before the Society of Arts. They form a part of what are known as the "Cantor" series of lectures for 1865. The geological student would probably require either something more elementary and precise, or something more philosophical and abstruse, according to his proficiency in science; but for general readers, who wish for only an acquaintance with facts, without the drudgery of learning rudiments, Professor Ansted's little book seems likely to be particularly useful. His aim has been to give a "popular sketch," and there appears to be every chance that the use of the adjective will be justified. For "geology, applied to the arts, is a subject of real and vital interest to all of us." In fact, "all that is useful and beautiful, and all that is intrinsically valuable and employed in the arts, and, indeed, all that conduces to life itself, is derived from the earth. To seek for it economically you must study the structure of the earth; to obtain it without loss, or at as little cost as possible, you must learn the condition of its existences—you must, in a word, study geology."

Iron Manufacture. By William Fairbairn, C.E., &c. (Adam and Charles Black.) An epic poem might be written upon the subject of iron. It may be said to be the life-restorer as well as the life-destroyer, for from the same ore come the medicine which invigorates the human frame and the sword which deals out cruel death. To the same ore we are indebted for "the ploughshare, the scythe, the pruning-hook, the needle, the graver, the spring of a watch or of a carriage, the chisel, the chain, the anchor, the compass, the cannon, and the bomb." He who has ever travelled by railway must be thankful for the gracious gift; and it is difficult to mention any one of the bountiful earth's productions which is more worthy of a history. The name of Fairbairn is enough testimony to the competence of the historian, and all that remains for us to do is to spread as widely as possible a knowledge of the fact that he has published a "new edition, revised and enlarged," of his useful, instructive, and entertaining work, called "Iron; its History, Properties, and Processes of Manufacture."

Captain Masters's Children. By Thomas Hood. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A reprint, in three volumes, of a story from the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.* Some of the characters are well conceived and well drawn; some of the scenes, especially in Paris, are well depicted; and some of the descriptions of nature would be very good were it not for a tendency towards the grandiose. The fun is of a very mild character, and the philosophy is of the kind which might be expected from one whose favourite philosopher appears to be the popular Lord Dundreary. What the object of a "domestic" magazine may be, it is not easy to declare positively; but if it be to entertain the domestic Englishwoman with a tale in which the chief incidents are connected with seduction, unlegalised cohabitation, utter heartlessness, and wife-desertion, our author has been so far very successful. Of course it is possible to conceive that a "domestic" magazine would aim at something quite different, in which case our author cannot be complimented upon the course he has adopted. If there were any intention of teaching a lesson, it must have been this: you should never rescue a child from drowning, or, if you do, you should never adopt the child into your family; for, in that case, you will surely find that you have been warming a viper in your bosom. Captain Masters's children are two daughters, one of whom marries a Methodistical tallow-chandler, by which arrangement our author gets an opportunity of writing some semi-profane drollery of the tea-table order, such as the domestic Englishwoman would probably relish; and the other goes upon the stage, so that hints of improper overtures to actresses and other theatrical matters appropriate to a "domestic" magazine are necessarily introduced. On the whole, it seems not unlikely that those who essay to drink the amusing draught composed for them by our author will pronounce the potation thin.

The Lawyer's Purpose. By James Leitch. (John Maxwell and Co.) The lawyer's purpose, which it requires only two volumes of by no means close type to develop, is, it may be superfluous to remark, diabolical. We are first introduced to the gentleman, who has a habit of talking to himself and of muttering the monosyllable "chah!" in a churchyard. He is engaged in some fell work upon a tombstone, and is unconscious of a flittering phantom clad in woman's "habiliments," gliding about and watching his labours. But that phantom turns out to be a live woman, with a woman's tongue as well as a woman's "habiliments," and in course of time she works him woe. More than twice we are taken to the graveyard, where the work upon the tombstone is proceeded with, and where "the mysterious Presence" ever hovers; and once the proceedings are fitly accompanied by thunder and lightning, smothered laughter, yells, shrieks, and "the anger of Heaven." The story, then, is of the melodramatic sort; and that the language is in accordance therewith may be gathered from a few expressions of the soliloquent lawyer—e.g., "'Brewer, thou art a coward!' said a hoarse voice, with a horrid oath. 'Not yet fit to be a colleague of Satan! Cheer up, old fellow! Thou art under capital training.

Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven!'"

It is satisfactory to be able to relate that the lawyer does not effect his purpose; that the charming Lucy, having indignantly rejected a once-loved, handsome, heartless Captain, marries the proper person; and that many parts of the story are pleasantly and even humorously written.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE International Exhibition at Dublin was opened, on Tuesday, by her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with an imposing ceremony and various attendant festivities, witnessed by a company of at least thirty thousand visitors, who enjoyed a day of the finest possible weather and a thoroughly successful performance of the whole programme. Before we relate these proceedings, however, we must invite our readers' notice to the large Engraving which occupies the two middle pages of this Number, giving a view of the eastern front of the Exhibition Palace, in Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin; a View of the Crystal Palace, or Winter Garden, which forms part of this block of building on the other side of Hatch-street; and a short description of the whole, in our Journal of March 18. The Winter Garden, as it is to be called, corresponds in architecture to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, but is about one fourth its size, will be used as a vast conservatory, with the adjacent pleasure-grounds, affording in all seasons a most delightful promenade. But for the present it is the great grand passage-way, from north to south, in length, is occupied by the Exhibition of Arts and Industry, opened on Tuesday; while the substantial building of brick and stone, which forms the centre of the whole front, contains—the principal entrance-hall, a large concert-hall, to accommodate 3000 persons; a smaller concert-hall, for half that number; the refreshment-room for the public, the directors', and the saloons and dining-rooms; with a large annexe for machinery in motion, a second annexe for other machinery, the entrance for carriages, and a fourth annexe for refreshment-rooms, kitchens, lavatories, and other accessory offices. The principal entrance is from Earlsfort-terrace, there being six pairs of gateways, for entrance, exit, and foot-passengers; the general public drive in from being inclosed with a handsome chain railing and rock-face wall. There is also an entrance through the pleasure-grounds from Racecourse-terrace.

The architect is Mr. A. G. Jones, of Dublin; the engineers are Messrs. Ordish and Le Feavre, of Westminster; the general contractors, Messrs. Beardwood and Sons, of Dublin; and the contractors for the ironwork, Messrs. Rankin, of Belfast. The decoration of the buildings has been intrusted to Mr. Doyle; the prevailing colours are green and pink on the columns and ribs.

The pleasure-grounds, laid out by Mr. Niven, were partly shown in our former Illustrations. They are approached from the existing transept in the centre of the Winter Garden, whence a colonnade leads out upon the terrace in the open air, with a flight of steps to the ground. A very effective cascade, which forms one of the most picturesque features of these pleasure-grounds, is seen from the entrance of the Exhibition building, looking along the transept; in the centre of which is a bronze fountain of ornamental design. The extent of the outdoor pleasure-ground is about thirteen acres, containing lawns, avenues, shrubberies, slopes, and terraces, with fountains, flower-beds, conservatories and rockwork. Here the geologist will find massed together, in and around the basin of the cascade, specimens of some of the most beautiful Irish rocks. Here are quartz, with mica running through it like veins of silver; greenstone, with quartz veins; grey granite, gleaming with mica; dark basalt, and various other rocks of formation, with many valuable metallic ores, marbles, and other specimens of the wealth of the country. In the rockwork are forms and primroses, great roots of ancient oak from the bogs, and a variety of plants to fill up some of the interstices and enliven the whole. Feathery trees droop over the basin from which the water descends; and when the lapse of time has worn away the new look of the arrangement, the rockery, which is very beautiful now, will be the most attractive portion of these grounds. Adjoining the grounds is a tower which is being fitted up for Mr. Guinness, who has built at the end of his private garden a very elegant little pavilion, overlooking the garden of the Exhibition on one side and a small piece of artificial water on the other. We give a View of this pavilion on another page; the house of Mr. Guinness is shown to the right. This is the same Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness whose portrait we lately engraved, on the occasion of the reopening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which had been restored in a handsome style by him, at the head of the Exhibition.

The arrival of Prince of Wales and his suite on Tuesday was not marked by any great public demonstration in the city of Dublin. His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur from Holyhead to Kingstown, with the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Spencer, Lord Dufferin, and Sir Robert Peel, in Her Majesty's yacht, the Victoria and Albert, was met on his landing by Lord Wodehouse, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with some of his suite. The Prince was thereupon received by a crowd of people on the platform. He came to Dublin with the Lord Lieutenant by a special train, in which a state carriage had been prepared for his use. At the Westland-row station the Lord Lieutenant's carriages were in attendance with an escort of cavalry, and the whole party went at once to the Viceregal Lodge in the Phœnix Park. The streets of Dublin were illuminated at night, looking very gay and splendid, and were filled by a greater crowd than has been seen there since the night following the Queen's public entry into Dublin a few years ago. America were let off from most of the houses, flags and banners hung from the windows, and nothing was left undone to make Dublin wear its habitual appearance of a scene of excitement or unusual complement of a Royal visit.

On Tuesday morning the weather was beautiful, and the streets were alive from an early hour with holiday folks of every class. The neighbourhood of the Exhibition building was soon thronged with vehicles of every description; and when eleven o'clock struck, the hour for opening the doors, arrived, the rush of well-dressed company was greater than had probably ever before been seen in Dublin. The lawns, galleries, and halls were all soon filled to overflowing, so that long before the Prince arrived there must have been 20,000 persons present.

His Royal Highness arrived at about half-past two o'clock, and was received at the principal entrance by the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Meath, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Southwell, Mr. Sandford (chairman of the executive committee), and Mr. R. D. Guinness. His Royal Highness, who was attended by the Duke of Cambridge and attended by the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse, and other members of the vice-regal household, and by the gentlemen named above to the dais which had been prepared for the occasion; and then, after a few words of welcome from the Duke, during which his Royal Highness uncovered the splendid cup-dull before him and bowed in acknowledgment of the cheers which greeted him on every side. The orchestra, conducted by Mr. Levy, of the Theatre Royal, performed the National Anthem.

The Duke of Leinster, accompanied by Mr. Sanders, then advanced to the foot of the dais and, on behalf of the Exhibition Guarantee Committee, read an address thanking his Royal Highness for having come, in the name of her Majesty, to inaugurate this Exhibition. They recognised in this Royal act a high appreciation of the interests of the country at large, a gracious wish to advance the welfare of the Irish people, and a continuance of the enlightened course of the Queen's gracious and lamented Prince Consort, who bestowed so much encouragement upon works like these. They concluded with an expression of their heartfelt wishes for the health and happiness of the Princess of Wales, whom the Irish people earnestly desired to welcome among them. "Whenever circumstances may permit her Royal Highness to visit our shores, which we hope will be at no distant period, we have no promise such an enthusiastic welcome as will convey to her Majesty and your Royal Highness the fullest assurance of our loyalty and devotion."

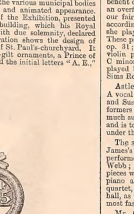
To this address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following reply:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address. It is a source of sincere pleasure to me to discharge the duty which has been confided to me by her Majesty the Queen in thus inaugurating your Exhibition. It is not less in accordance with my own feelings than with those of her Majesty to assist in every measure which is calculated for the happiness and welfare of the Irish people. The example of my lamented and beloved parent will, I trust, be ever present to my mind as a stimulus to the encouragement of every work which is calculated to advance international prosperity and to develop the resources of my country. The cultivation of the fine arts, in itself so powerful an auxiliary in civilising and refining the human race, has been an important object in this Exhibition, and, indeed, is known already to have produced most satisfactory results. Believe me to be very sensible of your kind wishes on behalf of the Princess of Wales. Her regret at not being able to accompany me only equals my own, and you may rely on her anxiety to come among you and herself to ask the welcome which she is sure to receive."

An address was then presented by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, after which a procession was formed, at the head of which his Royal Highness made the tour of the building, receiving fresh demonstrations of loyal welcome as each department was entered. His Royal Highness took much notice of the sculpture, and stopped before several pieces to examine them.

A good deal of time was spent before the "Marriage of the Princess Royal," containing portraits of the whole family, and his Royal Highness and Royal Highness of Denmark. This picture, evidently much affected, before the picture of the first Exhibition, the central figure of which is the late Prince Consort, "The Presentation of the Crimean Medals" also attracted much attention from the Royal party, as did also a bust of Sir David Dundas.

The Prince and his companions, having made the complete tour of the building, received the most enthusiastic acclamations from the vast assemblage, returned to the dais, which then, with the two Royal Princes, the Lord Lieutenant, the Irish Court in full uniform, the numerous naval and military officers, and the various municipal bodies in their robes, presented a most brilliant and animated appearance. Mr. Parkinson, the principal comptroller of the Exhibition, presented his Royal Highness with the key of the building, which his Royal Highness graciously accepted, and, with due solemnity, declared the Exhibition to be opened. Our Illustration shows the design of this key, which was made by the Goldsmiths of St. Paul's churchyard. It was inclosed in a velvet case, with silver-gilt ornaments, a Prince of Wales's feather, a coronet, a shamrock, and the initial letters "A. E.," the work of Mr. C. J. Allen.



KEY OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION BUILDING PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES BY THE OPENING DAY.

A rocket was shot into the air, the artillery thundered in response from a hundred guns, and the inaugural ceremonial of the Exhibition terminated.

The police arrangements were admirable. Mr. Charles Walker, principal inspector of the police, attended specially upon the Royal visitors; and the general arrangements, which were most admirable, were superintended by Colonel Lake, chief commissioner in Dublin. The vocal and instrumental music was all very well performed. Mr. Robinson conducted the choral singers.

The Prince of Wales returned to the Viceregal Lodge at five o'clock. In the evening he was entertained by the Lord Mayor with a splendid ball, at the Mansion House, to which a large number of the nobility and gentry were invited to meet his Royal Highness. The scene was again illuminated in Dublin.

The task of unpacking and arranging the contents of the Exhibition is now going on up to the hour of opening on Tuesday, especially in the fine-arts department. Mr. Henry Doyle was busy, hanging his pictures and arranging his screens, receiving able assistance with the former from Mr. Mulvany, and with the latter from Lord Southwell. The employment to which these materials have been set off by the artistic painting of the gallery, executed, under Mr. Doyle's directions, by Mr. Silsbourne, of Cork-hill, will have an attraction in Dublin which has never been purchased in any previous exhibition—namely, that of being shown by gas as well as by daylight. A white statue in a green gallery looks best under artificial light, and the contents of the Dublin gallery will have this advantage every evening.

MUSIC.

TITIENS, the brightest star in the musical firmament, has risen and gone down on the horizon of the Haymarket. She appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Thursday week, in the character of Leonora Borgia, and again, on the following Saturday, in Norma. It would be vain to describe her appearance after all that has been written. It would only be repeating what has been said a thousand times. It is sufficient to say that her performance has certainly not been less than greater than ever, and has begun this season to excite even more enthusiasm than she has ever done before. She is the queen of dramatic song, alone and unapproachable in her regal grandeur.

At the Royal Italian Opera, Meyerbeer's gorgeous work, "L'Etoile du Nord" ("La Stella del Nord"), was produced on Saturday last, with all the splendour and magnificence for which this theatre is so justly famed. The cast of the characters, however, was not so strong as that of last season. Signor Attri is a weak substitute for Faure in the part of the Czar; and Mdme. vander Heuvel (late Mdlle. Caroline Duprez), though a very accomplished artist, lacks the vocal power required for so vast a theatre as Covent Garden. The new tenor, morreover, M. Hilaire, proved quite incompetent to fill the part sustained last year by Naudin. The most successful performance was that of Mdme. Rudersdorff in the little part of the Fisherman, Nathalie. The spectacle and scenic effects, however, were grand and beautiful almost beyond example, even in Covent Garden.

The opera concerts at the Crystal Palace, which have for several years proved so attractive, have been resumed this season. The first was given on Saturday last. The performers were chiefly members of the company of the Royal Italian Opera; but it is intended that, during the season, Mdme. Arabella Goddard shall be drawn equally from this and the other house. Among the vocal pieces were an aria from "Guillaume Tell," sung by Mdme. Edelsberger; the famous trio from "Don Giovanni," sung by Wachtel, Rouconi, and Belletti; "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni," sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington; "Casta Diva," from "Norma," sung by Mdme. Carlotta Patti; and a duet from "Lucrezia Borgia," sung by Mdme. Rudersdorff and Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and by Wachtel and Rouconi, sung by the Crystal Palace Choir. The favourite young pianist, Mdlle. Krebs, played a fantasia by Liszt, and Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas" was played by the excellent orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Manns. Upwards of four thousand visitors were present.

The Monday Popular Concert of the 8th instant was for the benefit of Mdme. Arabella Goddard, and, as was to be expected, drew an overflowing audience, eager to pay due homage to the talents of our fair and favourite pianist. Nor was her appearing in the concert, accordingly, she was greeted with acclamations, and every piece that she played was encored with unmistakable signs of delight and approval. These pieces were Beethoven's sonata, for the piano alone, in G major, Op. 31, No. 1; Mendelssohn's trio, for piano and violin, in B flat, (the violin played by Joachim); and Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in C minor. Harper, Pratten, and Lazarus, also, were heard, the last played by Joachim, &c.; and two favourite airs were sung by Mr. Sims Reeves.

Astley's has become, for the time, an English Opera-house. A vocal company of considerable strength—including Misses Louisa and Susan Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Mdme. Weiss, and performers of acknowledged ability—are giving English operas with much success. "Fra Diavolo" was the first work performed here, and is to be followed, we understand, by "Don Roy." The music is under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, who performed Mr. Fitz's.

The second matinée of the Musical Union was given at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday last, under the direction of Mr. Ella. The performers were Madame Arabella Goddard, Joachim and Ries, Messrs. Dr. Webb; violoncello, Signor Piatti; and pianoforte, Mr. Hallé. The pieces were Mozart's quartet in B flat, No. 7; Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin in A minor, op. 23; Mendelssohn's posthumous quartet, op. 81; and Beethoven's pianoforte trio in B, op. 97. The ball, as usual at these matinées, was crowded to the doors with the most fashionable company in London.

Mr. Charles Hallé has begun, at St. James's Hall, a new series of the "Pianoforte Recitals," which, for several seasons, have been so favourably received by the amateurs of that instrument. They deserve their success, for they are not only elegant entertainments for the fashionable world, but to the students of the pianoforte. The first of these performances took place on Friday morning, the 5th inst. The programme consisted of the following pieces, all played by Mr. Hallé himself:—Two sonatas of Beethoven, the first in F, op. 7, and the "Sonata Appassionata" in F minor; partita in B flat, by Sebastian Bach; Weber's rondo brillante in E flat; Mendelssohn's solos by Schubert, Stephen Heller, and Chopin. The programmes of these recitals are always so elegant and analytical remarks are generally performed, which the students of the piano will find interesting and useful.

At the concert of the Musical Society of London, on Wednesday last, the twenty-ninth of the evening, a symphony by Ferdinand Hill, failed to produce much effect. The first movement of the concert were more successful. Mdme Schumann played Beethoven's concerto in E flat with great power and effect; the overtures to "Ruy Blas" and "Oberon" were magnificently performed; and Miss Louisa Pyne sang the last scene from "Der Freischütz" and Balfe's "Lurline," and a bravura air by Auber, with the warmest applause.

Mr. Walter Macfarren's pianoforte performance at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday evening last, was unanimously and fashionably attended. Mr. Macfarren being known as a performer of distinguished merit, the programme included Sebastian Bach's *Suite de Pieces* in D minor, Beethoven's "Sonata quasi Fantasia" in E major, Op. 27, Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, for piano in D major, played by Messrs. Macfarren and Bembridge; Schubert's sonata in A, and several elegant smaller pieces by Mr. Macfarren's composition. The anatine was eminently successful.

Mr. Deacon has announced three matinées of classical music at the Hanover-square Rooms, the first of which was given on Thursday morning, the 4th inst., and the second and third will take place on the 1st and 22nd of May and 5th of June. The programme is made a successful teacher of that instrument, and his audience at his first matinée included a large number of his pupils, who came to receive instruction as well as pleasure from the performances. Mr. Deacon was assisted by Mr. Blagrove (violin), Mr. Paliser (violin), Mr. Carrodus (viola), and Signor Pezze (violoncello). The programme included Beethoven's quartet in D minor, Haydn's quartet in D major, Haydn's pianoforte sonata in E flat, op. 93, Beethoven's sonata in C minor for piano and violin, op. 30, Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, for the piano violin, and violoncello; and pianoforte solos of Chopin and Arbet, all of which were admirably played and much applauded. Several vocal pieces were sung by Mdlle. Bonquet, the favourite Swedish singer.

THE THEATRES.

A new tragedian, by name Mr. Neil Warner, made his appearance, on Saturday, at Sadler's Wells, in the character of Othello. A more hopeless failure has been seldom seen. Of a good person, with a pleasing voice and unassuming manner, Mr. Warner impresses us with the idea that he is an intelligent and well-practised actor. He has been studying his art, we are informed, in Australia and America, and has taken a line of the profession which we have noted that such practice invariably produces in the attainment of a style of declamation which the most passionate passages is not exceeded. As a judicious performer, it is probable that Mr. Warner will find his place on the boards.

Miss Batemen appeared at the New Adelphi on Monday, and selected the part of Bianca, in the tragedy of "Fazio," for her renewed appeal to the metropolitan public. We may congratulate her on the result. It would answer no good purpose to conceal the fact that, by the performance of Bianca, in "The Honeymoon," Miss Bateman somewhat disappointed her admirers. Her Bianca is a great improvement on that which we saw her perform, and the applause with which it was received. In the first act, indeed, she was deficient in play of power and the wife's incipient jealousy was very slightly indicated; neither, in the second, was there sufficient variety of force, but the character was more distinctly pronounced. In the third, the difficult scene was rendered, in of her husband's infidelity, and we have to record that Miss Bateman's acting was frequently fine, particularly when Fazio is about to leave her, and when she is parting with Aldabella, in the prison scene, and in her final appeal to the Duke. The performance, however, is, after all, more remarkable for delicacy than power. Miss Bateman seldom thrills, but she frequently pleases, evidently possessing a pronounced amount of appreciation which nuns too often her best elocutionary efforts. In the more rapid passages, a certain want of intelligibility ensues, and we are dependent on our knowledge of the text for the meaning. The total effect of the performance of this tragedy depends much on the adequate impersonation of Aldabella, and we have to congratulate Mrs. Billington on her perfect success in the part. Traits of a grand style of acting were frequent in it, and occasionally the process of great power was manifested, contrasting rather prominently with the more retiured characteristics of the manner of her rival. Mr. Jordan, as Fazio, presented us with an artistic portrait which will dure remembrance. Mr. Stuart acted the Duke with his usual breadth, and in his final rebuke of Aldabella strongly impressed the house with his emphasis and vigour. Altogether, this is the most performance of Milman's tragedy that we have lately witnessed.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

GENERAL Sir William Rose Mansfield, K.C.B., the new Indian Commander-in-Chief, was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the Army at a very early age, since the *Army List* allows him thirty years' service, and he is now but forty-five years of age. Eighteen of those years have been passed in India, and the greater part of the time on active service. He was present at Buddiwal and Aliwal as a Captain with his regiment. At Sobraon he was Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. He commanded his regiment at Gorjerat, in 1849; and in 1851-2 took part in the harassing operations on the Peshawur frontier. He was, indeed, constantly employed—at times in command of his old corps, the 53rd, and, when they were not out, attached to Sir Colin Campbell. When the Crimean War broke out Colonel Mansfield was selected for the delicate position of responsible advisor of her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople—a proof that his abilities were already known beyond military circles. This appointment resulted, on the conclusion of the war, in his being sent to Warsaw as Consul-General; but on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, he accompanied Sir Colin Campbell to India, and held the position of Chief of the Staff. When peace was restored he was nominated to the command of the Bombay army. The recent testimonies of the Indian press, and the speeches made at a dinner at Bombay on the occasion of his leaving that presidency, show that, both as a soldier and in his civil capacity as a member of Council, he has fulfilled all the expectations which had been formed of him.

The likeness we have engraved is from a photograph by Mr. Hering, of Regent-street, taken about six months ago.

VISIT OF GENERAL SIR W. MANSFIELD TO UPPER SCINDE.

THE town of Sukkur, on the Indus, one of the most thriving towns in the province of Scinde, has lately been enlivened by the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, General Sir W. Mansfield, who, being on his way to take up his new command, landed there and proceeded on a tour of inspection to Jacobabad, and thence along the Scinde frontier outposts. Sir W. Mansfield disembarked at Sukkur, from the steamer Oshara, on the 20th of February. He was received by a guard of honour from the regiment of Jacob's Rifles—a regiment named after that able soldier and administrator, Major-General John Jacob, and armed with probably the most effective weapon that has ever been placed in the hands of an infantry soldier—viz., the double-barrelled rifle invented by him. Sir William Mansfield, after remaining a couple of days at Sukkur and enjoying some sport with Meer Ali Moràd, a native Prince renowned in Sir C. Napier's conquest of Scinde, marched to the frontier town of Jacobabad, which is also named after the late General Jacob. The site of this now flourishing town was, when first occupied by the camp of the Scinde Horse, in the year 1847, a barren waste, and the tribes around lived in a continual state of anarchy and strife; but the energy and determination of General Jacob soon began to tell. Before his death, which happened in 1859, a well-to-do town had sprung up, and peace and security prevailed in the district. This state of affairs has been maintained by the lieutenants whom Jacob had himself trained, and to whom he left as a legacy his splendid house and library, and a system of administration which, it is to be hoped, will be long upheld.

Sir W. Mansfield, on his arrival at Jacobabad, was received by the present Commandant, Colonel Green, C.B., with a guard of honour composed of a squadron of the Scinde Horse. Sir William, after reviewing the frontier field-force and expressing his entire satisfaction with its efficiency and discipline, proceeded along the line of outposts, which are placed at intervals of about twenty miles along the border of the Scinde desert, and protect the inhabitants of the interior of the province from the raids of the mountain robbers. On the 13th of March he proceeded to Moultan. Sir W. Mansfield is the first Commander-in-Chief who has ever visited his frontier line of outposts.

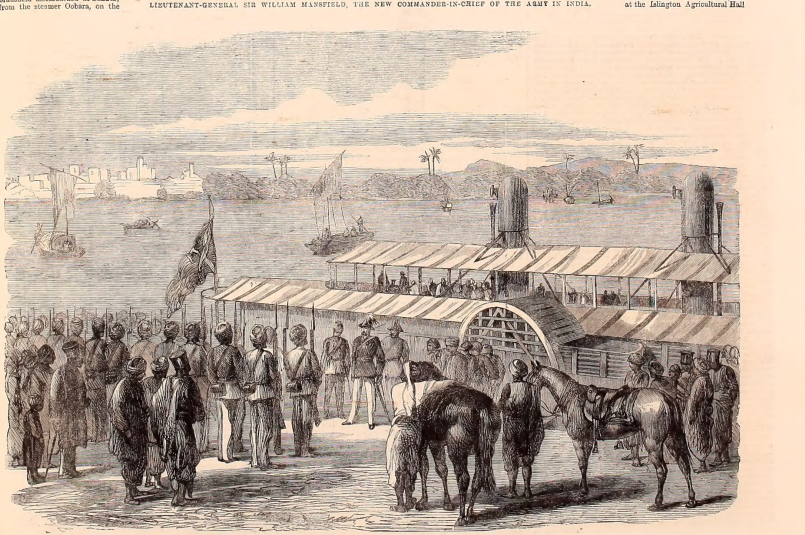
Our two Illustrations, representing the landing of Sir William Mansfield at Sukkur, and his entry into Jacobabad, are from sketches taken on the spot by Mr. W. F. Partridge, whom we have to thank for this communication.



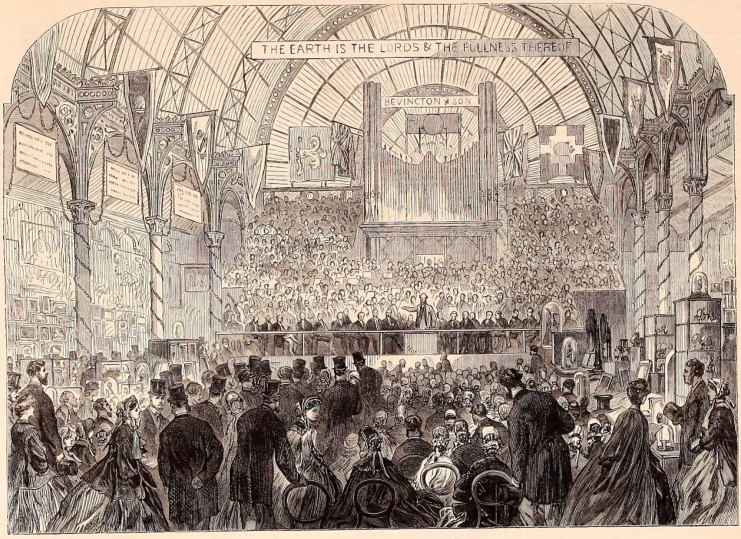
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD, THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

THE WEST LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE success of the district Industrial Exhibitions, held at the Lambeth Baths for South London, and at the Islington Agricultural Hall



LANDING OF SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD AT SUKKUR, ON THE INDUS.



OPENING OF THE WEST LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT THE FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.



ENTRANCE OF SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD INTO JACOBABAD, SCINDE.

for Forth London, has encouraged the working men of West London to get up an Exhibition of their own at the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent-garden. It was inaugurated on Monday week, by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., who was assisted by the Archbishop of York, Sir J. S. Shelley, M.P., Sir J. Hamilton, the Hon. F. Byng, Mr. H. Lewis, M.P., Sir J. Hassler, Sir J. W. Mason, and many of the leading manufacturers and tradesmen of the West End. The programme of the ceremony included music supplied by a band and chorus consisting of 600 performers, and by the organ of the Exhibition of 1862, which Messrs. Bevington have erected for this Exhibition, and which will be performed on daily. The ceremony was to the chair by Mr. J. A. Nicholay (the chairman of the committee), Mr. Cowper-per here at few introductory remarks, and a prayer for the occasion having been pronounced by the Archbishop of York, the musical entertainment, which included the performance of the Hallelujah Chorus, Haydn's grand chorus, "The heavens are telling," Handel's Coronation Anthem, and an inaugural march composed for the occasion by Mr. C. J. Hargitt, was performed, as well as ode, written by Mr. G. Linnæus Banks, entitled "Labour's Festival," was spoken by Mr. Edmund Yates. The chairman declared the Exhibition open, and announced that it would continue open until the 31st of July.

A certificate has been obtained from the Privy Council entitling persons to the privileges conferred by the Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act, passed this Session. The collection is well worthy of a visit. Its most striking features are, the paintings which illustrate the history of the professional artist, and some the productions of the artisan's leisure; cabinet-work, in which there are some beautiful and highly-finished designs; mechanical models, and musical work. Prizes have been granted for 1687 exhibitors, representing almost every branch of industry. Even the profession of sculptor and statuary has its humble calling of the costermonger; but by far the larger portion of the Exhibition consists of amateur productions.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THERE is a time and a season for everything; and, of course, the very time and season for the little Fenian insect to become very lively is just when the Prince of Wales goes to open the Dublin Exhibition. That is the moment for the Head Centre, or Guy Fawkes, or Jack Cade, or Brian Boroihme—whose name is corrupted by us Saxons into Boru—or defender of the Faith Daniel O'Connell, or Lord Edward Fitzgerald, or nearly all his nobility, and his son Macdaid, also in doing it—upon these plains of Senlac, Fenianbury, to be more exact, or three or thirty, met to protest against the cruel wrong the Prince was doing them by opening their Exhibition. Some of them were for not so far as to aim to it; and everybody was for a row with everybody else: and they were to empty the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland into smashing of the windies,' until the Fenian army, led by General Thomas Francis Meagher (of the Sword) and heralded by certain Kashoot looking warriors of the Green, should drive the Saxon out from the field, and place, for ever and ever, the 'green above the red." Such would be the result of it all. But the British Government deal with it with a trenchant satire and deep ridicule, and all Dublin marches out to the fight in a mass, and, of course, returns from it a marriage bell. In this column, long ago, a more frequent visit and a more extended residence in Ireland on the part of the Prince was strongly were urged. Should such a plan be entered upon, even this ghost of Fenianism will not exist. All claim to keep up the fight will die. Charles Gavan Duffy—once a very pretty poet, but now late Minister of Public Works of our most promising colony, Victoria, who will be present—tells us that his influence became less with the Irish day by day and that day whereon he left Ireland. And the reverend author of "Who Fools to Speak of Noney-night" is not forgotten. "Ah, Tim, it will be not rejoice over 1865." All Irishmen should do so. The Exhibition at Dublin is a success, and it will be a far greater one than exhibitions mentioned in our last Impression turn out half as well.

And Mr. Wilkes Booth, the U.S. Fenian, has been arrested as a defiance, and a shed, and there is an end of him. It is well that it is so, save that he has spoiled from his life one chance of being a distinct denial of any complicity of the South with the act of one whose parentage can be read in wild madness. More than 200 addresses of condolence, or utterances of horror at the deed, have gone forth from England to America, and Mr. Tennie's cartoon, which unhappily we have not room to engrave, is very powerful in explaining with Columbia is true to the letter. By-the-way, Americans have perpetual have been charged with the habit of using the word *damned Punch's* woodcut, and many have said that the manly reasoning action therein will do more harm than good to the cause of love of England than anything which has been written—yes, even than the Queen's action. But the well-informed know that the word is borrowed out the States. President Lincoln's death—let us have the courage to say it—was a most terrible evil, or at least not an evil out of which good will not spring. It has brought, at once, the people of France and England to the side of America; it has severed the last tie which the South President Lincoln and his Southern policy; it has given the Americans the image of a good, earnest, duty-loving man to set before them as an ideal correct to which they should be craving and a purposeless, noisy ambition.

Mr. John Stuart Mill's supporters have hooked Lord Amberley, who thinks that Westminster will honour itself in electing Mr. Mill, who has—though he always was one of the most illustrious Englishmen in the world—had a distinct effect in directing European thought. Mr. Mill, as everyone knows, is totally exempt from the representation of minorities, a suggestion entirely rejected by Mr. Cobden, and which would have women as electors or electresses. Here is ideal freedom for the sum of Westminster. Robert Browning, John Villiers Shelley, and company may find some nice pickings in Mr. Mill's work on "Liberty," and in Mr. Fawcett, if matters progress well, and we shall not have had such an election for Westminster since the days in which George Fox found the Duke of Bolgelleuchfynn, Bolgelleuchfynn, Duchess of Devonshire, bought the votes of butchers with a kiss. Mr. Tom Hughes—a friend of "Tom Brown's Schooldays"—has been elected with the *Rambler*, had been solicited to stand for Lambeth, but wisely declined to go against Mr. Tennyson, saving his strength, as it is understood, for the general election.

A long article on Mr. Stuart Mill, showing the very palpable infidels (J. S. M.) of that philosopher, lately enlightened the columns of a contemporary, and, in expectation of a great sale, the machines were kept standing, and the publishers were not disappointed in length and urbanity. But, alas! Wisdom crieth out in the columns of a review, and no one heeds it. A little bit of scandal about Mr. Mill's dear nephew sent down the paper by fifty copies. Although it is but just to say that the numerous reprints of his philosophical works are sold and are selling very largely. But who can be wise at all times? Did not Coleridge write many years ago a political pamphlet, and did not a popular novelist utterly fail in his editorship or management of another? The very fact of bringing in heavy cavalry to do the work of the light cavalry appears to be a mistake. Magazine writing and newspaper conducting are each gifts which the possessor has not, and which he cannot lack. So painting on canvas and drawing on wood are distinct arts, for to which there is a different training. Nobody will fail that the Christmas number of *Punch* was improved when Mr. Millais, R.A., gave one of the cartoons. The new *Reader* is under a new editorship, and the gentleman at present in power seems to understand his work, which, if success is to be taken as an affirmative, his predecessors did not. The rumour that the *Athenæum*, a very fine value which was very well conducted, has made its appearance in print, is contradicted; but a new weekly review is spoken of. In the *Particularly Review* (our English *Revue des Deux Mondes*) Mr. M. D. Conway will give some remarkable recollections of Mr. Abraham Lincoln; and very shortly the Messrs. Strahan will put forward a new venture, particularly toward the *Argosy*, to be freighted with the golden produce of the brains of Mr. Charles Read, Miss Dinah Mulock, and others. Mr. Robert Buchanan will be the Orpheus of this bold band.

The new fire brigade, to which we referred last week, is, it appears, to be maintained by a halfpenny rate, producing £30,000, to which will be added £10,000 from the Government on behalf of public buildings, and £10,000 from the insurance offices as a contribution in lieu of their present expenses (now above £25,000); this will prove, therefore, both a relief to the "offices" and, we hope, an extension of protection from the dangers of fire to the public; but why the fire-escapes are omitted from the programme, and left to the voluntary contributions of the few we are at a loss to know. Add another building to the list, for Sir Geo. Grey, by no means a complete, a comprehensive measure by uniting the 100 men and eighty-five fire-escape stations of the fire-escape society to the 120 men of the fire-engine establishment; put the whole on one footing of efficiency for the protection of life and property, and Sir George Grey, by no means a bungler; all will then pay alike for that which benefits every man, woman, and little child in London always.

Now that M. Ste. Beuve is a Senator the seal of silence will be taken from his lips, and we shall, we hope, hold, some few of his *Causeries du Lundi* will be devoted to the review and analysis of the new Senator. Life of Lucien Bonaparte.

Of the banquet of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, of Miss Bateman's Bianca; and the appearance of Mdme. Judith at Manchester, another French-English and French-English play by Mr. Tom Taylor, I cannot here speak; I am but an echo, and I dare not trench on the province of my brother critics.

THE FARM.

THE rain has descended at last, with the most marked effect on the grass, plants, and vegetables generally; and if it continues only long enough to soften the stiff clay, which has been excited in Lincolnshire to the consistency of cast-iron, it will then, with Ipswich may feel that the traffic manager of the company told the chairman that "the number of the railway communicates to Bury presented difficulties on an occasion like this, which, he believed, would not be to be met with elsewhere." In fact, as his words are reported by a strong partisan, Mr. Hermann Biddell, who generally speaks with his pen, "the line had been stirring delivery chestnut' occasions. The latter also adds that the population of Bury is 25,000 souls, and that the town is the centre of a district of which Bury have to fall back on those accomplished plodders, the lodging-house keepers, &c., of Newmarket, and the hotels and inns of the pilgrims ever get there at all. Still, much as Ipswich may feel it, it is idle to call the decision "a gratuitous insult to the district." It was a double surprise, as Bury could hardly expect to get good luck, and Ipswich in its lad, which cannot now be repaired under twenty years. As to the Derby, it is a matter of indifference to the mere shadows of six each; the Mayor and no M.P. in one, and two M.P.'s, a Baronet and a Knight, in the other. Nobody can say which they know it was 66 to 1 (no takers) against them; Perhaps they trusted to the chance of Lincolnshire, and the fact of Bury not from laying "10 to 1 (taken freely)" on itself. Sir Massy Lopes, Bart., has been chosen to succeed Lord Eversley in the seat for the late Mr. Buller, on the nomination of Mr. Trower, the Mr. Turner; and fifty-nine new members were elected,—Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Notts, and Rutland, having "a the district for 1867, in which neither Leicester nor Nottingham has been visited as yet; and, which, without the addition of Derby, will not be visited at all. I hope, on the strength of its Burley bulocks and Barleythorpe ewes, that Rutland will be the Mayor's next visitation. Mr. Jas. Mr. Webb's "Derby ram," which was modelled for his Babraham residence, is, I am told, the finest ram that has been exhibited anywhere in all their bloom and beauty.

Mr. Kuvelaar has bought "Bonny Belle" from Mr. Eastwood, to go to Queensland, and Viscount Bosch, as her companion, from Mr. Richardson to be reaping the crops and steady fealty to Booth. Among the slaughterers at a last of Mr. Beesley's high-priced "Lots" is big, staring, and most unlucky cow, for which he gave 220 gs. at Mr. Overby's. But the cow is dead, and Mr. Beesley's "Lots" is announced, apparently on authority, that the Dawpool bed is to be sold in London. Mr. Mayoh's Mayoh's, and Mr. Mr. Beesley's Lots are nineteen in the herd, which passed from Mr. Bolden to the late Mr. Hegan in the year 1850, and from Mr. Hegan to Mr. Beesley's son Sir Grand Duke, and Imperial Oxford. If the offer which Captain Inane received for Mr. Beesley's Lots of Mr. Beesley's son could be any criterion, they ought to be worth a very large sum.

The sale of Mr. Beesley's Lots of Mr. Beesley's will be sold on June 7. A friend from the Cotswold and Oxford Down country writes thus:—"Sheep salesmen generally advise their customers not to send up anything to meet the market after Whitsuntide, but I know many those who ventured had 8d. per stone extra returned with their ticket, and many few pence more than they had in the previous week.

The Hereford people are bestirring themselves manfully, and have issued a grand list of prizes for their forthcoming show on the Three Bath and West of England show. It is as smooth as a bowling-green, without a fence for fifty miles round. It is a most convenient water for the working of machinery, and only a quarter of a mile from the Hereford railway station, and the show is to be held. The trial-field for the implements and steam-ploughs is on a slightly elevated ground contiguous to the showyard, so that persons from the latter will have a good view of the work. There are no less than forty entries for machinery in motion. Batchelor's Patent Reaping Machine, Bolgelleuchfynn from Mr. Lean; Mr. Rolling's Chieftain 2nd; Mr. Stallard's Chieftain 3rd; Commodore, from Mr. Lean to be sent to Queensland. Mr. Lean has all expected to be in the old Hereford bull ranks. Still the entries would have been much larger if the Corporation had made provisions for the stock master. The Corporation intend to register lodgings, and register a number of lodging-houses for the accommodation. Mr. Bowen's Herefords were sold at Mawley Town Farm, Chobury Mortimer, a short time since, but the prices were not high. The Hereford Times says that the sale was a failure, and that one of the several commissions have been executed, in which pedigree has always had its due weight.

The "pig-racing" has hardly begun yet in earnest, but Mr. Findlay has brought his Yorkshire Improved Large White Pigs to the front once more, and was first prizes in each of the large and middle classes. The Cardwell pigs will be found to be very good pigs for the Royal. They have increased and multiplied this month, as Northern Garland, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Mallet, and Battersea Lady, those twelve-month-old own sisters (of the large breed), from Battersea Princess, by "Wonder," Princess 2nd; and Queen Cockle Shell (of the small breed) a litter of seven King Cubes.

Mr. Beresford Hope has been elected president of the Institute of British Architects.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to become the president of the Shakspeare Society.

There are in the Sandwich Islands about one hundred thousand souls, and there are no paupers in the country.

The Federal Diet at Frankfort has resolved to convoke a commission during this month with the object of inquiring into the means of introducing a uniform system of weights and measures in Germany.

The foundation of the new Surrey Theatre was laid last Saturday morning by Mr. Sothern, in the presence of a numerous assemblage, inasmuch as it will occupy a far greater space of ground. What was contemplated when the theatre was first built, in 1865, was that the pit, boxes, and the boxes, pit, and gallery will be constructed on a novel and, it is believed, improved plan.

The Queen has appointed Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Tycoon Consul in Japan, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Japan; Sir Henry Smith Parker, K.C.B., her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan; and Charles Alexander Winchester, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, to be her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai. The Queen has also appointed Sir Edmund Hornby, Knt., to be Judge of the Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople; to be Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan; Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, Esq., to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan; and John Fraser, Esq., to be Law Secretary and Registrar of the Supreme Court for China and Japan. The Queen has also appointed Frank Bingier Drummond Hay, now her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Crete, to be her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli; Charles Hanmer Dickson, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at the ports of Soukhoum Kalé and Redout Kalé, to be her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Crete; and Frederick Roberts, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Moscow, to be her Majesty's Consul at Moscow.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY CLANMORRIS.

The Right Hon. Anne Maria, Dowager Baroness Clanmorris, who died on the 21th ult., in her eight-eighth year, was the only daughter and last surviving child of the eminent lawyer and judge, the Right Hon. Barry Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and first Viscount Avonmore, member of the present Viscount Avonmore and of the Hon. Major William Charles Yelverton. Lady Clanmorris was married, seventy-three years ago, in 1792, to Stephen Clanmorris, who was born in 1762 and died in 1829, leaving her, with three sons, Barry Yelverton, Charles Bevan Clanmorris, and Stephen Bevan Clanmorris, father of John Charles Robert, the fourth and present Baron.

THE QUEEN'S CHAMPION.

The Hon. Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., of Scrivelsby Court, in the county of Lincoln, Champion of England, who died on the 25th ult., after an illness of only two days, from diphtheria, was the elder son of the Rev. John Dymoke, Rector of Scrivelsby and Hagworthingham, by Amelia Anne, daughter of Alan Adair, Esquire, of Clapham Elphinstone, of the family of Admiral of the Realm. He was born on the 5th of March, 1801, and was the seventeenth in descent from Sir John Dymoke, who was Champion to Richard II. His grandfather, John Dymoke, was Champion at the coronation of George IV., as deputy for Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and he himself was called upon to officiate at the coronation of George IV. as deputy for Lord Carrington. He was appointed Champion on account of his clerical character. The plumed helmet, gauntlet, defender of loyalty, as he appeared revested on his war-horse, superbly caparisoned, and mounted on a charger of milk-white hue, was a splendid memorial of George IV.'s coronation; and many of our elder readers may still remember how the same was the pageant in the days of the Hon. Champion. Dymoke was his glittering suit, retiring, still mounted, from the Royal presence with the gold cup the King had graciously given him. He was succeeded by the somewhat cathartic coronalties of William IV. and Queen Victoria; so Henry Dymoke, though then already a man of mark (his father having died in 1826) never acted again. He was, however, created a Baronet in 1841, and was a magistrate for the county. He was married, in 1829, to Harriet, daughter of the late Sir Thomas de Ludlow Kut., by his wife, Anna, daughter and coheiress of Sir Marmion, The Marmions, and not, were Hereditary Champions to the Dukes of Normandy prior to the Conquest of England. Sir John Dymoke, the eldest son and heir of Sir Henry, succeeds to the Champion, acted as such at the coronation of Richard II. Among his descendants is Sir Edward Dymoke, who, as already explained, acted at the present coronation, as the occasion occurred. From the Sir Edward Dymoke who was Champion to Edward VI. descended Sir Henry Dymoke, who died on the 25th ult., and is now represented by Edmund Lionel Wailes, Esq., of The Grange, West Mosley, Lancashire, who, by inheritance, very few offshoots of this peculiarly old and knightly house of Dymoke survive.

THE DUKE DE COIGNY.

Augustine Louis Joseph, Duke de Coigny, Marquis de Franquetot, second Duke de Coigny, who died on the 2nd inst., at Paris, was the head and representative of the very ancient family of Franquetot, which has been long extinct. Here he have given two marshals to France. He was the son of the youngest of the two sons of Marshal Duke de Coigny, who was killed in 1759 at Minden, and Marshal Franquetot, Duke de Coigny, who was killed in the French army during the First Empire, and became Marshal of France in 1809, was a Peer of France, and died in 1821. He was born in 1788, and his late Duchess of Orleans. He married, in 1822, Henrietta Dundas, daughter of Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., by his wife, Jane, eldest daughter of the illustrious seaman, Adam Duncan, first Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, by whom, who survives him, he had a son, Augustine, Count de Coigny, Esq., secondly, in 1854, Maria Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas de Ludlow Kut., by his wife, Anna, daughter and coheiress of Sir Marmion, The Marmions, and not, were Hereditary Champions to the Dukes of Normandy prior to the Conquest of England. Sir John Dymoke, the eldest son and heir of Sir Henry, succeeds to the Champion, acted as such at the coronation of Richard II. Among his descendants is Sir Edward Dymoke, who, as already explained, acted at the present coronation, as the occasion occurred. From the Sir Edward Dymoke who was Champion to Edward VI. descended Sir Henry Dymoke, who died on the 25th ult., and is now represented by Edmund Lionel Wailes, Esq., of The Grange, West Mosley, Lancashire, who, by inheritance, very few offshoots of this peculiarly old and knightly house of Dymoke survive.

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VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD HAWLEY, K.C.B.

Sir Edward Hawley, K.C.B., who died, as we stated in our last, at Walmer, Kent, was the scion of a distinguished naval family. He was thy his wife, Judith, daughter of Sir Edward Pellew, Bart., Viscount Exmouth, and last surviving son of the gallant Captain John Hawley, R.N., who was mortally wounded in command of the Ramillies, on the glorious 1st of June, 1794, and whose monument is in Westminster Abbey. Sir Edward was also brother of the late Admiral Sir Henry Hawley, G.C.B., who died in 1858. He was born, 81 years old, entered the Royal Navy aboard the Brunswick, 74, commanded by his father. He afterwards was midshipman in the Prince of Wales, 98, the flag-ship of Sir Alex. Hood, Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron, and was present at the capture of Trinidad and the destruction of the Spanish squadron in Bisgnarota Bay, in 1797. In the Canopus, 80, in the Battle of Camperdown. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant in July, 1805, and was then appointed to the Endymion 40, and employed off the Danish and Swedish West Indian Islands, in that year. As Lieutenant of the Intrepid, he commanded the boats which cut out a Spanish corvette from her ship at the capture of Cape, and he also served at the defence of Gosta. As Commander of the Bermuda, 18, he was actively employed in the Gulf of Gaeta, captured four French privateers; and, while employed on the defence of Corfu, he commanded the boats which cut out a French brig. He was appointed, in February, 1815, to command the Impregnable, 74, in the Mediterranean, where his command services, in 1840, on the coast of Syria, and also in the bombardment of Acre, procured for him official thanks; and from the Sultan, a gold medal, sabre, and decoration. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1847, and was next in command to Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor and Superintendent of Malta Dockyard from 1848 to 1853. He was made a Vice-Admiral in 1858, a Knight Commander in 1860; and was Superintendent-Chief at the Nore from 1857 to 1860. He enjoyed an admiral's good-service pension. He was made a C.B. in 1815, and a Knight Commander in 1860. He married, in 1814, Eliza Ann, daughter of John Cannon, Esq., of Middle Hill, Worcester, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Pellew, Bart., Viscount Exmouth, by whom, who survives him, he had a son, Edward Augustus, R.N., who married Miss Anne, relic of R. Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq., of Sandwich, and Mary, wife of Robert Ogle, Esq., J.P., of Eglingham Hall, Northumberland, and died in 1862; and a daughter, Sophia Jane, Harvey, 9th Regiment, died, leaving an only son, Lieutenant John William Francis Harvey, R.N.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROBERT FITZROY.

Vice-Admiral Robert Fitzroy, chief of the meteorological division of the Board of Trade, who died suddenly, from meteorological knowledge or by his system of forewarning stormy weather, was the youngest son of General Lord Charles Fitzroy, by his wife, Lady Augusta Boyle, eldest surviving daughter of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry, and was the grandson of Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, K.G. He was born in 1805, entered the Royal Navy in October, 1819, and became a Lieutenant in 1824. He afterwards served on the Mediterranean and Home Stations, and was made, in 1828, Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Robert Gray at Rio Janeiro; and, in 1829, Commander of the Beagle, employed on the coast of South America from 1829 to 1830, on important hydrographical operations. He was made Captain in 1831, and in 1835 was elected a chair of meritorious conduct for the survey of the Straits of Magellan. From 1841 to 1844 he was made Governor of New Zealand, which appointment he held until 1846. He was Rear-Admiral in 1857, and Vice-Admiral Sept. 12, 1863. Admiral Fitzroy's scientific researches in meteorology have procured for him the honour of knighthood, and the Society of Arts was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of many other learned bodies. The deceased married, in 1828, Miss Henrietta Jenkins, second daughter of Major-General Edward James O'Brien, by whom, who died in 1863, he leaves a son, Lieutenant Robert Charles Fitzroy, R.N., who married, in 1862, Sarah Ann, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Hall, of Bagshot, Surrey, Esq., secondly, in 1854, Maria Isabella, by whom, who survives him, he has had a daughter, Laura Maria Elizabeth. Admiral Fitzroy died on the 30th ult., at his residence, Lyndhurst House, Norwood, from an act of suicide committed while in a state of mental derangement. His demise has been much regretted by the public and by all who knew him. His system of storm warnings, though but a few years old, will soon be universally employed throughout Europe, owing not a little to the able co-operation of the savants, Le Verrier and Buys Ballot. The result of the first year's use of these signals commended the appreciation of both scientific and practical men, and they are now looked upon as essential as a life-boat or a light-house. Admiral Fitzroy, the originator of the system, was the son of Admiral Fitzroy's death would have been a public calamity, but that his system had survived him, and that his other friendly warnings, the decrease of deadly war of our sailors and fishermen in the last monument to the gallant Admiral's memory.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C., D.C.L., K.T.S., Portugal; K.C.F., Spain; of Combermere Abbey, Chester, and Belgrave-square, London, was granted by her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 25th ult. to his son, Colonel the Right Hon. Wellington Henry Stapleton, Stapleton-Cotton, Viscount Combermere, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £16,000. This highly distinguished military officer, who died at the age of ninety-two, was thrice married. His will bears date July 8, 1862. To his wife, Lady Combermere, he has left all paintings, drawings, and other works of art which were executed by her Ladyship or otherwise procured by her; who may also make selection from amongst his jewellery of a ring or other ornament of the value of £100; and he leaves to her Ladyship the use of all the furniture at his residence, Belgrave-square. To his daughters he has left tokens of affectionate remembrance. To his son, the present Viscount, he bequeaths all the stars, orders, swords, trophies, military accoutrements, presentation plate, together with all other plate, books, maps, &c., to be held as heirlooms; also, by virtue of a power of appointments, leaves to his said son a sum of £12,800, being part of a sum under marriage settlement, and appoints him residuary legatee. There is a legacy of £300 bequeathed to his Lordship's butler.

The will of Sir William Berkeley Call, Bart., late of Whiteford House, near Callington, Cornwall, and of Old Bond-street, was proved in the London Court, on the 10th ult., and the personal property sworn under £30,000; the executors nominated being Charles Edward Rashleigh, of Farningham Hall, Kent, and the Rev. Henry Burvill Rashleigh, B.A., of Horton Kirby. The testator was the eldest son of the late Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., and Louisa, daughter of the fifth Earl of Granard. He was a partner in the banking-house of Call, Marten, and Co., London; was High Sheriff for Cornwall in 1856; and special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1851, and died in his fiftieth year, having executed his will three days before his death. He leaves the whole of his property to be divided in the same manner as is pointed out in the statute of distribution of intestates' personal estate.

The will of the Ven. Charles James Hoare, M.A., late Archdeacon of Surrey, Canon of Winchester, and Vicar of Godstone, was proved in the London Court under £30,000 personalty, the executors being his sons, Charles Richard Hoare, Esq.; the Rev. George Tooker Hoare, M.A.; and Henry Gerard Hoare, Esq. The will is dated 1852, with two codicils, 1857 and 1860. The testator had held the living of Godstone since 1821, of which he was patron; Canon of Winchester, 1831; Archdeacon of Surrey, 1847. The estates devised to him under the will of the late Samuel Tooker he leaves to his eldest son, Charles, subject to his wife's life interest therein; confirms the settlement made on his marriage, in 1811; and leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £200 and all his English and French books. His works on theological subjects—in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or polyglot—to be divided between his three sons in orders, each work to be selected by them alternately; all his other books to be divided amongst his wife and children. To his said son the Rev. George Tooker Hoare he gives the right of presentation to the living of Godstone. He leaves to each of his six sons and one daughter that which will realise from his estates to each the sum of £8000, and bequeaths the residue of his property equally amongst them.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Frankland's fourth lecture on organic chemistry, given on Thursday, the 4th inst., was devoted to the experimental illustration of the structure and properties of the organic hydrogens (methyl, ethyl, amyl, and cyanogen) and their hydrides being taken as examples. The hydride of ethyl (marsh gas, firedamp, or light carburetted hydrogen) was first examined; and its flame acquired brilliancy when it was burnt in chlorine. Ethyl (a hydro-carbon), the compound radical of ether and of alcohol, was produced, and shown to be an inflammable gas, liquefiable by the pressure of two and a half atmospheres. Methyl (a hydro-carbon) is a gaseous body, burning with a feeble, bluish flame. The discovery of cyanogen (composed of carbon and nitrogen) by Gay Lussac, in 1814, was an important chemical event. It is a colourless, poisonous gas, soluble in water. It is an element in the pigment prussian blue. Cyanogen is liquefied by a pressure of four atmospheres. It combines with potassium, forming the cyanide of potassium, so much employed in photography. Hydrocyanic or prussic acid (a colourless, transparent, volatile liquid) is made by distilling cyanide of potassium with sulphuric acid. It is formed when bitter almonds or the kernels of plums, peaches, &c., are moistened with water, and is found in the water distilled from laurel leaves. Its elements are perfectly harmless, yet it is one of the most deadly poisons known. The vapours of cyanogen compounds are very dangerous, and loss of life has ensued through accidentally inhaling them. A compound of cyanogen and potassium is formed when nitrogen is passed over an ignited mixture of potash and charcoal, and also when horn, leather, and other nitrogenous organic substances are heated with potash.

Mr. Henry Fawcett, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge, gave the Friday evening discourse on the 5th inst., "On Wealth, and those who produce it." We can give only the leading points. There are three classes engaged in the production of wealth—the landowner, the capitalist, and the labourer. The two former have shared in the great prosperity of the country; but the last has not made a corresponding advance in his position, but rather the contrary. The yeomen and small freeholders of former times have passed away, and the land has merged into the hands of large proprietors. The reports of Dr. Hunter and others show that hundreds of thousands of our useful classes in cities and in the country live in a most uncivilised condition, tending to the destruction of all feelings of delicacy and self-respect; and the wages of agricultural labourers, about 9s. a week, are barely sufficient to supply even necessaries. At the beginning of the century there was a surplus population; but emigration had created colonies which may eventually become great empires. In Australia the labourer can earn five times as much wages, save money, and become a landowner, while his prospect here, when his strength is exhausted by work in our rigorous climate, is the position of a mendicant soliciting relief from the parish. If this goes on increasing, our criminal and pauper population will be greatly increased. Philanthropy cannot affect wages; they must be regulated by the law of demand and supply. Still utter neglect is a short-sighted and suicidal policy. Land and capital will become of little value if labour be wanting; and the whole world is now asking for English labour. The value of labour may be raised by education, and the interest of the employer and employed may be made one. The Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax, give their workmen shares in the business on the limited liability principle, with great advantage to both parties. This might be done by landowners. The use of machinery will call for more skilled labour, and wages will thus rise. Professor Fawcett expressed his hope that a change for the better had begun; but, in conclusion, reiterated his conviction that the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes was a subject of great national importance. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., president, was in the chair.

Professor Bain's second lecture on the physical accompaniments of mind was devoted to the intellect. This, in the final analysis, contains discrimination, or consciousness of difference; similarity, or consciousness of agreement; and retentiveness, or memory. After a brief discussion of discrimination and similarity, he proceeded to inquire into the physical basis of retentiveness, or memory. He first considered the physical seat of ideas, or remembered impressions, and held it as proved, almost beyond a doubt, that "the renewed feeling or impression occupies the very same parts, and in the same manner, as the originals, and no other parts, nor in any other manner that can be assigned." The comparative feebleness of ideas, or remembered states, had for its counterpart the diminished force of the revived currents corresponding to them. The general statement of the cerebral mechanism of retention was 'For every act of memory, every exercise of bodily aptitude, every habit, recollection, or train of ideas there is a specific grouping, or co-ordination of sensations and movements, by virtue of specific growths in the cell junctions." This was supported by a variety of considerations; and the Professor dwelt particularly on the limit to our acquisitions, as attested by many facts. What we call an acquirement, or an established connection between one sense impression and another, one movement and another, or one or more sense-impressions and movements, may be very simple or very complicated; but taking, as a typical instance, the learning the name of an object, as the sun, we might form some sort of numerical estimate of the human acquisitions as a whole. It would not be difficult to show that an ordinary person would not have fewer than 10,000 connections of that degree of complication, and that the most extraordinary person could not have more than 50,000. We can compare these numbers with the rough estimate of the number of fibres and cells in the brain, so as to show the possibility of there being many thousands of cells and fibres allotted to every separate acquisition. It is necessary, however, for the same sense-fibre to actuate different motor fibres according (1) as it is differently grouped, and (2) as it is unequally stimulated. This implies a vast system of cross connections between the nerve cells. The final circumstance in the physical bond of memory is a process of growth in the cell-junctions whereby a strengthened connection or diminished obstruction takes place after a time between two or more special nerve-circuits among those that come together in the same cell, so that one of these shall actuate the others by special preference over the rest.

Professor Frankland's fifth lecture on organic chemistry, delivered on Tuesday last, was devoted to the consideration of the structure and properties of organic waters, comprising alcohols, ethers, and ethereal salts. The alcohols (a numerous class) consist of water (hydrogen, 2; and oxygen, 1), in which one of the atoms of hydrogen is replaced by a compound basylous, organic radical, like ethyl. Wood spirit (or methylic alcohol) was the alcohol first examined. It is usually obtained by the distillation of wood, but has been artificially produced by Berthelot from marsh gas, through the agency of chlorine, as was shown by experiment. Much advantage has been obtained in the arts by spirits of wine being made duty free when mixed with a certain quantity of methylic alcohol. Common or vinic alcohol, produced by the fermentation of saccharine matter, is the intoxicating principle of all beers, wines, and spirits. When pure it is very mobile (and hence is used in spirit-levels), never solidifies, and is therefore used in thermometers for low temperatures; it is very inflammable, and boils at 78·4 centigrade. The gunpowder test for proof was shown. Powder wetted with under-proof spirit will not explode on ignition; it does so with proof spirit. The qualities and peculiarities of various spirits and wines were described, and the results of the researches of Dr. Bence Jones's researches exhibited in diagrams. In brandy the quantity of alcohol is about 53 per cent; in rum, 72; in whisky, 59·4; in port and sherry, about 21; in strong ale, 10·5; in cider 6·8. The cost of a gallon of pure alcohol, as contained in the following spirits and wines, was stated to be—in brandy, 49s.; rum, 28s.; sherry, 85s.; port, 119s.; claret, 142s.; champagne, 172s.; in ale and stout, only 15s.

The evening discourse on Friday, May 19, will be given by William Huggins, Esq., F.R.A.S., "On the Physical and Chemical Constitution of the Fixed Stars and Nebulæ."

On Saturday, the 20th inst., Mr. Alexander Herschel will commence a course of three lectures on Meteorology, with more especial reference to the laws of storms and the system of coast warning for the prevention of shipwrecks.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HERR K.—Are you sure of its accuracy? We fear there is a second mate.

A BEWILDERED TRIO.—The first move in the solution of Mr. Healey's Problem, No. 1105, is Kt to K B 6th; not, as printed in some copies, 1. Kt to K B 4th. You will find the problem perfectly correct.

C. T. G., M.P.—The publishers of the volume of "I. B. of Bridport's" beautiful problems, Messrs. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, will supply you.

G. A. L. G.—They shall have due attention.

X.—There is no utility and no beauty in the "Symmetrical Problem" by "X." He had much better try his hand at an ordinary mate, as near as may be resembling the actual termination of a game.

JULIO, A.M.—It is very easy, but not without ingenuity. You want only experience in composition.

E. B. SMART.—We have not room; but in the May number of the *Chess World* you will find the subject treated with great ability and pungency.

*** Want of space this week compels the postponement of many answers to correspondents.

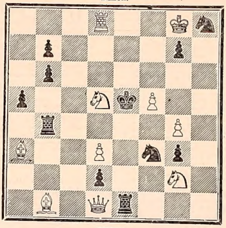
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1106.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P takes P (ch)	K to K R 2nd (best)
2. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	R takes Q
3. Kt from Q 7th to K B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
4. Kt takes P. Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1107.

By Mr. W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN YORKSHIRE.

A smart Skirmish between Messrs. WATKINSON and TEGELER, two prominent Yorkshire chess amateurs.—(*Petroff's Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. G. T.)	WHITE (Mr. J. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd
7. Castles	Castles
8. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd
9. Q to Q B 2nd	B to K B 4th
10. P to Q B 5th	B to Q B 2nd
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to K sq
12. R to K sq	B to Q R 4th
13. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
14. R to K 3rd	B takes Kt
15. P takes B	Q Kt to K B 3rd
16. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K R 4th
17. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes B
18. P takes Kt	Q to K R 5th
19. Q R to K sq	P to K B 3rd
20. P to K B 3rd	P takes Kt
21. P takes Kt	P takes K B P
22. K R to K 2nd	P to K B 6th
23. R to K 3rd	R to K 3rd
24. K to R sq	Q R to K sq
25. P to K 5th	B takes B
26. Q takes B	R to K R 3rd, and wins.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A brilliant little Game between Mr. P. T. DUFFY, one of the most promising players of the day, and Mr. JANSENS.—(*French Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Castles	P to K R 3rd
7. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd
8. B to K B 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to K 5th	B to K 2nd

(It is hardly necessary to show, even to the youngest player, that if White had captured the Bishop he would have lost his Queen for a Rook and Bishop by a discovered check.)

10. Kt to K Kt 6th

(The beginning of a very pretty chain of moves.)

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
10.	P takes Kt
11. R takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd
12. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes Q P
14. B to K B 4th	

(All this is extremely clever on Mr. Duffy's part, and leads to a beautiful termination.)

14. — P takes Kt

(A grave error; but it is hard to see how White could have avoided loss of some kind. The natural move of Queen taking the Q Kt Pawn would have been followed by R to Q Kt sq, and then R takes Q Kt P. After which White's position must have been indefensible.)

15. R takes K Kt — Q to Q 5th

(If he had captured the Rook he would have been mated offhand.)

16. B to Q B 7th (ch)

(Highly ingenious. Winning the Queen by force.)

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
16.	K to Q 2nd
17. B to K B 5th (ch)	K takes B

(Compulsory, unless he prefer being mated in two moves.)

18. R takes Kt (ch) — P takes R

19. Q takes Q, and wins easily.

CHESS IN PARIS.

A tourney which has been carried on for some months among the habitués of the Café de la Régence has just terminated in a pool between the three surviving combatants, Messrs. Rosenthal and Mortimer of the first class, and Mr. Duclos, of the second; and the first-named gentleman, having successively defeated his adversaries in this pool, has been proclaimed the conqueror of the tournament.

The moves of the decisive Game, in which Mr. ROSENTHAL gave the Pawn and move to Mr. DUCLOS, are as follow:—

(*Remove White's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th
3. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	P takes Q P
5. P takes P	P to Q 4th
6. P to K 5th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
7. B to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd
8. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd
9. B to Q 3rd	Castles
10. Castles	Q to Q Kt 3rd
11. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to K B 4th

(Taking the Q Pawn with Kt would not have bettered White's game.)

12. B to Q B 3rd — B to Q 2nd

(Mr. Journoud suggests the following variation as consequent on White playing—

12.	Kt to K 6th
13. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq
14. Q to K Kt 6th	Kt takes R
15. Q to K R 5th, &c.	

13. Q Kt to Q 2nd — Q R to Q B sq

(The full force of this move Black failed to comprehend, and suffered accordingly.)

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)
14. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 5th
15. Q to Q 2nd	Kt takes B
16. Q takes Kt	B to Q Kt 4th
17. Q to Q 2nd	B takes R
18. R takes B	Q to Q Kt 4th
19. Kt to Q B sq	

(If Mr. Duclos had played K Kt to Kt 5th, the following pretty variation, Mr. Journoud shows us, would have followed:—

19. Kt to K Kt 5th	B takes Kt
20. P takes B	Q takes R (ch)
21. K takes Q	Kt to Kt 6th (double ch)
22. K moves	R mates

We now see, what to many was inexplicable at the moment of play, the cause of Mr. Rosenthal's previous move of Q to Q Kt 4th.)

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)
19.	R to K B 2nd
20. Kt to K 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
21. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Kt 2nd
22. P to K R 3rd	

(He should rather have played 22. P to K R 4th.)

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)
22.	Q R to K B sq
23. Kt to K R 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
24. P takes P	R takes R (ch)
25. Kt takes R	B takes P
26. Q takes B	Q takes Kt
27. Kt to K 3rd	Q to K B 7th (ch)
28. K to R sq	Q to K B 6th (ch)
29. K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 6th (ch)
30. Kt to Kt 2nd	R to K B 7th

and Black abandoned the game.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Dragoon Guards: Cornet G. Pritchard to be Lieutenant. 7th: Lieut. E. Molyneux to be Captain; Cornets M. R. C. Yescombe and R. D'Oller George to be Lieutenants; Ensign J. P. D. Vanrenen and Cornet H. A. Cherry to be Cornets.

13th Hussars: W. G. Middleton to be Cornet. 15th: Lieut. H. Humphrys to be Captain; Cornet R. M. Briscoe to be Lieutenant; Vet. Surg. J. Burr to be Veterinary Surgeon.

16th Lancers; W. N. Hill to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. C. D. Gilmour to be Adjutant; Quartermaster Serg. W. Graham and Serg.-Major R. M'Callum to be Quartermasters.

Royal Engineers: Capt. and Brevet Col. J. F. M. Browne to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. H. Smith to be Captain; Cadet P. J. D. Lindoe to be Lieutenant.

Military Train: Capt. G. Horner to be Captain; Lieut. G. V. Lambe to be Lieutenant.

2nd Foot: Surg. F. Cogan to be Surgeon Major. 3rd: Capt. F. K. Pearson to be Major; Lieut. T. Jones to be Captain; Ensign C. E. Reeves to be Lieutenant; A. A. Barnard to be Ensign. 5th: Lieut. W. Enderby to be Captain; Ensign E. Drew to be Lieutenant. 6th: Ensign S. G. Granville to be Lieutenant; R. Meredith to be Ensign. 9th: Ensign J. A. Ind to be Lieutenant; C. H. Shepherd to be Ensign. 10th: Lieut. M. Coke to be Captain; Ensign H. C. Huntley to be Lieutenant. 11th: Ensigns F. H. Vaughton and E. R. M. Baskerville to be Lieutenants; Cadet D. T. Kinder to be Ensign. 13th: Lieut. St. J. Green to be Lieutenant; C. Hollingworth to be Ensign. 19th: Capt. A. Seagrim to be Captain. 20th: Capt. J. M'Nameo to be Captain. 23rd: Lieut. A. R. Winstanley to be Captain; Ensign J. C. Bradshaw to be Lieutenant; F. L. Mordaunt to be Ensign. 32nd: J. J. Glascott to be Ensign. 36th: Capt. J. J. Oemer to be Captain. 40th: Ensign E. Stack to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. Wilkinson to be Ensign. 47th: Lieut. W. S. Dent to be Adjutant. 48th: Lieut. T. C. Hincks to be Adjutant; Lieut. R. O. Aldworth to be Instructor of Musketry. 60th: Ensign E. W. H. Crofton to be Lieutenant; W. Mitchell-Innes to be Ensign. 62nd: Major and Brevet Col. R. G. A. Luard to be Major; Lieut. G. F. Grant to be Captain; Ensign R. N. Gream to be Lieutenant; J. Bennett to be Ensign. 63rd: Capt. A. M. Armstrong to be Captain. 64th: Ensign W. F. Tryon to be Lieutenant; J. T. Boileau to be Ensign. 69th: Capt. the Hon. C. J. F. Powys to be Captain; Ensign J. C. H. Mansfield to be Lieutenant; A. Kerr to be Ensign. 73rd: Ensign J. W. Boddam to be Lieutenant; H. J. Harrison to be Ensign. 75th: R. Wilson to be Ensign. 79th: Capt. and Brevet Major G. M. Miller to be Major; Lieut. E. Everett to be Captain. 81st: Lieut. H. B. Pedder to be Lieutenant. 83rd: Capt. and Brevet Major E. W. Bray to be Major; Lieut. T. G. Coote to be Captain; Ensign H. G. Wilson to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. J. Wyndham to be Ensign. 89th: Major J. B. Kirk to be Major. 99th: Capt. R. H. Hackett to be Captain. 98th: Major J. M. Cuppage to be Major. 101st: Lieut. W. D. Sladen to be Lieutenant. 102nd: Lieut. J. M'Mullin to be Lieutenant. 103rd: Lieut. W. S. Nugent to be Instructor of Musketry.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Capt. J. P. Boyd to be Captain.

2nd West India Regiment: Capt. J. M. Toppin to be Captain. 4th: Capt. J. H. Lawrence-Archer to be Captain; Lieut. F. C. Gavegan to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. K. Barrow to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign A. Cope to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. A. Walpole to be Ensign.

STAFF.—Major and Brevet Col. J. E. Thackwell to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in British North America.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Staff Surg.-Major T. W. Barrow to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—The Revs. J. Virtue and S. B. Windsor, Chaplains of the fourth class, to be Chaplains of the third class.

HALF PAY.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. G. Buller to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. R. J. Stewart to be Captain.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Cols. C. N. North, H. A. White, and G. B. Milman to be Colonels. Major R. Bates to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Quartermasters T. Hendley, W. Hoge, and W. Stewart to have the honorary rank of Captain. Deputy-Commissaries E. Reke, A. O'Berne, H. Wheldon, and J. W. W. Ord to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

ADMIRALTY.

The following flag promotions will be made in consequence of the death of Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, on the 4th inst.:—Vice-Admiral Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., to be Admiral; Vice-Admiral Sir J. B. Dundas, Bart., on the reserved list, to be Admiral on the same list; Rear-Admiral R. L. Warren, to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. W. Houstoun, a recipient of the good-service pension, to be Rear-Admiral.

The examination of candidates for direct commissions began on Monday at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, before the vice-president and other members of the Council of Military Education. There are above 150 candidates on this occasion. The examination extends over the entire week.

General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B., upon whom the Queen recently conferred the ancient military dignity of Constable and Governor of the Tower of London, which had become vacant by the death of the veteran Lord Combermere, was on Tuesday publicly invested with the office with much military pomp and circumstance.

The General Cauldfield, sailing-transport, arrived at Spithead, yesterday week, from India, with military invalids and time-expired men. The former were transferred to Netley Hospital and the latter sent to their several dépôts.——The chartered troop-ship Agamemnon arrived at Gravesend, from Bombay, on Thursday week, having on board the head-quarters of the 17th Lancers, on the completion of their term of service in India. The strength of the regiment consists of 390 men of all ranks, twenty-six women, and fifty-one children, five officers' wives and seven children, together with the following officers—viz., Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. Knight; Captains J. Duncan, C. Waymouth, J. Goldie, W. Balfe, and B. Chamley; Lieutenants A. J. Billing, R. T. Goldsworthy, H. R. Abadie, G. Rosser, and J. D. Jackson; Cornets E. H. Maunsell, S. Y. Clark, and W. A. Ellis; Adjutant G. Pumfrett, Riding-master T. Martin, Quartermaster J. Berryman, and Surgeon J. Kellie, M.D. In addition to the 17th Lancers, the Agamemnon also brought home a number of time-expired men and other troops belonging to the first battalion of the 1st Royals. On the troops being landed, they were conveyed to Colchester, where they will be quartered.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided on adopting the turret in connection with the broadside principle in the iron-plated frigate Hercules, the order for the commencement of which has been received at Chatham. The vessel is to be built from the designs of Mr. E. J. Reed. The plan decided upon is a central armour-plated battery for the broadside 300-pounder and other guns, as in the Bellerophon, just completed at Chatham; the Pallas, at Woolwich; and others of Mr. Reed's ships, together with two turrets carried one aft and the other forward.

The half-yearly inspection of the first battalion Coldstream Guards, commanded by Colonel Airey, C.B., now quartered at Windsor, took place, on Tuesday, in the Home Park, near the London and South-Western Railway terminus. After a minute inspection of the arms and accoutrements, the troops were put through a variety of company and battalion movements. At the close they were complimented by Lord Frederick Paulet.

THE MILITIA.

The militia establishment in the United Kingdom last year amounted to 4686 officers, 5027 non-commissioned officers, and 124,622 privates. There were present at training on the day of inspection 2494 officers, 4491 non-commissioned officers, and 96,036 privates. There were absent from training 475 officers with leave, forty-three officers without leave, fifty non-commissioned officers with leave, and twenty-two without leave, 2115 privates with leave, and 8227 without leave. There were wanting to complete last year, 1674 officers, 474 non-commissioned officers, and 18,319 privates. A note which is given in explanation of the large number of officers wanting to complete states that "the full establishment of officers has been given, whereas all appointments of ensigns (second lieutenants in artillery corps) have been suspended since July, 1860: two supernumerary lieutenants in lieu thereof being allowed to each regiment."

There will be a review of the following militia regiments by the Duke of Cambridge, in Hyde Park, on the 23rd inst., at twelve o'clock:—1st Royal East Middlesex Militia, 2nd Royal Edmonton Rifle Militia, 5th Royal Elthorne Militia, 3rd Royal Westminster Militia, 1st Tower Hamlets Militia, and Royal London Militia. The regiments will arrive on the ground at half-past eleven o'clock, and the total force will amount to about 3000 men.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The third stage of the simultaneous rifle-match, between riflemen in all parts of Britain, was finished last week, when thirty-two squads fired at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, ten shots at each range. The weather was fine, and the shooting was better than has ever been known before, nearly all the best shots in the country having entered. Forty-six men made at least ninety marks, an average of "centres," or, in other words, a score which would be made if every shot fired at these long ranges were to hit an object six feet square. The following were the scores of one hundred and upwards:—Captain Suter, Hereford, and Mr. Kemp, Manchester, 106; Mr. Lane, Bristol, 105; Mr. Holt, Liverpool, and Mr. Pell, Ely, 103; Mr. Fenton, Manchester, and Mr. Gibbs, Bristol, 102; Mr. Bingham, Bristol, and Mr. Halsall, Manchester, 101; Mr. Rawson and Mr. Wright, Liverpool, and Mr. J. Rigby and Mr. Colvert, Dublin, 100. No competitor has yet made the score of one hundred twice, but twenty have each performed the feat once, besides what may have been scored in India.

The return match between the 1st Surrey v. second battalion of the Queen's took place, on Saturday last, at Wimbledon, and again terminated in favour of the Queen's. The aggregate score was—The Queen's, 824; 1st Surrey, 814.

A fire occurred recently at Admont (Styria), which burned down twenty-one houses and the celebrated Benedictine Abbey, with the exception of the library. Nine persons perished in the flames.

The twelfth report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education has been issued, and reports favourably of the matters coming under its notice. The numbers of those who have passed examination in branches of science directly bearing on their occupation have increased. Of the ninety-six successful candidates, thirty-eight came up to improve the grade of the certificate they held; the remainder were new candidates. Equally favourable reports are made in reference to art-studies. In reference to the catalogue of the art-library the report states that, instead of republishing the catalogue in its present state, the committee contemplate the compilation of a universal catalogue of art-literature. Application has accordingly been made, through the Foreign Office, to the English diplomatic residents at all European Courts, asking them to obtain all the information they can upon the subject, so that the work may be one of European interest. The preliminary work of the catalogue is now in progress.——The estimates this year for education, science, and art amount for all heads to £1,362,821, which, compared with the amounts voted for last year, present an augmentation of £51,201. The principal heads for which there is an increase on the sum required are Irish education, the Royal Irish Academy, and the National Gallery of Ireland, the Science and Art Department, University of London, British Museum, National Gallery, British Historical Portrait Gallery, and a new charge of £5000 for expenses of the British department in the Universal Exhibition at Paris.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

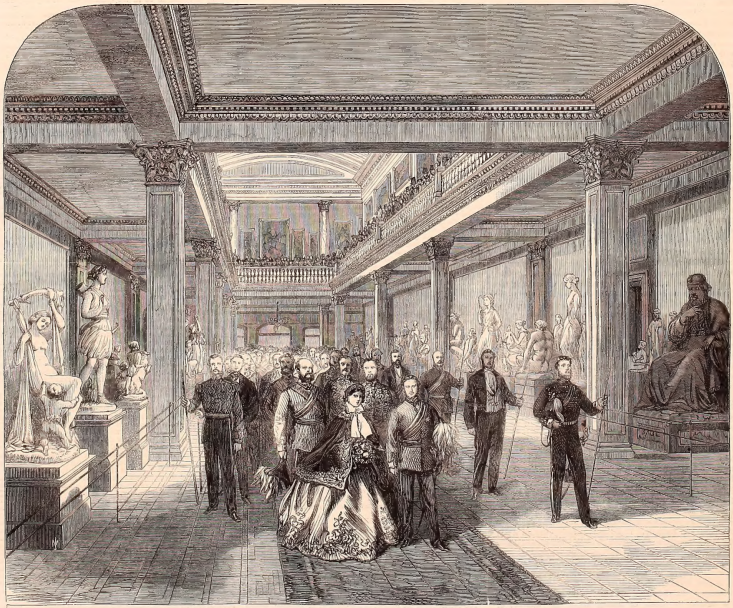


No. 1316.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

NECESSITY, after all, is the most potent of rulers—itself blind, it is true, but under the wisest guidance. There are certain fundamental laws which claim universal recognition; and wherever or by whomsoever they are violated, inconveniences are predestined to ensue therefrom, which, growing more and more serious in proportion as wrong is persisted in, exert at last a pressure capable of breaking or bowing the proudest and stubbornest of human wills. The present relations between Austria and Hungary may be referred to in illustration of the remark. What, for the most part, they have been since 1848 every reader knows full well. There has been no moment since the intervention of Russia in support of Francis Joseph, when that Emperor might not have described the essential weakness of his favourite system of centralisation by confessing "Hungary is my chief difficulty." There can be no safety for Austria so long as the German element of the empire is at feud with the Hungarian. In every crisis of affairs at Vienna—and they are many—the statesmen and diplomatists who are trying to steer the gallant vessel yclept "The Eastern Empire" out of the breakers which roar around her a prophecy of doom, bewail, as they well may do, the fatal policy which has converted Hungary into a sunken rock ahead.

Austria has lost caste, and is, besides, frightfully near insolvency. Prussia has got the start of her, and is by no means nice about pushing her advantage. Herr von Bismarck's audacity grows out of his knowledge of Austrian weakness. He used that knowledge to drag Austria into the Dano-German war; he is availing himself of it to appropriate to Prussia the solid fruits of victory. What can Austria do? She has a large empire, but her policy has wofully divided it. She has a powerful army, but it rapidly eats away her financial strength. If she could make up her mind to abandon Venetia and reconcile Hungary she could command her own future. Disaffected subjects on both her flanks enhance the misery and danger of an exhausted exchequer and of forfeited credit. Who can be bold when steeped to the ears in debt? Who can take up a position of independence towards strangers when his bitterest foes are those of his own household? Austria has tried hard to surmount the double difficulty, but to little purpose. Her temporary shifts have but postponed and aggravated the inevitable



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE SCULPTURE HALL.—SEE PAGE 493.

reckoning which her wretched policy has run up against her. Her urgent necessities seem at last to be touching her wisdom. Thanks mainly to the moderation and practical wisdom of the leaders of the national party in Hungary, a plan of reconciliation between her and the disaffected kingdom has been submitted to her, of which she appears disposed to avail herself; and, if the house of Hapsburg can but act for once in good faith, it has now the opportunity of winning back the long lost loyalty of the Hungarian nation. We are told that the Emperor and the statesmen who surround his throne profess an eager desire to seize the opportunity thus unexpectedly placed within their reach. They have only to be true to their profession in restoring the empire to a position of comparative safety, ease, and strength.

The task to which we allude is, we believe, the production of M. Deák's sagacious patriotism, but it seems to have been heartily adopted by the old Conservative party, and thus to unite the sufferings of the whole Magyar race. It is based upon the Fragmentary Diploma, that venerated instrument which, inasmuch as it guarantees the independence of the kingdom, in its internal as cherished by all classes of the people as their Magna Charta. In effect, it amounts to this, Hungary will receive Francis Joseph as King, content to be represented abroad by Imperial diplomatists, and to confide to him the supreme command in the united army; but the right of raising recruits, fixing the duration of military service, and quartering the army, which was exercised by the Hungarian Diet before injury to the efficiency of the troops, and without inconvenience to the empire, during a period of 120 years, will be strictly reserved to that Parliamentary body. The taxes required to efficient common to both the empire and the kingdom, are to freely paid by Hungary; but the mode of raising them is to be determined in like manner by the Diet exclusively. The commercial policy and legislation of the empire will be the same in its spirit as the fundamental principles of that of the kingdom, while each is to retain the right of adapting them to its own peculiar circumstances and wants. It is considered that Hungary will thus retain her historic independence as a kingdom, and yet contribute her part to the unity and strength of Austria; will effect a reconciliation which, in the words of M. Deák, will subordinate the existence of the monarchy to no other considerations, and offer a thorough guarantee for the integrity of the empire. The whole scheme is not impracticable to the realisation of the project thus roughly sketched—as the Emperor must appoint a Hungarian Ministry, and must respect in his arrangements the integrity of the Hungarian Diet. Any attempt, in unison with the Diet, to modify or repeal the Diets of Transylvania and Croatia to send deputies to the Hungarian Legislature, it is thought not unlikely that a common understanding might be arrived at; while, even in case of failure, the earnest wish of the Hungarian nation would still have been consulted and gratified by their Sovereign. The correspondent of the morning paper to whose interesting letter we are indebted for the information we have summarised above, gives us reason to believe that the more current among Hungarian Liberals as to the mode in which the scheme should be worked out, and states his conclusion that it would, resting on principles as high authority, that it will be carried into effect. The Diet is to be opened in accordance with the laws of 1848; the speech from the throne to recommend proposals in regard to the future regulation of the monarchy; the Diet to answer the speech in an address; the interchange of rescripts and representations, by which the Hungarian people will constitutionally declare the conditions on which they are prepared to establish relations with the other parts of the empire, "a corresponding act conforming to these conditions to be drawn up, and Francis Joseph to be crowned King of Hungary; and, lastly, the reduction of the whole to the final shape of law and the affixing the sanction of the Crown to the formal result.

Should this moderate, feasible, and statesman-like project be translated from the realm of imagination into that of fact, Austria may be congratulated on her singular good fortune. Her young and gallant Emperor would firmly thrust upon the throne of his uncle, the influences which sweep an empire virtually severed from the rest of his empire that portion of his hereditary dominions which lies beyond the Leitha. The connection, almost nominally preserved by the personal existence of Russia, has never been re-vitalised. Accordingly, Hungary, which was once the right arm of Austria's strength, had become by political mismanagement—the fruitful autocratic ambition—a source of weakness to her oppressor, a thorn in her side, an ever-present Nemesis. That she is capable of being won back to loyalty whilst a Hapsburg fills the Imperial throne is proof of her true nobility of nature; that she can forgive Francis Joseph, and cordially suggest the conditions on which she can once again render him willing homage, transcends all that he could with reason have expected. "Lost and won" is the motto he may inscribe on the armorial bearings of his kingdom; and history may truly record that, in his case, magnanimity and folly was restored by practical sagacity not to have been anticipated, and by national magnanimity not by any means observed.

Should Mr. Déak's programme be substantially adopted Hungary, too, will have solid ground for satisfaction. No nation in Europe, not even England, can be said to have the sources of its patriotism more entirely in the depths of historic antiquity than Hungary. Tradition is the rich soil into which the national sentiment has struck its roots. It lives and draws its sustenance from the past. Its annals are resplendent with spirit-stirring associations, and to have merged in the Austrian empire its separate identity would have been, as it was evermore regarded, the most ignominious of all destinies. Englishmen, at least, can sympathise with the terrible revulsion of feeling which the prospect of such a fate excited. To avert it, no sacrifices have been deemed too painful, no trial too fiery or too prolonged. And now it seems as if the reward were at hand. Hungary will still be Hungary, united by dynastic ties and by clearly defined responsibilities to Austria, but untouched as regards her national integrity. Rather than be degraded into a mere "geographical expression," she has submitted to a pressure amounting to torture, and has won a victory of constancy which has been the admiration of the world. The horrid dream which has troubled her, let us hope, is passing away. Morning breaks, and restores her to herself. My nothing occur to disappoint her hopes, and may her future be brighter and happier than her past!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor enjoys excellent health. All the accounts of his Majesty's progress in Algeria agree in showing that his reception by the natives has been of a cordial character. Since his visit to Milinah, mentioned in the Gazette of Algiers, he has visited Blidah, Medeah, and Oran. The Emperor visited two of the mosques of Algiers before setting out for Oran, and had the satisfaction of listening to a special prayer offered up on his behalf, accompanied by the fervid responses of the assembled worshippers. An address from the native populations has been published, in which protest is entered against the allegation that they are hostile to the French colonists or inimical to the French rule. With a view to secure the Emperor's person in transitu, they protest that they love and esteem the French.

Sunday's *Moniteur* contains an important decree, entitled "Reglèle," purporting the Session of the Corps Législatif, which was to have been opened on the 15th of May, to the 1st of June.

The Countess de Montijo, mother of the Empress, has arrived in Paris from Madrid.

On the occasion of the exchange of the satisfaction of the treaty of commerce between France and the Helvetic Confederation, before his departure for Algeria, conferred the grand cross of the Legion of Honour on Baron Bourcard.

Mdme. Drouyn de Lhuys gave a ball yesterday week, to which Princess Murat, Princess Anna Murat, and all the notabilities of the Parisian world were invited.

On Sunday the ceremony of "baptizing" a vessel intended to sail between Brest and Nagasaki, in Japan, took place in the court of the Louvre. The Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, who was accompanied by his clergy, blessed the vessel and sprinkled it with holy water. After a short, appropriate discourse, the Curé made a tour of the deck of the vessel, which is a magnificent one, and destined to meet and sail—symbols of abundance and prosperity. The vessel is of 500 tons burden, and will be propelled by screw and sails. Her engines are nominally of 60-horse power.

The Academy of Belles Lettres and Inscriptions yesterday week elected Mr. Motley, the American historian, in the place of the late Count Peugnot.

The annual fête on the anniversary of the deliverance of Orleans by Joan of Arc has just been celebrated in that city. A procession, in which the clergy, the municipal authorities, and the military all took office, passed, took place; a panegyric on the Maid of Orleans was delivered in the cathedral, as usual, and the bouquet at the benediction of the banners was pronounced, and the city was illuminated in the evening.

On Monday the inauguration of the monument to Napoleon I. took place at Ajaccio, Corsica, amid much enthusiasm. On the statue being uncovered, the flag was wrest from the hands of Napoleon and the frigate Gloire. Prince Napoleon made a long speech, giving the history of Napoleon I., which he described as a complete life and acts of Napoleon I., which he described as a complete programme of liberal policy. During the delivery of the oration her Imperial Highness was frequently interrupted by loud cheers.

PORTUGAL.

The King, by the advice of his Ministers, against whom the Cortes had passed a vote of want of confidence, has determined on dissolving that body.

On the 10th inst. a shock of earthquake at Lisbon was very distinctly felt.

The Portuguese journals state that an edifice, entirely composed of glass and iron, in the style of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, is about to be erected in Oporto, on the hill of Serra de Pilar, just outside the town. It is intended for the exhibition of all the productions of Portuguese industry, as well as of the manufactures of the country, especially minerals, of which Portugal contains a great variety.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel left Genoa for Florence on Thursday week. On Saturday his Majesty inaugurated the Dante Exhibition in the Uffizzi Palace. The Archbishop of Florence and the King had entered the Palace he was presented by Count Digny, in the name of the Provincial Council, with a magnificent sword, as a memento of the Dante Fête. Count Digny, in presenting the sword, observed that it stated that the various books, documents, and other objects in the exhibition of Portuguese manuscripts, as well as the building for the purpose of illustrating the poet's life, the time in which he lived, and the fame he has acquired for Italy, the Council proposed the public exhibition in detail. Among its contents is the muster-roll of the Florentine army at the Battle of Montaperti, which Dante is enumerated among the combatants. The King and all the company then signed their names in the book, which is to be preserved in the Florentine library as a memorial of the exhibition. The inauguration of the monument erected in honour of the poet took place on Sunday, the King, the Diplomatic Corps, Ministers, and deputations from all the Italian provinces being present. Many national and foreign scientific bodies were represented on the occasion. The streets, houses, and city were decorated with flags, and great general enthusiasm prevailed. The festivities continue for three days.

The debate on the sale of the State railways has been brought to a close by the Senate, which has approved of the sale by a majority of 63 against 23 votes.

Farini's Ministry have issued a circular announcing that the reform of religious bodies, which had to be postponed this Session, is only delayed a short time.

The Chambers are ordered to be prorogued.

An official decree was published in Turin on Monday regulating the issue of a loan of 100,000,000 lire. Fifteen millions are to be paid in part of it, and 100,000,000 lire are reserved for public subscription in Italy. This latter portion is to be paid up in ten instalments, the last falling due in October, 1866.

AUSTRIA

A Vienna paper has published an analysis of Austria's reply to Prussia's proposal relative to the convocation of the Diet of the duchies. Austria, considering that the present is a favourable occasion to discussed by the Diet, the two great German Powers should take a joint initiative in the matter. The Augustenburger should be allowed to remain in Kiel during the session. The elections to the Diet are to be based on the electoral law of 1848, with some modifications. It is added that Austria does not offer any objection to the Prussian propositions with regard to the port of Kiel.

RUSSIA

The King, accompanied by the Queen and the Crown Prince, laid the first stone of the new Polytechnic School at Aix-la-Chapelle on Monday, when the fiftieth anniversary of the union of the Rhine provinces with Prussia was celebrated with much pomp. On Tuesday his Majesty laid, in the Haymarket at Cologne, in the presence of the Queen, the Crown Prince, the Councillors of the Crown, and other dignitaries, the foundation-stone of the monument to be erected in commemoration of King Frederick William III.

The Crown Prince, on Saturday last, opened the Universal Exhibition of Industrial and Manufacturing Products at Stettin.

The Committee of the Budget, in the Chamber of Deputies, settled on Tuesday the military budget for 1865. They propose to the Chamber an expenditure during the year of 82,597,741 thalers (under 12,000,000), being 382,841 thalers more than were granted last year. The committee have, however, struck out the sum of 6,892,753 thalers, which had been introduced by the Government for the reorganisation of the army.

The debate on the bill for the increase of the navy was continued by the naval committee of the Chamber of Deputies in a tumultuary sitting held on Tuesday night. The debate was resumed on Wednesday, when, after a discussion which lasted four hours, the Government bill was unanimously rejected. All the amendments to the bill were also rejected.

The new treaty reconstructing the Zollverein was formally signed on Wednesday by the plenipotentiaries of all the Governments who are members of the Zollverein.

The English system of announcing storms by telegraph has been adopted in Prussia. Professor Dove will send the result of his observations daily to all the principal ports.

AMERICA.

By the North American and the City of Washington we have New York news to the 6th inst.

President Johnson had issued a proclamation offering a reward of 100,000 dollars for the arrest of Mr. Jefferson Davis, who was said to have been on the 10th inst. at Irwinville, on the northern border of South Carolina, and to have had some Federal cavalry only one day's march in front of him. Proclamations of implication in President Lincoln's assassination have been made against Mr. Davis, also against Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and "other rebel traitors against the United States Government, known to be in Canada," for whose apprehension rewards are offered. The charge against Mr. Davis is apparently dated to turn on the Canadian journals.

The formal surrender of General Johnston's forces, which were stated to number 27,000 men, took place at Greensborough on the 26th inst. The main body of General Sherman's army was also on the march northwards; but General Schofield's corps was to remain in North Carolina.

Mr. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the navy, has given himself up to the Federal authorities at Tallahassee.

At Memphis an order had been issued announcing that after a certain date those of the Confederate soldiers who had not surrendered will not be treated as prisoners of war.

The reduction of the Federal armies has been begun by discharges of convalescent and paroled soldiers; and it was said that as many as 100,000 men would be mustered out of service.

President Johnson made a speech to the Pennsylvania delegation reiterating that the severest penalties of the law would be inflicted upon the rebel leaders. He said that he would relax many of the restrictions on trade, except in articles contraband of war, with the Southern States east of the Mississippi.

Chief Justice Chase and a treasury agent have left for the South, to organise the tax system of the reconstructed populations.

A Confederate iron-clad steamer, named the Webb, said to have been built with cotton, was set on fire on the south of the Red River on the 23rd ult., and succeeded in passing the Federal squadron. She proceeded down the Mississippi to the New Orleans on the 21st; but before she had passed the forts she encountered a Federal frigate coming up the river, and her captain ran her ashore and burned her.

Mr. Seward was reported to be ill, and had been for some time growing gradually.

The newspapers were discussing the terms on which a "reconstruction" of the Union is to be effected; and the chief difference of opinion appears to be as to the conditions under which rebels are to be admitted as voters.

An advertisement had been published in a Washington paper inviting officers and soldiers to go to Mexico, and other papers have at Shiloh-ing sympathising with it.

It is said that among Mr. Lincoln's papers has been found a package of letters marked, in his own handwriting, "Assassination Letters," while many of its contents are unopened. The world has yet to learn what it has to take it.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received advices from the Cape colony to the 11th ult. A week previously to the departure of the mail, Sir Philip Wodehouse left at Grahamstown to consider a proposal of the Government that they should be located in the Orange River. So far as Sir Philip Wodehouse, as chief, was concerned, the proposition was rejected; but there can be little doubt that the plan will be partially carried out.

At Port Elizabeth and Natal there had been a commercial crisis, arising chiefly from the depreciation of produce shipped to England.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, March 25.

"The political news this month is more important than usual. Another land bill has passed both Houses of Parliament and become the law of the land. This one is not quite so liberal, but quite liberal enough to satisfy the most fastidious in such matters; but so have all the others been which have preceded it, and none in practice. It will not do, therefore, to be too sanguine until we see how the new bill work. Its object is professedly to induce the people already here, and who may be induced to come, to go on the land; as well as to attract from the mother country a class of immigrants of whom we have hitherto been exhibitors—agricultural labourers, small farmers, and others with some money in their pockets. So, in order that such may have some idea of the manner in which land may be procured under the new law, I subjoin a few of the conditions of the Act—a lengthy document, which will be published separately. Any selector to have the right to select from 40 to 640 acres in one or more allotments, at the price of £1 per acre, which is to be paid in instalments of seven years, at 2s. per acre, payable half-yearly in advance; to make improvements to the value of £1 per acre within two years; no assignments to be allowed within three years, and then only when improvements have been effected; disputes as to the value of improvements to be determined by an arbitration of three persons, one to choose, and after making improvements, selectors may ask that the allotments be put up to auction at the upset price of £1 per acre without competition; a selector residing on his land for three years may have his allotment at £1 per acre without competition; selection to be governed by priority of application; lands not proclaimed open for selection to be sold by auction; no selection to exceed 640 acres, nor less than one acre unless in towns; not more than 5,000,000 acres of agricultural lands to be open for selection within three years, and not less than 2,000,000 acres to be kept constantly open for selection.

In last month's letter I intimated that the House of Assembly, as he anticipated, would not agree to the Government proclamation in the tariff as to make it virtually the adoption of a prohibitive or protective system. My anticipations were got up in a hurry, and the country to denounce the new policy. This feeling on the part of a powerful influential portion of the people so alienated the Ministry for the safety of their pet scheme that they decided upon not risking it on its merits in the House. It was, therefore, announced by the Chief Secretary, a few nights ago, that the Government intended to take the Customs Duties Act to the Appropriation Bill, so that the Council might not have it in its power to reject the one without the other. A deputation waited upon me to see if I could give on the subject, but Ministers were victorious by a large majority; and so the two bills will be sent to the Council together.

Mr. William Nicholson, a respected and consistent politician, who is regarded as the "father of the ballot" in Victoria, died on the 24th inst., aged forty-nine.

Monday, the 27th ult., was one of the hottest days ever experienced here. From an early hour in the morning a scorching wind commenced to blow with great violence, the heat resembling that issuing from an open furnace. In the shade the thermometer stood at 105 deg. Great destruction of property took place throughout the country in consequence of the prevalence of bush fires. A traveller, who returned to town on the eventful evening, wrote to one of the papers:—"Between Sandhurst and Castlemaine the Alexandrina range and Mount Alexander itself presented a magnificent sight; the grass had been all consumed, and millions of burning trees and logs were seen over the whole face of the hills." The important agricultural district of Kyneton suffered most. Here homesteads, growing

crops, stacks, and barns full of produce were swept away by the burning wind. Considerable sums of money have been raised for the relief of the sufferers; and it is said that Parliament will be asked for £50,000 to assist the more destitute.

With the steam-ship Great Britain, which sailed on the 16th inst., a large and valuable collection of contributions was sent to the Dublin Exhibition. Perhaps one of the most interesting features in the collection is the model of the gold trophy, similar to that shown at the Exhibition of 1862. The quantity of gold obtained in Victoria from Oct. 1, 1851, to Oct. 1, 1861, amounted to upwards of 800 tons, the value of which would be £104,649,728. The quantity got between October, 1861, and the end of 1864 amounted to upwards of 223 tons, of the estimated value of £29,211,980. This latter amount is represented in the form of a base to the original design of the model; and the whole, on a scale of 1½ in. to 1 ft., will give our Dublin friends some idea of the bulk of the precious metal extracted from the earth in this colony in fourteen years, the total value of which is £133,861,708.

While on the subject of gold, it is worth while mentioning that every day goes to prove that, much as we have already done in this way, we have really done next to nothing compared with what is in store in the vast undiscovered gold-bearing regions which yet lie unexplored in and beyond the Gipps Land ranges. Wood's Point was unknown a year or two ago. It is now the head-quarters of a busy and successful mining community. The reefs in and around this district are yielding fabulous returns—some of the quartz giving from four to fifty ounces to the ton. On the older gold-fields the dry season has much interfered with mining pursuits. Bendigo, Castlemaine, and the surrounding country have especially suffered from want of water. But winter will soon be on, when a plentiful supply will, no doubt, be forthcoming.

The Confederate steamer, the Shenandoah, is reported to be still on this coast, although it does not appear that she has done anything yet in the way of capturing Federal merchantmen.

An organised attempt to explore the deep-sea fisheries of the coast is about to be made, Government having promised the use of a cutter and funds for the purpose.

There is little of importance to report from the other colonies. In New South Wales bushranging is as prevalent as ever. Gold escorts, as well as her Majesty's mails, are attacked and robbed with impunity, the desperadoes not even hesitating to commit murder so that their object may be accomplished.

An extensive fire occurred a few days ago at Maitland, New South Wales, by which property to the value of £130,000—of which only £73,000 is covered by insurance—has been destroyed.

The Government of New South Wales propose to raise a loan to meet the existing financial difficulties of the colony.

The Parliament of Queensland has been prorogued to the 2nd of May. When it reassembles the Government is to ask Parliament for a subsidy to a line of steamers to run between Brisbane and Batavia, or Singapore, viâ Torres Strait, to meet the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail-steamers.

Sugar and cotton are being extensively grown this season in Queensland, with every appearance of success.

NEW ZEALAND.

Ohoutahi, a Maori position, has been captured by natives friendly to the English, and several of the rebel chiefs made prisoners. The present mail also brings news of the capture by the Arawas—a friendly tribe which distinguished itself last year at Matata against the rebels—of nearly sixty very violent rebels, under the leadership of Te Hau, one of the chief priests of the Pai Mairi superstition, without bloodshed.

This favourable intelligence is accompanied with a horrible account of some native fanatics having murdered the Rev. Mr. Volkner, a missionary, and eaten his brains and eyes. The Rev. Mr. Grace, Dr. Agassy, and a captain were prisoners in the hands of these savages.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Charing-cross Hotel was formally opened on Monday, and was more than half occupied by the evening.

Dr. Manning, the Roman Catholic Archbishop elect of Westminster, has left London for Rome, where he is to be consecrated as Bishop, and to receive the pallium, as Archbishop, at the hands of the Pope.

A large sum has been subscribed by members of the Middle Temple for a full-length portrait of the Prince of Wales, who is one of the Masters of their Bench, to be placed in the new Library of the society.

The Brompton Consumption Hospital has received information from Captain Erskine, Consul at Madeira, that the residents and visitors in that island are prepared to maintain twenty patients during the coming winter, if the hospital authorities will provide passages for them.

The members of the Institution of Civil Engineers gave their annual dinner yesterday week night at Willis's Rooms. Their guests numbered over 250, and John R. M'Clean, Esq., F.R.A.S., the president of the institution, occupied the chair.

An Anglo-French Working-Class Exhibition, for commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of peace between Great Britain and France, is to be held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Saturday, July 29, and to remain open during the months of August, September, and October, 1865.

The examinations of candidates for admission to any of the Inns of Court with the view of keeping terms for call to the Bar for the ensuing Trinity Term will take place in the Benchers'-room, Middle Temple Library, at ten o'clock to-day (Saturday), on the 27th inst., and on the 3rd and the 10th of June.

Mr. Mill will have the support of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Westminster. In a letter which he has sent to Mr. Beal the right hon. gentleman says:—"Mr. Mill's claims appear to Mr. Gladstone to be of the highest order; but, being a member of the Government, Mr. Gladstone does not intend to join any committee or take part beyond giving his vote."

At the meeting of the Anthropological Society, on Tuesday evening, the Bishop of Natal read a paper on "Missions among Savages." He detailed some of the difficulties to be contended with, and maintained that there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the results obtained. A discussion followed, in which some startling assertions were made, the speakers being the chairman, the Rev. Dunbar Heath, Mr. Winwoode Reade, the Rev. Mr. Arthur, the Rev. Dr. Irons, Mr. Bendysche, and Mr. Wallace.

On Monday, just as the Queen quitted the Paddington station for Windsor, ninety feet of the boundary wall of the coal-yard fell into the street, together with 100 tons of coals, burying two passers-by. One of them, a man named Wood, residing at Ealing, was not seriously hurt; but the other, Captain H. C. Newberry, of the 51st Madras Infantry, who was not extricated for half an hour, so deeply was he buried, has since died. He had received a fracture of the skull and a compound fracture of the hip.

Under the title of "Notre Dame de France à Londres," a French Roman Catholic Church is to be founded in Leicester-square, and there will be annexed to it free schools and an establishment of Sisters of Charity. Subscriptions have been received on so liberal a scale as to enable the promoters of the work to secure the site on which Burford's Panorama stood. Previous to the erection of the church, the Sisters of Charity will occupy the building.

The friends of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum held their thirty-seventh annual festival, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace. The chairman was Mr. C. H. Hoare, who was supported by an enthusiastic company, numbering nearly 1400. The chairman, in an effective speech, advocated the claims of the asylum upon the sympathy of the company, which was responded to by the secretary shortly after announcing a list of subscriptions amounting to nearly £3000, which included a contribution of 100 guineas from the Prince of Wales, the patron of the institution.

The accounts of receipt and expenditure in connection with the British Museum for the year ending the 31st of last March have been presented to Parliament. Beginning with a balance of £39,474, the museum received during the year £92,127 in the shape of a Parliamentary grant, and £1173 dividend on stock and proceeds from the sale of guide-books, &c. The expenditure was £97,279 for general purposes, an increase of £952 above the estimate, and £253 for publishing the cuneiform character. The balance left for the new year was £35,242. The estimate for the current year's expenditure is £100,164.

The National Reform League held its first public meeting, in St. Martin's Hall, last Saturday evening. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Edmond Beales, the chairman of the League, presided. In an inaugural speech he explained the objects which the League has in view and the grounds upon which it demands manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P.; Mr. W. Lawson, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.; Mr. S. Pope, of Manchester, and several working men addressed the meeting. Various resolutions bearing on the furtherance of reform were carried, and a deputation was appointed to attend the Reform Conference to be held in Manchester on Monday and Tuesday.

The Poor-Law Board has given its decision in the case of the pauper, Richard Gibson, who died in St. Giles's Workhouse, under circumstances that led to an inquiry. The board is satisfied that Gibson was shamefully neglected during his illness, and while it bears in mind that the doctor who made the post-mortem examination gave it as his opinion that death was not caused by neglect, still it is of opinion that the assistant surgeon and the head nurse should be called upon to resign their situations. The master of the workhouse is censured, and reminded that he will for the future be held responsible for the management of the infirmary as well as for the other parts of the house.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a report was read from a committee recommending that a gratuity of £6000 should be given to Mr. Bazalgette, and that £4000 should be distributed among the other engineers employed under him, as an acknowledgment of the ability and skill displayed by them in the construction of the main drainage. At the same time protests against this waste of the money of the ratepayers were presented from several parishes, and the question was raised whether the funds of the board could legally be applied to such a purpose. The board adjourned the consideration of the report in order that its legal power to carry out the proposal might be settled.

The opening cruise of the season of the Royal London Yacht Club was begun on Saturday afternoon and resumed on Monday. The spirited commodore, Mr. Arcedeckne, and vice-commodore, Mr. E. W. Edwards, in their beautiful yachts, Violet and Stella, led the way, followed by the Will-o'-the-Wisp, Queen, Era, Water Sprite, Octoroon, Haidee, and some others, and, after a short cruise on Saturday below Greenhithe, and a return a few miles up, the members dined at Erith at the Pier Hotel. The commodore presided and gave the usual toasts, taking occasion, in drinking "Prosperity to the Royal London Yacht Club," to dilate upon its continuing prosperity and advancement.

A grand universal bazaar, so called from the number of charitable and pious interests and establishments which it was instituted to serve, has been held this week at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. More than a dozen Roman Catholic institutions were concerned in the success of the undertaking—namely, the French Schools of Sisters of Charity, the German Church and Charities, the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, the House of Refuge for Female Prisoners, the Infant Asylum and Orphanage of the Sisters of Charity, the Italian Church and Charities, the Little Sisters of the Poor; the New Church, Kensington; the New Schools, Warwick-street, Golden-square; the Orphanage, Vicarage-place, Kensington; the Servants' Home, St. Edward's Convent, Blandford-square; the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; and the St. Nicholas Industrial School, Walthamstow.

The fiftieth, or jubilee, meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, for the transaction of the usual business, and to settle when the regatta shall take place at Cowes during the present year. The Earl of Wilton, commodore of the squadron, occupied the chair, and there was present a large number of distinguished yachtmen. The funds were shown by the accounts to be in a very satisfactory state. A motion was submitted that the regatta at Cowes should take place the week before Goodwood races; but after some discussion this was negatived, and the regatta will be held, as usual, early in the month of August. The following new members were admitted:—John Blackett, Esq., owner of the Fox (cutter), 35 tons; Adrian E. Hope, Esq., Pilgrim (schooner), 125 tons; Viscount Hood, Minx (yawl), 69 tons; Lord Berners, Galatea (schooner), 143 tons; Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, New Moon (lugger), 200 tons; Viscount Lismore, Ione (schooner), 75 tons. The Royal Yacht Squadron now consists of 212 members, exclusive of the Emperor of the French, the King of the Netherlands, the Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Louis of Bourbon, and about 600 honorary members. Some alterations were made in the rules.

The thirteenth anniversary festival of the Royal Medical Benevolent College took place, last Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Earl Granville in the chair. The objects of the Royal Medical College are to assist members of the medical profession who, from ill-health, want of professional success, or other adverse influences, have sunk into poverty; and the widows of medical men in reduced circumstances. With this is combined a school, devoted, in part, to the gratuitous education of orphans of medical men. Although opened only in 1855, the objects of the society have been so far carried out that there are at the present time resident in the college which has been erected at Epsom twenty-four pensioners, being aged medical men or their widows, each of whom is provided with three comfortably-furnished rooms, an annual allowance of three and a half tons of coals, and a pension of £21 a year. There are also resident in the college 200 boys, the sons of medical men, forty of whom—being the foundation scholars—are educated, boarded, clothed, and maintained entirely at the expense of the institution, while the remainder are charged £40 a year each for an education of the highest class. The balance-sheet for last year showed the receipts to be £11,892; deducting expenses, there remained £310 in the hands of the treasurer. The interests of the association were advocated with much tact and geniality by the chairman, who presided for the second time at its anniversary festival, Sir Charles Locock, Dr. Babington, Dr. Charles Hogg, Mr. Scourfield, M.P., and Mr. Propert. The result of the subscriptions was a sum close upon £1000.

The births of 1999 children—1008 boys and 991 girls—were registered in London in the week ending Saturday last, May 13. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1855-64, the average number corrected for increase of population was 1971. The deaths in London in the same period were 1167. The average number for the nineteenth week in ten years (corrected) is 1306. The deaths in the present return are less by 139 than the average number. This is the healthiest season of the year in London, and the mortality in May is generally low. The actual mortality in the two last weeks is much below the low average. Two hundred and thirty-two persons died from zymotic diseases, the corrected average number being 295. Eight deaths occurred from smallpox, 18 from measles, 22 from scarlatina, 5 from diphtheria, 57 from whooping-cough, and 49 from typhus. Phthisis proved fatal to 151 persons. Ninety-six deaths occurred from bronchitis, 54 from pneumonia, and 67 from diseases of the heart. A boy, aged eleven, died, on the 8th, at Dean's-court, Old Bailey, from hydrophobia, having been bitten by a dog, in Holborn, about three months previously.——The births in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom during last week were 3967; the deaths, 2453. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those eleven towns was 22 per 1000 persons living, and was lower than in the two previous weeks, when the rates were 25 and 24 respectively. The rate of mortality last week was 20 per 1000 in London, 24 in Edinburgh, and 22 in Dublin; 31 in Liverpool, 27 in Manchester, 19 in Salford, 18 in Birmingham, 23 in Leeds, 21 in Bristol, 25 in Hull, and 29 in Glasgow. In Liverpool the births were 374, the deaths 281; in Manchester—births 221, deaths 182; in Salford—births 75, deaths 40; in Birmingham—births 253, deaths 115; in Leeds—births 218, deaths 92; in Bristol—births 108, deaths 65; in Hull—births 73, deaths 50; in Edinburgh—births 144, deaths 80; in Glasgow—births 357, deaths 238; in Dublin—births 145, deaths 136.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are at New York, attracting brilliant audiences at the Broadway Theatre.

The *Bulletin des Lois* publishes a new list of patents. Among them is one granted to two Lyonese, who have discovered a mode of lining letter envelopes with silk; there is another for a cane which you can put in your pocket and transform into a seat at will; another for an instrument to indicate the existence of minerals or springs of water in land; another for raising a ship into the air and steering it there; another for applying steam to children's toys; another for heating and lighting apartments with the same apparatus.

In the Yorkshire Sheriffs' Court at Leeds, on Thursday week, before Mr. Wheelhouse, barrister-at-law, the High Sheriff's assessor, £50 damages were awarded to Walter Shaw, bobbin manufacturer, of Dewsbury, who was the plaintiff in an undefended action against Messrs. John and James Gomersal and William Thackrah, manufacturers, of the same place. On the 18th of February the plaintiff wrote a letter to Miss Sarah Jane Gomersal asking for an interview. As the plaintiff had no intimacy with the family to warrant this step, the defendants, who are the young lady's brothers, sent a letter to the plaintiff, which appeared to have come from their sister, and which invited him to their house on the night of the 23rd of February. When he made his appearance on the premises the defendants seized him and threw him into a horse-trough full of water, in which they kept him three minutes. After that they drenched him by means of a hose attached to a water-main, and then put him in the water-trough a second time, and finally kicked him off the premises. In his letter to the young lady he had stated that he had his eye upon another fair creature in York, but he wished to give Miss Gomersal the first chance. He laid the damages at £500.

Major-General A. B. Stransham, Inspector-General of the Royal Marine Forces, was engaged last week in making his spring inspection of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Portsmouth. On Tuesday and Thursday General Stransham was engaged with the Portsmouth division of Royal Marine Light Infantry at the head-quarters of the division, Forton Barracks, near Gosport, inspecting the officers and men on parade, in their quarters, at ship-gun drill, &c., together with the schools and regimental accounts. On Thursday the General proceeded to the head-quarters of the Royal Marine Artillery, at Fort Cumberland and Eastney Barracks, and made a close inspection of the men in quarters and at practice with guns, mortars, &c., of different calibres. Yesterday week the artillery and light infantry brigaded together on Southsea-common for a joint inspection under arms, the artillery being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels A. Schomberg and C. Barnard, and the light infantry under the command of Colonel-Commandant W. H. March. The artillery mustered on the ground in a strength of eight companies, and the light infantry in a strength of twelve companies, and about three p.m. were formed in line on the common, parallel with the beach. After inspecting the force in line the General, accompanied by his Staff, galloped to the saluting-point, and the troops, breaking into open column, marched past, first in open order of companies in slow time, and afterwards in grand divisions in quick time. A series of field-manœuvres followed, comprising the usual infantry movements. The general appearance of both corps under arms and the individual smartness of the men was all that could be desired by most fastidious military martinets.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Norwich will begin his septennial visitation on Monday, June 19.

The Archdeacon of London has appointed Wednesday next, the 24th inst., for his annual visitation of the clergy and churchwardens of the archdeaconry, at St. Sepulchre's Church.

The annual visitation of the Ven. Dr. Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Buckingham, is appointed to begin on Monday, the 29th inst. On Tuesday, the 30th, the Archdeacon will deliver his charge, at Aylesbury.

The Ven. Sir George Prevost, Bart., Archdeacon of Gloucester, has appointed his primary general visitations to be held as follows—viz., May 30, at Gloucester, for the deanery of Gloucester; 31, at Stow-on-the-Wold, for the Stow deanery; June 1, at Chipping Campden, for the Campden deanery; 2, at Cheltenham, for the Winchcomb deanery; 13, at Newnham, for the Forest deanery; 15, at Stroud, for the Stonehouse deanery; 16, at Dursley, for the Dursley deanery.

The Ven. John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex, held a visitation of the clergy of that part of the London diocese which is under his jurisdiction on Monday. The visitation was held at St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden. The main topic of the Archdeacon's address was the recent theological decisions of the Committee of Privy Council. The principles laid down in these cases, he said, would justify the most infidel propositions in Humes "Essays," if they had been put forth by a clergyman of the Church. He was therefore in favour of a change in the Court; but he was afraid, after the recent decisions, there must also be a change in the law. But if the law would not allow infidels to be driven out of the Church, let them keep their emoluments but cease to take part in the celebration of services in which they did not believe.

Springthorpe Church, Gainsborough, was reopened on the 23rd ult., after extensive restorations under Mr. Goddard, architect.

The Church of St. Michael, Hartlip, was reopened on the 27th ult., after restoration under the superintendence of Mr. R. C. Hussey.

Yesterday week the newly-erected Church of St. Bartholomew, Shepperton-street, Islington, was consecrated by the Bishop of London.

It is intended to hold a festival meeting of parochial choirs on July 20, in the nave of Wells Cathedral. The Bishop of the diocese is president, and the Rev. G. J. Blomfield honorary secretary.

The annual festival of the choirs of Buckingham and its neighbourhood was held at Buckingham, on the 11th inst. Divine service was celebrated in the parish church. The number of voices was 200.

The reopening of St. Michael's Church, Wood-green, took place on Sunday. The Ven. W. H. Hale, the Archdeacon of London, father of the Vicar of Tottenham, in whose parish the church stands, preacher.

St. John the Evangelist, Goose-green, Peckham, was on Tuesday consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It is in the Early English style, designed by Mr. Baily, of Guildhall, and is calculated to hold 900 persons, 300 being free seats.

The chancel of Galcombe Church, Isle of Wight, which has been entirely rebuilt, the work having been undertaken by the late Rector, the Rev. J. Branthwaite, and completed by his family after his death, was opened by a special service on Easter Eve.

Gainford Church was reopened on the 4th inst. The Bishop of Durham preached in the morning, and Archdeacon Musgrave in the afternoon. The church has been restored thoroughly. Stained oak benches, with slightly-carved ends, have been introduced in the place of the former pews. It is also made an unappropriated church, free for the use of the parishioners.

The Convocation of Canterbury resumed its session on Tuesday. In the Upper House the question of clerical subscription was discussed, and a resolution praying for an alteration in the present form was adopted. In the Lower House, the differences between the clergy and the Committee of Council on Education came under review on a report brought up by the Archdeacon of Taunton. On Wednesday the Upper House continued the discussion upon the motion to petition the Crown in favour of the report on clerical subscription. The resolutions were agreed to; and their Lordships then adjourned to meet the Prince of Wales at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. The Lower House continued the discussion on the Court of Final Appeal, and in a succession of divisions they negatived all the amendments that were moved, and finally the resolution itself, so that the long-protracted discussion has been productive of no results.

The 211th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated, on Wednesday, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, with a full choral service, and a sermon preached by the Very Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Dean of Ely. There was an unusually large attendance, a more than ordinary amount of interest being excited by the fact that the Prince of Wales was present.——In the evening the stewards of the festival invited about 300 gentlemen to a banquet in the great hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, the Lord Mayor presiding. The Prince of Wales was present, and, as on the occasion of his visit to St. Paul's, he was warmly greeted by the large number of persons who had assembled to witness his arrival. In the course of the evening the secretary announced that the collection at the cathedral amounted to £312, and that £1489 had been collected at the dinner. The name of the Prince of Wales appeared as a subscriber of 100 guineas, and forty-four other stewards contribute £1350. The whole income of the society for the year from voluntary contributions was stated to be £4689, which was entirely independent of the income from landed estates and funded property. We defer giving the details of the banquet until our next Number, which will contain an Engraving of the festival.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Rectories:* The Rev. T. Hullah, Perpetual Curate of Tideford, St. Germans, to Calstock, Tavistock; Rev. T. H. Tarlton, Incumbent of Stroud, to Milbrook, Beds; Rev. W. Thorold, Incumbent of Middleton, Leeds, to Weeton, Blackpool. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. G. P. Glossop to Twickenham; Rev. G. T. Hoare to Walkinstead, alias the rectory of Godstone. *Incumbencies:* Rev. N. F. Y. Kemble to Hesket with Armathwaite, Carlisle; Rev. T. C. Mayo to St. Andrew, Hillingdon; Rev. R. C. Webb to St. Mary Magdalene, Billericay. *Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. H. M. White to St. John's, Masbrough, Yorkshire. *Curacies:* Rev. G. T. Birch to St. Clement's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool; Rev. J. Burrows to Bowdon; Rev. H. J. N. Chase to St. John's, Cheltenham; Rev. J. G. Dixon to Mission Chapel, Clare-market; Rev. A. Edwards to Temple Sowerby, Westmorland; Rev. E. Griffiths to Barbon, Westmorland; Rev. G. Q. Head to St. Matthew, Oakeley-square; Rev. A. H. Hodgson to Samlesbury; Rev. J. Inglis to Natland, Westmorland; Rev. F. F. Jones to Kemerton; Rev. W. H. Lee to Christ Church, Leicester; Rev. G. F. Le Mesurier to Tormarton; Rev. R. H. Mullens to Acton Turville; Rev. R. F. Mumford to Walsall; Rev. D. Paul to Titchmarsh; Rev. A. Pertwee to St. Margaret's, Leicester; Rev. E. Puttock to Flaxley; Rev. J. R. Rathbone to Bringhurst with Great Easton, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Raven to Cowley; Rev. R. O. T. Thorpe, Vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge, late Chaplain of Campbell Town and Ross, Tasmania, to Christ Church, Newgate-street. Rev. J. Sephton to be Clerk in Orders of St. Anne, Soho.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A letter from Mr. Adams, the American Minister, to Lord Derby, as Chancellor of Oxford University, acknowledging the University address of condolence on the assassination of President Lincoln, has been transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor, and read to Convocation.——Mr. Taylor, of Gloucester, has been elected organist of New College, in the place of Dr. Arnold, who has succeeded Dr. Wesley at Winchester.

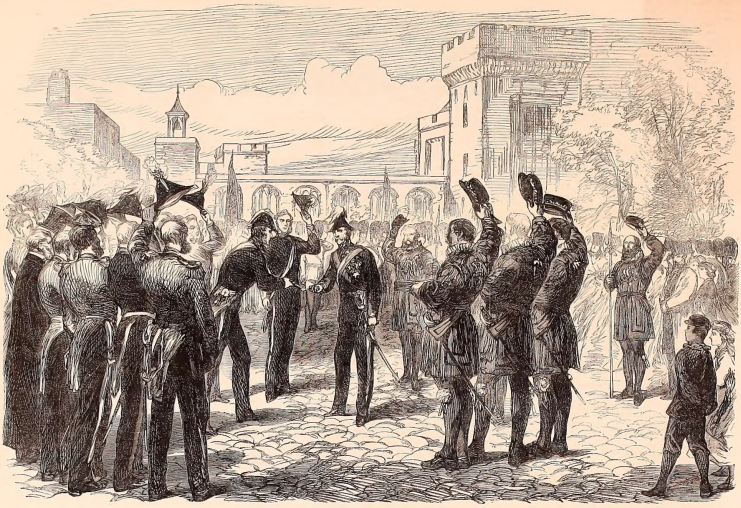
At Cambridge the Duke of Devonshire's gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry was, on Saturday last, awarded for this year to Sidney Colvin, Trinity College, for the best poem on Florence; and on the same day the Marquis of Camden's gold medal for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse was awarded to Frederick Gunton, Magdalen College—subject, "Roma Subterranea."——The annual prize to the best proficient in Moral Philosophy among the commencing B.A.'s was this year adjudged to Arthur Cust, St. John's College.

It is resolved to carry into effect the recent regulations of the visitor and governors of the University of Durham in the following manner, the changes to commence with the Michaelmas term, 1865:—1. Faculty of Theology—Lectures in Hebrew will form, as heretofore, a regular part of the theological course; and the Hebrew prizes, which have been given since 1835, will be continued. Two new prizes of £50 each will be given annually to the most deserving students, where there is positive merit, on their passing their final examination; in which proficiency in Hebrew will have due weight. Also two exhibitions of £30 each, tenable for one year, after each of the two preceding examinations. Other prizes and exhibitions will be founded in this faculty, when the funds derived from the abolished fellowships or other sources shall permit. 2. Faculty of Arts—The degree of B.A. may be taken after two years. The residence during each of these years will be of eight months. In this faculty will be founded a school of physical science, in which regular lectures will be given in mathematics and natural philosophy, in chemistry, in civil engineering and mining, including hydrostatics and hydraulics. The terms of residence in this school will be the same as those in arts. At the end of the second year students may become associates in physical science. Prizes and exhibitions will be founded in this school, when the funds derived from the abolished fellowships or other sources shall permit. The University scholarships will be open to all the students in the University. The University lectures will, as at present, be open, on such conditions as the senate may determine, to persons who are not members of the University.

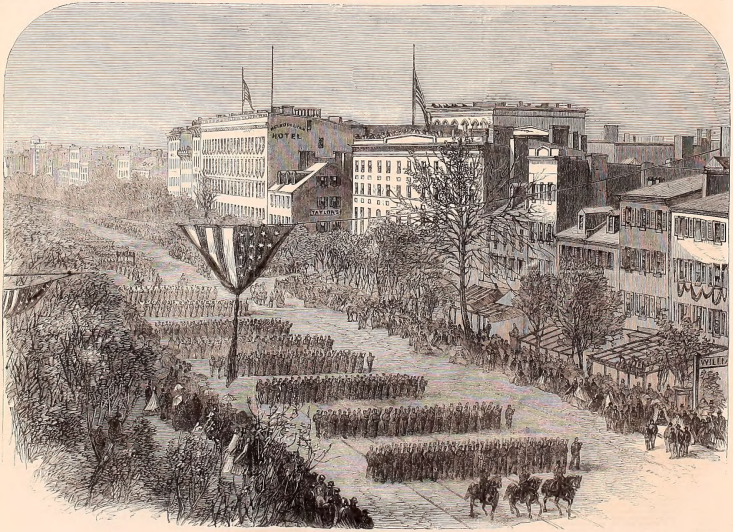
The annual examination for open scholarships at Marlborough College will begin on the 30th inst. The value of senior scholarships is £50 annually; of the junior, £20.

The Rev. B. Hesketh-Williams has been appointed one of the assistant masters of Uppingham School, Rutland.

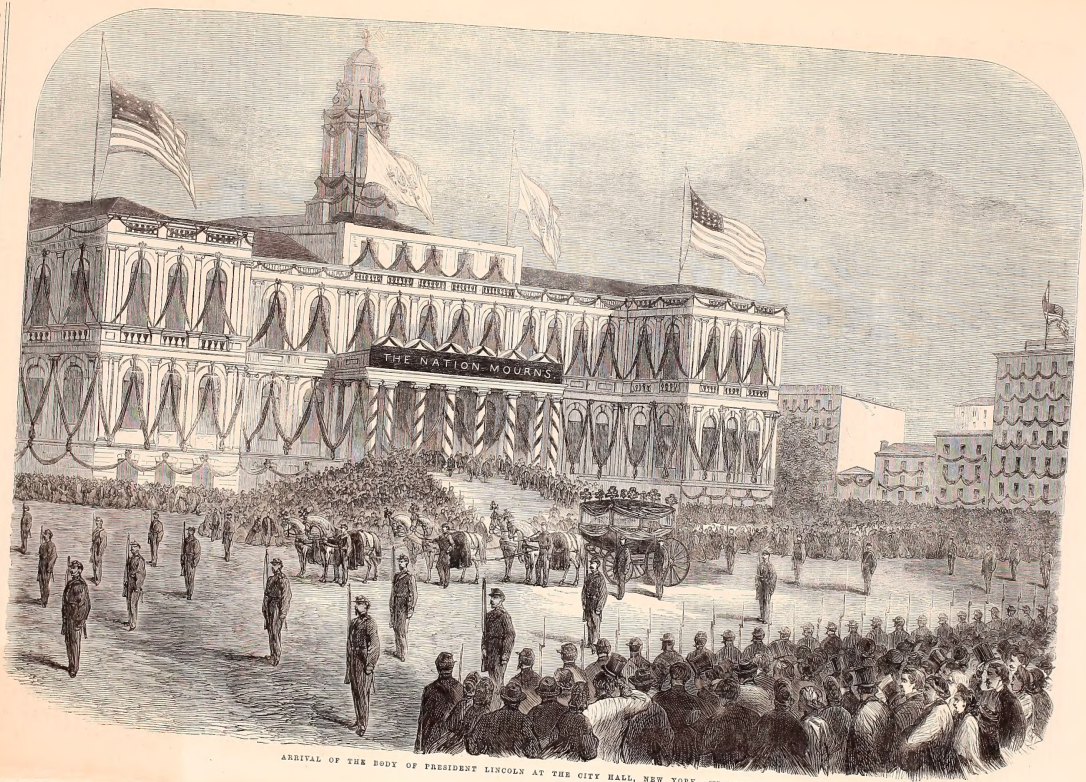
A letter from Canea, Candia, announces that the olive crop of 1864-5 has turned out most unfavourably.



GENERAL SIR J. F. BURGOYNE, G.C.B., RECEIVING THE KEYS AS CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.—SEE PAGE 486.



PROCESSION THROUGH WASHINGTON WITH THE BODY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—SEE PAGE 490.



ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT THE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.—SEE PAGE 481.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at 11, Grosvenor-square, Lady Lindsay, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at No. 1, Place Lartique, Montreal, Canada, the wife of Captain Edward Welch, Barrackmaster, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Myddelton House, Enfield, the wife of H. C. Bowles Bowles, Esq., of a son.

At John-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. Vaughan Johnson, of a son.

At Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Emily Kingscote, of a son.

At Shugborough, the Countess of Lichfield, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Buller Elphinstone, of a son.

At Bishopscourt, Naas, Lady Maria Fitzclarence, of twin sons.

In Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, the Hon. Mrs. George Pepys, of a daughter.

At Brighton, Lady Forbes, of a son.

At Gloucester-place, Lady Harriet Vernon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 3, 1864, at Valparaiso, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, Thomas James Wallace, youngest son of the late David Millie, Esq., formerly of Balhousie, Fifeshire, Scotland, to Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Robert Wainwright, Esq., of Eccleswall Court, Ross, Herefordshire. No cards.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, by the Rev. H. Fisher, M.A., brother of the bride, Richard Lea, Esq., of Tezpore, Assam, India, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. John Fisher, Rector of Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.

At Henley-on-Thames, the Right Rev. T. B. Morrell, D.D., Lord Bishop (coadjutor) of Edinburgh, to Francina Maria, daughter of C. Lane, Esq., of Badgemore, Oxfordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Hillesdon, Prince's Park, Liverpool, Mary, relict of William Jennings, Esq., Congresbury, Somerset, in the 91st year of her age.

On the 16th inst., at Mickleham, Surrey, Edward William Smith, Esq., aged 76.

On the 13th inst., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from the effects of a severe accident, W. D. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, in his 63th year.

On the 14th inst., Mrs. G. S. Measom, of St. Margaret's, Isleworth, suddenly, of acute congestion of the liver, while attending a sick sister, and away from her broken-hearted husband and only child, aged 45. Friends will please to accept this intimation.

At Otago, New Zealand, Francis John, son of the late Baron Alderson.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Ven. Archdeacon Willis.

At the Cedars, Sunbury, Lady Giffard, widow of Sir A. H. Giffard, Bart., LL.D., formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon, aged 78.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.

SUNDAY, May 21.—Rogation Sunday. Establishment of the Society of British Artists, 1823.

MONDAY, 22.—The Order of Baronets created by King James I., 1611. Death of Robert Vernon, who gave the Vernon Gallery to the British nation, 1849.

TUESDAY, 23.—Battle of St. Albans: The Lancastrians defeated and Henry VI. taken prisoner, 1455. Jerome Savonarola, Roman Catholic reformer, burnt at Florence, 1498.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—Death of Nicholas Copernicus, the great astronomer, 1543. Queen Victoria born, 1819. New Moon, 10h. 49m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 25.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Prince Louis Bonaparte (now Napoleon III.) escaped from his prison at Ham, 1846. Princess Helena born, 1846. Trinity Term begins.

FRIDAY, 26.—St. Augustin, first Archbishop of Canterbury (died 605). Napoleon I. crowned himself King of Italy, with the iron crown, at Milan, 1805.

SATURDAY, 27.—Venerable Bede. Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679. George V., King of Hanover, born, 1819.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 33	11 8	11 40	—	0 9	0 36	1 3	1 29	1 51	2 17	2 40	3 4	3 26	3 47

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
May 10	29·502	49·0	46·8	·92	10	46·3	50·7	NW. NNW. N.	167	.719
11	29·646	47·7	42·4	·83	10	43·6	50·1	NNW. NW. WSW.	177	.465
12	29·881	47·5	40·0	·77	8	44·5	57·7	SW. W.	331	·135
13	29·984	52·5	36·5	·57	6	38·8	62·0	SW. WSW.	179	·000
14	..	..	..	..	..	47·0	57·0	..	151	·094
15	29·622	49·4	46·2	·89	9	43·6	57·3	SSE. SW. SSW.	197	·025
16	29·835	49·7	39·5	·70	8	37·8	57·5	SSW. SW.	366	·003

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·498	29·592	29·858	30·011	29·911	29·652	29·812
Temperature of Air	46·9°	46·3°	48·6°	53·6°	50·9°	52·8°	53·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	46·4°	44·6°	45·6°	47·0°	47·4°	51·7°	48·2°
Direction of Wind	NW.	NNW.	SW.	SW.	ENE.	SSE.	SSW.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY NEXT, MAY 22, and Tuesday, 23, Last Two Nights of Mr. Sothern as the original Lord Dundreary. THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER Every Night—Mr. Whiffen, Mr. Cooper, Miss Louise Keeley, &c. On Wednesday, May 24, BROTHER SAM—Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Snowdon, and Miss Nelly Moore. With other Entertainments.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—MONDAY and following Evenings, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—Don Cæsar, Mr. Fechter. Saturday, May 27, Last Night of the Season, Mr. Fechter's Benefit, RUY BLAS, Mr. Fechter; and THE ROADSIDE INN—Robert Macaire, Mr. Fechter.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Last Four Nights of Miss Bateman in FAZIO, MONDAY, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at Eight, preceded by THE IRISH TIGER. Tuesday and Thursday, FLOWERS OF THE FOREST—Characters as before. By desire, ONE TOUCH OF NATURE—Mr. B Webster and Miss H. Simms. To conclude each evening with THE STEEPLECHASE—Mr. J. L. Toole.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. A New Opera di Camera every Tuesday and Thursday at Three. Saturday at Eight.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock; Saturday Afternoon at Three o'Clock. PARIS PORTRAYED and MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Box-office open Eleven to Five.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with a New Piece of Extravaganza, termed "GOING TO COURT," the Model Policeman, and other Novelties, at LLANGOLLEN, MONDAY, MAY 22; Wrexham, 23 (return visit); Frodsham, 24; Heaton Norris, 25; Newton-in-Makerfield, 26.
Manager, Mr. J. MORPEY.

STODARE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight and Saturday Afternoon at Three.—The New and Startling Illusions, as performed by Colonel Stodare, continue to create the greatest success and astonishment.

POSITIVELY the LAST WEEK BUT THREE of GENERAL TOM THUMB and his LITTLE PARTY at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. They close June 10. We advise our friends not to delay coming, as their last few levées are always crowded. Three Grand Entertainments daily, at Eleven, Three, and Half-past Seven. Admission, Day Entertainments, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Evening, 1s.; Children under Ten half price to all parts of the house; a few Reserved Seats, 2s.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Second Appearance of Mdme. Schumann on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 22. The programme will include Beethoven's sonata in C, dedicated to Count Waldstein, for pianoforte alone; Beethoven's pianoforte trio in D, op. 70; Schubert's string quartet in A minor; and Tartini's "Trille du Diable," for violin alone. Executants—Mdme. Schumann, MM. Joachim, Piatti, Grün, Weiner. Vocalist, Miss Edmonds. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRD MATINÉE, TUESDAY, at Half-past Three, MAY 23.—Quartet No. 7, in F, Beethoven; Trio, B flat, Schubert; Quartet, No. 2, E flat, Mendelssohn. Solos, Pianoforte. Artists—Joachim, Ries, Webb, and Piatti. Pianist, Herr Alfred Jaell. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at the usual places. Members can pay for visitors at the door, St. James's Hall.
J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.

GREAT FLOWER SHOW and FASHIONABLE PROMENADE of the SEASON. THIS DAY (Saturday). Open at Ten. Show open from about Twelve until Six.

CRYSTAL PALACE—The GUINEA TICKETS admit Free to the Great Flower Show THIS DAY, to the OPERA CONCERTS, and to the other Great Fêtes announced in the Programme.
NOTE.—It will facilitate the purchase of Season Tickets at the entrances to the Palace if visitors intending to purchase them will kindly come prepared with card or written name and address.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Popular Day for Classical Music. MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, BEETHOVEN'S CHORAL SYMPHONY will be repeated. Full Band and Chorus of 150 Voices. Conductor—Mr. Manns. One Shilling. The Symphony will be played at Four o'Clock. Doors open at Nine as usual.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY NEXT.—Queen's Birthday.—Great Fête.—Repetition of the GREAT CHORAL CONCERT of 5000 VOICES of the METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS, on the Great Orchestra. Conductor—Mr. G. W. Martin.

NOW IS THE TIME TO VISIT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wet or Dry.—Delightful Summer appearance of Gardens and Park. Nature in fullest beauty. Refreshed by the recent rain, the Park and Gardens truly delightful. The shrubs and plants in flower around the lakes have never been so charmingly fresh; alone worth a special visit.
Arrangements for this week:—
Monday—Popular day for classical music; repetition performance of Beethoven's Choral Symphony. Full Band and Chorus.
Wednesday—Great Choral Concert of 5000 Voices of Metropolitan Schools. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.
Saturday—Third Grand Opera Concert. Names of Vocalists will be duly announced.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling.
Saturday Concert, Five Shillings, or, by Half-a-Crown Admission Tickets, on sale up to Friday.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—FIRST EXHIBITION of PLANTS and FLOWERS will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 24. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or, on the day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. Gates open at Two o'Clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett.—FIFTH CONCERT, MAY 29.—Programme: Spohr's Symphony in D minor and Mendelssohn's Overture in C (both composed expressly for the society); Beethoven's Symphony in F (No. 8); Mozart's "Zauberflöte" Overture; and Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto in A minor. Pianiste, Mdme. Schumann. Vocalist, Mdlle. Ilma de Murska.
CAMPBELL CLARKE, Sec.
24, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, W.C.

WEDNESDAY.—Mrs. JOHN MACFARREN'S MORNINGS at the PIANOFORTE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Three. Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Robertine Henderson, Mdme. Gilardoni, and Miss Poole. Pianist, Mrs. John Macfarren. Stalls, 5s., 3s. (schools half price); Tickets, 2s. and 1s.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT, JUNE 21, under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES and H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES.—Mr. BENEDICT'S THIRTIETH ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21. Early application is solicited for the few remaining Sofa and Balcony Stalls. The full programme will be published on Thursday, June 1.

MR. DEACON begs to announce that his SECOND and THIRD MATINEES of CLASSICAL MUSIC will take place on THURSDAYS, the 1st and 22nd of JUNE, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, to commence at Three o'Clock. Particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, reserved and numbered, to admit three to a single Matinée, One Guinea; single ticket, Half-a-Guinea; to be had of Messrs. Ollivier and Co., 19, Old Bond-street; the principal Musicsellers; at the Rooms; and of Mr. Deacon, 10, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

JUNE 1.—MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Charles Hallé. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.; Stall Ticket for four, 21s. Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; Hammond, 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, 48, Cheapside; Austin, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicsellers.

MR. J. T. STONE begs to announce that he TEACHES the PIANO and HARMONY in Blackheath, Eltham, and Charlton. Terms may be had at his residence, 2, Waterfield-terrace, Blackheath; or of his publishers, Messrs. D'Almaine and Co., 104, New Bond-street, W.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, to which has been added ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURE of "A Family of Deer Crossing the Summit of the Long Rocks" (Forest of Fontainebleau)—IS NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

HYDE PARK in 1864, by HENRY BARRAUD, Esq., containing 220 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row, NOW ON VIEW, at 220, Regent-street (opposite Hanover-street). Admission 1s. Open from Ten till Dusk.

THE LARGE PICTURE—A DRAWINGROOM at ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in the reign of Queen Victoria—painted by JERRY BARRETT, and containing nearly 60 Portraits—is now ON VIEW at Mr. HOGARTH'S, 5, Haymarket. Invitation cards issued before the Picture's removal are available. Hours Eleven till Six. Admission, One Shilling.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND for the RELIEF of their WIDOWS and ORPHANS. Established 1810. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1827.
PATRON—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place, in FREEMASONS' HALL, on SATURDAY, the 27th MAY, 1865,
Viscount BURY, M.P., in the Chair.
Tickets, £1 1s. each, may be obtained of the Board of Stewards; Charles J. Dimond, Esq., Hon. Secretary; Augustus U. Thiselton, Secretary, 16A, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and at the Freemasons' Tavern.
Donations and annual subscriptions forwarded to the Secretary will be duly announced at the anniversary dinner, previous to the list of contributors being published.
Since the formation of the fund, the sum of £26,310 18s. 3d. has been distributed in relieving Widows and Orphans of British Artists; fifty-two widows having, during the year 1864, received annuities amounting to £751 5s., and ten orphans the sum of £43 11s.

SAILORS' HOME, WELL-STREET, LONDON DOCKS, E. The Directors beg to inform their friends and the public that the New Building, in extension of this Institution, will be opened by H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, on MONDAY NEXT, 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.
By order of the Board, W. H. WEBB, Sec.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

"I ALLOW nothing to be a trifle," writes Paley, "which ministers to the harmless gratification of multitudes, nor any order of men to be insignificant whose number bears a respectable proportion to the sum of the whole community." The enormous increase, since the days of the great Archdeacon, in the body which enjoys public amusements, and in the body which supplies them, and the conviction in the minds of all reasonable persons that those amusements are not at present, and as a general rule, "harmless," but that they might be rendered so, induce us to make some observations on the now vexed subject of free trade in the drama.

We could most heartily wish that dramatic representation—the favourite enjoyment of the many, in all ages and in nearly all countries, and the liking for which may almost be considered as an instinct—could be rendered something more than mere amusement. But we are not unphilosophical enough to believe that it will ever be resorted to for a higher purpose than that of mere entertainment; and inasmuch as relaxation itself is a duty, and as much a duty as the use of any other safeguard of health, mental or physical, we shall consider that no ordinary good has been effected when a stage play and all its conditions are what Paley calls harmless. We prefer being practical to being theoretical upon utopian terms; and, instead of wasting time and space in lamenting that direct lessons of good can hardly be taught from the stage, we would rather dwell upon the means of preventing the most popular of all our institutions from working harm. We will not now venture to combat the views of the small but respectable minority who object to the theatre altogether. We are fully aware of the nature of their arguments, and though we believe that these could be successfully met, the meeting them just now is not of pressing importance. The stage exists, and will exist, and myriads derive gratification from it. In the interest of the majority and of society, let us see whether it is not capable of much improvement.

No person whose opinion is of value will say that in an intellectual or moral point of view the drama in England is in a condition of which we can be proud. We are not strong in dramatists or actors, and our audiences are no longer critical. Each of these three facts reacts upon the others, and when one of the classes is attacked it shifts the blame upon another. The dramatist says that it is of no use to write high-class plays, for they cannot be acted; and if they could, people would not go to see them. The actors say that, if they get no good parts they cannot improve in their art, and that the present system of running pieces for years is ruinous to the intellect of the performer. The playgoer, derided for attending night after night and applauding rubbish, says that there is nothing else and that he must take what amusement he can get. Then we have a number of little causes assigned for the degeneracy of the stage. Authors can be better paid for quiet work in the study than for dangling at rehearsals and submitting to the impertinences of managers and actors. The habits of society now seat the superior classes at their dinner-table at the hour when a play is already half over. Good music, of which we have more than any nation in the world, has deposed the drama in the regard of the educated. The facilities for visiting London have ruined the country theatres, formerly the schools of the actors. These are some of the reasons which are given for the decadence of the stage; but, though they have weight, they do not satisfactorily account for the present state of things. The true key to this is in the fact that what used to be the amusement of comparatively a few is now the amusement of the mass, and a lower standard has come into use. Those who attended the performances of the Kembles, Young, and Kean, and dared to be critical even on those great artists, would have as little toleration for the kind of acting and the kind of pieces which now satisfy the town as for the fulsome adulation which is too generally poured upon everything and everybody connected with the stage.

We must take this fact as we find it. You cannot sneer a population into intellectuality. After all, a man has a right to please himself in the matter of amusement, provided it is harmless; and, if he prefers a pantomime or an equestrian drama to "The Broken Heart," "The Alchemist," or "Tartuffe," he has a perfect title to his queer enjoyments. The sensation dramas, as they are foolishly called, which have filled theatres with the lower middle classes for months, and even years, have delighted the spectators; and, though an educated person does not feel much satisfaction in beholding gymnastic feats instead of acting—in seeing women flung into ponds, houses on fire, irruption of water into mines, or other "realisms"—and is not much attracted by an exact reproduction on the stage of a street or square which he can see every day for nothing, such things give great and harmless delight to thousands, and must be looked at with a larger view than that of æstheticism. You must resign to the many such theatres as cater for the many.

But what right have those whose theatres are simply shops for the sale of a certain article, the inferior drama, to a monopoly which virtually prevents a certain other article, the superior drama, from being sold. A manager who is making his fortune by showing a series of scenes which culminate in a brutal Irish murder, or its prevention, can call in the law to chastise a body of gentlemen who may take a hall and enact a Greek or Latin play, or a tragedy of Shakspeare's, if admission be charged for. The educated, and those who desire to be so, are actually debarred from high-class relaxation for the sake of protecting vested interests in comparative rubbish. For theatres constantly open for the higher drama will not pay; but occasional performances, in which a high standard could be aimed at, and natural instead of theatrical acting might be practised, would probably do so, and would set an example that might produce good. But these are unlawful, and a manager who should open a house on such conditions would be fined, and sent to prison if he did not pay the fine. The only objection to a free drama is one which frightens only those who half think. There are a number of music-halls in which a very low class amuse themselves with not bad music interspersed with the most abject ribaldry. It is "feared" that throwing open the drama would encourage these places. How? Their present performances are almost as bad as they can be. An infusion of anything like dramatic taste—the even hearing the language of civilisation—would improve them. But this is a bugbear plea got up by the monopolists. Let the drama be free. The theatre, regarded, as we have said, from the intellectual standpoint, does not rank high. But the theatre is not the drama, and those who comprehend the distinction will assist in the enfranchisement of the latter. England has the finest drama in the world, but it is silenced for the sake of melodramas and mountebanks.

The Queen and King of Spain left Madrid on Thursday for Aranjuez.

The Emperor of Mexico has published an ordinance containing a provincial constitution for the empire.

The Hon. William Wedd Tuxford, of Adelaide, has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of South Australia.

In our Map of the Indian Railways, published in the Number for April 29, the name of Moulmein was, by an error of the engraver, substituted for that of Moultan.

According to Athens letters, the Budget of the kingdom of Greece, shortly to be presented to the Chambers, will not only show a balance, but even produce a surplus, intended to cover the deficit caused by the revolution of 1862.

From Central America we learn that Captain Bedford Pim is making progress with his operations on the isthmus. His contract has been ratified, and he now has exclusive privilege for ninety-nine years, with upwards of 2,000,000 acres of land, and other very important grants. A new track, with an easier grade than the former one, had been cut by Captain Pim through the forest, between the lake of Nicaragua and the Atlantic.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left Osborne at ten minutes to four o'clock on Saturday, en route for Windsor Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Emma Lascelles, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, Col. the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Col. H. Ponsonby, Mr. Sahl, and Mr. Buff. The Queen was rowed in the state barge to the Royal yacht Alberta, lying off Osborne, on board which her Majesty embarked, and crossed the Solent to Gosport, the Elfin following. The Queen was rowed in the state barge from the yacht to the Clarence Yard. Her Majesty was received upon landing by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Lord William Paulet, and Mr. Godson, traffic superintendent of the London and South-Western Railway. The Queen travelled thence in a state saloon, by a special train, leaving Gosport at ten minutes past five, and proceeded along the South-Western line to Basingstoke, Mr. Godson having charge of the train. At this station Mr. Grierson, general manager of the Great-Western Railway, took charge of the train, and, an engine belonging to that company having been affixed, the journey was continued to Windsor, which was reached at twenty-three minutes past seven. Her Majesty drove at once to the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended Divine service, in the afternoon, in the private chapel of the castle. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice attended the morning service. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated. Earl Russell arrived at the castle and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, left the castle for Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of holding a Court, an account of which is given below. Her Majesty returned to the castle at a quarter past seven. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa remained in London and honoured the Philharmonic Society's concert with their presence in the evening at the Hanover-square Rooms.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove in the castle grounds. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, returned to the castle from Buckingham Palace. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena returned to the castle from Buckingham Palace. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. The Queen was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the following officers, Knights Commanders of the Bath, previous to their investiture by the Prince of Wales with the insignia of their dignity—namely, Gen. William Wood, Gen. Thomas Kenah, Gen. Abraham Roberts, Lieut.-Gen. W. Cator, Lieut.-Gen. Patrick Montgomerie, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Reed, Lieut.-Gen. John Scott, Lieut.-Gen. William Wylie, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Ash Windham, Vice-Admiral Kingcome, Lieut.-Gen. John Edward Dupuis, Lieut.-Gen. Fortescue Graham, Rear-Admiral Sydney Colpoys Dacres, Major-Gen. Lord Wm. Paulet, Major-Gen. Hon. Augustus Almeric Spencer, Col. William Gordon, Col. Edward Harris Greathed, Dr. James Brown Gibson, Dr. William Linton, Commissary-General-in-Chief Wm. James Tyrone Power, Gen. Charles Menzies, and Major-Gen. Charles Warren. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, entered the White Drawing-room at three o'clock, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord de Tabley, the Hon. Mortimer West, and Col. Sir Thomas Biddulph. The Knights were severally introduced and presented by the Lord Chamberlain, when the Queen conferred on each the honour of knighthood. Each Knight then kissed her Majesty's hand and retired.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR SCOTLAND.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, was expected to leave Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday) evening, en route for Balmoral. The suite in attendance was to consist of the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Miss Bowater, General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel H. Ponsonby, Mr. Buff, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Sahl. The Queen was to travel in a state saloon, by a special train, provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company. The Royal train was to leave Windsor at ten minutes to seven and proceed along the Great Western Railway, viâ Leamington, to Bushbury junction, timed to arrive at forty minutes past ten. Thence the train would proceed over the London and North-Western line to Stafford, where a stay of fifteen minutes was to be made for refreshments. The journey was to be resumed at twenty minutes past eleven, proceeding viâ Boar's Head station, Kendal, and Carlisle, thence along the Caledonian Railway, viâ Summit, to Greenhill, and hence over the Scottish Central line to Perth, a stoppage of five minutes being made at each of the above stations. At Perth the Queen was to alight and remain an hour for refreshments. The route was to be resumed at a quarter to ten o'clock this morning (Saturday) upon the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, viâ the Bridge of Dun, to Aberdeen, and thence, along the Deeside Railway, to Aboyne, where the train was timed to arrive at thirty-seven minutes past one, the distance of 580½ miles occupying rather less than seventeen hours. The journey was to be performed under the direction of Mr. Cawkwell, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway, and Mr. Neale. The Queen was to travel post from Aboyne to Balmoral.

The Court will remain in Scotland until about the 11th of June, and then return to Windsor Castle.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held her fifth Court, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa and attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Major-General F. H. Seymour, and Colonel H. Ponsonby, arrived at the palace at one o'clock from Windsor Castle. The Prince of Wales, attended by Earl Spencer, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Teesdale, and the Hon. R. Meade, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace shortly before three o'clock from Marlborough House. Princess Mary was present at the reception.

The Queen's body-guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty at the Court, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Topham. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Captain Parker Rickford. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Mary, entered the Throne-room at three o'clock.

In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Emma Lascelles, Viscount Sydney, the Earl of St. Germans, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Spencer, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Bury, Lord Proby, Colonel Sir Thomas Biddulph, Lord de Tabley, the Hon. Mortimer West, Major-General Seymour, Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Ducie, Lord Foley, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, and the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with train trimmed with crape and jet; a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long veil, the cap ornamented with large pearls. Her Majesty wore four rows of large pearls round the neck, and pearl brooches, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert order, and the order of Louise of Prussia.

A number of distinguished persons had the honour of receiving invitations to attend the Court.

Previously to the reception the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell presented the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, the Hon. George Brown, and the Hon. Alexander Galt, who had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Prince of Leiningen visited the Queen.

After the reception, her Majesty left the palace at a quarter-past six o'clock for Windsor Castle. The Queen drove through Hyde Park to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway in an open carriage and four, attended by the Equerries on horseback.

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given, on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the palace under the command of Captain Parker Rickford. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Earl Spencer, Lord Harris, and the Hon. R. Meade, arrived at the palace at ten o'clock from Marlborough House.

Princess Helena, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary were present at the ball. The Duke of Cambridge was prevented by indisposition from attending the ball. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Helena, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary, conducted by Viscount Sydney and attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the ball-room soon after ten o'clock.

The Princess of Wales wore a rich dress of black and white tulle over black glacé silk. Head-dress of black velvet and diamonds. Necklace, brooch, and earrings of pearls and diamonds. The Victoria and Albert order, and the order of Isabella of Portugal.

Princess Helena wore a dress of pink and white tulle over white glacé, trimmed with white crystal and satin ribbons, and bunches of water-lilies. Head-dress, wreath of water-lilies and diamonds. Diamond ornaments. Victoria and Albert order, and order of St. Isabel.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a black satin dress, trimmed with black lace and bugle and satin ribbon. Head-dress, a diadem of pearls and diamonds, with black velvet and lace. Necklace, stomacher, and earrings of pearls and diamonds.

Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white tulle dress over glacé silk, trimmed with green silk and blonde. Bouquets of violets and long-grass. Head-dress, a diadem of diamonds, mounted with violets. Stomacher, necklace, and earrings of diamonds.

Dancing was commenced immediately upon the entrance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the members of the Royal family, to the ball-room. The quadrille band of Messrs. Coote and Tinney was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Coote. Among those who had the honour of receiving invitations were the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Countess Dornberg; the Turkish, Austrian, Russian, Prussian, and French Ambassadors, with the ladies of their respective families, and the Councillors, Secretaries, and Attachés of the various Embassies; the Belgian, Bavarian, Italian, Netherlands, Portuguese, Guatemala, Saxon, Honduras, United States, Chili, Swedish, and Norwegian, Peruvian, Spanish, Argentine, Hanse Towns, Ecuador, and Salvador Ministers, with the ladies of their families, and the Councillors, Secretaries, and Attachés of the several Legations; the Hanoverian, Danish, Persian, Haytian, and Paraguay Chargés d'Affaires, with the ladies of their respective families; the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Mrs. Brady; the Speaker of the House of Commons and Lady Charlotte Denison, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Gold Stick and Silver Stick in Waiting, the Commanders-in-Chief at Portsmouth and Devonport, the commanding officers of the several regiments of the Guards, the 13th Hussars, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marines, the Captain Commander and First Lieutenant of the Royal yacht, and upwards of 1600 members of the aristocracy, some of whom were prevented by unavoidable circumstances from obeying the Queen's command. The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow, with the members of the Embassy, were prevented from being present at the ball in consequence of the death of the Czarewitch. The United States Minister, and Mrs. and Miss Adams, with the members of the Mission, were also prevented from attending by the death of the President of the United States.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

Princess Helena, by command of the Queen, held a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Thursday.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, to-day (Saturday).

A state concert will be given on Monday next at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales will hold an investiture of the Order of the Bath, in the Queen's name and on her Majesty's behalf, at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, the 8th day of June next, at three o'clock, for the purpose of investing the recently-appointed Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders with the insignia of their respective dignities in the Order of the Bath.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday week the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell attended at Marlborough House and introduced a deputation consisting of Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Moor, M.P., and Major Pasley, representing the colony of Victoria in this country, to present an address and a present from the colony of Victoria to the Princess. Lord Harris and the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke were in attendance. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited the Princess at Marlborough House.

Yesterday week the Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, drove out.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Earl Spencer, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Major Teesdale, and Mr. Fisher, arrived at Marlborough House at eight o'clock in the morning, from Dublin. Subsequently his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, rode out. Later in the day the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal St. James's. The Lord Bishop of London, the Rev. the Sub-Dean, and the Rev. Thomas Randolph officiated.

On Monday the Prince, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, rode out. His Royal Highness was present at the Queen's Court at Buckingham Palace. The Prince also attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, took a drive.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, rode out. Subsequently the Princes, accompanied by the Princess, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to Buckingham Palace, where the Princess, as representing the Queen, presided at the state ball, an account of which is given above. The Crown Prince of Denmark took leave of the Prince and Princess, and, attended by Captain Lund, left Marlborough House for Dover en route for Denmark.

On Wednesday the Prince went to St. Paul's Cathedral to hear a sermon preached in aid of the sons of the clergy. His Royal Highness afterwards dined at Merchant Taylors' Hall. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, drove out.

The Prince and Princess will shortly leave Marlborough House for Frogmore House.

The Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, have conferred on the Prince the honorary degree of LL.D.

His Royal Highness has signified his intention to inaugurate the central hall of the Royal Dramatic College on Monday, June 5.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary have arrived at their residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

The Count and Countess d'Eu arrived at Claremont, on Tuesday, from the Continent.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee Dhuleep Singh have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Alexandria.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio has left the Italian Legation, in Grosvenor-street, for Turin.

The Duke of Sutherland has returned to Stafford House from Turin.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and the Marquis of Bowmont have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Floors Castle.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland has arrived at her villa at Chiswick.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort has arrived in town from Grimston Park, Yorkshire.

Prince Paul Esterhazy has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Wellington gave a grand ball, on Wednesday week, at Apsley House. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Count and Countess de Chartres, Prince de Condé, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess of Dornberg, and a large number of the Corps Diplomatique and of the nobility was present.

The Duke of Buccleuch, as president of the Royal Horticultural Society, received between 2000 and 3000 Fellows and members of the society, on Wednesday evening, at a conversazione in the Royal Horticultural Society's conservatory, at the gardens in South Kensington.

The Countess of Derby had an assembly, on Thursday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square. The reunion was numerously attended. Previously to the reception, the noble Earl and Countess entertained a select party at dinner.

The Countess De Grey gave her first assembly this season, on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens. Previously to the reception the noble Earl and Countess received a distinguished party at dinner.

The Earl and Countess of Fife entertained a large party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-place. A select party assembled afterwards.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave entertained the Count and Countess de Paris and a distinguished circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Carlton-gardens. Later in the evening the Countess had an evening party, which was attended by a very numerous assemblage.

Earl Stanhope, as President of the Society of Antiquaries, gave his annual dinner to the officials of the society, on Wednesday evening, at his mansion in Grosvenor-place. The Countess had a select party after dinner.

Lord and Lady Foley entertained the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary and a select company at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at the family residence in Grosvenor-square.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has appointed Lord Belhaven to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Leeds Town Council, on Wednesday, elected Mr. Emsley Coroner, in the stead of Mr. Blackburn, deceased.

A cottage was suddenly swallowed up by the earth at Prince's Town, Tredegar, on Thursday week, the family barely escaping in time. It had been undermined by a coal-pit.

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church was opened at Edinburgh on Monday. The Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Coupar-Angus, was chosen moderator for the ensuing year.

New docks, which will cost between £30,000 and £40,000, are about to be made at Preston. The River Ribble will have to be diverted for a mile, opposite Preston, in order to afford the necessary accommodation.

Seven boys were playing on a balk of timber on the Forth and Clyde Canal, when it canted over, flinging them into deep water. Five of them were saved by a man named Osprey, who dashed into the water with his clothes on, and another was rescued by his companion, Nelson, the only one of the party that could swim.

The Provincial Typographical Association presented to Mr. Speke, a compositor, the late secretary of the executive at Sheffield, on Saturday last, 120 sovereigns, a valuable timepiece, a massive silver snuff-box, and an address, framed, the gift of the united trade of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

The Russian squadron, under Rear-Admiral Lessofsky, with the remains of the late Czarewitch, anchored in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday. Flags were hoisted half-mast high on her Majesty's ships in commission, on the forts, and at all the public departments. The Liverpool screw-frigate, as the senior ship in the Sound, fired a salute of twenty-one minute guns. The Port Admiral's ship, Royal Adelaide, also gave a similar salute.

A riot has broken out at Dewsbury, in the West Riding, the exciting cause being that one of the workmen at the factory there, after striking along with his fellow-workmen, had gone in again on the master's terms. The whole working population of the place appears to have become terribly excited against him, and detachments from the county police, in aid of the borough force, were found to be inadequate for the preservation of order. Several of the rioters were, however, apprehended and committed for trial at the next assizes.

The foundation-stone of the first Working Men's Hall in Dublin was laid last Saturday, by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen notable for their exertions in the cause of philanthropy. The building will be situated in Lower Kevin-street. The building will be three stories in height—viz., a shop on the level of the street, a committee-room and residence for the manager on the first floor, and the kitchen, scullery, pantry, stores, &c., on the upper floor. The works are being carried out from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Alfred G. Jones, architect, and Mr. John Boyce, the contractor.

A gigantic hoax has been played off on the people of Boston by a man named Mortimer. He gave orders to the principal publicans of the town to provide accommodation for a large number of officers and men of the 15th Hussars. The innkeepers made great preparations to receive their expected and welcome guests, and the population turned out en masse to do them honour. When the appointed time arrived it soon became manifest that a practical joke had been perpetrated upon the inhabitants. Mortimer was, therefore, arrested; but, as he does not appear to have benefited by his folly, it is doubtful whether he can be convicted on any specific charge.

A meeting of delegates from Reformers in various parts of the kingdom was held, on Monday and Tuesday, at Manchester—Mr. George Wilson in the chair. Resolutions were proposed expressing dissatisfaction with the present state of the representation of the people; regret that Government has abandoned the reform question; and an opinion that Reformers throughout the country should support, at the next general election, only such candidates as are favourable to the introduction of a comprehensive measure of reform in the next Session of Parliament. A very general opinion in favour of manhood suffrage was expressed, but it was decided that it would be expedient to accept an instalment of reform. A great meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall on Tuesday evening, at which the resolutions of the conference were adopted.

On Wednesday, in presence of a large gathering of the gentry of the county of York, Lord Hotham, one of the members for the East Riding, laid the first stone of a memorial building, on the summit of Garton Hill, a prominent feature in the Wold country, about fourteen miles from Malton, to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Tatton Sykes. The design is one selected from upwards of 150 sent in to the committee, and had a prize of £20 awarded to it. The architect is Mr. Gibbs, of Oxford. Mr. Gibbs has adopted a gothic tower and observatory of rectilinear form, surmounted by a pointed spire and cross. The base is 28 ft. square, and the height is 120 ft. A winding stair leads to the observatory, which is 80 ft. above ground, and will command views of East Yorkshire, from Filey Brig to the Humber.

In consequence of the improved circumstances of the district, the Poor-Law Board have signified their intention to discontinue the weekly publication of the return of pauperism in the cotton-manufacturing unions. "These statistics," the *Manchester Guardian* states, "have been now laid before our readers, with few intermissions, during the past three years, and in parting with them we take the occasion of pointing out, very briefly, a few of their more marked results. The area affected by the cotton famine contained a population of rather more than 2,000,000 persons. The distress, which began early in 1862, rose to its maximum at Christmas, when the guardians relieved from the poor rates 275,000 poor, or between four and five times the number that was on the relief-lists in the corresponding season of 1861. From that point the pauperism slowly declined, and at the end of last August the number was 79,000, when a general increase was experienced, which by the middle of November brought 33,000 more claimants on the rates. Since November the distress, with some slight checks, has diminished. According to Mr. Purdy's latest report the guardians had 86,000 paupers on their books, or about 1 in 21 of the population."——At a meeting of the contributors to the Leeds Lancashire Distress Fund, held on Tuesday night, it was resolved to distribute the balance of the fund, amounting to £19,013, amongst the charitable institutions of the town, the Infirmary receiving one half and the Public Dispensary five twentieths of the amount.

A painful sensation has been created in Lancaster and the neighbourhood by the sudden death of Mr. William Whelon, a gentleman of high position, and carrying on business at Lancaster and Preston. He had risen from a poor office-boy to the secretary of the Little North-Western Railway; then a merchant and manufacturer; afterwards Town Councillor, Mayor, and magistrate of Lancaster. While Mayor he was distinguished for his liberality and hospitality, and his wife was presented with a silver cradle. He was chairman of the Lancaster Athenæum Club and the Morecambe Gas-works, vice-chairman and director of the New Waggon Company, a churchwarden, and generally a man of high influence and position. On Friday he was at Preston on business, and returned home in the evening. On Saturday it was rumoured that he had forged and embezzled sums varying, according to report, from £6000 to £20,000. On the evening of that day a warrant was issued for his apprehension, on the charge of taking scrip belonging to the Little North-Western Railway. The police went to his house, but he was absent. An officer was afterwards sent to Preston, where it was thought he might have gone, but he could not be found. On Monday his dead body was found in the water at Fleetwood. At the inquest it appeared that he left home on Saturday evening in good health and spirits; that he walked along the coast towards Fleetwood; that at midnight he got a boat at Knott-end, opposite Fleetwood, and about ten miles from Lancaster, rowed out a short distance in it, and either jumped or fell from the boat into deep water. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." The deceased was about forty-three years of age, and he has left a widow and seven children.



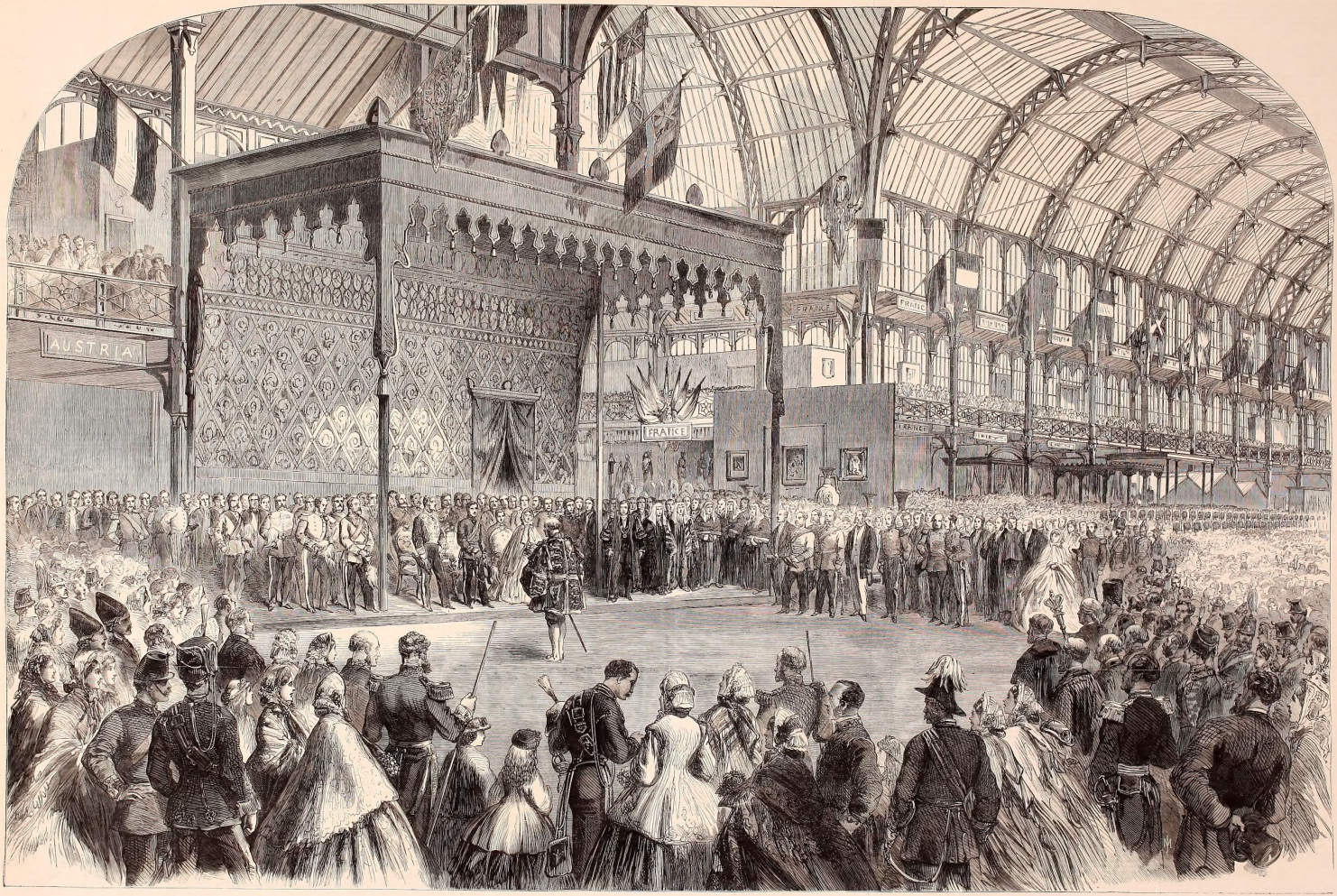
THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: ULSTER KING OF ARMS RECEIVING HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S COMMANDS TO DECLARE THE EXHIBITION OPEN.—SEE PAGE 18.



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: ULSTER KING OF ARMS RECEIVING HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S COMMANDS TO DECLARE THE EXHIBITION OPEN.—SEE PAGE 480.



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THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: ULSTER KING OF ARMS RECEIVING HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S COMMANDS TO DECLARE THE EXHIBITION OPEN.—SEE PAGE 480.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Prime Minister has for a period which may be called long been absent from his place in Parliament, gleaned for a short time in the House of Commons on Monday evening. His reappearance was not made in a manner to seize on applause and sounds of welcome; for it was timed after business, or, rather, the pre-business, in which members delight—the question—had begun; and he glided quietly in from behind the Speaker's chair in the midst of a very interesting communication from the Attorney-General, who was answering a slender interpellation of Mr. Fermand in a matter of the distribution of certain patronage by the holder of the Great Seal. Mr. Attorney-General had reached a climax in his explanation which was so triumphant that eheers were elicited from all parts of the House, and a burst of glory out after the enthusiasm of half a minute was expended, they suddenly broke out again, and swelled into those manly, rattling sounds which are resolute to those manifestations when their inspiration is personal. For a moment they were puzzled to know to which of the two the advantage of having their eyes fixed on the Treasury bench, and to say truthfully as to which of the two compliments it was most astonished at the gratifying tumult which he supposed that he had raised; but a hint from behind him and a glance to his left hand showed him the real cause, and he stood up with a look of relief on his mind for stating the rest of his case. Naturally, all eyes were turned on him with interest on the part of members, as he rose to reply to a question which had been waiting for his return: it was one of those questions we are apt to call personal, when he bore his right arm in a sling, he looked feebler and brighter than might have been expected after his severe illness; and his voice was in capital order, and his manner just of that playful, banterings kind which he invariably employs in answering those petty questions when put to him by such inquisitors as Mr. White and Mr. Darby Griffith, who are among the Boeotians of the parliamentary sphere of any Minister of the day.

Some observers, professing to be more keen than their neighbours, are apt to trace the influence of the Premier's presence in every act because that is brought forward and in every speech that is made; but, although it is in some individuals a habit, it is a habit whose assertion can hardly be accepted in its totality. Of a certainty, the course taken by a section of the Conservative party in the Union Chargeability Bill is not the best calculated to win golden opinions from all sorts of people; and Lord Derby himself has been battle royal between town and country on this question; and the tenderness of the latter to the poor-rate has been one of the most incredible specties, each after its kind; long, blatant, and inconsistent, by Mr. Ferrand; by Mr. Henley, who has waxed so solemn and prophetically portentous that one would think he had been reading the revelations while contemplating a mummy of a priest of Isis; by Sir William Miles, who gets into such paroxysms of passion when he comes to the outbursts of those irascible, elderly gentlemen of whose Sir Anthony Absolute is a type: by Lord Naas, whose quiet common-sense may be literally described as wailings and gnashings of teeth; and, last and least, by Mr. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, who has come from Liverpool to the Poor-Law Board for quite a year and a half, thought himself entitled to speak on the subject, and has shown by the way he has himself fairly smothered in the disapprobation and interruption of the House. In these contests we have been from the last Tuesday—Mr. Villiers has come out in capital force as a debater. The defence of the measure has been left entirely to him, as far as the Government is concerned; and he, having been put on his mettle, has risen to the occasion, and chuffed—if such an unparliamentary word may be allowed—while beneath all the bluster and the blustering opposition of strong argument and powerful illustration, relieved every now and then by clever gibe from humour, which has been sometimes at the cost of half frenzy; his confident manner being, of course, supported by the sense that he had an unanswerable measure in hand. The debate, after much travail, landed the bill in the stage of Committee.

Mr. Disraeli has been appearing in a very pleasant character, abdicating for a time the dignity of leadership, he has quietly placed himself in the position of a private member, and has moved for copies of Papers connected with the Consulate in Egypt on a Friday, and waited his turn with the simplicity and patience which befitted the occasion. Giving up to a distant Government the powers which have so long been devoted to mankind, he brought forward a poor-law proposition in connection with the Union Chargeability, in a speech of greater duration than he usually now gives to his great parliamentary displays, which was not much to occupy twenty members, there was not much to encourage him; but then he had Mr. Villiers chained down before him, and he was not to be put on his department that he was pitching his grievance that did not so much matter. Indeed, Mr. Villiers appeared to have resolved to be nice to measure himself with the doughty chief of the Opposition; but his natural indifference to what anybody can say or do soon came into play, and he asserted himself in his own quiet and goodnature manner. Apart from the interesting, and, so to speak, disinterested, attitude in which the leader of the Opposition has placed himself, there was nothing particularly exciting about the scene, the subject being the disfigurement—such it is—of the poor-law code of relief, upon which it was attempted to base a charge of neglect of duty on the part of the present Poor-Law Board, which charge he disproved.

There ought to have been a great religio-controversial Wednesday upon the second reading of Mr. Monsell's bill for allering the oath which is taken by Roman Catholic members, but the measure was so small, and the occasion was rather laid hold of for bidding for the Irish members, in which Sir Maguire's Government decidedly has the advantage. There were no milder sectarians evinced than that of Mr. Monsell, who moved the rejection of a measure which proposes to strike out of the oath certain blotspoken of therein as tending to endanger the peace and security for the safety of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and that of Ireland. The bill was opposed in a manner worthy by an occasional enunciation of high Protestant sentiment in the meshed of courses and the most quiet of tones; but Mr. Monsell was allowed to trickle on for more than an hour, for there were no materials for any damming of the stream, and so there and twenty; and when he made way for Mr. Whalley no man guessed the manifold powers of the impending and frequent orator, who is original so far as that he can be miles away in a labyrinth of talk of a most diverse nature, and yet suddenly bring himself to his great starting-point, the atrocities of Popery. Nobody knew exactly how it happened that he had brought his illustrations to a proper bearing upon the question of the day, but he was to be proceeded to read sundry heterodox doctrines; but some members, hearing for the hundred a startling sentence, supposed that he made a demand, which became general, as to what work he was reading from. Then he ran, hereafter, into the Bible, which he mentioned something which as Irish member flouted as a transaction of his own and instead of reading from the volume Mr. Whalley murmured something about Latin, which was understood to be a declaration that he should read from the Douay version, and attempted to proceed with his readings; but, by this time the Committees were clehouching into the lobby, and so he delivered a very heavy and decided fire, and showed that he was supported in force; and, indeed, upon each play that he made he was supported by those who for a mortal hour poured out a torrent of shot and shell after his usual fashion. Somehow, he did not seem to make much impression, however temporary, of his party immediately about him, and the applause he received was principally from those who, like himself, were with a radiant smile upon his face, continually emitted a rapturous noise, which sounded not unlike an inspiriting tally-ho. Whenever Sir George Grey intends to be earnest and precise, he invariably contrives to seem as though he was in a violent passion, and this time, while making a distinct declaration in favour of the bill on the part of the Government, he appeared to be scolding everybody, whether supporters or opponents, and showed in remarkable contrast to Mr. Walpole, who followed in one of those solemn, sententious deliveries of proverbial philosophy which inevitably suggest Polonius to one's mind when he is speaking. There was significance in the pronounced manner in which Lord Henry Lennox declared in favour of the bill, because this noble member is supposed to be a sort of pilot-fish to Mr. Disraeli, and may have been swimming to order on this occasion; while the demonstration of Mr. Collins, who in his way is a personage amongst the Tories, was also remarkable. Nevertheless, Mr. Darnell voted against the second reading, which was carried, on a division, much sooner than was expected, the moment for securing a majority being so favourable that even Mr. Monsell forbore to say anything, and Mr. Gregory, who had all day been making a long speech, was left to the mercy of a speech which he hoped would reach to Galway, did not think it politic to interfere.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Married Women's Property (Ireland) Bill and the Life of Man (Insurance) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Diplomatic Salaries Bill was read a second time and passed. Several private bills were also read a third time and passed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LONG CUSTARD presented a number of petitions were presented from Indian officers complaining of the manner in which the analysis system with the steps of the Queen had been effected.—The Earl of ROSSLYN presented an address from Scotland addressed to the grievances under which the petitioners were labouring. He (the Earl of Rosslyn) hoped that Government would take the matter into serious consideration, and, if necessary, agree to a Committee of Inquiry. He was sorry to find that the noble Earl at the head of the Government, entertained that if any grievances had ever existed they had not been redressed. He (the Earl of Rosslyn) contended that they had been redressed. The address had been presented to the Queen, and Her Majesty expected that Government would take the matter into consideration and treated the address with respect. He hoped it should not be necessary to appeal to Parliament, but he earnestly requested the claims of the petitioners, which were disputed by the Duke of ARGYLL.—The Earl CRAWFORD AND LINDSAY presented petitions from the officers and seamen of the last Commission; and, after a few words in reply from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, the petitions were laid on the table.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition intended to appoint a Commission to ascertain whether the alleged grievances had not been removed, on the matter referred to.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE.—Lord BROUGHAM asked whether the recognition of the Emperor of the French had been communicated in the usual way by the Government.—Earl RUSSELL thought the question ill-timed. The President of the French Republic had been recognised by the Queen, and the usual course of the Government had been followed in the matter. It was the usual practice to so recognise the South as belligerents. Under the blockade the United States had the right to search neutral vessels, and Lord Derby had recently supported this with great severity. So long as they continued to maintain the right of search it was impossible to recognise the Confederate States.—The Earl of CLARENDON said that as to Federal vessels of war not staying more than twenty-four hours in a British port might be considered as a breach of British neutrality, Her Majesty's Government intended to continue or discontinue the right of search as could not have been expected of the noble Lord. If the United States declared war against the war at an end, the Government would refer the question of what should be done to the law officers of the Crown.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord Palmerston resumed his place on the Treasury bench for the first time since his retirement from office, and was received with cheers from every part of the house. The noble Lord carried his right arm in a sling, but appeared in excellent health.

The report of the Militia Bill was brought up and read a first time.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for the better management of county constabularies.

The Exchequer Bonds (£1,000,000) Bill and the Salmon Fisheries Act (1861) Amendment Bill were read a second time.

The Commissioners of Supply Meetings (Scotland) Bill and the County of Dublin Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Pilotage Order Confirmation (No. 2) Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The report of amendments to the County Voters Registration Bill was read a first time.

The motion for going into Committee on the Militia Ballot Bill was negatived without a division.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, the Prisons (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, the Drainage and Improvement of Land Sites (Ireland) Amendment Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

The report of the Militia Bill was brought up.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. WHITE asked the first Lord of the Treasury whether the Government had determined to recognise the independence of the Confederate States of the (so-called) Confederate States of America.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that he was provided with loud and general cheering, rose to answer the question. The noble Lord spoke with fully his usual animation and vigour. He said that the Government considered that the belligerent rights of the two parties has been this:—The President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring that he intended to blockade the Confederate ports in the Southern Confederacy, in accordance, as he stated, with the law of nations. That proclamation was followed by an Order in Council, a belligerent right, which can only accrue to a State which is at war. The fact of the blockade was not disputed, and the Order in Council was founded upon it. Lord Derby had not only supported the Order in Council, but had declared it to belong to a belligerent declaring a blockade—the right of capture, condemnation, &c., and this was the right which the Government claimed. The British Government had not one of two courses to pursue—either to refuse to submit, on the part of British subjects, to the laws belligerents had a right to claim, which might have been assumed, that there was no formal belligerent on the other side. The other course was immediately to recognise the two States to pursue was to acknowledge and to submit to those belligerent rights. But Lord Palmerston said that the Government had not thought it right to grant a belligerent and entitled to the rights of a belligerent. Whenever the Government should think it right to recognise the Southern States it would be with regard to neutrals those rights of search, capture, and condemnation which would be the rights of a belligerent. The Government had not recognised them, and therefore will be a subject for consideration either on one side or the other.

THE UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Thompson's amendment—that the Union Chargeability Bill be not now read a third time, but committed to a Committee of the whole House—was resumed by

Mr. HENLEY, who, having recently joined the part of the Opposition, say desire to obstruct the passing of the bill, urged at great length that, if the party with which he had formerly acted had been in power, they would, for the limits of the unions were absolutely necessary, it ought to be so found and should be altered. He was opposed to the principle of the bill, which was only the perpetration of jobs. Having denied that there was any truth in the statements which had been made by the supporters of the bill as to the state of the agricultural districts, and having animadverted in severe terms upon all of them, the right hon. gentleman commented upon the report of Dr. Hunter, the Royal Commissioner, which he characterised as one of the most false statements and prejudiced in its tone and spirit. For those reasons he thought the bill ought not to be read a third time that day.

Mr. H. BERKELEY reminded the House that the bill was based upon the unanimous recommendation of a Select Committee appointed in a most deliberate manner, and that the principle of it had been sanctioned by every thoughtful mind and every practical man who had given attention to the subject.

Mr. PEACOCKE supported the proposition to send the bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. WYNDHAM opposed the amendment, and thought that if any person were to referred a second time to a Select Committee, it would be tantamount to throwing the bill over for the present session.

Mr. FACEY characterised the bill as unjust, tyrannical, and dishonest; in fact, as everything that was bad. It was a bill to rob the country for the country—the towns being the wolves and the rural parishes the lambs.

Lord HOTHAM thought that the bill ought to be read a third time, that it might proceed; but he urged that something ought to be done towards an equitable adjustment of the poor-rates.

Mr. WHALLEY supported the bill.

Mr. HUNT opposed the bill, which was wholly in favour of the towns as against the rural districts.

Mr. LUDDELL said the question was not one between town and country, but between rich parishes and poor parishes, and he believed that, if it were carried to its fatal to the measure, he could not consent to refer it to a Select Committee.

Mr. LAYARD contended that the Government had a right to expect that the measure be accompanied by a revision of the unions.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD spoke in favour of the bill, whilst Sir J. Trollope, Mr. Goodall, and Lord J. Manners supported the amendment.

Mr. WALPOLE, on the part of the Government, referred to the circumstance that the measure had been framed by a Select Committee, which had sat for a considerable time, and had received during three sessions, and which had had the benefit of the evidence of Dr. Hunter. He also reminded the House that the country party, who now opposed the bill, had had the benefit of the evidence of Mr. Goodenough, who, he believed, was a country. Their object in proposing to refer the bill to a Select Committee was solely for the purpose of getting rid of it altogether. The farmers were decidedly in favour of the bill. He was aware that the incidence of rating required consideration, and that the mode of assessment was often capricious and unreasonable. Should it be his lot to be at the head of the Poor-Law Department next Session he would support a motion for inquiring into those anomalies, and he hoped that, after this admission, the hon. member for Whitby would withdraw his amendment. He should vote against it, and with a measure which had been voted on large a share of support out of doors.

After a few words from Earl PERCY, Mr. THOMPSON expressed his willingness to withdraw his amendment; but, a few members objecting, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 91; against, 254.

The House then went into Committee pro forma, and the chairman reported progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Sewage Utilisation Bill and the Oxford University (Visitation Powers) Bill were read a second time.

The Metropolitan Houseless Poor Bill passed through Committee.

The Marriages Lumbourne Bill, the Isle of Man (Harbours) Compensation Bill, and the District Church Tithes Bill were read a third time and passed, as also were the following private bills:—West Cork Railway, Ferrara Gas, Glengoor and South-Western Railway (Kilmarnock direct), Gosport Gas, Ipswich, Paddington, and South-Coast Railway (St. Leonard's Branch), Gas, East London Railway, Glasgow and South-Western (City of Glasgow Union).

The Commons' amendments to the Private Bill Costs Bill were considered and agreed to.

The report of amendments on the Married Women's Property (Ireland) Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved that the Earl of Rosslyn's address, which was intended to stultify the result of murder in the Navy, and he would shortly lay a proposition on that subject before their lordships.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Attorney-General, in answer to Mr. Orr, said it was not intended to introduce a bill to amend or consolidate the law of bankruptcy.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Grieff Junction and Arbroath Coating Railway, Glasgow, Dumbarton, Barony, and Monkland and Scottish Central Railway Companies; North and South Wiltshire Junction Railway, Port Talbot Railway and Canal, Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, Westerwemkl Improvement; and Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway Diversion.

CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA.—Mr. A. MILLS drew notice to the existing system of appointments to the civil service in India, which, he contended, was framed for a copy of all cases of bankruptcies within their own districts during the whole of the year, and to report annually to Parliament. The present law afforded no remedies to dishonest debtors; insolvency and bankruptcy were sometimes too much confounded. Mr. AUSTEN, in seconding the motion, considered that greater powers should be given to the Commissioners, which might be added to dispose of all local cases of bankruptcies within their own districts during the short space of the Christmas and Lent vacations. Under the expense of winding up the estate, which, under the present system, are very considerable. Mr. ADDERLEY thought that the proceedings of the Bankruptcy Court in manner moved that the House be counted, and, there not being forty members present, the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Exchequer Bonds (£1,000,000) Bill passed through Committee.

The Inland Revenue (Duties) Bill was brought up, read a second time.

The Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Bill made some progress in Committee.

Mr. Bowyer obtained leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of a fire brigade within the metropolis. The bill was read a first time.

Leave was also given to Mr. Monsell to introduce a bill to authorise the inclosure of certain lands in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. The bill was read a first time.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC OATH BILL.

Mr. MONSELL moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. LIDDELL seconded the motion, which he had to read a second time that day six months.

Mr. WHALLEY addressed the House at length in favour of the bill, describing the oath which it sought to abolish as unchristian in language and immoral and unrighteous in its character.

Mr. WHITESIDE said the oath was drawn with the view of keeping and confirming a Protestant succession to the throne. He for one regarded the oath not as an insult to the loyalty of Roman Catholics, but as a safeguard for the Established Church of England and Ireland against Popery.

Sir G. GREY vindicated the consistency of the Government in giving its support to the bill. He had no doubt that it would affect the working of the bill, on the Committee its provisions might be calmly considered, and, if necessary, altered. He should vote for the second reading of the measure, which had been supported by every member who came to the table.

Mr. WALPOLE said he should support the bill on two grounds—first, because he considered that the declaration substituting one against which not only were Protestants, he was ashamed to see his Church maintained against that bill of the vote of the hon. Member.

Mr. COLLINS considered the time had come for removing a disability which there was no longer any reason for maintaining.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:—For the second reading, 190; against, 151; majority for the second reading, 39.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships only sat for a few minutes, during which the following business was transacted:—

The Customs Inland Revenue Bill, the Police Superannuation Bill, and the Prisons (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

The report of the amendments in the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Bill was brought up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH, in pursuance of notice, brought under the attention to the reward offered by the President of the United States for the capture of Mr. Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, and moved that he would intimate to the Government of the United States that a resort to any countries would be regarded as a hostile act by civilised nations.

Mr. Grant Duff at once disclaimed the assertion of the Government, and Mr. Long were repaid by the Treasury.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government had no information on the subject. The Earl of CARNARVON presented a memorial to the Treasury, to the effect that in this suit he had been advised by counsel that he was entitled to the full amount of his salary during the rights of the Crown as regarded his office. The matter was referred to the Treasury, and the petition was laid on the table of the House.

Mr. FERRAND moved for a return of all persons without authority the written statement was prepared from which he read his replies on Monday with regard to the Poor-Law Board.—Mr. Walpole said he could not agree to the letter which he read from Mr. Welch on Monday last on the table.—The Attorney-General said that he had taken the most extraordinary course ever put upon the paper of the House. He derived his information from the best sources, but could not give any further information than that which he had given on Monday last. But, between man and man, he was ready to answer any question which the hon. gentleman might put to him privately as to the matter. The motion had been placed upon the paper, and he would lay it on the table.—The Speaker ruled that, in this case, the Attorney-General was correct in drawing a distinction between public and private documents.

UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

The House then went into Committee on this bill.

Clause 1 was agreed to.

On clause 2 Mr. HENLEY moved amendments to abolish entirely the law of settlement and removal, and the hardships which the present law had entailed, and the expenses entailed by removals. He urged that, during the discussions which had taken place on the bill, no one had ventured to defend the existing law of settlement and removal. He should be glad to know who supported the bill, if they really cared for the interests of the poor.—Mr. Walpole said he could not accept the motion moved, Mr. Henley with a want of consistency as well as of sincerity in moving his present amendment. He had voted against the bill on every one bill by saying that if he could. He (Mr. V.) highly approved of the principle laid down in the provisions of the clause under discussion, but that was not the time to enact it. He wanted simply to carry his bill, and, that object being effected, he was prepared to give his support to the bill by saying that the law of settlement and removal.—Upon a division, Mr. Henley's amendment was negatived by a majority of 183 to 31.

The remaining clauses of the bill were then agreed to.

The Partisanship Amendment Bill was next considered in Committee: its provisions, having undergone a severe criticism, were ultimately passed.

A supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette* has been published, containing a formal account of the ceremony of the investiture of the King of Portugal with the "Insigne and Habit of the most noble Order of the Garter," which took place at Lisbon, on the 6th inst.

Several additional post offices in the London district and in the country will be open and after the 20th inst., for the receipt of re-posals for the issuance of lives or the purchase of Government annuities, under the Act 17 and 18 VICT., cap. 45, and for the receipt of the premiums becoming due to the Postmaster General from time to time, under contracts for the issuance of lives or the purchase of Government annuities. A tract, entitled "Plain Rules for the Guidance of Persons desiring to Insure their Lives or to Purchase Government Annuities," has been printed for gratuitous distribution.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE weather was very beautiful at York, and Knavesmire looked just like a Turkey carpet, but the meeting was not of a high character. The big Inca made a sad exhibition of himself in the Craven Stakes, where the winner, Lozenge, of his own year, gave him 7 lb. and fairly chopped him down. Fobert's stable did very differently in the Zetland Stakes, which they only lost by a head with Castanet. No less than fifty-three out of seventy-two accepted for the Great Northern; but all the top weights were absentees, and Buckfoot was scratched at the eleventh hour, thus leaving a very easy victory to the ponderous hollow-backed chestnut, Cathedral, another light-weighted four-year-old. The steeplechaser Stanton was second, and Sidewind, who was sold for £1000 that afternoon, third. The Union Plate, in which one of the riders' "get up" excited great amusement, was won, amid the usual cheering, by Mr. George Thompson, who had a different mount the next day, and beat his present mount, Oustwick, easily enough. No wonder that he is looked upon as the "Admirable Crichton" of Yorkshire gentlemen in the saddle. The Lion, of whose defeat by The Duke at 3 lb. over this course so much has been made, cut up wretchedly in the Knavesmire Plate, whose winner, Roderick Random, a 200-guinea purchase at Sir Lydston Newman's, found some 50 to 1 support for the Derby. On Wednesday the fund had a very fine pull in the Selling Stakes. Osiris, who was on 1 lb. better terms with Credulity, met her again over the T.Y.C., and changed his head-beating into a half-length victory; and The Grappler was defeated twice. Caractacus ran badly enough over Knavesmire in '62, but The Grappler's Derby friends can hardly take courage from that.

Gladiateur "jumped about" in the rooms on Tuesday in consequence of a telegram to say that he had not been out at exercise that morning, and Zambesi was looked upon as hopelessly gone from breaking a blood-vessel. No one was prepared to back Breadalbane, although the temper, make, and condition of Broomielaw at Chester were very generally disliked. Still, we have seen a horse stick his toes into the ground there, and win the Derby after all. The Yorkshiremen generally stand on the chestnut, and consider that his defeat of thirteen horses at Newmarket, when the pace was a stinger, was worth far more than a victory like Bromielaw's against such a wretched field. It is argued by those who, unlike Mr. Steel, do not "plunge" on Bromielaw, that there is no reason to believe the trial to be correct, as it was only ridden by stable-boys; and that, as both horses were very far from fit, it was no criterion, as in six weeks one may come to hand far quicker than the other. Yorkshire has nothing else than Mr. Chaplin's pair to swear by for the Derby, as the Whitewall lot seem to be fairly run through, and Oppressor is but a weak Middleham champion. There was a good deal of doubt expressed at York as to whether Custance would ride for John Day's or I'Anson's stable, and in case he does not mount Breadalbane, it is said that Snowdon will. One eminent jockey will, it is thought, not ride at all in the Derby, as "the old enemy" has made it almost impossible for him to waste. I'Anson was quite besieged by friends at York asking him whether they were to "stand nevvey or uncle;" but he told them, in his quiet, imperturbable way, that he really didn't know which was the best of the two, and left them as wise as they came. Archimedes seems to be rising in favour, and Wild Charley to be going back; but the betting barometer has become so sensitive that these changes mean nothing. Chattanooga, or "the great mystery man," still hangs over the heads of the backers of horses, and they have some dread of Kangaroo's Biennial form returning; but Swindon platform next week will no doubt reveal something. Sir Joseph Hawley has given £1000 for Planet, and therefore he will have a more reliable timekeeper than Argonaut for Bedminster.

The blood yearling sales of 1865 might be said to have virtually commenced in Nelson's Yard, at York, on Tuesday; a wretched place, and crammed to excess. "The Rawcliffes" were not a very remarkable lot, and the Young Melbournes pulled down the average, which was 151 gs. for twenty-nine. Last year it was nearly 159½ gs. for twenty-two. Lord Stamford bought four—one of them a Newminster filly, own sister to Cerintha, for 900 gs., after a stiff contest with one of his late trainer's masters, Mr. Pardoe. Captain Machell bid hard for Brother to Bacchus, for whom Mr. Padwick gave 570 gs., and was afterwards offered a "pony" by the Captain for his bargain. The greatest sale the company have had was in 1863, when twenty-five averaged 210 gs. Biondella (900 gs.) was then the top price. Mr. Jackson's yearlings sold pretty well, and Count Batthany gave 400 gs. for the highest of them, a bloodlike and rather flashy dark chestnut colt by St. Albans. Lord Middleton's celebrated hunting-plate winner, Vandal, was also sold (so it was said) at 450 gs., which we understood to be 10 gs. above the reserve.

Mr. R. D. Walker has had the first good gentleman innings of the year (51) for Marylebone; and Jupp (37) and Humphry (34) have made one of their grand stands against a twenty-two of Ireland, nine of whose stumps, thanks to James Lillywhite's and Willsher's bowling! fell for nine "ducks' eggs" in their only innings. The two also got their hands well in against twenty-two of Putney on their return.

YORK SRPING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Lozenge, 1. Lady of Coverdale, 2. Minie, 3.
Zetland Stakes.—Valentine, 1. Castanet, 2. Credulity, 3.
Great Northern Handicap.—Cathedral, 1. Stanton, 2. Sidewind, 3.
Stand Stakes.—Relic f., 1. Portrick, 2. Sister to Bombay, 3.
Union Hunt Plate.—Oustwick, 1. Mischief, 2. Bonnets o' Blue, 3.
Knavesmire Plate.—Random, 1. Venice, 2. Lady Sykes, 3.

YORK SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Consolation Scramble.—Gil Blas, 1. Summerside, 2. Reginella, 3.
Eglinton Stakes.—Osiris, 1. Credulity, 2.
Londesborough Cup.—Sundeelah, 1. Lozenge, 2. Grappler, 3.
City Purse.—The Squaw f., 1. Sister to Bombay, 2. Portrick, 3.
Flying Dutchman Handicap.—Donnybrook, 1. Finesse, 2. Aline, 3.
Tyro Stakes.—Relic f., 1. Jolly Boy, 2. Full Bloom, 3.
Tally-ho Stakes.—Cimarosa, 1. Mischief, 2. Oustwick, 3.

SALISBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Craven Plate.—Viceroy, 1. Crytheia, 2. Teddy, 3.
City Bowl.—Kill 'em and Eat 'em, 1. Codicil g., 2.
Wiltshire Stakes.—Raglan, 1. Bradamante, 2. Pelios, 3.
Old Castle Stakes.—Guardsman, 1. Blackrock, 2.
Salisbury Stakes.—Salisbury, 1. Lady Audley, 2. Sweet Anne, 3.
Sweepstakes.—Heir-at-Law, 1. Soapstone, 2. Laverick Wells, 3.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Vet. Surg. M. D. Byrne to be Veterinary Surgeon. 4th: Paymaster G. A. Coventry to be Paymaster. 5th: E. Armitage to be Cornet.

11th Hussars: Paymaster J. A. Dyer to be Paymaster. 14th: Cornet J. Harpur to be Adjutant. 19th: Capt. K. J. W. Coghill to be Captain.

Royal Artillery: Staff Assist. Surg. J. Wales to be Assistant Surgeon.

Grenadier Guards: Major and Brevet Col. M. Bruce to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. C. Cure to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. C. Gascoigne to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. R. Gaussen to be Lieutenant and Captain; H. Wellesley to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Coldstream Guards: Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. V. Dawson to be Lieutenant and Captain; the Hon. E. A. B. Acheson to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

3rd Foot: L. B. Irwin to be Ensign. 5th: M. J. Carlisle to be Ensign. 10th: T. G. Booth to be Ensign. 12th: Capt. G. Horner to be Captain; Lieut. H. M. Lowry to be Captain; Ensign J. Boulton to be Lieutenant; R. B. Ward to be Ensign: Staff Assist. Surg. J. M. M'Lean, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 18th: Lieut. F. W. Lipscomb to be Instructor of Musketry. 19th: Lieut. C. J. F. Smith-Forbes to be Captain; Ensign J. G. Moir to be Lieutenant; A. Roche to be Ensign; Quartermaster C. M'Lagan to be Quartermaster. 21st: Staff Assist. Surg. J. H. C. Whittle, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 22nd: Lieut. B. H. Dillon to be Captain; Ensign C. E. C. King to be Lieutenant; P. Aubertin to be Ensign. 24th: Capt. A. W. Campbell to be Captain; Lieut. W. R. B. Chamberlin to be Captain; Ensign T. Rainforth to be Lieutenant; M. C. A. Cavagnari to be Ensign. 27th: Capt. M. Fanning to be Captain. 29th: Lieut. F. Russell to be Lieutenant. 37th: Ensign G. B. Dobson to be Lieutenant; W. C. J. F. Nott to be Ensign. 49th: Lieut. De Lacy R. F. Wooldridge to be Lieutenant. 56th: Lieut. A. N. Bolton to be Captain; Ensign J. E. Le Mottée to be Lieutenant; J. Corse-Scott to be Ensign. 61st: Capt. J. J. P. Fox to be Captain. 67th: Staff Assist. Surg. G. M'Iver to be Assistant Surgeon. 70th: Capt. W. Cooper to be Major; Lieut. C. Roger to be Captain: Ensign G. Young to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. C. Y. Rolleston to be Ensign. 74th: Quartermaster W. Maloney to be Quartermaster. 82nd: Lieut. W. C. Seaton to be Captain; Ensign S. Pitt to be Lieutenant; Ensign N. Y. Lloyd to be Ensign. 100th: J. R. Atkin to be Ensign.

2nd West India Regiment: Capt. and Brevet Major E. N. Molesworth to be Captain.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assist. Surgs. R. Heard, T. Walsh, H. W. Devlin, and G. Park to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Lodder to be Colonel; First Lieut. W. Hutton to have the honorary rank of Captain.

The annual dinner of the officers of the 7th Hussars will take place at the Clarendon Hotel on June 16.

The members of the Navy Club dined together, on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Rear-Admiral Hastings Reginald Yelverton, C.B., was president.

A Parliamentary return has been issued, showing that the number of officers and men of the Royal Marines, including the artillery division, on shore, was 8712 on the 1st of April, 1864, and 8970 on the 1st of April this year. The number effective and available for embarkation was 5069 in 1864, and 5674 this year.

The Liverpool pensioners were inspected at Everton, on Tuesday, by General Sir John Jones. The officers in command were Colonel Mountsteven and Major Faulkner. The total muster, rank and file, was 347. After putting the corps through battalion movements, the inspecting officer complimented the men upon their clean and orderly appearance, and said that in all respects he should be able to present a favourable report to the War Office.

The public exhibition of athletic spots by the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, practised as a compulsory part of their training, came off yesterday week in the grounds of the academy. A large number of visitors was in attendance, special tickets having been granted on application to upwards of 2000 persons, independently of the officers of the garrison in uniform.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday. As the Duke of Cambridge was prevented from taking the chair by an attack of gout, Lord Elcho presided in his place, and briefly called the attention of the meeting to the business before it. The funds of the association are in a flourishing condition; there is no point of dispute arising among them to disturb their harmony; the prospects for the next Wimbledon competition are most encouraging; and there is a disposition to unite, on certain conditions, with the Artillery Association which has lately been formed.

Last Saturday evening the London Scottish, under command of Lord Elcho, were inspected by Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers, in Hyde Park, near Knightsbridge Barracks. The regiment was highly complimented by the inspecting officer for its efficiency.

The opening of the newly-acquired ground and buildings at the head-quarters, Stratford, for the use of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers, was celebrated, on Tuesday evening, in the new building by a dinner, to which 200 sat down. Viscount Ranelagh, Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Middlesex Royal Volunteers, presided, and was supported by Colonel M'Murdo, Colonel Erskine, Major-General Ward, and other leading representatives of the volunteer movement.

The second general drill for the season of the 5th Battalion of Cheshire took place, last Saturday, at Macclesfield, in a park near Sutton Hall. There was a great concourse of spectators. Sir Charles Thackerley, Bart., was the reviewing officer, and was very much gratified with the skirmishing and other tactics of the various companies. The battalion numbers nearly 800.

An all-comers' Enfield rifle prize-meeting was held, last Saturday, on the shooting-range of the Stockport corps. There were sixteen money prizes competed for, of the value of £30, the highest of which was fixed at £7; and there were 130 entries. Some excellent scores were made; Private J. Cunliffe, 3rd Manchester, winning the first prize. The second was won by Sergeant-Major Butterworth, 8th Lancashire; and third and fourth by Private T. Hilditch and Private G. Roberts, 1st Manchester.

On Monday the members of No. 8 (Captain Phillips's) Company, 1st Manchester, assembled on the new range of the regiment at Astley, to compete for their challenge cup and money prizes. There was a fair muster of competitors. Sergeant Ridge and Private Harrison tied for the cup and the first money prize, the former making thirty-three marks and the latter thirty, Sergeant Ridge having to allow three marks for winning the cup previously. On shooting off, Ridge won; Harrison consequently took the second money prize. Lance-Corporal Canfield won the third prize, Private Whiting the fourth, and Private Smith the fifth, after a tie.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the transactions in all Home Securities have been on a very moderate scale, both for Money and Time, the quotations generally have ruled tolerably steady. The prospect that a large amount of stock will be shortly absorbed on account of the National Debt Commissioners has tended to impart some firmness to prices. In the Unfunded Debt scarcely any sales have taken place.

The supply of money on offer in the general discount market is extensive. The demand for accommodation is steady, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

Thirty days' bills	4¼ per cent.	Four months' bills	5 per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4½ "	Six months' bills	5½ "
Three months' bills	4¾ "		

In the Stock Exchange large sums have been lent, at from 3 to 3½ per cent.

With the exception of Madrid, where money is scarce and dear, capital is freely offered. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	3½	3½	Turin	5	4½ 5
Vienna	5	5½	Brussels	3½	3½
Berlin	4	3½	Madrid	9	10
Frankfort	4	3	Hamburg	—	2½
Amsterdam	3½	3½	St. Petersburg	6	7

A few parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export. For silver, however, there is scarcely any inquiry. The total imports of bullion amount to about £250,000.

On Monday Consols, for Money, were 90⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 89⅞ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 3s. prem. Bank Stock was 240 to 242. On the following day Consols, for Transfer, marked 90⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Time, 89⅞ ½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 72¾; Long Annuities, 13 15-16; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; Bank Stock, 240; and India Bonds, 15s. to 19s. prem. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, left off at 90⅛ ¼, and 89⅞ ¾ for Account. Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 88¾ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 106¼ ½; India Bonds, 14s. to 19s.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem. On Thursday the market was flat. Consols, for Money, realised 90⅛ ¼; for Account, 89¾ ⅞ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88¾ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 105¾ ½; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.

The fortnightly biddings for bills on India have taken place. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10⅛d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 10⅛d. on Bombay, showing a reduction from the last occasion of 2 per cent.

Mexican Stock has ruled heavy, at reduced quotations. Turkish Consolidés have given way in value, the price being 47⅝ ¾. Nearly all other Foreign Securities have been very inactive, the scrip of the new Turkish Loan being especially dull, at 1½ to 1¼ dis. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 81¾; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 96¼; Ditto, 1864, 93; Greek, 20½; Ditto, Coupons, 8; Mexican Three per Cents, 25⅛; Ditto, 1864, 21⅞; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48¼; Ditto, 1853, 48¾; Russian Three per Cents, 54⅞ ex div.; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 90⅞ ex div.; Ditto, 1864, 92⅞; Spanish Three per Cents, Deferred, 40⅛; Ditto, Passive, 29½; Ditto, Certificates, 15⅞; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 70⅞; Ditto, 1862, 73⅞; Venezuela Six per Cents, 1864, 39½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62⅞; Dutch Four per Cents, 95⅛; and Italian Five per Cents, 65⅛.

A very moderate business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares. Agra and Masterman's, 115; Alliance, 31⅛; Australasia, 69½; Bank of London, 143; Bank of Queensland, 22; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 26; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 49; European, 13; Imperial Ottoman, 16⅞; Land Mortgage of India, 4½; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and County, 77; London Joint-stock, 50½; London and South-Western, 21; Ditto, New, 13; London and Westminster, 95; Metropolitan and Provincial, 16½; National, New, 90½; New South Wales, 42½; Oriental, 52½; and Union of Australia, 55.

The Market for Colonial Government Securities has ruled quiet; Canada Six per Cents have realised 91; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 93⅞; Queensland Six per Cents, 101; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108½.

Miscellaneous Securities have commanded but little attention. Ceylon Company, 10½; City Offices, 4½; Contract Corporation, 1; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8½; Discount Corporation, 12½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3; Fore-street Warehouse, 10⅞; General Credit, 5⅞; International Financial, 6; Joint-stock Discount, 9½; London Financial, 22½; Millwall Ironworks, 6⅞; North British and Mercantile Insurance, 18; Oriental Financial, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 86½; Scottish Australian Investment, 127½; and Warrant Finance, 7⅞.

The Railway Share Market has ruled heavy, and in several instances a further decline has taken place in the quotations. Annexed are yesterday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 131; Cambrian, 95½; Great Eastern, 46⅞; Great Northern, 130⅞; Ditto, A Stock, 143½; Great Western, 73½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120⅞; London and Blackwall, 69½; London and Brighton, 105½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 40½; London and North-Western, 121⅞; London and South-Western, 99; Metropolitan, 136⅞; Metropolitan District, 100; Midland, 133; North British 54½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 108⅞; South Devon, 59; South-Eastern, 81⅞; West Cornwall, 47½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 102½; East Indian, 103½; Great Indian Peninsula, 103½; Great Southern of India, 100½; Great Western of Canada, 9⅞; Madras, 102; Indian Branch, 1⅞; Scinde, 101.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9⅞ ex div.; Central Argentine, 3½; Great Luxembourg, 14½; Imperial Mexican, 4.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending May 17 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£67,612	An increase of bullion of	£161,811
An increase of public deposits of	311,863	An increase of rest of	11,711
A decrease of other deposits of	270,741	An increase of reserve of	89,686
A decrease of securities of	41,336		

The total circulation is £21,769,022. Public deposits amount to £7,660,077; and private deposits to £13,489,291. Securities are £31,108,642; the stock of bullion is £15,023,913; and the reserve of notes and coin, £8,360,913.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 15.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat. Selected samples were in fair request, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. All other kinds were a slow inquiry, at late rates. The show of foreign wheat was by no means extensive. The best qualities were taken off somewhat readily, at full currencies. Otherwise the trade was inactive; nevertheless, prices were well supported. Floating cargoes of wheat were held on higher terms. The show of English barley was only moderate; of foreign, tolerably good. On the whole, the trade was firm, at last week's quotations. Malt moved off slowly, on former terms. For the time of year the oat trade was steady; whilst the few samples of beans and peas on offer found buyers at extreme currencies. The flour trade was steady.

May 17.—Wheat and most other kinds of produce were in fair request to-day, at prices about equal to Monday. The supplies were only moderate.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 42s.; rye, 26s. to 27s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 51s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; chevalier, 58s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 35s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 31s. to 36s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter.

Seeds.—The demand for seeds generally is much restricted, and the quotations are barely supported. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 66s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 61s. to 72s. per quarter; Linseed cakes, English, £10 15s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 5s.; rape cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton; red clover seed, 65s. to 110s.; white ditto, 65s. to 83s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Weekly Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 40s. 11d.; barley, 29s. 7d.; oats, 23s. 2d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 74,649; barley, 8387; oats, 5495 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds has ruled inactive; yet prices are fairly supported.

Sugar.—Nearly all raw qualities are a slow inquiry, and, in some instances, the quotations have a drooping tendency. Stock, 79,883 tons, against 68,301 tons last year. Refined goods are in fair request, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—There is about an average business doing in this article, at full currencies. The stock consists of 8155 tons, against 8646 tons in 1864.

Rice.—Full rates have been paid for all kinds. The market, however, is by no means active. Stock, 39,218 tons, against 41,583 tons last year.

Provisions.—The demand for butter continues inactive. Prices, however, are fairly supported. Friesland, 106s.; Groningen, 66s. to 74s.; Holstein and Kiel, 104s. to 105s.; and Jersey, 86s. to 91s. per cwt. Bacon moves off slowly, at 58s. to 62s. per cwt. for Hamburg. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week. In other provisions, very little is doing.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 40s. 6d. per cwt., with a moderate inquiry. Stock, 33,106 casks, against 49,554 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil has sold at £32; rape, £41 10s. to £44; olive, £46 to £51 10s.; and fine palm, £36 10s. French turpentine has declined to 56s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is about an average business doing in rum, at full quotations. Brandy and grain spirits rule about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 5s.; clover, £4 15s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Holywell Main, 17s. 6d.; Gosforth, 15s. 9d.; Haswell, 18s.; Hetton, 18s.; Hough Hall, 17s.; Kelloe, 16s. 3d.; and Hartlepool, 17s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for most kinds is inactive; nevertheless, the quotations are supported.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, but at a decline of from 1d. to 1½d. per lb.

Potatoes.—Full average supplies are on offer, and the demand is inactive, at from 60s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 18).—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was very moderate. The trade for most breeds ruled steady, at full prices. Very prime Scots realised 5s.; but the more general top price was 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. Sheep were in moderate supply. Most breeds were in steady request, and the quotations ruled firm. Prime Downs and half-breds realised 6s. 2d. per 8 lb. Lambs—the supply of which on sale was but moderate—moved off steadily, at full prices—viz., at from 6s. 8d. to 8s. per 8 lb. Calves were in fair demand, at previous rates. The pork trade was quiet.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. 8d. to 8s. 0d.; suckling calves, 16s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 980; cows, 115; sheep and lambs, 8570; calves, 305; pigs, 220. Foreign: Beasts, 490; sheep and lambs, 3230; calves, 190.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

T. TAYLOR, Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire, blacksmith.—E. HAWTHORN, Smith-street, journeymen brazier.—J. BENNETT, Birkenhead, journeyman mason.

BANKRUPTS.

R. HOLMES, King's Cliffe, Northampton, butcher.—G. MOWL, Bethnal-green-road, builder.—P. READ, Croydon, greengrocer.—A. H. M. CHESNEY, Lansdown-terrace, Regent's Park, retired Lieutenant-Colonel.—W. ORCHARD and J. HOLMAN, Downes Park-road, Hackney, builders.—W. ARMITAGE, Hornsey Rise-mews, flymaster.—J. M. SCHOLFIELD, Borough-road, Southwark, knapsack patentee.—R. L. WILLIAMS, Duke-street, St. James's.—G. PEARCE, St. Ann's-road, Stepney, baker.—W. RUTLAND, Edward-street, St. John's-wood, auctioneer.—R. T. HAWKINS, Oaksey, Wilts.—W. G. DWYER and H. BATEMAN, Kentish Town-road, bootmakers.—W. STARLEY, Lyam-road, Brixton.—C. DAVIS and A. ALVAREZ, St. George's-in-the-East, rag-dealers.—I. J. JONES, Prospect-place, Wandsworth-road.—W. KEMMISH, Jun., Camberwell-road, Walworth, stationer.—G. YOUNG, Banstead, Surrey, cattle-dealer.—M. W. KIRCK, Great St. Helen's, City, shipbroker.—J. BUTLER, Portsea, Southampton, mastmaker.—W. M. CLEMENTS, Norton Folgate.—L. MORGAN, St. George's-street East, grocer.—S. COWAN, Goswell-street, general dealer.—H. R. FRENCH, North Cray, hay and straw dealer.—F. D. C. JONES, Warwick-street, Pimlico, commission agent.—W. S. WALKLEY, Croydon, builder.—E. WOLLHEIM, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, and Alexandria, merchant.—A. LUCAS, Richmond-road, Hackney, shipping agent.—J. B. HODGSON, Woodville-road, Stoke Newington.—G. PALMER, E. LEE, and W. RALLINGS, Diglis, timber merchants.—J. JOLLEY, Norton-in-the-Moors, farmer.—H. SMITH, Eccleshall, chemist.—B. RICE, sen., Derby, plumber.—J. R. DAVIES, Cardiff, commission agent.—A. GRIBBLE, Cullumpton, attorney.—E. MORRISH, Taunton, grocer.—D. WEISSER, Plymouth, watchmaker.—H. CROSSLEY, Todmorden, cotton manufacturer.—J. GILL, Reeth.—A. GARFIT and J. SLEIGHT, Kingston-on-Hull, merchants.—M. SAMUELSON and W. H. MOSS, Kingston-on-Hull, iron-ship builders.—W. S. and C. H. ENTWISTLE, Sheffield, iron merchants.—R. BUTCHER, Southport, dentist.—J. DYSON, Liverpool.—J. CHEETHAM, Manchester, boot and shoe maker.—R. STEWART, Bolton, manufacturing chemist.—W. JOHNSON and J. WHITAKER, Leigh, ironfounders.—T. BROWN, Manchester, glass and earthenware dealer.—E. TURNER, Preston, maltster.—J. WILSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, innkeeper.—J. M. DOLBY, Levenshulme, commission agent.—G. ROBSON, Gateshead, grocer.—R. SMITH, Northfleet.—J. MORGAN, Hereford, hatter.—C. SOUTHERDEN, Hastings, grocer.—J. POOLE, Nottingham, music-hall proprietor.—W. BAILEY, Dewsbury, commission agent.—H. J. C. C. E. de BROUWER, Torquay.—J. FLORENCE, Portsea, blacksmith.—W. KEELING, Dunkerton, auctioneer.—J. POOL, Carlisle, hatter.—T. SARTAIN, Holt, Wiltshire, cattle-dealer.—T. OLDFIELD, Bulmer, stonemason.—T. THOMAS, Swansea, grocer.—J. LEESE, Poulton-by-the-Sands, licensed victualler.—J. HORNER, Londesborough, saddler.—W. CROFT, Liverpool, plumber.—W. CHALONER, Hulme, publican.—E. MIDDLEDITCH, Maldon, baker.—C. A. DAVIS, Kingston-on-Hull, cornfactor.—J. OLDING, Southampton, plumber.—C. HOLMES, Great Grimsby, fruiterer.—S. MORRIS, Llangollen, grocer.—G. GRIFFITHS, Birkenhead, grocer.—H. HUMPHREY, Eastbourne, general dealer.—H. W. PIPER, Tunbridge Wells.—T. MORTLOCK, Clare, innkeeper.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

BANKRUPTS.

G. HOBBS, Fetter-lane.—E. SELIGMANN, Noble-street, dealer in fancy goods.—R. W. GRAY, Lambeth.—J. H. EASTMAN, Battersea, builder.—J. TINSLAY, Finsbury, baker.—W. EVANS, jun., Cubitt's Town, carpenter.—R. RICHARDSON, Euston-road, builder.—B. MILLAR, Spitalfields, pickle manufacturer.—C. P. CROSSMAN, Queen Anne-street, Captain in the Army.—L. COHEN, Tilley-street, tailor.—E. COLE, Clarkson-street East, pastrycook.—G. DIDDAMS, Hoxton, boot manufacturer.—S. B. SMITH, Camberwell, builder.—J. NEAL, St. Neots, fishmonger.—C. GRIMWADE, Ipswich, broker.—J. DOUSE, Ipswich, baker.—W. and T. W. COTTOM, Westbromwich, ironfounders.—M. R. BRIGGS, Stoke-on-Trent, tailor.—M. GREEN, Wolverhampton, tailor.—H. J. ARNOLD, Uttoxeter, cheesefactor.—J. and R. D. JONES, Chalford, timber merchants.—J. P. SMITH and J. THOMAS, Gloucester, wine merchants.—J. M. NICHOLAS, Bristol, bill discounter.—J. LITTLE, Exeter, hotel-keeper.—S. KENDALL, Redruth, dealer in shares.—W. H. PUTT, Brixham, master mariner.—W. A. ELLISTON, York, musicseller.—H. PICKLES, Leeds, draper.—W. BYWATER, Holbeck, tool manufacturers.—R. T. SALES, Kingston-on-Hull, painter.—M. GREGORY, Great Grimsby, draper.—R. JONES, Llanrwst, doctor of medicine.—J. FLEMING, Liverpool, hardware-dealer.—W. JONES, Manchester, surgeon.—I. DEVEREUX, Stockton-on-Tees, clothier.—F. W. EAST, Reading, upholsterer.—A. PETTINGILL, Great Yarmouth, auctioneer.—J. and H. GARDNER, Liverpool, painters.—S. DAVIES, Liverpool, coaldealer.—R. LEES, Manchester, auctioneers.—J. DIXON, Horsforth, veterinary surgeon.—R. HOWELL, Leeds, soda-water manufacturer.—W. H. SPENCER, Moss-side, agent.—G. NEAL, Glossop, victualler.—R. PRICE, Aberdare, grocer.—C. H. GRAY, Brighouse, general dealer.—R. SPINK, Hook, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. BUTTERLEY, Newcastle-on-Tyne, cooper.—J. C. LUNN, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—H. JONES, Bronyfoelganol, joiner.—T. LUCAS, Worthing, ironmonger.—T. GOODMAN, Warminster, scrivener.

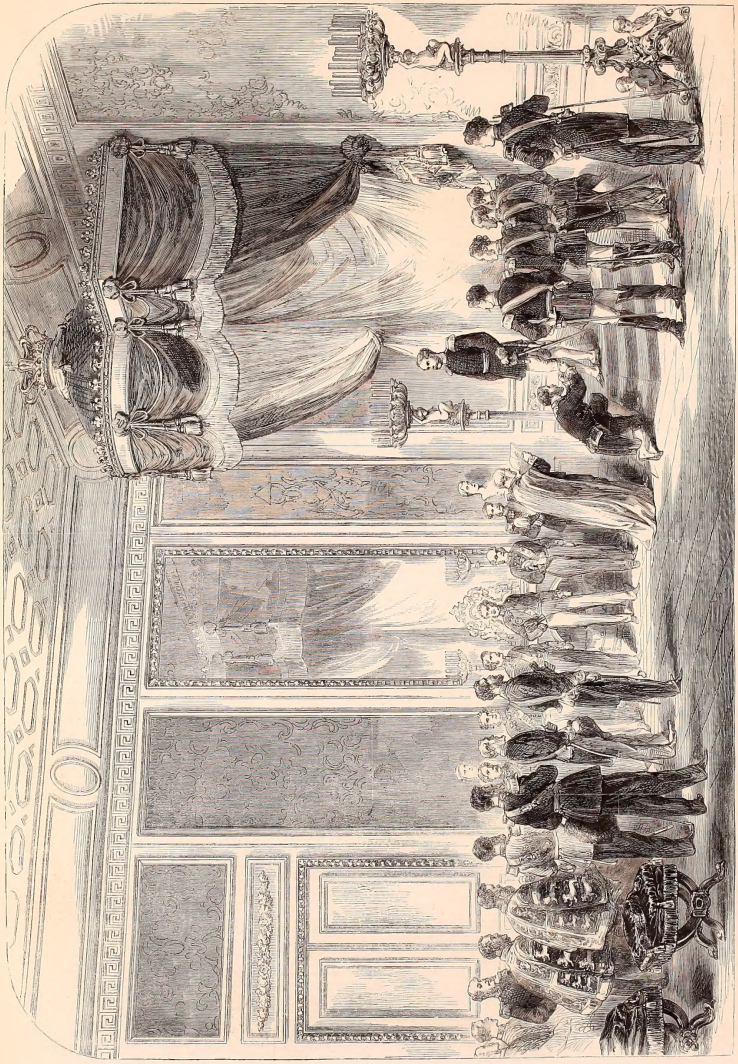
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. FRASER, Culcabock Village, Inverness, sheepdealer.—J. STEWART, Elgin, corn-dealer.

RICHMOND AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

THE first vessel that went up the James River to Richmond after the evacuation of that city by the Confederates on Monday, April 3, was a private yacht, the steamer Octavia, of 430 tons, built in America, but belonging to an English gentleman, Mr. T. W. Kennard, the chief engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, who was accompanied by his son and several other gentlemen in this early visit to the fallen capital of the South. We have been favoured by Mr. Kennard with the sketches from which our Illustrations on page 481 are engraved. One of them is a view of Fort Powhattan, with the encampment on the extreme left of the Federal position before Petersburg, about half way up the river in going from Fortress Monroe to Richmond. The yacht passed this place on the Monday morning, and saluted with two guns. The salute was returned by Fort Powhattan, and the troops cheered. At that hour Mr. Kennard had not heard of the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, which had taken place the same morning; but he met a number of large steamers, crammed with Confederate prisoners, coming down the river. Upon his arrival at City Point, the head-quarters of General Grant, he learnt that both Petersburg and Richmond were abandoned, and the Confederate army in full retreat. Mr. Kennard then landed at City Point, and called upon General Collis, the Federal officer in command. Next morning, having been summoned by Admiral Porter to attend on board the flagship, Mr. Kennard did so, and made a satisfactory apology for having ventured, without a pass, to bring his yacht up the river, as the Federal authorities had ordered that no vessel should go above Fortress Monroe. The next two or three days were spent in exploring Petersburg and the country around that town. On the Friday Mr. Kennard and his party proceeded to Richmond. He gives the following account of his visit to the ruined city:—

"After waiting some hours on that day at the bridge over the Appomattox, at Petersburg, for the rails to be laid down for us, we safely crossed over on to the Richmond Railway in the first United States car that had run on the line for years past. En route to the fallen city we passed exploded ammunition-trains and railway débris, not forgetting numbers of niggers profuse in broad grins, salutations, and elaborate bows. These poor fellows were only too glad to let us have all the Confederate currency they had about them in exchange for any trifle we liked to give. Upon arriving at Manchester, on the south side of James River, we found the fine railway-bridge, three quarters of a mile long, destroyed by fire. Nothing remained but the stone piers. All the other bridges were destroyed in the same way, and we entered the town over a bridge of boats thrown across by the Federal troops. The scene of ruin and devastation presented on entering the place is beyond description. The main street, and the entire blocks of buildings stretching down to the river, had been totally destroyed by fire—some

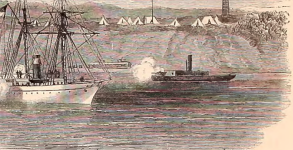


EARL COWPER INVESTING THE KING OF DENMARK WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—SEE PAGE 485.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AFTER ITS CONQUEST.



THE LATE RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.



FORT POWHATTAN, AND THE RIGHT OF THE FEDERAL LINES.

say by order of General Ewell, others by accident. At any rate, nearly half the city has been reduced to ashes, notwithstanding the efforts of the Federal troops to arrest the flames. Only one hotel was open, and but few shops, and those very bare of goods. The Capitol was visited, also Jeff Davis's house, Castle Thunder, and the notorious Libby prison, crammed to overflowing with Confederate prisoners. Both are miserably small holes, originally warehouses. The stories we heard with regard to the treatment of Federal prisoners in the Libby are contradictory; one Colonel, who, with 150 other officers, had been confined in it for three months, speaks well of the treatment: on the other hand, there are statements of shocking ill-treatment and suffering. One of the first regiments in the city was negro, and black troops were on guard in every street.

"No pillage or destruction of property had taken place; and, to the great honour of the Federal arms be it fairly said, never before did cities like Petersburg and Richmond, entered by excited troops after years of siege, suffer to so trifling an extent. Tobacco was the only temptation that could not be resisted. There was not a whisper amongst the inhabitants conversed with, other than that they had been treated in the most humane and proper manner. We can all certify to the fact that out of the thousands upon thousands of troops we have seen only one man has been detected the worse for drink. This is accounted for by the fact that spirits are forbidden both in the army and navy on service. One could not fail to remark the deep mourning worn by the ladies moving about the streets, or the careworn expression of their countenances. The 'darkie' element, on the contrary, was decidedly jubilant. The return to City Point was by way of the James River, steamers having arrived while we were in the town. We thus had an opportunity of seeing part of the vast system of fortifications and works that surrounded the fallen city, extending over eighty miles. The number of guns left by the Confederates must have been enormous. The celebrated Atlanta was lying in the neighbourhood of Dutch Gap, in company with five Federal monitors. The gap appears about 200 yards in length, cut through a very high bank, under fire of the Confederate guns. Had the work been successfully carried out, seven miles of batteries through which the gauntlet had to be run by the invading fleet would have been saved. From the enormous strength of the shore batteries and number of torpedoes sunk it seems almost impossible that any ship could have reached Richmond. Suspicious little red flags stuck in floating logs of wood commanded the greatest possible respect from the man at the wheel. These had been placed by a torpedo-hunting gun-boat to mark the proximity of its deadly guns; but not without reason was this respect paid, for it is rumoured a river-steamer that passed us en route to Richmond deviated from the proper course, struck a torpedo and was sunk, the majority of those on board being killed. The torpedoes fished up by the hunters were lying on each bank—one containing no less than 1700 lb. of powder. In all excursions some of the party get adrift. One of ours did on this occasion, a circumstance he had no reason to regret, as he passed the evening with General Weitzel, who occupies Jeff Davis's house, and visited points of interest in the fugitive President's carriage. Saturday was spent at City Point in making our adieux to all those who had shown our party such great and unusual attentions. We saw a train of 2000 men dispatched to bring back some 12,000 prisoners captured on Thursday, including General Ewell and five other generals. Upon our way back to the yacht the English portion of the party called upon the President, who had been here for some time on board the River Queen steamer. The President received us with the greatest courtesy, and we enjoyed a long and interesting conversation with him, not the least amusing part of it being a history he gave of General Grant's career, winding up with a happy anecdote of a boyhood adventure of the General. The President looked very careworn, and with feeling expressed his delight at the prospect of a speedy close of this dreadful war."

There is a melancholy interest now belonging to this record of so late a conversation with President Lincoln, whose fate was not known when Mr. Kennard wrote his letter. The view of the City of Richmond, and that of Mr. Jefferson Davis's House, are likewise engraved from Mr. Kennard's sketches.



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The Claret is excellent, and I am glad to find very reasonable.—W. H.

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May 10, 1865.—E. S.

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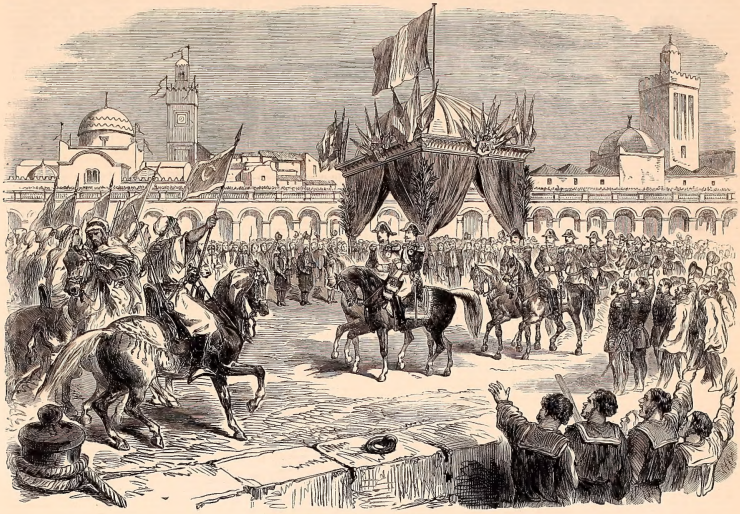
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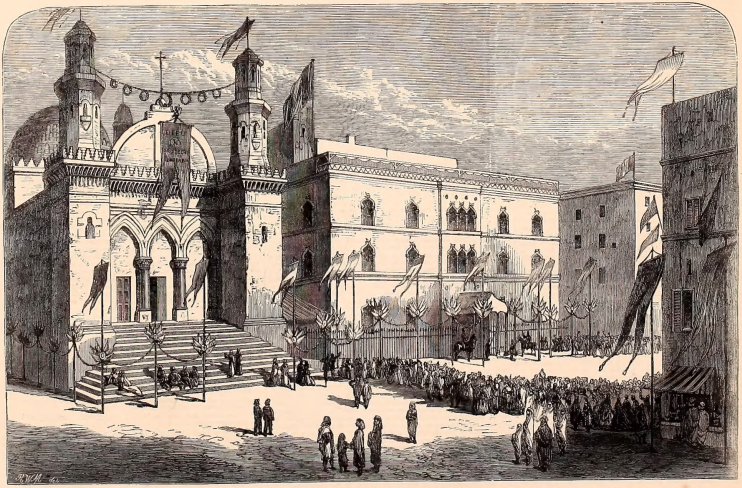
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VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA.



RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR ON THE QUAY AT ALGIERS.



RESIDENCE OF THE EMPEROR AT ALGIERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO ALGIERS.

We have commissioned an artist well known to the readers of this Journal, M. Mariani, of Paris, to go to Algiers for the special purpose of supplying us with a series of Illustrations of the visit of the Emperor Napoleon III. to that province of the French empire. The interest belonging to the scenes and spectacles presented by the progress of his Majesty through the Algerine territory, and by the ceremonial reception with which he is greeted at each important place in his route, will be enhanced by the picturesque variety of costumes and attitudes among the mixed African, Oriental, and European population of the country, as well as by the peculiar scenery and architecture of Algiers. Several of the sketches made by our Special Artist during the first week of May have already come to hand. We have engraved two of them for this Number of our publication. The first Illustration shows the scene upon the quay of Algiers immediately after the Emperor's landing, on Wednesday morning, the 3rd inst. His Majesty, after receiving the loyal addresses of the Government officials and municipality of Algiers, which were read to him in the pavilion erected on the quay, mounted his horse and rode to the palace of the Governor, where he was to dwell during his abode in that city. The troop of horsemen shown on the left-hand side of the Engraving are the *goums*, a body of irregular cavalry who serve as a kind of National Guard in the interior districts of the province, and who had been brought down to the port of Algiers in order to appear on the arrival of the Emperor. They are drawn up in line of battle, holding their small flags in their hands. Amongst the peculiarities of their dress and equipment we may notice the huge sabre which is carried beneath the saddle, laid across horizontally, instead of being hung at the horseman's side. The subject of our second Illustration is a view of the Governor's Palace, on the Place Malakhoff, and the adjacent Cathedral of Algiers. The Emperor showed himself at one of the windows of the palace, on the second floor, acknowledging, by a gracious salute, the hearty acclamations of the people. This palace, which is a Moorish building, was formerly the residence of Hassan Pacha, but has undergone a complete transformation since it became the head-quarters of the French Government of Algiers. The whole of the façade and the entrance portal are the work of the architects of the French War Office; but the interior, which preserves its original form, displaying an open court surrounded by a portico, with a fountain and some green plants in the centre, is handsomely fitted up. The cathedral, or Church of St. Philip, stands on the site of an ancient mosque, which was demolished because it was too small for the number of Mussulman worshippers. We shall give a View of the City of Algiers in a future Impression.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A View of the exterior of the Dublin Exhibition building, with an account of the proceedings on Tuesday week, when the Exhibition was formally opened by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, appeared in the last Number of this Journal. The large Engraving which occupies the two middle pages of this Number displays the imposing scene in the interior when the proclamation of opening the Exhibition was made by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-of-Arms, at the Prince's command. This ceremony took place upon the return of the procession which had escorted his Royal Highness (after the presentation of the addresses by the Duke of Leinster, Mr. Gilbert Sanders, and the Lord Mayor) along the eastern transept and through the principal galleries of the Exhibition Palace, returning by way of the Entrance Hall, or Sculpture Hall, to the dais in the centre of the nave, where a sort of canopy or pavilion had been erected for the Prince and the other illustrious personages with him. The Duke of Cambridge and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with Lady Wodehouse, stood nearest the Prince of Wales; the members of the Exhibition and Winter Garden Committee, with Mr. H. Parkinson, the comptroller and secretary, being assembled on his left hand. The chorus of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," with the accompaniment of a full orchestra and organ, was performed with grand effect; after which his Royal Highness called upon Ulster King-of-Arms to come forth and declare the Exhibition open. This having been done, rockets were sent up from the pleasure-ground, and then followed Royal salutes fired from the Pigeon-house Fort, from the battery in the Park, and from H.M.S. Royal George and the other vessels in the harbour, announcing "the opening" to the public. Handel's grand Hallelujah Chorus was then performed by the orchestra: it was followed by the National Anthem. The whole of the musical performances were conducted by Mr. Joseph Robinson. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Lieutenant, and Lady Wodehouse then left the building amid loud and enthusiastic cheers. The Engraving on our front page represents the passage of the procession through the Sculpture Hall. We must reserve till a future opportunity our notice of the contents of this department, and other features of the Exhibition.

THE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The ball given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Right Hon. John Barrington, at the Mansion House, on the evening of the day of opening the Exhibition, was one of the most brilliant and successful entertainments of its kind ever known in that city. About three thousand invitations had been granted, and there was ample accommodation for all the guests. Since the Mansion House was last opened for a similar reception considerable improvements had been effected in the internal arrangements; and not the least important of these was the building of a new supper-room, in continuation of the apartment known as the Sheriffs' Room, with which it communicates by large folding doors. This new room, which is of great extent, and admirably adapted for its purpose, had been richly carpeted and furnished. By means of folding doors it at once leads into the King's Room, so as to remedy all the inconveniences formerly experienced, the approaches to the ball-room being now by three direct and spacious avenues—the one on the left hand of the entrance by the drawing-room and Oak Room; the second, by the large centre hall and corridors, right through the building; and another on the right hand, by the new room, as we have described. The Round Room itself had undergone a restoring and decorating process, and when brilliantly lit up—as shown in our Illustration—presented a very gay and animated appearance. The dome roof had been tastefully divided into compartments, panelled and ornamented in the Italian style, the centre of each being of a blue tint, relieved with delicate white tracery. These were divided by stiles of buff colour, painted in various lines, having a gold star for a finial, and producing a pleasing and dazzling effect. The cornice and frieze were ornamented with a handsome scroll pattern, in various tints, all round the room, under which ran a fringe of gas jets which illuminated the apartment. Opposite the principal entrance was a magnificent canopy, draped in velvet hangings, with a background of plate glass. This formed the central object on the dais, furnished with superb gilt chairs of state for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Lady Wodehouse, and the other distinguished guests. Immediately over the canopy and the several entrances were arranged a number of devices in coloured transparencies, consisting of Royal arms, Prince of Wales's plume, and other appropriate designs, all of which were brilliantly illuminated with gas. A number of mirrors in richly gilt frames were suspended around the walls of the room, and the various entrances were handsomely hung with rich velvet hangings, festooned with gold cord and tassels. In different parts of the room were ottomans, sofas, and lounges of every form, for the accommodation of the company. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, Lady Wodehouse, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen, attended by a brilliant Staff and escorted by a troop of the 10th Hussars, arrived at half-past eleven o'clock, when he was received at the entrance by the Lord Mayor, several members of the Corporation of Dublin, the civic officers in state, Earl Granard, Lord Dufferin, and the members of the Viceregal household. Sir George Brown and a distinguished party were also present at the reception. Upon entering the King's Room, the Prince was warmly greeted. He was conducted by the Lord Mayor to the dais, the band stationed in the gallery playing the National Anthem. Dancing was immediately commenced; a quadrille was formed, in which the Prince of Wales danced with Lady Wodehouse, having for vis-a-vis the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Drogheda. The Lord Mayor danced with the Marchioness of Kildare. The Duke of Cambridge danced with the Countess of Charlemont. There were also in the same quadrille Lord Rivers, the Earl of Howth, Lord Dufferin, Lord St. Lawrence, and others. The Prince of Wales joined in nearly all the dances while he was in the room: he waltzed and also danced in the "Lancers" with the Countess of Charlemont. His Royal Highness appeared to be much pleased with the festivities, and thoroughly enjoyed himself. Shortly after one o'clock the Royal party were conducted to the supper-room. The Prince, their Excellencies, and the Duke of Cambridge returned to the ball-room after supper, and again joined in the dancing. They took their departure at a quarter-past two o'clock in the morning, and returned to the Viceregal Lodge, escorted by cavalry. The general company did not separate till a much later hour. All were delighted with the kindness and hospitality of the Lord Mayor, in whom the social as well as the commercial interests of Dublin have obtained a most excellent and worthy representative. We may refer to the memoir of this gentleman, which accompanied his Portrait in the Number of our Journal for Feb. 4.

THE REVIEW IN PHŒNIX PARK.

It had been expected that the review, on Wednesday week, would be on a more extensive scale. There were rumours, indeed, that troops would be brought up from the Curragh; but this was not done, and all the men on the ground were drawn from the garrison of Dublin, the only soldiers from the great military encampment of Kildare being the men belonging to various corps undergoing the course of musketry instruction, who were ordered to rejoin their regiments for this particular day. The Fifteen Acres, in Phœnix Park, is a very fit place for military displays, being an extensive plain, skirted by belts of trees, gently undulating at one side and affording accommodation for a large number of spectators, while giving the troops ample room to move about. The spectators increased in numbers very considerably as two o'clock approached, although the rain was falling at intervals. Opposite the Chief Secretary's Lodge, which overlooks the open expanse of the review-ground, a flagstaff was pitched; and immediately behind this carriages containing ladies and children were ranged in considerable numbers. In front of the flagstaff, at the distance of some eight or nine miles, the background of the view was formed by the range of lofty mountains, the tops of which were occasionally covered with clouds. On the ground were the 5th Dragoon Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Somerset J. E. Calthorpe; the 10th Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel V. Baker; the 11th Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Fraser, V.C.; the C and E troops of Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Colonel C. S. Henry; the 29th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. Farrington; the 41st Regiment, under the command of Colonel J. E. Goodwyn, C.B.; the first battalion 60th Rifles, under the command of Colonel H. Bingham; the 61st Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Redmond; and the 78th Highlanders, under the command of Colonel C. C. M'Intyre, C.B. A troop of the Military Train was also present. In all there were about 4000 men. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by their suite of officers, arrived on the ground from the Viceregal Lodge at three o'clock, and as the brilliant cavalcade trotted along the front of the line of spectators there was considerable cheering. The Prince was saluted by twenty-one guns on arriving. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, which regiment had the pleasure of seeing its Royal Colonel. The Duke of Cambridge wore his Field Marshal's uniform, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant wore a morning suit and the collar of the Order of St. Patrick. Lady Wodehouse and a party of ladies and gentlemen followed in two carriages. After the inspection of the troops, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Lord Lieutenant took up position at the flagstaff, when the troops marched past, preceded by the boys of the Royal Hibernian School, an institution similar to the school for soldiers' children at Chelsea, known as the Duke of York's. Shortly after the troops had taken up position the artillery opened fire with the heaviest guns, and the infantry replied with file and volley firing, which was exceedingly well maintained. After the performance of a few evolutions, the review closed, and the Prince of Wales returned to the Viceregal Lodge with Lord and Lady Wodehouse. The Duke of Cambridge returned to Kilmainham Hospital with General Sir George Brown, the commander of the forces. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was in command during the review. A smart shower which fell at the close of the proceedings hastened the return of the people to Dublin.

PRESENTATION OF THE KEYS OF THE TOWER OF LONDON TO SIR JOHN BURGOYNE.

The newly-appointed Constable of the Tower of London, General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, took possession of that ancient fortress, with all the accustomed formalities, on Tuesday week. This ceremony, of which we give an Illustration, was performed within the walls of the Tower, in the presence of Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, the officers of the garrison, and a battalion of the Grenadier Guards, now stationed there. Among the persons who were present on this occasion were the Duke of Richmond, his son, the Earl of March, Lord Frederick Paulet, General Wyndham, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Lord De Ros, Colonel Michael Bruce, Colonel Whimper, Lord Hinchingbrook, Lieutenant-Colonel Napier-Sturt, M.P., and Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., as a Deputy Lieutenant. The Guards, attended by their band, were drawn up within the garrison, and formed three sides of a square. The Yeomen Warders of the Tower, forty in number, also took part in the pageant, dressed in their quaint bright scarlet costume and bearing halberds. At one o'clock General Sir John Burgoyne, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain the Hon. George Wrottesley, entered the garrison, and the troops presented arms to receive him. He wore the uniform of a general officer, and all his many military decorations. Having taken his place within the hollow square formed by the troops, Mr. John Humphreys, by virtue of his office of Coroner for the Eastern Division of Middlesex, but wearing the uniform of a Deputy Lieutenant on the occasion, proceeded to read her Majesty's letters patent appointing Sir John Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets and Custos Rotulorum; and Mr. T. W. Ratcliff, Steward and Coroner of the Liberty of the Tower, read the patent of appointment as Constable and Governor of the Tower of London. That done, Lord Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, turning to Sir John, presented him with the keys of the fortress in the name and on behalf of her Majesty the Queen; the Yeomen Warders, following an ancient custom on such occasions, responded "Amen" in chorus, the troops gave a Royal salute and presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. Sir John was then formally presented to the officers of the garrison. With that the ceremony of installation ended, and the new Constable and Governor was conducted over the armoury, and afterwards took luncheon with the officers at their head-quarters. The late Lord Combermere, who last held the office of Constable and Governor of the Tower, was preceded by the late Duke of Wellington.

OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

The funeral of the late President Lincoln, as we have already reported, commenced on the 19th ult. The body had lain in state under the dome of the Capitol in Washington and had been visited by thousands of people. The members of the Cabinet, with other friends of the deceased, assembled at six o'clock in the morning on the 19th, and, after a brief religious service, the coffin was taken from the catafalque and placed in the hearse which was waiting to receive it in front of the Capitol. The procession was then formed, and escorted the remains to the dépôt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in New Jersey-avenue, where a special train had been prepared for their conveyance. In front of the procession marched the Veteran Reserve Corps, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell; following them came the hearse with the coffin, beside which was a guard of honour composed of a detail of twelve orderly sergeants from the Veteran Reserve Corps, under the command of Captain J. M. M'Camley of the 9th, and Lieutenants J. R. Durkee of the 7th, E. Hoppy of the 12th, and E. Murphy of the 10th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Immediately following the hearse, on foot, came Lieutenant-General Grant, Brigadier-General Hardie, Brigadier-Generals Barnard, Rucker, Ekin, Howe, Eaton, Townsend, and M'Callum, and Major-Generals Hunter and Meigs, Admiral Davis and Captain W. R. Taylor of the navy, and Major Field of the marine corps. Behind them were several carriages, in which were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, and M'Culloch; Postmaster-General Denison and Attorney-General Speed; Major B. B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings; Commissioners Dole, of the Indian Bureau; Holloway, of the Patent Bureau; Captain Newman, of the Capitol Police; Governor Oglesby, Senator Yates, and ex-Senator Browning, of Illinois; the Illinois delegation, which took charge of the remains on behalf of that State; and a number of other senators and members of Congress. President Johnson's carriage was in the procession, accompanied by the President's body-guard, mounted, which closed the procession. The coffin was carried into the dépôt, followed by the gentlemen before mentioned, civil and military, and deposited in the car which had been prepared for its reception. A prayer was repeated by the Rev. Dr. Gurley; and the train, decked with funeral trappings, started from Washington at eight o'clock. It arrived at Baltimore about ten, when the coffin was borne to the Exchange, and lay there in state till the next day. The same ceremony took place at Harrisburg and Philadelphia on the two following days.

On Monday, the 24th ult., the funeral arrived at New York. A correspondent in that city, from whose sketch one of our Illustrations is engraved, describes the scene as follows:—

"The remains were escorted from the railway station by the favourite regiment of New York, the 7th. The funeral car in which the body was conveyed was decorated with eight black-and-white plumes and draped with the national flag. It was drawn by six grey horses, heavily draped and plumed, and led by soldiers. The streets through which the cortége passed were lined with dense crowds of people, representing all classes of society and creeds of politics; for, whatever differences of opinion might have existed with regard to Abraham Lincoln while living and holding the reins of Government in his hands, they are all merged now in sorrow for his untimely fate, and detestation of the assassin who has brought the nation to this great grief. As soon as the body had been carried into the City Hall and placed upon the catafalque prepared for its reception, a solemn dirge burst forth from a choir of 900 Germans, who, dressed in black and with their heads uncovered, were ranged in close array upon each side of the steps leading up to the City Hall, the space in front of which was kept clear by a strong force of policemen and by detachments of the 8th Regiment. Outside this cordon the crowd was immense, but, like most American crowds, quite orderly. From noon yesterday until noon to-day the body lay in state in the Rotunda of the City Hall, within a lofty catafalque erected at the head of the stairway leading to the Governor's Room. The coffin was placed in a sloping position beneath the canopy, the upper part of it being open, so as to display the features of the murdered Chief Magistrate. A guard of honour, composed of officers of the army and navy, remained in constant attendance near the body. All day long and all night a silent procession of citizens—men and women, old and young, rich and poor—moved past the coffin in single file, winding up the stairs on one side and down by the other. Many floral tributes were laid upon the coffin, some of them composed of camellias and other rare flowers. On the afternoon of the second day (the 25th) the remains left New York, by way of Albany and Buffalo. They will arrive at Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 31st, and will be interred there with all possible honours."

INVESTITURE OF THE KING OF DENMARK WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The mission of Earl Cowper to Copenhagen, for the purpose of investing the King of Denmark with the Order of the Garter, which her Majesty has conferred upon him, was performed on the 25th ult. We present an Illustration of this ceremony, from a sketch taken by our Danish Artist. Earl Cowper, the Envoy Extraordinary, and Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, went to the Royal Palace in the Amalienborg, attended by their respective suites. Here they were received, in the saloon adjoining the Throne-room, by his Majesty's High Steward, the Chamberlain Lövenskiold. The arrival of the mission being announced to the King, and the Ministers having passed into his Majesty's presence, the procession advanced into the Royal presence, with due reverences, in the following manner, the insignia of the order being carried on velvet cushions:—

George Glynn Petre, Esq., Secretary to the British Legation, carrying the Book of the Statutes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Tower, carrying the Sword. | The Hon. James Stuart Wortley, carrying the Hat and Plume.

The Hon. Evelyn Ashley, carrying the Star of the Order. | James Hamilton, Esq., commonly called Viscount Hamilton, carrying the Collar of the Order.

Albert William Woods, Esq., Lancaster Herald, in his Tabard and Collar of S.S., bearing the Garter with the Ribbon and George.

William Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, Secretary to the Garter Mission, in his Tabard and Collar of S.S., carrying the Sovereign's Commission. | The Hon. Edward Scott Gifford, Secretary to her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, bearing the Mantle and Cordon of the Order.

Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter King of Arms, in his Mantle, Chain, and Badge, bearing his Sceptre and his Sovereign's Letters of Credence. | The Right Hon. Francis Thomas De Grey, Earl Cowper, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, on a special mission.

These gentlemen having arranged themselves, Earl Cowper made an address to his Majesty declaratory of the object of his mission, to which his Majesty graciously replied, and expressed his gratification at the reception of the order. Garter then delivered to his Lordship the letters of credence, which his Lordship presented to the King, who placed the same in the hand of M. Quaade, in the absence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The statutes were then in like manner presented to the King, and next the commission, both which were delivered by his Majesty to M. de Scheele, Vice-Chancellor of the Order of the Dannebrog, by whom the latter was subsequently returned to Garter. Garter then taking the garter delivered it to Earl Cowper, who buckled the same around his Majesty's left leg, Garter reading the admonition. His Majesty was next invested with the ribbon and George appendant, Garter reading the admonition. The King then delivered his sword, which Garter received and retained as an ancient fee appertaining to his office, and his Majesty was invested with the sword of the order. His Majesty being then divested of the ribbon and George, which was received by an officer of the Court, Garter presented to Earl Cowper the mantle, with which his Majesty was invested by the Plenipotentiaries. His Majesty was in like manner invested with the collar of the order. Garter then delivered to Earl Cowper the hat and feathers, which were presented by his Lordship to the King, and his Lordship immediately after delivered the star of the order to his Majesty. The ceremony of the investiture being completed, the Plenipotentiaries, with their respective suites, making their reverences, withdrew from the Royal presence.

A banquet took place in the evening, at which the King appeared, wearing the insignia of the order, and drank the health of Queen Victoria. His Majesty's health was, of course, drunk most heartily in return.

The officers and ship's company of her Majesty's ship Petrel, at present on the North American and West Indian station, have sent to the National Life-boat Institution a contribution of £6 10s.

It is reported that war has broken out between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic.

The postal communication has been re-established between Vienna and Constantinople by way of Tchernavoda and Kustendjie. Mails for conveyance by this route are dispatched from Vienna twice a week—on Mondays and Fridays; and letters from the United Kingdom intended to be forwarded by such mails will in the ordinary course of post be in time for the mail of Monday, if dispatched from London viâ Ostend on the morning of the previous Saturday, and for the mail of Friday if dispatched from London on the morning of the previous Wednesday. Letters for Constantinople, which the senders may desire to forward by this route, must be specially addressed "viâ Kustendjie." The postage chargeable upon letters will be the same as viâ Trieste—viz., 11d. for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, when prepaid, and 1s. 1d. if sent unpaid.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THIS is a land of freedom! I do not offer this as an original remark, for I believe the "sentiment" has been before uttered at public dinners, but I have been led modestly to repeat it by thinking of the state of the British drama when Mr. Locke's bill becomes, as it may become, law. "There are upwards of dozen thousand literary institutes throughout Great Britain—assembly-rooms, townhalls, lecture-rooms, and mechanics' institutes—suitably constructed in every respect for the drama in a simple form." This opens a matter for consideration—Mr. Coumnles and his patent, the infant phenomenon, and the lady who, by letting down her back hair "does" the blood-drinker's burial with such completeness effect will, we suppose, also be allowed to sing and to amuse her Majesty's lieges without previously taking permission of Mr. Mayor and local magistrates. Provided, however, we can get under that act; certainly, writing for the stage will become infinitely more remunerative, because a successful piece by a little stretching-room drama will produce "a mint of money." Whether the public will be chastised as to avoid silly sensation plays and the drama according to Jack Sheppard and other murderous heroes, we do not know. We have a free Parliament, free churches, a free press, and we shall have a very free drama. Then the proprietor of the "Grand" may take advantage of the magistrates' decision by announcing that his "is the greatest spectacular ballet theatre in England," and the floors may be decorated with the busts of musicians externally, is internally devoted to the ballet. A gentleman is therefore evidently coming for "comic ballet, sensation singing, and loud performances generally. Dance will be in the ascendant. We have failed to teach the Italians to dance, whether we now offer him the sop of penny readings without beer, and cheap theatres with beer, tuning, and tobacco—for the Lord Chamberlain's license carries with it an excise license too. The opponents of this measure had best look after it.

Two contradictory signs are visible in America. One peaceful and happy, the other lurid and threatening. On the one hand, we are told that Secession Greeley is "mustering out" 200,000 men, and that a million of armed men, at one stroke; secondly, that President Johnson, who some of late made such pitiful exhibitions of himself, the armour-bearer of Jove—i.e., the American Eagle—and the British Lion, is now on a pacific mission, and that he openly desires to cultivate the British alliance. But, on the other hand, he has a large plan in his head. Mexico, it seems, is somewhat disturbed, and that the old Mexican Republic is making overtures to her North American Union; and, at a meeting in New York, gentlemen were both publicly and privately informed that there who promised to support the Monroe doctrine could do so without compromising you to use the power of the State to enforce them themselves or the Government in trouble. Does this point to filibustering? We trust not; but we are to celebrate the 4th of September, which directly implicates Canada. The advertisements already begin all directions to the officers to register their names with Colonel Washington and to "emigrate" to Mexico would be ominous. Shall we have Sir Colin Campbell or Captain Mayne Reid, promoted to a General, as their leader? Mr. Jefferson Davis has friends even in the Cabinet, and it is said that he has taken any measures with him in the eleven waggons which follow, or rather precede, this deposed President. It be to caught, with Messrs. Breckenridge and Secretary Benjamin, and sent to the grand trial, and no doubt mainly deaths on the scaffold for President Johnson, and Jefferson Davis as the conspirators against the human race," will punish all traitors with the "utmost severity." Treason, felony, misprision of treason, "is the present law of the land," and the generals and General Wallridge approved of it. Shade of George Washington, listen to this with horror! How the old republican is vindicated! How true is Sir John Harrington's epigram—

> "Treason doth never prosper: what's the reason?
> For if it prosper none dare call it treason.

No, treason is not prosper the greatest of crimes; but want of success is.

And upon a branch of the subject, we have been glad to see that Henry Lewes, the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, discourses with an eloquent pen upon it. To be successful in treason is to make the laws founded on our threefold nature—intellectual, moral, and material. The material branch of the tripod is the basis, but moral force is that of sincerity; the esthetic from is the principle of beauty. Truth is the soul of literature; sincerity is the soul of morals; and esthetic truth. And unless a writer has truth, vision, and beauty of expression, he cannot be successful. Mr. Lewes says that many writers would accept Mr. Lewes's *dicta*, and at once give up preach, and scribbling, dogmatising, and compiling descriptive catalogues. The fact is that half of our contemporaries are to be draughted over to Canada, or else be put out of existence in a pleasurable way. We have too many of them, and we have too much industrious and prodigiously prolific that publishers and the public must suffer. But we do not see Napoleon and Napoleon's fall in the rank, you know) to muster us out, as General Grant is "mustering" the American army? We should spare at least one Napoleon for Madame Lendon sleeve. All who had no regular engagement, all volunteer authors without situations, unattached writers, and contributors, should be first sacrificed; and next to the lady authoresses, as the coriosey mid-Well, we must feel honestly with them on a question which George Elliot Evans, whose review "On the Influence of Rationalism" is the very best in the *Fortnightly*. Her description of a general reader is wonderful. He is fond, she tells us, of "dipping into poetry," he likes an "undefined Christianity, which opposes itself to nothing in particular, and is called orthodoxy, or sometimes evangelical," and he is assents to indistinct, blurred statements. His only bigotry is a bigotry against any clearly defined opinion. He is fond of science and scientific scepticism, but belonging to a lack of coherent thought—a spongy texture and fluid that gravitates to the nearest pole. The one thing he is stanch for is the utmost liberty of private laziness." The whole article is worth reading, but not so brilliant as Mr. Lewes's. The new reviews the writers sign their names even to condemnatory articles. We are glad to see a contributor like that of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the *Fortnightly* is not yet either so servile or so partial as to print a number that was hardly to be expected.

If the Reformers in Parliament are not united in earnest, the Reformers out of Parliament are so. They are going in for manhood suffrage, the ballot, and a thorough reform of the constituencies. Mr. Mill out or in Parliament, Lord Amberley, and Mr. Gladstone are apparently the three future leaders. Mr. Bright, the colleague of Mr. Mill, and Mr. Mill approves of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Amberley, like the prodigal son, is a friend in a quarrel, and Mr. Gladstone is both. Meanwhile, our irrepressible friend the "working man" has turned up again, and it is not without reason that he is so called. He generally the working man is represented by those who are not working men at all—that, in fact, the drones are the spokesmen of the bees. The fact is, the real working man gives himself his own suffrage, owns himself in the social scale, and does not much care about the ballot. The cries in the street are not for reform, but emigration to America when the war has ceased will soon start into full action, and it is not possible that the working man cannot find an exodus from England which will startle our politicians.

Years ago it was the fashion to say, "Where's Cobwell have a statue?" Now, with a very slight turn, we ask the same about Richard Cobden; and the answer is precisely where great men usually arrive, in fact, it would appear that not only one statue, but many statues, will be raised to the Sussex boy who has become one of the delightful story-books, become a "famous man;" and it is to put aside that we have the matter that an inhabitant of Midhurst pleads very sensibly for the decayed town of Cobden's native county. To see this Midhurst woman is not a friend to the sculptors, and, as he very sensibly says, Cobden in the Guildhall would be quite as much object to Cobden in the marble. Our age is utilitarian; when we raised a memorial to the Duke of Sussex we did it by the wing of a hospital; let us likewise remember Richard Cobden by restoring the free school of his town. No doubt in Manchester he will stand in bronze, looking, such is the effect of our climate, black to all ages. So stands that statue which does not enchant the world—that of Sir Robert Peel, Cobden's great rival and warm admirer, who is now familiarly said "to be looking up the Poultry" near St. Paul's. Most people, we fancy, will vote for the school at Midhurst. We must check, if we can, this exuberance of statues; and truly the plain citizen forms of our great men do not offer any opportunity of display for our sculptors. There is, therefore, more reason than one to vote for the schools.

MUSIC.

The performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday last was more than usually interesting from the fact of the opera can rarely meet with. "Fidelio" has every beauty that a musical drama can possess—the interest of the story, the situations and thrilling interest; a well-connected series of incidents leading to a complete and satisfactory denouement; and music full of power, beauty, and expression. The character of Leonore, the tender, devoted, and courageous wife, is one of the most beautiful in the whole range of the drama. It is the finest of Trieste's parts, displaying in the greatest advantage her incomparable qualities as an actress and a singer. We have seen all the representatives of Leonore—Schroder-Devrient, Devriest, and Malibran to the present day, and feel convinced that Titiens excels them all, not only in the truth and nature of her portraiture of the charming heroine, but in her execution of Beethoven's grand music—music which, in the hands of the great German, is often perverted by Dr. Gunz, who, it will be remembered, made a favourable impression here as a violoncello player some 15 or 16 years ago by Sadler's Roon by Jones; and Marcellus by Mille. Sinico. The orchestra and chorus were admirable, and the opera was throughout rendered with the most delightful opera, as a whole, never has been more effectively performed in this country.

Adelina Patti made her first appearance this season at the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday last. She performed the part of Amina in "La Sonnambula," and was received with enthusiasm. Her impersonations is so well known to the public that it is sufficient to point out on Saturday last as fully sustaining her reputation than ever, and that she was welcomed by a crowded audience with the greatest enthusiasm. The remainder of the cast was in a manner which has seldom been excelled—Mario being the Count Almaviva; Ronconi, Figaro; Graziani, Doctor Bartolo; and Tagliafico, Basilio.

Mdlle. Emma de Marska made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Thursday week, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and achieved one of the most successful triumphs of the season. Her voice is of great charming and pathetic tone we have ever witnessed.

The Philharmonic Society gave their last concert (the fourth of the season) was honoured with the presence of Princesses Alexandra and Dagmar. The programme included Mozart's Jupiter symphony, Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, Gounod's "Gallia," and Spohr's "Historical" violin concerto, played by Herr Lauterbach; and two of the finest of Beethoven's vocal pieces, sung by Mme. Joachim, the wife of the celebrated violinist—an admirable young singer, who was much applauded by receive by the audience.

Costa's oratorio, "Naaman," was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, yesterday week. This oratorio, it will be remembered, was commenced at Birmingham Festival last autumn, when it was splendidly performed, and received with triumphant success. At Exeter Hall it has been as well performed, and was received with great favour. The principal solo performers were Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Edmonds (a pupil of Mr. Sims Reeves), Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Santley (in addition), Mr. Simms Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Cummings. The sacred Harmonic Society's performances, during the present season, and the whole performance was received with the warmest applause, Costa, who conducted, being repeatedly called for. The oratorio, and is, on the whole, not unworthy of Mr. Costa's high reputation.

M. Henri Herz, the celebrated composer and professor of playing, has arrived in London, and intends to reside here permanently during the season.

Mr. Benedict, whose concerts have always met with such brilliant success, will have a still stronger attraction than usual this season, as he has secured the services of Mdme. Lemmens, the great talent of both the great Italian opera-houses, Mdme. Titiens, Mdme. Paulina Lucca, Carlotta Patti, Trebelli, and Fioretti, as well as Signori Graziani, Bagagiolo, Mario, Giuglini, Gardoni, and Tagliafico, the instrumentalist—Mdme. Arabella Goddard, Joachim, Piatti, and our favourite Sainton, will assist at them.

Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and M. Sainton gave their annual concert at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday last. Mdme. Dolby has long and deservedly been one of the greatest favourites of the London public, and her husband, almost unrivalled by long residence among us, has gained golden opinions from all sorts and conditions of the musical as a man. Accordingly, the hall was crowded to the doors by an elegant and fashionable audience, and the entertainment partook of all them was of the most refined and classical description.

We read in the Paris journals, that *Le Menestrel*, the following notice of the recent visit of M. Lemmens and Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington to that city:—"Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, whose talent we saw so appreciated at the Concerts de la Reine, the house of Rossini, has been heard this season at many concerts and parties, which have given her the opportunity to display her talent. She has just left us to return to England, where she has numerous engagements. Before leaving she has given us a taste of the last scene of the Prefet of the Seine; at the sacred concern of M. de Lesdeyng, on the 14th inst. Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington sang and on Sunday last at a performance of organ and vocal music given by her husband and herself in the hall of the Salle Herz. Mdme. Rossini a remarkable talent for admiration of her talents. After hearing her sing the air from Le Reine de Barbier de Seville, he wrote for her, with his own hand, the changes necessary to suit her music, originally written for a mezzo soprano, to a soprano voice. Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington has consequently added this piece in possession of an authentic version of this celebrated part."

Miss Edmonds, a pupil of Mr. Sims Reeves, and among our younger generation of pianists, gave her first morning concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday last. There was a numerous and elegant audience, of whom a large portion were pupils of Herr Zimmermann's principal performance was Beethoven's celebrated Sonata appassionata, which was played by Miss Edmonds with precision, purity of style, and truth of expression. A beautiful song, composed by her for Christmas, was sung by Mr. Lawler, and sung by Mr. Cummings, evinced great talent for that branch of her art.

The young violoncellist, Herr Tom Hollins, of whom we have already had occasion to speak, has been lately singing with immense success in the North. The newspapers of that musical city speak rapturously of the power and sweetness of his tone, and of the excellence of his method and style. If half of what is said of him be true, he is a performer of the highest order of study and practice, we may expect for him a successful and brilliant career.

THE THEATRES.

A new drama, in two acts, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, entitled "A Fair Pretender," which may boast of a considerable share of originality, has been produced at the Prince of Wales's. It is at least, we believe, something of the kind. Mademoiselle Lucie Lady Arabella Stuart from prison, aided by her husband, William Seymour, grandson of Lady Catherine Seymour, who married the Earl of Hertford, James I., and the scene is placed on some part of the English coast in the neighborhood of an old castle belonging to Sir Thomas Wilton (Mr. Wilton). It is the aim of the author to concentrate the interest of the piece upon the character of Lucie Herbert, who, upon their interview with a seeming pollar, named Mark (Mr. Sydney Bancroft), go far to disturb the mind of her jealous lover, Gideon Gubbins (Mr. J. G. Clark). The reader may imagine how such an action would be managed by two performers whose peculiarities are so well known. The pedlar is Lord Seymour in disguise, and the imprisoned lady was formerly the mistress of Sexsmu, who naturally feels an interest in her misfortunes. She therefore projects with him a plan for her deliverance, and he, in the character of Mark, having been admitted as a recruit to the castle, becomes easily conversant with all that is going on. Lady hour Lady Arabella, attended by Susanna, finds her way secretly to a ferry-boat moored among the rocks. The escaped lady and her lord are received on board a French ship. Susanna has much difficulty in hoodwinking the governor of the castle, and for this purpose makes herself up as Lady Arabella—in this plan she is somewhat thwarted by one Kezia, the Governor's disagreeable mistress, but finally succeeds. It is this incident which gives title to the little drama. It will have been seen that Lady Arabella herself has nothing whatever to do with the action, and indeed only appears once in a mute personage, and that the name is, in fact, carried on by the subordinates. The weight of the interest is imported by Lucie Herbert, Mark, and the scenery is well painted by Mr. Charles James. The merits of the drama are not of an ambitious order; but the general skill of the writer enables him to make the most of slender materials.

A new piece was produced on Monday at the Strand, for which we are indebted to the pen of Mr. W. Brough and Mr. A. Halliday. It is entitled "Up Stairs and Down Stairs; or, The Great Nowhopolis Question." The piece is called an original one; but it is, in fact, only a social squib, without any attempt at plot. The main support of the piece is Mr. Toole, who plays the part of Sniffles, of Snipper, a footman, defends the right of his order to receive fees and computes from individuals, and also occasionally and poetically. Miss Simpson, too, as Clipper, the lady's-maid, sympathises with the footman and conducts with him; and both lead the servants of Sir Leicester Squeezetite (Mr. Clifton) into open rebellion against the Squeezetites' determinations attempted to be introduced by the Baronet. The master, moreover, is opposed by Mr. Rayley in the clever rôle. Taking advantage of Snipper's romantic tendencies, fostered, as they have been, by penny journals, Lucretia Lancaster causes him to believe that he is of an aristocratic family and true heir to Sir Leicester's property. He writes to his family in consequence, and appears to Snipper as its future master. With his change of position, Snipper's opinions change; he refuses to allow perquisites and percentages, despises Clipper, and makes love to the Baronet's daughter. Sir Leicester, of course, resumes his authority, and Snipper practically convinces all his domestics that the system they would uphold is wrong. The piece is not free from faults of authors and as forcibly acted by the performers; nor is the audience less responsive to the social lesson conveyed.

A new theatre will be opened to-day (Saturday). It has been erected by Mr. Charles Morton, the proprietor of Highbury Barn, on a portion of his estate. He has called it the Alexandra Theatre, and it is certainly a credit to him. It is a handsome theatre, only of stalls, pit, and boxes, there being no gallery; and is, therefore, adapted for the richer rather than the poorer classes. The opening night is said to been employed for the entertainment, which Mr. William Brough has written by Mr. Morton, in which certain celebrities of Highbury on Tuesday, "Arrest of Genius." A full-dress rehearsal was presented on Tuesday, when the theatre was perfectly satisfactory, and the arrangements are such as will secure the respectability of the building. The musical department is under the able direction of Mr. Jarrett, who has supplied the music of the burlesque, which is exceedingly well compiled.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Frankland's sixth lecture on organic chemistry given on Thursday, the 11th inst., was principally devoted to the consideration of the organic compounds of nitrogen and ethereal salts. Nitrogen is a class of organic bodies described in the preceding lectures. He defined ethers as water in which hydrogen is replaced by organic radicles, and alcohols as organic radicles in which hydrogen is replaced by ethereal salts, as derived from water, one atom of hydrogen being replaced by an atom of nitrogen. He stated that the second class, or ammoniacal ethers, such as ethylamine, are identified the "continuous" method of substitution ether, by treating a mixture of iodide and ammonia with potash, and being able to transform, by means of alcohol into ether, and remaining itself unchanged. He then explained the mode of obtaining ammoniacal ethers from ethyl iodide, and exhibited the properties of ether—its low specific gravity, its dangerous inflammability, &c., and referred to its employment as a solvent of gun cotton, India-rubber, and to the application of its rapid evaporation in the ether freezing-machine. He then proceeded to the consideration of the nitrogen acids, and showed the organic radicles derived from the oxides of nitrogen, peroxide, pure, nitric, and other acids, and the formation of organic ammoniacal salts. He contrasted on the model of common ammonia (hydrogen 3, and nitrogen 1) the acid families of the nitrogen acids, and showed that the nitrous glow, or diamets is heated with soluble of ethyl a new base is formed, which was discovered by Dr. Hofmann, and named ethyl-ammonia. This substance gives a most beautiful violet tint. Aniline acting upon the salts of magenta a new purple colour is produced, known as mauve; and by the action of aldehyde a green is produced, which, unlike most other shades of green, is permanent. Mr. Perkin, a pupil of Professor Hofmann, has made a still more valuable discovery in the production of aniline colours, and established magnificent establishments at Greenford, for the manufacture of aniline dyes, which are now being extensively imitated by Messrs. Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson; and for the latter he (Professor Frankland) had purchased silk-dyers of Coventry one of the specimens of violet dye was valued at £70). The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was present.

Professor Bain, in his concluding lecture on the physical accompaniments of mental action, on Saturday last, gave a brief sketch of the theories of materialism and immaterialism. Critical Bacon sought to reconcile the two theories by the hypothesis that matter and, secondly, as they suppose one existence. The first class is subdivided into the Epicurean materialists existence of atoms in the material world and among the Fathers of the Church down to the 18th century; and the Stoics, who believed in a universal substance. It has been the prevalent view in Christendom from the fifth century down to the present time. Hobbes presented as a simple proposition, that all existence is material, mind and matter are held to be essentially the same phenomena, which is the doctrine of materialism. Immaterialism is divided into two classes—the Platonic and the Christian—the according to (1) the essential contrast of mind and matter is vexed, which is the doctrine of Platonic immaterialism. Berkeley, now a growing party among physiologists and metaphysicians. He gave in detail the opinions of the ancient philosophers, Pythagoras, Plato, Father Fullum, Malebranche, Calvin, Descartes, Hobbes, Locke; the eighteenth century materialists, represented by Du Cerf, Lamettrie, Diderot, the metaphysical school of Germany, and the recent materialists of Germany. He considered that the arguments in favour of the existence of matter were unsatisfactory, and that the phenomena are capable of being represented by a two-sided unity—a mental one and a physical one—without the existence of the supposed matter.

Professor Frankland's seventh lecture on organic chemistry, given on Tuesday, was principally devoted to the consideration of the crystalline bodies, of which very fine specimens were exhibited, principally supplied by the kindness of Professor Church. Caffeine (obtained from tea and coffee, and theobromine have analogous properties; to obtain very fine crystals of theobromine, he stated that the best mode is to obtain very fine crystals of theobromine, he stated that the best mode is to obtain very fine crystals of theobromine subsistence—then enabling man to live on a lower diet. These alkaloids, with the exception of nicotine, are solid at ordinary temperatures. Nicotine, however, was obtained the ammoniacal gas, quinine, and other less volatile alkaloids, cinchonine and aconine. Nicotine is procured in large quantities from tobacco refuse. Quinine is a famous bitterness has led to the absurd notion of its being used in brewing. Tobacco plant the alkaloid nicotine, which is a most powerful poison, from which hills a strong dog in three minutes. The various alkaloids derived from opium are more interesting medically than chemically—morphine being the chief. In the latter part of the lecture the professor considered the organic carbonic acids, and exhibited a number of specimens illustrating their structure. These include the fatty and aromatic acids—formic, acetic, stearic, benzoic, &c. By means of the electric light and a screen he exhibited the beautiful crystals of caffeine, produced by heating some traces of it under the lecturer; and also showed some living ants, and the reaction produced on them by the formic acid emitted from their stings.

On Friday evening, the 26th of May, the discourse will be given by Dr. Alexander Wilson, F.R.S., on the subject of "Chemistry and the spectrum analysis of the rich and passage of crystalline substances into and out of the tissues of the living body.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: THE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE, IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 484.



OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE REVIEW OF TROOPS IN PHŒNIX PARK.—SEE PAGE 488.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE LANDSCAPES, ETC.

The number of pictures in which human figures are the chief source of interest yearly increases at this exhibition, and—still more on account of the increasing diversity of styles and subjects—yearly requires fuller consideration. To prevent, therefore, the review of this department exceeding our available space, we have reserved for notice in the present article a few pictures which, although containing human figures, may also be regarded as examples of landscape or animal painting. Foremost among these are the works of Messrs. Hook, Ansdell, and T. S. Cooper. Some change of scene has stimulated Mr. Hook to even a keener perception than usual of his favourite aspects of sea and strand, and to a still greater sympathy with the people whose bread is on the waters. From the bays and inlets of Cornwall, with its fishers and miners, the artist has betaken himself to somewhat similar scenery and a cognate race on the coast of Brittany, the exact locality being Concarneau, a chief seat of the sardine and mackerel fisheries. Thence he has derived the subjects of all his four pictures—"Breton Fishermen's Wives making Nets" (40), "The Mackerel Take" (70), "The Sardine Fleet" (283), and "The Seaweed Gatherer" (567), the last a matelotte raking the vraic that is to serve for manure. The sea in all these pictures is in the condition of comparative calm, which Mr. Hook so often represents. Such a condition is, however, rare on this stormy coast. And it is perhaps excusable to ask a painter who has acquired such a perfect mastery over one phase of natural effect to try his hand on another. The vigour and truth of these pictures, their sense of luminous, open-air vivacity and freshness; the marvellous painting of the sea, that seems to have been floated in at once with a few liquid touches, and to gently undulate, and play, and sparkle like nature herself, are worthy of all praise. But, as these admirable qualities have been attained subsequently to Mr. Hook's total change of subject from his early, conventional Venetian representations, might not greater novelty than is procurable by a trip from one coast of the Channel to another, and an attempt to grapple with the grander aspects of nature, be productive of still nobler results?

Mr. Ansdell is one of the few English artists who appears to greater advantage in proportion as he approaches the life-scale. His clever, workman-like execution seems then to partake less of a mechanical character. All his three pictures this year are of unusual size and more than ordinary mark. The best, it seems to us, though not, like the others, a subject of striking action, is a scene, effective in composition, colour, and effect, at the entrance of one of the halls of the Alhambra (392), now converted, like other Moorish remains, into a Roman Catholic shrine. The principal figure is a handsome maja mounted on an ass; near her are a muleteer, lighting his cigarito, and several beggars, and within the shadow from the bold semi-circular archhead the devotees are kneeling at the shrine. A second picture (338), painful in subject, represents an English poacher pulled down, and so kept at bay till the keeper arrives, by a huge mastiff, from which the man's bull-terrier slinks away. The third contribution is a large picture of the Spanish mode of threshing corn—as seen, in this instance, within the walls of the Alhambra (470): a team of barbs harnessed to a sledge set with knife-blades, on which the driver stands, are urged swiftly round and round the thrashing-floor by the lash and the shouts of bystanders. The near horse in the picture rears violently and thus affords a climax to this spirited representation, and, indeed, imparts an amphitheatrical air to the whole—which, however, we cannot affirm is unauthorised by fact. Mr. Sidney Cooper has at last contrived to tear himself away from his native Canterbury meadows; and his works have thereby gained considerably in picturesqueness and interest; though less hardness, coldness, and matter-of-fact precision—more of the graces and amenities of pastoral poetry—are still to be desiderated. He sends two companion pictures, entitled "North" (163) and "South" (478): in the first a large flock of sheep, with some cattle, are being driven up a steep path leading over a mountainous ridge—probably of the Grampians—on their way to the low-country farmers to be fattened for the Edinburgh, London (by steam-vessels), or other market; and in the second we see the same flock, headed by the rams and wethers, descending, straggling and wearied, the southern declivity of the same mountain.

But among pictures combining landscape and animals, the most remarkable, in our judgment, is contributed by Mr. H. W. B. Davis. Few persons who remember this artist's small, very minutely and delicately wrought studies of the herds and peculiar scenery of the Pas-de-Calais and some neighbouring districts of Picardy and Artois, would anticipate from the same hand so sudden an increase in size, and with it commensurate breadth of execution and effect, as are found in "The Strayed Herd, Dunes de Condette, Artois" (560)—a large herd of oxen and cows, headed by a wild-looking master bull, lowing to each other as they find themselves at evening, far from familiar ground, among the rolling sand-hills, in all directions closely resembling each other. Here there is none of the pettiness or over-elaboration of preceding works, but, on the contrary, a masterly breadth, upon which may be grounded high anticipations of this young artist's future career.

Mr. W. V. Herbert, son of the Academician, has made a further and considerable advance in his picture—excellent in composition, colour, and keeping—of a caravan halted at sundown (495), "from a sketch made in the desert." It appears that actual study in the East has produced a modification of this young artist's scheme of colour, which removes entirely the English character with which former works were chargeable. Another picture marking a great advance by a young painter is Mr. W. Field's "Midsummer Day" (64), where we do not know which is to be more commended, the figures or the landscape. Mr. J. G. Naish treads nearly in the steps—or, to employ a more suitable nautical phrase, follows in the wake of Mr. Hook in his picture with the didactic title "Better than Gold" (604)—a ferry or fisherman, with his boat alongside a jetty in one of the lovely little inlets of Devonshire, kissing the little one that an elder sister has brought with some message for father. There is much merit in this little work, but the head of the infant is unnaturally small. By Mr. J. W. Bottomley, an animal-painter of ability, there is a picture of very simple elements—a herdsman with his small charge of a cow, calf, and a few sheep, rounding a bend on the dull banks of a sluggish river; yet these simple elements are rendered truly impressive by the large and truthful treatment of an impending rain-cloud. There is honest and commendable painting in Mr. W. H. Hopkins's "Before the Steam-Plough" (386). A little picture with animals, by Miss Morrell (516), has much promise. Before fixing our attention on the landscapes proper, we should mention that there are a few—a very few—figure-painters of old-established reputation who have contributed to this exhibition works so entirely coinciding with their respective well-known styles; or else of so little comparative importance, or so much below their usual level or the vigour of their prime, that we have not thought it necessary to refer to them. We find, however, upon renewed survey, that we have overlooked very few pictures which seem to us of real promise. The principal omissions are, perhaps, "Sunshine" (291), a capital picture of a group of Normandy fish wives and girls making nets, by L. Smythe; "Mistress and Maid" (354), by C. M. Dobell; and others by Messrs. A. Hill, Dicey, R. Tait, Coppard, R. Collinson, and Miss Coode.

The landscapes proper will make comparatively little impression on the general visitor. Notwithstanding the great tendency to descriptive painting in words in recent poetry and literature—notwithstanding all that Mr. Ruskin has done to interest us in Turner and landscape art generally—notwithstanding that we are repeatedly told that a British landscape-school, extensive and original, has sprung up among us—there is little evidence of it in the principal exhibition of oil pictures. Doubtless, this is in great measure attributable to the preference shown—and, to a certain extent, rightly shown—to figure-subjects by the Academy. Yet it is greatly to be regretted that, owing to the limited space, there can be, or at all events there are, scarcely a dozen landscapes by artists not members of the Academy on "the line," and which can, therefore, fairly be seen, in Trafalgar-square. The case of the landscape-painters calls loudest for the increased accommodation which, there is now reason to hope, will be afforded at no distant day.

In any review of a number of landscapes, the first consideration is due to works revealing imaginative conception or feeling. From the infinity of nature no two persons derive the same impression. No two artists will render the same scene in precisely the same manner; and the poetic mind will be as easily distinguishable from the prosaic here as elsewhere. It must be admitted, however, that evidences of imagination are extremely rare among English landscape-painters, and that the great majority are, like the Dutch, able executants of realistic tendency. In this class are to be found our landscape Academicians—Stanfield, Creswick, Cooke, Redgrave, and Lee. In Mr. Stanfield's recent works we have, however, the fruits of ripe experience conveyed with a tenderness of colour and an uncertainty of handling which have more of poetical suggestiveness than the firmer and completer realisation of an earlier time. Fine feeling must also be recognised in his "Bass Rock" (96), with its troubled Firth of Forth and stormy sky, rendering the rock more sad and desolate, and distant Tantallon more lonely. "The Vale of Narni, Italy" (128), is a contrast in its serene sweetness and beauty. The monotonousness and blackness of Mr. Creswick's recent works and of the "Changeable Weather" (222) are not to be charged to "The Village Smithy" (117), a charming rural scene—the ruddy glow from the wayside smithy forming a capital foil to a cool, grey, summer-evening effect. Altogether, this is the most original and thoroughly-studied landscape by this painter we have seen for years. Of Mr. Lee we must honestly say that he seems to be losing all reverence for nature, else he could hardly employ the same set of clay-cold sickly tints and apply them in the same off-hand, self-satisfied routine manner whatever the subject, whether nooks of Old England (243 and 466), Garibaldi's home at Caprera (66), or a gale off the coast of Malaga. The sea in the last reveals clever but unthinking handwork: one cannot be brought to believe either in the colour or the sudden diminution of the perspective. Mr. Cooke (one of this year's hangers) sends but one picture, and that is placed in the last room. It is described as "A Dutch Beurtman Aground on the Terschelling Sand (North Sea) after a Snowstorm" (595). As in many similar subjects by the same artist, the drawing of the labouring craft is admirable. On the whole, however, it is not quite so favourable an example as some of its predecessors. If we may make a suggestion to an artist whose conscientious care and accuracy all must respect, we should say that his method of painting the sea in motion requires revision: for example, convexity in waves, even breakers, is, we suspect, more rarely seen.

From the few works indicating imaginative sympathies we would select for prominent mention three small landscapes by Mr. E. Mason. Their subjects, materially considered, are of the humblest—to wit, bits of rough moorland, with a little water, geese, a girl or two, or a man leading a pony that has cast a shoe; the effect in all being at or immediately after sundown (31, 229, and 240). But the spectator feels that the painter's real theme was the low-toned, palpitating, after-glow, with its mystery of indefinite form and broken yet beautiful colour; and he feels, moreover, that the theme has been treated with pure feeling and true poetic perception. At the same time, it is to be regretted that Mr. Mason should do himself the injustice of nearly always devoting his rare powers to the glorification of geese, in pond or puddle, and one particular little girl, whom the winds seem to constantly pursue like furies. His refined sentiment, excellent drawing of the figure, and exquisite colouring might surely be more worthily employed. Mr. J. Linnell passed at a comparatively early period from the imitative into the indicative method, and his works now have, notwithstanding their sameness and obvious mannerisms, a breadth and potency partaking largely of the dignity of "style" and the force of dramatic conception. "The Reapers" (337) is quite as fine an example of the painter as the "Haymakers," which we engraved last year. In forming their style prematurely on that of the elder Linnell, the two younger Linnells are condemned, if not to inevitable inferiority, to be seen to disadvantage. Mr. W. Linnell's "Shepherds Mount" (397) is effective as regards the figures and sandy mount; but the weald country beyond has the air of being introduced arbitrarily for effect, with little reference to nature. Mr. J. T. Linnell's "Hill and Dale" (552) looks still more like a landscape composition of discordant elements. A foreign artist, M. L. R. Mignot, evinces, in "Evening in the Tropics" (565), a deep sympathetic appreciation of some of the grandest scenery in the world—that of equatorial South America, seen, too, under the most splendid and imposing effects—and renders his perceptions with a thoroughly disciplined, yet original and artistic, skill that is near akin to the highest order of poetical landscape, and is specially to be commended for study to our English painters. Mr. Whistler, in a view of "Battersea Bridge" (343), with all its usual accompaniments of soot and fog, shows his unrivalled power of matching subtle hues and gradations; and renders these with a breadth singularly suggestive, but that approaches the ostentatious slovenliness which is so offensive in his figure-pictures. Mr. E. Walton chooses an effect after sundown, in his "Tombs of the Sultans, near Cairo" (346), almost precisely similar to that in his view of the Pyramids of last year. The same impressive time, as it always is under the cloudless skies and with the low horizon of the Nile valley, has been chosen by Mr. Dillon for his solemn picture of the ruined "Hypæthral Temple, Philæ" (325). The broad, sober shadow-tones of English twilight are admirably rendered in a "View in the Outskirts of a Farm" (301), by Mr. H. T. Wells, an artist hitherto known only as one of the best of our younger portrait-painters. We cannot warmly congratulate Mr. Thorburn upon his essay in landscape (see No. 465). In the first landscape (203) by another portrait-painter, Mr. F. Talfourd, there are some broad passages of beautiful colour, and true as beautiful. The poetical feeling which sometimes distinguishes Mr. Anthony's works is hardly apparent, though well intended, in "Rest for the Weary" (526); but certainly not in the rather coarsely-painted "Sheepwashing in Knowle Park" (361). "Dunnoter Castle" (541), by Mr. J. W. Oakes, seems unnecessarily scenic in its sky effects. A warm sunset view of the Thames at Chelsea, from the house by Turner (23), by Mr. W. Ascroft, is noteworthy.

The reaction against the conventionalities of the older school of landscape-painting has, combining with the keener vision and the more strenuous determination natural in years of studentship, impelled many of our younger landscape-painters to aim at a degree of copyism, and of literal, exact, and minute elaboration which, though they will never afford the highest artistic and poetic qualities, yet form the best possible discipline for the future master. Among works painted probably under the conditions we have indicated, none are so remarkable as the contributions of Messrs. J. M. Carrick and J. Brett. Mr. Carrick, this year, distances all competitors in the direction just now mentioned. The view of the "Maritime Alps and Valley of the Paglione, near Nice" (480), rivals the camera itself in the evident accuracy of the drawing, while the same aim at rendering the whole truth is apparent in the gold and orange lights, and the blue and purple shadows. As, however, the lights of the drawing fall immeasurably short of the force of nature, the shadows (as in so many landscapes painted on a favourite pre-Raphaelite theory) *look* wrong, and therefore *are* wrong; for to the eye of memory a painted representation must make the final appeal, and one never remembers distant, and still less foreground, shadows obtrusively blue in nature. In another work by the same artist, "Weather Clearing, Dunraven, Glamorgan" (21), representing a discoloured sea, still breaking vexed and furious from the passing storm along the rugged Welsh coast, the same minute realisation is conjoined with truth of action and suggestiveness of motion in the waves and clouds more successfully than we ever remember to have witnessed, and in a way that affords noble promise, coming, as they do, from a comparatively young artist. Mr. Brett's picture of "Morant's Court" (137), with the hawthorn in blossom round the quaint old homestead, and the dandelions seeding in the rank grass of the foreground paddock, attains a great deal of delicately-detailed truth, but at the expense of hardness and some heaviness. Mr. MacCallum, by dint of painting broad twilight and evening effect, is rapidly passing from the stark anatomical precision of his early works. He has, perhaps, never exhibited anything so truly artistic as the large view of Rome and the Campagna, from Monte Mario, shortly after sundown, with the blue haze gathering beneath the dome of St. Peters, and the picturesque ilex groves of the Villa Mellini telling black against the deepening glow of the blood-red sky. Mr. Inchbold is another artist who is passing into a broader style; witness his view of "The Public Gardens, Venice, from the Sea" (500); yet respect for the actualities characteristic of an earnest seeker after truth is displayed in the unconventional masses of the distant, cold, dark-green foliage, forming so strong a contrast to the feluche and bragozi gliding before them like gaily-painted moths. The empty space of water in the foreground must be considered a fault of composition. In striving to imitate as much as possible of nature exactly as it is, the great risk is of losing relative balance in the picture—a result to which preceding remarks have already pointed. Take, for a last example, the masses of crude greens in Mr. E. Edwards's view, "By the Pond in Kempton Park, Sunbury" (306), where are few of the mitigating and compensating influences which would be felt in the freshest, most vernal season of the year, under similar conditions of real atmosphere and sunlight. M. Dommerson's "Rough Water off the Isle of Walcheren, Holland" (221) is as minutely painted as any picture we have mentioned; but the precise handling, the smooth texture, and the general effect are perhaps too plainly derived from study of the Vanderveldes and other Dutch masters. A great number of our younger artists, however, after a useful course of close adherence to the plain facts of simple views, minute copying of foreground "bits" and other landscape studies, are, of late, like Mr. MacCallum, treating more complex and extensive subjects in a true spirit of representation (not mere imitation) controlled in accordance with the necessary conditions of art. Of these none have made more rapid progress than Messrs. B. W. Leader and C. E. Johnson. Mr. Leader's two landscapes, "A Sunny Autumn Afternoon, North Wales" (317), and "Autumn's Last Gleam" (468), though rather less striking in subject than usual, are about as admirable as works pretending to no esoteric quality can well be. The last is an altogether delightful representation of a delightful view, barred and striped here and there with the long mellow evening rays of a sunny October day—deserving the prominent place accorded to it, and to be specially commended to the reader's attention. Mr. Johnson's coast scene, "A Hastings Trawler Going Out" (314), is equally admirable in its way, the facile handling, too, affording a special charm. The painting of the sea is specially to be commended. Note the discrimination of the sky reflections, the transparent shadows, and the transmitted lights. Other "rising" artists are Mr. G. Mawley, the excellent water-colourist of the Dudley Gallery, equally well represented here in the oil landscape, "The Brook at Evening" (278); Mr. C. P. Knight—see the thoroughly well-studied and pleasantly-coloured "Oxwich Bay, from Nicholaston" (187); H. Moore, "Near Hartland Abbey, North Devon" (51); N. O. Lupton, "Beech-trees in Winter" (280); H. Paton (a Scotch artist, not known in London so well as he deserves), "Lochaber No More" (370). Landscapes possessing assured merit, and that of a kind that seems to afford promise besides, are also contributed by Mr. J. Fairlie, "Devoke Water, Cumberland" (13); Mr. R. B. Beechy (419), Mr. E. N. Downard (444), and Mrs. W. Luker (45).

A few landscape-painters—good men and true, and of genuine English sympathies and characteristics—remain unmentioned, who, having assured themselves of a share of public appreciation, have comfortably settled into their respective styles and line of subject, subjects and styles, however, which are sufficiently well-known not to require definition anew. Such are the veteran J. J. Wilson—"Blowing Fast, Etretat, Normandy" (233); Vicat Cole—"Spring" (460); H. Jutsum—"The Stream Through the Woods" (592); F. W. Hulme—"An English Pastoral" (381); G. Sant—"Middleton Meadow, Isle of Wight" (477); T. Danby—"A New Bride for the Sea" (548); G. E. Hering—"Amalfi" (576); and T. F. Marshall—"The Way Across the Common" (393).

In conclusion, we may characterise generally a class of landscape work which is to be seen in much larger quantity in the gallery of the British Artists than at the Academy. Individually, the paintings of this class are usually of respectable and sometimes of excellent character as regards their mere workmanship; but in them the old exhibition-goer readily finds a routine sameness which smacks of studio manufacture as well as of nature. The scenery and class of subjects are the same the artists have painted for ten, twenty, thirty, any number of years; the effects are the same; the scheme of colouring is the same, and the same artifices are employed to express the same varieties of foliage. The stranger to these marketable productions may be at first seduced by the painter's cleverness and complete command over the resources of his craft; but soon he begins to entertain an uncomfortable suspicion that he is not quite fairly treated; that the work, while pretending to the extreme exactitude of the realistic school, has a license which the imaginativeness it does not possess would alone excuse. Familiarity only deepens this suspicion till, naturally enough, he will not credit them with the measure of fidelity to which they are really entitled. We feel it the more necessary to refer to the existence of this class of works because the systematic practice of landscape which produces them in such large quantities is manifestly not so much based on generally known and acknowledged principles of art as it has been empirically brought about in the effort (to meet the demands of dealers) to turn out a number of assistant family painters or pupils by cramming them during a short course of study from nature and the works of the manufacturing school with a stock in trade which shall serve for life.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Goethe's Faust. Translated by Theodore Martin. (William Blackwood and Sons.) There is no more successful translator than Mr. Theodore Martin, and his present attempt will add to the fame he has already acquired. He had before shown his mastery of German, and his facility in moulding the less pliant, so far as convenient terminations are concerned, English in his adaptation of the second part of "Faust;" and in the first part of the great German poem he has found a more congenial task and a better opportunity of displaying his accuracy, his delicate appreciation, and his happy elegance. Even when he comes into rivalry with Shelley he, to say the least of it, holds his own, and, as a whole, his translation may be pronounced the most perfect and the most readable which has yet appeared. And, so difficult and even thankless a task is it (for those who cannot read "Faust" in the original are not likely to be clamorous for the translation), that we do not look just yet for another. It seems odd that so correct a writer as Mr. Martin is should have given as the answer to Mephistopheles' question

> Get you that girl? Which do you mean?

so ungrammatical an expression as (p. 130),

> *She* that went by but now.

And it jars upon one to read (p. 132),

> She will be with a neighbour. So
> You may, quite undisturb'd the while,
> Within her atmosphere beguile
> The time by dreaming, *fancy free*,
> Of pleasures afterwards to be:

for it is hard to dissociate the phrase "fancy free" from Shakspeare's

> In maiden meditation, fancy free,

where it surely means something almost diametrically opposite to Mr. Martin's meaning. Of course, we may have lived for years in a state of ignorance; but it has always been our impression that Queen Elizabeth, according to the poet, "passed along" uninjured by the "love-shaft," and so was void of "fancy" in the sense in which the word is used in the lines "Oh, tell me where is fancy bred," &c.

Frost and Fire. By a Traveller. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) Two handsome volumes, enriched by very many quaint and wonderfully graphic illustrations. The traveller, there is reason to believe from a mysteriously written introduction, is Mr. J. F. Campbell; and the object of his book is best described in his own words:—"The following pages," he says, "are meant for readers who take pleasure in natural science, without being philosophers. They are records of things seen or learned, and of thoughts which sprang up while scenes were fresh or knowledge freshly gained; they are written by one who has no claim to scientific knowledge, and they are printed for people like himself. A traveller's book is not for learned professors, but for that vagrant class who wander and think for themselves—who think of something besides daily bread, or daily turtle and champagne: how to get ease and plenty, and how to get rid of time." The author has a remarkably original style, and his use of symbols to express certain forms and conditions is sometimes a little puzzling: and there is assuredly ground for his warning that "those who do not like rough work had better leave his book unread." Briefly, we may say that his purpose is to trace the effects upon the earth's crust of the natural forces frost and fire. The very covers of the volumes are devoted to this purpose, for on the upper cover of each volume is a pattern of "ice-marks at St. John, New Brunswick, on a slate rock in

a street." Let it not, however, be supposed that there are no topics of a more exhilarating nature. There are to be found accounts of many stirring scenes such as one expects to be introduced to by him whose "holiday time has been spent in fishing, boating, and bathing in rivers and lakes and in the sea; in walking, riding, and shooting; in travelling over glaciers, and mountains, and desert moors; in driving where roads were to be found; in rowing and steaming in fjords, and along seacoasts, and over seas, amongst reefs and islands, and currents and icebergs; in scrambling about under ground where there were caves or mines to be explored." The narratives are to a great extent extracted from the writings of other travellers, and, indeed, it is generally difficult to know whether the author is quoting from his own or from others' diaries.

Lent Lectures on the Decalogue. By John Oakley, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) This is hardly the season for a Lenten entertainment, even of the literary kind. But an opinion seems to have prevailed amongst the churchgoers at St. James's, Piccadilly, that the Rev. Mr. Oakley's discourses during Lent, 1864, should be printed, and we have no reason to differ from those who were of that opinion. Certainly this is the year of grace 1865; but what held good with respect to the Decalogue in 1864 still, no doubt, holds good; and there is no objection on that score to the publication of Mr. Oakley's lectures. They seem likely to suit the requirements of a great many readers of sermons, and they appear to us decidedly "safe."

Like Unto Christ. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A new translation of the celebrated "De Imitatione Christi." It is by no means certain that a fresh version was wanted, but, if it were, it could not be presented in more exquisite form, for a more sightly volume was never seen. It is unnecessary to recommend the work translated; it is impossible to do rigid justice to the translation with the time and space at our disposal; and it is, therefore, advisable to dismiss the book with the simple remark that the translation of the title is what may be considered, from one point of view, a "hit," and from another an affectation.

Mental Exertion in Relation to Health. Edited by Dr. Arthur Leared. (John Camden Hotten.) For ages Wisdom has cried at the corners of the streets and has been disregarded; and it seems, therefore, improbable that men will heed the printed advice of the late Dr. Amariah Brigham, of America, even under the auspices of Dr. Leared. The little book, no doubt, has merits; and recent events, amongst which the self-slaughter of an enthusiastic meteorologist and of an eminent banker must be still fresh in everybody's memory, seem to protest emphatically against over-stimulation of the brain; but the author of "Rab and his Friends" and many another popular writer have cried aloud against the same abuse—to no effect. It is with very faint hope, then, of doing any good that we call attention to Dr. Leared's little volume.

Hunting Sketches. By Anthony Trollope. (Chapman and Hall.) Let all who are in the habit of asking contemptuously "What 's in a name?" regard this neat little book. It has but 115 pages; its contents are merely a reprint of eight articles which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and the articles are not remarkable for depth, vigour, humour, elegance, or any other characteristic. They are just light, pleasant, easy reading, lively enough, and apparently written by one who understands his subject. Had an ordinary man contributed them to any newspaper, they would probably have been applauded at the time and consigned to oblivion; but they had appended to them the name of Mr. Anthony Trollope.

"*Self-Help;" ou, Caractère, Conduite, et Persévérance.* Par Samuel Smiles. Traduit de l'Anglais par Alfred Talandier. (Paris: Henri Plon; London: John Murray.) There is no occasion to heap up words about the famous "Self-Help;" suffice it to say that "l'édition présente a été revue avec soin et en grande partie refaite; et les esquisses de Palissy, de Boettgher, de Papin, de Jacquard, de Philippe de Girard, de Heilmann, d'Ambroise Paré, de Callot, de Cellini, de Nicolas Poussin, d'Ary Scheffer, de St. François Xavier, de St. Vincent de Paul, de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre, de Riquet de Bonrepos (génie presque entièrement oublié), de Richard Lenoir, et de plusieurs autres, paraissent pour la première fois dans cette édition-ci." And so, good speed!

Beatrice. By Julia Kavanagh. (Hurst and Blackett.) An exceedingly clever three-volume novel, with a combination of force and delicacy. The character of Beatrice is particularly well drawn and developed with careful elaboration. It may be objected that it is not every woman of Beatrice's type who has the chance of being chastened, and subdued, and perfected by alternate rises and falls of fortune, by being alternately on and off with her love, and by the hallowing influence of a charming boy and two twin daughters; but in a novel such things are allowable. It is not unlikely that in real life a Beatrice would lose her estates, and her love, and her mind—become a pauper lunatic, and be buried at the expense of the parish; but fiction covers a multitude of difficulties. The story is essentially worldly: the possession of wealth is made out to be the chief thing needful; one is kept in a state of continual bewilderment and indignation by the maze of intrigue and villany in which one is entangled; and the arch-villain is such an unctuous, selfish, sensual, cold-blooded, hypocritical scoundrel that one's gorge rises at him. He is a mixture of Count Fosco and Mr. Pecksniff. We do not mean to say that the author has copied from Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mr. Dickens; but Mr. Gervoise reminds us at one time of the velvet-pawed Count, at another of the slimy architect.

Violet Osborne. By Lady Emily Ponsonby. (Hurst and Blackett.) This three-volume novel tells how a highly-gifted but shy man is wooed by and wins a peerless beauty. For it is plain to the meanest capacity that Violet wooes Leicester, and is not wooed by him. It is wonderful how so slight a plot could be carried on through three volumes; but it is, and that with no little grace and piquancy, by means of large print and liberal margins. The five sisters are sometimes almost more than human nature can endure, and their knagging is as exasperating as the caterwauling at a midnight meeting of discordant cats. But, on the whole, the book is decidedly readable, and its tone is tolerably wholesome, though conventional. A born lady musn't think of marrying a grocer, however poor she may be, and however good and well-to-do he may be; and yet the same lady musn't marry a Baronet, for in that case she presumes as much as she would in the other case condescend. Really, it is very hard to please the perfectly correct Christian. A very proper, as the world thinks, regard is paid to Mammon; you should take care, if you wish to be happily married, to add Bank Stock to a stock of true religion. It will be seen, therefore, that the book contains nothing very deep, or very high, or very romantic; it is eminently suitable for the reading of the "comfortable classes." Let us add that most of the characters are sketched in graphic and lifelike style.

Grey's Court. Edited by Georgiana Lady Chatterton. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The form in which this two-volume novel is written is a little bewildering; for we have, first of all, an autobiographical narrative by Lora Grey; then an autobiographical sketch by the Marquis de Chabanes; then the recollections of Règnier de Chabanes; and the story is completed, from hearsay, by Lora Grey's grandson, Edwin Grey, in a manner which suggests a confusion of identity between him and Lady Chatterton. Portions of the book are particularly readable, portions are tedious, portions are rhapsodical, portions are quasi-metaphysical, portions are (to us) incomprehensible. The quotations at the heads of the chapters overwhelm one with the learning displayed, for, from Plato to Jean Paul Richter, extracts are liberally showered upon the astounded reader, and one cannot help suspecting that the miraculous grammatical feat performed by a lady's eyes (vol. ii., p. 166) is told in language characteristic rather of Lady Chatterton than of anybody else, though Edwin Grey is made responsible for the description. "Her richly-coloured eyes," we read, "looked (what shall I call it?) conditional scorn—decided scorn, dependent on something undecided. Her eyes expressed scorn by ἂν with the optative." We have heard of the language of the eyes, and Greek is certainly as good a language as any other for them to speak; but to suppose that they should in modern times talk ancient Greek and bother themselves with particles (except of dust or other wind-blown matter) is too much to require of even scholars. Besides, there is reason to suppose that it was ἂν with the imperfect indicative, and not "ἂν with the optative," which Lora's beautiful eyes would have expressed. The book is full of murder, suspicion of murder, intrigue, escapes from prison, and duels; and its object seems to be to warn young men who are betrothed to girls just budding into womanhood to be careful how they behave at that critical period at which, as we learned lately, to our astonishment, from a contemporary, young ladydom is in so unsatisfactory a state of development that the feminine fancy may turn as readily to murder as to love. Lady Chatterton has some hints (useful ones we should think) to give about the behaviour young men should exhibit at that perilous juncture.

Donnington Hall. By the Rev. F. Talbot O'Donoghue, B.A. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.) This one-volume novel was "written to relieve a great sorrow," and it may have been published with the same purpose. It is theretore advisable to say no more about it than that it exalts High Church above Low Church and above Romanism; that it is not very interesting; and that it is sufficiently well written.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AULD REEKIE.—We have mentioned more than once that the new chess periodical is published by Trübner and Co., of Paternoster-row, London.
SNOOKS.—It was explained last week. The first move should be, 1. Kt to K B 6th.
MONKBARNS, ASHTON.—See notice above to "Auld Reekie."
NEREUS.—1. Yes. 2. We shall give a short notice of the volume when we can find room, and that will be the proper opportunity for enforcing its claims.
I. A. H., Canada.—There is really nothing problematical in either of them, as you would soon have found if you had devoted your attention for a few months to the productions of D'Orville, Bolton, Campbell, Healey; I. B., of Bridport, &c. Try that course, and you will send us something very different to your last contribution.
H. W. B.—Simply a succession of checks, apparent at a glance.
EGROEG SEVORG.—Three of them are defective or pointless; the fourth, "No. 32," is passable.
F. A. G.—Yes; he can claim a second, third, fourth, Queen; as many Queens, in fact, as he has Pawns which reach the adverse royal line.
NEREUS.—It shall be duly examined.
W. F., Cardiff.—It is now under consideration.
W. BOSBING.—Such a scheme has often been suggested; but, from want of unanimity among English players, it has always proved fruitless.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1106 by Carlos, I. B., Samarcand, T. V., Oliver, M.P., Dryburgh, I. C. D., Larry, C. F. T., Nimrod, W. P., Annie, Box and Cox, Todgers, S. L. D., Histrion, B. P. E., Frank Wills, Julio, A. M., Manfred and Man Friday, E. S., Harry Hereward, Silas, T. P. C., Henry Frau, Lyons, Cosmos, T. C. D., Bachelor, F. C. S., G. W., Manxman, Egbert, Lucy, A Clerk, F. R. S., A Swede, Target, Snooks, H. W. B., Simon, G. R. B., Charlie, E. R., B. H. C., I. R., Guthin, Dan, The Chief, Aunt Sally, Li Calsi, Nereus; R. S., of Malines; D. C. L., Esmond, A Water Baby, Verdant, I. C., A. R. G., T. Addison, Tom Tiddler, Old Benbow, S. B., M. D., Chorister, Van G., Pugnose, Lily, M. E. D., Old Joe, Adelphi, Derevon, Bion; T. Q., of Hampstead; Percy, I. G. D.; H. W., of Oxford; Jerusalem, H. E. F., Marian, Felix, Civis, Bessie, G. D., Andrew, W. C. E., Fanny, Clericus, F. S. A., Oxoniensis, W. E. D., Tam O'Shanter, R. R. K., Auld Reekie, Sissa, A Schoolboy are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1107.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 3rd	takes Q, or (*a*)
2. B to K B 8th	K to Q 5th

(If 2. R takes P, then follows 3. B takes P (ch), and mates next move.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
3. Kt tks P (dis. ch)	K moves
4. Kt to Q R 4th (ch), or B takes P (ch) and mates, according to Black's play.	

WHITE.	BLACK.
(*a*) 1.	R to Q B 8th, or P to 8th, becoming a Kt

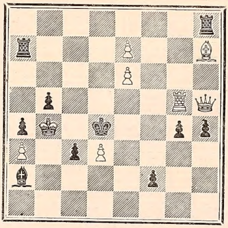
(If Black play 1. Kt to Q 5th, the reply is 2. Q to Q B 3rd, &c.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
2. P to Q 4th (ch)	K takes P (best)
3. Kt tks R (dis. ch)	K moves
4. Q mates	

PROBLEM No. 1108.

By C. BAYER (*Le Sphynx*).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS IN BERLIN.

Game between Mr. DE RIVIERE and Mr. G. R NEUMANN, a very able German player and co-editor of the *Neue Berliner Schachzeitung*.—(*Evans' Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th

(This, or 9. P to K R 3rd, serves to avoid the terrible "Mortimer" attack, of which so much has been seen of late.)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
10. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
11. Kt to Q R 4th	Castles
12. Kt takes B	Q R P takes Kt
13. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
14. R to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th
15. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd
16. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
17. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K R 5th
18. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 5th
19. P to K 5th	P takes P
20. Q P takes P	B to K 3rd
21. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt takes Kt
22. B takes Kt	K R to K sq
23. B takes B (ch)	R takes B
24. Q to Q B 4th	Kt to K B sq
25. Q R to Q sq	Q to K Kt 3rd
26. R to Q 6th	Q to K B 2nd
27. K R to Q sq	R takes R
28. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
29. R takes R	R to Q R 3rd

(Mr. Neumann appears to have played this game too timidly. He ought here to have taken the Q R Pawn.)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
30. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
31. R to Q 5th	R to Q B 3rd
32. K to B 2nd	K to K 2nd
33. K to K 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
34. B to Q B sq	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
35. R to Q 3rd	K to K 3rd
36. R to Q 8th	Kt to Q 4th (ch)
37. K to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th

(White has now completely overcome the attack, and, with a Pawn more and an equal position, he ought, apparently, to have the game almost at command.)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
38. K to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 2nd
39. P to Q R 4th	K to K 2nd
40. R to K Kt 8th	Kt to K sq
41. B to K 3rd	K to B 2nd
42. R to K R 8th	P to K R 3rd
43. P to Q R 5th	R to Q B sq
44. K to Kt 3rd	K to K 2nd
45. P to K R 3rd	K to Q 2nd
46. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
47. P takes P	K to B 3rd
48. P to K B 5th	R to Q sq
49. P to K B 6th	

(Well played.)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
49.	R to Q 6th (ch)
50. K to Q B 2nd	R to Q B 6th (ch)

(Had he taken the Bishop, Black would have won by P to K B 7th.)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
51. K to Q 2nd	Kt takes P
52. P takes Kt	P takes P
53. R takes K R P	K to Kt 4th
54. R takes K B P	K takes P
55. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q B 5th
56. R to B 5th (ch)	K to R 5th
57. R to Q 5th	R to Q R 6th
58. P to Kt 6th	P to B 6th (ch)
59. K to K 2nd	K to Kt 6th
60. R to Q 8th	R to Q R 3rd
61. P to Kt 7th	R to K Kt 3rd
62. P "Queens"	R takes Q
63. R takes R	K to B 7th
64. R to K Kt sq	P to Kt 6th
65. R to Q B sq (ch)	K to Kt 7th
66. K to Q 3rd	P to B 7th
67. K to Q 7th, and wins.	

CHESS MATCH BETWEEN NORWICH AND LYNN.—This match was played at the Athenæum, Lynn, on Wednesday week, the proceedings exciting great interest; and after the close of the play the members of the Norwich club were most sumptuously entertained by their friendly antagonists. One of the Norwich eight being unexpectedly prevented at the last moment from attending, Mr. H. R. Household, the secretary of the Lynn club, was unfortunately excluded from the contest, to the regret of all. The following is the score:—

BOARD.	LYNN.	WON.	NORWICH.	WON.	DRAWN.
(1)	Mr. Stocking	0	Mr. Howard Taylor	3	—
(2)	Mr. Atmore	0	Rev. W. D. Beard	1	—
(3)	Mr. Hastings	0	Mr. Rainger	2	—
(4)	Mr. Self	2	Mr. Crook	1	—
(5)	Mr. Bennett	1	Mr. Thurgar	1	1
(6)	Mr. Bray	2	Mr. W. T. Palmer	1	—
(7)	Mr. Kendle	0	Mr. G. C. L. Knight	3	—

There are seventy-four tribes of Indians, numbering 268,279 souls, in the United States territories. The Californian tribes are the most numerous, and the Pottawatomies of Huron the least so—the former numbering 33,500 and the latter only fifty.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE D'HARCOURT.

Eugène (Francis Gabriel) Duke d'Harcourt, the head and representative of one of the most ancient and noted families in Europe, whose death has just occurred in Paris, was born Aug. 22, 1786, and succeeded in the dukedom his brother, Duke Alphonso (Francis Maria), Oct. 5, 1840. Eugène Duke d'Harcourt, the subject of this notice, passed an active and honourable career amid the stirring events and vicissitudes of the last fifty years in France. He was French Ambassador to Spain in 1830, and became a Peer of France in 1837. One of the last public acts of the venerable Duke, who was very popular, was to assist at the fête inaugurating, in 1862, in the church of Dines, in Normandy, a companion Roll to that of Battle Abbey—viz., the Roll of those who were companions of the Conqueror throughout the Conquest of England. The Duke d'Harcourt married, April 18, 1807, Aglaé Terray, by whom he had (with a daughter, Henriette, wife of Count Leon d'Ursel) three sons—Henry, who died in 1846, leaving three sons and a daughter; John, an officer in the French navy; and Bernard, formerly French Envoy at Stutgardt. The Duke is succeeded by his grandson, his son Henry's elder son, Francis (Charles Maria), present Duke d'Harcourt, who was born in 1835, and who is an officer in the French army. This house of Harcourt boasts of a genealogy as old as any known one in the world, and, in fact, the heralds carry back the line to a fabulous era, and bring the descent from Antenor of Troy. This may or may not be so, but undoubtedly the Harcourts are of the Royal blood of Saxony, and have been famous in Normandy from the time of Rollo. A scion of the family came to England with the Conqueror, and his descendant was Viscount Harcourt, Lord Chancellor of England, ancestor of Field Marshal Earl Harcourt, whose representative is the present Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, of Nuneham-Park, Oxon, Prebendary of York. In France there have been two Bishops, four Marshals, an Admiral, and sundry other official and political celebrities of the family of Harcourt. The Harcourts were Counts in 1338, and their dukedom was created in 1746, their title coming from their seat, Harcourt, four leagues from Caen. A branch of the late Duke of Harcourt's family has been, in recent time, naturalised in England, and it is now represented by George Trevor Douglas Bernard, Marquis d'Harcourt, younger son of the late Duke's brother, Amedius; the elder son, William Bernard d'Harcourt, of St. Leonards, Berks, died in 1846, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Georgiana Harriet, daughter of the Hon. General Henry F. C. Cavendish, three daughters—viz., Marie d'Harcourt, Maria, and Alice.

SIR DAVID DAVIES, K.C.H., M.D.

Sir David Davies, K.C.H., M.D., physician to King William IV., who died at Lucca, in Italy, on the 10th inst, was the scion of an old Welsh family, and was the only son of Robert Davies, Esq., of Llwyn, in the county of Cardigan. He was born in 1793, and adopted early in life the medical profession. He was for some years in successful practice at Hampton, Middlesex, when he was appointed domestic physician to William IV. and Queen Adelaide. He attended King William in his last illness, and received the Guelphic Order a few days before that Monarch's decease. He was Knighted by Queen Victoria, shortly after her Majesty's accession. Sir David Davies married, in 1819, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Williams, of Ystrudmenie, Cardiganshire.

JOHN OGDEN, ESQ.

This highly-respected gentleman, whose death, which occurred at Hastings, on the 9th inst., will be heard of with regret in Manchester, and by the legal profession and all who know him, was born in 1803, and was, during his earlier life, in practice as a solicitor. He was, some five-and-twenty years ago, appointed Clerk of the Peace of the newly constituted corporate borough of Manchester, and he continued in that office when the town became a city, and down to the time of his demise. During that long period he fulfilled the duties of his post with high integrity and remarkable assiduity and courtesy, and gave constant and general satisfaction. Mr. Ogden was called to the Bar in 1850, and went the Northern Circuit. He was married, and leaves a family.

THE LATE CHAMPION DYMOKE.—To the Editor.—I observe in your last week's paper some interesting observations on the death and pedigree of the late Sir Henry Dymoke, in which you state that from Sir Edward Dymoke, who was Champion to Charles II., springs, in the female line, a junior branch of the champion's family, now represented by Edmund Lionel Welles, Esq. As that Edmund Lionel Welles, and as a representative of the Dymoke family, will you permit me to correct this statement, since I cannot allow myself to be designated of the junior branch. My ancestor, Sir Edward Dymoke, who performed the office of King's Champion to Charles II., had four sons—1st, Charles; 2nd, Edward, my ancestor; 3rd, Nicholas; and 4th, John, the ancestor of the late Sir Henry Dymoke. Charles, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and performed the office of King's Champion to James II.; and left two sons, Charles and Lewis, the elder of whom, Charles, performed the office of Champion to Queen Anne, and died without issue. He was succeeded by his brother Lewis, who died a bachelor, and alienated the estates, for the first time since their grant in 1377, to Sir John Dymoke, in right of his wife Margaret. He did so by devising them to the issue of John, the fourth son, instead of to the issue of Edward, the second son, of the above Sir Edward Dymoke, Champion to Charles II. I nevertheless have not my position altered by this devise, and, of course, as descending from Edward, the second son, am of a senior line to that of the present champion. In additional proof that I am not a junior branch, I may state that, when the elder brother of the late Rev. John Dymoke, the father of Sir Henry Dymoke just dead, prosecuted his claim for the barony of Marmion before the House of Lords, and had made good his claim to our common ancestor, Sir Edward Dymoke, my father put in a counter claim by petition, presented by Lord Redesdale, and was acknowledged heir general to the family of Dymoke. As to the devise by Lewis Dymoke, of the Scrovelsby estate, I have my doubts, in consequence of the attachment of the championship to the estate; for, if the Scrovelsby estate can be devised, by the same law it can also be sold, and the office of King's Champion attached to this estate would become the property of any purchaser, any John Doe or Richard Roe, however unchivalrous he may be.—EDMUND LIONEL WELLES, 33, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of the Right Hon. Mary, Dowager Countess of Amherst, formerly of Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent, but late of Bournemouth, near Christchurch, Hants, was proved in her Majesty's Court, on the 12th ult., and the personalty sworn under £140,000; the executors being her nephew, the Right Hon. Mortimer Sackville West (the third surviving son of the Earl and Countess Delawarr), and Frederick Fied Nicholl, Esq. The trustees are the Earl of Verulam and Bernard Hale, Esq., of Holly Hill, Tunbridge Wells. The testatrix was the eldest daughter and coheir of the third Duke of Dorset (title now extinct), and was twice married—first, in 1811, to Other Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth, who died in 1833 (title now extinct); and secondly, in 1839, to William Pitt, first Earl Amherst, P.C., G.C.H., who had been Ambassador to China and Governor General of India, and died in 1857. Her Ladyship's will is dated 1860, and there are two codicils, executed in February and May, 1864. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant the dignity of Baroness to the testatrix's sister, Elizabeth, Countess Delawarr, by the title of Baroness of Buckhurst, with remainder of dignity of Baron Buckhurst to her sister's second surviving son (the testatrix's nephew), the Hon. and Rev. Reginald Windsor Sackville West, Rector of Wittingham, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The testatrix, by a codicil, has conveyed her estates in the counties of Kent, Warwick, Gloucester, and Sussex, and all other estates, together with the statues, pictures, furniture, and effects about the mansion of Knole in trust, in a course of entail, to correspond as nearly as may be with the title of the Barony of Buckhurst. Her jewels and ornaments of the person she leaves to her niece, Lady Arabella Diana Sackville West. All wines and consumable stores her Ladyship has bequeathed to her sister, Countess Delawarr, whom she has appointed residuary legatee. There are a few legacies to personal friends, and to each of the executors and trustees £500.

The will of the Hon. Gerbrand Faas Elias, of the city of Amsterdam, was administered to in the London Court by Nichola Jacobus Van Limmock, the younger, of Amsterdam, the sole executor appointed for England. The testamentary document is translated from the Dutch, and contains no bequests or dispositions, but is simply confined to the appointment of an executor to obtain that portion of his property invested and embarked in this country, and which was estimated at £20,000.

The will of Charles Deane, Esq., of Keekle-grove, Whitehaven, Cumberland, and 61, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was proved in the London court by his nephew, Anthony Parker, Esq., of Shanew Bay, Cumberland, the sole executor. The personal property was sworn under £40,000. The testator died at the age of seventy-eight, and had retired from the legal profession. He was for many years a member of the West-End clubs—viz., the Carlton, Conservative, Garrick, and Union, and also of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club; was a nephew of Captain Deane, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Lowestoffe, 61, who distinguished himself at the siege of Quebec, in 1760. His will bears date December, 1855, by which he leaves to his two sisters a life-interest in his real estates, and upon their decease he devises the same to his said nephew and executor, who is also appointed residuary legatee. There are a few legacies to some of his personal friends. He has bequeathed to his man-servant, Robert Hall, a legacy of £1000, and all his wearing apparel, linen, &c., and mourning for himself and wife. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

We are requested to announce the reopening of the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph; the repairs on the section of the line which was interrupted between Benghezi and Alexandria having been completed.

The Queen has appointed Francis Gerbard Myburgh, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Nagasaki, to be Consul at Kanagawa; Francis Howard Vyse, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Hakodadi, to be Consul at Nagasaki; and Abel A. J. Gower, Esq., to be Consul at Hakodadi.——The Queen has approved of Don Juan Pisani as Consul at Gibraltar for the Emperor of Mexico; Mr. Alfred Rimmer as Consul at Montreal for the King of Denmark; and of Mr. Johann Heinrich Danelsburg as Consul at Singapore for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY V. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d., at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The MARCH BREWINGS of the above Ale are now being SUPPLIED in the finest condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Barclay and Sons, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE defies all honest competition. The healthiest and most delicious aliment for breakfast. Unadulterated; highly nutritious. Annual consumption exceeds 4,000,000 lb. Menier, 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and sold retail by all respectable houses.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.
The best aliment for Breakfast.

Yellow wrapper	2s. 0d.	per lb.
Chamois ditto	2s. 6d.	"
Pink ditto	3s. 0d.	"
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Flavoured with Vanille.		
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Sold, in ¼ lb. packets, by all respectable Houses.
Wholesale, 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

THE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL, 1862, awarded to any English Manufacturers of CHOCOLATE and COCOA, was obtained by J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.
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The purity, delicacy of flavour, and nutritious properties of this Cocoa, as well as the great facility with which it is made, have rendered it a standard article of GENERAL CONSUMPTION.
It is equally adapted for invalids and others, and is highly approved and strongly RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

THE ONLY PRIZE-MEDAL CORN FLOUR.
MAIZENA.
Reported by the Jury "Exceedingly excellent for food." Costs no more than inferior articles.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR, recommended for use with Stewed Fruit of all kinds.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN, for
Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c.,
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
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It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
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LETTERS PATENT, 1823. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS.
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PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.
COLMANS' PRIZE-MEDAL MUSTARD bears their trade mark, the Bull's Head, on each package.
It is the only Mustard which obtained a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, 1862.
For domestic purposes nothing finer can be produced. Their "genuine" and "double superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.
Retailed in every town throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. Colman, 26, Cannon-street, London.

COLMAN'S STARCH obtained Prize Medals,
International Exhibitions, 1851, 1862.
Report—"Superior Quality, with large Production."

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

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DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief of Asthma, Consumption, Colds, Coughs, &c.
Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, of all Druggists.

SUMMERS'S CASTOR-OIL PILLS (a safe Substitute for Castor Oil). For Bilious and Liver Complaints. Wind, Headache, and Drowsiness. Sold by all Chemists; or a box sent by post from the Proprietor, Mr. Summers, Chemist, 43, Curtain-road, London, for 15 stamps.

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GRANT and GASK are now exhibiting a Splendid Collection of hand-embroidered Court Trains, also Rich Embossed and Plain Satins. Illustrations of made-up Court Trains free on application.
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FRENCH KID GLOVES.—250 Dozens of Calvat's best Paris Kid Gloves, at 2s. 6d. per pair, usual price 3s. 3d. Sample pair by post.
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58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY (now opened).
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.
SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 14 yards, £1 15s. 6d.
Patterns of Rich Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

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New Striped Glacés, 14 yards, £2 2s.
Patterns of New Ribbed Silks.
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BLACK FIGURED SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
A large assortment of New Patterns, £2 5s. 6d. for 14 yards.
Black Gros Grains, Black Gros de Suez.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

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JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

LENO and MUSLIN CURTAINS.—Double borders, 4 yards long, 12s. 6d. per pair. A cheap lot of New Patterns, 18s. 6d. 4½ yards long.
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FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips,
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS FOR LADIES, at 76, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon, London, W., comprise a large number of beautifully braided patterns in Silk, Cashmere, Cloth, and Velvet, at various prices, all of which are arranged in sizes to fit ladies without delay.

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IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at Manufacturers' Prices.
JAMES LINDSAY and CO.
will forward, carriage paid on parcels of £5 and upwards, Single and Double Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Tickings, Huckaback and Diaper Towellings, Glass Cloths, Pantry Towels, &c., &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Patterns and Price-list post-free.
James Lindsay and Co., 18, Donegall-place, Belfast.

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SHIRTS, SEASON 1865.—A large variety of new Patterns in fancy Cashmere and Cambric Shirtings, made from the finest materials, adapted for Spring and Summer Shirts. BOWRING, ARUNDEL, and CO., 11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W., London.

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WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. Mr. or Mrs. A. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-st., Baker-st., W., attends Ladies and Gentlemen privately, to purchase Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c.; or, Parcels being sent, Post-office orders remitted the same day. Est. 64 years. Terms cash.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1317.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE DANTE FESTIVAL.

SIX HUNDRED YEARS have passed away since the city of Florence added to the catalogue of her illustrious children that of Dante Alighieri, beyond all comparison the most majestic spirit of the Mediæval Age. Nothing could have been more appropriate, nothing more significant, and, we are happy in being able to add, nothing more successful, than the national festival which the Italian people have just celebrated at Florence in commemoration of the birth of the poet, philosopher, statesman, and martyr to whose fervid and magnificent genius Italy owes more than probably even she is aware of. It is to him, more than to any other writer, that she may trace her language. It is from him, for long centuries, that the spirit of her literature has been derived. He is the father of thought and sentiment among modern Italians. Grand in his conceptions, marvellous in his power of intellect, pure and unselfish in purpose, of an indomitable will, but withal of a spirit gentle as a woman's, he devoted himself, his philosophy, his spotless life, his bitter exile, his divine poetry, to the then ungrateful task of raising his country above the contentions of faction, and died, seemingly without having accomplished much, at the premature age of fifty-six. The city of Ravenna gave a sepulchre to that part of him which was mortal, Florence having cast out while living the greatest and best of her sons; and Italy, including Florence, inherited as a legacy his immortal fame.

More or less, ever since his death, the mind of Dante has been incessantly quickening, nourishing, informing, moulding, as a long succession of adverse circumstances would allow, the mind of Italy; for he was seer as well as poet. The leaven hidden in the vessel of meal has been long in leavening the lump—long, if we measure the process by the life of a man; not long, if compared with the life of a nation. But it has never wholly ceased to work, never worked entirely without result. The vitalising influence emanating from Dante's unquenchable patriotism, and directed by his transcendent genius, has made its assimilative energy felt century after century, but never before so triumphantly as at this moment.



"THE GIRL AND BUTTERFLY," BY G. THOMAS, FROM THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.
SEE PAGE 516.

The "young Italy" of to-day exhibits distinctly the lineaments of her father, and in her eyes may be seen a reflection of the light and love which filled his soul. His countrymen, catching his spirit of self-sacrifice, are turning into history his wise and patriotic counsels; and the kingdom of Italy is but the projection in fact of what already was existent in the thought of Dante 600 years ago.

Most appropriate, therefore, was it that May, 1865, should witness a Dantean festival at Florence — most curious that the removal of the seat of Government to that city — a fact so illustrative of the sacrifice of municipal jealousies to the national weal—should have coincided with this commemorative demonstration. There was a sort of poetic harmony running through, and blending into unity, all the circumstances which characterised the event. They were precisely such as may be read either as comments upon the past or as types of the future. It would seem as if the soul of Dante gave to them all an affinity of meaning and wove upon a ground of prosaic facts a beautiful national allegory. The people of the southern peninsula were never more truly or more heartily a brotherhood than they were in celebration of the memory of their greatest man.

It will not be necessary for us to describe the various modes in which the festival was celebrated. The arrangement by which the interest of each great class of the community was consulted and amply sustained indicated sound practical judgment. There were solemnities to impress the politician, readings and recitations to gratify the highly cultivated, spectacles and sports to give delight to the multitude. There was also a procession, in which representatives of six or seven hundred municipalities or public bodies, each symbolised by the armorial bearings of the Corporation worked upon a silken banner, took rank and moved along the streets to the square of Santa Croce in stately army. For once, every quarter of Italy furnished delegates to join hands with each other in the name of Dante and reciprocate fraternal greetings. The local feuds of days gone by were forgotten. Provincial enmities and heartburnings were swept away by the swelling

tide of national emotion. Italy rejoiced in a visible unity comprehending even Rome and Venetia. Reverence for the poet obliterated all distinctions, fused all hearts into one, and gave reality for the time being to the fondest dreams of patriotism. The mere draperies and upholsteries of the festival, artistic and splendid as they were, faded into insignificance in the presence of a moral demonstration of far more abiding glory, and the bounding pulsations of Italia's heart were the truest exponents of her deep appreciation of the life-purpose and life-work of the immortal Dante.

We have already hinted at the singular coincidence in point of time between the removal of the seat of the Italian Government to Florence and the Dante festival in the same city. Such coincidences it is the delight of poetic minds to interpret as prophetic. It is not, however, necessary in the present instance to venture a step beyond the boundaries of the soberest reason to see how the coming together in close contact of the two events augurs well for the future of Italy. A removal, even if it be only of a private family from one house to another, more especially when it has resulted from the decision of a stranger, is a process very ill calculated to sweeten the temper. Noble and self-sacrificing as had been the behaviour of the little kingdom of Piedmont in reference to the Franco-Italian Convention, it was yet matter of conjecture whether, when the price demanded for the evacuation of Rome came to be paid, there might not be among the disagreeable incidents of the flitting, something to provoke irritation, and, perhaps, to revive ancient discords. The festival has entirely obviated all danger of the kind. The removal can hardly be said to have been completed before the house-warming brought together all the members of the Italian family and melted their hearts into one. All could forget their supposed claims in the claim of Dante. Florence, his native city, foremost in anxiety to do honour to the name which her citizens had once essayed to estinguish, bore herself penitently, humbly, lovingly towards her sister cities, and assigned highest distinction to those of them who had deserved best. Her good feeling was reciprocated. The *symposium* of the municipalities in celebration of Dante's memory has washed away, let us hope, the last lingering traces of local jealousies, and has harmonised all the elements out of which discord might have arisen.

Italy, one in political organisation, is one also in national feeling. This is the assurance given to the world, and meant to be given, by the Dante festival at Florence. Ten years ago Europe would not have believed it possible—nay, there were among the Italians themselves men of high cultivation and broad sympathies who would have pronounced it utopian. We question whether even the strange romance of her recent history would have had so gratifying a consummation if Dante had not so largely moulded her ideas and sentiments. It was but fitting that he should at length receive his apotheosis—that the reverence due to him and inwardly felt by his country should take outward shape. Italy, united, independent, and free, will be the most appropriate memorial of Dante's life, labours, sufferings, and song. The recent festival, we trust, is at once proof and augury that the poet's dreams were but facts recognised from afar by his marvellous insight.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is still making flying visits in Algeria. On the 19th inst. he left Oran for St. Denis du Sig, returning to Oran in the evening; and on the 21st he was at Mostaganem, whence he proceeded to Relizane. Here he was surrounded by the whole tribe of Flittas, who earnestly requested that their relatives who were compromised in the late insurrection and are now prisoners in France should be set at liberty. His Majesty, moved by their assurances of fidelity, granted their petition. This act of clemency was received with enthusiastic applause by the Flittas. On the 22nd the Emperor embarked at Arzew for Algiers; and on the 24th he was to visit Fort Napoleon, in Great Kabylia. His Majesty is everywhere most enthusiastically received, and he continues to enjoy excellent health.

A medal is being struck at the Mint commemorative of the journey of the Emperor to Algeria. It is to be distributed to the principal Arab chiefs, and will have two inscriptions—one in French, the other in Arabic.

An expedition has been undertaken against the tribe of Babore. In a night attack nine of the French soldiers were killed and eight wounded; but no real resistance has since been encountered, and the tribes are submitting.

A pamphlet on Rome, by the Duke de Persigny, was published in Paris on Saturday. It is couched in the form of a letter addressed to the President of the French Senate. It ventures boldly to declare the Imperial policy, and states, in the most brusque terms, that, whether the Pope leave Rome or not, the Convention will be carried out, and France will establish a provisional Government to rule in the name of his Holiness, to execute all the reforms which he would not effect, and then calmly to await his return. But the Duke declares emphatically against the idea of having Rome made the capital of Italy.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* publishes an article confirming the revocation of the order limiting the stay of Federal vessels in French ports to twenty-four hours, and says:—"France has also announced that she will hasten to raise all other restrictions as soon as the Washington Cabinet shall cease to exercise the exceptional rights which its quality as a belligerent Power enables it to claim on the sea towards neutrals." The *Moniteur* then reverts to the fully-satisfactory assurances of Mr. Lincoln some days before his death, and adds:—"The latest news from America affords reason to believe that President Johnson intends to follow the wise policy of his predecessor."

The French Oaks was run on Sunday at Chantilly. Deliane won easily by two lengths, Lalla Rookh being second. Fortune was a bad third. Eleven started.

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath, on Saturday last, agreed, by a large majority, to the treaty of commerce with the Zollverein as modified by Prussia.

The Vienna papers announce that the removal of the exceptional state of things in Hungary is imminent.

The Croatian Diet will assemble on the 17th of July next.

PRUSSIA.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a debate took place upon the commercial treaty between Austria and the Zollverein. Several members of the Progressist party and Count Bethusy declared their intention of voting against the treaty, because it was based upon Protectionist principles. The Minister of Commerce said, in reply, that those very principles would be supported by the rejection of the treaty. The vote of the House was then taken by nominal appeal, when the treaty was approved by 170 against 99.

M. de Quaade, the new Danish Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, has arrived in that city, and was received on Saturday last by Herr von Bismarck.

The commercial treaty between Belgium and the Zollverein was signed at Berlin on Monday.

An International Agricultural Exhibition is to be opened at Cologne on the 2nd of June, by the Hereditary Prince of Prussia.

AMERICA.

The pacification of the country seems to be rapidly progressing. General Dick Taylor has surrendered his forces to General Canby. The interview between the two Generals for arranging the terms, which were similar to those granted to Lee and Johnston, took place at Magee's Plantation, fourteen miles north of Mobile, on the 4th inst. In some quarters, however, there is evidence of a disposition not to give in. Kirby Smith has published an appeal to his soldiers, dated Shrieveport, April 21, denouncing Lee's surrender and exhorting them to stand by their colours. He says that his resources are ample to protract the struggle until foreign aid arrives, or until such time as they can secure terms worthy of a proud people. The people of Houston, Texas, passed resolutions on the 22nd ult. to continue the struggle. The trans-Mississippi department was declared to be sufficiently vast and full of resources to repel invasion, ensure independence, and sustain Davis. "Some thought otherwise," adds the telegram, laconically.

Jefferson Davis had not been captured. When last heard of he was at Powell Town, Hancock County, a little north-east of Milledgeville, Georgia. A close watch is being kept on the coast to prevent his escape.

Several orders have been issued having in view the reorganisation of the South. These show, in the first place, that there will be no undue severity exercised on the people; next, that slavery is everywhere absolutely extinguished and the freed men put under the guardianship of the Federal forces, which for the present will occupy the country; and, finally, that trade is to be fully reopened.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation calling for renewed efforts to capture rebel cruisers. He goes on to say that he will refuse hospitality to the ships of neutral nations who may henceforward give hospitality in their ports to rebel cruisers.

In an address to the coloured population, President Johnson said that he trusted the time would come when all the coloured people would be assembled in one country, best adapted to their condition, if it should appear that they could not get along with the whites. He declared that man could not hold property in man.

The trial of the Booth conspirators, which began on the 9th inst., is proceeding, with closed doors. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

According to the *New York Times*, Johnson's proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of Mr. Davis and others was issued upon the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General that evidence proved Mr. Davis to be connected with the inception and execution of the Booth plot, though it is not supposed that direct personal action can be traced to him.

A Mexican emigration company has been formed in New York, with agencies throughout the United States, and has advertised for naval and military emigrants. A large number has already been enlisted. It was, however, confidently anticipated that the Federal Government would enforce the neutrality laws as regarded the Mexican enlistments.

There is an increasing exodus from Canada to the United States. The inhabitants of Lower Canada are emigrating in large numbers.

INDIA.

The Viceroy and Staff had left Calcutta for Simla.

The recapture of Dewangiri is stated to have caused much consternation in Bhootan proper; but Tinsgoo Penlow is determined on war, in opposition to the wishes of the courtiers.

The heat was excessive in nearly all parts of India, and a great many cases of cholera had occurred. A detachment of Royal Artillery had been attacked with the dreadful malady while marching from Mhow to Kirkee, and thirty died out of 116.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A new Jewish synagogue in Southampton was consecrated, on Monday, by Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi.

Lord Crofton's house at Moate Park, Roscommon, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday week. Nearly all the furniture and many objects of interest and great value were destroyed.

A handsome telescope was, on Thursday week, presented by the Local Marine Board at Liverpool, on behalf of the Government, to Captain W. M'Micken, master of the Sidon, for rescuing the captain and twelve of the crew of the barque Ellergill, of Hull, from the latter vessel when she was in a sinking condition in the Bay of Biscay in November last.

John M'Cann, a "steeple jack" in the Black Country, was engaged in repairing a chimney at Wednesbury Oak a few days since. He had been drinking somewhat before he ascended, and, after playing some antics on the top, he laid himself across and went to sleep; rolling off, he was killed. An inquest was held on the body last week, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." It seems that deceased was in the habit of taking stimulants when employed at work of this kind, as he alleged, to "give him nerve."

Many parts of England were visited by a thunderstorm at the beginning of the week. At Preston the storm raged, on Monday, with great fury. One man was killed and several buildings were struck by the lightning, while considerable damage was done by the heavy rain and hail. Reports of a like kind have been received from other towns. In some parts of Scotland the storm was also severely felt. On the Castlecary branch of the Caledonian Railway two bridges were swept away by the flood caused by the torrents of rain which fell; and a Glasgow contemporary gives a curious account of a railway train being overtaken by a waterspout.

At Linton, Derbyshire, a man, named Leatherbarrow, after performing some of the Davenport feats, on his way home told two men to tie him up and then bind him to a tree, saying that before they could get to the Hollybush public-house and drink a glass of ale he would be there himself, and that if he failed in doing so he would pay for half a gallon of ale. The two men then set off for the public-house, drank their ale, and, after waiting for a quarter of an hour, as their companion did not make his appearance, they returned to the spot where they had left him, and found him hanging by the neck, having liberated his ankles and thighs. The two men let him down, but he was quite dead. It is said he had been warned of the danger of this trick if he should happen to get his neck into a noose.

A strange application is reported by the *Newcastle Chronicle* to have been made, on Thursday week, to the sitting magistrates at North Shields. A middle-aged woman, living in Milburn-place, North Shields, applied for a summons against a person for defaming her daughter's character. She said that a short time ago some person in the neighbourhood had lost a breech, and it could not be found, and some person about the place was thought to have stolen it, but the culprit could not be traced. However, after considerable consultation, it was decided that the neighbours should assemble and solve the mystery by having recourse to the antiquated test of the "key and the bible." This "holy and infallible" method of discovering the perpetrator of guilt is as follows:—A piece of string is tied round the bible, the book is then laid on the table, and a key is spun round on the top of the bible, and while the key is "going its rounds" some one in the company completes the charm by repeating a verse of Holy Writ by way of guiding the movements of the revolving key. The party to whom the end of the key points when it has stopped is considered to be the guilty one. In the experiment referred to the applicant's daughter was the individual who was taken notice of by the "knowing" key, and as the mother considered the character of her daughter slandered by the conduct of the key she sought redress at the hands of the Bench. The magistrates said they could do nothing to assist the old woman beyond advising her to cease putting the bible and the key to such silly uses.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Montague Edward Smith, Esq., one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas; and upon John Thwaites, Esq., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

A benevolent lady has placed at the disposal of the National Life-boat Institution the cost (£400) of a new life-boat and transporting-carriage, on condition that the boat be named the Admiral Fitzroy, in memory of the late distinguished meteorologist and "Clerk of the Weather." The donor is entirely unknown to the family of Admiral Fitzroy.

An invention has been patented by Mr. Josiah Harris for applying photography to almost every light-coloured surface—wood, porcelain, ivory or bone, ground glass, cotton, woollen, or silk cloth, and leather—with such durability that the pictures cannot be destroyed either by washing with soap and water, or by exposure to the air and sun. Portraits or landscapes may by this process be taken immediately upon any smooth and even substance, of a porous nature, without any varnish or other previous preparation. For the cheap and elegant decoration of furniture, and of the panels of doors or walls of rooms, this promises to be extremely useful.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Council of the Society of Arts have arranged to hold a conversazione, on the 14th of June, at the South Kensington Museum.

Arrangements have been made for laying the foundation-stone of the new bridge at Blackfriars on Tuesday, June 20.

Her Majesty, by letter from Sir Charles Phipps, has graciously intimated her willingness to become patroness of the West London Working-classes Industrial Exhibition.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be open to the public on Whit Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from ten to five o'clock.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor entertained at a banquet, in the Egyptian Hall, the President and Council and a large number of the members of the Royal Society.

The sale of the works of the late David Roberts, R.A., at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, ended last Saturday, the attendance throughout the week having been large. The whole realised £16,425.

Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, delivered to the Institute, on Tuesday, a lecture entitled "Incidents of Old English Architecture, civil and ecclesiastical, especially in rural districts," before a numerous audience.

Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., the late Deputy-Governor of the Honourable Irish Society, received, on Tuesday, from the members of this Corporation, a valuable mark of their esteem on account of the remarkably efficient manner in which he discharged his duties during his term of office.

The Peace Society held its annual meeting, on Tuesday night, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, in Finsbury Chapel. It was well attended. The report, an abstract of which was given by the Rev. Henry Richard, the secretary, was satisfactory, and the sentiments of the speakers found a hearty response from the audience.

A new street, running parallel with Oxford-street, has been formed by direction of Lord Portman, on the site formerly occupied by Portman Barracks—the street joins Portman-street with Orchard-street. Another new street has also been formed parallel with Oxford-street, and joining Park-street and Park-lane.

The rhododendron show, now open at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, to be followed, the week after next, by a similar exhibition held, according to annual custom, in the Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, will not be overlooked by the admirers of those flowering plants, which have never presented more gorgeous masses of colour than in this most favourable season.

The annual meeting of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, was held, on Thursday, at the London Tavern. The report stated that there were 543 children in the asylum, and that the income of the past year had been £17,212. It also referred to a donation of £5000, made by Lady Morrison, of Snaresbrook, for the advancement of the children on quitting the institution. Thirty additional children were elected from a list of 120.

Miss Millard, a riding-mistress, was giving some instructions to a pupil in Rotten-row, on Thursday week, when, unobserved by her, a watering-cart came along, and her horse dashed with full force against it, killing himself on the spot by the violence of the collision. At the same instant, through the breaking of the saddle-girths, Miss Millard, with the saddle, was thrown upwards into an adjacent tree. Her face came into violent contact with one of the branches, and she fell headlong into the roadway, sustaining further injuries by the fall.

On Tuesday afternoon the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of a new wing for St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. There was a gay assemblage, and the Prince was received with loud cheers. The usual formalities were gone through on the occasion, and a handsome sum was raised by purses laid on the foundation-stone. The new wing is to bear the Prince's name, and it is to consist of two wards—one named after his wife and the other after his son. We reserve the particulars till next week, when we shall give an Illustration of the ceremony.

The first fête and flower show of the Royal Botanic Society for the season took place, on Wednesday, at the gardens in Regent's Park, under favourable circumstances. The weather was bright and sunny but agreeably cool, and the gardens, refreshed by the recent rains, were in the fullest glory of verdure, and set off the rhododendrons and laburnums in bloom, which were apparent all over the open space. In the tent where the floral exhibition proper was displayed there was a massive collection of azaleas, pelargoniums, calceolarias, orchids, and heaths, and a few fine specimens of roses. Nothing could be more rich in colour or more luxuriant in every respect than the flowering plants, which were piled in tiers over the large area of the principal marquee. Amongst the visitors were the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, Le Comte d'Eu, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, the Bishop of Oxford; Lords Alfred Hervey, Chesham, Leigh, Granville, Blayney, Headley; Baron Brunnow, the French, Austrian, Turkish, Prussian, Brazilian, American, and Bavarian Ambassadors and suites.

On Thursday afternoon a public meeting of Roman Catholic noblemen and gentlemen was held at the Hanover-square Rooms for the purpose of providing a monument—a memorial cathedral—to the memory of the late Cardinal Wiseman, titular Archbishop of Westminster. The large "Queen's Concert-room," in which the meeting was held, was filled. The Most Rev. Dr. Manning, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, elect was called to the chair. Several resolutions were unanimously passed; and the secretary, Mr. Paterson, read a list of subscriptions to the present time:—Anonymous, £2000; Viscount Campden, £1000; V. Fielding, £1000; E. Bailey, £500; E. Firth, £500; W. Sills, £200; R. Dely, £200; Rev. A. Paul, £100; J. M'Cabe, £100; Mostyn, Sir Pyers, £200; Serjeant Bellasis, £100; T. Ward, £100; Sir Chas. Clifford, £100; Mr. North, £100; Mr. Wetman, £100; Mr. Dumphy, £100; Miss Tasker, £1000; Stuart Mill, £250; Mr. Edward Blunt, of Paris, £500; besides a large number of subscribers ranging between £50 to £5.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the governors of the Hospital for Sick Children was held on Monday, at the hospital, in the large room used as a play-room for the convalescent children. The chair was taken by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P. The annual report, which was read and unanimously adopted by the meeting, referred to the encouraging progress made by the charity during the past year, an increase of ten beds having been made. The annual subscription received during the year amounted to £1937, which, with donations and legacies (including a gift of £500 from R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P., and of moneys placed at his disposal by the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay) made the total income of the charity £6206. The expenditure having been £4281, the committee were enabled to invest nearly £2000 towards the rebuilding of the hospital. It was also stated by the chairman that a further enlargement of the wards is in progress, and fifteen additional beds will soon be opened, making a total of seventy-five beds.

The births of 2192 children—1083 boys and 1109 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years—1855-64—the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1917. The deaths in London in the same period were 1168, a number almost identical with that in the previous week (1167). The average number for the twentieth week in ten years (corrected) is 1268. Zymotic diseases proved fatal to 258 persons. Twelve deaths occurred from smallpox, 12 from measles, 24 from scarlatina, 7 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, and 43 from typhus. 198 persons died from phthisis, 94 from bronchitis, 48 from pneumonia, 48 from diseases of the heart, and 145 from diseases of the brain and nervous system. The widow of a clergyman died at Burton-crescent, St. Pancras, at the age (as stated) of 104 years.——It appears from the return issued by the authority of the Registrar-General that last week the births in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4364; the deaths 2542. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those eleven towns was 23 per 1000 persons, slightly higher than the rate that prevailed in the previous week. The rate of mortality last week was 20 per 1000 in London, 24 in Edinburgh, and 25 in Dublin; 31 in Liverpool, 30 in Manchester, 28 in Salford, 17 in Birmingham, 28 in Leeds, 17 in Bristol, 28 in Hull, and 32 in Glasgow.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, under the presidency of Sir Roderick Murchison. The gold medals "for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery" were presented to Captain Montgomerie, R.E., for his trigonometrical survey from the plains of the Punjaub to the Kara Korum range, embracing an area of 56,000 square miles—a survey just completed, after nine years' arduous labour, whereby an account of geographical knowledge has been advanced up to the thirty-sixth degree of latitude over regions for the most part hitherto unknown. During the survey, observations were taken at upwards of 20,000 ft. above the sea, and the height fixed of the second highest known mountain in the world. The patron's medal was awarded to Mr. Samuel Baker, for his vigorous explorations, entirely at his own cost, in the interior of Africa, whereby he first determined the course and position of various affluents of the Atbara, a great Eastern tributary of the Nile; next, for having fitted out, at Khartum, an expedition by which he relieved Speke and Grant; and, thirdly, for his exploration of Equatorial Africa, on which he is now engaged. A testimonial of the value of £40 was awarded to Dr. Armenius Vambery, for his adventurous travels in Turkistan. At the close of the distribution, Sir Roderick Murchison gave an address on the progress of geography during last year.

In our notice of the passage of the Prince of Wales from Holyhead to Kingstown, in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, we should have stated that the mail packet-boat Leinster, which made the distance in nine minutes' less time than the Royal yacht, belongs to the City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company, and not to the railway company on this side of the Channel.

END OF THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE STRIKE.

The strike of the puddlers in the North Staffordshire iron district, having lasted eighteen weeks, has at last been brought to a conclusion by the submission of the men to terms less favourable than those Lord Lichfield was instrumental in obtaining from the masters. Those who have followed the events of this struggle will remember that the proposal to which the masters agreed was as follows:—"That the masters should open their works, and leave the question of wages to arbitration; pending the award, the men to draw wages on account." The men of South Staffordshire, having already recognised the necessity for a reduction in their wages of 1s. a ton, went to work, on the removal of the lock-out, at the old terms. The men of North Staffordshire, who had all along resisted this reduction on the plea of special circumstances, refused to resume work upon the terms accepted from Lord Lichfield by their masters, unless they were allowed to do so at the old wages. They evidently did not desire arbitration, but conquest. The feeling of the entire body was expressed in the language of one of their number: "We are not prepared to return to work for less than we have turned out for." When this resolution was announced, and the southern masters left the northern to fight their own battle, the puddlers in the southern districts and the trades unions generally throughout the country made no secret of their intention to support the men on strike, whose conduct they appeared to think worthy of the highest admiration. Six weeks have now elapsed since this stage in the affair was reached. During the whole of that time the masters have shown no signs of weakness. They have made some efforts to secure workmen from Belgium and elsewhere, and to some extent have supplied the places of the recusant puddlers with underhands. Great efforts have been made by the trades unions to ship the men on strike for America and our distant colonies, and not without success. The men, however, have miscalculated. They concluded that an easy victory was before them; that the northern masters, forsaken by their southern brethren, would soon give in, especially when they saw the funds of the whole trades societies employed against them. Somehow or other, however, the feeling among these unions has not been unanimous, and the support received has fallen so far short of what was promised that the men on strike, having lost patience, last week intimated their intention to leave their claim to arbitration and go to work at the reduction which they had all along resisted. Finding this disposition to prevail, the Brierly-hill Union made a move to prolong the strike. The promise was made to levy 2s. 6d. per week on each member of the union at work in South Staffordshire for their support so long as they should continue out. These new tactics, which show the true spirit that animates the executive of this union, which, be it remembered, first ordered the North Staffordshire puddlers out, and then withdrew its support when they would not go in again at the word of command, did prolong the strike for a few days. The workmen, however, finding that their places were gradually being filled up, held a meeting on the 14th inst., and resolved to return to work, provided each man was reinstated in his former position—a stipulation which, at this stage of the dispute, the masters will be quite safe in disregarding where they think fit to do so.

This strike of the puddlers has never secured the sympathy of the public. The men made a show of having a case to rely upon, but, point by point, the masters met and refuted it. They were shown to be a class of men in receipt of excellent wages and not over-worked. The justice, nay, the necessity, of the reduction in the scale of wages with which they refused to comply was acknowledged by their fellow-workmen in the southern field. The state of trade was allowed to have less weight with them than their own inclinations. The public, failing to find a legitimate reason for the strike, were driven to infer that it arose from a desire on the part of the trades societies to force on a struggle with the masters. Some persons gave American emigration agents credit for it; but, however industriously they may have taken advantage of it, there does not seem to be any fair ground on which to rest an accusation against them of originating the strike. It is more likely to have had its birth in the restlessness of the trade societies, which abound in leaders who draw their vital breath amid scenes of agitation. These corporations have grown prodigiously of late years. In every skilled trade in England this process of amalgamation is proceeding with the utmost rapidity. No matter which side is right or wrong, no matter whether the men gain their point or are beaten with heavy loss, the strike or lock-out only serves to stimulate the process. I will give two instances to prove that this is not a rash assumption. Since what was considered the defeat of the men by the lock-out in the building trade, associated with which the names of Messrs. Kelk and Lucas will be remembered, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has really sprung into strength. In 1860 it had twenty branches, 618 members, and funds in hand to the amount of £321. The increase to December, 1864, was constant, and then the branches numbered eighty-one, the members 3279, and the fund amounted to £4566.

In 1853 the Engineers' Union began an agitation throughout the country to put an end to over-time and piecework, and to procure a reduction of the hours of labour and the abandonment of machine-making machines. The men attemped to localise the struggle by refusing to work in one establishment only. The masters enforced a defensive lock-out throughout the Manchester and London districts. After fifteen weeks' idleness and a loss of £43,000, the men returned to their shops under more stringent terms than before. They went into the contest with 11,829 members, and they emerged from it with the loss of nearly all their funds and 2000 members. It was supposed that the society was too shattered for recovery. The last published report, however (1863), gives the numbers at 26,058, and the reserve fund at £67,410.

The tendency of trade societies to fatten upon adversity is truly inconvenient. Though capital gets the nominal or the temporary victory, they get the real and ultimate victory, and are in a position to jeopardise, by inconsiderate and selfish action, the trade of the country. It is true that the force with which they threaten the ranks of capital can be met with equal, perhaps superior, force, but the uniform result is that a number of bees are transformed into drones, and consume in idleness the stored results of industry.

Seeing masters and their workmen reduced to this strait, and industry frequently suspended over the whole country, Lord St. Leonards, with statesman-like ability, endeavours to provide a remedy to meet the case. His Lordship desires to see established equitable Councils of Conciliation to adjust differences between masters and operatives, and has framed a bill embodying this design. Such councils are to consist of not less than two masters and two workmen, nor more than ten masters and ten workmen, and a chairman, who is to be of no trade. Each council is to be appointed annually. Persons of twenty-one years of age who, being masters in such trade, have resided and carried on the same within the limits of any city or borough, or wherever an equitable court is formed, for the space of six months previous to the 9th of November in any one year; or, being workmen, have resided for a like period within the same limits, and have worked seven years at their calling, shall be entitled to be registered as voters for the election of the council, and shall be qualified to be elected members of such council; the masters appointing their portion of the council and the workmen theirs. Each section of this council shall be provided with a clerk, who shall keep a register of all qualified voters. The Council of Conciliation and Arbitration shall be the result of petition of qualified persons to the Home Secretary of State, at whose option it will be to grant a license, and any award made by it shall be final. It is further to be remarked that the council is to appoint its own chairman and officers, and that lawyers will not be allowed to attend the hearings.

However happy a device this may be for settling those disputes that must be expected between capital and labour, and preventing their destructiveness as at present conducted, no one, I imagine, who is acquainted with the spirit of the class of men with whom these disputes originate will be very sanguine about its success. Judging from the admissions of the leaders in the late strike, no arbitration would suit them save that which was certain to be in their favour. While men are under the impression that they can never be wrong in coercing their masters to increase their pay and to reduce the hours of labour without any reference to the state of trade, they are certainly not in a state to bow to the award of even-handed justice. It is to be hoped, however, that a fair trial may be given to his Lordship's proposition. It may be that an example here and there of a speedy and peaceful solution of trade disputes may be productive of a widespread appreciation of the process.

YACHTING.

In a sea-girt isle this amusement may be looked at in a national point of view; for the more seamen that are employed, whether in the Queen's, merchant, or pleasure vessels, the more distant is the prospect of invasion. There can be no doubt that our best defence would be found in the Navy; for, with a large fleet of gun-boats, frigates, and line-of-battle ships, our shores would be protected against any enemy. The amount of able-bodied men that are employed by the members of the respective yacht clubs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales is immense; and the majority are fine, healthy young fellows, full of courage, determination, and inured to hardship during the winter months as pilots and North Sea fishermen. Shipbuilding, too, has greatly improved; and, when we take into consideration the fact that the tonnage of the vessels belonging to the yacht clubs amounts to about 80,000, that from 5000 to 5500 men are employed, that the wages alone for the masters and seamen exceed £130,000 per annum, and that the intrinsic value of the yachts is more than three quarters of a million of money, enough has been said to prove the importance of a pursuit which, from its profuse outlay, magnificence, and discipline, has been the wonder and admiration of foreigners and the pride of every Englishman.

The yachting season may be said to commence in May, and we should strongly urge every owner to fit out his vessel as early in this month as possible; for, by so doing, he gets the pick of the best men and makes it worth their while to do their duty cheerfully, as they may at least count upon a five months' cruise. For the Thames and within the Isle of Wight a cutter of from five-and-twenty to forty tons is the most available vessel; and many of this class can be purchased or hired for the season. To river sailors we recommend Greenhithe or Gravesend as the best moorings for their respective crafts; for Woolwich and Greenwich are far from being safe berths, and the chances are ten to one that in less than a week their vessel will be fouled by a collier, run down by a steamer, their bowsprit carried away by a merchantman, or their boat stove in by a billyboy. For those who brave "the dangers of the sea" we consider Cowes to be the most perfect spot, as it possesses a safe anchorage either in the roads or harbour. To this is to be added the beauty and brilliancy of the scene, which combines all that is lovely by land or water. The fleet of noble merchantmen from all parts of the habitable globe—the stars and stripes of America floating proudly from some New York "clipper;" the meteor flag of old England fluttering gracefully to the breeze over a magnificent vessel freighted for the East, emblem of the mercantile wealth of "our tight little island;" the heavy-laden timber-ship from Canada; the collier from Newcastle; the billyboy from the north; the brig from Bremen, with its heavy stern; the Dutch galliot, so picturesque though slow of foot; the flat-sided Swedish barque; the bluff-bowed Dane; the "ship-shape" Sardinian; the raking schooner from the New World; the fishing-smack from Portland; the oyster-vessel, with its Apician luxuries; the lobster-boat from Yarmouth, are all anchored in the roads, awaiting tide, or wind, or orders. Then, within range of a good telescope, may be seen Portsmouth, Spithead (crowded with shipping), the New Forest, Calshot Castle (erected towards the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., about the same period that East and West Cowes Castles date their origin), the West Channel, Beaulah, and Lymington; while Newtown, Yarmouth, Alum Bay, the Needles, Freshwater, and Chale Bays, Black Gang Chine, the rampart rock of St. Catharine, the Undercliff, the dark Dunnose (the once-famed haunt of the smuggler), Bembridge Point, St. Helens Roads, Ryde, King's Key (where tradition places King John among the fishermen), are all within easy distances by sea or land.

For a cruise to the French coast a cutter or yawl from fifty to sixty tons, or a schooner of that tonnage to twenty or thirty more, will be found the best; while for foreign service, the Mediterranean, Norway, or the Baltic, we should advise a schooner of not less than a hundred and twenty tons. There are always plenty of vessels for sale and hire: the price of a new one being £26 per ton, for an almost new one £16, for an older one £10 to £12. The above prices include coppering, and every article from a match-box to a mainsail. In hiring, a guinea a day for a small craft, or 30s. a month per ton, which includes the wages and provisions of the captain and men, will be about the price; much, however, depends upon the character of the yacht and the time for which it is required. Great care, both in purchasing and hiring, must be taken; and it is highly desirable that the vessel should be thoroughly overhauled by a practical and disinterested builder. Too many yachts, built after the "lath-and-plaster" fashion, whose defects have been hidden by a coat or two of paint and varnish, have brought their owners to grief; and, however cheap they may have sounded in the onset, have proved most expensive in the long run. A man may as well buy a tumble-down house, whose foundations are gradually giving way, as a defective vessel; we speak not only of the hull, but of the masts, spars, sails, and ropes; and, if all are not strong and in good order at starting, endless danger, vexation, anxiety, and large drains of money must inevitably be the result. To prevent the above evils, we most strenuously advise everyone who wishes to hire or buy a vessel, from the open wherry to the top-sail schooner, to place himself in the hands of the secretaries of the respective yacht clubs, or in those of the best builders, and they will never repent following the advice we offer. With regard to men, the wages vary from a guinea to five-and-twenty shillings a week, and the skipper of any tolerable sized craft receives a hundred guineas a year, with one or two suits of clothes, according to the time he is employed. Under fifty tons, thirty shillings to two pounds would pay the captain. The usual complement is one man to every ten tons, and that in a large vessel includes captain and steward.

To those who feel as the poet Quarles did two hundred and thirty-five years ago, and who thus describes his sentiments,

> I love the sea, she is my fellow-creature,
> My careful purveyor—she provides me store,

we recommend a sea-fishing excursion during the summer months—say, in a wherry of fifteen tons—open, with the exception of a forecuddy, in which the crew sleep, and cook their meals. If the hirer is satisfied to trawl off Spithead, Stokes Bay, and Anglesea Villa, sleeping on shore at nights, he will find plenty of mackerel, plaice, whiting, grey mullet, soles, dab, and skate; and in Stanswood Bay, near Eaglehurst, on the Hampshire coast, he may with the same net count upon all the above piscatory luxuries, with the addition of salmon-peel and red mullet. The above vessel, with a man, a boy, and two fishermen, including hire of their nets, would amount to about £2 a day, and on the non-fishing days it would be reduced to one half that sum. In a larger vessel, between Easter and Whitsuntide, excellent cod may be caught at Allonby, Workington, and Whitehaven, in Cumberland, and on the Lancashire coast; from the beginning of April until the end of May on the west part of Ireland; from Christmas to Michaelmas on the north and east of Ireland; and from March to August on the north-east of England.

The best season for fishing on the great bank of Newfoundland is from the beginning of February to the end of April, at which time the cod return to the bank from which they have retired during the winter, and get very large. Mackerel are to be found in large shoals both on the coast of England and of France, and are taken either with lines or nets. In angling for them the best bait is a piece of a herring; and, after one is caught, its own flesh will entice the rest. When they are angled for it must be out of a boat or a smack, and there must be what fishermen call a mackerel breeze to take the vessel four or five knots through the water. The first process is to ship a boom, clear of the wash, and fasten the lines to its ends; they should be about fifteen fathoms in length, with a lead to sink them, allowing seven fathoms to be under water. Two other lines must then be placed on the boat's quarter, about nine fathoms long if the weather is calm, and eleven should it blow fresh. A guy must be fastened to the line at the water's edge, to pull it in by. The snood ought to be three fathoms long, the weight of the lead from two to four pounds in light winds, and seven if there be a breeze.

A new edition of Black's General Atlas of the World, corrected so as to agree with the most recent territorial changes, the latest results of geographical exploration, and the newest works of railway construction, has just been published by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh. The completeness, the accuracy, and the beauty of this valuable work are too well known to require any further commendation. It is *the* book, after all, "which no gentleman's library should be without."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., late of Prince's-gardens and Bush-hill Park, Middlesex, formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was proved in London on the 13th inst., the personality in this country being sworn under £350,000. The executors are his sons, Sir Edward Cunard, Bart., and William Cunard, Esq. The testator was an eminent shipowner, and was contractor with the Admiralty for the mail services between Halifax, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and St. Thomas's Island. He leaves all his interest therein, and in the British and North American, and British and Foreign Steam-Packet Companies, together with all other investments in England and America, in trust, for his executors to pay thereout to each of his six daughters the sum of £20,000, and, subject thereto, leaves the residue between his two sons, the executors, for their own absolute use. The will is dated Nov. 11, 1858; and the testator died on the 28th ult., at the age of seventy-seven. He was the eldest son of the late Abraham Cunard, Esq., of Halifax, and married, in 1815, Susan, daughter of W. Duffus, Esq., of the same colony.

The will of Cuthbert Colling, Esq., of Palmer Green, Southgate, was proved in London on the 17th inst., and the personalty sworn under £45,000. The executors are George S. S. Williams, of Thornhill-square, Islington, builder; and Henry N. Saxton, 86 to 89, Bartholomew-close, currier. The will, with a codicil, bears date the 9th of March last, and the testator died on the 12th of the same month. The will was attested by W. B. Kesteven, surgeon, Upper Holloway; and W. Pitman, solicitor, King's-road, Bedford-row. The testator was formerly of 87, Bartholomew-close, currier. He has left to charitable institutions the sum of £24,000; to his relatives, being his brothers, sister, and nephew, legacies amounting to £6000; to other persons about £5000, including £100 each to three of his servants; and £1000 to Frederick Williams, a son of his executor. The residue he leaves to his executors for their own use absolutely. The following are the charitable bequests —viz., to the London Hospital, £4000; Smallpox Hospital, £2000; Royal Free Hospital, £2000; Great Northern Hospital, £2000; City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, £2000; London Fever Hospital, £1000; Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney Heath, £1000; Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, £1000; National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, £1000; and to the Newcastle Infirmary, £1000; also to the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, £2000; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, £2000; British Orphan Asylum, Slough, £1000; Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, £1000; and to the Royal Asylum, St. Ann's, £1000.

The will of Major-General James Mattie, of her Majesty's Indian Forces, late of Gothic House, Upper Hamilton-place, St. John's-wood, was proved in London under £35,000—the executors being Edward Jenkyns, Esq., and Edward Senkler Jenkyns, Esq., both of the East India House. This gallant military officer was formerly of Chowringhee, Calcutta, a Colonel in her Majesty's Indian Army, Bengal establishment, and attached to the 2nd Regiment of European Fusiliers. He died on the 28th of March last, having executed his will in 1859. After leaving several legacies of £500, also £1500 to his housekeeper, £100 to his former nurse, and £200 to each of his executors, all which legacies are to be paid free of duty, he bequeaths the residue of his property between Mrs. Mure, widow, and her two daughters.

The will of Thomas Wingate Henderson, Esq., of Roke Manor, Romsey, Hants, and of 84, Cavendish-square, London, has been proved by his widow. Amongst other bequests, he has given the sum of £1000 to the Scottish Hospital, and £1000 to the Caledonian Asylum. He has left the bulk of the residue to his widow absolutely, to whom administration, with the will annexed, has been granted.

Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, who compounded with his creditors in 1852, has just paid his debts in full.

The consumption of snails (*escargots*) has become so great in Paris that a special market, it is said, is about to be opened for them.

The Minister of the Interior in Russia has suspended the *National Historical Archives* of St. Petersburg, this case being one of the first applications of the new law on the press.

The Chamber of Brunswick has just met in an extraordinary sitting to consider a proposal for the rebuilding of the ducal palace. A sum of nearly £120,000 was voted almost unanimously for the purpose.

The Italian Rifle-Shooting Society has fixed its meeting for the present year to take place at Florence, from the 18th to the 24th of June. The prizes will consist of works of art, and gold or silver medals of a value of from 20f. to 1500f.; they will form six categories, of which two will be reserved for the Italian National Guard, Army, and Navy, while the rest will be open to all comers.

Edward Cleary, the sailor who saved the lives of the captain and crew of the Govindpore during the cyclone at Calcutta, last September, has been presented with the Royal Humane Society's gold medal. Its presentation, along with some other gifts, was, we learn from the *Times of India*, made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the presence of the Viceroy and a number of spectators.

A Queensland paper gives the following particulars of a voracious fish, called a grouper, which was caught off that coast. It was 7 ft. long, 6 ft. in circumference at its thickest part, and its head weighed 80 lb. When opened there were found in its stomach two broken bottles, a quart pot, a preserved-milk tin, seven medium-sized crabs, a piece of earthenware, triangular in shape and three inches in length, incrusted with oyster shells, a sheep's head, some mutton and beef bones, and some loose oyster shells. The spine of a skate was imbedded in the grouper's liver.

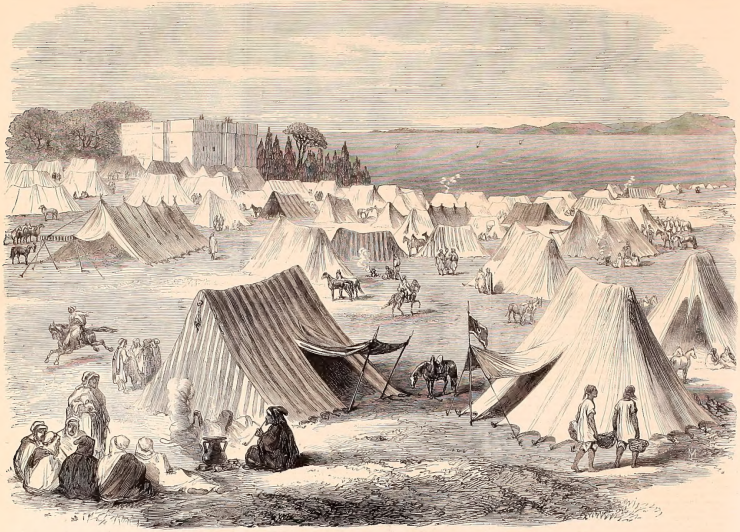
The Queen has confirmed the appointment of Edward Jordon, Esq., C.B., to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica; and her Majesty has appointed Edward Jordon, Esq., C.B., to be Secretary for the Island and Secretary to the Governor, and Hugh Williams Austin, Esq., to be Receiver-General for the Island of Jamaica. The Queen has also appointed Edward Hutchinson Pollard, Esq., to be one of her Majesty's Council for the Colony of Hong-Kong; and Horace Watts, Esq., M.D., to be Colonial Surgeon for the Falkland Islands.

The report of the Council of Military Education for 1864, occupying eighty-five closely printed pages of an octavo bluebook, was issued last week. The council are gratified at the progress which they have to record, and add that it is not an improbable supposition that this progress will be still more marked when the public and other schools shall have adopted the recent recommendations of the Royal Commissioners with respect to the requirements of modern education. "The army examinations, which even now are based as far as possible upon the general education of the country, will then be in entire conformity with it, and will more fully be to one class of young men what university examinations have long been to another, incentives to further progress. But whether this expectation be fulfilled or not, the council believe that an important advance has already been made, and that the public service will not fail to reap the benefit of the measures that have been adopted for the education of the officers of the army."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO ALGERIA.

Three of the sketches we have received from our Special Artist commissioned to attend the progress of the Emperor Napoleon through the French province of Algeria are engraved for this Number of our Journal. The first of these is a View of the Arab Encampment at a place called Lower Mustapha, just outside the city of Algiers, where the representatives of many of the native tribes have assembled, coming from the interior of the country, to pay their compliments to the Emperor, whose dominion they are forced to own. Their tents, as we may observe, are of various shapes and sizes; but those of the most important chiefs are distinguished by the copper crescents ranged along the top of the tent. These tents are pitched in no regular order, but wherever the master of each tent pleases, in any part of the ground. The members of each tribe live pretty much by themselves, and cook their national dish of *couscoussou*, a kind of savoury stew, over their own fire, which is often sheltered from the wind by a heap of saddles and baggage, as shown in the left-hand corner of our Engraving. The subject of our second Illustration is a dance of negroes and mulattoes in the streets of Algiers, performed in honour of the Emperor's visit to that city, and, perhaps, also with a view to some distribution of money as a recompense for their festive capers upon so appropriate an occasion of loyal and popular rejoicing. Each group of dancers consists of six, eight, ten, or a dozen men and boys, whose complexions range from the deepest black to the lightest variation from the fair flesh-colour of the European race, most of them wielding in each hand a huge pair of iron castanettes, which in their language are called *karakeub*; whilst others beat lustily with a curved stick upon the ass's-skin parchment of a small drum. They all sing, in a monotonous, nasal tone, a very unmusical and disagreeable ditty, and at the same time perform the wildest and most frantic gesticulations, often whirling round upon one leg, or bending forwards and backwards almost to the ground, as the excitement of the dance leads them to increase their violent exertions. In contrast with this half-savage entertainment is the scene represented by our third Engraving—the grand ball which was given by the Governor of Algeria, Marshal Macmahon, at his Summer Palace, Mustapha, likewise in honour of the Emperor Napoleon, who was himself present, and appears, with Mdme. la Maréchale on his arm, in the centre of the floor. The figures in Arab costume are several of the judges or magistrates of the native tribunals, who were invited to the ball, along with most of the French civil and military officials of the province.

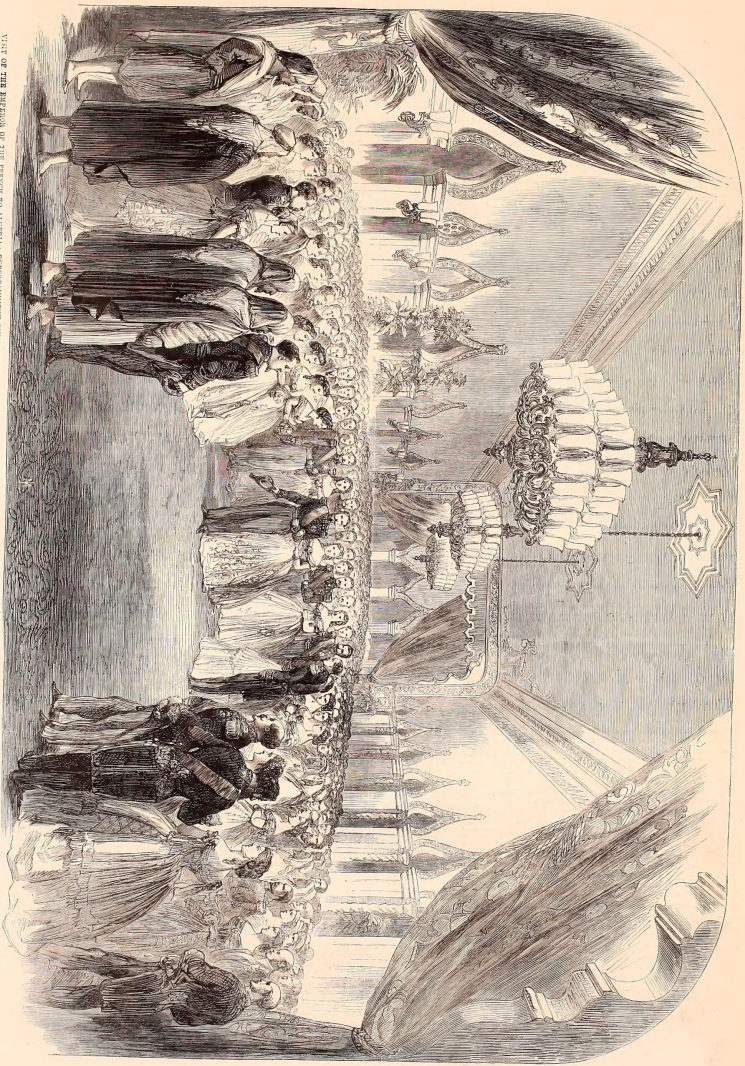
VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA.



ENCAMPMENT OF THE ARAB TRIBES, MUSTAPHA, NEAR ALGIERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



DANCE OF NEGROES AND MULATTOES IN THE STREETS OF ALGIERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA.—VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT THE SUMMER PALACE, IN THE MUSTAPHA.—FROM A SKETCH BY MATTEI.—SEE PAGE 498.

BIRTHS.

In Grosvenor-square, Lady Lindsay, of a daughter.
At Leamington, Lady L. Moser, of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., at Greenfield House, Redhill, the wife of Robert O. L. Cuthbert, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at 73, Boundary-road, the wife of Francis Edward Hoby, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Ploermarlingay, S. H. Hertford, Captain in H.M. Regiment of Cape Mounted Riflemen, to Alice Victoria, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Tail Bathurst.
At the English Legation, Berne, Count E. de Bussy, to Elizabeth, widow of W. Forrester, Esq.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. and Rev. A. H. Gore, Rector of Wyvill, Lincolnshire, to Emma, daughter of the late General and Lady S. Beresford.
At Ilive, W. T. Pellatt, Esq., of Conrad Hill, Shrewsbury, to Emily, daughter of the Hon. J. Butler.
On the 3rd inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Edward Pulteney, Esq., Captain 7th (the Queen's Own) Hussars, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Byrd, of Hickay, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Euston Lodge, near Dunmow, Essex, the Right Hon. Henry Newcome Neville, in his 84th year.
At Walkhampton, S. Petly, Esq., son of the late Sir J. H. Petly, Bart., in his 54th year.
On the 21st inst., at Aldrington-street, Sophia Jane, Countess of Zetland, in her 62nd year.
At Orlingbury-square, Bromley, the Rev. J. H. Cowen, in his 61st year.
At Poole, W. D. Somerville, Esq., son of the late Hon. and Rev. W. Somerville, aged 33.
On the 18th inst., at Frankfort, of rapid decline, esteemed and lamented, Christian Keck, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that city, aged 30.
On the 21st inst., in Brighton, after a few weeks' illness, Henry Neale Ingelow, Esq., of 8, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, and Lincoln's Inn; eldest son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Erskine.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3.

SUNDAY, May 28.—Sunday after Ascension. Birth of Thomas More, the poet, 1480.
MONDAY, 29.—Constantinople taken by the Turks, end of the Eastern empire.
TUESDAY, 30.—George II. of England born, 1683. Consent to the throne, 1727.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Battle of Prague fought at Constance, 1415. Andrew Melville, Queen of Scots' tutor, died, 1622.
THURSDAY, June 1.—Rollo, Norman prince and first duke of Normandy. Lord Rowe's great victory over the French fleet, off Ushant, 1794. Death of Sir David Wilkie, 1841. Moore's first publication, 1796.
FRIDAY, 2.—Marriage of King Henry V. and Princess Catherine of France, at Paris, 1420. Beginning of the Council of Trent, 1545. Queen Elizabeth, 1760. Oxford Easter term ends.
SATURDAY, 3.—Death of Arthur Hall, puritanical reformer, advocate of "droll outing and frequent boxing," 1740. Great earthquake at Manilla, 1863. Oxford Trinity term begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 30	6 12	6 54	7 36	8 18	9 0	9 42
17 54	18 36	19 18	20 0	20 42	21 24	22 6

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 40″ N. Long. 0° 0′ 47″ W. Height above Sea level, 160 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.	RAIN.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Ozone.	Maximum.	Minimum.	General Direction.	Force in lbs. on the sq. foot.	Rain in inches and hundredths.
	in.	°	%		°	°		lbs.	in.
14	29·7·3	47·0	76	7·3	58·2	42·7	S.S.W.	3·18	·000
15	29·7·3	47·0	79	7·3	55·8	42·7	S.W.	3·45	·000
16	29·7·3	47·0	83	7·3	57·8	42·7	S.S.W.	3·18	·000
17	29·7·3	47·0	87	7·3	57·8	42·7	S.W.	3·18	·000
18	·····	·····	·····	·····	57·6	42·7	ESE. E.	1·60	·000
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Barometer in inches corrected for Temperature of Air	29·960	29·952	29·941	29·955	29·952	29·956	29·979
Temperature of Air	59·0°	58·8°	57·4°	58·1°	58·2°	58·2°	58·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	54·0°	53·5°	52·4°	53·2°	51·7°	51·7°	51·4°
Direction of Wind	N.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

THE leaders have spoken. The House of Commons was, in the debate on Mr. Baines's bill, informed by Sir George Grey, on behalf of the Government, that the latter would be guided by public opinion, as it might be expressed at the general election; but that at present the Cabinet did not undertake to bring in any large measure for Parliamentary reform. Mr. Disraeli, for the Conservatives, having taken time to consider the situation, has put forth a manifesto from Hughenden Manor, and the views of the party which he leads may now be regarded as before the world. It is scarcely worth while to remark the fact that there exists a certain amount of dissidence in his camp; but the fact is patent. The great country party may, however, be considered as represented by Mr. Disraeli, and it is not uninteresting to note what advantage that army has made, and what position it takes up on the eve of the great struggle.

Mr. Disraeli's carefully-drawn state-paper asserts that the impending appeal to the country involves consequences as momentous as any such appeal has, perhaps, hitherto offered. But when we come to examine the great subjects on which only he thinks it worth while to dwell, they are Church Rates, Rates and Reform. His first reference is to Lord Derby's Church Rate bill and its rejection; and at different points in the address he recurs to the subject, and alleges that the Church has been continuously and injuriously assailed. Her assailants have always been discomfited by the faithful Conservatives. As it is our desire to show the respective attitudes of the political parties, rather than to assume the position of partisans, we may content ourselves with remarking that probably many persons will be of opinion that this church rate question has taken, in the eye of the Conservative leader, proportions which the world will by no means be ready to recognise. A cat is, no doubt, an animal of the tiger kind, but it would scarcely be expedient to speak of it as one speaks of a tiger. Church rates, no doubt, are a portion of the means by which the Church is supported; but we cannot allow that they mean "the maintenance of the Church." The sum raised by the rate is comparatively a very small one; the rate is abandoned in numerous places, not in obedience to Dissent, but by the wish of Churchmen; and although it may be a point of honour to fight for a contested right, there is nobody in England who believes that, were the rate suddenly abolished to-morrow, the Church would be in the least danger. Politically, the rate may be a good platform for champions to mount; but the religion of the country, and its love for the Church of our fathers, make a rocky foundation which will hold up the Establishment when the platform shall have crumbled away. Upon applying to Mr. Disraeli's ophthalosophical use of the magnifying glass, we proceed to a subject which he describes more accurately as of great importance.

After adverting to the defeat of Lord Derby's Reform Bill and his surrender of office, Mr. Disraeli says that since that time the Parliamentary condition may be described as a continued effort to save the Establishment in Church and State. He claims a signal victory over the attacking party in the defeat of Mr. Baines's bill, when he states that the House of Commons by a vast majority declared that the franchise in boroughs should not be lowered. Mr. Disraeli is a man of honour, and incapable, therefore, of a wilful mis-statement, and we must suppose that he believes the case to be as he has represented it. We have no affection for Mr. Baines's bill, but we certainly cannot venture to say that the House recorded any such opinion. The majority was gained on the "previous question," which notoriously means (and we refer every reader to Captain Dod) the avoidance of any decision. Let us quote the words of the oracle :—"When a motion has been made to the effect that the House happens to be unwilling to come to a vote there are formal modes of avoiding a decision, among which are moving that the orders of the day be now read, or moving the previous question." In fact, the House recorded only that the borough franchise should not be lowered. The accession of Liberals to the majority on that occasion can only be explained by the general conviction that the bill was but a partial treatment of the subject, or that this is not the time to treat the subject at all.

We are unable, therefore, to concur with Mr. Disraeli in his estimate of the condition of the Church or in his report of the battle fought for it. We hear him, therefore, on a matter on which no question can arise, and on which he has a right to speak with authority—viz., the attitude and intention of his party. We take it for granted that the Conservative's mess is to carry as many votes as they can. When in office, and with all the "influences," regular and irregular, which office places at the disposal of its holders, they could not command a majority. They have since won a good many isolated victories; but still, if they have anything cards, they never play them. In the next contest the present Government will have all the "influences" on their side, and no doubt use will be made of those gracious agencies. It is said, in Liberal circles, that the Conservatives expect to gain from five-and-thirty to forty seats in the coming struggle. Be this as it may, the Conservatives will fight their hardest. Mr. Disraeli thus states their position :—"Their leaders, although they will not shrink from the responsibility of public acts, are not obtrusive candidates for office. Place without power may gratify the vain, but can never satisfy a noble ambition." Appeal to the constituencies to say whether place even power shall be the sole or principal object on the Speaker's left hand. If the decision be affirmative, Mr. Disraeli is equal to the occasion; and he adds a happy formula, which appears to us more exactly to express Sir George Grey meant, only that the Whig spoke more plainly than the Tory. Mr. Disraeli hopes that the Constitution in Church and State will be upheld, "subject to those changes which the progress of society will demand." Exactly—and no more, we all mean. In the underplot of the "Provoked Husband" the stupid country member excuses his having been induced to vote against the Minister by his having been told that he was to vote for "the good of the nation," and, he added, seriously, "and I was always for that, you know, cousin." Our country members are not stupid, but they are always for the good of the nation. On the whole, Mr. Disraeli's clever state-paper seems to us to mean only "Let us see how the division-list will stand after the elections."

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louis, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, arrived at Balmoral Castle on Saturday last from Windsor Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of the Dowager Lady Ashley, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Miss Bowater, the Duke of Argyll, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Major-General H. Ponsonby, Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. Sahl. Major-General the Hon. A. and Mrs. Gordon arrived at Balmoral on Sunday last by Ballater.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, takes daily walking and driving exercise in the grounds of the castle.

Prince Arthur arrived at the castle, on Tuesday, from a tour in the East.

Wednesday was the forty-sixth anniversary of her Majesty's birthday.

Mr. Noble has had the honour of submitting to the Queen his model for the statue of her Majesty about to be erected in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay. The Right Honourable Khanderao Gulcowar, Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen attained her forty-sixth year on Wednesday. The day was celebrated in town and country with all the honours customary on the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday.

At the Horse Guards there was a parade of the several battalions of household troops, under the command of Colonel Mark Wood (Coldstream Guards). The Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton and Lieutenant-General Knollys, arrived at the Horse Guards at a quarter to ten, and was conducted to the Commander-in-Chief's reception-room, whence her Royal Highness witnessed the proceedings. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, C.B., and Major Teesdale, arrived on the ground at ten o'clock, and at the same time also arrived Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., commanding-in-chief, attended by a numerous suite. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, as Colonel of the regiment; and the Duke of Cambridge the uniform of the Grenadier Guards. Upon the arrival of the Prince and the Duke of Cambridge, the united bands played the National Anthem, and the battalions of Guards were received with a Royal salute. The troops formed up in open line from the mortar to the long gun with open ranks. The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Prince, inspected the line. The usual ceremonial of troops in column was then gone through, and the troops marched past in slow and quick time, and saluted their Royal Highnesses upon leaving the ground. The bands played during the inspection. The several bands then marched to St. James's Palace, and performed a selection of music.

The ships in the river and in the docks presented a gay appearance, dressed in colours of all nations. In the evening the public buildings and the principal streets were brilliantly illuminated.

Banquets were given in celebration of the event by the following members of the Royal family:—Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of the Treasury, had the honour of entertaining his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and a distinguished party at Cambridge House; the Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, at Cleveland House; Viscount Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, at his residence, Chesterfield-house, South Audley-street; the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Horse, at his residence, Pall-mall; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, G.C.B., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at his residence; Earl Russell, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at his residence, Richmond Park; the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at his residence, 74, Eaton-square; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, entertained Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished party. The Duke of Somerset, as First Lord of the Admiralty, at his official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall; Sir Charles Wood, G.C.B., Secretary of State for India; the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his residence, Carlton-terrace.

The Archbishop of York entertained the Archbishops of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin, and the Bishops, at his Grace's residence, Bretton-square. The Attorney-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, entertained the Queen's Counsel and the leading members of the Bar at the Albion. Covers were laid for one hundred.

Entertainments in honour of the day were also given by the following:—The Duke and Duchess of Wellington entertained a distinguished circle at Apsley House; Earl Granville entertained the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary and a select company at his residence in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square; the Queen's body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard at Willis's Rooms, and the Queen's body-guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms had a dinner at the same place at their mess-room, in St. James's Palace; the members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 and 1785 at Willis's Rooms. The Earl of Hardwicke presided.

At 6 o'clock in the morning a royal salute was fired from the Tower of Julius Cæsar and the parish church of St. John. A Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the town bombardier, and repeated from Fort Belvedere and Fort Cumberland, Portsea, and at Virginia Water. Flags and banners floated in all parts of the town. In the evening the Corporation assembled at the Mansion House, Sir Hugh Cubitt—Mr.-W. B. Harris, the Mayor of Windsor, presiding. A fine banquet of venison, the gift of the Queen, was forwarded from Bushey Park to grace the table.

At Portsmouth a grand military display took place on Southsea-common, and the day was observed as a general holiday.

At Chatham the anniversary was observed as a holiday at the dockyard and other public establishments, and a review of troops took place upon the Great Lines.

At Woolwich the day was celebrated as a general holiday at the Royal Arsenal Dockyard and other public establishments, and by a review of the whole of the corps in garrison.

A grand review of troops was held in Phœnix Park, Dublin, before Lord and Lady Wodehouse. The venerable Field Marshal Lord Gough was present.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

By command of the Queen, a Drawingroom was held, on Thursday week, by Princess Mary of Cambridge, on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace. Presentations at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations made to her Majesty. Princess Helena, accompanied by Princess Louisa, attended by her ladies and gentlemen in waiting, was received by a detachment of the Life Guards, arrived at St. James's from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, and was received by the Mistress of the Robes and the Great officers of state of the household. The Prince of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards and attended by Earl Spencer, the Hon. Colonel Keppel, and Major Teesdale, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House.

The Duke of Cambridge escorted Mary, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Court.

The Queen's body-guard, the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the state-saloon, under the command of the Lieutenant. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Captain Parker Bickford.

Princess Helena took her station in front of the throne, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Louisa, and the other members of the Royal family.

In attendance upon Princess Helena were the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Caledon, the Dowager Viscountess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Churchill, Lady Waterpark, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Charlotte Legge, the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, Viscountess Chewton, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Seaton, Lucretia, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord Jocelyn, the Hon. Mowbray Walpole Sackville West, Colonel Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Proby, Viscount Castlerosse, and the Pages of honour in waiting.

Princess Helena wore a train of rich lilac silk, trimmed with silver-sprinkled tulle and puffings of the same material, and silver-tulle over glacé, trimmed with blue satin. Head-dress, tiara of rubies and diamonds, feathers, and lappets. Ornaments, rubies and diamonds; stomacher, necklace and earrings of rubies and diamonds.

Princess Louisa wore a train of rich pink silk, trimmed with ruches, pink and white roses, and white Honiton lace; petticoat of white glacé, trimmed with flowers to correspond. Head-dress, pink and white roses and fern leaves, trimmed also with feather, and lappets. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white satin train, spotted with red; a petticoat of red and white tulle over glacé silk, richly trimmed with Brussels lace. Head-dress, a wreath of white hawthorn, mounted with feathers, and silver tulle veil; stomacher, necklace and earrings of emeralds and diamonds.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of their precedence by the Marquis de Caux they were received by the Spanish Envoy.

The general circle was well attended and the presentations were very numerous.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held, on Saturday last, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards and attended by Earl Spencer, the Hon. Colonel Keppel, and Major Teesdale, arrived at two o'clock, from Marlborough House, and was received by the great officers of state of the household.

The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Levée.

The Queen's body-guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the state-rooms, under command of the Lieutenant. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Captain Parker Bickford.

The Prince of Wales entered the Throne Room, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and attended by the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord de Tabley, the Hon. Mortimer West, Major-General F. H. Seymour, Lord Alfred Paget, Viscount Bury, Lord Proby, Viscount Castlerosse, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Alfred Hervey, the Hon. R. H. Needs, and Major C. Teesdale.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced in the order

of their precedence, when Count Knuth Knuthenborg was presented by the Danish Envoys.

The general circle was numerously attended.

STATE CONCERT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Major Teesdale, and the Hon. R. Meade, arrived at the palace at ten o'clock. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary were present at the concert.

The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the palace, under command of Captain Parker Rickford. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, conducted by Viscount Sydney and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon shortly after ten o'clock, when the concert immediately commenced.

The following distinguished artistes had the honour of singing upon this occasion :—Mdlle. Titiens, Miss L. Pyne, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr Santley, and Signor Gardoni. The performers, exceeding 160 in number, consisted of the Queen's private band, aided by several instrumentalists of the Philharmonic Society, Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera; the chorus being selected from the Operas and the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. The performance was conducted by Mr. Anderson, the director of her Majesty's private band. Mr. W. G. Cusins presided at the pianoforte.

Among those who had the honour of receiving invitations to the concert were the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the members of the Corps Diplomatique with the ladies of their respective families, and upwards of 600 members of the élite of society.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 7th of June next, at two o'clock.

Princess Helena will, by command of the Queen, hold a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Tuesday, the 20th of June next, at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations made to her Royal Highness at this Drawingroom shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawingroom, it being a collar day. It is expected that gentlemen will not present themselves at the Drawingroom, except in attendance upon the ladies of their families.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Yesterday week the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, went to Windsor and visited the Queen. His Royal Highness, upon his return from Windsor, went to the Agricultural Hall, at Islington, and opened the International Reformatory Exhibition. Lord Alfred Hervey, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Teesdale were in attendance. Subsequently the Prince rode out. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, took a drive.

The Duke de Nemours, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, and the Count and Countess d'Eu visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner party. The company included the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of St. Germans, Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, the Right Hon. Edward and Mrs. Cardwell, Sir Edmund and Lady Head, the Hon. George Brown (President of the Executive Council of Canada), the Hon. A. T. Galt (Finance Minister of Canada), the Hon. J. A. Macdonald (Attorney-General of Canada West), the Hon. G. E. Cartier (Attorney-General of Lower Canada), Dr. Acland, and Mr. Engleheart.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out. His Royal Highness held a Levée at St. James's Palace, an account of which is given above. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary of Cambridge, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. Antrobus, and the Rev. E. Bankes were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Prince attended the House of Lords. Subsequently his Royal Highness, attended by Lord Alfred Hervey, Lieut.-Gen. Knollys, and Major Teesdale, went to the Sailors' Home, Well-street and Dock-street, near the London Docks, and opened the new wing recently added to the establishment. Later in the day the Prince, accompanied by Prince Arthur, rode out. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke took a drive. The Prince and Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Major Teesdale, stood as sponsors to the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, who was baptised, by the Queen's gracious permission, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by the Hon. and Very Rev the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. F. Garden. The child received the name of Alexandra Harriet. Their Royal Highnesses presented their goddaughter with a necklet. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at the state concert at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, was present at the review of militia in Hyde Park, held by the Duke of Cambridge. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary and attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, was also present at the review. Subsequently the Prince, attended by Earl Spencer, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Teesdale, went to Paddington to lay the foundation-stone of the new wing to be added to St. Mary's Hospital. At the conclusion of the ceremony fifty-five ladies and children each presented to his Royal Highness a purse containing money, the total amount of which amounted to nearly £300. Later in the day the Prince rode out. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday the Prince inspected the troops at the Horse Guards. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Duke de Brabant, at Claridge's Hotel. The Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, went by special train, at twelve o'clock, on the North Kent Railway, to Strood, and visited the Great Eastern steam-ship, to inspect the Atlantic telegraph cable. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, drove out. In the evening, the Prince honoured Viscount Palmerston with his company at the state banquet given at his Lordship's residence in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess left town for the White Lodge, Richmond Park.

Their Royal Highnesses returned to Marlborough House yesterday (Friday).

Major Teesdale has left for St. Petersburg, to represent the Prince at the funeral of the late Hereditary Grand Duke.

Mr. R. Dowling, commissioned by the Government of Tasmania, has been honoured with a final sitting for his portrait of the Princess.

The Countess of Morton has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel has succeeded Major Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone and the Rev. W. R. Jolley, arrived at Dover in the Admiralty yacht Vivid, on Monday, from Calais, upon the completion of his tour in the East. The Prince landed at the Admiralty Pier, and was received by Captain Bruce, Lieutenant Morgan, and Mr. Bishop, the superintendent of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. His Royal Highness travelled from Dover in a saloon carriage attached to the ten-minutes-past-eight a.m. train, arriving at the Victoria terminus at thirty-five minutes past ten. The Prince drove immediately to Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince left London in the evening, by the London and North-Western Railway, en route for Balmoral. His Royal Highness arrived at the general station, Perth, on Tuesday, by the limited mail, which ran special from Glasgow over the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, owing to the breakdown of the bridges between Coatbridge and Greenhill, and in consequence of which the mail was about two hours late. The Prince walked from the station to the British Hotel. After partaking of refreshments, his Royal Highness left Perth, and drove, by way of Glenshee, to Balmoral.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant arrived at Claridge's Hotel, on Monday, from the Continent.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess d'Eu (Crown Princess of Brazil) returned to the Clarendon Hotel, on Tuesday, from Claremont.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess d'Aquila have arrived at the Claredon Hotel from Paris.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, with the Maharanee, has left Claridge's Hotel for Scotland.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur have arrived at the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, from Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Theodora Grosvenor have arrived at Grosvenor House from Motcomb Park.

The Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe have arrived at the South Kensington Hotel, from Paris.

The Marchioness Dowager of Sligo and the Ladies Browne have arrived at their residence in Mansfield-street.

Countess Cowley and Lady Feodora Wellesley have arrived in town from Paris for the season.

The Countess Dowager of Morton and Lady Agnes Douglas have arrived in Brook-street from Rome.

Earl Brownlow has left Radley's Hotel, Southampton, for the Isle of Wight.

Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt have arrived in Grosvenor-square from their seat in Ireland.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess d'Eu entertained at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the Clarendon Hotel, the Count and Countess de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke de Nemours, the Princess Margaret d'Orleans, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Count and Countess d'Aquila, the Princess d'Aquila, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the various Royal members.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Chartres entertained a distinguished circle at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at Morgan House, Ham-common.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary and a select circle at dinner, yesterday (Friday), at Kensington Palace.

The Duchess of Wellington had an assembly, on Saturday last, at Apsley House. The réunion was attended by a very numerous assembly of the Corps Diplomatique and of the nobility.

Earl and Countess De Grey entertained a select company at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait entertained a large party at dinner, on Saturday last, at London House, St. James's-square.

The Hon. Mrs. Hughes of Kinmell gave a grand ball, on Wednesday evening, at Bath House, Piccadilly. Above 400 visitors were present.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishops of Durham and Ripon intend to hold ordinations on Sunday, the 24th of September next.

The Training College for Schoolmasters at Peterborough has been completed for £6137. It is reported by the Government Inspector to be suited for its purpose, but "distressingly plain."

Miss Burdett Coutts has erected, at her own cost, a beautiful church in a destitute portion of the city of Carlisle. It will be consecrated by Bishop Waldegrave on Wednesday next, the 31st inst. The new church is dedicated to St. Stephen, as that is in Westminster, which owes its erection to the munificence of the same lady.

The foundation-stone of a new church was recently laid at Hamer, near Rochdale, in the presence of about 15,000 people. The ceremony was performed by Mr. J. S. Entwisle, the donor of the site and of £1000 to the building fund, Mr. Schofield giving another £1000. The church will cost £4200, towards which a sum of £3500 has already been raised.

The new church just completed on the site of the old parish church of Llanllwchaiarn, Cardiganshire, was reopened by the Bishop of St. David's on the 11th inst. The service for the day was read in English, and an impressive sermon, in English and afterwards in Welsh, preached by the Bishop. In the afternoon and evening, after the Welsh services, the Welsh mode of *two* sermons by eminent preachers following one another at each service was carried out with their customary effect.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made :—The Rev. W. C. Bowen, Vicar of Llanstinan, to be Rural Dean of North Dewsland ; Rev. W. Doyle to be Rector of St. Thomas's, Old Trafford, Manchester ; Rev. J. E. Davies, late Rector of Llangelynin, to be Incumbent of Trevor, Merionethshire ; Rev. G. Salmon to be Incumbent of Nun Monkton ; Rev. E. Wilton to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Northesk ; Rev. J. Virtue and Rev. S. B. Windsor to be Military Chaplains, third class ; Rev. J. Davies to be Curate of Vochriew, Glamorganshire ; Rev. W. J. R. Neame to be Curate of Child Okeford, Dorset.

An influential meeting of the St. George's, Hanover-square, branch of the Bishop of London's Fund was held, on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms—the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. A report was read, which stated that this branch of the fund was formed on May 16, 1864, when appeals were sent to every householder. The sum promised was £5447, of which £3000 had been received ; and of that sum £2300 had been paid to the central fund. This was in addition to £21,000 previously sent direct to the fund. In the parish, which was considered one of the wealthiest, there was a population of 35,000, with between 3000 and 4000 ratepayers ; 1100 of the houses were occupied by the wealthiest classes, and yet there had been only 330 contributors, eighteen of whom gave as much as £1850. In the first eighteen months from the commencement of the Bishop's Fund £116,300 had been paid, and there had been eighty-eight additional clergy, forty-seven scripture-readers, fifteen parochial mission women ; assistance given to fourteen schools, to the erection of four parsonages, twenty-seven mission stations or temporary churches, and to the purchase of sites for twenty-five permanent churches. The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Devon, Mr. R. Hanbury, Lord Ebury, and others ; and a resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to support the Bishop of London's Fund.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels in England and Wales was held, on Monday, at St. James's Hall, Regent-street. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The annual report stated that aid had been given in the past year in 137 cases, for the purpose of building thirty-four churches, the rebuilding and enlargement of nineteen churches, and in the repair, enlargement, and improvement of eighty-four other churches. For these objects the sum of £7890 had been voted. The increase of church accommodation thus provided amounted to 31,308 sittings, of which number there were 29,461 (including 6998 occupied by children of parochial schools) reserved, as the condition of the society's grants, for the free use of the inhabitants of the several parishes or districts. The society had paid during the year £11,301 for works completed in ninety-six new churches, the rebuilding of sixteen churches, and the restoration and enlargement of fifty-one churches. Additional accommodation had thus been secured for 20,509 persons, 18,420 of the sittings being reserved for the free use of the inhabitants. The total income of the society during the past year has been £9292. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of St. Asaph, Archdeacon Emery, the Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., Archdeacon Bickersteth, Mr. Beresford Hope, and others.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury again met on Tuesday. Archdeacon Denison moved, in the Lower House, a series of resolutions on the relations between the Church of England and the Committee of Council on Education. After an animated discussion, the resolutions were carried. In the Upper House, on Wednesday, the Bishop of Oxford moved an address, praying the Crown to create three new sees, of which St. Albans, Southwell, and Bodmin or Truro should be the cathedral cities. After a brief discussion, the address was adopted. The Bishop of Winchester, in presenting a petition which prayed for the extension of the episcopate, made some interesting statements concerning his diocese. He recommended that Surrey and the Channel Islands should be erected into independent sees. Two petitions were presented in reference to a court of final appeal. The only subject brought under the consideration of the Lower House was the reform of Convocation. On Thursday morning the members did not meet at the usual hour ; but, by arrangement made at the commencement of the session, the Prolocutor and nearly all the members of the Lower House attended morning service in the Abbey, and partook of holy communion, the Dean of Westminster being the celebrant.

Testimonials have, we learn from the *Guardian*, been recently given to the following clergymen :—To the Rev. W. Green, on his leaving the parish of Staplegrove, near Taunton—a silver basket, by the working classes. The Rev. H. L. Todd, on his resigning the curacy of Greenwich—a handsome edition of the Bible, "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," a purse of sovereigns, and an address inscribed on vellum, from the parishioners. Last month the Rev. O. Burney, late Vicar of Halstead, Essex, was presented with an épergne, value £100, by his former parishioners. On the same day the Rev. T. Ovens, who has succeeded to Halstead, was presented by his late parishioners of Aveley with a silver coffee-pot, value twenty guineas. The Rev. E. L. Cutts, appointed secretary to the Additional Curates Aid Society, has been presented, by his late parishioners at Billericay, with a purse containing about £50. A similar mark of respect was paid to Mrs. Cutts about three years since. The Rev. George and Mrs. Dawes, on leaving the parish of Breaston—a clock and work-table, from the members of the congregation. The Rev. F. B. Boyd, on leaving the curacy of St. Mary's, Ramsay—an épergne, with an address from the inhabitants. The Rev. J. C. Denny, on leaving the curacy of Christ Church district, West Bromwich—a beautifully illuminated copy of the Bible, by the ladies of the congregation. The Rev. Augustin Williams, on resigning the curacy of St. Martin's, Worcester—a purse of fifty guineas from the parishioners, and a drawing-room clock from the Sunday-school teachers. Recently the members of St. Peter's Union for Church Work, Bradford, Yorkshire, met in Stott-hill School for the purpose of presenting to their Chaplain, the Rev. James M. Gatrill, who is also one of the curates of the parish church, a complete set of vessels and linen for the communion of the sick, as a mark of personal respect and affection. The Rev. S. Holland, Curate of Washington, Sussex—a breakfast service in electro-plate, accompanied by an address, from the parishioners. The Rev. C. J. Astbury, who has been Curate of Walton-le-Dale for the last eighteen months, and has been appointed to the curacy of the parish church of Preston, has been presented by the parishioners of the former place with a timepiece, two bronze statuettes, a silver salver, and a pocket communion-service.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mr. Henry Lockhart, B.A., of University College, Oxford, was on Saturday last elected to the Stowell Civil Law fellowship of that society.

The answer which the Minister of the United States has returned to the letter of condolence addressed to his Excellency by Cambridge University was read to the senate at the congregation on Wednesday. The Porson prize has been adjudged to J. Edwin Sandys, of St. John's College.

We understand that Sir John Bowring, Dr. Holland, and Dr. Verity, the trustees to whom has been confided the handsome fund left for educational objects by Dr. J. B. Gilchrist, the celebrated Hindoostanee scholar, long a resident in Edinburgh, have, in consideration of the claims of his native city, expressed a willingness to grant to the University of Edinburgh three scholarships of £100 a year each, to be held for three years by natives of British India, who shall have passed competitive examinations in the presidential colleges. It is intended, we believe, to attach a similar scholarship to the London University College.

A donation, amounting to £6250, has lately been made to the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in St. Andrew's University, by two gentlemen of Scottish descent, Mr. James A. Guthrie and his brother, Mr. Arbuthnot C. Guthrie, Idol-lane, London. The object of these gentlemen in making this donation is, as expressed in their deed of endowment, "to promote and encourage education in Scotland, and more especially classical literature, in the University of St. Andrew's."

Earl Granville presided on Thursday week at the distribution of prizes among the evening classes at King's College, London, when addresses were given by the Revs. Dr. Jelf and Professor Plumptre. Amongst the numerous prizes awarded were those for Divinity—to J. Hooper, J. Fry, C. Walsh, and W. J. Larkin ; for Latin—to F. Philips, E. Woolthorne, J. Norton, G. Marshall, and Sir W. Puttock ; for Greek—to E. Collier, F. M. Phillips, F. W. Groves, F. Aubin, and A. Snelgrove. Prize given to the Associate for the current year, who, on examination in the fifteen classes the rules require, has carried the highest number of marks—to F. M. Phillips.

The annual election of scholars to the Universities was held as usual, on Tuesday morning, at Westminster. The names of the candidates elected were J. R. Dasent, C. T. Biscoe, and E. C. Williams, to Christ Church ; G. Heath, J. P. Nichols, and F. L. Harrison, to Trinity. The Triplett Exhibitions were given to Heath and Nichols ; the Thomas Exhibition to Shapter. On Monday evening the Dean and Chapter entertained in the hall a large and distinguished party of guests.

The tenth annual dinner of St. John's Foundation School was celebrated, on Monday, at the London Tavern—the Earl of Harrowby in the chair, supported by Lord Feversham, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and others, when the subscriptions and donations announced amounted to nearly £1650.

THE CONSERVATIVE MANIFESTO.

THE Right Hon. B. Disraeli has issued the following address to the electors of the county of Buckingham :—

Gentlemen,—A dissolution of Parliament being imminent, I beg leave to announce my intention of soliciting at your hands a renewal of that high trust which on six previous occasions you have conferred on me by sending me as one of your representatives to the House of Commons.

Although the state of public affairs is, on the surface, little disturbed, the impending appeal to the country involves consequences as momentous as any recurrence to its sense by the Crown has, perhaps, hitherto offered.

Six years ago Lord Derby, then Minister, proposed a measure on church rates, which, while it maintained the principle of a National Church, relieved the conscientious scruples of Dissenters from its doctrines or polity. It was defeated by a large majority, on the ground that nothing short of abolition could be satisfactory.

A month afterwards, anxious to free alike the Crown and the Parliament from the embarrassments in which they were placed in reference to the question of the Parliamentary suffrage, he introduced a measure which would have greatly extended it on principles in harmony with the Constitution, which wisely recognises the electoral franchise as a privilege and not as a right. This measure was also defeated by a large majority, on the ground that no extension of the suffrage could be sufficient which did not involve a lowering of the franchise in boroughs.

In this state of affairs Lord Derby advised an appeal to the country, and, not having obtained a majority, resigned office, an Administration being formed pledged to the total abolition of church rates and to a measure of Parliamentary reform which should secure the lowering of the borough franchise.

Since that period the Parliamentary condition may be generally, but fairly, described as a continued attack on the British Constitution in Church and State; if not always suggested by her Majesty's Ministers, always sanctioned by them, and invariably originated by the party on whose support their existence, as a Ministry, depends.

The attacks on the Church, commencing with triumphant majorities, have been encountered first with difficulty and defeat, but always with determination and constancy, and, finally, have been signally discomfited. The various schemes to deprive the Church of its constitutional privileges have been withdrawn, and the House of Commons has resolved that church rates shall not be abolished.

The attacks upon the State, never conducted with so much energy, have, nevertheless, been more prolonged, and it was only a few nights ago when the House of Commons, impatient of protracted mystification, reflected the candour of the community, and declared by a vast majority that the franchise in boroughs should not be lowered, and that the principle on which Lord Derby wished to extend it was the just one.

The efforts of the Conservative Opposition during the last six years have, therefore, been neither insignificant nor fruitless. They have defeated the measures to carry which the present Ministry was formed, and in the course of the struggle they have educated the public mind to bring to the final solution a decision more matured and enlightened.

The maintenance of a National Church involves the question—Whether the principle of religion shall be an element of our political Constitution ; whether the State shall be consecrated, or whether, dismissing the sanctions that appeal to the higher feelings of man, our scheme of government should degenerate into a mere system of police. I see nothing in such a result but a corruption of nations and the fall of empires.

On the extension of the electoral franchise depends, in fact, the distribution of power. It appears to me that the primary plan of our ancient Constitution, so rich in various wisdom, indicates the course that we ought to pursue in this matter. It secured our popular rights by intrusting power, not to an indiscriminate multitude, but to the Estate, or Order, of the Commons ; and a wise Government should be careful that the elements of that Estate should bear a due relation to the moral and material development of the country. Public opinion may not, perhaps, be yet ripe enough to legislate on this subject, but it is sufficiently interested in the question to ponder over it with advantage ; so that, when the time comes for action, we may legislate in the spirit of the English Constitution, which would absorb the best of every class, and not fall into a democracy, which is the tyranny of one class, and that one the least enlightened.

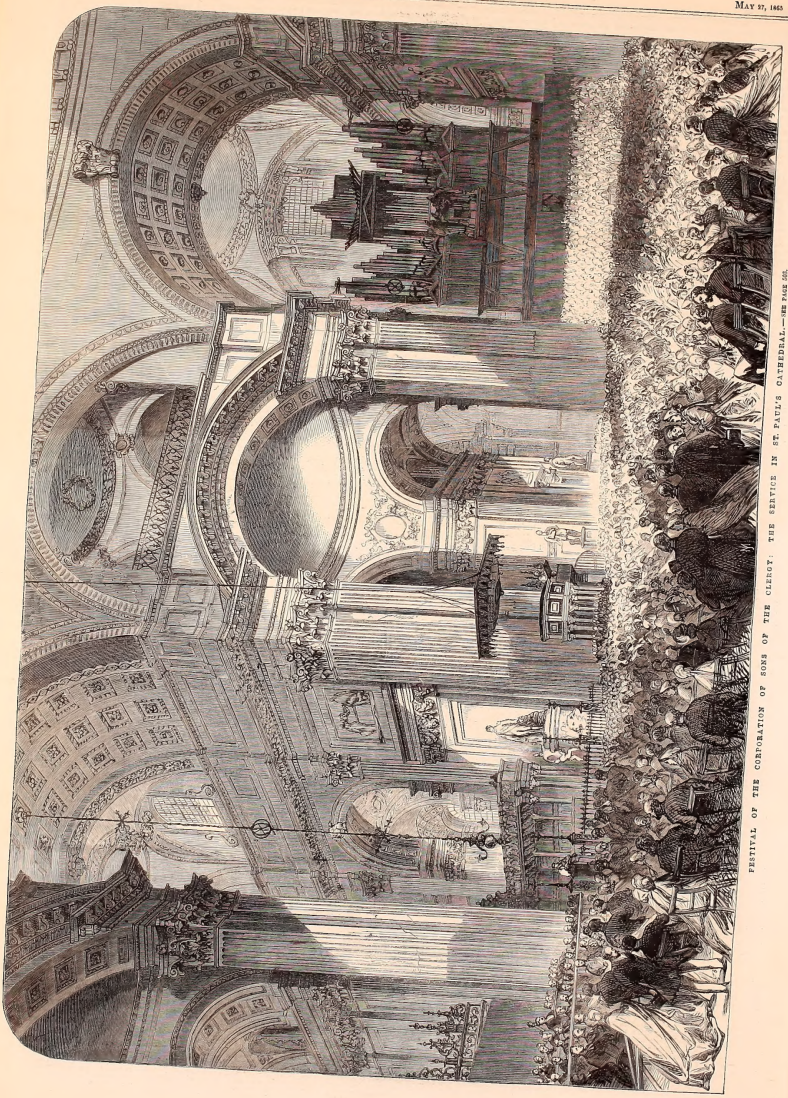
The leaders of the Conservative party, although they will never shrink from the responsibility of their acts, are not obtrusive candidates for office. Place without power may gratify the vain, but can never satisfy a noble ambition. Who may be the Ministers of the Queen are the accidents of history ; what will remain on that enduring page is the policy pursued and its consequences on her realm. That will much depend upon the decision and determination of the constituencies of the United Kingdom in the impending general election. Subject to those changes which the progress of society may demand and the experience of the nation may sanction, I trust they will resolve on upholding the Constitution in Church and State.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

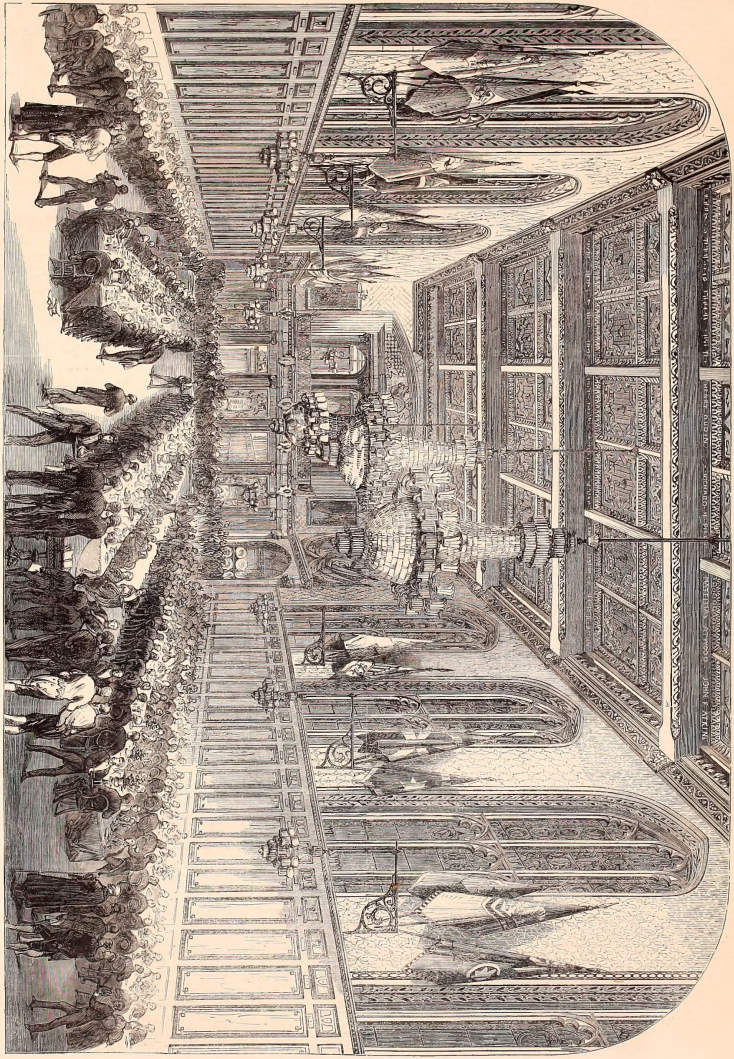
Hughenden Manor, May 20. B. DISRAELI.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained a notice from Earl Russell that, in the existing state of the civil war in America and the uncertainty which may be felt as to its continuance, the Government has resolved to relax the stringency of those regulations respecting the ships of both belligerents which prohibited them from obtaining in British ports more supplies than were necessary for immediate use, and which required them to leave the port within twenty-four hours after having obtained them.

The dead body of a young man was found last week suspended from a tree in the Bois, at Paris. In the pocket of the deceased was found this letter :—"To those curious people who think it concerns them.—You will be astonished to find a suicide aged thirty. It is neither want, idleness, nor love which has driven me to this deed. I am a workman, and gain my living without difficulty. I came to Paris to work, and have had work for some years, so I am neither poor nor idle ; but tastes beyond my condition and education prevent my leading the life I wish, and, above all, I am prevented making a suitable marriage."



FESTIVAL OF THE CORPORATION OF SONS OF THE CLERGY: THE SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—SEE PAGE 505.



FESTIVAL OF THE CORPORATION OF SONS OF THE CLERGY: THE BANQUET AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL—SEE PAGE 506.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Any interest which may have existed in the proceedings of a somewhat irregular and spasmodic Parliamentary week has been mainly confined to individuals. It has been observed that the putting of the leadership proper of the House of Commons into commission has not been without its effect in the goings on of that assembly. There is not exactly rebellion or disorder, but, to use a horsey phrase, a good deal of gibbing. This may not be very palpable at other times: but during the short three quarters of an hour every evening that Lord Palmerston is present, there is an obvious straightening of the ranks and a better tone pervading the House—attributable, of course, to an insensible moral influence which he exercises: indeed, in one instance, when some member of the Opposition demeaned himself towards the Treasury Bench in the free-and-easy and recalcitrant fashion which is habitual under the deputy leadership, the Prime Minister thought it necessary to put on a stern and almost angry manner, and to pull up the offender rather sharply. One seems to fancy that Mr. Disraeli avails himself of the absence of the Premier almost to dictate how things are to be done, the calm assurance of his mode of suggesting the regulation of business being indicative of an idea that he is in temporary possession of more power than usual in that way. For instance, take the cool authoritative way in which he signified that a distinct arrangement should be made for a special discussion of the Roman Catholic Oath Bill, and his insinuation that he had taken that matter into his own hands and intended at the proper time to develop a mysterious and recondite settlement of the question. It would appear that Sir George Grey appreciated the spirit by which Mr. Disraeli was moved, and was nettled, if not irritated, at this occult flout at his pretensions as manager of the House, for he tossed the subject over to Mr. Monsell in a way which was meant to be contemptuous to Mr. Disraeli, insinuating advice that, as the owner of the bill, Mr. Monsell had better take care of it, and look out for secret torpedoes which were lying in wait to blow it up. Again, on an evening which was memorable for the circumstance of Mr. Ferrand's foregoing the delivery of a high-pressure speech in support of an indictment against the Lord Chancellor in deference to an implied suggestion of Lord Palmerston that, as a motion for a Select Committee of inquiry would be acceded to by the Government, it would be more just to postpone discussion, Mr. Disraeli, who had waited through a long series of unattractive proceedings which were leading up to a count-out, interposed with an air of dictation, and demanded, rather than intimated, that the proceedings should assume a particular shape; and, while carefully avoiding entering into the subject-matter, by his manner and by the lurking mischief in his eye, invited such of his satellites as were desirous of indulging their propensities for man-hunting to let slip their tongues. Accordingly, Lord Robert Cecil, with a deadly smile upon his lip and a ferocious calmness of manner, let drop a certain quantity of those bitter distillations of his brain which are peculiar to him; and sundry milder illustrations of Conservative memberdom went on with attempts in the same vein without in the least succeeding in catching the manner, however they may have shown the spirit, of Lord Robert, until they were fairly discomfited and put to silence, of all persons in the world, by Mr. Hadfield, who shrewdly and emphatically cried out against all this pother about the distribution of patronage by Lord Chancellors; asked whether it was the exception or the rule for such functionaries to provide for their relatives (thoughts of the penultimate holder of the Great Seal flashed through everyone's thoughts, and the Tories, as a body, palpably winced); and inquired whether they were quite sure that their virtuous indignation was not political and personal rather than abstract and impartial.

The wayfarers in the great metropolitan highway called the Strand have doubtless had their attention attracted by an exhibition of a very liliputian character, and which, entitled "The Magic Donkeys," consists of two little pasteboard representations of persons riding on donkeys, which are in perpetual motion, advancing and retreating towards each other with considerable vivacity of wriggling, but gaining no step in advance, and are rewarded by laughter from the spectators, of which they are a little ashamed, inasmuch as it is roused by so puerile a device. Why is it that this toy comes into one's mind when, night after night, in the House of Commons, one sees Mr. Darby Griffith perpetually fidgeting on one side and Mr. Whalley playing fantastic tricks on the other? In the present state of the Parliament, the minds of members may be supposed to be a little distracted, and they do not care to concentrate their moral authority to prevent the bores from usurping more than their legitimate share of the attention of the House; and so Mr. Griffith and Mr. Whalley are permitted to disport themselves almost at their pleasure, and their names are in constant repetition on the notice-paper, and their voices continually vexing the echoes of thin Houses waiting to be counted out. Nevertheless, it ought to be recorded that, for once, Mr. Darby Griffith caught the sympathies and enchained the attention of a considerable majority of the House when he brought forward the case of Colonel Dawkins, of the Guards. Without entering into the merits of that affair, it may suffice to say that Mr. Griffith succeeded in getting up a smart give-and-take debate, in which that body of military members generally known as "the Colonels" necessarily took a prominent part against the Horse Guards, as their manner is, they being quite out of the immediate proximate or possible purview of that authoritative institution, and which grew so hot that it tempted Mr. Bright to talk about a matter in which fighting men were concerned, and to indicate that he may have been unconsiously training himself for the office of Secretary for War, which people have laughingly asserted that he is to hold in the great Radical Ministry which is to be in power about 1868. Indeed, Mr. Darby Griffith got a moral victory over the Government, and would probably have beaten them on a division, but that many members who felt that they must vote against them good-naturedly went away. Next day Mr. Griffith, looking as much as he could like Alexander the Great when he was "assuming the god" under the influence of the wild music of Timotheus, inquired in a condescending but dignified manner whether Ministers, having been practically defeated, had taken warning, and were going to comply with his behests in Colonel Dawkins's case. Alas! the grand manner and the assumed importance went down with a crash before the contemptuous reply of Lord Palmerston, which was really nothing more nor less than that he would see Mr. Griffith in any absurd or abhorrent position before he would take any notice of anything he said or did. The collapse that ensued ought to have been tremendous. But Mr. Griffith never collapses; and it is probable that, unless something is done, we shall hear of Colonel Dawkins from him three times a week, and have a succession of notices on the paper, and speeches following each other, on those Tuesday evenings which are given up this year entirely to those members who are content to listen to themselves for indefinite periods; no one to speak of being present but themselves and those fated officials whose business it is to reply to them. Thus it has happened that Mr. Whalley was able to make four speeches one night on the atrocities of the Rev. Mr. Wagner, as understood and related by the anti-Papistical member for Peterborough, with scarce any interruption except an occasional humorous shout, in which the words "Sing, sing" are invariably introduced, as much to the surprise as the annoyance of Mr. Whalley, who has appealed more than once to the Speaker to know whether it is Parliamentary for a gentleman to be vocal in the house in that way. It would seem as if Mr. Whalley himself has forgotten the origin of this peculiar admonition of the impatience of the House; and he may be reminded that in one of his earlier speeches on his special subject he recited some verses at a moment when the House was almost frenzied in its interruption, and that suddenly a facetious member roared out a request that he would vary his style a little by "singing" the lines which he was delivering. It is probably the same humorous gentleman, of whose identity we have a strong suspicion, who introduces the word now and again when he wishes particularly to baffle Mr. Whalley in his talk. All this is, in its way, amusing enough; but somehow, after these scenes one finds oneself involuntarily thinking that it will not be a bad thing that there is to be a new Parliament next year.

According to the "American National Almanac" 1100 vessels of all kinds were captured by Federal cruisers in attempting to run the blockade during the war.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Kinnaird withdrew the Metalliferous Mines Bill, which stood for a second reading, complaining of the opposition which it had met with from the Government.

The reports of Mr. Bateman and Mr. Beardmore on the subject of the River Shannon and the Sewage Utilisation Bill were referred to a Select Committee.

The Pheasants (Ireland) Bill (the object of which is to assimilate the period for pheasant-shooting in Ireland to that which prevails in England), the Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees Bill (the object of which is to repeal a statute which provides for the summary infliction of penal servitude on certain sturdy beggars in Ireland), and the Exchequer Bonds (£1,000,000) Bill were read a second time.

The Oxford (Vinerian Foundation) Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Earl of Derby called attention to a report of the inspector appointed under the Alkali Works Regulation Act, and stated that it showed that the measure worked most successfully.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The amendments to the Partnership Amendment Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Public-house Closing Act (1864) Amendment Bill was further amended and agreed to.

The General Post Office (Additional Site) (Recommitted) Bill, the Churches and Chapels Exemption (Scotland) Bill (as amended), the Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Leasing Act (1858) Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The House went into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, beginning with the vote for the Privy Seal Office. A number of votes were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a series of resolutions in reference to certain stamp duties in connection with the Budget, which were agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and the resolutions were agreed to.

THE UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

This bill, as amended, was considered.

Mr. Knight moved a resolution to the effect that expenses for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in asylums, the establishment charges of poor-law unions or parishes, and all other expenses connected with the relief of the poor, except those of their in-maintenance and out-relief, now charged on union and parochial poor rates, should be voted by Parliament out of the general public revenue.

In a debate which followed, the vexed question of Dr. Hunter's report was again raised.

Mr. Villiers pointed out that the moving of an abstract resolution having no direct bearing on the bill before the House would only arrest its progress. He denied that this measure had been founded on Dr. Hunter's report, which, however, he had reason to believe, had rather understated the real condition of the dwellings to which it referred. The resolution proposed to transfer a charge of £1,800,000 from the rates to the public revenue, and this was intended as compensation to those who by this bill would have to pay more rates than they had hitherto done, and that was the issue which was to be decided.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, discussing the resolution, showed that, including Scotland and Ireland with England, it proposed to place a charge of two millions and a half on the public revenue, and asked whether gentlemen connected with land were prepared to double the succession duty in order to raise that sum.

Mr. Knight's resolution was then negatived without a division.

Certain verbal amendments were introduced by Mr. Villiers, and the bill was agreed to and ordered for a third reading on Thursday.

THE CASE OF COLONEL DAWKINS.

Mr. D. Griffith brought under notice the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, of the Guards, to whom the Commander-in-Chief had made a communication to the effect that it was necessary he should either sell his commission or retire upon half pay, as he was not a person to whom it would be desirable to give the command of a battalion of the Guards. The hon. gentleman urged that Colonel Dawkins had been illegally detained in custody for eleven days, and that he had not committed any offence known to the articles of war, the only charge against him being that he had not shaken hands with Lord Rokeby, his superior officer. With the view of inaugurating a discussion on the subject, Mr. Griffith moved the adjournment of the House.

Colonel North seconded the motion, believing the present to be a special case, although he quite admitted that the House of Commons ought not to be converted into a court of appeal on military matters.

The Marquis of Hartington and Lord Palmerston defended the War Department, contending that the Commander-in-Chief had merely acted on the report of a court of inquiry into the circumstances alleged against Colonel Dawkins, and that it would be in the last degree undesirable that the House of Commons should interfere in such cases.

Colonel Dickson gave it as his opinion that if the case, as alleged on the part of Colonel Dawkins, were true, he had been the victim of tyranny and oppression by his superior officers.

Mr. Bright was of opinion that, although as a general rule it might not be desirable to bring such cases under the notice of the House, it was the prerogative of Parliament to deal with them if it thought proper.

Mr. Walpole suggested, as a compromise, that the War Office should give Colonel Dawkins time for considering the course he ought to adopt.

After a somewhat animated discussion, the House divided on the motion for adjournment, which was defeated by 172 to 112.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Mortgage Debenture Bill and the War Department Tramway (Devon) Bill were read a second time.

The Companies' Workmen's Education Bill, the Public Offices Bill, the India Offices Bill, the Pheasants (Ireland) Bill, and the Tories, Rapparees, and Robbers (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

Lord St. Leonards explained that Mr. Edmunds was not appointed clerk of patents by himself alone in 1852, but by all the Commissioners, who found that he had been in the office nearly twenty years.

Lord Chelmsford moved for a series of papers connected with the imprisonment of Captain Cameron and other British subjects in Abyssinia, which he alleged had been seriously prolonged by the neglect of the Foreign Office.—Earl Russell observed that it was not desirable to irritate the Emperor of Abyssinia, as it would lead him to visit his vengeance on the prisoners. He defended the course pursued by the Foreign Office in a very delicate and difficult matter, in the conduct of which the most judicious course was adopted under the advice of persons best acquainted with the peculiar position of the African Monarch, and he expressed a belief that the active measures taken would be soon successful in obtaining the release of the captives.—On a division, the motion was carried by 43 to 41, after a long discussion on a point of order connected with the mode of taking the votes in their Lordships' House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr. Berkeley gave notice that, on June 13, he should move a resolution in favour of the ballot.

A discussion took place on the mode of proceeding with the Roman Catholic Oath Bill, and it was agreed that the debate should take place at a morning sitting on Tuesday next, Mr. Disraeli stating that, before going into Committee on that day, he should take the opportunity of expressing his views on the general question, and of indicating what, in his opinion, would, on the whole, be the best course for the House to take.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Darby Griffith, said the Government did not intend to take any steps in the case of Colonel Dawkins, of the Coldstream Guards, it being their opinion that it would be subversive of all discipline in the Army if the Commander-in-Chief were not allowed to use his own discretion as to who should or who should not be considered fit to command a regiment.

Lord Palmerston, referring to Mr. Ferrand's questions respecting the resignation of the late registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, said that the Lord Chancellor was desirous that the whole matter should be fully inquired into, and therefore that no opposition would be offered to Mr. Ferrand's motion for a Select Committee to investigate the case. At a later period of the evening it was agreed to appoint a Committee.

A motion by Mr. Maguire that the position in which the British paper trade had been placed by the abolition of the import duty on foreign paper, leaving the foreign export duty on rags in full operation, was one of great hardship to the British manufacturer, and called for prompt legislative interference, with the view of placing the home manufacturer on terms of fair and equitable competition with continental manufacturers, was, after a reply by Mr. Milner Gibson, negatived, on a division, by 149 to 95.

Mr. Whalley moved for a Select Committee to inquire as to the mode in which the services of the Church were conducted at St. Paul's, Brighton, and especially as to the use of the confessional by the incumbent, Mr. Wagner. He also proposed that the inquiry should extend to the services at other churches. The hon. gentleman spoke amidst constant interruption.—Mr. Staniland urged that it was a reflection on the Bench and the Church that the law was not enforced, so that Protestants might know whether they were worshipping in a church of England or in a Roman Catholic temple. He recommended, however, that the motion should be withdrawn.—The motion was negatived without a division, as was also another motion by Mr. Whalley, for leave to bring in a bill for better enforcing the law against alleged usages and ornaments in the Church of England, and especially in respect of the practice of auricular confession.

The House at its rising adjourned till Thursday, Wednesday being appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

This being Ascension Day, the Lords did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Partnership Amendment Bill and the General Post Office (Additional Site) Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, proposed to postpone the motion for the second reading of the Malt Duty Bill for a week.

UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill,

Mr. Henley defended his conduct in reference to the bill, and again urged the necessity for abolishing the laws permitting removability.

Mr. G. Bentinck objected to the bill on the ground that it was hypocritical. Its promoters professed to benefit the poor. So far from that, he believed the bill would entail upon the poor a large amount of hardship. Moreover, it was suspicious that on the eve of a general election a bill should be brought in by the Government by which the boroughs would be benefited at the expense of the county districts.

Mr. Knight also opposed the bill on similar grounds.

After a few words from Mr. Mitford in support of the bill, it was read a third time and passed.

BANK NOTES ISSUE BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Bank Notes Issue Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the order for the third reading be discharged and that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of inserting in the preamble after the word "mentioned," the following words:—"And to fix by law a time whereat the present statutory right of issue on the part of bankers obtaining such exemption shall determine, in order that either their issues may become subject to the enactments of the Bank Act of 1844, hereinafter mentioned in respect to lapsed issues of bank-notes, or that Parliament may make further provision concerning them as it shall think fit, upon grounds of public policy.

Mr. Heygate moved, as an amendment, that the order for the third reading be read and discharged, and the bill recommitted for the purpose of making the following amendment in clause 8, line 2, to leave out "shall," and insert "may."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to the amendment, as it did not alter the powers of the bill.

The bill, as amended in the preamble and the 8th clause, was then agreed to.

FIRE BRIGADE (METROPOLIS) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. T. G. Baring said that a Committee of that House in 1862 inquired into the operations of the fire brigade, and they found that it was not adequate to the wants of the metropolis. They, therefore, recommended that an efficient fire brigade should be formed under the direction of the Chief Commissioner of Police; that the expense should be annually laid before Parliament, and that the bill should extend to the metropolitan area. It was also found that the fire insurance offices contemplated abolishing the brigade on account of its expense and increasing the rate of insurance. The Government therefore communicated with the Metropolitan Board of Works on the subject, and the result had been the proposal to place the brigade under the control of that Board. To maintain that force they proposed by the present bill to levy a rate of a halfpenny in the pound sterling, on the metropolitan parishes, to tax the fire insurance offices to the extent of £35 for every £1,000,000 insured in the metropolis, and to grant £10,000 annually from the funds of the country. The brigade would then be greatly improved, and engines would be stationed at the Tower, Somerset House, the National Gallery, Chelsea, and other Government offices, thereby affording the Government property additional protection. It was not proposed by the bill to impose fines upon people whose chimneys took fire. It was desirable to include the fire-escapes in the bill, but as the contemplated income of £50,000 a year would be only sufficient to maintain the brigade efficiently, it was only proposed give permissive power in the bill to place the present fire-escapes under its provisions, when their income increased, so as to enable them to do so.

Sir W. Joliffe thought that the Board of Works was not the proper body to have the control of the fire brigade.

Mr. Ayrton supported the bill, but suggested some alteration in its details.

Mr. Blackburn was of opinion that the brigade should be supported entirely by a local rate.

After some further conversation, the bill was read a second time.

THE PENSION LIST.

The following is the list of pensions granted for 1864-5, in addition to one of £100, which was given early in the year to Mrs. Hills, daughter of Southey, the poet:—

Armstrong, Dr. Robert Archibald, in acknowledgment of his philological labours as a Gaelic lexicographer (in addition to a pension of £40), £20.

Bingham, Mrs., widow of Colonel Charles Bingham, of the Royal Artillery, in consideration of her late husband's long and valuable services, and of the straitened circumstances in which she and her children are left, £150.

Boole, Mrs., widow of the late Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, in consideration of his distinguished attainments as an original mathematician of the highest order, and of his remarkable labours towards the extension of the boundaries of science, £100.

Haydn, Mrs., widow of the late Mr. Joseph Haydn, author of "The Dictionary of Dates," &c. (completing her pension to £100), £25.

Hayter, Mr. John, on account of his labours as a portrait-painter, £50.

Howitt, Mr. William, in consideration of the long and useful career of literary labour in which both he and his wife have been engaged, £140.

Laing, Mr. Henry, in consideration of the services he has rendered to the study of Scotch antiquities and Scotch historical research, £50.

Leech, Mrs., widow of the late Mr. John Leech, artist, £100.

Lucas, Mr., in consideration of his merit as an artist, and of his having presented to the Kensington Museum some valuable ivory carvings and antiquities, £150.

Nicol, Dr. David, in view of his long and zealous exertions for the moral and literary improvement of the community in which he lives, and to the fact of his being suddenly incapacitated by disease from the professional practice which was his only source of income, £100.

Reid, Mrs., widow of Dr. D. Boswell Reid, in consideration of his efforts to promote the knowledge of chemistry and the practical science of ventilation, and of the narrow circumstances in which his widow is left, £100.

Spruce, Mr., on account of his contributions to botanical and geographical knowledge—the result of travels in South America—and of his services in introducing cinchona (quinine) seeds into India, in 1860, £50.

Wright, Mr. Thomas, an author who has contributed much to English literary and political history, £65.

The annual dinner of the Press Fund Society took place last Saturday at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Charles Dickens was in the chair, supported by Lord Truro, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, M.P., Mr. Denman, M.P., Sir John Boileau, Admiral Burney, and several other distinguished persons. The subscriptions amounted to more than £1200. The speech of the chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, was distinguished by more than his usual playful kindness of manner, and contained some reminiscences of his own early connection with newspaper reporting, which, on account of their great interest, we give entire. Mr. Dickens said:—"I hope I may be allowed in the few closing words that I feel a desire to say in remembrance of some circumstances, rather special, attending my present occupation of this chair, to give those words something of a personal tone. I am not here advocating the case of a mere ordinary client of whom I have little or no knowledge. I hold a brief to-night for my brothers (Loud and continued cheering). I went into the gallery of the House of Commons as a Parliamentary reporter when I was a boy not eighteen, and I left it—I can hardly believe the inexorable truth—nigh thirty years ago; and I have pursued the calling of a reporter under circumstances of which many of my brethren at home in England here, many of my brethren's successors, can form no adequate conception. I have often transcribed for the printer from my shorthand notes important public speeches in which the strictest accuracy was required, and a mistake in which would have been to a young man severely compromising, writing on the palm of my hand by the light of a dark lantern in a post-chaise and four, galloping through a wild country all through the dead of the night at the then surprising rate of fifteen miles an hour. The very last time I was at Exeter I strolled into the castle yard, there to identify, for the amusement of a friend, the spot on which I once 'took,' as we used to call it, an election speech of my noble friend Lord Russell in the midst of a lively fight maintained by all the vagabonds in that division of the county, and under such pelting rain that I remember two good-natured colleagues, who chanced to be at leisure, held a pocket-handkerchief over my notebook after the manner of a state canopy in an ecclesiastical procession (Laughter). I have worn my knees by writing on the back row of the old gallery of the old House of Commons; and I have worn my feet by standing to write in a preposterous pen in the old House of Lords, where we used to be huddled like so many sheep—(Laughter)—kept in waiting till the woolsack might want restuffing (Laughter). Returning home from excited political meetings in the country to the waiting press in London, I do verily believe I have been upset in almost every description of vehicle known in this country (A laugh). I have been, in my time, belated on miry by-roads towards the small hours, forty or fifty miles from London, in a rickety carriage, with exhausted horses and drunken postboys, and have got back in time before publication, to be received with never-forgotten compliments by Mr. Black, in the broadest of Scotch, coming from the broadest of hearts I ever knew (Hear, hear). Ladies and gentlemen, I mention these trivial things as an assurance to you that I never have forgotten the fascination of that old pursuit (Cheers). The pleasure that I used to feel in the rapidity and dexterity of its exercise has never faded out of my breast. With whatever little cunning of hand or head I took to it, or acquired in it, I have so retained as that, I fully believe, I could resume it to-morrow (Cheers). To this present year of my life, when I sit in this hall, or where not, hearing a dull speech—the phenomenon does occur (Laughter)—I sometimes beguile the tedium of the moment by mentally following the speaker in the old, old way; and sometimes, if you can believe me, I even find my hand going on the tablecloth, taking an imaginary note of it all (Laughter). Accept these little truths a confirmation of what I know, as a confirmation of my interest in this old calling. Accept them as a proof that my feeling for the vocation of my youth is not a sentiment taken up to-night to be thrown away to-morrow (Hear, hear), but a faithful sympathy which is part of myself (Cheers). I verily believe—I am sure—that if I had never quitted my old calling I should have been foremost and zealous in the interest of this institution, believing it to be a sound, a wholesome, and a good one."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A History of the Commonwealth of Florence. By T. Adolphus Trollope. (Chapman and Hall.) The subject of these two volumes, which will be succeeded by two more volumes, completing the work, is forcibly recalled to our notice by the interesting ceremony of last week, when the 600th anniversary of the birth of Dante was celebrated at Florence with a national festival of historical and not merely of literary significance. The age in which Dante lived, from 1265 to 1321, is, perhaps, the most characteristic period in the annals of that famous old Florentine Commonwealth whose republican experience is narrated in Mr. Trollope's very opportune and instructive book. It is true that the political condition of Dante's native city, in those times of its troublesome and perilous self-government, affords the strongest possible contrast to the present situation of Florence as the new capital of the Italian kingdom; nor does it appear, from what we know of the part actually taken by Dante in the public affairs of his own day, that he could ever have looked forward to the happy consummation of Italian unity and Constitutional liberty which Cavour and Garibaldi have been enabled to bring about within the last five or six years. Mr. Trollope is well known to have done good service to the cause of a free and united Italy, whose claims were from the first advocated by him, and by the lamented lady taken but a few weeks since from his side, with the sincerest eloquence and with the most perfect knowledge of that glorious country, and of its generous and intelligent people. But as Mr. Trollope is a true scholar and a true historian, he resolutely puts aside, in the work before us, the very natural temptation to seek in the renown of this mediæval commonwealth a prototype of the new era of national prosperity which he hopes to have seen begun with the proclamation of the Italian kingdom in 1861. Beyond a few grave and thoughtful reflections, in the preface to these volumes, upon the moral fitness or the historical justice of fixing upon that city for the definitive capital of Italy which has contributed the most towards the civilisation of Italy and the world, he does not here discuss the political theories and prospects of our own day, but keeps a single eye to the examination of his proper subject. He has carefully and sagaciously analysed the social life of the old Florentine community, detected the sources both of the best and the worst qualities of their national character, defined the peculiar influences of the prevailing doctrines and customs of the Middle Ages, the traditions of Guelph and Ghibelline which pervade the history of centuries in the Italian peninsula; he has, with equal discrimination, traced the workings of all those different institutions and schemes of government which were adopted one after another by the inventive genius, and soon destroyed by the wanton impatience, of the liveliest, the busiest, the most restless, and perhaps the cleverest people upon earth. Such a topic, as Mr. Trollope's readers may well anticipate, is full both of dramatic interest and of moral and political instruction. There has seldom been anything like the joyous, tumultuous vehemence of that fresh burst of exuberant vitality with which the young commonwealth of Florence, defying alike the feudal and imperial potentates of Europe, and reckless even of the Papal curse, leaped forth in the buoyant vigour of its popular liberties, and started far ahead of every other State in the race of civilisation. We find, however, that this energetic and quick-witted race of artisans and tradesmen, who rapidly accumulated so much wealth, and who, as woollen-manufacturers, silk-weavers, merchants, and bankers, carried on as large a proportionate share of the commercial and financial business of Europe as England carries on at this day, were incessantly breaking out into the boldest adventures of military and political ambition, which we should now deem inconsistent with the habits of a mercantile community. From the year 1107, when, according to their most ancient chronicler, "the Florentines, wishing to extend their territory, determined to make war against any castle or fortress which would not be obedient to them," and thereupon attacked the feudal lords of Monte Orlando, seven miles from their city, down to the period of their conquest of the rival republics of Pisa and Siena, and the consequent subjugation of the whole of Tuscany, the history of Florence is one of alternate enterprises, of self-aggrandisement, and desperate conflicts with a host of inveterate foes, such as can only be paralleled in the narratives of Thucydides and Livy. Since Mr. Trollope has undertaken to be the Grote or the Arnold of these mediæval chronicles of the Florentine Commonwealth, we would recommend the subject to a large number of readers who may be tolerably well acquainted with the campaigns, the factions, and the political vicissitudes of Greece and Rome, but ignorant of the strife between the Bianchi and Neri, the achievements of Uguccione della Fagiuola and of Castruccio Castracane, and other old stories of the Tuscan world.

Songs of Love and Death. By George Eric Mackay. (Chapman and Hall.) The title well describes the book, in which love and death play the principal parts. It is to be regretted that several of the ladies in whose eyes love plays his merry pranks are not so virtuous as they are beautiful. The songs are remarkable rather for spirit and grace than for depth of feeling or originality of thought. Poets should take great care in their choice of epithets and of comparisons, else readers may make disparaging remarks. For instance, "lambkin, dear" (p. 14) might suggest to certain minds the price of meat; and the lines (p. 72)

> And deem her eyes the break of morn,
> Whose glance would put the sun to scorn,

might call to one's recollection (not to the advantage of Mr. Mackay) a song beginning

> Take, oh, take those lips away,
> That so sweetly were forsworn;
> And those eyes the break of day,
> Lights that do mislead the morn, &c.

Isn't "put to scorn," too, an odd jumble? we put to shame, and we laugh to scorn; but let such small matters pass.

Spells and Voices. By Ada Keyne. (Trübner and Co.) Though the nightingale, the thrush, and the blackbird be the chief of feathered songsters, there is many a humbler bird besides which has a sweet note and trills a pleasant carol; let, then, the author of this little volume be content to join the company of those whose voice may lack volume and power, but nevertheless is sweet and musical.

Helen Felton's Question. By Agnes Wylde. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston). This one-volume story is called "a problem in a novel." Now, Helen's question (at the unripe age of sixteen, when, as a contemporary informed us not long ago, young ladies will commit any extravagance, from murder to marriage) was really (p. 13) "WHAT AM I PUT HERE FOR? WHY DID GOD MAKE ME? Of what use am I? What ought I to live for?" This is scarcely the form in which one is accustomed to couch a "problem." It should rather have been after this fashion: "Upon a given straight line (or anything else) to construct a young lady who shall know what she was put here for, why she was made, of what use she is, and what she ought to live for." It is astonishing how long she took, and what floods of tears it cost her, to find out what she must have been told every Sunday ever since she had been "called upon to hear sermons;" for she belonged to a family so highly respectable that they would, no doubt, have considered it as disreputable not to go to church as not to go to the exhibition of the Royal Academy: at any rate, there is every reason to suppose that they did go to church; and if you will only keep your ears open at church you cannot help getting a complete answer (not necessarily in the sermons, but in the service generally) to Helen Felton's question. However, the novel is worth any number of the trashy, flashy, Bohemian, and yet clever and ingenious three-volume stories which threaten to overwhelm us. It is not powerful, it is not profound, it is not artistic, it is not original; but it is pleasantly written, it introduces the reader to ladies and gentlemen, it represents truthfully a certain phase of society, it contains some charming characters; and though the author drops just a little into the tract-line towards the end, she, through the greater part of her story, maintains a superior tone and a wholesome atmosphere. It is now the height of the "season;" and if young ladies, a little older, but not more beautiful—not more clever, not in better circumstances, though perhaps of a little higher rank, than Helen Felton would, on their return from the ball, or the rout, or the theatre, or the concert, when the weary day is over, when the roses are gone from their cheeks, and when "all is vanity," dip, night by night, or, rather, morning by morning, into a few pages of their fabulous sister's history, and learn how she was taught to answer her question, both they and their fellow-creatures might possibly be benefited.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

SALISBURY had a middling meeting, of which the most prominent feature was the winning début of Salisbury, the 830 gs. Royal yearling, and the defeat of Ackworth by Mr. T. Parr's Derby and St. Leger colt, Friday, at 27 lb. for the year, in a very fast-run, three-mile Queen's Plate. Wild Charley was receiving 23 lb. when he beat the brown over a mile at Northampton; but, what with trials and a Chester preparation, the latter must be staler since then. King Hal, Qui Vive, and Robin Hood, all of them winners, were beaten at Bath by the 800 gs. Royal Doralice colt, who is, we believe, the first St. Albans winner. He was, however, beaten the next day, with a very bad start and 5 lb. extra, by Vespasian by Newminster, a 420 gs. Rawcliffe colt; in fact, the highest priced one of the '64 sale. Mr. Merry's heavily-engaged Student was third; but, perhaps, The Primate may prove the best Russley two-year-old. Ely revenged himself on Cambuscan in the Cup, for which "A. D. G. Wagner," late the Miss Sellon colt, made most of the running.

Be it pictures of horses, or photographs of jockeys, bronze statuettes, or Jockey Club essence, or scarves with the favourite's colours, or pins with Thormanby heads, or luncheon hampers, or siphonias and veils, every fourth shop window bears some Derby reference. The prophets, who have had a poor time of it lately, are quite overshadowed by tipsters, ready to impart "double events" and "outsiders that cannot lose" for thirty stamps. The "gentleman who has made sufficient to retire on in two years" will do it for six; "the lady who dreamt three nights running that she saw the Derby won by a neck," and then adds, parenthetically, "shouts rang in her ears," will do it for twelve; while a "Miss Nelson, to whom the name of the winner has been confidentially imparted by the owner and trainer," sticks to thirty, and wants the odds to a pound as well. "Augur" goes a step beyond this, and declares that four members of the Jockey Club simultaneously dreamt Longdown on Saturday night, and "something in black second." Gladiateur (H. Grimshaw) holds his place, and, even if he was "pricked," the great, raking winner of the Two Thousand must always be held in honour. Archimedes (J. Mann or Martin) is hotly supported by his owner, but our impression is that he will be not so forward as he was at Newmarket. Wild Charley (A. Edwards) has been heavily supported this week. Breadalbane is said to have gone on well since the Guineas, and it is generally expected that Aldcroft will be on him after all. Trainers declare that, setting aside his temper, Broomielaw can never be got fit by the time, and his present price is said to be owing to defeat in a trial. Looking at Breadalbane's blood and steady preparation, and the performances of Gladiateur and Wild Charley, nothing on paper seems to have the chance of these three for places. Christmas Carol is quite dark, and people are asking why if the dead-heaters, Longdown and Gladiateur, are such favourites, Siberia, who beat them both in the autumn at 5 lb., should not beat them now at the same difference in the Derby? Chattanooga (Challoner) will be at a short price if he comes to the post, as his Criterion victory cannot be forgotten, and a nicer colt never galloped. A new rival to Siberia, Wild Agnes, Wild Duck, &c., for the Oaks, has sprung up in Delaine, winner of the French Oaks, and daughter of the Dutchman and Imperieuse.

Mr. Gulliver's finest yearling was injured by a nail in his box, and therefore the average was considerably reduced on Monday. Still, two of his half brothers by Big Ben averaged 415 gs., and the five which were sold, 227 gs. The programmes for the summer sales are now published. The Diss lot come up to Tattersalls' on the "Milward Monday" before the Derby. There are seven colts and three fillies, all by Vedette, and all from the dams of winners; and seven fillies and three colts by Promised Land. Sir Lydston sends up nineteen on Monday, the 5th of June; nine by Gemma di Vergy, and the rest by eight different sires. Saturday, the 10th of June, will be a great day at Hampton Court. Of her Majesty's twenty-five no less than sixteen are fillies. There are five Orlandos, eight St. Albans, five Newminsters, two Voltigeurs, a Stockwell, a Rataplan, two Young Melbournes, and a Wild Dayrell; and among them own brothers to The Knave, and own sisters to Guardsman, Chattanooga, Imaus, and Express. Twenty-seven of the late Mr. Greville's brood mares, many of them with foals at their foot, will be sold, as well as twelve yearling colts and seven fillies, which includes own sister to Saragossa, a half brother to King Hal, and a half sister to Doralice colt. Eighteen of the Stanton stud, principally by Knight of Kars, come up to Tattersalls' on June 12; and on June 17 we have the Middle Park sale. It is headed by a chestnut colt by Stockwell from Governess; and the forty-five are made up of three Stockwells, three Newminsters, five Dundees, twelve Marsyasses, two Chanticleers, a Monarque, a Flying Dutchman, two Wild Dayrells, a Weatherbit, a Musjid, five Horrors, a Horror or Dundee, a Drogheda, a St. Albans, two Neashams, and four Amsterdams. Twenty-six of them are from dams of winners. Dundee's subscription is full.

We understand that the committee of the Cumberland hounds are anxious to meet with a master. The country is a two-days-a-week one, and fairly stored with foxes. There is a pack of twenty-two couple in kennel, and £550 a year would be guaranteed for three years. The Carlisle otter-hounds have had some good sport, in which there was rather a curious episode of the otter and the pack all rolling together over a steep bank. Dr. Grant's day on the Ettrick came to nothing, as the water was too high and coloured, and the crowd of horse and foot so immense that the dogs had no chance given them, and two of them were lamed.

The cricketers are at full work again in town and country. T. Humphry has made 97 and the Hon. E. G. Lyttleton 67 (one of them a magnificent drive for six) in a match (drawn) between the Surrey and the Marylebone Clubs, in which Mr. A. J. Wilkinson bowled very effectively for Surrey. Parr and Hayward have also made good scores against Twenty-Two of the West of Scotland, and J. Smith (73) on the part of Cambridgeshire against Yorkshire, which ended in a draw, when the former county had 10 to get and three wickets to go down. The United South have got into good working order with James Lillywhite, Willsher, Bennett, and Griffith as their bowlers.

The first match of the season of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club was sailed last Saturday, from Erith to the Chapman Light and back. The race was confined to boats of fifteen tons and under, and was open to all recognised yacht clubs. There was a time allowance of one minute per ton. The following were at their anchors for the start:—Gipsy, Surprise, Satanella, the Queen, Dudu, Octoroon, and Dione. The first prize, value twenty-five guineas, was won by Captain Whitbread's Queen, 15 tons; and the second, value ten guineas, by Captain Baldock's Dudu, 15 tons.

BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

Landsdown Trial Stakes.—Lytham, 1. Heir-at-Law, 2. Donnybrook, 3.
Fourteenth Biennial Stakes.—Doralice c., 1. King Hal, 2. Queen Mary, 3.
Kelston Stakes.—Blackbird, 1. Lord of the Manor, 2. Thais, 3.
Somersetshire Stakes.—Armagnac, 1. Buckfoot, 2. Claxton, 3.
Thirteenth Biennial Stakes.—Friday, 1. Sydmonton, 2. Tennyson, 3.
County Members' Plate.—Raglan, 1. Guildhall, 2. Stockinger, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Selling Plate.—Sylph, 1. Blackbird, 2. Auld Ailie, 3.
Weston Stakes.—Vespasian, 1. Doralice c., 2. Student, 3.
Bath Handicap.—Donnybrook, 1. Godmersham, 2. Beadle, 3.
Beaufort Cup.—Ely, 1. Cambuscan, 2. Sydmonton, 3.
Welter Stakes.—Idumæa, 1. Overstone, 2.
Badminton Stakes.—Ozone, 1. Cranberry, 2. Hesper, 3.
Dyrham Park Handicap.—Bradamante, 1. The Count, 2. Seven-and-a-Half, 3.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALLS' ON THURSDAY.

DERBY.—9 to 2 agst Gladiateur (t and off), 11 to 2 agst Breadalbane (t), 7 to 1 agst Archimedes (t), 8 to 1 agst Wild Charley (t), 13 to 1 agst Christmas Carol (t), 14 to 1 agst Longdown (t), 1000 to 70 agst Oppressor (wanted), 20 to 1 agst Chattanooga (t), 33 to 1 agst Bedminster (t), 40 to 1 agst Brahma (t), 40 to 1 agst Ariel (t), 50 to 1 agst Kangaroo (t freely), 1000 to 10 agst Eltham (t), 1000 to 10 agst Siberia (t), 1000 to 10 agst Zephyr (t), 1000 to 10 agst Roderick Random (t), 1000 to 10 agst Farewell (off.), 750 to 30 agst Farewell and Ariel (t). The Duke was scratched for the Derby at 4.11 p.m. on Thursday. 9 to 1 had been taken kindly about him a few minutes previously.

The *Graaf Reinet Herald* tells the following amusing story about a wool farmer, who was anxious to get full value for his produce:—"Since it was known that there had been no assizing of weights in this town for four years, and that there were differences in the scales of several dealers, an amusing incident occurred. A farmer who reads his newspaper came to town resolved to be wide-awake in selling his wool; so he went to the first store, and brought up the subject of weighing people. Stepping on the platform scale, he said:—'I wonder what I weigh now?' His weight was read off, and away he went to the next store; and so on to others. When he came back he knew who had the lightest scales, and did not go there with his wool."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 22.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on sale in our market to-day; nevertheless, owing to the fineness of the weather for the growing crops, the demand for all kinds ruled inactive, at prices barely equal to Monday last. The show of foreign wheat was somewhat on the increase. Selected samples were steady in price; but all other kinds were a dull inquiry. Floating cargoes of wheat were held at extreme rates. The sale for both English and foreign barley was somewhat heavy, on former terms. In malt, the transactions were very moderate, at late currencies. Oats were a slow inquiry, but not quotably lower. Both beans and peas supported former terms. The flour trade was steady.

May 24.—The transactions in all kinds of produce to-day were much restricted, at about Monday's quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 42s.; rye, 26s. to 27s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 24s. distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 31s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 51s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 61s.; Chevalier, 58s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 35s.; grey peas, 31s. to 35s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 280; barley, 110; malt, 330; oats, 220; flour, 290. Foreign: Wheat, 17,670; barley, 5990; oats, 43,320; flour, 430 brls.

Seeds.—Very little business is doing in agricultural seeds. Linseed and cakes are a dull inquiry.

Linseed, English, crushing, 56s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 64s. to 72s. per quarter; Linseed cakes, English, £10 15s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 5s.; rape cakes £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton; red clover seed, 66s. to 110s.; white ditto, 66s. to 83s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 41s. 8d.; barley, 29s. 9d.; oats, 22s. 9d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 88,015; barley, 8181; oats, 3359 quarters.

Tea.—Very little business is doing in any kind. Prices, however, are supported.

Sugar.—There is a fair demand for most raw qualities, at full quotations. The stock consists of 80,900 tons, against 70,000 tons last year. Refined goods move off steadily, at 43s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Most descriptions command full quotations; but the demand is by no means active. Stock, 9800 tons, against 8000 tons in 1864.

Rice.—Prices are supported, and the market is steady. Stock, 37,000 tons, against 40,000 tons last year.

Provisions.—The butter market is inactive, at the late decline in the quotations. Bacon, hams, and lard are quite as dear as last week. Other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand is heavy, at 40s. 6d. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 32s. per cwt., on the spot. Other oils support late rates.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon for proof East India. Malt spirit, duty paid, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Geneva, 2s. to 2s. 5d.; and grain spirit, for export, 1s. 5d. to 2s. per gallon. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 5s.; clover, £4 10s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Hasting's Hartley, 16s.; Holywell, 17s. 6d.; Gosforth, 16s. 3d.; South Hetton, 18s. 3d.; Kelloe, 17s.; and Hartlepool, 18s. per ton.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at the opening decline in the quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably extensive, and the demand is steady, at from 60s. to 160s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 25).—The arrivals of English beasts fresh up to our market to-day were very moderate. The supply of foreign beasts was good, and the trade ruled inactive, at about Monday's currency. The top price was 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. Sheep—of which there was a moderate supply on offer—sold somewhat slowly, but at full prices for all good and prime breeds. Prime Downs and half-breds realised 6s. 2d. per 8 lb. The lamb trade was quiet, at 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d. to, in some instances, 8s. per 8 lb. Calves were in moderate supply and slow request, at late rates. Pigs moved off slowly, at previous quotations.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. [illegible] to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; suckling calves, 16s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 23s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 990; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 8680; calves, 410; pigs, 370. Foreign: Beasts, 450; sheep, and lambs, 3130; calves, 290.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

BANKRUPTS.

F. COLLINS, Author-terrace, Stoke Newington, commission agent.—W. RIDGLEY, jun., Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell, butcher.—G. GRAHE, Queen-street, Cheapside, merchant.—E. P. DOWLING, Hitchin, farmer.—W. E. BROWNING, Temple, barrister.—H. E. HARRIS, Roman-road, Islington. — J. DAVIS, Ampthill-square, surgeon dentist.—W. HARRISON, Johnson's-place, Harrow-road, oilman.—J. CAMM, New North-road, Hoxton, schoolmaster.—H. JOEL, Regent's-row, Dalston, looking-glass manufacturer.—W. MOORE, Nicholas-lane, City, tailor.—R. BURN, Oakham, Rutland, chemist.—G. T. PETTY, Orpington, Kent, carpenter.—J. JOHNSON, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, coal merchant.—H. C. MEREDITH, Fenchurch-street, commission merchant.—J. HART, Finchingfield, Essex, farmer.—J. C. WAIGHT, King's-cross-road, cheesemonger.—W. WALKLEY, Arundel, Sussex.—R. W. JONES, Vauxhall Bridge-road, corndealer.—F. DAVIS, Holloway-road, zinc manufacturer.—J. L. BARBER, Bradwell, Suffolk.—G. GURNEY, New North-road, Hoxton.—M. HART, Middlesex-street, Aldgate, bootdealer.—W. COCKETT, Folkestone, auctioneer.—G. FARTHING, Cheapside, tailor.—E. GOSDEN, Pirbright, farmer.—S. R. DAWSON, Southwick, butcher.—H. E. DIGHTAM, Bedford, watchmaker.—E. P. DOWLING, Hitchin, farmer.—J. BULLIN, Hixon, horsedealer.—J. WOOD, Lichfield, farmer.—C. EVERALL, Hereford, butter-factor.—W. MOXON, Leicester, hairdresser.—W. VERITY, Bradford.—J. OLDROYD, Batley, cloth manufacturer.—G. and J. S. BELL, Barwick-in-Elmet, farmers.—T. HENNIN, Liverpool, provision-dealer.—W. DAVIES, Liverpool, builder.—R. and D. TOWERS, Blackburn, manufacturers.—J. P. ALLEN, West Hartlepool, shipowner.—J. and J. BRODIE, Consett, drapers.—J. ROGERS, Nottingham, plumber.—J. P. FISHER, Everton, schoolmaster.—T. EVERITT, Dudley, buckster.—R. K. BAILEY, Leicester, butcher.—S. TILLOTSON, Birmingham, provision-dealer.—J. D. KIND, Moseley.—C. WOODHAMS, Tunbridge Wells, greengrocer.—J. HALSTEAD, Heywood, clogger.—H. WHITTAKER, Bury.—H. E. JONES, Southsea, commission agent.—A. COX, Mark.—H. WILSON, Whitby.—W. BROUGHTON, jun., Sibbertoft, butcher.—G. ALLSOP, Derby, butcher.—J. HOLDEN, Bolton, gilder.—E. BELTON, jun., Hebbern Quay, brickmaker. — W. MILLER, South Shields, tinner. — T. and G. PAYNE, Hulme, grocers. — J. MELLISH, South Brent, butcher. — T. LUVATI, Swan Hill, carver. — T. and J. SHRIMPTON, Redditch, needle manufacturers.—J. HOLLIER, Sharnford, licensed victualler.—W. R. GRANT, Wardington, tailor.—F. T. ASHBY, Holbeach, beerhouse-keeper.—J. EDWARDS, Pwllheli, baker.—A. CULWICK, Westbromwich.—G. PICKARD, Waterloo, plasterer.—W. H. OXLAND, St. Budeaux, licensed victualler.—J. BROWN, Wolverhampton.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

BANKRUPTS.

C. A. H. D. B. CREAGH, Hastings, Cornet in the 6th Dragoons.—H. CORSTEN, Praed-street, florist.—C. JOYCE, F. G. WESTMORELAND, and T. L. JOYCE, Moorgate-street, merchants.—G. LEVY, Old Fish-street, auctioneer.—J. BROWN, Upper Lisson-street, cheesemonger.—M. FIELD, Tunbridge Wells, dealer in toys.—W. J. COTLAND, Abingdon-street, Westminster, engineer.—J. STEWART, Blackwall, engineer.—J. HAMPTON, Latymer-road, cornchandler.—C. GILES, near Ashford, farmer.—J. S. COLLINS, Southampton, merchant.—J. COWARD, Bow, master mariner.—C. STUBB, Bolton, chemist.—D. COWEN, Dalston, shipowner.—J. B. VAUGHAN, Wormwood-scrubbs, gas engineer.—J. H. PLATT, Moorgate-street, doctor of homœopathic medicine.—J. CLARK, King's-cross, potato merchant.—F. R. WILSON, Crown-court, stockbroker.—E. PIKE, Leigh-street, draper.—T. E. STEVENS and W. FLEWITT, Nottingham, brassfounders.—E. WILLIAMS, St. Aidan's College.—J. GUSH, Exeter, builder.—B. CHAMBERS, Leeds, cloth merchant.—W. L. DEADY, Ormskirk, builder.—E. P. LEWIS, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—W. LEA, St. Helen's, licensed victualler.—D. JONES, Flint and Connah's-quay, shipbuilder.—W. MORTON, Liverpool, schoolmaster.—J. EVANS, Everton, builder.—P. COHEN, Salford.—W. HARGREAVES, Southport, cotton manufacturer.—W. COX, Hulme, brewer.—F. BOYSEN, Sunderland, shipchandler.—E. MYERS, Hulme, Manchester, bootdealer.—J. MAGEE, Papcastle, threadmaker.—J. FOSTER, Darlaston, coal carrier.—J. SMALLWOOD, Darlaston, miner.—H. JESSOP, Kirkheaton, shoemaker.—C. L. ARDRON, Kirkheaton, bootmaker.—B. WOOD, Marsh, stonemason.—R. EDWARDS, Nottingham, fishmonger.—W. CROSBY, Nottingham, butcher.—W. L. LANE, Hatfield Woodhouse, wheelwright. — T. JOHNSON, Taddington, farmer. — R. W. PEARSON, Liverpool, congregational minister. — C. GARLICK, Broughton, bricklayer. — J. NIXON, Liverpool, house-painter. — S. K. MACKAY, Liverpool, barrister-at-law. — E. CHAMBERS, Clifton, shoemaker.—E. TAYLOR, Blackburn, coaldealer.—T. SMITH, Willenhall, ale retailer.—H. BEST, Burslem, brewer.—B. PEARSON, Wolverhampton, coffee-mill manufacturer.—G. HUGHES, Bristol, brush manufacturer.—J. WEST, Great Grimsby, baker.—F. T. ALLSOP, Hereford, bootmaker.—G. T. BARNARD, Brighton, wireworker.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

THE annual festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, which was celebrated, for the 211th time, on Wednesday week, was briefly mentioned in our last impression. Two of our Engravings in this Number are devoted to the illustration of the proceedings of that festival, which was distinguished by even more than its usual brilliancy, owing to the presence of the Prince of Wales.

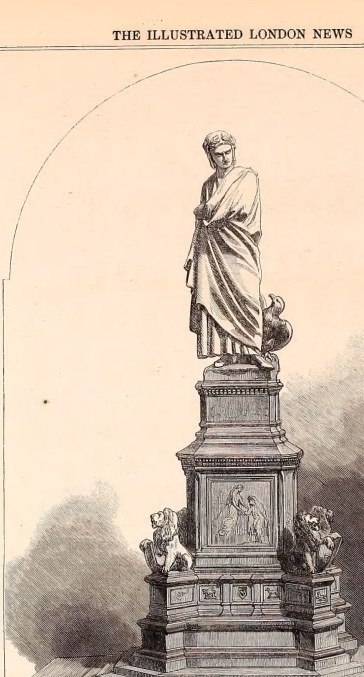
The afternoon service in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was attended by the Prince of Wales, and at which a congregation numbering upwards of 2500 persons assembled, including the Bishops of Oxford and London, was assisted by a full choral service, in which the choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the members of various other cathedral choirs took part. The choral service included three anthems, one of them composed expressly for the occasion, the words of which were by Dean Milman and the music by Mr. Goss, a production of more than ordinary merit, both on the part of the poet and musician, and which was rendered with due appreciation of the work by the choir. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Dean of Ely, who, upon the words of the first verse of the sixteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, based an earnest appeal on behalf of the institution.

In the evening a dinner took place, as usual, in the magnificent hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and amongst the company were his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole; Lieutenant-General Knollys, Comptroller and Treasurer; Major Teesdale, C.B., Equerry; the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Llandaff, Lincoln, Ripon, Gloucester and Bristol, Moray, Brisbane, and Bishop Designate of Nelson; the Dukes of St. Albans and Manchester; Earl Manners, Lord Cranworth, and others. Upon the removal of the cloth, the Lord Mayor gave, first, "The Church and Queen;" and afterwards "The Prince of Wales, the Royal Steward of the year, and all the Royal Family." The Prince of Wales, who was received with loud cheers, in acknowledging the toast, said:—"My Lord Mayor, my Lords, and Gentlemen, I return you my most sincere thanks for the way in which you have proposed my health and that of the

Princess of Wales and the Royal family, and for the still kindlier manner in which it has been received by you all. I need hardly assure you with what pleasure and gratification I find myself assisting at the festival of this Corporation, which renders such inestimable benefits to the poor clergy of the Church of England. All will admit that it is of the greatest importance that our clergy should be men of education, and not only so, but that they should be able to devote a portion of their time to study and reflection, as well as to the more active duties of their profession, free from the harrowing distraction of poverty. How great must be the distraction in the too frequent case of a poor clergyman with a large family and a scanty income during his life, and the prospect of nothing at his death! Yet it has always been considered desirable in our Church that, if possible, the clergy should marry. It is to meet such cases that this society has been formed—to mitigate the anxieties and sorrows of many a hard-working clergyman, to soothe the aching heart of many a widow and orphan in the hour of affliction. In conclusion, I must not omit to mention one important feature in the administration of the funds of this charity—that it is secret. No one once knows to whom they go, and thus none seeking it need have the mortification and humiliation of knowing that their distress has been paraded and published to the world. We must all admit that this is a wise provision, and that it completes the claim which this society has upon our sympathies and support; and I cannot better conclude than by calling on you all to stretch forth your hands liberally, and do your utmost for so estimable and so noble a charity." The next toast of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," was responded to by General Knollys, Sir J. Hecto Maxwell, and the Duke of Manchester; after which the health of the Archbishop of Canterbury was drunk; the toast of "The Prelates and Clergy" was responded to by the Bishop of London; the next toast, "The Judges and the Bar," was acknowledged by Lord Cranworth and the Attorney-General; and the Bishop of Oxford responded for the "Stewards of the Festival." The remaining toasts were—"The Houses of Lords and Commons," for which the Duke of St. Albans returned thanks; "The Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, the Preacher;" "The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's;" "The Merchant Taylors' Company;" "The Treasurers of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy." Many liberal donations were announced.

THE NEW STATUE OF DANTE AT FLORENCE.

We have, in another page of this Journal, commented on the political and literary interest of the Dante Festival at Florence on Sunday week, and we reserve for our next publication a View, from a sketch by our Special Artist, of the imposing scene presented by the unveiling of the colossal statue of the great Italian poet, in front of the Church of Santa Croce, under the auspices of the King of a free and united Italy. Our Engraving on this page will give some idea of the statue itself, which is the work of an eminent sculptor, Enrico Pazzi of Ravenna—Ravenna, the place where Dante is interred, since he died in exile, and his fellow-citizens of Florence have repeatedly asked in vain to be allowed to fetch his remains home to their once ungrateful city. The height of the statue itself is 5·68 metres, or near 20 ft.; and it stands upon a lofty pedestal, in the style of the fourteenth century, designed by Luigi del Sarto. Around it four lions guard as many shields, on which are inscribed the names of four of the poet's minor works. On the front, in the centre, are the arms of Rome, and the arms of all the principal Italian cities are also sculptured upon the monument, to the cost of which all those cities have contributed. Various other allegorical devices and four bas-reliefs of scenes in the "Divina Commedia" adorn the base of the statue. The inscription is as brief and simple as possible:—"To Dante Alighieri; Italy, MDCCCLXV." The likeness, the expression, and the attitude of the poet's figure, as represented in this work of modern Italian art, have been very generally praised.



STATUE OF THE POET DANTE, BY E. PAZZI, LATELY ERECTED IN THE PIAZZA DI SANTA CROCE AT FLORENCE.



HOUSE AT FLORENCE, THE REPUTED BIRTHPLACE OF DANTE.

THE REPUTED BIRTHPLACE OF DANTE.

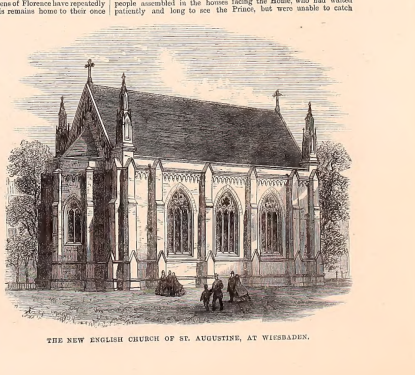
The visitor to Florence, or any other of the old cities of Italy, while exploring their quaint nooks and corners, or merely wandering at leisure through the streets, may sometimes find his attention directed to a small marble slab inserted in the walls or fixed up over the door of some private dwelling-house, with a record which tells that there, in that very house, was born, or resided, or died, one of those men whose genius in science, literature, or the arts, has won renown for the Italian name. Such a record is attached to an obscure and mean-looking habitation in the narrow Via di S. Martino, which leads from the Piazzetta of that name in Florence. Here we find written upon the tablet beneath the arch of the small doorway:—"In questa casa degli Alighieri nacque il divino poeta." The street is so narrow, and the neighbouring tower and houses are so lofty that but little of the sky is seen through the opening; and it is only in summer that the sun can send its beams to enliven the dull grey of the building. If we may credit the tradition that in this house, which belonged to the Alighieri family, Dante was born six centuries ago, it can scarcely be said, to use the common phrase, that he first saw the light in this house. As it is natural, however, to look with interest upon the very stones that prate of the whereabouts of any man of genius, we give an Engraving of the ancient building, from a sketch by Mr. Colebrooke Stockdale. It is only certain that Dante was born at Florence, on the 12th of May, 1265.

THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH AT WIESBADEN.

We mentioned a few weeks ago the fact of the opening at Wiesbaden of an English church, dedicated to St. Augustine of Canterbury. This building, of which we are now enabled to give an illustration, stands in the best situation in that pretty German watering-place, in the new public garden. It is calculated to seat 500 persons. The dimensions of the nave are 60 ft. in length by nearly 32 ft. in width. The chancel is 20 ft. in depth, and the height to the point of the roof is 50 ft. The want of such a church had been long felt by the English residents and visitors, and its completion must prove a great convenience to a congregation varying throughout the year from 150 to 300 worshippers. The cost of the building, including the stained-glass windows and all fittings, has amounted to £7500, of which sum at least £700 remains yet to be collected. An organ and a spire are much needed. It is hoped that sufficient funds may be raised this summer to provide at least for the paying off the debt at present incurred. We are requested to mention that subscriptions will be gladly received for this fund by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE SAILORS' HOME, WELL-STREET, LONDON DOCKS.

In the year 1830 a home for sailors was established in Well-street, and in 1833 it was first opened. From that time to the present it has attracted to it so many of the sailors of the mercantile navy that it has been found necessary to add to it a dormitory, the first stone of which was laid by Lord Palmerston in August, 1864. The addition will accommodate 174 men, special provision being made for officers of the mercantile marine, so that the building will now accommodate 502 persons. The new dormitory was opened on Monday last by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness arrived at the principal entrance of the building, in Dock-street, about twenty minutes to four. He came in a close carriage, much to the disappointment of the people assembled in the houses facing the House, who had waited patiently and long to see the Prince, but were unable to catch those men whose genius in science, literature, or the arts, has won renown for the Italian name. Such a record is attached to an obscure and mean-looking habitation in the narrow Via di S. Martino, which leads from the Piazzetta of that name in Florence. Here we find written upon the tablet beneath the arch of the small doorway:—"In questa casa degli Alighieri nacque il divino poeta." The street is so narrow, and the neighbouring tower and houses are so lofty that but little of the sky is seen through the opening; and it is only in summer that the sun can send its beams to enliven the dull grey of the building. If we may credit the tradition that in this house, which belonged to the Alighieri family, Dante was born six centuries ago, it can scarcely be said, to use the common phrase, that he first saw the light in this house. As it is natural, however, to look with interest upon the very stones that prate of the whereabouts of any man of genius, we give an Engraving of the ancient building, from a sketch by Mr. Colebrooke Stockdale. It is only certain that Dante was born at Florence, on the 12th of May, 1265.



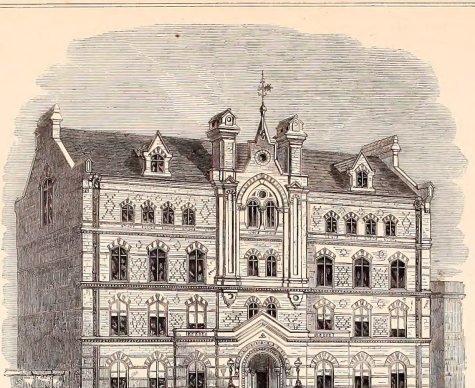
THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, AT WIESBADEN.

a sight of his face. The neighbouring streets were decorated with flags, and several bands of music enlivened the scene. At the door of the building his Royal Highness was received by a number of gentlemen, among whom were the officers of the Royal Naval Reserve in the full dress of their handsome uniform. A guard of honour of the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Captain Defries, was stationed here. The bands of the Royal Naval School, of the Hon. Artillery Company, and of the Grenadier Guards struck up "God Save the Queen," which was sung by the choristers when the Prince entered the hall appropriated to the day's ceremony. This hall is called the "Admiral Sir Henry Hope Dormitory." It has three side galleries, the rafftered roof being very lofty; and the little sleeping-cabins, which run in rows on both sides of the hall, on the ground floor as well as on the galleries, have open-worked iron panels, to admit the air and light. The cabins are furnished each with a bed, and the ventilation of the whole is perfect. On the area of the hall rows of spectators sat with their faces towards a dais at the upper end, a passage being left clear down the middle of the assembly. A procession was formed at the door to conduct the Prince to the dais. Here all took their places, and an address was read by Admiral Sir William Bowles, K.C.B., president of the institution, setting forth that its origin was due to the benevolent efforts of three naval officers — Captain Robert James Elliott (now deceased), Admiral George Charles Gambier, and Captain Robert Justice; that since the year 1835 the Home had accommodated 158,823 sailors, including many of her Majesty's Navy—134,885 belonging to the United Kingdom and to her Majesty's possessions abroad, and 23,640 to the various foreign countries with which England has maritime and commercial intercourse; that out of an aggregate sum of £1,263,893 lodged by the sailors in the bank of the Home £711,560 had been drawn out, £459,040 had been remitted to friends and relations, and £46,460 had been invested in the Home and Board of Trade Savings Banks; that, so rapidly of late years had the advantages of the institution grown in the estimation of sailors, it had become imperatively necessary to erect this additional building; and that a deficit of £3581 now has to be made up by contributions.

To this address the Prince of Wales made the following gracious reply —

"Sir William Bowles, your Excellencies, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—It is very gratifying to me to comply with the invitation I have received to take a part in this day's proceedings, and to preside at the opening of your new wing. The beneficial results attending the establishment of a Sailors' Home for our immense mercantile navy are shown by the statement of figures which you have now given, and which establishes in the most satisfactory way the necessity of adding to the original building. The interest taken by my lamented father in the religious welfare of this institution, evinced by lying the first stone of the seaman's church adjoining, this manner is peculiar to most foreign nations, and this mark of respect for the departed is far more impressive than the usual funeral ceremonies adopted by us. The squadron arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.

Our second illustration, on page 509, from a sketch by Mr. C. L. Cunningham, of H.M.S. Liverpool, shows the Alexander Newsky in Plymouth Harbour, whence the whole squadron has since departed on its way to the Baltic.



NEW FRONT OF THE SAILORS' HOME, WELL-STREET, LONDON DOCKS.

will not be less in his son, who is well aware of the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Throne which distinguish the mercantile navy of Great Britain."

Prayers were then read by the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the chaplain of the institution, the Rev. Daniel Greatorex; a list of contributions was read by the secretary; a copy of the address on vellum was presented to the Prince; the building was declared by his Royal Highness to be open; and the Bishop offered up a concluding prayer and pronounced the benediction. The Danish National Anthem was then played; and the Prince, attended by the members of his suite and by the directors and stewards, made an inspection of the building, the architect of which, Mr. E. L. Bracebridge, had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE TAGUS, WITH THE BODY OF THE CZAREWITCH.

We are indebted to Mr. James Cox, of H.M.S. Defence, for a sketch taken in Lisbon Harbour, when the Russian squadron, with the body of the Czarewitch, left that port, on its way to St. Petersburg, where his interment will take place. The squadron consisted of the frigate Alexander Newsky, 57 guns, Captain Teodorovsky, bearing the flag of Admiral Lessowski, and having on board the remains of the late Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia; the frigate Oleg, 57 guns, Captain Birulew; and the steam-yacht Almaz, Captain Andreyen. They were accompanied by her Majesty's ship Defence (ironclad ram), Captain Augustus Phillimore; and the United States frigate Niagara, Commodore Craven, as a guard of honour. The Alexander Newsky has the standard of the late Czarewitch hail-mast at the main, the Niagara and Defence having the Russian flag. All the ships have their yards topped fore and main, being opposite to each other, thereby forming crosses, when seen ahead or astern of the ship, as represented in a Portuguese corvette at anchor off Belem Castle, swinging to the tide. The topping of the yards in



THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON LEAVING THE TAGUS WITH THE BODY OF THE LATE CZAREWITCH.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

COMPARED with some previous weeks, an increased quantity of Stock has been purchased on account of the public. The market for Home Securities, however, has been far from active. The steady influx of gold from America and the absence of any export demand of moment have given confidence to the usual operators. The Unfunded Debt has continued heavy, at a small premium.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent. The supply of bullion held by the Bank has been increased to £15,299,268.

The demand for money has fallen off, and the leading houses are now discounting the best papers as follows :—

Thirty days' bills	3¾	per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4	,,
Three months' bills	4¼	,,
Four months' bills	4½	,,
Six months' bills	5	,,

In the Stock Exchange short loans on Government Stocks have been obtained at 2½ to 3 per cent.

There has been a steady market for American Securities, on higher terms. The Five per Cents have been dealt in at 66 to ½; Erie Shares, 52¼; and Illinois Central, 75 to 75½.

On Monday Consols were 90⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅜ ½; Annuities, 14 1-16; India Five per Cents, 104; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. The dealings on Tuesday were only moderate :—Consols closed at 89⅞ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ½; Bank Stock, 240 to 242; India Stock, 216; Ditto Five per Cents, 106⅛ ⅝; Ditto Four per Cents, 96¾; Rupee Five per Cents, 100; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 108½; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. On Wednesday, owing to the purchase of £15,000 New Three per Cents for the reduction of the National Debt, the market was firmer. Consols sold at 90 ¼ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅞, for Money, and 89 ⅞ ¾ ⅝ ⅞, for Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents left off at 88¾ to ⅞; Long Annuities, 1885, 14⅛; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Stock, 218; Ditto, Five per Cents, 106½; and Bank Stock, 242. The market on Thursday was firm :—Consols, for Money, marked 90⅜ ⅞; for Account, 89¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅜ ⅞; Long Annuities, 14; India Five per Cents, 106¼ ½; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.

Mexican Stock, in the early part of the week, was very dull, and prices declined considerably. The market, however, has since improved. Turkish Scrip continues very dull, and is quoted at 2¼ to 2 dis. Spanish Securities and Turkish Consolidés have realised somewhat higher prices. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been done at 81; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 1864, 92¾; Greek, 20¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 23¾ to 24⅛; Ditto, 1864, 24; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 90 ex div.; Ditto, 1864, 93; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, Deferred, 40; Ditto, Passive, 29½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1862, 73¾; Ditto, Small, 73½; and Italian Five per Cents, 65.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to only a moderate extent. Agra and Masterman's have realised 115; Ditto, New, 56½; Australasia, 68½; Bank of London, 143; Bank of Queensland, 21; Bank of New Zealand, 18; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 46¾; City, 109; Consolidated, 10¾; Continental, 20½; European, 12; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 18; Imperial Ottoman, 16½; Land Mortgage of India, 4; London and Brazilian, 44½ cum div.; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London Joint-stock, 49¾; London and South African, 18½ ex div.; National Provincial of England, 162; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6¼; and Standard of British South Africa, 19½.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has ruled quiet. Canada Six per Cents have realised 94½; Ditto Five per Cents, 82½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 92; Queensland Six per Cents, 104; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108¾.

In the Miscellaneous Market a limited business has been transacted. Bombay Gas, 5¾; Ceylon Company, 11⅛; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8½; Crystal Palace, 37; Ditto, Preference, 114; Discount Corporation, 13; English and Australian Copper, 1½; General Credit, 5⅜; Humber Ironworks, 3¾; Italian Land, 8; London Financial, 22; London General Omnibus, 3¼; Millwall Ironworks, 6¼; National Discount, 15¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85; Royal Mail Steam, 114; Scottish Australian Investment, 123; Trust and Agency of Australasia, 2¼ ex div.; and Warrant Finance, 7.

Although the dealings in the Railway Share Market have been only to a moderate extent, the market has ruled decidedly firm, and prices have somewhat improved. The following were the official closing prices on Thursday :—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 95; Great Eastern, 46⅞; Great Northern, 130½; Ditto, A Stock, 116¾; Great Western, 72¾; Ditto, South Wales, 63; Ditto, West Midland—Hereford, 104; London and Blackwall, 89; London and Brighton, 106½; London and North-Western, 122¼; London and South-Western, 98½; Metropolitan, 138; Metropolitan District, 100; Midland, 133¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 109¾; Ditto, Leeds, 68½; Ditto, York, 101½; North London, 117; South Devon, 60½; South-Eastern, 85½.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 55½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 102½; East Indian, 103¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, First Pref., 62½; Great Indian Peninsula, 103¾; Great Southern of India, 100½; Great Western of Canada, 10¾; Madras Five per Cent, 101¾; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 66; Scinde, 101½; Punjaub, 101.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 14⅝; San Paulo, 17.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending May 24 shows the following results when compared with the previous week :—

A decrease of circulation of	.. .. ..	£138,532
An increase of public deposits of	.. ..	336,128
An increase of other deposits of	.. ..	62,569
A decrease of securities of	.. .. ..	307,925
An increase of bullion of	.. ..	275,355
An increase of rest of	.. ..	7,265
An increase of reserve of	.. .. ..	720,440

The total circulation is £21,330,490. Public deposits amount to £7,997,105; and private deposits to £13,551,860. Securities are £30,800,717. The stock of bullion is £15,299,268; and the reserve of notes and coin, £9,087,353.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Mr. SOTHERN.—Great success of BROTHER SAM, which will be performed MONDAY, MAY 29, and Every Evening; with the successful Operetta of THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. OUR MARY ANNE, at Seven. BROTHER SAM, at Eight—Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Snowdon, and Miss Nelly Moore. Concluding with A KISS IN THE DARK.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER. At Eight, LEAH—Miss Bateman, Messrs. Jordan, Swinbourne, Ashley, and Miss H. Simms; and THE STEEPLECHASE—Messrs. J. L. Toole and P. Bedford. Commence at Seven.

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Arrangements for the week :—
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, One Shilling.
Thursday—Extra Concert. Mdme. Schumann, &c. Half-a Crown.
Saturday—Opera Concert. Solo artistes from Her Majesty's Theatre. Five Shillings.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mdme. SCHUMANN. An EXTRA CONCERT will be given on THURSDAY, JUNE 1, at Three o'Clock, at which Mdme. Schumann will play R. Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto, with Orchestral and Solo Pieces. The Programme will also include the Italian Symphony (Mendelssohn), Overture to "Genoveva" (Schumann), Songs, &c. Vocalist, Mdme. Joachim. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Admission Half-a-crown; reserved seats, Half-a-crown.

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MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock (except Saturday); Saturday Afternoon at Three o'Clock. PARIS PORTRAYED and MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Box-office open Eleven to Five.

POSITIVELY the LAST WEEK BUT THREE of GENERAL TOM THUMB and his LITTLE PARTY at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. They close June 10. We advise our friends not to delay coming, as their last few levées are always crowded. Three Grand Entertainments daily, at Eleven, Three, and Half-past Seven. Admission, Day Entertainments, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Evening, 1s.; Children under Ten half price to all parts of the house; a few Reserved Seats, 2s.

JUNE 1.—MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Charles Hallé. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.; Stall Ticket for four, 21s. Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; Hammond, 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, 48, Cheapside; Austin, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicsellers.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett.—FIFTH CONCERT, MAY 29.—Programme: Spohr's Symphony in D minor and Mendelssohn's Overture in C (both composed expressly for the society); Beethoven's Symphony in F (No. 8); Mozart's "Zauberflöte" Overture; and Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto in A minor. Pianiste, Mdme. Schumann. Vocalist, Mdlle. Ilma de Murska.
24, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C. CAMPBELL CLARKE, Sec.

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Beethoven's Symphony in A; Spohr's Ninth Concerto for Violin; Overtures by Mendelssohn ("Athalie"), Sterndale Bennett, and Cherubini ("Anacreon"). Vocalists, Mdme. Parepa and Mr. Santley; solo violinist, Herr Ludwig Straus. Numbered Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; Gallery Tickets, 3s. 6d. Cramer and Co., and Austin's, St. James's Hall.
CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec., 36, Baker-street.

MR. DEACON begs to announce that his Second MATINEE of CLASSICAL MUSIC will take place on THURSDAY, the 1st of JUNE, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, to commence at Three o'Clock. Executants—MM. Sainton, Pollitzer, Webb, Pezze, and Deacon. Vocalists—Mdlle. Enequist and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. Tickets, reserved and numbered, to admit three to a single Matinée, One Guinea; single ticket, Half-a-Guinea. To be had of Messrs. Ollivier and Co., 19, Old Bond-street; the principal Musicsellers; at the Rooms; and of Mr. Deacon, 10, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT, JUNE 21, under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES and H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES.—Mr. BENEDICT'S THIRTIETH ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21. Early application is solicited for the few remaining Sofa and Balcony Stalls. The full programme will be published on Thursday, June 1.

MUSICAL UNION.—HERR JAELL'S Last Appearance in London, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, with Joachim and Piatti.—J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.

TUESDAY NEXT.—Mr. HAROLD THOMAS'S MATINEE, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Three o'Clock. Artistes: Parepa, Edith Wynne, Cummings, Weiss, Sainton, Piatti, Benedict, Sullivan, Lindsay Sloper, and Harold Thomas. Single Tickets, Half a Guinea; to admit Three, One Guinea.—49, Maddox-street, Bond-street, W.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 29, the programme will include Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in B flat (repeated by desire); Schumann's string quartet in A major; Bach's Partita in B flat, for pianoforte alone; and Ernst's Elégie for violin. Violin, Herr Joachim; pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; violoncello, Signor Piatti; vocalist, Mdme. Joachim. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and at Austin's, No. 28, Piccadilly.

MAY 30.—The LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION (established 1859; Director, Mr. Land) will give their LAST AFTERNOON CONCERT on TUESDAY NEXT, Messrs. COLLARDS' CONCERT-ROOM, 16, Lower Grosvenor-street. Glees, Madrigals, and Old Ditties by Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Coates, and Mr. Winn, assisted by T. Oliphant, Esq. (Literary Illustrator), and Mr. Cusins, Solo Pianist. Conductor, Mr. Land (to whom address applications relative to engagements), 4, Cambridge-place, Regent's Park. Admission, by ticket only, Numbered Stalls, 5s., to be obtained only at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Area, 3s.

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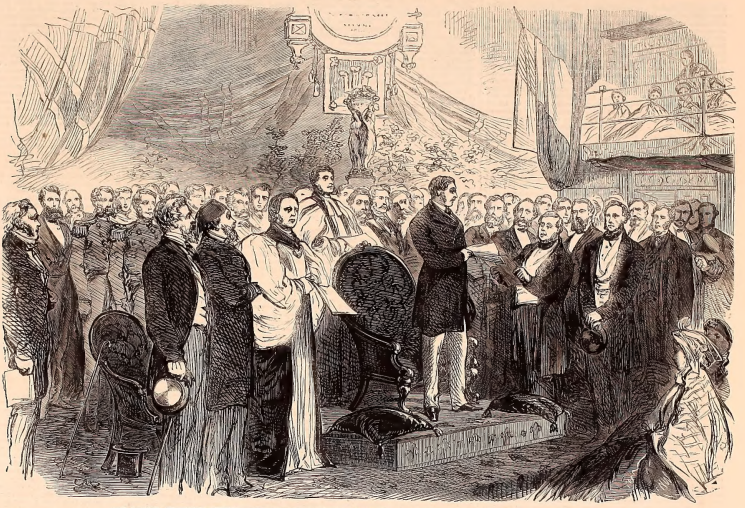
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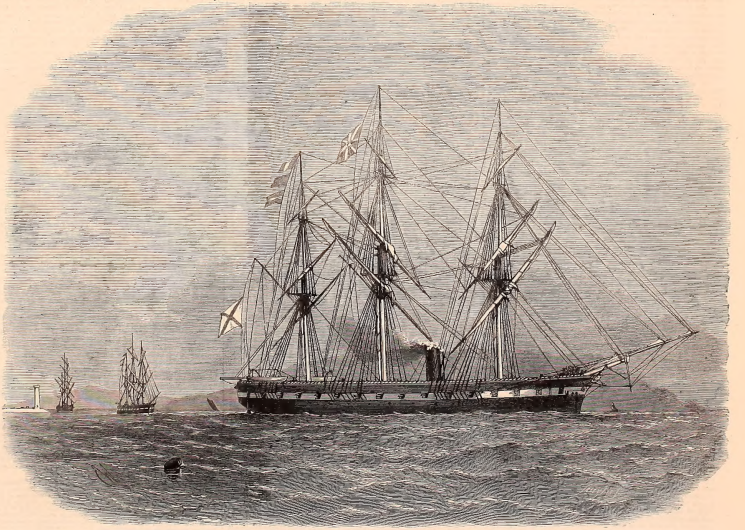
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THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE NEW WING OF THE SAILORS' HOME, IN WELL-STREET, LONDON DOCKS.—SEE PAGE 505.



THE RUSSIAN FRIGATE ALEXANDER NEWSKY DROPPING HER ANCHOR IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.—SEE PAGE 503.

"GIRL AND BUTTERFLY."

The drawing engraved on the first page was one of the most charming contributions to the Exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly; an Exhibition which, after a success complete in every way, and far beyond all expectations, closed on Saturday last. The great advantage of the new Exhibition was the opportunity it afforded (better than could be found elsewhere) for bringing before the public the water-colour drawings of artists who are not—and who, many of them, do not chose to comply with conditions which would make them eligible to be—members of the old-established water-colour societies—artists who, like nearly every painter nowadays, occasionally practise in water colours, but who have won a reputation as painters of oil pictures which they are not likely to wish to exchange or to cease to retain. Among the latter is Mr. George Thomas, the painter of the "Girl and Butterfly," an artist very widely and favourably known for his oil pictures, especially of public and state ceremonials; the painter of a capital picture of "Rotten-row," which we engraved some years ago, and of the very creditable picture of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, lately exhibited at the German Gallery; and the brother, we may add, of Mr. W. L. Thomas, one of the last-elected members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. We repeat that nothing of the kind could be more charming than the drawing now engraved. The delighted eagerness of the little girl's action and expression is perfect, which, with her childlike beauty and the ease and grace of the execution throughout, contributes to make this unpretending drawing one of the gems of the Exhibition. The subject is one that is better commended to notice by our Engraving than it could be by the pen. Simple as the subject is, and without pretending that the artist had any intention "to point a moral or adorn a tale," or any idea beyond rendering a common rustic incident merely on account of its being a pretty and paintable one, it may yet prove variously suggestive according to diversity or mood of mind. Many countryfolk, or persons who, like the writer of this, enjoy the *dear* delight of a suburban garden, and who just now find their rose and fruit trees half eaten up with the larvæ (in the shape of caterpillars) of butterflies and moths, may have very prosaic reasons for enjoying the representation of this keen young entomologist's amusement. But our less prosaic readers will think of the butterfly as a harmless, beautiful, garden sprite, an aerial flower, the favourite emblem, ever since the days of the old Greeks, of the soul in its volatile habits, and in its metamorphosis from the chrysalis state; while the moralist will extract a thousand reflections from its aimless wanderings from flower to flower, its frail and short-lived beauty; and, contemplating the future life of the pretty child now pursuing it with such gay thoughtlessness, will perhaps derive a sound moral lesson from this picture of the "Girl and Butterfly."

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE PORTRAITS.

The portraits in this year's exhibition have apparently been rather more carefully weeded than usual. At all events, such performances as on former occasions every visitor has felt to be a reproach to our school are less numerous and obtrusive. Still, however, the comparatively low condition of this branch of art is very unpleasantly obvious. Various reasons have been given for this degradation, but it appears to us to be attributable principally to one cause. That cause is the little cultivation of the old "historic style," as practised by Rubens, Vandyke, Titian, Velasquez, Reynolds—all the great artists who ever painted portraits. That style does not necessarily confine itself to subjects from history, but it involves painting a human figure or figures on the scale of life, and introducing it or them in such a way as to form a *picture*—that is to say, a representation objectively true to nature, so far as that lower kind of truth does not clash with the higher subjective laws of vision and memory, upon which are founded the great principles of art. To succeed in this style requires the most thorough and complete artistic education, and knowledge derived not merely from haphazard copying of nature, but also from study of those "principles" which we have just mentioned—principles which are derived from the experience of many ages, and only fully exemplified in the works of the great masters. It was this latter kind of study which made Reynolds to differ from his master, Hudson; and so it will ever be. Likeness-painting is the best possible training for the historic style; but it is only proficients in that style who have left the inimitable portraits which now excite our utmost wonder and admiration. A good portrait is literally a piece of history—it is the history (as far as painting may be) of an individual.

But how can we expect the higher kind of portrait-painting to flourish among us when the style upon which it must be founded is practically ignored in our Royal Academy, misunderstood and decried by literary critics, and when only a very limited demand for works in that style can exist among us under present social and political conditions? In the Royal Academy the studies from the "antique" and "the life" are all reduced to a scale of about two feet. We have hardly any public employment for painters cultivating the higher branches of their art; no churches, and only one public building, to decorate; but we have a brisk market for pictures suited to the taste, or want of taste, of private purchasers, and to the size of their dwellings. Hence ours is a school of cabinet-painters; hence there is no general cultivation of those higher and severer forms of art which embrace all noble portraiture.

But, besides the artistic deficiencies of the portraits generally in Trafalgar-square, there is (if, indeed, the one can be separated from the other) a prevalent tendency to violate good taste, as regards outward seeming and well-bred retenue and convenance, that is perfectly inexplicable either as regards artist or sitter. What is the first requisite for a portrait, if not the pure, unconscious, simple grace of refined nature in women, and quiet self-respect—it may be dignity and thoughtfulness—in men? Yet if we except the works of Boxall, Grant, a head by Watts, and a few portraits, principally of the Scotch school, there are few representations of British ladies and gentlemen on these walls that are free from some sort of self-consciousness and affectation, descending, in several instances, to vulgar so-called "flattery," foppishness, or meretriciousness. It is time, however, to offer detailed evidence in support of these general remarks.

In the first place, let us speak of the portraits distinguished by the rare attribute of good taste. Among these, then, we think, there is none more noteworthy than Mr. Boxall's portrait of "Mrs. Cardwell" (62), an elderly lady clad in the simple black and white of widow's weeds, and seated, with that perfect unconsciousness of being the subject of observation which should primarily distinguish every portrait, while, at the same time, the face wears an entirely suitable expression of gentle, matronly amiability—an expression which seems to more than replace the beauty of youth by that which wins general reverence as well as affection. This painter's tender, broken execution and colouring have also a special charm, because they are suggestive of life and movement, and appear to result from sensitiveness of perception. The portraits of Mr. S. Angell (159) and Mr. W. Gibbs by the same artist are almost as admirable as that of Mrs. Cardwell; and in all three Mr. Boxall evinces his entire adhesion to one great principle of art totally ignored by the Pre-Raphaelites of ten or a dozen years ago and by the few remaining to this day. He never allows the eye to wander from the face; but, as in all unsophisticated impressions from nature, he gives to the head its predominant interest and distinctness. At the same time, it must be admitted that the indefiniteness of the accessories is sometimes too obviously intentional, and that uncertainty of handling gives to a few of Mr. Boxall's heads a vagueness that verges on vapid insubstantiality.

There are some points of affinity between Mr. Watts and Mr. Boxall. The former has manifested in his monumental works a power of drawing and a command of "style," derived from early study of the great Italian *frescanti*, to which the latter would probably not lay claim, but both appear to have a delicately nervous organisation; the colour and brushwork of both are of a broken, indeterminate, almost timid, character, and the portraits of both are distinguished by refined propriety. The pure and elevated aims and intentions of Mr. Watts in portraiture have long been widely recognised; but in our critical estimates we are bound not to accept aims and intentions for assured results, and, as we remarked in a recent article, it is only (as it seems to us) this year, in the portrait of Mr. Bowman (251), the eminent oculist, that the painter has given adequate technical expression to those aims and intentions. In previous portraits the colouring has been sometimes poor and inharmonious, and the flesh-painting generally wanting in that solidity of impasto and clearness of tone which, as artists believe, constitute the chief and proper virtue of the material of oil. Now, however, that these objections are almost wholly removed, the gain in power and vitality of effect is enormous. Speaking for ourselves, no portrait in the exhibition leaves so vivid an impression as this of Mr. Bowman, by Mr. Watts, and no other male portrait seems to have been caught at so happy a moment of unstudied intelligent apprehension.

The merits of Mr. Knight and Mr. Sant—and they are great—are of a much more obvious kind than those of the artists just named. Mr. Knight is a master of his craft; he is a rich colourist, his effect always embraces the utmost limit of light and dark; his handwork is astonishingly dextrous, and to him we owe (from his portrait of the President of the Academy, exhibited a few years ago, down to his General Cabrera of last year) some of the finest portraits of the recent English school. But in his works technical skill sometimes usurps attention when we should expect to be interested only with the subtlety and refinement of nature. This is apparent in his portraits of ladies and children, even when, as in the portrait of a little girl called "Spring Flowers" (158), the colouring is sufficiently delicate and beautiful. Other of the painter's works this year are rather less complete in relief than usual. The large seated full-length of Mr. White, the treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (105), has great breadth and power; but the background is heavy, and some of its blackness has got into the shadows of the face. The extremely clever but slight handling in portions of two other portraits is a dangerous example to young artists.

We have had occasion to refer to a manifest paintiness, off-hand execution, and edginess in some former portraits by Mr. Sant; but these faults are, generally speaking, less evident in his present contributions than we ever remember to have seen them. Relief and force have been attained by more careful modelling and at a less sacrifice of refinement. It would appear that renewed study of Sir Joshua Reynolds has been productive of the best results. Like the master after whom Mr. Sant evidently forms his style, he excels in the representation of children. His portrait-group of the children of Mr. H. M. Ames (122) is truly charming, and, together with Nos. 4 and 17, is particularly noteworthy. Nor were we prepared to see from Mr. Sant's hand so grave and Rembrandtesque a portrait as that of "The Bishop of London" (49), standing in a side light that throws the greater portion of the face into broad shadow and half-tint.

Among our younger portrait-painters there is none deserves so distinguished a place as Mr. H. T. Wells. When we recollect how few years since this artist exclusively practised miniature painting, it is surprising how fully he has mastered the medium of oil, in this respect affording a contrast to Mr. Thorburn and the late Sir William Ross. The weak or sullied "carnations" of earlier works have disappeared, and his flesh-painting now, making allowance for the lowering and toning of time, very nearly hits the exact mean between hardness (though now inclining a little thereto) and mealiness on the one hand, and softness and varnished juiciness on the other. His avoidance of the coventionalities of portraiture, and his efforts to render a portrait or group also a "picture," are likewise to be highly commended, and were never more successful than in his family group (173) of the three daughters of Mr. J. Lowthian Bell. In this figure-picture—for it is this in an eminent degree, and probably as such has had accorded to it a place on the line in the great room—the artist has ingeniously chosen the not improbable incident of preparing a *tableau vivant* as a means of presenting three sisters under circumstances of interest, and engaged in a way that shall afford varied employment for each and a natural reason for diversity of expression. Two of the sisters are arranging the third as a living portrait, to resemble one of Sir Joshua's Nelly O'Briens, behind a large carved frame, surrounded by Christmas foliage, draperies, &c. The painting throughout is carried to a high point of realisation, equally as regards drawing, chiaroscuro, and colour—too far, perhaps, in some of the accessories, but not so far as to detract materially from the interest of the heads. Mr. Wells's portrait of Mr. Stansfeld (250) is also praiseworthy; and the artist's range of power is further shown in the landscape (301) already reviewed; a chalk head of Miss Jeffray; and a beautiful miniature of the same lady.

Mr. Richmond's portraits gain little from colour. His method of painting is plainly derived from early practice with "the point" (in chalk drawing), and consists in great measure of precise and rather laboured superficial "hatching," with a monotonous shadow-colour, and is not calculated to secure the most characteristic qualities of oil painting. Mr. Richmond's painted portraits are, however, like his drawings, excellently drawn and modelled, and the value of these essentials is evinced in the powerful and more than usually masculine portrait of the Bishop of Oxford (61) and the vigorous sketch of the late "Maharanee Chund Kowr" (207). In other portraits, and also in the drawing of the Dean of Christchurch, there is a besetting tendency towards a treatment that recalls the "genteel" style of Sir Thomas Lawrence. Of Mr. Grant's gifts or acquirements as an artist not a great deal can be said, either in warm praise and still less in censure. He is a respectable, not a great, draughtsman; his colouring is negative and thin, but unvulgar; he never taxes his invention for a background, content with the dull skies and shadowy trees, the use of which to set off the head has been sanctioned by several great masters; but he never introduces obtrusive and misplaced accessories. This one thing, however, Mr. Grant knows how to do better than nearly all other of our fashionable portrait-painters—he knows how to paint an English lady as a lady, not as a traviata or a ballet-girl; and an English gentleman as a gentleman, not as a fop or a fool. We may select, in confirmation of this, the group of Lady Augusta Sturt and Son" (83), and the portrait of Mr. E. Holroyd (155), in black velvet jacket and knickerbockers, standing, with dog-whip in hand, beside the hunter he is about to mount for a turn round his grounds, or perhaps a little quiet cub-hunting. But in the portrait of Lord Westbury (147) the artist has aimed at more of expressive action than he usually attempts, and the result is a comparative failure: the gesture represented has something of jocular cajolery in it, which, like the stigma of a recent "scandal," hardly becomes the dignity of the Chancellor of England. Nevertheless, from Mr. Grant to the rest of the fashionable portrait-painters is a long descent. These hangers-on of fashion form a peculiar and distinct class among artists. It may in all fairness be affirmed that, generally, they have too little talent to succeed in any other branch of art or to satisfy any other class of patrons. For nothing is more certain than that the old taste for and knowledge of art has almost died out in the aristocracy. In the days of Reynolds, acquaintance with the great pictures to be seen in the "grand tour," and a sufficient smattering to at least be able to talk plausibly upon both painting and sculpture, were considered necessary parts of a nobleman's education, and picture-marts and auctions were fashionable lounges. But the old dilettante spirit which, with all its prejudices, was calculated to foster the more elevated branches of art, is departing from our titled ones, like much of their political power. Now, our judges and purchasers of works of fine art are the great wealthy middle class, and the aristocracy appear to resent their intrusion by looking coldly on art itself as a thing degraded and plebeian. It is universally known that the patronage of some of the highest in the land is either withheld altogether or bestowed on some of the cheapest or least deserving recipients.

There must, however, be some to minister to the vanity of the vulgar of all classes. Hence your fashionable portrait-painters. To enjoy this distinction it seems to be absolutely necessary that the aspirant should not have been bred to so low a thing as art. For of the successful we are always told to the effect that, "although" Mr. Such-a-One paints, he is quite a gentleman, you know; he is the son, you know, of So-and-So; related, therefore (distantly), to Lord Noodle. Equally conclusive is the fact that another is married to the daughter of the Hon. Poodle; a third would have been a man of fortune, but, having run through everything at Newmarket, as a last resource, "took to" painting his friends' likenesses; a fourth was educated at Oxford and intended for the Army, the Bar, or at least the Church, "but, somehow, his friends could not keep him from daubing"; and so on—always with an apology for the disgrace of being an artist. And a very gentlemanly set of fellows these highly-privileged painters will be found to be—irreproachably gantés; quite an acquisition in the dull time in the country; and to be conveniently visited in town in the round of morning calls, at their studios in Belgravia, St. James's, and Mayfair. Our only objections are—and it is the duty of the art-reviewer to be outspoken in such cases—that none of them paint better than, and some not so well as, many of their humblest brethren; and that all lend themselves to the fashionable propensities for suppressing nature by a system of so-called "flattery" that is as devoid of real beauty as it is silly and obvious; and for substituting man-millinery; meretricious "make-up," theatrical affectation; and the general artificiality which thrives in the most fashionable atmosphere. The examples which might be adduced in partial or entire justification of one or other of these remarks from the productions, among others, of Messrs. Buckner, Swinton, Weigall, and Desanges—artists (at least two or three of them) who have done fairly good work and promised better things, but whom contact with titled patrons seems to have spoiled—the examples, we say, justifying our observations are so conspicuous in this Exhibition that we shall content ourselves with a general protest, convinced that further particularisation would be thrown away equally upon those who do and do not need it.

In turning from the kind of portraits we have just alluded to, we find the opposite extreme in the works of the Scotch school founded by Raeburn, long headed by the late Sir Watson Gordon, and here largely represented by Messrs. Macnee, Macbeth, Tweedie (the Hon. F. Peel), J. Ballantyne, J. M. Barclay (Sir W. Bruce and Son), and C. Smith (a very black and strongly individualised full-length of Mr. A. Buchanan). We have some doubt respecting the correctness of our classification of one or two of these artists; but they resemble each other in leading characteristics, Mr. Tweedie being the least rigid. Generally, the painters of this school keep on that side of the *juste-milieu* in portraiture which does not allow sufficiently for the mobility of life, the softening, often dignifying and beautifying influences of expression, and the legitimate graces and embellishment of art. Everything is sacrificed to hard, dry, shrewd Scotch character, and that character is represented with a sort of dogmatic, persistent, Calvinistic scrupulosity, sometimes almost painful to behold, and yet that is incomparably more agreeable to good taste than the offensiveness of many "prettified" portraits. There could not be a more strongly pronounced example of this school than Mr. Macnee's portrait of Lord Brougham (139). Now, whether the countenance of the Scotch sage may or may not seem to invite a little pictorial treatment, we will not commit ourselves to any personality in saying, certainly, however, no photograph could give a more uncanny, wizard-like version of a head originally sufficiently strongly marked and now whitened and deeply worn by time and thought.

Mr. Lowenthal's half-length of Gibson, the sculptor (103), and the companion half-length of R. Westmacott, the sculptor (113), by Mr. Baccani, with Mr. Lutyen's portrait of "Lady Mary Hope" (184), and a portrait by Mr. C. Du Val, are examples of foreign portraiture to be commended for their truth, modesty, and freedom from the prevailing faults in taste of our own portrait-painters, though it must be confessed that unnecessary reserve is shown in their monotonous colouring and comparative flatness. Mr. Ercole's full-length of the Marchioness of Northampton (174) is placed in a cross light, where the face cannot be fairly seen; but it appears to indicate feeling for style, with, however, some hardness and unpleasantness in the colour oppositions. Among English artists not yet named who deserve to be held in esteem for their workman-like ability, fidelity to nature, and comparative freedom from inartistic conventionality, are Messrs. L. Dickenson (Sir J. Walsh), Gush (Mrs. Vander Byl), J. E. Williams, H. W. Phillips, and Mr. S. Laurence. Besides a portrait, Mr. Phillips exhibits a large incident-picture, painted with vigour and truth, which we have not yet described. "The First Day of Bairam" (473) represents an Eastern widower going out with his child to lay a palm-branch on the grave of his dead wife on the first day of the great Mohammedan feast. Mr. Laurence's chalk drawings, though inclining to be a little hard and blocked out (see the head of Mr. Anthony Trollope), are always highly characteristic likenesses; and, as they are often of literary celebrities, they have the one merit of greatest value. But in oil the artist is not seen to advantage. A seated full-length here is, pictorially considered, hot, dry, and commonplace to a degree that is quite distressing.

In order to render our survey of the field of portraiture more complete, we would offer a few observations on a portrait group, entitled "The Children's Holiday," which Mr. Holman Hunt has lately added to his other paintings exhibiting in Hanover-street. It contains, we are informed, portraits of the wife and children of Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, of Manchester. We must at once say that the composition is scattered and inartistic, though the painter has chosen a natural "motive" for bringing together his group by representing an *al fresco* tea in the parklike grounds of the family residence on the occasion which gives the title. With a sincere respect for Mr. Hunt's earnestness of purpose, patient diligence, and great talent, we must yet confess that our first impression from this picture was that of being repelled by a general obtrusiveness without any scale of compensation or "keeping," without balance or subordination. From the face of the lady, notwithstanding the flesh has the kind of superficial hardness artists call "wooden" and the expression something of galvanised life, the eye wanders to a grey dress of marble solidity, a tea-urn brilliant as polished steel, a baby with cheeks of wonderful firmness, a mahogany arm-chair, "more like," to use an Irishism, "than the thing itself;" and thence to passages of the landscape background which press close up to the lady's head. Let us hasten to say that, taking portion by portion, the painting is astonishing for power of effect combined with vividness of colour. But to astonish by mere substantiality of details is not a high aim in art. The exploded and almost disused Pre-Raphaelite principle upon which this picture was executed is similar to that of Mr. Madox Brown's "Work" and that of Mr. Woolner in sculpture, and involves, we think, a fundamental error. The artist has painted each separate object as he saw it with concentrated attention, and with the most strenuous determination to realise it with the full resources of his art, leaving the whole to harmonise as nature harmonises. But here is the mistake: the painter forgets the limited character of his means compared to those of natural effect; and the fact that the eye only sees distinctly an object at the point and on the plane to which the visual focus is adjusted. Had Mr. Hunt really wished to preserve the relative scale of nature he would, having made his teapot, urn, and sky as bright as possible, have had to darken his face and everything else enormously. A painted representation moreover, has but one plane; nor in looking at a given portion can the eye dwell on it without a sense of distraction (as in open space) unless assisted by the artist. The sacrifice of some portions, by toning or a less defined treatment, is therefore inevitable, and, of course, the least important should go first. A painter or sculptor should recognise that art is a system of infinite compromise, otherwise we have the result seen in Mr. Hunt's painting: the draperies and accessories—with the aspect of which we are least familiar and should least notice—look far more real than the face, of which we are all critics, and upon which our chief attention would fix. In paintings executed on this principle we have, as it were, a mass of forcible but not thoroughly-digested evidence; whereas in a work of art we look for the logical statement of the historian or the masterly summing-up of the judge. In short, works of this kind do not answer to the definition of a "picture" we gave at the outset of this article; they are not true to the mental impression, even as prosaic records, while they tend to sever from Art all that by which she claims relationship to her sister, Poetry.

The ship Melmerby, 3000 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., sailed on the 13th inst., from Liverpool for Queensland, Captain George Borlase, commander, Surgeon-Superintendent Dr. Salmond, assisted by Miss Darke, matron. The Melmerby is the fifty-sixth vessel that has sailed on the land-order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 520 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passages, and consisting of 221 members of families, 250 single men, and forty-nine single females.

An American journal states that in the United States there are fifty-three religious sects. Amongst them are ten different kinds of Baptists, nine of Methodists, thirteen of Presbyterians, and two of Quakers. The Baptists number 1,724,373 members or communicants, and the Methodists 1,651,732. The number professing the Roman Catholic religion is 3,177,140. The Baptists are divided into the following curious sects—viz., regular, anti-mission, seventhday, sixprinciple, freewill, riverbrethren, winebrennarians, dunkers, mennonites, and campbellites. The Quakers are divided into orthodox and hicksite.

MUSIC.

Mdlle. Jina De Murska, whose brilliant début at Her Majesty's Theatre in "Lucia di Lammermoor" we mentioned last week, has followed up her first success by another, equally decided, in "Linda di Chamouni," on Monday last. She astonished as well as delighted the audience by displays of vocal power and execution which could not have been surpassed—if, indeed, they could have been equalled—by any prima donna now on the stage; and her representation of the Swiss heroine was charming and interesting. We need scarcely add that she was rapturously applauded.

At the Royal Italian Opera Mdlle. Lucca made her first appearance this season on Tuesday last in the character of Margaret, in Gounod's "Faust." The lady, it will be remembered, left London rather suddenly last season before her engagement had expired, to the surprise and displeasure of the public, but Mdlle. Lucca appears to be remained on Tuesday it could not have resisted the exquisite beauty of her performance. Her Margaret was the pure, unsophisticated of Goethe's heroine, and she sang as charmingly as she acted. Her reception, accordingly, by one of the most crowded houses that have assembled this season, was in the highest degree enthusiastic; for she showed, beyond all doubt, that she was one of the greatest actresses and singers now on the musical stage.

Cherubini's most celebrated opera, "Medea," is now in active preparation at Her Majesty's Theatre. The part has been cast as follows:—Medea, Mdlle. Titiens; Jason, Dr. Gunz; Creonte, Mr. Santley; Dirce, Miss Laura Harris; Neris, Mdlle. Sinico; Lamia, Mdlle. Rudi; Egeo, Mdlle. Rudi; and Glauce, Madame Medea, Mdlle. Tiziens.

At the second open concert at the Crystal Palace the singers were from Her Majesty's Theatre, and comprised Miss Laura Harris, Mdlle. Rudi, Mdlle. Betthellem, Signor Gordon, Scalese, Bossi, and Bonchi. Mdlle. Arabella Goddard, the well-known pianiste, was the pianist.

The matinée of the Musical Union, on Monday last, was as brilliant as usual. The performers were Joachim and Ries, first and second violins; Wells, viola; Piatti, violoncello; and Charles Halle, pianist. The pieces performed were Beethoven's seventh quartet in F (the first of the "Rasoumofsky" set); Schubert's pianoforte trio in B flat, op. 99; and Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, also executed in perfection, and to the delight of the fashionable audience by which it was filled.

The well-known London Glee and Madrigal Union are at present giving a series of concerts at Gloucester Rooms, in the New Grosvenor-street, under the direction of Mr. Land. We need scarcely remind our musical readers that the object of this society is the cultivation of a style of music for mere country singing, which this country has especial reason to be proud, though at present it is too much neglected—the glee, madrigal, and motet, which are the pure English School. These compositions are performed at the concerts of this society by a body of singers—Miss Wells, Miss Orpen, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Oostes, Mr. Land, and Mr. Winn—by whom they have been thoroughly studied, and who sing them with a finish and precision rare to be met with. The last concert of the present series, we observe, will take place on Tuesday next, the 30th inst.

Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, upon whose shoulders the mantle of the celebrated John Wilson has fallen, is now giving his entertainments at the Royal Gore Rooms, Kensington Gore, Hyde Park-street, the place where Wilson's memorable performances were most frequently given. Mr. Kennedy likely has not the art of the late Scottish famous predecessor. He has the same beauty of voice, simplicity of manner, pathos, and expression, and warmth of feeling. He is from him, above all others, that the English public can gain a just idea of the characteristics and peculiarities of Scottish melody and song.

A most brilliant concert, of which music for the harp was a prominent feature, was given by Mr. Bailie Chatterton, the celebrated performer of that instrument, at Worcester, on Thursday week, the morning, May 17. Mr. Chatterton's reputation, together with the attractive nature of the programme, brought together one of the most crowded assemblage we have ever seen in that great theatre. We can only notice a very few of the many performances that delighted. Several of the finest melodies and choruses of the Principality were performed, after the Welsh manner, with the accompaniment of a band of harps, producing a peculiar and delightful effect. The harmonies played, for the first time, a new fantasia, composed by himself, on themes from "Faust," and a new duet for two harps, by Mr. Aguilar and Mr. John Thomas, was performed by Mr. Chatterton and the composer. The principal vocal performers were Miss Poole, Miss Pyne, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. and Mdme. Weiss, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Poole, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Weiss's deservedly popular song, "The Village Blacksmith," and a quartet for four performers on two pianos, called "Romance de Deux Minutes," composed by Mr. W. H. Holmes, were loudly encored. This piece was admirably executed by Mr. Kate (husband of Mr. Chatterton's niece), Miss Merriman, Mr. Hammond, and the composer. A madrigal, called "Wake up, Sweet Melody," composed by a young amateur, Lieutenant T. Davenport, a relative of her Majesty's Madras Army, was much and deservedly applauded.

Mr. Aguilar's musical soirée, on the 10th inst., at his residence in Westbourne-square, was an attractive entertainment, attended by a crowded and fashionable audience. The chief performers were Mdme. Parepa, Miss Grace Lindo, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Gassier. The instrumentalists were Mr. Aguilar, pianoforte; Mr. Sainton, violin; Signor Piatti, violoncello; and Herr Oberthür, harp. Among other interesting performances, Mdme. Parepa sang Mr. Aguilar's air to Tennyson's song, "Break, break, break!" a fine composition, beautifully sung. Gazia's song, "The Nightingale's Trill," composed expressly for the purpose of her having by her with great brilliancy, and encored; and the same compliment was paid to Blangini's Italian duet, "Per valle," sung by Mdme. Parepa and Signor Gardoni. Mendelssohn's "Zuleika" was sung by Miss Grace Lindo with remarkable taste and expression. Mr. Aguilar's graceful romanza, "Come placida ragiuda," was sweetly warbled by Signor Gardoni. The instrumental music was performed in a masterly trio by Mr. Aguilar for the piano, violin, and violoncello played by himself, M. Sainton, and Signor Piatti; Mr. Aguilar's caprice for the piano, in D flat; a duet for two harp-pianos, on themes from "Norma," composed and played by Herr Oberthür and Mr. Aguilar; and for the violoncello, a fantasia, beautifully played and received other interesting pieces.

Miss Fanny Corfield, one of the most distinguished among our younger generation of pianists, gave a matinée of classical pianoforte music, on Monday last, at Goldsmith's Hall, Lower Grosvenor-street. It was very successful, as it deserved to be. Miss Corfield was assisted by Herr Jansa (violin) and M. Paque (violoncello), together with Miss Lascelles, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Land. She played Beethoven's sonata in G minor, for the piano and violoncello; Mozart's sonata in A, op. 2, for the piano solo; Beethoven's trio in B flat, op. 97; and Hummel's trio, op. 93, in E flat, enabled Miss Corfield to show her finished style and execution, which was justly and warmly applauded.

Dr. Gunz, of Her Majesty's Theatre, is engaged as first tenor at the approaching Gloucester Musical Festival.

The following were the salaries, last winter season, of the principal performers of the Imperial Opera of Vienna:—Ladies—Dustmann, 14,000 fl.; Kraus, 12,000 fl.; Bettelheim, 10,000 fl.; Destinn, 8000 fl.; Gallmeyer, 8000 fl.; Hoff, 6000 fl.; Marska, 16,000 fl.; and Cosqui (first solo dancer), 18,000 fl. Of the gentlemen, Herr Ander received 12,000 fl.; Wachtel, 14,000 fl.; Walter, 12,000 fl.; Beckmann, 10,000 fl.; Erl, 4000 fl.; Dolfi, 4000 fl.; Beck, 7000 fl.; Bignio, 7000 fl.; Husbaneck, 6000 fl.; Schmidt, 8000 fl.; Draxler, 8000 fl.; Rosicky, 7000 fl.; and Mayerhofer, 7000 fl.

Several journals have published a paragraph stating that a Russian lady has presented to the Pope a pair of slippers "warmly" lined with bank notes of the value of more than £600.

An excursion round the world is being organised at Antwerp. The voyage will last two years, and the principal ports in both hemispheres will be successively visited. It is the principle note in a means of educational travel for young men.

THE THEATRES.

There is necessarily an end to all things that have a beginning, and the close of the season for the greater drama has now arrived in unmistakable form. On Saturday a termination was put to that of Drury Lane (this and the preceding season are the longest on record), and Saturday night with a benefit to Mr. Phelps and the comedy of "Love's Ordeal" was presented for the last time on Monday. On Friday a new tragedy, named "M. J. O. Gottfield," by a pupil of Mr. Walter Lacy, whose benefit took place on that evening. The character which he undertook was that of Rezone, and his performance bore marks of good training and gave evidence of general talent. The author's claims were immediately sustained by Mr. Hermann Vezin, and that of Mercutio by the beneficiary himself. Miss Pyne appeared on the closing evening in the part of Imogen. On a review of the season at this theatre, we cannot but congratulate the managers upon. They have had confidence in the legitimate and the public support, which is the consequence of it, has proved to be worthy the character of the national theatre. This result is highly satisfactory to the subscribers and patrons of the house. The minor theatres in general, and petitions signed by dramatic authors (including Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer) have been presented in order to right the balance between them and the managers. Messrs. Bancroft and Chatterton probably hoped that they have kept nearly all the promises made last October, and would have kept all, but that the failure of other speculations compelled them to defer the revival of "Antigone" and the performance of a new play by the Theodore Martin. The regular company, led by Mr. Phelps, has contributed to entertain the actresses and actors of the future—Miss Walter Lacy, R. Roxby, G. Belmore, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Edmund Phelps, and Mr. Walter Lacy, and Miss Pyne. The theatre has also had Mr. Lecicrcq, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Herman Vezin, and Mrs. Vandenhoff. Engagements have been made for the season, which will open with Miss Helen Faucit, Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Walter Montgomery, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Fred Vining, Miss Augusta Thompson, Miss Poole, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, and Mr. Bartleman. The pieces announced are "Macbeth," the legitimate drama. Some of them may be profitably registered, such as the two parts of "Henry IV.," "Othello," "Coriolanus," and "Macbeth," the last with new scenery by Mr. William Beverley, R.S.A., and Mr. Telbin. To these may be added "Henry VIII," "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet," "Much Ado About Nothing," "King John," "Hamlet," "School for Scandal," "Fool's Revenge," "Comus," with Beverley's scenery, and "Richard III." Mr. Phelps will also play the part of Lear and the new play of "Love's Ordeal." The Christmas pantomime was, we recall, good and splendidly appointed. It is a triumph of the season, for the ensemblem of pieces speaks for itself.

On Saturday, also, concluded the legitimate season at Sadler's Wells. Mr. Samuel Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery as operatic one commenced, under the direction of Miss Catherine Lucy, and will close on Saturday next, June 3.

A new operetta has been produced at the Haymarket called "The Miller's Daughter." Miss Louise Keeley personates the heroine, who is thrilled with the desire to be a lady, and to be taken before Martin Wheatley (Mr. Cooper) would have put aside for an unpleasiled intercourse with a servant to be a wife. Mr. Cooper is the good of the village by seven jolly millers. There are some pleasing ballads in this piece, which are sung with much taste by Miss Keeley and Mr. Cooper. On the whole, however, the music is more creditable to Mr. Langton William than the libretto is to Mr. Suter.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley is presenting "Don Cesar de Bazan" at the Lyceum, which closes for the season this (Saturday) evening with a performance of "Black-Eyed Susan."

A comedian from the United States has appeared at the Olympic in Mr. S. Coyne's comedy of "Everybody's Friend." His name is Joseph Jefferson, and he seems to be a favourite. His reputation as Major Wellington de Boots, which part he delineates in a far broader manner than Mr. Compton, is based on its original production. He is likely, we think, to prove a success.

The Alexandra Theatre opened on Saturday, according to announcement, with "The Lancashire Witches," which was enacted to a large and respectable audience with decided success. The performance, ended by Mr. Buckstone's "Wreck Ashore," written by Messrs. Dominick Murray and Charles H. Ross, which was received with much favour. The scenery of the piece, by Mr. Smith, is it, and incomprehensible fun, which Worrybarry affects in the end to understand. Mr. Belmore, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Compton, Miss Fanny Gwynne, preceded the performance. All the arrangements at this new theatre are of a most complete character, and taken altogether, notwithstanding the remoteness of the neighbourhood, to expect that it will prove a great success. New pieces are now in active preparation and will command a respectable audience anywhere. Mr. Glovanelli has only to set up to this conviction and he will achieve a triumph.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Frankland, in his eighth lecture on organic chemistry, delivered on Tuesday last, described the preparation of formic acid, formerly obtained by distilling red ants, but now manufactured, as by Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart, and Co., wholesale druggists, Edinburgh. Its acid is a fuming and very corrosive liquid, and its presence in nettles is the cause of the stinging sensation experienced when they touch the skin, which exists in vinegar, is also highly corrosive, but less so than formic acid. The propionic acid, which is obtained from sugar, was also described and explained and illustrated by experiment. By fermentation, an infusion of malt produces butyric acid, which is contained in rancid butter, and is commercially obtained. The acetates are much employed in the arts. Professor Frankland referred to the acetate of alumina, employed in dyeing, and to that of lead, so useful in medicine, and to the acetate of iron, which is employed in calico-printing. Acetone, which is obtained by the distillation of the acetate of lime, constituted acetic acid. Stearic acid, which exists, combined with glycerine, in many natural fats, is employed in the manufacture of candles. The fats are generally fattened on a large scale for stearic candles and soaps, of which fine specimens were exhibited. Stearic acid is a white solid, resembling wax in its fusibility and other iron-plated ship. Benzoic acid (obtained from gum benzoin) was also described, as also the nitro-compounds, such as nitro-benzole and aromatic, feebly acid bodies, slightly soluble in water, and capable of sublimation in crystals. The lecture concluded with a notice of the organic acids of benzole, which are only of theoretical importance—sulphonic and cosphyle acids, which are also of theoretical importance, and the sulphonic acids of vegetable origin, which are of practical importance.

Mr. William Huggins, F.R.A.S., gave the Friday evening discourse, on the 19th inst., "On the Physical and Chemical Constitution of the Sun." He said that the sun was the source of the greater number of our knowledge of the subject, referring to Newton's production of the solar spectrum, and to Wollaston's and Fraunhofer's discovery of the dark lines. Fraunhofer had proved that the spectrum of the moon and planets was crossed by dark lines; and the still greater discovery (nearly fifty years afterwards), by Kirchhoff, that many of the dark lines seen in the spectra of the sun and other sources of light may be deciphered by these lines. Kirchhoff has proved that the corresponding dark lines, or bands of dark lines, indicates that the source of light is an opaque body, almost certainly of the solid or liquid state, surrounded by a gaseous body. Kirchhoff proved by space, indicates that the source of light is matter in the gaseous state; and that the corresponding bright lines coincide with the dark lines of the luminous gas, which led him to think that the constituents of both are entirely gaseous, probably hydrogen, nitrogen, or other elements not of a still more elementary character. By means of the electric light during the lecture, Mr. Huggins exhibited several beautiful spectra, and reflected the photographs of the flame-bell and other subjects on a screen. He also, by means of the magnetic-electric spark, produced (for the first time in a lecture-room) the spectrum of nitrogen gas. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

Mr Alexander S. Herschel gave the first of a course of three lectures on meteorology, illustrated by experiments, on Saturday last. He began with a description of the composition of atmospheres, in height, seventy-nine of nitrogen; and the quantity of the latter in a cubic foot of air (grains), when taken by Cavendish's Eudiometer, Mr. Herschel explained Dalton's law respecting the diffusion of gases and its application to our atmosphere. The experiments illustrated the diffusion of gases in aqueous vapour responded to it, the use of the hygrometers of Daniell and Jones in determining the dew-point, and to the principles of ventilation. He also considered the phenomena relating to the radiation from the surface of the earth, the dew, and the temperature of the subterranean strata, the time of equal temperature, and the formation of clouds and dew; and he concluded with a description of the various instruments employed in the meteorological observatory at Kew.

Professor Frankland, in his ninth lecture on organic chemistry, given on Tuesday last, the 23rd inst., resumed the consideration of the organic acids, and described the benzoic acid, which is a crystalline constituent in the juices of plants (quaken rhubarb, wood-sorrel, &c.), and established its artificial production from benzole, hydrocyanic acid, and (it) (medium) with caustic potash. He showed its property of taking away the elements of water, and thus producing benzonitrile, which is identical with phenylcyanide. Lastly, the lecturer referred to formet during the process of a large number of organic substances, and which exists in sour milk, sour kraut, and the sour juice we next drink many, benzole, namely, in hydrogen, lactic acid. Professor Frankland next considered the interesting group of nitrate-bodies, which are obtained from the acid fluid in apples, currants, &c. (oxalic), in grapes, &c. (tartaric), and in unripe (racemic). The lecture was concluded with an account of some of the large number of organic compounds which contain metals. In most of these the metal is linked to the organic part by oxygen (e.g., in ethylate of potassium of sodium); but in some this organo-metallic bodies' the metal is directly combined with the organic radicle. Professor Frankland described the preparation and properties of zinc-methyl, zinc-ethyl, and the latter of these substances was exhibited by the way in which several specimens manifested their high degree of spontaneous inflammability when permitted to come into contact with the atmosphere they ignited with violence, and the flame rose nearly to the roof of the theatre.

Professor Huxley, F.R.S., will give the evening discourse (on the methods and results of etiology) on Friday next, the 1st of June.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Hugh Rose, who played so conspicuous a part in the suppression of the sepoy mutiny, has arrived in this country from India. He assumes the command of the Dublin district.

Quartermaster Copeland has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, deceased, by the nomination of the Upper or Royal Foundation.

The half-yearly inspection of the Royal Horse Artillery Depôt Brigade of Artillery, under the command of Colonel Turner, was concluded last week by Major-General Wolfe, Inspector-General.

Commander Vicars, R.N., of the Coastguards, a Trafalgar officer, died at Albert-street, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, on the 18th inst., aged seventy-six: and Captain Hamilton, R.N., Inspector of Coastguard, died at Ingmer, on the 16th inst., aged seventy-three.

There were launched from Her Majesty's ships of war during the years 1864-4 ninety-six sixe-vessels. Of these, ninety-one were constructed of iron, and five only of wood. Of the former, seventy-six were screw, after such trials, released.

A return was made to the cost of maintaining the Army was issued last Saturday to the house of Commons. In the financial year 1863-4 the expenditure was £16,000 less than the grants £15,984,000. The total deficiencies were £316,381, and the total savings £700,378.

The annual inspection of the 5th (Queen's Royal) Lancers will take place at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday next, the 30th inst., and that of the 11th Hussars, at Hounslow, on Thursday, the 1st of June. The Prince of Wales will honour the officers of the 10th Royal Hussars with a visit to-morrow at their barracks, Hounslow, the 1st of June, at White Lodge.

An amateur performance took place at the Bijou Theatre, yesterday week, in aid of the funds of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, which establishment was under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary of Cambridge. The entertainment proved of a varied kind.

There were some experiments in gunnery made at Shoeburyness on Thursday week with the new 40-pounder breech-loading gun was fired against a granite wall representing the strength of the casemates within which it is intended to be placed. The experiments were erecting at Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. Three shots tore up the casemate, and a fourth struck the wall at the back, but burst it altogether.

A review of the militia regiments raised in the county of Middlesex took place on the 19th inst. before Prince Edward of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. Sir Hugh Rose, who has just come from India, was also present. The Prince of Wales and Princess Mary of Cambridge also witnessed the review from an open carriage. The evolutions of the regiments were performed in a very creditable manner, and elicited praise from Sir Hugh's training. The ground was kept by a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel Lygon.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows took place on Tuesday, at the United Service Institution, Whitehall—Lord Rokeby in the chair. The report of the committee stated that Major Bell had been appointed secretary, and that the number of the asylum had been increased during the year. The Duchess of Cambridge had also made a special donation of £100 to the asylum. The committee had also received a large fund towards the completion of the building, from which the following portion had been erected and furnished:—Two wards, with kitchen, scullery, and lavatory, an infirmary ward with nurses' room, and six additional rooms for pensioners. Four deaths had occurred during the year, and the committee had proposed to receive six additional pensioners, one to be elected by the representative of each deceased pensioner. The financial statement, by the hon. and general body of subscribers. The financial statement for the year ending March 31, 1865, showed that the total receipts amounted to the sum of £1767, amounted to £2303, and the expenditure to £2383. It further appeared that a sum of £1000 had been invested in the funds, and that £1000 had been paid to the building fund. The balance in the case sheet, after deducting £50 Canada Bonds, and £1118 consols, produce of £1000 clearing from the Duchess of Cambridge.

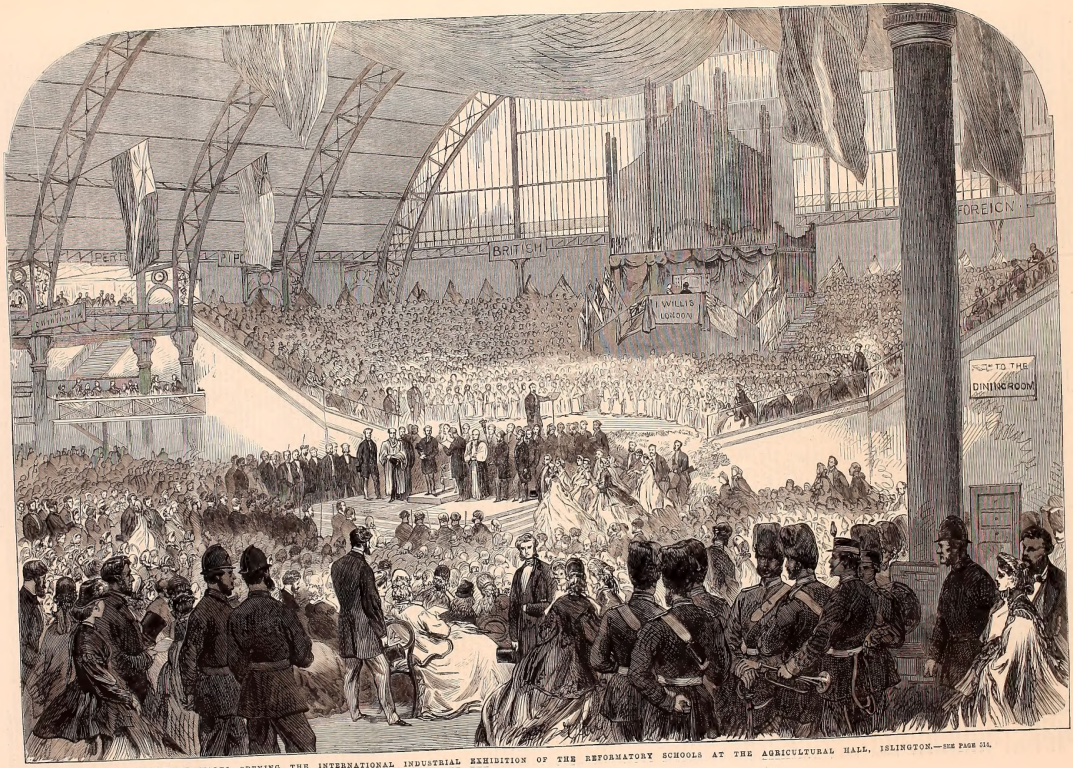
THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

There was a review of the 1st West Somerset (Queen's) in Regent's Park, last Saturday, which was unfortunately attended by an accident to Colonel Sir Peregrine Palmer Acland, Bart. In the course of the evolutions, the regiment fired a volley, which so startled the high-spirited horse ridden by Colonel Acland that it reared and plunged, and being unable to recover its balance, fell heavily, rolling over his rider, who was taken up stunned and severely injured. Sir Peregrine was conveyed to his residence, where, on receiving himself, he refused to leave the ground, ordered the manœuvres to be resumed, and rode at the head of the regiment a few minutes, amid cheers and encouragement from the carriage.—On Whit Monday the Queen's (Westminster) and the Victoria Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hertfordshire, Earl Cowper having kindly invited the corps to visit his beautiful seat at Panshanger.

The spring handicap of the London Rifle Brigade Rifle Association took place at Wimbledon on Tuesday, in connection with the competition for the battalion champion badges and pewters, which took place on Saturday last. The following were the results:—Battalion challenge badges—1st battalion, Private Frere; 1st battalion, Colour-Sergeant Bowyer; 2nd battalion, Private Tebbutt; 2nd battalion, Private Hall; 3rd battalion, Private Hawkins; 3rd battalion, Private Bowyer. First, total highest score, Private Frere: second ditto, Private Way; third ditto, Private Hawkins; fourth ditto, Private Hall. Highest score, Sergeant Allister; second ditto, Colour-Sergeant Towers. 100 yards: Highest score, Corporal Gladly; second ditto, Private Tebbutt. 200 yards: Highest score, Corporal Richards; second ditto, Private Tebbutt; highest score by second battalion, Private Armstrong.

A review took place yesterday week at Hounslow-heath, Count Jarnac, a nephew of Napoleon, having invited upwards of 2000 of the Hon. Artillery Company (with two guns), to a field-day. Great efficiency was displayed in the manœuvres, and the most highly complimentary Colonel Jennings. The two guns worked well together.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser inspected last Saturday his official inspection for the present year of the volunteer force of Lancashire. The 3rd Manchester was the first to undergo the ordeal, and the members acquitted themselves with more than ordinary success. The corps numbered 616 members of all ranks, of whom 461 were present. To-day (Saturday) the 4th Manchester will be inspected, and the other local corps at an early date. Last Saturday the 3rd Manchester (third Lancashire) proceeded by special train to Moseley Park, Cheadle, to be inspected by the honorary Colonel, J. H. Double. There were more than 700 members of all ranks present. The corps went through a number of evolutions, which were performed satisfactorily. At the conclusion of the movements Colonel Double addressed the men and expressed his pleasure at so large a muster and at the manner in which they had gone through the various drills. The men then sat down to an excellent dinner provided by the Colonel.



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—SEE PAGE 513.

THE CONCERT-HALL IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING IN 1862.—SEE PAGE 514.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

YESTERDAY week the Prince of Wales opened the International Industrial Reformatory Exhibition at the Islington Agricultural Hall. This exhibition was got up by the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 26, Suffolk-street, with a view to the encouragement of profitable labour in the reformatory schools and similar institutions for the educational nourishment of young criminals, not only in Great Britain, but all over the world. The result was a great variety of contributions from industrial reformatories in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Malta, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Australia, Holland, the Netherlands, Baden, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Saxony, the United States, Prussia, Italy, Russia, Turkey, and other countries. Under the galleries and round a sort of trophy in the midst of the hall were displayed specimens in which were to be seen living specimens of the reformed and industrious boys at their work, engaged in various manufactures, which had them employment in these institutions. Rope mats, netting, brooms, baskets, carpet bags, envelopes, firewood, hassocks, fancy boxes, and needlework might be seen in process of manufacture. There were rag-sorters, rag-cutters, chair-menders, shoemakers, tailors, bookbinders, straw-workers, embroiderers, knitters, and ironers. These busy industries would, under the auspices of the exhibition, have been turning cranks ingeniously contrived to register their number of revolutions, and to do nothing else; or grinding the air by means of a treadmill. The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the centre being occupied by the ingenious products of the Edith Grippler Home and other institutions. The space set for the foreign articles were on the right side of the hall, the English on the left. The various counties of England and Wales were represented by Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ipswich, Bristol, Bath, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Dundee, Dublin, and other towns sending their products to the best advantage.

The day was fine, and a large audience assembled. Shortly before four o'clock the orchestra of the hall was taken possession of by the children of the reformatory schools, and a band of 100 boys. A few minutes past four o'clock his Royal Highness arrived at the hall, and was received by the Lord Mayor, in his official costume, and the members of the committee. A procession was then formed, and his Royal Highness was led to the dais upon which his chair was placed. Before taking his seat on his arrival the children sang "God save the Queen," after which the Earl of Shaftesbury read an address to his Royal Highness pointing out the operations of the Reformatory Union throughout Europe, as tending to elevate the condition of the poorer classes, and claiming the sympathy of the Prince in favour of the movement.

The Prince of Wales replied as follows:—"Your Grace, your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have gladly taken a part in the proceedings of this day, and have complied with your request that I should attend as the patron of this society with the greatest pleasure. The benevolent purpose of this Exhibition cannot fail to be followed by the most beneficial results, and I congratulate every person who has the interest of the industrious poor at heart, and who desires to forward the objects which the Reformatory and Refuge Union has in view—namely, industrious and moral training. The committee do me justice in saying that I cordially sympathise with the welcome the society offers to those representatives of foreign countries who have responded to their generous and munificent offer of hospitality which have received. In doing so they have borne testimony, in common with ourselves, to the value of those industrial institutions in promoting the growth of those Christian and kind feelings towards each other which we ought to pray should animate the whole of the nations of the world."

A prayer was then offered up by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, after which his Royal Highness declared the Exhibition open, and passed through it. He subsequently expressed himself highly pleased, and shortly after left the building.

A beautiful medal, by Mr. J. B. Wyon, displaying on the one side a portrait of the Prince of Wales, and on the other the letters and initials of the title, "Reformatory and Refuge Union," with the motto, "To seek and to save that which is lost," has been struck to commemorate this Exhibition. It was given, at a public meeting on Thursday evening, when this Exhibition was brought to a close, to the representatives of each of the reformatory institutions, British and foreign, which had contributed to the Exhibition.

BALL IN THE CONCERT-HALL OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION PALACE.

THE brilliant scene represented in one of our illustrations is the public ball which took place on Friday evening last in the great concert-hall of the Dublin Exhibition Palace, in aid of the funds of the Irish Academy of Music. Between two and three thousand ladies and gentlemen were present at this entertainment, which was one of the most splendid and attractive ever witnessed in Dublin. The Viceregal tenant of Ireland, with Lady Wodehouse, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Marchioness of Ely, the Earl and Countess of Charemont, the Earl of Bandon, Viscount and Lady Powerscourt, Lord Southwell, and other members of the nobility were present. The Exhibition Palace was illuminated throughout, so that the spacious nave afforded a delightful promenade to the numerous guests. The concert-hall was an admirable orchestra of forty musicians, under Mr. Harry Hardy, and at one end of the nave was the band of the Royal Artillery, who played an admirable selection of music at intervals. The pipers of the regiment also strolled about the transept playing their reels and marches, and attracted much attention. The only regret that could be felt by the friends of the company was that the Prince of Wales had not stayed one day longer in Dublin, so that his Royal Highness might have been present on this occasion.

THE FARM.

WILLIS'S Rooms have been put to many and multifarious uses. Pictures, wines, and even a balloon have all made their appearance. But if "the intelligent foreigner," if he does not happen to be a shorthorn man, will be much puzzled when he finds that the walls of Willis's Rooms will ere there a number of Grand Duchesses and Grand Dukes. Provincial mayors become puzzled about the Peerage, and confound him with the whilom Sir Stratford Canning, by falling back upon their original idea of our wife-selling propensities, conclude that the Grand Duke, attracted by a mere desire to see how we get rid of their spouses on the Continent, have come over, in the height of the fashionable season, to buy a wife for themselves in the English laws and customs. Happily, no foreign States will be bereft of their "ladies" made or bought. Not a wife, not a Dowpost herd will be simply dispersed. The executors reserve to themselves the right of selling the lot, or any part of the lot, en bloc. With the exception of Imperial Oxford (18,084), the entire herd is descended from the two cows and heifer Duchess 35th, of Oxford-on-Isis bridge, Kent) shorthorns are also to be sold by Mr. Stuffard, on July 15, and they are cows and heifers which are to be retained. This is a fair, straightforward announcement. Mr. Styan's sale is to be more one; and Mr. Syme of Redkirk did pretty well. We understand that a party of Frenchmen are in England looking at cattle, and roan bulls between ten and twenty months old.

Mr. Charlton has purchased, through Mr. Dodds, from the Carperby herd, the bull-calf Captain Speke, by Royal Alfred (sire of Baron Oxenden), from a Lord of the Vale cow. Mr. Charlton has also the above gentleman refused £100 from a Yorkshire baronet for the Attleborough-bred bull Next of Kin, which was purchased at Kirklevington.

The most remarkable sale took place a week or two ago at Meikle Eadovie in the Vale of Alford. The bone of contention was a shorthorn two-year-old steer, which took a first prize at the Royal Northern and the Vale of Alford Shows last year. It was put in at £50, and from that point the biddings went on between Mr. M'Combie, the great polled feeder, and Mr. Martin of Aberdeen, the equally celebrated carcase butcher and purveyor to her Majesty during her Balmoral sojourn. At £69 "Tillyfour" was in, but he was "covered" immediately, and Mr. Martin will no doubt be "here" with his purchase among the prizes both, at Bingley Hall and Islington. A yearling steer from the same cow was sold to Sir A. G. Cumming for £35. The two-year-old ex was by Master Gunner, a descendant of the Hillhead stock, which did so much good in the northern counties, and five cows and heifers by him averaged £71 15s.

Thirteen of Mr. Milward's ponies come to the hammer, at Tattersalls', on Monday next. None of them are above fourteen two, and only four under fourteen. There are four bays, three browns, two chestnuts, three roans, and a dun. Drama was ridden by Mr. Milward during the Newcastle show; Pattern is said to be very perfect, but rather small; and the bay filly Lucy is the dark chestnut Copper Plate are, perhaps, about the pick of the basket.

The general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held on Monday, when Lord Tredegar was elected president for 1863, and Mr. Jacob Wilson, of Woodhorn Manor, Morpeth, a new member of council. The receipts for the year were £23,000, and the debt £7,000, and the funded capital £21,697 6s. in the New Three per Cents, besides £1000 on deposit at the bankers', and £1,000 in the hands of current cash balance. There has been a larger number of members on the books, but at the beginning of the year there were 1,000 in arrear, and annually cleared of dead members and defaulters. The society, for the first time for ten years, has had a surplus of £1,000. Mr. Pain, from the late Mr. Berish Barfield, M.P., Mr. Morton's resolution, to the effect that the committee should appoint a select report, and render assistance to professional agricultural educators, was negatived by 16 to 12. An unhappy fiasco man asked whether there was a chance of the Royal Show visiting Bury St. Edmunds being reconsidered, and, of course, got no comfort from the committee.

It has been decided by the Court of Exchequer that a person is not justified in driving off cattle trespassing on his land, when they are land adjoining and close to the land of another, with intent to drive said trespass cattle on the premises of the owner of such land. In an action for damage by reason of grouse and other game having been so frightened away from a place to the other land, the plaintiff, in this instance, "fraudulently and wrongfully, and with intent to hire and entice the said grouse away from the plaintiff's land on his own land, cut and other feeding substances," was held laid, and the defence to the said grouse. Baron Martin considered that "Carrington v. Taylor," which decided that an action on the case will lie for charging game near a decoy pound, with design to damage the owner of the decoy, was not to be extended to the present case. Baron Pollock, C. B., "You cannot commit some other wrong of a totally different character by way of preventing another from committing one of the wrong that has been done to you."

THE Queen is the owner of a flock of the strong legislative exposition of what is "open land" contained in 7 and 8 Vic., c. 29, were also declared, in 1844, by Mr. Harvey, M.P., to consist of a bare-set from one hedge nearly to the other, across a road which had been formed by the removal of grass, with no sign of traffic on such side of it, were not on "open land." (Harvey's Parliamentary and Night Poaching Act (9 Geo. IV., c. 69).

A cattle show is to be held at Ayr in Algeria, at which Mr. Sala "assisted" as chronicler, and became quite agricultural, in spite of himself. Algerian cattle are described as "small, but very neat-set in for prizes. A farmer from Joinville received a most inscrutable letter for a cow and calf. The letter was addressed to the owner of the calf on the occasion." The prize-list was pretty catholic in its scope, as it extended to the best donkey. Mr. Hubert brought his sample in fifteen carts, and said he had more at home; but the jury declined the offer. Mr. Sala says, "I am afraid to repeat that he might contemplate what he did being "with legitimate pride." He is a man of seventeen, who led a yoke of oxen while he father guided them in a ploughing-match, and who is now a proprietor of land, and a member de cap-d'ail, asks us, with respect to Mr. Fisher's pig-lecture, what is "black dun"? We find, on inquiry, that it is "only another name for the dust which blows off the oats when they are shelling them."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW Planet, the eighty-third of the series, was discovered on the morning of the 19th inst. by Mr. R. Luther, of Bilk, near Düsseldorf, to whom we are indebted already for our knowledge of seven of these bodies. It is very faint (about the 11th magnitude), and has a slow motion in right ascension, and that it has received the name of Beatrice, in honour of Dante.

Throughout June Mercury (in Aries, Taurus, and Gemini) and Venus (in Aries and Taurus) are visible to the naked eye; and Venus will be at her greatest brilliancy on the 13th. On the 15th, at 3h. 30m. p.m., she will be at her greatest elongation, 46° 30' east of the sun. Jupiter, Saturn, and Saturn (in Virgo) will pass the meridian at 7h. 55m. p.m. On the 21st the sun will enter the sign of Cancer, at 10h. 30m. p.m., when the summer will be—First Quarter, June 1, 6h. 32m. a.m.; Full Moon, June 9, 9h. 41m. p.m.; Last Quarter, June 16, 6h. 32m. p.m.; New Moon, June 23, 10h. 37m. a.m. The constellations Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus will be on the meridian on Midsummer-day at midnight.

M. Bertsch has presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a memoir on the use of the electric telegraph in astronomical observations. He proposes to employ the electric telegraph for the purpose of registering points, intended for the preservation of electric telegraph wires and apparatus during electric storms. The apparatus appears to be similar to Morse's *Bandeau*, vol. iv., No. 18, is automatic, and has also for its object the prevention of the accidents sometimes caused by the interruption of the wires every trace of the tension of static electricity. Numerous wires are thrown in the direction of the meridian. At the moment when a star, in its electric discharge, the instrument itself puts the line in connection with the wire which corresponds to the meridian. The "Bandeau" would be employed to obtain traces more well fixed, and expresses his conviction that their employment will remove the difficulties which have hitherto attended the use of the electric telegraph.

Mr. John Randall, F.G.S., has given in the *Geological Magazine* for May some particulars respecting the burning well at Brosley, Shropshire, which has been on fire for upwards of 100 years, but it has ceased to exist for nearly a century. "It was fed by a spring; and petroleum was found floating on the surface of the water. The gas was ignited by the water, and was consumed in a small spring of petroleum, on a much larger scale than the Baku spring. The well was originally a hundred feet deep, but it has been gradually filled up from time to time to the present. Many hogsheads from one of these were exported some years ago under the name of "British Naphtha." The well was originally kept by driving a level through one of the sandstone rocks of the coal measures; but there are now three shafts sunk to the level, and the well is filled up to the top to the cave with a spring in Tar-Batch Dingle, about a mile and a half lower down the valley. The petroleum, however, is not the only product given out in smaller, we apprehend, than when it first gave its name to the dingle." Mr. Randall says that "the gas is now used for lighting the house of the nearest person, and has been probably proved out from the accumulated masses of bituminous matter which have been distilled by the heat of the burning well. The gas is cold naturally find its way out often tapped by shafts, or levels, or water-courses."

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, a note by Chevreul was read, with regard to the species of animals, and especially in Savoy, especially attacking persons of sedentary habits in good circumstances, and who are in the habit of taking much exercise in the open air. Persons who live in close rooms, are much used in the province, Dr. Payne, having recommended it. Dr. Payne, in a communication to the Epidemiological Society, has given an account of the progress of the popular error of attributing the insalubrity of cider stores to a pretended poisonous emanation from the fruit. He found that in 1861 and 1862 the carbon in the cast iron, burning on the reddened surface of the stove, was sufficient, and to give out a considerable dull time appeared to fail in very small quantity. The real cause of the insalubrity of warming by means of close stoves is the consumption of the oxygen of the air by combustion. This come into contact with the hot surface of the stoves, and are imperfectly consumed, and thus give rise to carbonic oxide, which is a powerful and insidious poison. The symptoms are the same as those produced by charcoal fumes. Good ventilation removes the danger.

Further particulars respecting the new comet observed in Australia by Mr. Tebbutt, and which was announced in the *Times* and in the latest number of the *Monthly Notices*. Mr. J. Tebbutt, jun., at Windsor, New South Wales, has observed a comet on Jan. 18. The comet was then in R.A. 14h. 44m. 54s., with faintly visible before the moon rose, its tail being 2 deg. or 3 deg. long; and on the 19th it was in R.A. 15h. 4m. 54s., and N.P.D. 87° 17'. Mr. Tebbutt, at Melbourne, observed the comet on Jan. 18. The comet was very bright, and the tail long, perfectly straight, and filamentous. On the 19th the nucleus was much fainter; the tail measured 1½ deg., and was slightly curved with convexity towards the South Pole. Mr. Abbott, at Hobart Town, on Jan. 17, perceived the comet as a distinct object low down, occasionally disappearing among cumuli clouds, and situated in Capricornus, close on the border of Piscis Australis. On Jan. 28 the night was most favourable: the sky was clear and brilliant with stars, and the penetrating light of the comet showed itself in the twilight a few minutes after their first appearance. Its splendour gradually diminished. On Feb. 9-12 it was seen only with the telescope. On the 14th it had much decreased in size; the nucleus had lost the planetary appearance, and the tail was not more than ¼ deg. in length.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

MR. SIDNEY TAFFREITH, to whom Mr. Dickens did me the honour of introducing me (with a few others) most approved of his conduct and had a secret society, bound by a dreadful oath, the sin of which was to overthrow the tyrant monarchy, rescue the gallant apprentices, slay the butchers, massacre the watchmen, seize the Compter, and bring the Lord Chancellor (the great enemy of all City privileges), and, after a fair trial, behead the Lord Mayor. It is true that the defendant author did not permit Mr. Tapperth to reveal all this; indeed, Mr. Sim, who used to "love" all suspected persons, would have been torn, like Ravaillac, with horses, or grilled on a bed of red-hot steel, like Damiens, rather than have revealed a word; but we think such dreadful note of preparation lay in his frown, that such was his intention. Mr. Sim, who regarded Tapperth's story much his society resembles that of our Fenian brethren, has, as the Jeffreys-like block of to crush the Kanucks and the duty Britishers, and, instead of "butchers from the grave, a sop of a Cerberus, against aristocracy." I have many a time given a pet bit of quotation from pretty little prose book, the "Spirit of the Nation." That book will become historic; it is to be the text-book of the Irish Revolution. Mr. Sim, however, is not now "riding the whirlwind," Mr. Garan Duffy, D. F. M'Carthy, Charles Gavan Duffy, and the Tyrtæi of the Nation. The "Master of the North," of which the *New York Herald* quotes one line, will be sung by millions of voters:

Glory to God, my eyes have seen the ransomed fields of Down!
My ears have drunk the joyful news, "about Pardun has his own!"

Mr. Sim's new song is not quite so hard, from Nicey's vaguish tenors.

But I love very well the Saxon swine, this land is ours, in short!

Seriously speaking, that was the sentiment not wholly to be laughed at which the *Times* gave on Tuesday from the *New York Herald*. A child's squib may set a house on fire, and it is supposed to have a bowling place, loaded only with gunpowder, peeping in your eye.

In Mexico the Emperor and the thunderstorm seem to have fallen. The officers of Maximilian refuse his Majesty's commission, and Juarez has no lack of money men who are going out as emigrants. With grim humour the Mexican correspondent of the *Times* will be furnished with arms to protect themselves against robbers. A few years ago, when Juarez was in power, the most approved of modern cartridges will be added; and a piece of bunting, commonly known as "the gridiron," with its red and white stripes, will be displayed away birds from the unpringing crops of these peaceable *incolæ*. It is a mad world, my masters. The Emperor has his troubles now, and the crop is not dead yet.

Mr. Disraeli has given us his manifesto, and there is much bolding on of Conservative armour and tightening of girths by the knights who are preparing for the tourney. In the midland counties the Conservatives stand well, and Mr. Disraeli may sounded a less uncertain note of preparation, would probably have a fair chance of success. But we think Lord Troy hardly right in this direction. "The leaders of the Conservative party, although they will never retreat from the principles and policy of their acts, are not obtrusive candidates for office. Place without power may gratify the vain but can never satisfy a noble ambition." Lord Derby is saying. What is power if not power without place? Why does not the Conservative party, like Mr. Gregory's constituents, "run" a good open fight for office? Waiting on chance and opportunity will never do. Was Mr. Disraeli's want avowed as the cheers which greeted Lord Palmerston when he entered the house last week? Was it one of the gods, and sweep to his seat, his arm in a sling, received acclamations which startled the assembled House? Was it Mr. Gregory's looking towards the corner, thought his own eloquence had called down the plaudits? Had the Conservative party, by the help of these acts, yet no obtrusive candidakable policy with regard to America they might have been in office now, and Manchester would have been saved the suffering. Who knows, now the Fenians planning the trouble which will surely come. Let us wish Lord Troy well in his candidature, but, if you do intend to have it some other form than a protesting martyr, make a bold fight of it, and give us the benefit of your experience.

Those irrepressible Bonapartes are at it again. Fresh from the tomb of Mme. Mère, the *water vegans*, Prince Napoleon—that Jimmy Brutus of the century—has been saying things. Rumour declares that which is nature—has made a speech eulogising the first Emperor for his personal attachment to Republican principles. Napoleon Bonaparte, indeed, loved Republicanism as much as a nurse loves the baby whom she overlays and smothers. Everything Imperial is doing or is being converted into the matryred saint of St. Helena. He loved Republicanism as much as Napoleon III. loves Constitutionalism. He hated the aristocrats of the South. It is indeed easy to hate those who are down. Napoleon I. was a Republican as much as Napoleon III. purported tribunal, the fate of some of these aristocrats—such as Madame Lee and Mrs. Mason—is known at Washington. The best French papers are earnestly in favour of the conquered South, and we trended last anyone should first raise the cry of "*Vive Vienna!*" One might make Semmonds' reply, and appeal to the reason of the people to be answered. A great man would try and *lead* the many, even though he failed. But Prince Napoleon, poor man, is bad taste, for Bonaparte acted in worse taste in excluding it; and now, all society in Paris is laughing at the prince's pleasantry about the coolness of Compiègne, the anger of the Court, and the rashness of that headstrong youth, Prince Plon. Yes, Napoleon is headstrong, and very partly turned.

A diversion is being made in critical literature, partly by the force of Mr. Fitzgerald's pleasantry on their critics' side, and partly by the smart castigation which sundry critics have laid on the authors. As the virtuous peasant in a low theatre remarks, "the wurrmun—boy, wurrm—will turn and bite the hand that feed it" when kicked—a useless proceeding for the most part, and, as the author of "Zolliers," who objects to all sorts of criticism on the score of its severity, it is really of no use objecting to deductions, however uncomplimentary, which are based upon premises, where matters of fact are stated the case is different. The *Border* has lately distinguished itself by becoming wisely angry with the author of a book of the day for his impudency which, if acid, is not unpleasant to the outsider. It has been pointed out in the *Border* that in quotation the Zolliers confuses two lady-novelists, especially one "who swears worse than our army did in Flanders;" and the author of "Zolliers" has replied in a letter as nose at a successful literary pundit. The joy of authors at this kind of thing resembles that of a street boy who sees a beadle knocked down in a gentleman's pocket. Not even the stage is free. Fancy, if you can, imaginative friend who skims this column in a hansom cab, that Mr. Planché says, of an unfortunate performer on being told that his Hamlet was "all green and gurgle. What has the world come to? Why, we have had worse Hamlets in great yet if we go on in this way.

Mr. Dickens has lately hailed Mr. Dickens's excellent autobiographical speech in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund. No man living is better stereotypeswere generally, and no man could be more kind in a worthy cause and so pathetic. The story of his life, as told at the Freemasons' Hall, should be taken together with the autobiographical speech of "David Copperfield," as the most charming story, and it will give the "general reader" some little notion of the hard work people call life by a misnomer. Cupidity.

Bishop Colenso has republished his speech delivered at the Anthropological Society on the Hottentot Venus, Sarah Baartman. The bishop his Lordship sometimes seems to hold a brief against the faith, and this speech is a very able one. Its most telling speech is well worth consideration. Millais the artist has appeared as an heraldic draughtsman and sticher in a pedigree which connects his ancestors. Mr. Millais has done this privately-printed and most gorgeous volume." The Genealogy of the Millais Family, Ancestors of the Millais Family, the "Armorial of Jersey," &c. Bertrand Payne, who is also a Jersey man. In fact, genius seems to abound in that very independent little island; and I only hope Sir Bernard Burke will not die with envy when he sees this private and particular peerage, so beautiful in blue and gold, in shield, charge, helmet, and lambrequin. The Chinese—satirical dogs—who attend their letters exactly the reverse way to ours, with the name of the town first and Chang-Hang-Smith last, which is after all, the *right* way—do also make a brave man or a genius (and they put the literary class first, the dry dogs!) ennoble his ancestors. Mr. Millais has done this; and therefore I gladly mention this volume, especially as very few people will see it, and it is not to be bought—as Mrs. Gamp has it, with a rich pleasaunce—for money.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF ZETLAND.

The Right Hon. Sophia Jane, Countess of Zetland, who died, on the 21st inst. at the family mansion, 19, Arlington-street, in her sixty-second year, was the youngest daughter of Sir Hedworth Williamson, sixth Baronet, of Markham, Notts, by his wife, Maria, daughter of Sir James Hamilton, Knt., of the county of Monaghan, Ireland, and was aunt of Sir Hedworth Williamson, the eighth and present Baronet. Her Ladyship was married, Sept. 6, 1823, to Sir Thomas Dundas, K.T., second and present Earl of Zetland. Her Ladyship leaves no issue.

VISCOUNT MAYNARD.



The Right Hon. Sir Henry Maynard, third Viscount Maynard, of Easton Lodge, and Baron Maynard, of Much Easton, both in the county of Essex, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and a Baronet, was the only son of the Rev. Henry Maynard, Rector of Radwinter, and Vicar of Thaxted, Essex, by his wife, Susan, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Caxton, Cambridgeshire; and was nephew of Charles, second Viscount Maynard. He was born March 13, 1786, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his uncle, Charles, the second Viscount, March 10, 1824. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Essex, and also Vice-Admiral of the coast of that county. His Lordship, who rarely interfered in politics, generally gave his support to the Conservative party. He married, December 28, 1810, Mary, only daughter of Reginald Rabbett, Esq., of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk, by whom (who died Oct. 22, 1857) he had issue (with four daughters, of whom the third, the Hon. Catherine Harriet Maynard, died last February, and the three others survive him—namely, the Hon. Charlotte, married to the Hon. Adolphus Frederick Charles Molyneux Capel, brother of the Earl of Essex; the Hon. Emma, married to I. Robert Ives, Esq., of Bentworth Hall, Hants; and the Hon. Julia Maynard) an only son, the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, formerly of the Royal Horse Guards, who died on the 2nd of January last, having been twice married—first, in 1840, to Lady Frances Juliet Murray (who died without issue, 1858), the younger daughter of James, Lord Glenlyon, and sister of George Augustus Frederick John, the sixth and late lamented Duke of Athole; and, secondly, in 1860, to Blanche Adeliza, second daughter of Henry Fitzroy, Esq., of Salcey Lawn, Northamptonshire, and grand niece of George Henry, fourth Duke of Grafton, by whom he left issue two infant daughters, Frances Evelyn and Blanche. Henry Viscount Maynard died on the 19th inst., at his seat, Easton Lodge, Essex, after an illness of several weeks' duration. With the venerable Viscount the male line of the Maynards and all the family honours become extinct—events to be regretted, for the Maynards were as old, as honourable, and as constitutional a house as any in the realm. They came from Normandy with the Conqueror, their name appearing on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and we find them constantly in English history standing boldly forward to maintain the just privileges of the Crown and the liberties of the people. Sir Henry Maynard, Knt., the first who settled in Essex, was secretary to Lord Treasurer Burleigh. His second son, Charles, was Auditor of the Exchequer tempore Charles II., and was the immediate ancestor of the Peer just dead. Sir William Maynard, the eldest brother of Mr. Auditor Charles Maynard, was knighted in 1608, and made a Baronet in 1611, and Lord Maynard in the Peerage of Ireland in 1620, by James I., and Lord Maynard in that of England in 1628, by Charles I. His son William, in 1639, became second Lord Maynard, and was Comptroller of the Household to Charles II. and James II. The second Lord's last grandson, Charles, sixth Lord Maynard, was created Baron and Viscount Maynard in October, 1766, with remainder to the male heir of the Auditor Charles, younger brother of the first Peer. These new limitations have, however, availed but little; for the Viscount died, unmarried, in 1775, and was succeeded by his kinsman Sir Charles Maynard, the second Viscount, who, dying childless, was succeeded by his nephew Henry, the Peer who has just passed away, no son of his succeeding. One branch of this family of Maynard was that of Sir John Maynard of Gunnersbury, Middlesex, King's Ancient Serjeant, a celebrated constitutional lawyer, who was Commissioner of the Great Seal of England at the Revolution. His descendants are also extinct in the male line.

SIR THOMAS STAPLES, BART.



Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C., LL.D., seventh Baronet, of Dunmore, Queen's County, who died on the 14th inst., at his town house, 11, Merrion-square East, Dublin, was the eldest son of the Right Hon. John Staples, P.C., M.P. for Antrim, by his second wife, Henrietta, daughter of Richard, third Viscount Molesworth, and was great-grandson of Sir Robert Staples, the second Baronet. He was born July 31, 1775, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained several honours. He was called to the Irish Bar in Hilary Term sixty-five years ago, and went with distinguished success the North-East Circuit. Sir Thomas Staples was, perhaps, the ultimate link which connected the present generation with the past—the Ireland of to-day with the Ireland of anti-Union times. Sir Thomas was the last surviving member of the Irish Parliament, in which assembly he represented first the borough of Coleraine, and subsequently Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny. He was one of those who voted against the Union. He was an able lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and a courteous gentleman, and was universally esteemed. He was what is professionally termed the "father" of the Irish Bar, and he was, in fact, regarded with filial reverence by all the members of his learned calling. He was a Queen's Counsel and Queen's Advocate in Ireland. Sir Thomas succeeded as seventh Baronet on the demise of his kinsman, Sir Robert Staples. He married, Oct. 27, 1813, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. John Hawkins, eldest son of the Right Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Bishop of Raphoe, but leaves no issue. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew, his next brother's, the late Rev. John Molesworth (by his wife, Annie, daughter of the Most Rev. Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Meath), eldest surviving son, now Sir Nathaniel Alexander Staples, the eighth Baronet, late Captain in the Bengal Artillery, who was born in 1817, and married Elizabeth Lindsay, only daughter of Captain James Head, and niece of Sir F. B. Head, Bart., and has a family of sons and daughters. Sir Nathaniel's elder brother, Captain John Staples, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, was killed by mutineers near Cawnpore, in 1857. This family of Staples is of English origin, Sir Thomas Staples, the first Irish Baronet, being the fifth son of Alexander Staples, Esq., of Yate Court, in the county of Gloucester.

THE HON. S. E. SPRING RICE.

The Hon. Stephen Edmund Spring Rice, D.L., son and heir-apparent of that worthy and distinguished nobleman, Thomas, Lord Monteagle, P.C., by his wife, Lady Theodosia, second daughter of Edward Henry, first Earl of Limerick, died on the 9th inst., on board the steam-vessel Tripoli, on his way from the Mediterranean. The hon. and lamented gentleman was in his fifty-first year. He had been a Commissioner and Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Customs. He married, March 11, 1839, Ellen Mary, eldest daughter of William Frere, serjeant-at-law, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, and leaves by her, who survives him, two sons and eight daughters. Of the latter two are married—viz., Mary Spring, wife of Edward O'Brien, Esq., of Cahirmoyle, nephew of Lord Inchiquin; and Aileen Spring, wife of John Raynor Arthur, Esq., Bombay C.S., sixth son of the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur Bart. The deceased gentleman's elder son, Thomas, now in his sixteenth year, becomes heir-apparent of his venerable grandfather, Lord Monteagle.

R. TREVELYAN, ESQ.

Raleigh Trevelyan, Esq., of Netherwitton, Northumberland, whose death has just occurred, was a scion of the family of Trevelyan, Baronets, of Nettlecombe, in the county of Somerset; he was second son of the late Walter Trevelyan, Esq., by his wife, Margaret, elder daughter and coheiress of James Thornton, Esq., of Netherwitton, and was grandson of Sir George Trevelyan, the third Baronet. He was born in 1781, and succeeded his brother, Walter Blackett Trevelyan, Esq., at Netherwitton, in 1818. He, in 1819, married Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Grey, Esq., of Shorestone Hall, Northumberland, the last representative of a very old Northumberland family; and by her (who survives him) leaves issue. Mr. Trevelyan was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge; was B.A. in 1804, M.A. in 1807, and was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, 1810. He was author of "Essays and Poems," "Parliamentary and Legal Questions," and "Prolusiones Græce et Latine Scriptæ," and was widely known as a polished classical scholar. Mr. Trevelyan's ancestor became possessed of the Netherwitton property by marrying a coheiress of James Thornton, Esq., a descendant of the famous Sir Roger de Thornton, whose memory is cherished in Newcastle for his many acts of public beneficence. Mr. Trevelyan's grandson, Thornton Roger, born in 1843, succeeds to the property.

T. JOHNSON, ESQ.

Thomas Johnson, Esq., a talented architect, of Lichfield, whose death has just occurred, was for very many years a magistrate of that city, and filled the office there of Mayor in 1847. He married a daughter of the late James Trubshaw, Esq., of Haywood. Amongst the many buildings designed by Mr. Johnson may be named Heath House, near Tean; Mere Hall, Cheshire; and the churches of Stoke, Longton, Smethwick, Oldbury, Great Bridge, St. Luke's (Bilston), Wyrley, and other ecclesiastical edifices.

THE DUKE D'HARCOURT.—A correspondent makes the following correction with regard to last week's notice of this French Duke:—"It was the representative of the *elder* branch of the house of Harcourt, Charles Amédée, Marquis d'Harcourt, cousin, and *not* brother, of the late Duke, who came to England in 1789, and was naturalised as an English subject. His eldest son, William Bernard, became possessor of St. Leonards, in Berks, the estate of the late Earl Harcourt, and died in 1847, leaving three daughters only—Marie, married to William Deedes, Esq., of Sandling Park, Kent; Elizabeth, and Alice. His second son, the present Marquis d'Harcourt, residing in France, is, therefore, now the head of the elder branch of the family of Harcourt, of which the younger branch possesses the title of Duke."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. HUDDERSFIELD.—Accounts of chess meetings and matches sent to us at first hand will always meet with prompt attention; but accounts which have been previously published in half a dozen other papers, are apt to be stale news with the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*** Our customary Notices to Chess Correspondents are deferred from want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1108.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th	R takes B, or (*a*)
2. Q takes Kt P (ch)	K takes R
(If K takes P, then follow Q takes B, and mate next move.)	
3. P to K 8th becoming a Kt	Any move
4. P to Q 4th, or Q to K 4th. Mate.	

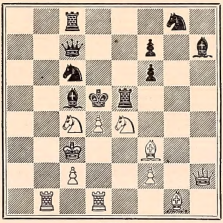
(*a*) 1.	P to B 8th, Queens, or (*b*)
2. R to K sq	R takes B
(If Q to K B 4th, then Q takes Q, &c.)	
3. Q to K 5th (ch)	K takes P
4. Q takes Q B P. Mate.	

(*b*) 1.	B to Q 4th
(If 1. R to Q B 2nd, White answers with 2. Q to K Kt 5th, &c.)	
2. R to K 2nd	B to K 5th
3. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	K takes P (ch)
4. Q to K 3rd. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1109.

Mr. SCHOUMOFF, the well-known Russian chess-master, has just composed two problems and presented them to the Grand Duke Konstantine, one of the finest amateur players of the day. There is a peculiarity in these compositions which, if it adds nothing to their difficulty or beauty, must very much have impeded their construction—it is that the Pieces in one are arranged to represent the initial letter (K) of his Highness's name; and in the other the initial (A) of the name of the Grand Duchess, Alexandra. We publish, by permission, the first of these ingenuities this week, and shall present its companion in our next Number.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Lively Affair between the Rev. W. WAYTE, one of our most accomplished players, and Mr. GOSSIP.—(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th
8. Q to K 2nd	Kt takes B
9. P takes Kt	B to K 2nd
10. K Kt to Q 2nd	Castles
11. Castles	B to K Kt 5th
12. Q to K 3rd	B to Q 3rd
13. P to K R 3rd	B to K B 4th
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd
15. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K R 4th
16. P to K Kt 4th	
(This advance exposes White to great peril. He had better have retired his Q to K 2nd, or have played the Pawn on to Q B 5th.)	
16.	Kt to K B 5th
17. P takes B	Q to K R 5th
18. Q takes K P	Q R to K sq
19. Q to K B 3rd	Kt tks K R P (ch)
20. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K Kt 4th
21. B takes Kt	Q mates.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

A brilliant *Partie* between Mr. MAYET and Mr. NEUMANN.

(*K's Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th
(In old times this was a popular line of defence in the King's Bishop's Gambit, but of late years, although commended by Jaenisch and Der Laza, it has never been a permanent favourite anywhere.)	
4. P to Q 3rd	
(Playing 4. Q to K 2nd seems preferable.)	
4.	Q to K R 5th (ch)
5. K to B sq	P takes K P
6. P takes P	B to Q B 4th
7. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd
8. B takes K B P	R to K B sq
9. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th
10. K to Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
11. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
12. B takes K Kt P	R to K B 7th (ch)
13. K to R 3rd	P to Q 4th
14. B takes Q P	Kt to K 6 (dis. ch)
15. K to R 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
16. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K Kt 7 (ch)
17. K to R 5th	B to K B sq
18. Kt to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd (ch)
19. B takes Kt	R takes B
20. Kt to K B 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)
21. P takes Kt	R to K R 3rd (ch)
22. K to Kt 5th	R to Kt 3rd (ch)
23. K to R 5th	B to K Kt 5 (ch)
24. K to R 4th	B to K B 6th
25. R to K Kt sq	R takes R

and White won the game.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN HUDDERSFIELD AND BRADFORD.

The terms of this contest, which appears to have excited considerable attention among the chessplayers of Yorkshire, were that ten players from each of the towns should enter the arena, and that each antagonistic couple should play a rubber of three games. After a spirited struggle of three days' duration, the men of Huddersfield proved victorious, having won nineteen games to their opponents' eleven. The following is the score:—

HUDDERSFIELD.		BRADFORD.	
Mr. John Watkinson	3	Mr. G. Tegeler	0
Mr. G. Brook, jun.	1	Mr. M. E. Werner	2
Dr. Scott	3	Mr. W. Fieldsend	0
Mr. D. Marsden	1	Mr. Petty	2
Mr. W. J. Miller	3	Mr. Knowles	0
Mr. J. Eastwood	1	Mr. Ammelburg	2
Mr. A. Campbell	2	Mr. Mensing	1
Mr. J. H. Finlinson	1	Mr. T. Fieldsend	2
Mr. J. H. Jonas	2	Mr. Shalders	1
Mr. F. Schloesser	2	Mr. Ferrand	1
Total	19	Total	11

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1460.—By Mr. ENGELHARDT (*Le Sphynx*).

White: K at K R 4th, Q at K Kt 5th, Kts at K 8th and Q 5th, P at Q 2nd.
Black: K at K 3rd, P at K 2nd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1461.—By Mr. TONETTI (*Le Sphynx*).

White: K at Q B 7th, Q at Q R sq, R at K 4th, Bs at Q 2nd and Q R 2nd, Kts at K R 4th and K R 7th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd.
Black: K at Q 4th, B at Q 6th; Ps at K Kt 7th, K 4th, and Q 5th.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

Archæology of the Month.

It is curious to note in how many instances it has taken scores of years from their first suggestion to effect improvements in our metropolis. The removal of Middle-row, Holborn, is a noteworthy example. It is generally considered as an obnoxious obstruction of a comparatively recent date, but it is in reality not so. Howell in his "Perlestration of London," 1657, p. 344, observes:—"Southward of Gray's-inn-lane there is a row of small houses, which is a mighty hindrance to Holborn in point of prospect, which, if they were taken down, there would be from Holborn Conduit to St. Giles'-in-the-Fields one of the fairest rising streets in the world." Through two long centuries have these obstructive buildings been condemned, but only within a few weeks has their removal been decided on—a measure which we owe to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The rare old row is shown in Faithorne's Ichnographical Delineation of London in the reign of Charles I., a facsimile of which, engraved on copper, has lately been executed.

This is the season for the appearance of the annual reports on the administration of our public museums, prior to the voting of Parliamentary grants. To the South Kensington Museum a number of valuable additions have been made, especially to the art-collections.

The principal purchases of the year have been a Spanish "retable," or altarpiece, a work of great size and importance, of the date of the first half of the fifteenth century, originally in a church at Valencia, now destroyed; a casket in coloured enamel, the work of Jean Limousin; a missal-case in gold, ornamented with translucent enamel, said to have been formerly the property of Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I.; a candlestick of Henry II.; a Syon cope, a remarkable example of early English needlework; and a collection of objects illustrative of Spanish work in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Among the gifts of the year should be mentioned a collection of articles, such as watches, needlework, wearing apparel, &c., illustrative of the manners and tastes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, presented by the Rev. R. Brooke.

The approaching loan exhibitions of miniatures and of stained glass and English mosaics are likely to prove very attractive. The residents at a distance from South Kensington will be glad to hear that the inner circle of metropolitan railways is expected to have a station within 200 yards of the museum.

At the Archæological Institute meeting, on the 5th inst., the proceedings were unusually varied and interesting. A paper was read by Mr. Calvert, "On the Site and Remains of Cebrene, in the Troad," in which the author identified the city, a strong and ancient place, according to Xenophon, with the extensive remains on the hill of Tchali Dagh, or the Bush Mountain, near the village of Turkmanli, south of the Scamander. The Rev. Mr. Greenwell gave an elaborate memoir of the opening and examination of numerous grave-hills, made during the year 1864, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a district peculiarly rich in remains of the early races who inhabited the island. Mr. Greenwell is of opinion that some of the grave-hills disclose evidence of cannibalism; but this point was much discussed and strongly opposed by several members. An object suggestive of more agreeable association was next exhibited, this being the glass Murano bowl from Dr. Williams's library, Redcross-street, Cripplegate, and which, by tradition, is said to be the vessel in which Queen Elizabeth was baptized. The bowl, which is of the period, and finely gilt, may have formed a Royal gift; but the opinion of the meeting was averse to its being considered the christening bowl. Canon Rock suggested that it is the basin in which the sponsors, after the ceremony, washed their hands, according to custom, which required them, before taking the child, to cleanse themselves of the baptismal water, which always contains two oils. Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., exhibited a beautifully painted miniature in oil of King Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely; another, on card, of King James II.; and one, the only portrait known, of Alice, Lady Lisle, who was beheaded in 1685. Mr. Morgan also exhibited a miniature portrait, in wax, of Seifried Pfinzing von Henfenfeld, 1596; two chamberlain keys, seventeenth century; and a Nuremberg official master-key, with sliding bow, seventh century. Mr. Bernhard Smith, a martel, or horseman's hammer, of the seventeenth century; and an officer's poleaxe, temp. Elizabeth. Mrs. Short, a small silver watch, by E. Gilpin, temp. Charles I.; Mr. Glover, a curious glazed hexagon dish of the seventeenth century, suggested to have been used for the washing of mundatories; Mr. W. W. King, three monumental brasses, one a curious palimpsest; Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., a small bronze hammer, found near Oswestry; Sir Thomas Winnington, M.A., a painting in oil, on alabaster, of the Ascension, probably after Bronzoni; the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., a silver horn for the head, from the Druse country of the Lebanon, and other objects; and his Excellency the Italian Minister, a curious framed heraldic sketch.

At a late meeting of the British Archæological Association, Lord Boston exhibited an intaglio in calcedony, a Gnostic amulet, with intaglio on each side of yellow jasper, and a minutely-carved cherry-stone of a head lying in a charger: it is of fine execution, and of the sixteenth century. Mr. Syer Cuming alluded to various cherry, plum, and peach stone earrings, forming rosaries, which were in the Duchess of Portland's Museum, &c., some of which are stated to have been executed by Benvenuto Cellini. Mr. Greenshields exhibited a Florentine poniard of the fifteenth century, the gilt hilt of which represents a gigantic crane standing on a human skull, across the foot of which is a broad ribbon, and on one side an hourglass, on the other a bunch of hemlock, the three objects forming the cross-guard. It was contained in a richly silver-gilt sheath with Gorgon's head, a serpent imbibing poison from a chalice, &c. The Rev. Mr. Simpson exhibited a horizontal quadrant dial, of brass, of the close of the seventeenth century, inscribed on the reverse face, "Trin. Coll. Cant. Ex Dono Tho. Scattergood, Arm." It was purchased at a marine-store shop in the country and lately presented to the exhibition. Mr. Halliwell exhibited a ponderous halbert, of the time of Elizabeth, the metal part weighing 3 lb. 4½ oz. The association will hold its annual congress at Durham, on Aug. 21-26, under the presidency of the Duke of Cleveland.

The Holborn Valley Improvement is beset with difficulties. A great number of the inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without have petitioned the Court of Common Council against the Corporation plan, and are much dissatisfied with the rejection of their own plan by the Improvement Committee of the Corporation, and their intention to execute the viaduct from Skinner-street to Ely-court, Holborn: this, the petitioners say, only partially provides for direct communication between the high level and Farringdon-street, except for foot passengers, thereby severing the two main arteries of traffic. Each of the plans has been engraved on wood, large enough to show the respective advantages. The Ward plan provides direct communication between the high and low levels, so as to remedy all evils which bridging over the Holborn valley was intended to obviate; and, in addition, will greatly improve the approaches to Farringdon Market. This plan, also, would, it was maintained, effect a great saving by superseding the cost of two streets, £300,000; but Mr. Deputy Lott elicited that the Ward plan does not include side streets, which would more than increase its cost to that of the Corporation plan. The latter, it is maintained, would diffuse the traffic by four different streets, and prevent any from the north or south coming upon the viaduct. The motion for referring the Ward petition to the Improvement Committee was, however, lost; so that the Corporation plan will be at once proceeded with.

At a recent meeting of the Numismatic Society, Mr. Vaux exhibited thirty milled sixpences of Elizabeth, found by General Sir Thomas Phillips at Pashawur, in the Punjaub. They are curious, as there is a tradition on the spot of an Englishman having been murdered in that place some 250 years ago, and a model of whose tomb is in Sir T. Phillips's possession.

Raglan Castle and its grounds, which have been for some time closed to the public, will, we are happy to learn, be at once opened by order of its noble owner, the Duke of Beaufort; the recent decision in reference to its assessment having been reconsidered and rescinded.

The Archæological Association of British residents in Rome recently held the first open-air meeting or excursion, the place of rendezvous being the Eolian Hill, the objects investigated being some of the ancient churches—those of St. Gregory, St. Stephen, SS. John and Paul, and that dedicated to Four Martyrs, on the same classic height. The lecturer was Mr. Parker, who proved himself deeply read in the lore of Christian art. Lord Talbot de Malahide is president of the association. Any discoveries made by members it is proposed to have photographed for communication to the London Society of Antiquaries.

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TO LADIES.—GREEN TISSUE IVY LEAVES for ornamenting Culinary dishes. 18 stamps per set of 72 dozen. Flasks for Store Arrows, 6 stamps per packet; 4 for 40 stamps.—R. ROBERTS, Ivy, Hitchin.

NICHOLSON and CO., Silkmercers, 50 to 52, and 54, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, beg to announce that their new regular will now Summer Silk. Messrs. N. and Co. have also purchased a large lot of Japanese Silks, manufactured about half their original prices. 300 Patterns post-free. Established 21 years. No connection with any other firm.

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These patterns comprise every quality of Black Silk now selling in London and Paris, and represent a stock of 120,000 in value.
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Made from the finest Lyons Yarns,
Rich and Full Quality, 3s. 6d. per yard. 300 Patterns post-free.
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Black Rich Glacés, from 2½ guineas.
Lyons, Deep de Paris, &c., from 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns post-free.
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DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Buy Knickerbocker Cloth, from direction for self-measurement Suits, from 21s. 6d. Patterns of the Cloths, post-free.—SUCHLIFFE, 91, 92, and 93, Fleet-street, London.

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HAND-EMBROIDERED COURT TRAINS.
GRANT and GASK are now exhibiting a Novelty in Court Trains, the Flowers being Embroidered on Tarlatan, and Trimmed with Lace. Illustrations of make-up Court Trains free on application.
GRANT and GASK, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Wells-street, Oxford-street, W.

MOIRE ANTIQUES.—GRANT and GASK invite special notice to a large purchase of most beautiful Moiré Antiques, in every variety of colour, at a reduction of 25 per cent on their usual quality. Patterns will be forwarded, gratis and post-free, to any part of the world on application.—GRANT and GASK, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Wells-street, Oxford-street, W.

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GRANT and GASK, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Wells-street, Oxford-street, W.

FANCY SILKS.—Patterns forwarded of new and beautiful Fancy Silks, from 2½ guineas the Full Dress of 16 yards. Any Colour.—GRANT and GASK.
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FRENCH KID GLOVES.—250 Dozens of 3½, or Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, 6d. per pair, usual price 2s. 6d. Sample post by GRANT and GASK.
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Tailors and others desirous of saving 1s per cent every purchase, are requested to call at DARLEY FLATT and SON'S, Bradford, and 12 and 13, Cranbourn-alley, when return to Cash Buyers to the end of 1864, will be allowed on all purchases of 5l. and upwards.

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No. 504, NEW OXFORD-STREET, and 1, 2, and 3, RUPERT-STREET, adjoining the Pantheon.
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is now replete with every requisite for the coming Season, Court Trains, Dresses, &c.
THE NEW SILK WARP DORAIL CLOTH
Warranted to wear two seasons.
"Mordaunt's" Lustre, and Orlando Cloths in great variety.
CORSETS, Hosiery, Gloves, and Haberdashery.

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504, New Oxford-street, Pantheon, Soho-square.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH DRAPERS,
By appointment to her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
Have always in Stock
Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Walking and Reclining Jackets, Shawls, Rugs, Travelling Rugs, Scotch Tweeds, Shepherd Checks, Cheviots, and Hose. Serges, Fine Tweeds, and Linsey Woolseys, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
Patterns sent free.
59, 60, and 61, Ludgate-hill.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make at moderate prices. A stock always on hand of Chemises, Night-dresses, Petticoats, Drawers, Corsets, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, &c. Patterns and Prices sent free.—Mrs. HOWARD, 4, Albion-place, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.

LADIES' OUTFITS and WEDDING TROUSSEAUX. Newest styles, best work, and moderate charges. Patterns and Prices sent free.—Mrs. HOWARD, 4, Albion-place, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.

BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL have just returned from Paris with their Stigan GUINEA BONNET, in Black Lace, Tulle, and Crape, at 21s. each. Also a large assortment of Fancy Straws, Crapes, and Flowers.
Mourning Orders executed at the shortest notice.
4, Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Patterns and Self-measure free.
CAPTAIN and WATERS, 16, Regent-street, London, S.W.

WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, for which the highest price in cash will be given. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes attended privately, or purchase Waiting Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c., or, Parcels being sent, Post-office orders remitted the same day. Est. 84 years. Town cash.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1318.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ONE of the instincts which a high state of civilisation has developed in men is that which prompts them to draw a wide distinction between political and criminal offences. Some of our most highly reputed moralists have maintained the right of insurrection, condemning the exercise of it only when it is resorted to without due consideration of the means it can command for ensuring success. That which we call "treason" when it loses its cause, we glorify as "patriotism" when it wins; and, in common estimation, the interval between the two diminishes in proportion as the efforts which are made at change, by armed force, either the form or the course of no existing Government approach the attainment of their object. We do not think it necessary to test the foundation upon which this sentiment rests. It suffices that it not only exists but prevails in every civilised community the main guarantees of whose liberty have been wrested from *de facto* rulers by military means. Our own political



THE PRINCE OF WALES VISITING THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM-SHIP TO INSPECT THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—SEE PAGE 533.

Constitution and the independence of the United States owe their origin to movements which ungrudgingly might have failed, and which, if they had, would have figured in history as unjustifiable revolts. Success has consecrated them; but common-sense teaches us that the good fortune which turned the scale in their favour could not affect the morality of the agents who initiated them, and that, had the results been other than they were, the men who risked their all in attempting to achieve them would have been in all essential respects unchanged in character, although, instead of receiving the homage of mankind, their names might have been blackened with infamy.

Neither here nor, we should think, in America, can the capture of Mr. Davis, the political chief of the late Confederation, be regarded as matter for congratulation by those who look far ahead. The desire that he might not be so entangled in the rules of the political office which the North had overturned as to prevent his escape from the country was natural but universal. Men who seriously disapproved of the course which he had pursued felt it as strongly as men who admired and applauded it—the latter on account of sympathy with the man, with the object at which he had aimed, and with the energy and courage he had displayed in the prosecution of it—the former, because the issue of the contest could not be made more complete by the punishment of any who took an unsuccessful part in it; because a struggle which has enlisted the enthusiastic and self-sacrificing support of millions for the space of four years cannot be relegated to the position of a municipal crime; and because any exhibition of vindictive feeling by the North can have no other effect than that of making reconciliation with the South more difficult and hopeless. On all accounts, and with regard to all the parties concerned, it appeared highly desirable that the leading men of the late Confederacy should succeed in getting clear of the pursuit of their antagonists.

The event has fallen out quite otherwise. Mr. Jefferson Davis has been taken, as have also three or four of his most intimate associates. Their camp is in possession of the Federals. His senth-east of Macon, was surprised, and the fugitive-in-chief it is reported, attempting to make good his escape disguised as a woman, was apprehended by troopers. We have observed with pain, not unmingled with disgust, the contemptuous use some quarters to make merry over the latter circumstance. Assuming the truth of the statement made to Major-General Wilson by his men, we see no ground in it for this attempt to disguise Mr. Davis's personal courage. Let the same criticism which has found amusement in such an incident exhibit a like levity over the devices resorted to for concealment by Charles II., or by many a fugitive since, and the good taste of society will very speedily frown it out of countenance. The man who was the soul of an enterprise which required the utmost pertinacity as well as the largest sacrifice on the part of twenty millions of people for the space of four years, might have been reasonably thought beyond the reach of that petty malice which can detect ignominy in a not uncommon ruse to evade pressing danger. The only thing about it to be deplored is that it was unsuccessful.

The people of the United States would very gladly, we think, have been spared the further trial of their magnanimity to which this capture will expose them. The surrender of General Lee has all but quenched their fierce resentment, and the assassination of President Lincoln occurred to rekindle vindictive instincts. The excitement occasioned by that event was subsiding when Mr. Davis was apprehended. What will be done with him ? It can be proved that he was a conspirator; and there will be an end to embarrassment, for in that case the sympathy of all men will be instantly withdrawn from him. But who anticipates this ? None, we venture to surmise, but those who have cherished towards his cause a fierce and unmitigated No; the charge which he will, doubtless, be put upon his trial to answer is that of treason—that of having levied war against the Government of the United States : the legal penalty of it is for Congress to declare. But by no stage is pressure so likely will be taken with due solemnity. The prisoner will have a fair trial; his offence will be proved; the verdict will go against him; he will perhaps be sentenced to the death of a felon. And then ? Most thoughtful persons on both continents are asking this question with no little anxiety—what then ? Let us look at it for a moment.

If the sentence should be carried into effect, it is difficult, at least for European on-lookers, to discover what benefit will accrue therefrom to the American Union. True, the Government at Washington might cite, in defence of an extreme course, not a few Old World precedents some of which might be selected from English annals; but their ability to do this would not dispose of the fact that public opinion as to the mode of dealing with political offences has undergone considerable change since the commencement of the present century, and nowhere more decidedly than in the United States. Judging from the temper displayed by the people of the North during the brief interval between the surrender of General Lee and the assassination of President Lincoln, nothing would have been more in accordance with their wishes than the proclamation of a general amnesty; and it may be safely inferred, from the spontaneity and universality of that outburst of kindly sentiment, that no severity in the working out of justice will be required to satisfy popular feeling. It can hardly be pleaded that it is necessary to the safety of the Government, the military collapse of the Confederacy having proved so complete as to render further deterrent measures quite superfluous. Public policy does not demand it, inasmuch as the speedy conciliation of the South is the one point at which true statesmanship should now aim, and the ignominious execution of Mr. Davis would serve only to add a last drop of bitterness to the cup of humiliation handed to her, and to encircle the name of her foremost man with an aureola of martyrdom. Finally, it would largely abate from the sympathy which late events have elicited from foreign nation, and cast a shade upon the glory which everymore awaits those who glorify victory from noble great difficulties and dangers. We do not discuss the Constitutional doubts involved in the case; but, on the assumption that Mr. Davis has been guilty of treason against the sovereignty of the United States, we contend that the circumstances which in this instance surrounded the offence powerfully recommend the exercise of clemency.

We believe it will rest with Congress to declare, in the almost certain event of Mr. Davis's conviction, the nature of his punishment. If so, we are not without hope that, through its highest organ of expression, the nation will pronounce a leuient sentence. It is not to be expected that the prisoner will receive immediate and plenary pardon. But we cannot conceive that that his life may be spared, and that exile for the remainder of his days from the American continent will be considered a heavy a doom as expediency and public policy render imperative. Much discontentment might be avoided by the adoption of some such course : general respect, both at home and abroad, would, we think, be gained by it. All that is thought to be due to the law, and to justice, would be secured : while the least possible violence would be done to the sentiments of humanity, which are strong in the bosom of civilised communities. Our kinsmen across the water will, we earnestly trust, remember and illustrate the language of the bard whom they as well as we revere—

> And earthly power doth then show likest God's
> When mercy seasons justice.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has received the Embassy from Morocco sent to welcome him. His Majesty returned to Algiers on the 26th ult, and gave many audiences. The Italian and envoy, Prince Napoleon and the Admiral and his staff were received by Napoleon. On the 27th his Majesty left for Philippeville. An immense crowd was present, and enthusiastically cheered the Emperor at his departure. Before leaving, his Majesty sent the following telegram to the Minister:—"I take with full confidence in the future of Algeria and profound faith in the prosperity of the Empire." The Emperor arrived at Philippeville on the 28th, escorted by the French and Italian fleets. After having gone through the usual formal receptions, he left for Constantine, where he was enthusiastically received.

The speech of Prince Napoleon at Ajaccio has called forth the following letter from Prince Jerome, which appears in yesterday's *Moniteur* :—

"Napoleon, my dear Cousin,—I cannot refrain from informing you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech at Ajaccio. In leaving your hands the high position which I occupied for seven years as President of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence, and I hoped that your generous, your candid, and your loyal language would testify to the union which reigns in our family. But the words which you have addressed to the people of the empire are not calculated to serve the cause of my Government. To judgments which I cannot adopt I will not oppose a vain protest. I will only say that I have not the right to the ideas of the future to the point where it is necessary to leave passed through the stern trials of responsibility and power. And, besides, are we entitled to speak of the future at a time when not only the present but the historical figure of Napoleon I. As in standing before a colossal statue, we are obliged to step back in order to see the head which the clouds strikes our sight; hence the incompleteness of the reproduction and the divergence of opinions. Many of those who have had eyes of vengeance for the other anarchy in men's minds—that formidable enemy of true liberty—the Emperor had established order, in his family and in society. Then, unfortunately, there were discipline which admitted but one will and one action. I cannot, therefore, blame the conduct of the Emperor.—Your affectionate cousin, JEROME. Dear Cousin, I pray God to bless you in His holy keeping. NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon, on reaching Paris, set out the law stinging because of its honeyed phrases, resigned the office of Vice-President of the Privy Council, and that of Chief Commander of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition. A rumour that Prince Napoleon had set out for his estate in Corsica is not confirmed, and the latest report is that he is stated that he and Princess Clotilde are at their ordinary summer residence, the Palace of Saint Gratien.

The British Ambassador and Lady Cowley had a grand reception, and the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, was personally appointed in his place to the command of the army of Paris.

A new picture-gallery, leading out of the Rubens one, and called the Galerie Lacaze, has been opened to the public. It is composed of four rooms, containing the works of Jean Fouquet, Jean de Cormont, and Nicolas Froment, and the Leonardo da Vinci, the fourteenth centuries, and of twenty-three admirable religious pictures by Beatrice Lacaze, who has also seven admirable paintings of the same artist, and other rare and curious specimens of celebrated masters.

Saturday evening the Jockey Club proceeded to ballot for a new chairman; but, after a preliminary address from Baron de Lavenay, the Duke Decazes was elected by acclamation. The former trusty president, Marquis de Biron, whose name tallied 279 votes.

SPAIN.

A proposal for electoral reform was brought forward in the Congress during the week; but the Ministry opposed it, and it was rejected. The object of the proposal was to put an end to the present withdrawal of the Progressists from political business.

The Emperor Napoleon has been invited by Queen Isabella to pass through Spain on his return from Algeria, but his answer to the invitation on the ground that his absence from Paris has already exceeded the original intention.

A Royal decree of the Queen has suppressed the toll of seventy-five reals hitherto paid to the governor of the fort of the Lezonzo del Puerto, in the Bay of Cadiz, by all foreign vessels which anchored in or crossed that bay.

AUSTRIA.

A decree of the Emperor, issued on Thursday, orders the elections for the Diet of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia to commence forthwith. The Diet is to assemble at Agram on the 17th of July.

The Finance Committee of the Lower House of the Reichrath has refused the war budget for 1866 by fifteen million florins.

Austria, replying to the note of Prussia, consents to the convocation of the provincial Diets of Holstein and Schleswig and Holstein, in accordance with the constitutions of 1854, in order to vote an electoral law for the common Diet of the two duchies.

The Upper Chamber adopted, on Monday, by a large majority, the treaty of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein. Only six members voted against the treaty. The treaty of commerce between Switzerland and the Zollverein has been signed at Stuttgardt.

PRUSSIA.

The Treaty of Commerce with Belgium was definitively concluded on the 22nd ult. by Prussia in the name of the whole of the States of the Zollverein. The treaty comes into force at the same time as that with France—on the 1st of July.

The Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and the Zollverein was signed by the Plenipotentiaries on Tuesday.

A singular attempt is being made by some members of the Upper Chamber to interfere with the privileges of the Lower. The attempt takes the shape of a motion calling upon the Government to check the license of debate and of attack on Ministers employed by the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The International Exhibition at Cologne was to be opened yesterday (Friday) by the Crown Prince.

AMERICA.

We were able to give in a considerable portion of our last Impression the highly important news that had been received by the South, which arrived yesterday week, of the capture of Jefferson Davis, with his family and Staff. Mr. Davis was captured by Wilson's cavalry, and made a place called Irwinville, seventy miles south-east of Macon, in Georgia. This place is not far from the Florida, and not far from the frontier. It stands on a tributary of the Suwanee River, of which the Chattahoochie is another tributary, and which empties itself into the Gulf. In all probability Mr. Davis expected to be able to get down this river to the sea, and thus clear away. General Wilson states that, on a last resort, Mr. Davis had provided himself in one of his dresses and sought refuge in the woods. When brought to bay, he threatened his captors with the use of a revolver. He surrendered at the presentation of a revolver.

By the Hibernian, which brings intelligence from New York to the 26th ult., we learn that Jefferson Davis, with his wife, son, and two daughters, and his private secretary, has been conveyed from Fort Monroe, where they were strictly guarded. Breckenridge is supposed to have escaped over the Mississippi.

The *New York Times* says that the deliverance of Davis to the gallows will only help to consign the rebellion to infamy. The *World* regards him as an accessory to Mr. Lincoln's murder, and says there is no human possibility that he can escape the full penalty of the law. The *Herald* regards him as the leader of the rebellion, and under the protection of the dignity and honour of a self-respecting people.

Magruder had made a speech at Houston, Texas, in which he expressed a determination to continue the war. Sickles left New York on the 19th ult. for Texas, in order to suppress the rebellion in that State.

Regular warfare having ceased to the east of the Mississippi by the capitulation of the Confederate armies, the Secretary for War has notified that other 4 all persons found in arms in those districts will be punished with death.

The Jew Levi Weil was offered for the arrest of Governor Smith, of Virginia. A troop of cavalry was in pursuit of Governor Magruder in South Carolina.

The *New York* papers say that the amnesty proclamation will include all the rebels excepting below the grade of lieutenant-general.

The negroes have petitioned for the suffrage.

The Government have admitted reporters to the conspiracy trial, and all the evidence which was heard while the Court sat with closed doors has been published. A correspondent of the *Herald* says that the evidence implicating Davis in the assassination plot has proved to be unfounded, and that the Government have given up pressing it now. Witnesses testified to having seen Booth in Canada conversing with the Confederate Saunders. Booth was present at secret meetings held at the rebel officers at Stanton, Virginia. All the prisoners in court were heard to laugh at the frequent charges they made connecting them with John Surratt, Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George Saunders, Jacob Thomas, Clement C. Clay, Jun., Wm. Cleary, C. C. Clay, Geo. Young, and others unknown, to murder President Lincoln, Johnson, Seward, and Grant, in aid of the rebellion. Harrold is charged with having conspired to murder and assisting in murdering Payne with attempting the assassination of Mr. Seward, and Atzerot with plying with liquor Vice-President Johnson. Payne, Harrold, Mudd, Arnold, and Mrs. Surratt are charged as accessory to the crime. Mr. Beverly Johnson is to be examined as counsel for Mrs. Surratt. One witness testified that Surratt visited Richmond last March, accompanied by a man who was known between to Washington and Montreal as gold. He stated that he had seen Jefferson Davis and Benjamin, Secretary of State, in Richmond when he evacuated. On the 3rd of Richmond Surratt left for Montreal, and returned to Washington the day before Lincoln's assassination. Mrs. Surratt denies, on oath, the charges, but is stoutly identified the key to the cipher found in the office of the Confederate Secretary Benjamin with the one found in the pocket of Surratt. Lewis identified the key found in Payne's pocket as the one he had given to Richmond in cipher.

President Johnson and Mr. Seward continue to receive with the new French Ambassador, and it is clear from the remarks made by both personages that the relations between the two Governments are of the most friendly character.

On the 11th ult. the iron Stonewall was at Havannah, receiving guns and ammunition there. The Captain-General of Havannah had refused the surrender of the United States Consul that she should be surrendered as a pirate.

MEXICO.

The Emperor Maximilian left the capital on April 18, accompanied by his Minister for Foreign Affairs and others, and arrived at Orizaba on the 20th. The Empress Charlotte was received enthusiastically.

The decree of Maximilian relative to the Church met with no opposition.

The country south of Mexico city was tranquil.

General Bazaine was expected to take the command of the forces under General Negre in the north. A large increase of the French forces in Mexico was contemplated.

A concession had been given for a portion of the railway from Mexico to the Pacific.

On Thursday morning, according to annual custom, the metropolitan police force attended divine service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The elections throughout Greece began yesterday week and ended on Monday. Order prevailed everywhere, with the exception of a few unimportant cases. The Ionian Islands were all well affected.

The Treaty of Commerce between Switzerland and the Zollverein has been signed by the commissioners of Bavaria, Baden, Wirtemberg, and Switzerland, at Stutgardt.

The spread of the revolution in Peru against the present Government continues. Most of the Eastern provinces and the principal of those of the south, with their cities and towns, have given no allegiance to President Prado, and declare that they will be ready to join the forces under Lima and Callao.

A legislative measure has recently been obtained whereby the turnpikes in the districts south of the Thames will be abolished on the 13th of December next, and arrangements for those in the north of the river were removed some months since. The gates at Kensington, Wandsworth, Battersea, and all those between Hyde Park Corner and Lambeth, as also between Regent and London and Barking Creek, and several others, will be removed on the day named, and the road will be free at the public expense. The total annual charge for the road proceeds of points named, and the long vexatious stoppages at the gates will no longer interrupt the traffic on the thoroughfares.

Sir J. Rowing has presented to the National Portrait Gallery a full-length portrait of Jeremy Bentham, painted, as the age of thirteen, by one admitted a member of Queen's College, Oxford, and took his degree of M.A. in 1767. He was called to the bar by the Benchers of Grey's Inn, and, on the formation of the London University, he became one of its professors of jurisprudence. He was the author of many weighty works of his criticisms and his administration. The portrait was presented to the gallery by the late Jeremy Bentham, Esq., "personally expelled" from his father's house in Queen-square-place, Westminster, by order of Lord Eldon, on the 12th instant, and is a portrait of the sage, executed by himself, and purchased by his executor, who has now given it to the National Portrait Gallery.

The supplemental catalogue of the Melbourne Public Library, recently issued by the Government printers of the province of Australia, is a handsome volume of nearly 400 pages, adorned with a large number of woodcuts, inserted as head-pieces or tail-pieces, representing various specimens of the botany of that region of Australia. The library, which is but ten years old, contains about 18,000 volumes, fairly selected from the best works, ancient and modern, of literature, history, and science, in English and other languages; and Mr. Augustus Tulk, the principal librarian, who is now in London, has arranged them by a convenient method of classification. The reader-rooms, which will accommodate 400 readers, are open twelve hours every day, except Sundays, without any admission ticket.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual general meeting of the Guild of Literature and Art will take place on Monday next, the 5th inst.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress (Miss Hale) entertained her Majesty's Judges and a select number of the members of the Bar at a banquet, yesterday week, at the Mansion House.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts gave a most agreeable conversazione—the fifth of the season—on Tuesday evening, at the Architectural Exhibition, Conduit-street.

The Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures, consisting of between 3000 and 4000 specimens of all the great masters from the time of Holbein, is open to the public at the South Kensington Museum.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday week, the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, the Head Master of the City of London School, was received. He has held the office for twenty-five years, to the entire satisfaction of the Court, and it was remitted to a committee to consider in what way the Common Council could mark their sense of the value of his long services.

The East London Industrial Exhibition was opened on Monday, at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end—Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., presiding. The hall, which had been made available for the purposes of the exhibition, is not large, but every inch of room has been economised. The decorations are in good taste, and the objects exhibited are of considerable merit. A gallery of old pictures is a leading feature, and some models of ships, as well as some wrought-iron work, will repay attention.

The annual general meeting of the members of the London Library was held at the offices, St. James's-square, on Saturday last—the Bishop of Oxford in the chair. The report gave a flourishing account of the success of the institution, and stated that there are more than 80,000 volumes in the library, of which during the past year about 27,352 had been circulated among the members. It also gave a favourable account of the financial condition of the institution, there being £377 in hand.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club opened its season last Saturday. The place of rendezvous was Gravesend, where the Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, hoisted his flag on board his new ship Xantha, a very fine yawl by Harvey. The yachts assembled included the Stella, Night Thought, Volante, Marina, Blue Belle, Crystabel, Audax, Glance, Vindex, Circe, Meteor, Octoroon, and others. After a pleasant cruise, the yachtsmen returned to the Union Yacht Clubhouse, at Gravesend, where they dined.

The Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy had a dinner given in his honour last Saturday. Sir George Bowyer, M.P., presided, and upwards of a hundred gentlemen, principally Irish or Australian friends of the guest, were present. Mr. Duffy has held office in more than one of the Victorian Administrations; and in the course of a speech which he delivered he defended the colony from the attacks which were made upon it in respect to its representation by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gregory. He showed that those gentlemen had misrepresented the state of affairs in the colony.

On Monday Mr. R. N. Philipps, who has long been a member of the Corporation of London, was entertained at dinner at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, by one of the principal committees of the Common Council, of which he had been chairman, on the occasion of his retirement from the office. Mr. Symonds, the present chairman of the committee, and who succeeded Mr. Philipps in the office, presided at the festival, and the Lord Mayor was pleased to grace it with his presence. In the course of the evening a magnificent silver épergne was presented to Mr. Philipps, in recognition of his services as chairman during the past year.

The annual meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society was held at Exeter Hall, on Thursday. Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., presided. He devoted the major portion of his speech to an exposition of the New Zealand question, and after reprobating the war he sketched an outline of policy which he thought might be successfully adopted. Other speakers touched upon the condition of the Indians of the British provinces of North America, and a resolution was passed authorising the committee to present a memorial to the Queen requesting her Majesty to despatch a commission of inquiry to New Zealand.

The Metropolitan Board of Works had under discussion yesterday week the proposed grant of £10,000 to Mr. Bazalgette and his assistants. An opinion which had been got from Mr. Bovill and Mr. Raymond was to the effect that it was doubtful whether the Board had the power to make such a grant for past services; but it was added that the Board might make such payment as it thought fit to the engineers to secure their services for the future. A long discussion followed, and eventually the proposed grant was set aside, on the ground chiefly that the amount was excessive and the time premature.

The births of 1876 children—950 boys and 926 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1855-64 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1973. The deaths registered in London last week were 1249. The average number for the corresponding week in ten years (corrected) is 1243. Two hundred and fifty-four deaths from zymotic diseases were registered; seven deaths occurred from smallpox, sixteen from measles, thirty-four from scarlatina, and fifty-two from typhus. The mortality from whooping-cough, bronchitis, and pneumonia has, under the influence of a higher temperature, much decreased. In the week that ended on Saturday, the 8th of April, 108 deaths from whooping-cough, 257 from bronchitis, and 121 from pneumonia were registered. In the week that ended on Saturday last fifty-six fatal cases of whooping-cough were registered; ninety-four deaths occurred from bronchitis, and forty-four from pneumonia. But while during the summer months the population enjoys comparative immunity from some diseases affecting the respiration, diarrhœa swells the totals of the weekly returns of deaths. Twenty-seven deaths from this disease were registered last week; in the week that ended March 25 only seven deaths occurred from it. Diarrhœa is to a great extent a preventible disease; and, with the appliances of science properly exercised and a better knowledge of the conditions necessary to preserve health diffused among the people, it should not assume a formidable aspect.——In the week that ended on Saturday, May 27, the births registered in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were 3794; the deaths registered, 2527. The annual rate of mortality was 23 per 1000 persons living, corresponding exactly with the rate that prevailed in the previous week. The rate of mortality last week was 22 per 1000 in London, 24 in Edinburgh, and 20 in Dublin; 29 in Liverpool; 29 in Manchester, 20 in Salford, 18 in Birmingham, 27 in Leeds, 22 in Bristol, 19 in Hull, and 29 in Glasgow. The rate in Vienna was 42 per 1000 during the week ending the 13th ult. In Liverpool the births were 358, the deaths 265; in Manchester—births 234, deaths 195; in Salford—births 86, deaths 43; in Birmingham—births 248, deaths 115; in Leeds—births 188, deaths 116; in Bristol—births 105, deaths 67; in Hull—births 65, deaths 38; in Edinburgh—births 122, deaths 81; in Glasgow—births 361, deaths 238; and in Dublin—births 151, deaths 120.

LAW AND POLICE.—Some time ago the Master of the Rolls made an order that a child of three years old, the daughter of a Roman Catholic gentleman named Austin, but whose widow was a Protestant, should not be taken from the custody of the mother and given up to her Roman Catholic relatives. This order was appealed against; but the Lord Chancellor, last Saturday, gave judgment confirming the order of the Master of the Rolls, and ordering that the child should remain under her mother's care at least till she was seven years old. The appellants are to pay the costs.

A singular will case, which has been before the Court of Probate for three days, was settled on Wednesday. Mr. Ring died in 1850. With the exception of some legacies, he directed that his property should be allowed to accumulate for twenty-one years, that the whole should then go to the existing heir-at-law. This will was dated in March, 1850, and has been acted on ever since. But in 1862 a codicil dated in May, 1850, was sent anonymously to a lady who took a beneficial interest in the first will, and this codicil gave a different direction to the property, a clergyman of the name of Barton, among others, coming in for a share of the accumulations, which were to be divided in twelve years. The witnesses to this codicil, with the solicitor who drew it up, are dead. It was to test the genuineness of the document that the trial was instituted. The principal witness examined against it was Mr. Chabot, the expert, and his testimony, going into curiously minute points of resemblance and of difference in handwriting, excited much interest in court. The Judge held that the evidence of Mr. Chabot was decisive of the case. There were six points which Mr. Chabot had indicated in which the codicil differed from the admittedly genuine writing of the testator; and any one of these the learned Judge said, if it stood alone, would be enough to convict the codicil of being a forged document. He therefore pronounced it to be a wicked and clumsy forgery, and condemned Mr. Barton, who propounded it, to pay the costs of the suit. It ought to be added that no one seemed to know who had sent the codicil to the executors, nor was it insinuated that Mr. Barton was connected with it further than as a legatee under its provisions.

A trial took place in the Common Pleas, on Friday and Saturday last, which illustrates the deplorably low taste of the frequenters of our popular concert-rooms and public-house amusements. The publisher of a song called "Jolly Dogs" prosecuted a rival for taking from it the words "Slap, bang, here we are again!" which are put into the mouths of the dancers of a polka. It was stated on the trial that the first song had become so popular that the sale in February last reached 3000 a week. The composer of the song confessed that this did not say much for the taste of the British public, it being, in his opinion, the worst of all his compositions. The trial went on till the jury got tired of it, stopped the case, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, Colonel Waugh made another application for his release from custody; but he was again unsuccessful.

Matthews the cabman, who convicted Müller, has received his discharge from the Bankruptcy Court; but the whole of the reward has been paid to his creditors.

The list of arrears in the Divorce Court was exhibited yesterday week. There are 106 original cases and twenty-four standing over by consent of the parties. The sittings will be resumed on Wednesday next, the 7th inst.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE SCULPTURE.

IN forming an estimate of this year's sculpture we must recollect that several of our leading sculptors, including Messrs. Foley, Weekes, Marshall, Macdowell, Marochetti, Bell, Thornycroft, Phillip, Armstead, Theed, and Lawlor, contribute little or nothing to the Trafalgar-square gathering, doubtless chiefly in consequence of their employment on the works for the national Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. We trust, at all events, that this is the explanation of Mr. Foley's continued defection from the Academy exhibition and not any feeling of resentment—to a report of which we alluded last year. Of the absence of anything from Mr. Gibson's hand we are also reminded by his portrait, already noticed, and a bust of him by Mrs. H. E. Cholmeley, a pupil of whom it is said the great sculptor has good expectations, which we hope may be fulfilled as notably as in the case of Miss Hosmer—by whom, again, we have nothing. From some cause, too, Mr. Woolner does not exhibit this year—an artist who, as a prominent representative of ultra-literalism and minute elaboration, has afforded a useful protest against the prevalent superficiality and conventionality in English sculpture, though we do not think that strict adherence to his principles is at all calculated to produce really noble artistic results. It need not be said that the visitor to the sculpture-rooms must feel the absence of so many of our most distinguished sculptors, and must observe that others are only to be seen in examples affording a very inadequate notion of their powers. Nevertheless, every candid person (bearing these facts in mind) will admit with surprise and pleasure that the display of sculpture this year is full and varied—quite up to those of recent years in its average of merit, though containing few works of salient excellence. Such an exhibition, under conditions so unprecedented and exceptionally adverse, supplies, in truth, most gratifying evidence of the rapidly-increasing encouragement and more successful cultivation of an art till quite lately disgracefully neglected, and still but little understood.

Notwithstanding the increased demand for memorial statues and busts all over the country, the interest of this collection is, strange to say, sustained by a rather less proportion than usual of works of this class. Mr. Marshall exhibits a colossal statue of James, seventh Earl of Derby, who distinguished himself by his devotion to the Royal cause during the Civil War, and who, falling into the hands of the Parliamentarians after the Battle of Worcester, was beheaded at Bolton, on the spot where, or near which, the memorial is to be erected. There is something approaching affectation in the gesture of the hand placed to the breast: in other respects the statue is satisfactory enough. "The Carrier Pigeon," by the same sculptor, is rather what is called wooden, and wanting in definition. Mr. E. B. Stephens—*not* he of the same surname of whose progress with the Wellington Monument for St. Paul's, commissioned several years ago, the Chief Commissioner could give no tidings to the House the other day, but the sculptor who not long since was elected an associate—sends a lifelike bust of Captain Speke (1038), part of a memorial to be erected in the Assize Courts, Taunton. But Mr. Stephens signalises his induction into the ranks of the Academy chiefly by a semi-allegorical group of "Euphrosyne and Cupid" (896), the most notable piece of ideal work by this sculptor we have seen. In the action of Euphrosyne (protecting a pair of doves from Cupid) there is a little stiffness in the inclination of the head, which is rather unfortunate in a personification of one of the Graces; but the sweetness and beauty of the composition and the forms generally deserve high praise. Mr. Durham's model of a bronze statue of the Prince Consort, to be presented to the Agricultural College, Framlingham, Suffolk, by Mr. Thomas Lucas, is the same as that with which we are all familiar in the casting erected at the Horticultural Society's Gardens, Kensington, and which has been already reviewed. A picturesque, rather sketchy, listening figure, called "The Lady of the Lake" (984); a portrait group of two children, entitled, somewhat enigmatically, "Trying the Lesson;" a bust of Miss Bateman (940); and a head of a child (957) are all respectable works by the same sculptor, but will not extend his reputation.

But the most important memorial work is a colossal electro-bronze statue of the late Sir William Stevenson, to be erected in the Mauritius to the memory of the late Governor. The model was executed by Mr. D'Epinay, an artist who, though of French extraction, is, we are informed, quite naturalised, so to speak, as an Englishman among our sculptors at Rome, and is, indeed, likely enough to be a British subject from the old French colony of what was once the Isle-de-France, as Mr. Millais, the Jersey man, is thoroughly English, though belonging to a family of French origin. This work is decidedly superior to what we are accustomed to see in the shape of bronze statues, and, as the production of a young artist, is not a little remarkable. There is something of the French *militaire* in the animated *pose*; but better this than the tameness of such statues generally. The head and hands are modelled with great ability, and the whole treatment is broad and effective. In the exhibition it may be thought too massive, but, on reflection, it will be perceived that it is not so. A colossal statue viewed near and from below must have all its vertical dimensions foreshortened. Moreover, a little extra bulkiness is necessary in a bronze work, and the absence of it gives a poor and mean effect to statues in this material. There are sculptors, even, who seem unacquainted with the optical phenomena which influence our impressions of light and dark objects in the open air. A marble statue, for instance, before any background that is not brighter than itself, by telling more forcibly on the eye, and by radiating light, will appear larger than it really is; whereas bronze, which is rarely seen against anything so dark as itself (at least, until covered with the patina of age), will, on the contrary, and for analogous reasons, appear to be compressed and diminished in a corresponding degree. Again, the most prominent points of a bronze statue should not be too flat, on account of the diffusing tendency of its shining lights; while, owing to its dark general tone, the folds of draperies, &c., should be more deeply cut to secure sufficient depths of shadow. Bronze is, of course, a very desirable material for the open air and in large cities, on account of its durability, and because it does not reveal so obviously as marble weather-stains and discolorations from atmospheric impurities. But its treatment should be regulated by principles peculiar to itself, the rationale for which, as being, perhaps, not generally understood, we have endeavoured to indicate. There is another clever example of toreutic art here, by a French artist, M. Pollet, illustrative of the poem "Eloa," by Alfred de Vigny; and which, besides being a bold and striking composition, shows skilful modelling of "the figure" in action. The Eloa of the poet—the sister of the angels, created from a tear of the Redeemer, and who falls tempted by pity for the Spirit of Darkness—is represented borne through the air by that spirit as she begins to apprehend his true character. Mr. T. Fowke's bronze statuette of the Prince of Wales (990), in his uniform as Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, presented by the Prince to the corps as the shooting prize for last year, is a very creditable little work, by a sculptor who is also represented in a well-executed plaster bust (1023). And a word of commendation may be given to the bronze statuettes "Army" and "Navy," by Mr. Vanden Bosch. To complete our notice of works in metal, we may add that a pair of oxydised silver tazzas, with repoussé figures emblematical of Poetry and Music, by M. Ladeuil, are good examples of French chasing.

Returning to the works in marble and the plaster models—first, attention is due to those of ideal aim, and to subjects ranging from the poetical to the naturalistic. Among these a foremost place is due to the "Delilah," by Mr. Fuller, one of our English sculptors in Italy. This vigorously-conceived and powerfully-executed figure may, by the sitting posture and the strongly-marked Oriental features, recall somewhat similar statues by Story; but perfectly original is the intensely malignant expression of the harlot, as, holding Samson's shorn locks, she seems to be watching him writhing in his bonds. Two female statues by Mr. Lawlor, with the rather arbitrary or scarcely sufficiently apposite titles, of "The Captive" and "The Fugitive," are to be commended for comparative fidelity to those changes of form in various positions which we see in nature, but which are often falsified by sculptors from being supposed to interfere with symmetry. We are sorry to say that Mr. Leifchild's model called "Il Pensiere" does not promise to fulfil the great expectations every one formed from the noble statue of "Erinna," which we engraved last year. Surely, an exaggeration of the Greek squareness of nose and overhanging brow is undesirable in this nineteenth century even in a classical theme, which this is not. The sculptor's grandeur of style is indicated to greater advantage in a half lifesize group of "Minerva Repressing the Wrath of Achilles." Few will accept Mr. Macdowell's girlish and affected statue of Eve as a fitting presentment of "our great mother," though any female figure from this sculptor could scarcely be devoid of a fine sense of beauty. Mr. Macdowell's bust of Sir Joshua Jebb is a posthumous work, and, partly on this account and partly from recollection of the fine things we have had from the same hand, we may be excused from criticising it. Mr. Greenough, an American sculptor, has a pretty fancy of a Cupid bound to the back of a tortoise—beautifully drawn, so to speak, and the struggling action very naturally expressed. In the bust of Mr. Motley (947), the American Minister, the treatment is a little tame and mannered. "Paradise Regained" (951), a saintly figure ascending, is a promising model by Mr. Papworth, jun. The busts by this sculptor seem to indicate some lack of insight into character. Mr. Sherwood Westmacott, besides a pair of marble statuettes of "Adam" and "Eve," has a portrait statuette of a little child undressing, called "Missie Going to Bed" (944), which is exquisitely sweet and natural. Similar praise is due to Mr. Munro's graceful portrait group of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Crompton Roberts (906)—decidedly the most successful attempt to reconcile the requirements of child-portraiture with exigences of a fancy composition. An excellent alto-relievo (921), a the fine bust of Mr. A. Bosanquet (932)—the beard treated à la Parmegiano, and a bust of the Right Hon. Mr. Hutt, M.P., testify to Mr. Munro's range of power. This sculptor, whose "Boy and Dolphin" for the fountain in Hyde Park, opposite Grosvenor-gate, we engraved last year, is also, we hear, on the point of completing another important public work—i.e., a drinking-fountain, surmounted by a marble statue, seven feet high, of a naiad holding a brimming urn, on a pedestal of red granite, and which is to be shortly placed in Berkeley-square, facing the residence of the late Lord Lansdowne, the donor. Mr. B. Sax is represented in two different phases of art—first ideal, in "A Young Bacchus; the Last Drain from the Goblet" (908), good in action and pure in line, but perhaps inclining to the monotonous; and, secondly, naturalistic, in a group of a sister consoling her weeping brother (907), truthful, but singularly wanting in grace for the sculptor of the first work. Mr. Wilke's group of "Departing Spirits" (985), a mother and infant child, the "motive" somewhat resembling a work by Monti, has great elegance, but elegance bordering on ornamentalism, and lacking the spiritual refinement that such a master as Flaxman, for instance, would have given to the theme. Other works in the poetical or ideal class are a very pretty and vivacious "Cupid" (943), by Mr. R. Jackson; "The Lady in the Enchanted Isle" (923), by Mr. W. F. Woodington—a bas-relief disfigured in parts by affectation; "Sheherazade" (1042), a bust in good style, by Mr. Landsheer; "Virgo Virginum" (920), another bust, by Mr. Miglioretti, very sweet in expression; "Britannia Unveiling Australia" (1060), by Mr. Halse; "Play," by Mr. Crittenden; "Ophelia," by Mr. Haydon; and "A First Dip," by Mr. Earle.

Mr. J. Adams, another of our English artists in that capital of the sculptor's republic, Rome, is represented by several commendable portrait-busts, including one of Mr. Gladstone (1030); and he also sends the best naturalistic statue, "Il Giucatore" (898), a little, half-naked lazzarone playing with a poodle dog. It is very animated, and cleverly modelled with a view to individuality in the anatomy and the character of the head. Mr. Junk's little "Crossing-Sweeper" belongs to the same order of unambitious works. We cannot be quite reconciled to the picturesque style of "The Fisherman's Daughter" (911), by Mr. E. W. Wyon—a sculptor whom we prefer in his portrait-bust (1019).

Several of the most distinguished of the contributors send only portrait busts. Mr. Weekes is one of our few sculptors who, by a broad and masterly treatment and dignity of style, ennobles even the most unpromising heads, and gives to all his portraiture not merely likeness but the general interest and value of art. Though labouring under the disadvantage of being posthumous works, his busts of the late Sir Tatton Sykes (938) and the late Mr. Peter Martin will be found to bear out our remarks—though it may be objected, by those disposed to be hypercritical, that there is rather too uniform a massing of parts in the last. Mr. Noble, another deservedly-esteemed sculptor, is seen under the same disadvantage in his single bust of "Sir Thomas Potter" (939), the first Mayor of Manchester. In all posthumous works there is danger of exaggerating individual characteristics, and this fault seems to us chargeable to the bust, by Mr. Papworth, sen., of the late Mr. Dyce, R.A.—a bust presented to the Royal Academy by Mr. James Brand, the brother-in-law, we believe, of that eminent painter. Mr. Boehm's very cleverly-executed busts are less artificial and partake less of the nature of French *charges* than on former occasions. The bust of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has indeed a breadth, gravity, and regulated refinement, for which we should not have given the artist credit. In the bust of the late John Leech, Mr. Boehm has also seized the most characteristic traits of expression with rare felicity. Mr. G. Fontana sends a spirited and natural bust of General Cucchiari (1015). Very creditable portrait busts are also contributed by Mr. G. G. Adams, particularly that of "General Sir Alexander K. C. Kennedy," which, as being posthumous, is the more commendable; by Mr. Marshall Wood, especially his lady subjects (954 and 1028); by Mr. W. Davis, Mr. John Watkins (933); by Mr. Thornycroft, Mr. J. D. Draksford (956); and Mr. Martin (1043).

Of glyptics the best are the cameos by J. Ronca, and some medals by J. S. and A. B. Wyon.

Dr. Salviati exhibits a specimen of the mosaic decoration which is being revived of late; but this specimen is so diminutive in size as to argue the want of a proper appreciation of the right use of the material. Mosaic has great capabilities, and also great limitations. Employed as an architectural embellishment on a scale sufficiently large for a grand but simple design, and viewed at a sufficient distance for the mechanical nature of the work not to be seen, it is invaluable, on account of its sober richness and durability; but, employed in a way to come immediately under the eye, it is only calculated to excite vulgar wonder, it can only be considered as a curiosity, and must be ranked rather with virtù than with art.

The well-known picture by Sir George Hayter, "Latimer Preaching at St. Paul's Cross," has been purchased of Mr. Graves, Pall-mall, by a descendant of the eminent divine residing at Philadelphia.

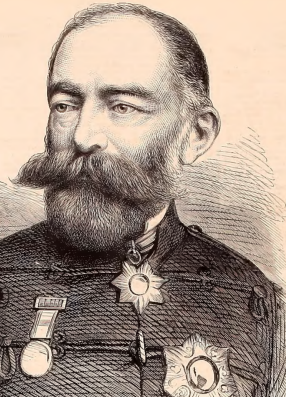
The late Prince de Metternich was a hard worker, and when in the summer he retired to his princely residence at Johannisberg, or to his palaces in Bohemia, he took his principal assistants with him, and he dispatched business with as much regularity as if he were still in Vienna. His leisure hours were employed in the writing of private memoirs, comprehending the political events with which he was identified. In this way he collected many materials of contemporaneous history, which are now in the possession of his eldest son, the Ambassador of the Emperor of Austria at Paris, who is at full liberty to exercise his own discretion as to the publication of them.

A return, issued on Wednesday, shows that, in the twelve months ending April 11 of the present year, there were in the several Bankruptcy Courts of London, Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle, 194 bankruptcies in which creditors agreed to arrangement, forty-six annulled bankruptcies, sixty-four in which managers were appointed to act under inspection of creditors, three in which bankrupts' estates sustained losses by the failure or defalcation of creditors' assignee, and 634 sales by order of Commissioners before the day appointed for the choice of assignees.

The Havre journals announce the arrival at that port of the Government transport Truite, which was last year placed at the disposal of M. Miller, of the Institute, when charged with archæological explorations in Asia Minor. The Truite brings to France numerous antiquities discovered by that gentleman at Thassos, a small desert island about ten miles from Mount Athos, and others from Salonica, which were some time since presented to the Emperor by the Sultan. The objects brought from Thassos consist of sarcophagi, capitals and shafts of columns, and fragments of statues, all of fine white marble and well executed. Also a marble bas-relief, 18 ft. long, apparently representing a nuptial ceremony. The figures are about 3 ft. high, and round the heads of several is a fillet of shining metal, supposed to be the remains of a crown of foliage of the same metal. The marbles from Salonica formed part of a portico of majestic height, and consist of capitals of the largest size, fragments of the entablature, friezes, and columns, and also four double monolith-caryatides, 8 ft. high. The whole are of white marble, and belong to the best period of Greek art. M. Miller passed four months in his explorations, and the results obtained are valuable both in an archæological and an artistic point of view.

THE LATE GENERAL KMETY.

GENERAL GEORGE KMETY, who assumed the name of Ismail Pacha when he entered the Turkish military service, was born, in the year 1814, at Pokoncsy, a village near Rima Szombath, in the Gomörer county, Hungary, where his father was a Protestant clergyman. Having lost his father when he was but five or six years of age, he was brought up by his uncle, John Schulek, also a clergyman, at Nyiregyhaza, and received his education first in the grammar school of that place, then in the Protestant College of Pesth, and afterwards in the Lyceum of Presburg. Here he contended for a scholarship in a German University, and was successful; but, in consequence of an error made by the clerk of the managing committee, the reward was accidentally bestowed on another young man of the same name. This disappointment, it is said, induced George Kmetty to give up the notion of pursuing a learned career. He went to Vienna and entered a military college to qualify himself for the profession of arms. In 1835 he received his first commission, in the 19th Regiment of Hungarian Infantry. He was promoted but slowly to the higher ranks, and in 1846 held the command of a company in the battalion of his regiment which was employed to suppress the insurrection of the Croats, previously to the breaking out of the war between Hungary and the Austrian Empire. When that war began, Kmetty devoted himself to the service of his native country, and soon became one of its most distinguished military leaders. At the taking of Buda, on the 21st of May, he, at the head of his division, stormed the intrenchments near the bridge, and in that action received a wound. At Ocorna, on the 13th of June, he inflicted a signal defeat on the Austrians under General Wiest. On the 27th of that month he was engaged at Thaszi with equal success, after which he was sent, with his division, to the Lower Danube, where, on the 16th of July, he forced the Austrians to raise the siege of Peterwardein. In the unfortunate Battle of Temeswar, on the 9th of August, he commanded the extreme left wing, and alone retired in good order; so that, on the 15th of August, two days after the surrender of Görgey's army, he fought, on the heights of Lugos, the last battle of the Hungarian war, which secured the retreat of Kossuth and the other refugees into Turkey. General Kmety himself followed them, and resided at Aleppo till the end of 1851, when he came, with the others, to England, and published an account of some of the most important transactions of the war. At the outbreak of the Russian War, in 1853, he returned to Turkey; and, having become a nominal adherent to the Moslem faith, was appointed to the command of a division in the army of Anatolia. He subsequently commanded the garrison of Kars, and retired, with great skill and fortitude, the overwhelming force of the besiegers, till the arrival of General Fenwick Williams. The battle on the 29th of September, 1855, in which General Kmety, on the heights of Takmuss, defeated a Russian army of 30,000 men, was one of the most remarkable incidents of that siege. For several years past he has been living in retirement in this country. We have recorded his death, which took place in London, a few weeks ago. Our portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Mayall.



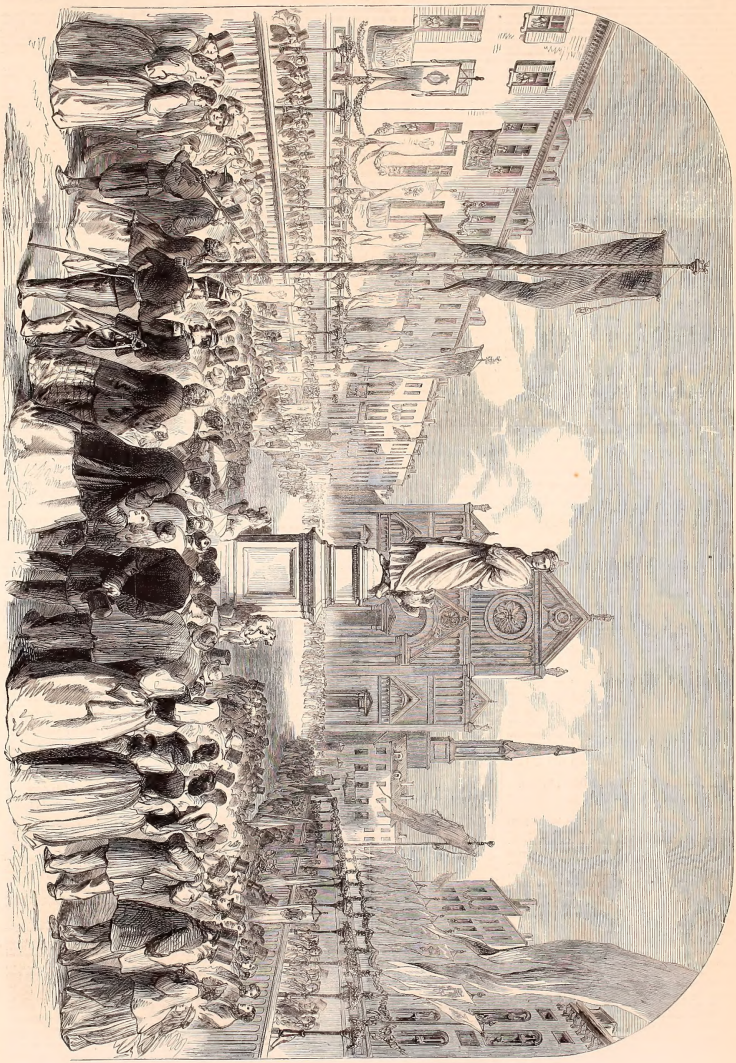
THE LATE HUNGARIAN GENERAL KMETY, ISHMAEL PACHA.

THE DANTE FESTIVAL AT FLORENCE.

THE proceedings at Florence on Sunday, June 14, in celebration of the six-hundredth birthday of the greatest Italian poet, have been related and commented upon in this Journal; and our last Number contained a representation of the statue of Dante, on its pedestal, as designed by the sculptor Enrico Pazzi, of Ravenna. The scene which presented itself upon the ceremony of uncovering this noble monument, in front of the Church of Santa Croce, in the presence of the King of Italy and of a most enthusiastic assembly of spectators, forms the subject of one of our present illustrations; and another Engraving shows the aspect of the procession of deputies of nearly all the Italian municipalities and of the universities and learned societies, as it moved through the streets of Florence on its way to the Piazza di Santa Croce, where it was met by the King. The open square before the new marble façade of the fine old church had been converted into a temporary amphitheatre. The screen which ran all round it was ornamented with seventy-seven alternate bas-reliefs and portraits: the thirty-seven bas-reliefs representing a series of scenes from the life of the poet; the forty portraits, the series of his commentators from the fourteenth century to the present day, commencing with Jacopo della Lana and Pietro Alighieri, and ending with Rossetti, Lamennais, Cesare Balbo, and Torri. Over the bas-reliefs and portraits floated the banners of the eighty-one Tuscan communes; below them those of the chief communes of Italy—each flagstaff having attached to it an appropriate inscription from Dante's poems. The musicians, vocal and instrumental, were stationed on the steps of the church; on the benches within the inclosure, on the two sides of the square, the various deputations took their place; whilst at the other end, facing the church and the front view of the statue, were two large wooden galleries—one for ladies, the other for that portion of the public which had been so fortunate as to secure tickets. A temporary throne beneath an awning had been erected for the King; and soon the cheers of the multitude announced his approach. Very shortly after his arrival the statue was uncovered, and then, first the Mayor of the city, and next Professor



THE SEXCENTENARY FESTIVAL OF THE BIRTH OF DANTE AT FLORENCE: PROCESSION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF ITALY.



THE SEXCENTENARY FESTIVAL OF DANTE AT FLORENCE: INAUGURATION, BY THE KING OF ITALY, OF THE STATUE OF DANTE IN THE PIAZZA DI SANTA CROCE.

Giuliani, who occupies in the College of Florence a chair specially dedicated to the study of Dante, addressed to the King remarks appropriate to the occasion. At the close of the ceremony the deputations from the various municipalities were free to present to the city of Florence, in the person of its Gonfaloniere, the banners which they had carried in the procession, and the crowd quietly dispersed to their mid-day repose. In the afternoon there was a regatta on the Arno; and in the park or meadow of the Cascine a tourney in the costumes of the fourteenth century, in commemoration of the peace concluded in May, 1364, between Guelphs and Ghibellines. This, with other sports and gymnastic displays, encouraged by the presence of the King, delighted the Florentine population. In the evening the whole city was illuminated. The winding river, the graceful bridges, and the long streets of houses on each side the line, were represented by streaming lines and steady masses of flame. Brunelleschi's dome and Giotto's campanile beautifully revealed the sombre dark symmetry of night. Far away up the hill, among the cypresses, the façade of Sir Sam Sloniaio shone out in a blaze of light; whilst, within the heart of the city, the Bargello seemed on fire; and, soaring above them all, the lofty tower-bearing tower of the Palazzo Vecchio shone as brightly as the rest of the city.

BIRTHS.

At Grafton-street, Lady Alice Hamilton, of a son.
At Clarendon-square, Lady Eustace Cecil, of a son.
At Creagh, Skibbereen, Ireland, Lady Emily Bocher, of a daughter.
At Cromwell-road, South Kensington, Lady Augusta Fane, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, the wife of Henry Wm. Powell, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Phœnix House Cambridge-heath, Hackney, N.E., the wife of Robert Jesse Chilling-worth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. H. Hoddinott, M.A., Rector of Balsham, Cambridge, Devon, nephew of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. Bridges, M.A., Henry Wilson, second son of John W. Bridges, Esq., of Wellington, Somerset, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Humphrey Griffith, Colonel Commandant Griffith.
On the 31st ult., at Stoxford, Lincolnshire, by the Vicar (brother of the bride), Thomas Hare, Esq., of Lincoln, to Eleanor Mary, eldest of the late Rev. Richard Yarborough, D.D.
On the 29th of March, at Valparaiso, Chili, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, Edward Hanson Esq., C.B., to Catalina Smith, second daughter of Peter King, Esq., England.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at 7, Walterville-road, Upper Hornsey-rise, London, N., William Carleton, infant son of William Lewers, Esq., barrister-at-law.
In Strathmore-road, the Hon. T. E. Bruce, eldest son of Thomas, Esq., aged 69.
At Hastings, after a protracted illness, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. Elliot, the youngest son of Gilbert, second Earl of Minto, aged 37.
On Ascension Day, at 23, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, Harriet Ann, the beloved wife of Captain H. Hamilton Beamish, R.N., and daughter of John Rister Rister, Esq., and Lady Louisa Harriet Hamilton, of Richard Park, Carnforth.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

SUNDAY, June 4.—Whit Sunday. John Frith, Reformer, burnt at Smithfield, 1533.
MONDAY, 5.—St. Boniface, apostle of Germany, martyred, 755. Mozart, aged seven, performed at a concert in London, 1764. The Montgolfiers ascended in a fire-balloon, 1783.
TUESDAY, 6.—Death of Lord George Anson, the circumnavigator, 1762. Garibaldi born, 1806.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Ember Week. John Rennie, engineer, born, 1761. Royal Academy founded by George III., 1768. Battle of Prague, 1757.
THURSDAY, 8.—Death of Josephine Beauharnais, 1814. The Austrians defeated at Montignano by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, 1800.
FRIDAY, 9.—Birth of George Stephenson, engineer, 1781. James Nasmyth patented his steam-hammer, 1842. Full Moon, 6h. 48m.
SATURDAY, 10.—Christopher Tyerdet, 1., Regent of Denmark, and Queen Cydnee, 1396. Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851 uncovered, 1861.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.
10 31 11 51	11 11	11 31	11 51	12 11	12 31	12 51

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum in the Sun's Rays.	Minimum on the Grass.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
18	29·743	52·2	69·0	7·1	59·3	46·9	S. SSE.	178	·130
19	30·122	50·4	68·5	4·3	63·2	46·0	SSE.	97	·000
20	30·164	48·4	63·1	3·3	66·2	45·1	SSE. to S.	160	·000
21	29·838	51·6	68·7	7·2	62·6	47·1	SSW. to WSW.	221	·060
22					64·2	47·0			·000
23	29·932	51·4	54·9	3·0	72·7	39·6	SW. S.		·000
24	29·815	52·1	68·3	5·5	62·6	43·6	SW. WSW.		·100

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer in inches corrected	29·844	29·844	29·866	29·866	29·903	29·897	29·871	29·774
Temperature of Air	61·0°	60·6°	66·2°	63·2°	65·2°	64·4°	64·0°	64·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·0°	56·0°	60·0°	58·0°	60·0°	59·0°	59·0°	59·0°
Direction of Wind	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	S.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

The pick and flower of British cavalry has been signally defeated by the French under whose guns it is lounging. After this we may surely be permitted to hope that not the most Anglophobic of Frenchmen will ever recur to a certain charge of British cavalry which, just fifty years ago, achieved a remarkable success. The incident is recalled, and will be recalled in more of Waterloo. There has been a suggestion that half a century of peace between the neighbours should be made the subject of a celebration like 1865. The celebration has taken place at Epsom; and, if medals are to be struck, let these have on effigy of Gladiateur. The Blue ribbon is now a French ribbon.

We believe that the result of the great race has given sincere pleasure to almost all who have not lost their money. The lower orders have not quite conquered all their prejudices, nor was it to be expected. A few vulgar cries that were raised at Epsom against "the Frenchmen" were the proof that civilisation has yet got work to do; but a proof that it has done great work was to be heard in the shouts that hailed the victor. English love of fair play was manifested everywhere on Wednesday. Twenty years ago we were equally fond of fair play, but we had then hatreds and antipathies, the effects of years of antagonism, to get over. Since that time the nations have been better acquainted, the railways have placed us on visiting terms, the telegraph and cheap postage have made us correspondents, the International Exhibitions have made us friendly rivals, and the treaty has made us partners. Now we become playmates, and England is perfectly good-humoured, though in the great contest of all she has received a heavy fall. The international race will henceforth be an institution, for we cannot imagine that the French stables will ever be content henceforth to be unrepresented on the Downs.

The one great English holiday is over. There is no other day which brings all classes together, and there is no other race which rouses the whole country. Even the Derby does not excite the aristocracy, and Doncaster and Newmarket mean business. But everybody fancies himself concerned in the Derby, and manages to become so within a few days of the race, whether he has a terrible "book," or whether he has only backed the starter in a sixpenny sweepstake. The Derby is not a lady's race, for a popular holiday can hardly be cleared of certain features of which the most refined among us would not willingly take cognisance. Yet in the event of the day the ladies do take a great interest, as the gloves will comprehend, to their satisfaction, during the next few days. This year "the fairer portion of creation" had special reason for that interest, inasmuch as it was matter of notoriety that other motives than a mere love of sport or gain had brought certain horses into the list, and though circumstances changed, and those who had been rivals were drawn together in the turf world, and failed to be rivals there, we believe that there was still a kindly hope that one of those might be repaid, by his having getting a good place, for an exertion prompted by a feeling which no woman condemns in any servant, the prince of Wales not being to be present this year, and such an intimation given to every festival an additional éclat. The weather promised to be fine, and kept its promise. A new railway opened opportunely to deliver hundreds from a fatiguing inconvenience, and a perfection of the fly system. In short, there were several additions to the ordinary excitements of the day, and we do not remember a Derby Day on which England had so thoroughly resolved to enjoy itself.

For once, there has been something new to say about proceedings which have been so often described from almost every conceivable point of view that despairing writers seemed to have resolved to use their old descriptions, *mutatis mutandibus*. The exceptional point of view, that which it would be hopeless to take before the race, but which may be tolerated afterwards, when people have spent their money, and are rather weary of it, is the question of the morality of whether they have really enjoyed themselves so much after all, is a serious one. We are not in the least inclined to preach on the subject, but it is possible to be rational without preaching. Taste for the amusements of the people is to all such festivals, and who would gladly, were it possible, put down the Epsom races and all others. They allege that, independently of the vices inherent in the racing system itself, those who find no amusement in it would find worse. Be that as it may, we do not hear much which no well-ordered person desires to see and hear, indulge in excesses, and are to a certain extent vulgarised. They urge that an educated person ought not to take pleasure in those which disgust others, and that, inasmuch as the latter is certainly not improved by the races, his superiors must be demoralised—all of which has some truth in it, but all the truth in it more than there is some also, in the Derby. It is enough that it is a serious thing to bring all classes together, even with the aid of so rough an introduction as the road to Epsom; that thousands of opportunities are afforded for proof that no orders of Englishmen are so totally estranged as to prevent good humour on holiday; and that a good deal of good common feeling is generated. It is not denied that the vicious and the vulgar go to the Downs; but where do they not go, and it seems to us that eighty per cent of decent people should be deprived of amusement because twenty per cent of the worthless insist on sharing it. The true economist sees nothing very dreadful in a population of a million and a half losing only a little extravagance when for the rest of the year it is industrious and careful; and it may be added, that it is only by means of weeks of foresight and saving that many thousands are enabled to enjoy the day. Of the mid-winter waste of time, we fear that those who urge that argument are in the rear of sanitary discovery. The physician tells us that we are all living in a high-pressure age, and that most men work too much and too continuously. It would be by no means a bad thing that a day of utter and desperate idleness, involving, however, a great deal of hard work, should be forced upon those who are, for the greater part of the year, tied to the fiercely whirling wheels of trade and mind-swearying business. Deducting the smaller from the larger sum of argument, there is an ample balance in favour of going to the Derby; and as it does not signify in the slightest de gree which way the balance inclines—for the Derby will be run, and the members of the Parliament which rises in its honour—such a summing-up is perhaps only a justifiable conventionality, happily required at very distant intervals only.

The annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was held, on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, the Samuel Gurney presiding. A report made congratulatory allusion to the great progress of the anti-slavery cause in almost every part of the globe addressed the meeting.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Robert Gilmore Lindesay-Bethune, C.B., her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in Egypt, to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Her Majesty has also given orders for the appointment of Brigadier William Moore, M.L., Bird Regiment, and Surgeon-Major Henry Burges Barker, 1st Perguna Regiment of Infantry, to be Companions of the Bath.

Pursuant to the memorial of the general director of ways and communications, and a report presented by the Governor-General of Southern and New Russia, the Emperor has ordered that the Port of Odessa is to be applied to the widening and improvement of the port of Odessa. Russian and foreign engineers are to compete in the presentation of plans. The work is to be begun in the present year, and ten years will be given for the completion of them.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove in the vicinity of the castle. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Arthur, drove to the Lynn of Muick and Birkhall. The cottagers upon the estates of Balmoral and Abergeldie were presented with gifts of flannel, tea, sugar, and other useful articles in commemoration of her Majesty's birthday.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. This was the nineteenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Helena. The girls of the Queen's school presented a handsome bouquet of the day with tea, beneath the trees in front of the castle, and afterwards they had various amusements and sports. The Queen and Princess Louise, and the members of the Royal family were present during a part of the entertainments. The Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and attended by Miss Bowater, drove in the vicinity of the castle. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, drove to Castle Grandon.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove out. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, went up Glen Gelder and returned by Allt-na-Guilhasan.

On Sunday Princess Helena and Princess Louise attended Divine service in the morning at the parish church of Crathie. The Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, were present at the afternoon service at Crathie Church. The Rev. Dr. Caird performed both services. The Duke of Argyll and the Rev. Dr. Caird had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove out. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove to the Linn of Muick. Lord and Lady Ely and the master of Lanesborough accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, honoured the Queen's quarters with their presence.

On Saturday last the Queen went to the South Kensington Museum, and presided at a meeting of the commission for the Paris Industrial Exhibition. Among the visitors to the Queen and Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke de Brabant, drove out. In the evening the Princess Royal had a dinner party. The company included the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Duke de Brabant, Prince and Princess Teck, the Viscount and Countess of Dornberg, the Duke of Rutland, the Belgian Minister and Mme. Van de Weyer, the Hanoverian Chargé-d'Affaires and Baroness Blome, the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, the Countess of Morton, Earl Granville, Earl Cowper, the Earl of Sefton, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Rose, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Laurence Oliphant, Colonel Bruce, Colonel Keppel, Colonel Grant, Baron de Wykerlooth, M. Brewer, and Dr. Smith (in attendance on the Duke of Brabant). Subsequently Colonel Knollys, Mr. Ponsonby, Colonel Keppel, Dr. Gunz, Mdlle. G. Schubert, and M. Joseph Labor (pianist to the Duke of Brabant) had the honour of playing and singing after dinner. Mr. W. G. Cusins accompanied on the pianoforte.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. Antrobus, and the Rev. A. Berry officiated. The officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Prince attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, drove out. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with his company at dinner, at Stafford House. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, in the evening drove to Stafford House, and the Duchess with her presence at a ball at Stafford House.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. Subsequently his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, drove to Hampton Court. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, took a drive.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, drove to Epsom and was present at the "Derby." The Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, took a drive. The Duke de Brabant took leave of the Prince and Princess, and left Marlborough House for Dover, en route for Brussels. In the evening the Prince dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Victoria Cecil have arrived at the family residence in Grosvenor-square, from Burghley House, Stamford, for the season.

Marquis Conyngham arrived at his residence in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, from Slane Castle, on the 30th ult., to stay in London.

Earl and Countess Percy have left town for Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

Earl and Countess Craven and Lady Emily Craven have arrived at their mansion in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, from Combe Abbey, near Coventry.

The Earl and Countess of Coventry have arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, from Croome.

Earl and Countess Delaware have arrived in town from Beckhord Park, Sussex, for the season.

The Earl of Orford has left town for Gosford Castle, Ireland.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon Cecily Stuart Wortley, sister of Lord Wharncliffe, and Mr. Edward Henry Scott, M.P., second son of the late Duchess of Beaufort; between the Hon. Emma Lascelles, Maid of Honour to the Queen, and Mr. Edward Cavendish, Fifth Duke of Devonshire; between Miss Stuart, daughter of Mr. Henry and Lady Louisa Stuart, and the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, C.B., the newly-appointed Military Attaché at Vienna; between Miss Black, niece of Sir Polydore, and Mr. Francis Maurice Wingfield, son of the Rev. Powerscourt; between Miss Mary Sotheby, daughter of the late Admiral Sotheby, and Mr. Edward Hamilton Bruce, son of the Rev. R. G. Bulwer; and between Miss Constance Adeane, youngest daughter of Mr. H. J. Adeane, M.P., and Mr. Hugh Smith, son of Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P. The last-named marriage will be celebrated with Captain Percy, 1st Life Guards, will take place on the 10th inst.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Cambridge gave a dinner party, on Sunday evening, at Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary and a select circle at dinner, on Monday evening, at Gloucester House. His Royal Highness entertained the Duke de Brabant and a large and brilliant company at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Gloucester House.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales at dinner, on Saturday last, at Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

At Gloucester House, Twickenham. Among the company invited to meet their Royal Highnesses were the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Count and Countess de Paris, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, the Duke de Brabant, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess of Dornberg, the Prince de Castel, and a distinguished circle of the members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the aristocracy.

The Count and Countess de Paris received a select company at dinner, on Saturday night, at Twickenham.

His Excellency Mr. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, was honoured by the presence of the Duke de Brabant at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the Belgian Legation, in Arlington-street, Piccadilly. A select circle was invited to meet his Royal Highness.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Portman-square.

* The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave an entertainment, on Monday night, at Stafford House, in honour of the Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince and the Duke de Brabant dined with the noble Duke and Duchess previously to the evening party. Their Royal Highnesses returned to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, arrived from Marlborough House shortly after ten o'clock. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dudley, and upwards of 400 of the Corps Diplomatique and of the élite of society were present at the ball.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester entertained a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Stanhope-street.

Lord Ashburton gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening, at his family residence in Grosvenor-square. The reunion was attended by nearly forty distinguished guests.

The Earl and Countess of Carlisle entertained a large party at dinner on Monday.

The Earl of Wilton entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Monday night, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave were married by special licence, on Wednesday last, at the residence in Carlton-gardens of the bride's father.

Viscount Palmerston resumed his receptions, on Saturday evening last, in Cambridge House. The reception was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Brabant, by the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, and by a large circle of the élite of society.

Lord and Lady Colchester had a dinner party, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Eaton-square.

Lady Molesworth entertained Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess of Dudley, and a distinguished company at dinner on Monday evening.

Lord and Lady Londesborough received a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday night, at their residence in Arlington-street.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait entertained a large party at dinner, on Monday, at their residence in St. James's-square.

The Speaker entertained the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Dublin, and a large party at dinner, on Monday evening. Lady Charlotte Denison had his official residence in the New Palace Yard, Westminster, on Wednesday night, at an assembly in the evening, at the Speaker's residence.

The Lord Chief Justice of England received Her Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, and a distinguished company at dinner on Tuesday evening.

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The annual ball in connection with the Yorkshire Society took place, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, and was attended in a very numerous party.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Rev. C. A. Swainson, D.D., Norrisian Professor, has been appointed Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, in room of the late Dr. Jeremie.

The Government has consented to the consecration of a Bishop of Rupert's Land, notwithstanding the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Rev. Robert Machray, M.A., late of Jesus College, Cambridge, has been appointed Bishop.

A beautiful stained glass window, intended as a memorial of the late Prince Consort and the other founders of the church, is being placed in the north aisle of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square. It is expressly designed, and will be lights, and will form the east window of the edifice facing High-street. The work is executed by Messrs. Warrington, O'Connor, and Company.

A temporary church for a new ecclesiastical district in South Lambeth was opened for public worship, and service will be performed there until the permanent church is finished. It is to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is situated in Vauxhall-walk. The Rev. Richard Robert Cope, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, formerly Curate of Upton Cheyney, Bristol, has been appointed Minister of the new district.

The Church of St. Stephen, which has been erected in one of the most populous districts of Carlisle, at the cost of Miss Burdett Coutts, was consecrated on the 18th inst. by the Bishop of Carlisle. The edifice is in the Early and Decorated style. The Rev. Thomas James Carwell, M.A., Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury; Canon Trevor, M.A., Hulme; H. Brocklehurst, M.A., Rector of Somerby, Lincolnshire, reader at the Rolls Chapel; and Canon Dobinson, Vicar of Lowther, preached. The Rev. Henry Frederick Temple, D.D., Head Master of Rugby, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

A new east window and reredos, from the designs of Mr. Butterfield, of this city, architect, was opened in St. Mary's Church, Upper Spring-gardens. The window has been executed by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, and contains three early subjects:—the Nativity, the Crucifixion, and the Ascension—surrounded by the emblems of the Passion. The reredos is formed of a mosaic of many different colours and is very elaborately worked. It rests in a compound of different coloured marbles, the centre being a pure white, and the whole is surmounted by a cornice of alabaster. The cost of the work was executed by Messrs. Burke and Co.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Additional Curates Society was held, on Wednesday, at Willis's Room. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, supported by the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Ely, Mr. Beresford Hope, and others. The annual report of the committee, read by the secretary, the Rev. W. Cadman, stated that the receipts of the society during the past year amounted to £34,039, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase on the total income of £6,000. The grant for the year amounted to £27,000, given by the Bishop of London's Fund. The number of grants had been 1,000, and the number of parishes in which curates had been placed 1,000, or one grant for every parish having a further increase of 25.

The annual meeting of the National Society was held on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report stated that the income during the past year was £1,000 less than in the year since 1861, the jubilee of the society. There was a great falling off in the Lenten collections, and some of them would have to be given up. Mr. Hubbard, M.P., moved a resolution approving of the opposition of the committee to the Government scheme for the education of pauper children in workhouses, which, if carried out, would have the effect of withdrawing the children from the influence of the Church to maintain her paternal care over the people, and that the clause in the scheme sanctioned a lesson last of ordinary Christian morality.

Both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury assembled yesterday week. In the Upper House the Bishop of Oxford proposed an address to the Queen on the occasion of the Episcopate, which was agreed to and ordered to be sent down to the Lower House. In the Lower House the report of the committee on the Burial Laws was presented and read. Some discussion followed on the recommendations of the report, and the House adjourned.

Testimonials have recently been presented to the following clergymen:—To the Rev. Horatio Spurrier, M.A., of Orlel College, Oxford, by the parishioners of New Shoreham, on the occasion of his resignation of the vicarage thereof, on the termination of his duties in that parish, where he presided for upwards of twenty-five years. To the Rev. Thomas Dutton, by the parishioners of St. Paul's, Bridgwood, Dulston, on his attaining his canonical birthday—a complete set of Bishop Jeremy Taylor's sermons, bound in morocco, with gilt edges, and a purse containing £100 in gold, in recognition to the virtues of Godliness by the Bishop of Winchester. To the Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis, M.A., of Oxford, a new set of robes, by the churchwardens and some of the leading parishioners of Bermondsey.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. H. G. W. Aubrey to be Rector (Dominical) of Hoby, Leicester; Rev. G. G. Hoole, Rector of Hedcorn, to be Rector of Boxley; Rev. G. H. Moises to be Rector of Great Munden; Rev. S. G. Reid to be Rector of Barton St. Mary's, Norfolk; Rev. R. S. Poldrean to be Vicar of Chudleigh; Rev. T. K. Tolan to be Incumbent of Belgrave Chapel; Rev. R. B. Mortimer to be Incumbent of All Souls' Church, Hampstead; Rev. W. Agricola to be Chaplain of the Convict Prison, Wakefield; Rev. J. Francis Bateson, Chaplain of the Convict Prison, Pentonville, to be Rector of Bates to be Perpetual Curate of Wantenden, Suffolk; Rev. G. L. De Carey to be Perpetual Curate of Bromley; Rev. C. T. Maurice to be Minister at King's College School, London, and Assistant Minister at St. Mark's, Notting-hill, to be Assistant Preacher at the Temple.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Several Roman urns have been dug up from a railway cutting at Ashford, near Ferdinghedge, in Kent.

A great fire occurred at the Tyne Docks, Newcastle, on Monday night, destroying about 3,000 tons of Spanish grass. The entire damage done is estimated at £10,000.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* states that the "honey harvest" began at Alton, in Hants, on the 25th ult.—earlier than was ever known before.

The ninth annual meeting of the Incorporated Association for the Protection of Social Science will be held at Sheffield, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, from the 4th to the 11th of October next.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to lay the first stone of the building to be erected near Dartford on the Church of England Female Penitentiary, which is to be established at Kent on Tuesday next.

A great fire broke out at Nottingham, on Thursday se'nnight, in a warehouse belonging to one of the leading manufacturers there, by which upwards of 100 pieces of valuable lace were destroyed.

Colonel Frank Foster, 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Governor of the Horse in her Majesty's Household, and Colonel Masters will become Comptroller of the Household.

Mr. Andrew Gilmore, a gentleman of Belfast, who lately came into possession of a splendid fortune, invited a few friends to a feed and at the festive board he announced his intention to wash a bucket of notes to be cleaned. By some means not clearly known the yacht sank, and all on board, six in number, were drowned.

Mr. J. A. Russell, barrister-at-law, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed Q.C. Mr. Armytage, Q.C., as Recorder of Bolton, in Lancashire; Mr. Bray Wrightson, Q.C., as Recorder of Beverley, in Yorkshire; and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Manchester, Mr. Watt is Recorder of Scarborough, Attorney-General of the Island of Jamaica, and one of the revising barristers for South Lancashire.

At Brasted Park, near Sevenoaks, a waterspout burst close to the mansion, on Tuesday morning, and flooded the lower part of the building, the water rising to the depth of several feet. The basement story of the house was flooded, and the kitchen, pantry, and pleasure-grounds were completely deluged. The damage done to the property is very great. The waterspout also burst on the Kent and Surrey hills, on Tuesday, and other parts of the country report serious floods caused by heavy rains which fell on Monday and Tuesday.

The report of the Irish Commissioners of Education for 1864, which has appeared in the form of Parliamentary papers, states that the average number of children in daily attendance at the 5,000 schools connected with the Board was 515,376, or 54 per cent. In 1863 it was 52 per cent, and the number of schools paid only 26. About 37,000 of the pupils belong to the Established Church, 47,000 to the Presbyterian, and 430,000 to the Roman Catholic. The total of the number is 8462, and in Munster 2943. During the year 1864 the sum of £278,447 was voted by Parliament for the use of the Board. The apparatus cost more than £27,232; the cost of the official establishment at Tyrone House was £5,000; and the cost of the Model Farm and Agricultural Establishment £200 in operation. The model and school farms cost £6793, and the receipts from produce sold £1,000. The cost of the Normal School establishment was a little of about £3500 a year. In the case of the Glasnevin farm, the cost was £1,000 and the receipts £1,000. The cost of the Metropolitan schools was £1,000.

William Darling, father of the celebrated Grace Darling, died at Bamburgh, Northumberland, on Saturday last, in his seventy-second year. He has several years the keeper of the Longstone Lighthouse, Farne Islands, where, some time prior to the year 1838, he and his family lived in the greatest solitude by his days in quiet and repose. It was while living at the Longstone light that the circumstance occurred which has given to the name of Grace Darling a world-wide celebrity. A portion of the wreck of the Forfarshire steamer was discovered on the rocks, and the crew, nine in number, were found on it. Grace, who was then twenty-two years of age, and her father, put off in a boat to the wreck. He stood in the old blue coat with brass buttons which was subsequently presented to him by the Northumberland Humane Society, while Grace remained in the boat. "Are you willing for the service to begin, you will be obliged to go alone," said her father to her, as he was about to leave the boat to go to the wreck. He stood in the old blue coat with brass buttons which was subsequently presented to him by the Northumberland Humane Society, while Grace remained in the boat. "Are you willing for the service to begin, you will be obliged to go alone," said her father to her, as he was about to leave the boat to go to the wreck. "Yes, father, I will go," was the reply. "Then, but that is not the reason why I call your attention to him. You old men have a name to lose, but you young women have not." The passengers are easily impressed, and which once was famous in the farthest corners of the earth.

Arthur George Macpherson, Esq., barrister-at-law, has been made a Queen's Counsel for the county palatine of Durham, by patent.

The Governments of Bavaria and Saxony have resolved to issue a fifth loan amounting to 10,000,000 florins, and have purchased for political offenses in the year 1847.

The ancient Castle of Pontefract, of Popocatepetl, the highest point of land on the North American continent, has recently been made by the Government of Mexico a present to the British Legation.

The following advertisement appears in a Shanghai paper, the *Friend of China*, of March 7:—"Good Friday.—His Cross Bens.—Orders for these splendid Cheroots can be executed by the Agents of the Firm in the Corinthian, only a faint echoed in England is agitation with the proper men of character to fill the office of Governor of Australian Colonies.

A Stockholm letter states that the Park Theatre of that city was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. The conflagration attracted almost entirely of wood, the efforts of the firemen to arrest the progress of the flames were unavailing. The Royal Opera House and the theatre before the fire was discovered, and the only person injured was an old man, who broke his leg in jumping from a window. The Royal Theatre, the Royal Academy of Music, and the Park Concerts have announced performances for the benefit of the sufferers.

The second National German Rifle Meeting will take place in Bremen, on the 25th inst., and will last for a fortnight. Like the first meeting, which took place in Frankfort, in 1862, a building has been erected by the Bremen Committee for the reception of the rifles and the shooting of the prizes. The building, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, is described to be distributed as prize, from Zurich, 1000 gulden; from Hamburg, 1000 thalers; and from Bremen, a Cathedral Window, value 1000 thalers.

The Scientific Association, of which M. Le Verrier is the president and the founder, numbers so many members that, at the last meeting, it was found that the Salle Gerson, in the Rue de Lille, was too small to contain them. The meeting was therefore held in the Palais du Corps Législatif, before an overcrowding example, as the magistrates at the Police Courts say, is not infrequently the cause of accidents. The meeting was opened by a speech by M. Le Verrier, who was favourable on the occasion, and the electric light was employed to throw on a screen the various very discoloured objects. M. Le Verrier explained that the planet in question is about 800 times the size of the earth, and at a distance from the sun which is to that of the earth as 39 is to 10; and next, after an interval of 792 hearers, comes the second ring, 7,916 leagues wide; and then, after another interval of 7,916 leagues, comes the third and nearest ring in a rather observer interval of 3116 leagues. The planet Saturn has eight satellites, and the ring is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 28 deg. that bottom at present occupies the same position in the heavens as when it was discovered by the astronomer Galileo, in the year 1610.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos one of the commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1862; by Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., G.C.B., president of the Institute of Naval Architects; Sir Antonio Brady, Knt., president of the Royal Academy for the time being; William Hosea Ivay, chairman of the council of the Society of Arts; Sir Charles Fox, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers for the time being; Lord Wrottesley, president of the Royal Astronomical Society; Chamber of Commerce of Bristol, or the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Bristol for the time being; and the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, together with the commissioners appointed on the 27th of April, 1861, to promote the success of the Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in the year 1867.—Her Majesty's commissioners for the Paris Exhibition held their first meeting at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, Whitehall, on Wednesday last day. The Prince of Wales presided as chairman. There were also present Earl Granville, K.G.; Lord President of the Council; the Duke of Buccleuch and Chandos; the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; the Earl of Derby, K.G.; the Earl of Devon, K.G.; Lord Stanley, M.P.; Lord Wodehouse, K.C.B.; Lord Overstone, G.C.B.; Lord Taunton; Lord Elcho, M.P.; R. Cardwell, M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P. The ministers decided to divide themselves into twelve or more sub-committees to take charge of the various groups into which the exhibition will be classified.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA.

The agricultural show at Bou-Farik, on the 6th, and the excursion to Blidah and Medeah, on the 11th ult., were among the most interesting events of the Emperor's sojourn in the Algerine provinces, and are well illustrated by the Engravings in this Number, from the sketches furnished by our Special Artist who has accompanied the Emperor's movements and so far set apon upon Africa soil. Boo-Farik is a railway station, but a few miles from the city of Algiers, and situated in the midst of a fertile plain, which is now well cultivated. Blidah, before the French conquest of Algeria, was, like the Roman Campagna, a pestilential and desert tract of country, infested by malaria and fever. The agricultural settlers in this district are encouraged by the French Government authorities with a yearly distribution of rewards for the best samples of stock and crops and for the highest skill in various farming operations. Upon this occasion the expected presence of the Emperor had brought together a larger assemblage than the lords of the European and of the African population of the district. His Majesty, on arriving at the show-yard of Boo-Farik, was met by the Mayor, M. Ribouleau, with a loyal address of welcome. The platform of the railway station was had with rich carpets and was decorated with an abundance of flowers. The Emperor first went to look at the church, and then passed through the Exhibition, paying minute attention particularly to the collections of agricultural implements and machines. He next ascended the dais, beneath a canopy of tent or marquee, for the reception, where the addresses of the committee were presented, the prize-list was read, and several of the successful competitors were called up to take their rewards from his Majesty's own hands; the remainder of the prizes were sent away on a later period of the day. Around the showyard were drawn up several enormous waggons, the tilts removed and heaped high with men, women, and children, the peasants of the district. An immense crowd flocked a large number bearing the following inscriptions:—"The Farmers of Bab-Ali to the Emperor." "The Farmers of Douera to the Emperor and the Empress!" "The Foreign Farmers to France." Two of the more distinguished inhabitants of the district, Ben Bidah, which is accessible by railway in three quarters of an hour, the Emperor and his suite proceeded to the entrance of the Chiffa, through a narrow gorge of Alpine character, where the road, cut along a sort of cornice half way up the side of the mountain, is overhanging above the torrent Chiffa, which took down upon it from an immense elevation. It was by this wild path that the Emperor passed to Medeah. Here an address was delivered by the Mayor, who was supported by the Municipal Council, the members of the Society of Agriculture, the troops and military authorities, and the populace. His Majesty made his entry into the town under a triumphal arch, of tasteful construction and ornamentation. Our Engraving shows the Emperor passing by the line of troops and corps passing by, and a troop of the irregular Arab cavalry bringing up the rear. The town is seen on the hills in the background, a short distance from the town. The Place Napoleon and the Place d'Armes were admirably decorated. The houses were hung with flags and variegated drapery, and the façades of the houses where there were no flags were covered with green tissues, brilliant carpets and damask stuffs, of which the dresses of the female portion of the native population are usually composed. The balconies of the new hotel and the hotel of the district government, and placed themselves at one of the first windows. The troops here defiled before his Majesty, and after the Spahis came the Chasseurs d'Afrique, with their red burnous, mounted on richly and brilliantly caparisoned horses. Then took place the presentation of the civil and military authorities. The Emperor afterwards took a walk in the town, visiting the public buildings. At eight o'clock the banquet-hall was again the place. All the streets were illuminated, a quadruple line of variegated lamps being suspended from the roofs of the houses. The Arab cavalry were radiant with Bengal lights. His Majesty left Medeah early on the 12th, in the midst of fresh demonstrations of welcome. Before the same afternoon, after visiting, on the road, the copper-mines of Oued Medeha, he arrived at Blidah, which had been decorated with a triumphal arch, at the foot of which were ranged specimens of different productions of metallurgical industry.

THE CITY OF ALGIERS.

The View of Algiers, which extends across the upper part of the two double pages of this Impression, shows the present aspect of that place, with the buildings most recently erected, and especially the new terrace, called the Boulevard de l'Impératrice, raised upon a series of lofty arches along the sea-front of the city, from the entrance to the sea-wall pier, to the Fort de la Marine of Bab-Azoun on the left. This colossal structure has been executed in the last few years by an English company, of which Sir S. Morton Peto is one of the principal members, but which is represented at Algiers by an ex-Minister of the Interior of the French Republic. The terms of their arrangement, we understand, with the municipality are so favourable, that they may expect to be well remunerated for the cost of the great work they have performed by the sale of the building sites along the new boulevard, which are to remain the property of the contractors. The boulevard, with the entire appearance of Algiers may, perhaps, be comprehended more readily from the accompanying Plan, which is engraved from the annexed descriptive. The modern European part of the city will at once be distinguished, as occupying the lower ground, and all the white old Moorish town, with its dark and narrow streets, and dull white-washed houses, lies upon the slope of the steep hill, crowned with the old citadel or *Kesbah*, now used as barracks for the French troops, but formerly containing the palace of the Dey. The fortress which stands upon the highest point of the city, to the left hand in our View, is the Fort de l'Empereur. The palace of the French Governor adjoining the Cathedral of St. Philip—originally a mosque, of which we have already spoken—is situated in the Place Malakoff, in the centre of the city, and the Arab quarter here near the meeting-point of the French officials, both civil and military, be found, though each of them probably has a villa in the suburbs. The Arab theatre office—a wooden building upon the landing-stage at the water's edge, below the entrance to the Fort de la Mer, at the head of our View—is a place of disembarkation for travellers upon their arrival in the harbour of Algiers. Just above we see the square tower of the great mosque rising amidst the French roofs, and from which the muezzin used to, and this mixture of Arabic with European styles of architecture, as well as of costume, is most characteristic of the present aspect of the city—about 100,000 souls—is pretty equally divided between the two races.

Sir Charles G. Young, Garter, accompanied by Mr. Courthope, Somerset Herald, left London on Tuesday for Darmstadt, where, on Tuesday next, they will invest his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and Rhine, K.G., will invest his Royal Highness the Grand Duke with the badge and insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

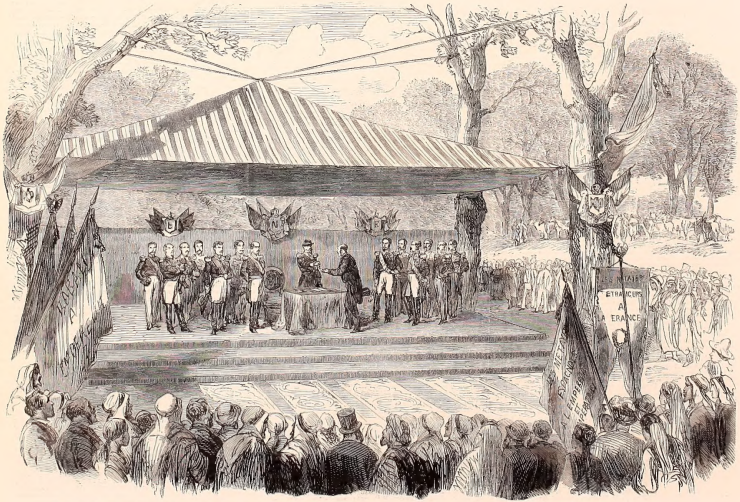
A letter from Mogador, in Morocco, states that a large walled enclosure is now being constructed to serve as an asylum for European intriguers, for additional security to merchants, for whose benefit the British Vice-Consul, with numerous warehouses, shall be erected within the inclosure.

A modern story reaches us from Vienna:—"A wretched-looking old woman applied at a certain inn that city to pledge the only article of value left her—a small gold locket. The clerk coarsely insisted that he acted for the owner when he refused to take it, and the poor woman went away. It soon came out that the old woman found in the clerk her long-lost son. Many years ago, when this woman was keeping a farm of her own at Pumkirchen, in Hungary, her son was carried off by a band of gipsies. He remained unfortunately ever that his mother's cottage had been burnt down, that she had left the village on account of the misfortune they had met with, and had lived in Vienna without meeting, and it was only the locket that led to a recognition.

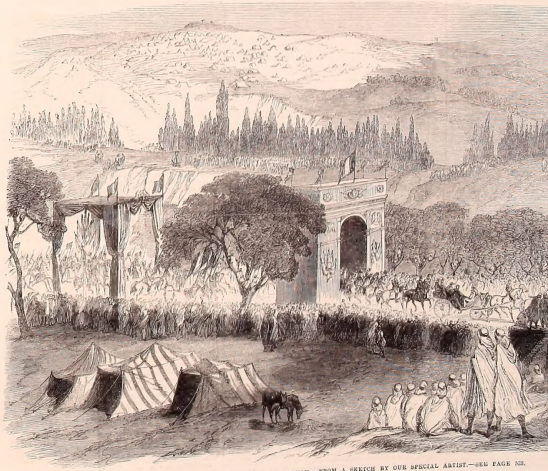
VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF ALGIERS FROM THE SEA.

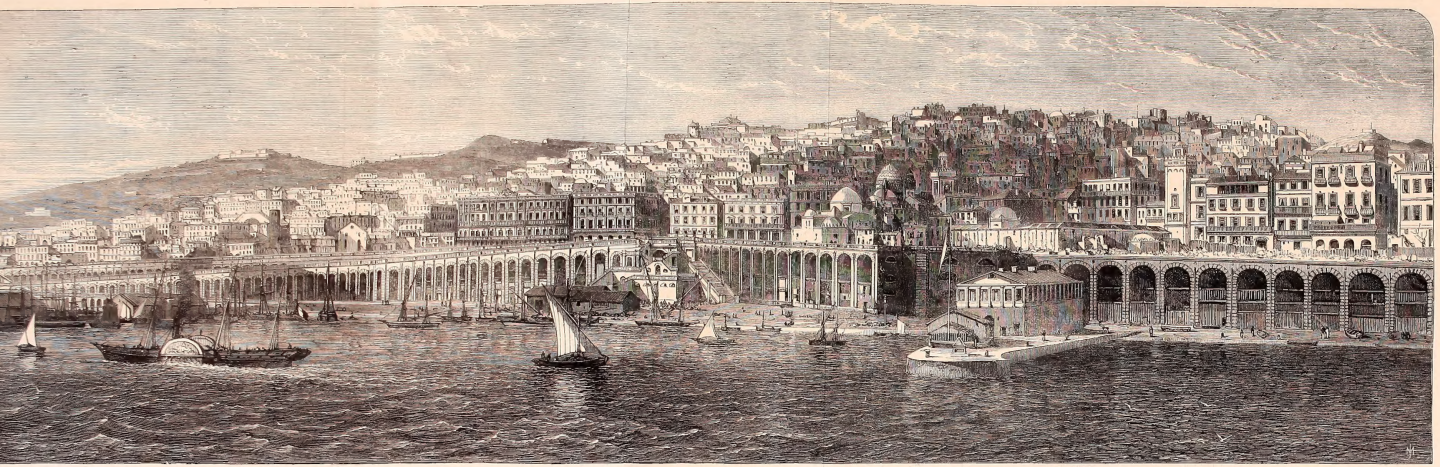


THE EMPEROR DISTRIBUTING THE PRIZES AT THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF BOU-FARIK, NEAR ALGIERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CORTEGE OF THE EMPEROR ARRIVING AT MEDEAH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 525.

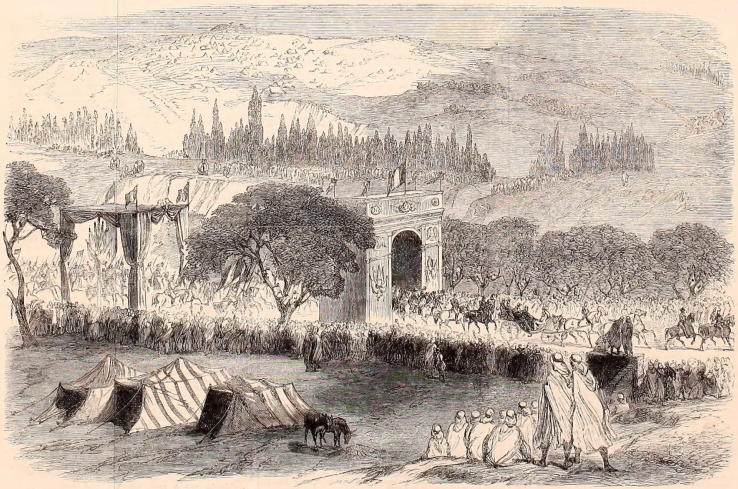
VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF ALGIERS FROM THE SEA.

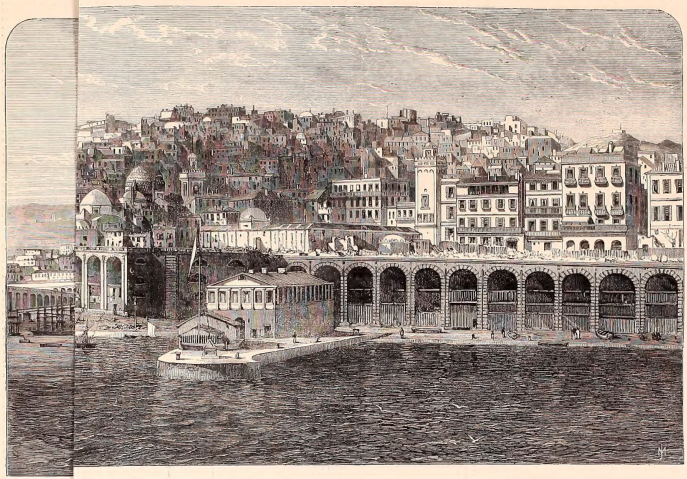


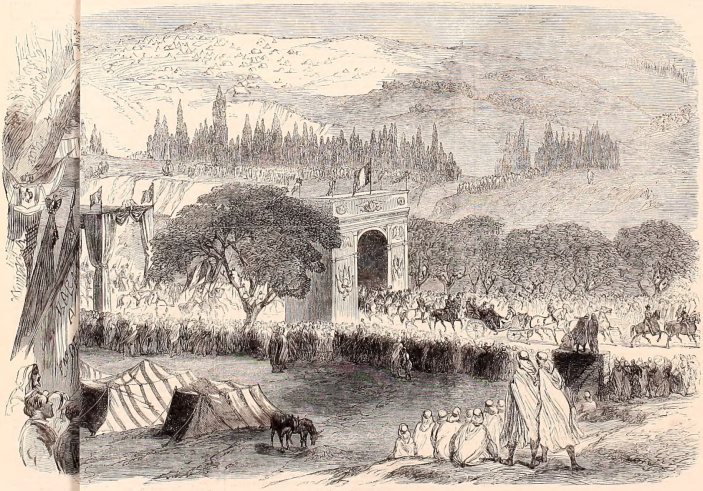
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THE CORTEGE OF THE EMPEROR ARRIVING AT MEDEAH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 523.

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THE CORTEGE OF THE EMPEROR ARRIVING AT MEDEAH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 523.

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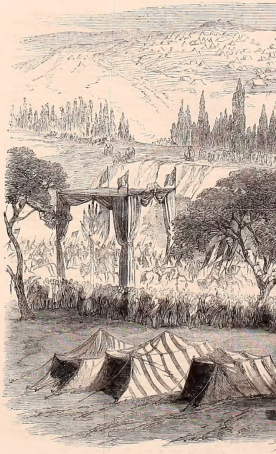
VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALG



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF ALGIERS FROM THE SEA.



HE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF BOU-FARIK, NEAR ALGIERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CORTEGE OF THE EMPEROR ARRIVIN

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Ten measures of garrulity, says the Talmud, were sent into the world, and the women took nine. In the present generation and in this kingdom of England the tenth is unquestionably in the possession of Mr. Darby Griffith. As everyone knows, he has by an accident recently achieved a very advantageous position in the House as the champion of Colonel Dawkins, inasmuch as he had a case which would ensure his being listened to; but his measure of garrulity, as usual, brimmed over and swamped him. On that night, happily for Mr. Griffith, no matter whatever the result, since he had a long spell of talk, which, with ordinary tact, he might have made uninterrupted, there was a great and unusual gathering of members, it may be partly drawn thither by a question which was to be put to the Prime Minister, involving British diplomacy in relation to the United States; but the main motive was the "affaire Dawkins," with its tone of personality, to say nothing of the not inconsiderable issue in dispute. Everything was so arranged that the least self-complacent of men and members might have been excused if he felt that a sort of heroic halo was spread around him; but who shall describe the beaming countenance, the grand air of condescension, akin to that with which Elliston, as a mock monarch, used to utter to the applauding pit his benediction, "Bless you, my people!" with which Mr. Darby Griffith rose and surveyed his audience? His stature was increased, his form expanded; and the laughing cheers with which he was received were acknowledged with what was intended to be a Louis Quatorze bow. He minced out half-meant apologies for occupying so proud a place; and justified the reception which had been awarded to him—taking it all without qualification—as a proof that he was recognised as a representative of the character and power of the House; and then he went on, pointing out that his opinion on the principle involved was only in accordance with that of the very highest authorities, and therefore he could indorse those persons; and, in short, from first to last so contrived to treat a subject which the House was prepared to accept, even at his hands, seriously and judicially, that he was accompanied all through by laughter which at times, and those when he was putting what he appeared to think his best points, broke out loud and continued long. Unhappy Colonel Dawkins! it needed not the stern, almost contemptuous, argumentation of the Marquis of Hartington, and the ingenious reasoning of General Peel, to drive your case out of the house—it was drivelled out long before.

It may not have been unobserved that once and again, in this column, allusion has been made to certain members who seem to have a fancy for finishing their evenings in the House of Commons in those small hours into which the sittings are often driven, and whose elaborate dinner costume marks them out distinctly. Foremost in this faction is always to be found Mr. Lygon; and he may well be described, looking to the peculiar line he takes, as the leader of the Conservative party after one o'clock in the morning. On this evening a good deal of talk had been got through and not much work done, so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was in temporary leadership, and for some reason was singularly excited, got furious, and set about to sweep away all peddling interposition to the passing of a bill through a stage, by a torrent of words and a whirlwind of gesticulation. While he was in the midst of one of his denunciations, there glided into the house Mr. Lygon, "neatly and trimly dressed, like to a bridegroom," and, reaching the front Opposition bench just as Mr. Gladstone ceased, dropped on the seat just so as to seem to rise, and, without having heard a word of the previous discussion, instantly proceeded to controvert those of Mr. Gladstone's assertions which he had caught as he passed up the floor, and set about, in a fashion common with him, to bait that right honourable gentleman. Now, generally, Mr. Gladstone treats these attacks much as a war-horse would treat a gadfly. Of course he is annoyed by them, but he does not make a fuss about it. This time, however, Mr. Gladstone was just in Hotspur's humour when he too "was pestered with a popinjay which made him mad to see him shine so brisk and smell so sweet," and, above all, "to talk so like a waiting gentlewoman;" and so he turned savagely, and so mauled, and taunted, and ridiculed the honourable—twice honourable, be it understood—member, that it is probable that Mr. Lygon will for the future forego his attempts at such pastime as roasting a Chancellor of the Exchequer at unhallowed hours.

There has been a good deal of the dead level in Parliamentary proceedings; and, in truth, all the proceedings are in a manner spasmodic. There is generally a full house at question time, when there are interesting interpellations on the paper; but during the busy hours of the night, through which debates are carried on very much pro formâ, the attendance is an average of twenty members. When there is anything which is enjoyable, in a Parliamentary sense, there are always plenty to enjoy it; but the dull duty of sitting out prosy discussions, never very adequately performed, is quite ignored just now. There was, therefore, as may be supposed, a disappointment when it was announced, almost at the end of the sitting on Monday, that a sort of party demonstration which had been insinuated by Mr. Disraeli on the Roman Catholic Oath Bill would be neutralised because that right hon. gentleman, who had promised to reveal one of his special mysteries, was indisposed—in fact, had taken another degree in the school of statesmanship by having the gout. Ever since the time of Chatham it has been a peculiarity of statesmen of the highest pretensions to be subject to fits of gout. Everyone knows how the great commoner, after he had sunk into a Peer, used to be martyrised by this malady at critical junctures, and when he and his colleagues could not agree on a question of policy. Can it be that the pseudo-Protestantism of Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Whiteside, and Sir Hugh Cairns prevented Mr. Disraeli from delivering himself of that uniform oath which could be taken by members of all creeds, and that the result was one of those peculiar arthritical affections which were the invention of Chatham. To be sure, Mr. Disraeli now gives Parliamentary dinners frequently, and the access of gout is by no means an illogical result. However, the effect was obvious on the House next day; for, at its inception, there was scarcely anyone there; and Mr. Newdegate, who had precedence, was allowed for more than an hour, without a shadow of interruption, to vindicate his right to the character of head of the moral police of Protestantism, detective especially, and to splash about judgments, and prophecies, and denunciations as though he were the only conduit through which pure theological belief could flow into the House of Commons. Pale and languid at first, having it all his own way, he warmed up, and was declamatory and full of those tricks of gesture which are traditional in effect on the stage, but which are the very antipathy of debating. Still, there was scant audience when Mr. Gregory rose to address the electors of Galway in a speech which showed that a Protestant Irishman could be bitterly, waspishly severe on those who wished to trifle with the consciences of his Roman Catholic colleagues; and it is probable that the electors of Galway will understand that he is as good or a better representative of them than even a Papistical member could be. The speech of Sir John Pakington was, perhaps, taken as the revelation of the real cause of Mr. Disraeli's absence, and, supported as it was by Sir Hugh Cairns (who, by-the-by, has rather swerved lately out of his judicial calmness of manner into petulance) in a close and earnest argument, and approved by the assenting smiles and cheers of Mr. Whiteside, it exhibited the last standfast of that Protestantism which is based on oaths whose meaning can be wrought out in two ways, and which it was supposed to have been the intention of Mr. Disraeli to have given up. As it is not likely that Mr. Horsman is going to stand for an Irish constituency, it can only be supposed that his "thorough" speech on this question was intended as a vindication in the eyes of the somewhat dissatisfied electors of Stroud of that liberalism which he had apparently thrown to the winds when he made his speech on the Borough Franchise Bill. At any rate, it was a most admirable speech, full of humour, point, ready retort, and crushing argument, and, above all, it was brief as compared with Mr. Horsman's usual discourse, and contained only one peroration instead of seven, as is usually his habit. Nothing could have been more admirable in tone, manner, voice, and spirit than the few observations from Lord Edward Howard, the sole Roman Catholic representative of an English constituency in the House. The battle on this bill yet remains to be fought out; it is, however, safe in the Commons. But, then, the Lords! ay, there's the rub!

Here is the very latest instance of injustice to Ireland—the adjournment over the Derby Day, when the only order which had been put on the paper, by mistake no doubt, being a bill for the protection of sheep in the sister country—and therefore objection made by an Irish member, who probably had been unable to go to Epsom himself.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The War Department Tramway (Devon) Bill, the Parsonages Bill, the County Voters Registration Bill, and the County of Sussex Bill passed through Committee.

The Police Superannuation Bill and the Pilotage Orders Confirmation Bill were read a third time and passed.

On the order for considering the report of amendments to the Companies' Workmen's Education Bill, Earl Granville proposed to omit the clause requiring that in the schools established under the bill the children should be compelled to learn the Church Caterhism. The motion was opposed by the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Carnarvon, and supported by the Bishop of London and Earl Grey. Upon a division the clause was confirmed by 53 to 38, and the report of amendments agreed to.

It was agreed, on the suggestion of the Duke of Richmond, that a standing order be established, by which, on divisions in the house, an interval of two minutes should occur after the house was cleared before the division was taken.

On the order for going into Committee on the Clerical Subscription Bill, the Archbishop of Dublin moved as an amendment that it was not expedient, without the concurrence of the convocation of the Irish provinces of the united Church, to proceed with the bill so far as it might set aside and supersede the canons of those provinces, and that an address be presented to the Queen, praying her to convene the convocation of the Irish provinces for the purpose of amending those canons which relate to the subscription of the clergy and to the oaths against simony, so as to assimilate the law of the Church of England and Ireland in relation thereto, and best to secure the united action of the provinces of the Church.—Earl Granville said that after careful consideration the Government had not thought it desirable to summon the convocation of the Irish Church.—The matter was discussed by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Killaloe, Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of London, the two latter prelates expressing their willingness to consider the point, but objecting that it would impede the progress of the bill. Eventually the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Upon the motion of Lord C. Paget, the following bills were brought in and read a first time:—A Bill to Make better Provision respecting Wills and Intestacies of Seamen and Marines of the Royal Navy and Marines; A Bill to Regulate the Disposal of Money and Effects, under the Control of the Admiralty, belonging to deceased Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Royal Navy and Marines; and A Bill for Regulating the Payment of Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions.

Mr. Peel obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Acts relating to the harbour of Kingstown. The bill was subsequently read a first time.

Upon the motion of Mr. Fortescue, a bill to remove doubts as to the validity of the colonial laws was brought in and read a first time.

The Colonial Governors (Retiring Pensions) Bill, the Piers and Harbours Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill; the Crown Suits, &c., Bill; the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill, and the Harwich Harbour Bill were read a second time.

The Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill and the Inclosure (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed; as also were the following private bills:—The Aberdeenshire Roads, Busby Railway, Croesor and Portmadoc Railway, Highbridge Markets and Gas, Hoylake Railway, Lancashire Union Railways, London and North-Western Railway (Additional Powers, Wales); London, Chatham, and Dover, and London and South-Western Railway Companies; Manchester and Milford Railway; Midland Railway (New Lines, &c.), School for the Indigent Blind Act Amendment; and the Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and Tunbridge Railway.

Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Sir E. Grogan, said measures were being taken with a view to induce Canada to take the government of the Hudson's Bay territories. There was no intention of disputing the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the territories.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill some discussion was raised in consequence of a proposition by Mr. W. O. Gore to refer the measure to a Select Committee. The suggestion, however, was ultimately withdrawn. In Committee the various clauses, which were mostly of a local character, were discussed, amended, and agreed to.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Lord C. Paget moved the second reading of the Greenwich Hospital Bill, and expressed a hope that the House would consent to the bill being committed pro formâ, with a view of introducing several amendments.

Sir J. Pakington doubted whether the indoor pensioners would be willing to go out of the hospital unless their allowance, which they now had in addition to food, clothes, and lodging, was increased. He regarded with serious doubt the proposal to put the hospital on the same footing as Haslar. He regretted, too, that it was proposed to change the management, and should strongly oppose anything in that direction which should prevent the benefits of the establishment from being given to naval officers. He did not approve of the proposed allotment of small pensions. He objected generally to the bill, and more particularly to the part which proposed to make the cost of the hospital voted in the Navy Estimates.

Mr. Ayrton approved of the bill as striking at the root of evils which had long disgraced the hospital. He urged that some accommodation should be provided in the hospital for merchant seamen.

Mr. Liddell denied that merchant seamen had any claim on the hospital. At some length he criticised the management of the hospital estates.

Mr. J. J. Powell objected to the granting of pensions out of the funds of the hospital to officers who were not disabled.

Admiral Walcott did not think the measure satisfactory.

After a few words from Mr. Howard, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Angerstein, and Mr. Hennessy,

Mr. Childers explained at some length the provisions of the bill, and defended it from the criticisms which had been made upon it.

The bill was read a second time and committed pro formâ. Several amendments were introduced, and the bill was ordered to be reprinted.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The report of amendments on the Clerical Subscription Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The Parsonages Bill passed through Committee.

The Commissioners of Supply (Scotland) Bill and the Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Companies' Workmen Education Bill, the County Voters Registration Bill, and the County of Sussex Bill were read a third time and passed. The following private bills were also read a third time and passed:—Dublin, Clontarf, and Dollymount Tramway; Belfast Central Railway; Limerick and North Kerry Junction Railway; Whitehaven Junction Railway; Glasgow Corporation Water; Sunderland Corporation; Ilfracombe Railway; London and South-Western Railway (Kensington, &c.); London, Blackwall, and Millwall Extension Railway; King's Lynn Docks and Railway; and London and South-Western Railway (Pirbright, Aldershott, and Farnham Junction).

Earl Russell, in answer to a question from Lord Chelmsford, said that the date of the latest intelligence at the Foreign Office relating to the English captives in Abyssinia was the 28th of April, when it appeared that they were suffering no additional hardships. It was the intention of her Majesty's Government to send another mission with presents.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The Cheshire Lines Transfer Bill; the Chesterfield, Newbold, and Dunstone Road Bill; and the St. Philip and Jacob's Parish (Bristol) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The adjourned debate on the order for going into Committee on the Roman Catholic Oath Bill was resumed by Mr. Newdegate, who, in moving as an amendment that the bill be committed on that day six months, insisted that, before proceeding to effect such a fundamental change in the conditions upon which Roman Catholic members occupied their seats, a preliminary inquiry was necessary, and that, in the advanced period of the life of Parliament, legislative action on the question was precipitate. The oath which the bill proposed to amend was the result of a solemn compact, and he contended that if it were dealt with at all, it should be upon the responsibility of the Government. He therefore moved the postponement of the further consideration of the bill until an inquiry had been made similar to that which preceded the alteration of the Protestant oath in 1858, and until notice had been put upon the paper showing to what extent the Government were prepared to sanction the provisions of the bill. After a long debate, the House divided, and there appeared—for going into Committee, 193; for the amendment, 126.—The House then went into Committee pro formâ, and the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. Cardwell stated, in reply to Lord R. Cecil, that there was no intention on the part of the Government to encourage the proposal to separate the northern from the southern portion of the colony of New Zealand.

Lord Palmerston, replying to an inquiry of Mr. Lefevre, repeated his statement of a former night, to the effect that communications had been going on for a considerable time between the United States and British Governments with regard to the captures made by the Alabama and other Confederate vessels of war. The tenour of these communications was of the same kind as the tenour of those which had already been laid on the table. The latest of these had been received since the accession of Mr. Johnson to the presidency; but whether the instructions on which it was made were issued by President Lincoln or President Johnson he could not say.

Mr. Moffat called attention to the report of the Select Committee on the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, and the existing state of the laws in regard to debtor and creditor; and moved "That, in the opinion of this House, the report of the Select Committee on the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 deserves the prompt and serious consideration of her Majesty's Government."—The motion was seconded by Mr. Ball; and, after a few words from Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Beecroft, and the Attorney-General, was agreed to.

Mr. Neate rose to call attention to some defects in the law relating to lunatics, but his address was cut short by the House being counted out at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock.

The House adjourned to Thursday, on account of Wednesday being the Derby Day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation Bill, Lord Denman moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months. He thought the scheme proposed for the utilisation of the sewage would be very expensive, and the object it was desirable to carry out would not be attained by means of the bill under consideration.—The Earl of Hardwicke said the proposal to reclaim Maplin Sands, or any other sands, by such means as those suggested by the promoters of the bill had been deemed by Baron Liebig, the greatest agricultural chemist in the world, fallacious.—After a few words from Lord Churston the House divided, when the third reading was carried by a majority of 49 to 4. The Prince of Wales voted with the "Contents" in this division.

The Public-houses Closing Act (1864) Amendment Bill was, after a short discussion, read a second time.

The Sewage Utilisation Bill passed through Committee.

The Inclosure (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The Commissioners of Supply Meetings (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

The War Department Tramway (Devon) Bill was read a third time.

The Clerical Subscription Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lancaster Court of Chancery Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Mr. Tite moved the second reading of the Hyde Park-gate Estate Bill, the object of which was to make certain alterations in the roads near the Marble Arch.—After a short discussion the House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 83 to 47.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Bentinck, said, in consequence of the state of opinion out of doors, he had determined to withdraw the Bank Notes Issue Bill; but he would reserve to himself the right of dealing with this subject at the earliest opportunity—not, he thought, in the present Session—upon a broader basis.

Mr. Monsell, in reply to Mr. Whiteside, named Monday, the 12th of June, for the consideration of the provisions of the Roman Catholic Oath Bill, as, he said, the Government had kindly consented to give him that day.

The House soon afterwards went into a Committee of Supply upon the remainder of the Civil Service Estimates.

On the vote of £518,017—the remainder of the grant for Public Education—Mr. H. Bruce stated that the total expenditure on this account during the past year amounted to £655,041, of which £23,305 was for building grants and the enlargement and improvement of schools; £451,000 for elementary education, £96,000 for training-schools, and £74,000 for costs of inspection and establishments in London. The average daily attendance of scholars had been 791,000; the number of schools inspected, 7891; and the number of children inspected, 1,133,000, as against 1,092,000 in the previous year by an increase of 40,000. The number of scholars presented for individual examination was 523,713, equivalent to two presented for every three attending school. The number of failures amongst those examined was, in reading, 12 per cent; in writing, 14 per cent; and in arithmetic, 24 per cent. This was a slight improvement as compared with the percentages for the preceding year. The estimate for the current year included £73,000 for Scotland, £430,000 for England, £30,000 for building grants, £80,000 for normal schools, and £76,000 costs of inspection and management.—Mr. Selwyn expressed his surprise at the omission by the right hon. gentleman of all reference to the question raised by the innovations of the Committee of Council with respect to grants made to schools in connection with the National Society.—Mr. Bruce explained that he had omitted to refer to this subject because it was still under the consideration of the Committee.—The vote was then agreed to.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DERBY DAY.

What seemed at one time likely to go down to posterity as the "Young Rapid," will be now emphatically remembered as "The Frenchman's" year. The announcement that the Brighton line—of whose Epsom station we give an Engraving at page 533—would be extended nearly up to the Grand Stand, made London resort more earnestly than ever to its great al fresco festival. The adjournment of Parliament gave a precedent to the Nisi Prius Courts, which they were only too eager to follow, and weeks ago the regimental drill had been set for another day. The Royal Agricultural Society altered their lecture arrangements, and even schoolmasters ceased in the case of day boys to scan too closely very shady letters of excuse from Paterfamilias. The railways and the road have kept pace in their freights. Getting next to the cords between the winning and the T.Y.C. post is now almost an impossibility, unless a spectator is in position two hours before the Derby, and drawing the hill is quite a labour of Hercules. The drags hoist their initial flags as a token to guide the luncheon pilgrims; but he is a wise and a lucky man who can thread his way through alleys, to which the maze at Hampton is as nothing. From the starting-post to the furzes is also lined thickly with people, and "the infantry" have spread to such an extent all over the back of the downs that they quite hold it in command, and the wild Bashi-Bazouks of other days are powerless for mischief.

The close of last week produced the wonted amount of wild betting. Middleham, on the strength of a trial with The Tartar, late Baktschi Serai, alias "Back-kitchen Sarah," was just as sanguine about Oppressor as it was about Honeywood twelve years ago. On Monday afternoon the hapless Chattanooga was struck out, and the "Special Commissioner's" hopes and assurances vanished into thin air. He is now "credibly informed that Godding received a telegram not to send the horse after he was actually in the box." Be this as it may, Mr. Naylor's tactics stand in such unfortunate contrast to the prompt action of Lord Hastings and Mr. Merry, that nearly every turfite, from whatever quarter he had received his betting blight, did nothing, in the words of Mad Tom, but "wreak my woes upon the cowslip or the pale primrose," and has hardly finished yet. While coughing, roaring, and blood-vessel-breaking favourites, whose names have induced such devotion all the winter, were falling right and left out of the ranks, Gladiateur rose slowly and surely, and his position at last became impregnable. Lord Stamford bore up for Archimedes with a daring which seemed inexplicable to those who did not see how the horse could have run such a high trial with Cambuscan and had a rush in him at the finish of such a strongly run Two Thousand, if he were "10 lb. below what he can be made." Christmas Carol looked dangerous for a year when the great mass of the horses were in "a heap;" and although some of the Yorkshiremen, especially the "Blair Athol Jack" of last year, stuck like grim death to Broomielaw, and called the chestnut "a cart-horse," not one of the opposition, save "Argus," had the temerity to breathe a word on paper against him. Some Maltonians declared that, if Borealis and Caller Ou were what they had been, he was tried to be as good as Blair Athol. Longdown was held in respect despite the assertion that he had grown "coarse." There was much mourning over Zambesi, and Wild Charley danced about so much in the betting that it seemed pretty certain that Mr. Merry's faith was *nil*.

John Scott's three were very early in the paddock, preceded by Perren on a chestnut, and those who wanted to study Longdown's shapes had ample time afforded them. He was one of the first saddled, and for some time he was led round and round behind Hesper. The chestnut is so big that Drewitt's crack was rather drowned, but the general verdict upon him was that he was "a great, fine, standstill horse." Christmas Carol held a large levée, and many were loud in their praises of the dark brown son of Rataplan. He is a colt of considerable quality, but straight in his top, and the setting on of his hind legs is by no means consistent with the general notions of high speed. The next rush was one of much greater intensity, and the cheering told that something special was in the wind. A vast surging mass was seen moving across the paddock, with one or two mounted police hovering round it, and seemingly quite uncertain how to act. First we thought it was a congratulation to Tom Sayers on his recovery. Then the truth came out that the Prince was in the midst, and that an enraptured but ticketless posse comitatus had broken through the dozen foot and the five mounted policemen, and had dashed in with his Royal Highness, whom they were fairly smothering with their vulgar "loyalty." Hats were not tossed mid air, but some peripatetic philosopher, in the enthusiasm of the moment—or, rather, the railway interest—threw up a large heap of blue handbills notifying the best mode of reaching Uxbridge races by the Great Western. At last Martin Starling, with red coat and face to match, came to the rescue; and it was gradually settled that the Prince and party should "receive" the horses under the hedge (rather a significant place, if they fancied Breadalbane). A small half-moon circle was made accordingly, and his Royal Highness and the Duke of Brabant, the Earl of Derby and Lord Alfred Paget, got "fixed," and had a good look at the candidates as they filed before them.

Archimedes was a small but very neat colt, not unlike Diophantus, and very fit, though it was said he had suffered from cracked heels. In point of condition, there was nothing to beat Wild

Charley, who is very elegant, but very light in his bone. Still, it did not look like "a boy-in-yellow" day, as "Mat" was not at his head. Oppressor was a common-looking one, cut up in the flank, and rather weak in his couplings. He was weak in his temper as well, and the stable did not deem it advisable to let him canter. Eltham we did not scan very narrowly, as he was at 1000 to 8. The Whitewall three, Rifle (one of "the tight uns by Barbatus"), Farewell, and Ariel, claimed very little remark. Todleben was narrow and common, and a great contrast to the deep, well-knit Kangaroo, who was coughing hard enough to pull little Grimshaw almost out of his saddle, and confirming the ominous quotation of "100 to 1" on the card. King Charming was chubby and useful, and Zephyr a very nice filly. Bramah was very pretty but "nothing more;" First Born, a stiff little brown, reminding us of the Prince Arthur of last year; Friday was very common, but still Mr. Parr declared, and, as it seems, with truth, that wherever Wild Charley was he was bound to be; and for beauty there was nothing superior to little Olmar, the only Saunterer among them, and bearing Snowdon, the lucky jockey of last year, in the once lucky harlequin of Bishop Burton. Bedminster was such a mere handful that Wells looked far too big for him; and Audax, like so many of his tribe—strong in the neck and light behind the saddle—had very few admirers as he was saddled in the old "Caractacus corner," under the spreading thorn.

Just as the Prince's party were quitting the hedge for the Stand, the French and English champions, the former led by Tom Jennings, were seen approaching from two separate gates, on the Durdans side of the paddock. Le Mandarin, a light-boned horse, but second in the French Derby of the Sunday before, led the way for the favourite, who came on "to avenge Waterloo" with his neck arched, mane flying, and as fit as man could make him. He has a good head, a strong neck, and beautiful shoulders, and is deep in the girth and through the heart, and rather flat-sided, drooping towards the tail, and not especially lengthy or tight in "the corn chamber," as the Clydesdale men call it. He must measure fully sixteen-one, and is, therefore, on the verge of racehorse size; but he is so well put together and furnished that he does not seem a hair's breadth above sixteen. A mere stranger meeting him in a loose box and hazarding a guess over him would call him a very useful five-year-old hunter. There is a maturity of look about French-bred horses to which English cannot attain. His trainer has consistently asserted that he had never been able to give him half enough work before the Two Thousand, and since then he has not spared him. Some mornings his preliminary canters have been pretty long ones; then came a mile and three quarters of fast work; and then he would be "slipped through the Belt," and finish with another fast thing the whole length of the tan gallop. No wonder that he started at only 5 to 2! Breadalbane's large white face prophesied of him plainly enough, and Broomielaw's temper was already beginning to show itself. "Nephew" and "uncle" were a remarkable contrast; the former so quiet and idle that he hardly seemed to take the trouble to walk; and the other with his head up, and all excitement and sweat. The chestnut bears a strong likeness to his double, first-class brother; but we really could not see why one party should have raved about him as "the most perfect gentleman" ever seen on The Turf, and the other declared that he had "all grown the wrong way." He seems a quiet, steady-looking sort of cup-horse; but, when we thought of "the Kettledrum bloom" which we had seen in that paddock, and looked at his dull coat and gait, he seemed to be out of it altogether by the side of "the Frenchman." However, those who saw his canter, and Aldcroft in the saddle wearing "the red, red rose," did not lose faith; and as the Royal party left the paddock the Prince beckoned Mr. Chaplin, and shaking him cordially by the hand, wished him the fortune of the day.

Broomielaw was at his pranks again when they took their last paddock parade, and Archimedes and another had very nearly a succession of sharp exchanges with their heels. They were in the dell more quickly than usual, Wells lingering to the last, as Job was once wont to do in the dangerous cherry, and Frank Butler in the all black. The paddock has, however, quite lost that "last out and first in" winning charm of 1851-3. Wild Charley and Broomielaw seemed to enjoy the false starts amazingly; and at intervals the "uncle" might be seen on his hind legs, to the high delight of the spectators and the jeopardy of James Mann. Thirty were coloured on the card, and Jupiter, No. 1, was the only absentee. After nearly a dozen breaks away, they streamed up the hill, just at two minutes to four, Wild Charley and Christmas Carol right in front, and Archimedes last. Tilt then took up the running, and the first half mile, which was done "full tilt" in 57 secs., disposed of Wild Charley, and left Breadalbane well forward, and Broomielaw coming with Zephyr, Archimedes close up, and Gladiateur shut out. Eltham then led, with Broomielaw, Oppressor, and Todleben handy. When they were well into the straight Broomielaw was still going very fast, but those light back ribs could do no more; and, as he shut up, the two "magpie jackets," Eltham and Christmas Carol, shot out together along the bottom side, while the blue and red sleeves of the Frenchman came stealing away on the top, and nothing else was in it. Harry Grimshaw had got rid of all mischief behind him, and had nothing to do but sit and watch the pair tire themselves, bring his horse away at the distance, and just win as he liked. For the sake of English feeling he made it two lengths; but one of the jockeys said afterwards, "it might have been ten if he liked."

There was very little cheering, as it was too grim a thought for the English masses that their Epsom glory had departed from them, and that, bar accidents, the St. Leger seemed so likely to cross the Channel. Harry Grimshaw sat as impassive as the turbaned Hindoo on the box-seat of his master's carriage in the Durdans-lane (whom no offer of cigars or feathers could rouse to vengeance or enthusiasm), and let the Frenchmen kiss his horse or do just what they liked. There is no doubt that the defeat cut very sharp and deep. Moet did much towards restoring peace to the British bosom on the hill-side; and, as the afternoon wore on, every carriage containing Frenchmen was loudly cheered, and our patriots sawed the air and made sadly long-winded orations on the subject. Some declared themselves "glad it had happened;" but many of the very finest passages on "all stuff! grandsire and granddam bred in England," "ridden and trained by Englishmen," "wholesome spirit of rivalry," "cordial alliance," were lost to posterity in the new Parliamentary shouts of "Sing! Sing!" with a vigorous key-bugle, pea-shooter, and "shut-up" accompaniment.

The race was run in 2 min. 45½ sec., the same as Caractacus's year, but 2½ sec. more than Blair Athol's. Tom Jennings, the trainer of the winner, is said to have won far more heavily than Count Lagrange, the owner, and Newmarket generally has had a very great pull. In the last six years the Two Thousand winner has furnished two firsts, three seconds, and a third to Epsom, and both firsts were trained in their town. Mr. Jackson is also on the right side, although he had such an Oppressor mania. Eltham and Kangaroo were, strange to say, claimed in the same Selling Plate for which they ran first and second the day after the Cambridgeshire; and it is said that Mr. Robinson won heavily upon the former by backing him for a place, and rewarded his jockey, S. Adams, with a very handsome percentage. Adding in the "repurchased" Archimedes (who came to grief, like Cambuscan), four horses in the race cost 20,000 guineas, and not one of them ran in the first five. It might be hazardous to compare even Blair Athol with Gladiateur; but when we remember that General Peel, Scottish Chief, Cambuscan, and Ely were in the first six last year, there seems a fearful falling off. When Kangaroo has lost his cough, we shall not doubt see his running quite altered. Breadalbane, upon whom Aldcroft was hard at work after Tattenham Corner, finished about twelfth; and thus the War of the Cheque-books, over which gossips and papers have waxed so facetious, had a most lame and impotent conclusion. From the moment that the Spring Cottage pair became Mr. Chaplin's, things seem to have gone crooked with them, till at last the contradictions and paradoxes have become quite laughable. Still, one thing is certain, that this is not even Breadalbane's Two Thousand running, or anything like it. Somehow or other, Yorkshire, The Corner, owner, "confederate," trainer, and jockey and colt have been all "knocked into pie." The paper which *gazetted* the first trial and did not own to the second has had quite the best of it, and the tremendous Downs demonstration which was preparing for Blink Bonny's second son, of whose fame the public were as jealous as Mrs. Trimbush of her baby's when Mr. Rumbelow abuses it, has died away to nothing. Both of Mr. Chaplin's horses (the chestnut with a 7 lb. maiden allowance) are in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot, with Kœnig, The Duke, Liddington, Kangaroo, Archimedes, and Longdown; and, barring the last, they are all in the St. Leger, and Siberia, Araucaria, Oppressor, Zambesi and Christmas Carol with them.

The following is the return of the running:—

EPSOM SUMMER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Gemma, 1. Breeze, 2. Sidewind, 3.
Brighton Stakes.—Gownsman, 1. Idler, 2. Indigestion, 3.
Horton Stakes.—Knight of the Whistle, 1. Relic f., 2. Juneaton, 3.
Woodcote Stakes.—Janitor, 1. Mazeppa, 2. Redan, 3.
Heathcote Plate.—Queen of Trumps, 1. Cranbury, 2. Hesper, 3.
Rous Stakes.—Tartar, 1. Camellia, 2. Soumise, 3.
Tadworth Stakes.—Jack o' Lantern, 1. Reinfrid, 2. Blackbird, 3.

WEDNESDAY.—THE DERBY DAY.

Bentinck Plate.—Vixen, 1. Ethelred, 2. Leoville, 3.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH DERBY STAKES.

Gladiateur	1
Christmas Carol	2
Eltham	3
Longdown	4

Manor Plate.—Guardsman, 1. Troublesome, 2. Soapstone, 3.
Epsom Town Plate.—The Warrior, 1. Bavarde, 2. Under the Cloud, 3.
Burgh Stakes.—Flageolet, 1. Lady Avon f., 2. His Royal Highness, 3.

THURSDAY.

Stand Stakes.—Boleno, 1. Battaglia, 2. Veluti, 3.
Walton Stakes.—Squaw f., 1. Relic f., 2. Irish Mail, 3.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Fleurette, 1. Mistletoe, 2. Czarewitch, 3.
South-Western Stakes.—Filbert, 1. Eland, 2. Juliet, 3.
Epsom Cup.—Christmas Carol, 1. Brahma, 2. Soumise, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Breeze, 1. Caller Ou, 2.
Four-year-old Stakes.—Gownsman, 1. Triumpher, 2.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 29.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market; yet, owing to the prevailing fine weather and the favourable accounts at hand in reference to the growing crops, the demand ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations, compared with the late highest point, of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat was very dull, and fully 1s. per quarter cheaper. In barley and malt very little was passing, at barely stationary prices. Oats were heavy, and 6d. per quarter lower. Both beans and peas, however, were quite as dear as last week. In the value of flour no change took place.

May 31.—All kinds of produce met a heavy inquiry, and the quotations were almost nominal.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 43s.; rye, 25s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 26s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 33s.; malt, 47s. to 62s.; oats, 16s. to 21s.; beans, 35s. to 45s.; peas, 34s. to 40s. per quarter; town-made flour, 33s. to 40s.; country marks, 26s. to 29s. per 280 lb.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 2080; barley, 210; malt, 970; oats, 1470; flour, 1220. Foreign: Wheat, 6080; barley, 1610; oats, 9530; flour, 740 sacks.

Seeds.—Scarcely any business is doing in seeds, at nominal currencies. The demand for cakes is heavy.

Linseed, English, sowing, 68s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 54s. to 55s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; tares, 9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. per bushel; white mustard seed, 10s. 0d. to 12s. 0d.; brown ditto, 10s. to 11s. per bushel; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; red clover seed, 65s. to 90s.; white ditto, 62s. to 75s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Thursday, June 1.—About an average supply of beasts was on sale here to-day, yet the demand for all breeds was steady, at an advance in the quotations compared with Monday of 2d. per 8 lb. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was tolerably good. The mutton trade was firm, at 2d. per 8 lb. more money. Downs and half-breds realised 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. per 8 lb. Prime lambs moved off freely, at very full prices. Inferior lambs were dull, and rather cheaper. In some instances the best breeds produced 8s. per 8 lb. Calves—the supply of which was good—ruled steady, at late currencies. Pigs were rather dearer, and there was an improved demand for milch cows, at from £16 to £22 each.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; lambs, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 27s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1020; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 11,360; calves, 620; pigs, 370. Foreign: Beasts, 570; sheep and lambs, 3500; calves, 150.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are only moderate, and the trade rules steady, at very full prices.

ROBERT HERBERT.

FESTIVAL OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RHENISH PROVINCES OF PRUSSIA.

THE King of Prussia has lately made a tour through the chief cities of the Rhenish provinces of his kingdom, for the purpose of attending the festivals which were got up—more especially at Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne—to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the union of those provinces with Prussia, after the downfall of Napoleon I. At Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 15th of May, his Majesty laid the first stone of a new Polytechnic School. At Cologne, where he arrived on the next day, the first stone of a monument to King Frederick William III. was laid in the Haymarket. The King, who was accompanied by the Queen and several members of the Royal family, having reached Cologne at eleven o'clock in the morning, was received by the municipal authorities and by the committee of management, and conducted to a tent set up for the occasion. Our Engraving shows the aspect of the scene. After a cantata, sung by the Cologne Männergesang-verein, President von Möller addressed a long speech to the King, to which his Majesty returned the following reply:—"It is a great pleasure to me to be among you to-day in order to witness the gratitude shown by this province to the King who united this country with the mighty Prussian State. This gratitude is true and deeply felt in the heart of every Rhinelander who looks back to fifty years ago. I acknowledge this gratitude, and thank the province for entertaining it. This memorial will be dedicated to the future. May this future conduce to the welfare of the province and the prosperity of the country!" His Majesty then laid the foundation-stone of the monument in the customary manner, the following document being deposited in the cavity of the stone:—"In glorious and everlasting memory. The foundation-stone of this monument in commemoration of his departed Majesty King Frederick William III. was laid in the Haymarket at Cologne this 16th of May, 1865, in the presence of King William I. of Prussia, Queen Augusta of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince Frederick William, &c., the Councillors of the Crown, the clergy, military and civil authorities of the Rhine province, the committee of management, and numerous guests. This monument is intended now and for all time to display the thanks of the Rhinelanders, that through that Monarch their country, after an heroic struggle, was united with Prussia under the mighty sceptre of the House of Hohenzollern, and was restored to German freedom, German manners, and German habits; as also that under the wise, mild, and just rule of Frederick William III. and his Royal successors they have attained a happiness and prosperity never before reached." Although the name of the Crown Prince is mentioned in the above document, his Royal Highness was not present, being engaged at the time in opening the Industrial Exhibition at Stettin.

The memorial will consist of a statue of King Frederick William III. on horseback, surrounded on the pedestal by the generals and statesmen who conspicuously aided in the liberation of North Germany from the French domination. A fresco in relief will represent the spiritual and material development of the Rhine provinces under the Prussian sceptre. The entire work will be executed in cast bronze, after the designs of the sculptors, G. Blaeser and H. Schilvelhein. The amount of its costs, estimated at 180,000 thalers, has been collected by many thousands of patriotic gifts from all classes in the Rhine provinces.

In the evening the city and bridge of Cologne were beautifully illuminated, a view of which brilliant scene is given in our second Illustration of this subject.

THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW WING OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

THE first stone of the intended new wing of St. Mary's Hospital, at Paddington, was laid by the Prince of Wales, on Tuesday week, as stated in our last Impression; and we now give an Illustration of this ceremony, which derived additional interest from the remembrance that his father, the lamented Prince Consort, laid the foundation-stone of the principal building of the hospital on the 28th of June, 1845. The enlargement of the hospital has become necessary in consequence of the great demand for the accommodation and relief which it supplies. The plot of ground on which the new building will rise is situated at the rear of the hospital. On the day we have named it was covered with an extensive spread of canvas, under which a gallery was erected for the accommodation of a number of visitors and friends of the hospital, and well filled with ladies and gentlemen. The gallery was decorated with mottoes and appropriate scriptural texts and some verses composed for the occasion. Much praise is due to the committee of ladies who, under the presidency of Mrs. Cadman Jones, arranged all these decorations. In the centre of the reserved space was a chair for the Prince of Wales, and on his Royal Highness's left hand was the foundation-stone, a large block of granite, suspended by ropes and pulleys, ready to be lowered on to its bed. Three hundred and fifty children, selected from the national schools of Paddington, formed a choir, and were placed at one side of the gallery, at the top of which was the band of the Victoria Rifles. Outside the hospital was a guard of honour of the 36th Middlesex Rifles, with the band of the regiment, and also a small force of the metropolitan police, under Mr. Superintendent Walker, of the A division, assisted by Inspectors Eccles and Bradstock and other officers. Precisely at half-past three o'clock, the hour at which it was announced the proceedings would commence, loud and hearty cheers from the people assembled in the streets announced that the Prince of Wales had arrived, and immediately the head of a long procession entered the marquee. First came the band of the Paddington rifle corps and the guard of honour, which were ranged at the back, opposite the gallery; and in a few minutes afterwards came, all in processional order, the steward of the hospital, Mr. James P. Catherwood; the architect, Mr. Witherden Young; the secretary, Mr. J. G. Wilkinson; the chaplain, the Rev. S. Brewer; the treasurer, Mr. Thomas William Budd; the members of the medical staff, the committee of reception, some of the vice-presidents, and some of the clergymen of the district; after whom walked the Bishop of London and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, followed by Earl Spencer, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Major Teesdale. The Prince of Wales bowed repeatedly to the large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen opposite him, in the front row of whom were many prettily-dressed children, and the Indian Princes who have recently arrived in this country, Mirza Syud Hussun Ali, Mirza Syud Hoosein Ali, and Mirza Syud Mahommed Ali. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present were the president of the hospital, Earl Manvers, the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Llanover, Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. Hervey Lewis, M.P., and others. That popular effusion of loyalty, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," was sung by the children at the opening of the proceedings, and immediately afterwards the Rev. Canon Boyd, Incumbent of Paddington, and chairman of the reception committee, read an address to his Royal Highness, explaining the circumstances under which this enlargement of the building had been resolved upon. It was stated that the new wing would contain sleeping apartments for the sisters and nurses, beyond the range of the hospital atmosphere; it would also contain a chapel for Divine worship. The name of the "Albert Edward Wing" was to be given to this portion of the hospital, and two of the wards were to receive the names of "Alexandra" and "Albert Victor" wards—the latter being destined to form a new feature in the hospital, as it is to be exclusively appropriated to the reception of children under the age of five years. When this proposal was read by the reverend Canon his Royal Highness bowed his assent. He then replied, thanking them for allowing him to carry on so good a work commenced by his father, and trusting that neither himself, nor the Princess of Wales, nor his own infant son, after whom one of the new wards was to be named, would ever neglect the cause of the sick and poor. Here the cheering was renewed, and the children sang the National Anthem. Prayers were then offered by the Bishop of London, and the ceremony of laying the stone was proceeded with, coins of the realm and the report of the institution for the present year having previously been deposited in a cavity of the block. A silver trowel was handed to the Prince of Wales by Mr. R. L. Trollope, of the firm of Trollope and Sons, the builders of the new wing, and the Prince assisted in spreading the mortar, which having been duly accomplished, the block was lowered, and, having been proved to have been duly adjusted, the spectators applauded with much zeal and warmth. When the Prince of Wales had returned to the station he had previously occupied, the children sang the Old Hundredth Psalm, a prayer and benediction by the Bishop of London succeeded, and then there was a presentation of purses. Firstly came a number of young ladies of ages ranging from, perhaps, six to fourteen, all of whom, as they timidly handed their contributions to the Prince, were received with a pleasant smile. Having bowed gracefully and delivered their purses to his Royal Highness, they retired. A few young gentlemen succeeded, and then a few ladies, many of whom, known to be warm friends of the hospital, were much cheered as they approached with their offerings. The aggregate number of purses was fifty-five, and the contents amounted to £279, including a purse of £18 17s. from the medical students of the hospital, presented by Miss Wood. The Prince himself gave a donation of fifty guineas. Mr. J. Crawshay has given £600, his second donation of that amount. The total collection hitherto amounts to above £4800. The Danish National Hymn and "God Save the Queen" were performed by the band of the Victoria Rifles, and the ceremony concluded.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE Impératrice Régente has revived the taste for plain dresses, with paletots to match, for outdoor wear; and, in accordance with the example set by her Majesty, the foulard again occupies the first rank for summer toilets: it is employed for dresses, for jupons, and even for chemisettes. The entire plain white costume, with coloured silk trimmings (as depicted in our first Illustration) is very elegant; but the trimming may be dispensed with by the selection of a foulard with black, blue, or rose spots. The same designs in muslin, already published, will furnish agreeable wear for June and the succeeding warm months. For walking dress the system of tirettes has been almost abandoned; but, where still persevered in for the promenade, the skirt should be let down and allowed to train before entering a salon.

Two descriptions of bonnets, the chapeau empire and the chapeau fanchon, are now struggling for supremacy: a design of each will be found in our Engraving. The latter enjoys the vogue at present; but its simplicity, and the facility with which it is procured by all classes of the community, threaten the duration of its success, and pave the way for the triumph of the chapeau empire, which is more complicated, and better suited to persons of regular features. For the moment, both styles are accepted, and both are in accordance with the actual taste for very small bonnets. Some very pretty ornaments for chapeaux have just been brought out: long sparkling grass in the place of bavolets for the fanchon bonnets and crystal ornaments for those of the empire. The ribbons behind have completely gone out of fashion, and are replaced by a small scarf in white or black tulle, forming, as it were, a sort of double veil, falling a little below the neck, thus hidden as by a long bavolet.

White jupons, with white stockings, are gradually returning into favour, except when coloured bottines are worn; in the latter case the stockings should form a contrast as to colour. Another excellent mode, when dresses are made to draw up, is to wear a jupon of the same material. The effect is somewhat less showy certainly, but the object sought to be attained, the preservation of the robe, is thereby assured, without necessitating that appearance of coquetry which is disagreeable to many ladies.

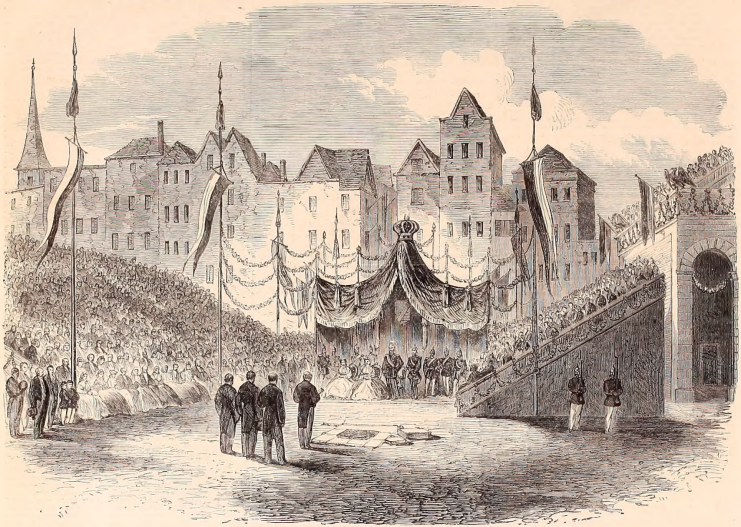
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Carriage Dress.*—Robe of white foulard, ornamented throughout with violet silk trimmings, which contrast admirably with the dull white of the foulard. The small paletot is trimmed with the same design, but necessarily in a lesser proportion. White tulle chapeau empire, decorated with hedge-roses and rose-leaves, and provided behind with a large bow and two wide bands of white tulle.

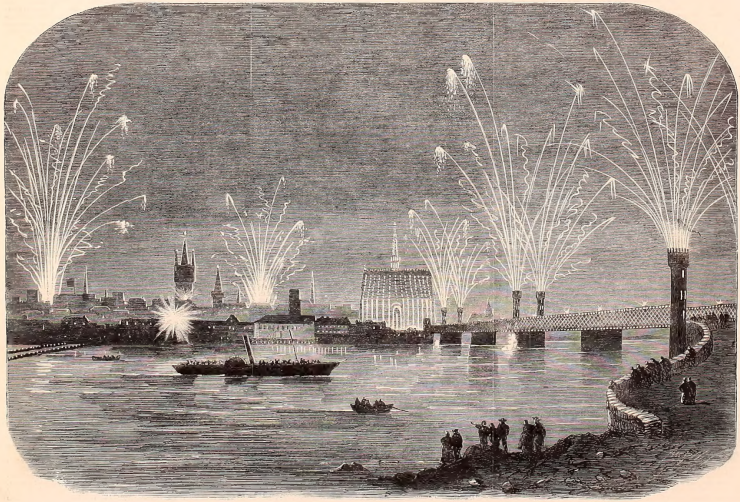
Fig. 2. *Evening Dress for a Young Lady.*—Nankeen-coloured silk robe, simply trimmed with deep-red silk cording round the skirt, on the shoulders, and in two rows on the sleeves in the guise of bracelets. The corsage is plain, buttoning in front, and fastened at the waist with a narrow red velvet band attached by a rosette. In the coiffure a few red velvet ornaments are introduced, and, with the frisure above the forehead and the bunch of curls behind, produce a very pleasing ensemble.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—The principal feature of this costume is the elegantly-cut, sleeveless, black silk mantle, edged throughout its entire outline with lace trimming. The upper part of the mantle is so designed as to show a portion of the corsage in front and behind. Worn over a violet dress (as in our Engraving), the effect is very graceful. Violet crape chapeau fanchon, trimmed with white lace behind, and in front with one white and two violet flowers.

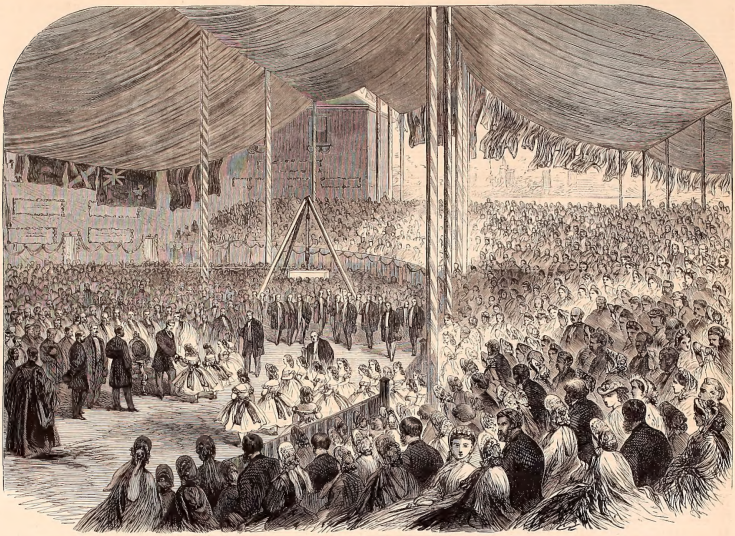
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE RHENISH PROVINCES TO GERMANY.



THE KING OF PRUSSIA LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MONUMENT TO KING FREDERICK WILLIAM III., IN THE HAYMARKET, COLOGNE.



ILLUMINATION OF THE BRIDGE AND CITY OF COLOGNE ON THE EVENING OF THE FESTIVAL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW WING OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS RECEIVING PURSES FROM LADIES AND CHILDREN.—SEE PAGE 527.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.—SEE PAGE 527.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing to a large influx of the precious metals, and the recommencement of purchases of Stock for the reduction of the National Debt, the market for Home Securities has ruled steady, though far from active, and, in some instances, prices have ruled a shade higher than in the previous week. The Unfunded Debt, however, has commanded very little attention.

The supply of money for discount purposes has continued to increase, and the demand for accommodation has not increased to any extent.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

Very little change has taken place in the value of capital on the Continent.

Nearly £1,000,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and several large parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England. As the Continental exchanges are favourable, and as we are now drawing gold from India, there is every prospect of a further addition to the stock of gold now held.

On Monday Home and Indian Stocks were steady. Consols, for Money, were done at 91½ ¾; Ditto, for Account, ex div., 89⅝ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89 to 89½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Bonds, 15s. to 20s. prem. Bank Stock was 240 to 242; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, New, 106½; Rupee Paper, 100 to 101, and 107 to 109. Prices were well supported on the following day. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 91¼; Ditto, for Time, 89⅝ ¾; Bank Stock, 241 to 243; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, New, 106¼ ¾; Rupee Paper, 100¼ to 101¼, and 107 to 109; India Bonds, 15s. to 20s.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. On Wednesday, Consols, for Money, marked 91⅛ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 90 to 90¼; Bank Stock, 241 to 243; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅞; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, Five per Cents, 106¼ ⅜; Rupee Paper, 100¼ to 101¼, and 107 to 109; India Bonds, 15s. to 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. On Thursday the market was slightly firmer:—Consols, for Money, sold at 91⅝ ¼ ⅜; for Account, 89⅞ 90; Reduced Three per Cents, 89¼ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 89¼ ⅜; Long Annuities, 1885, 14¼; India Five per Cents, 106⅜ ½; and Exchequer Bills, par.

All American Securities have been very firm.

Very few changes of importance have taken place in the value of Foreign Securities. The total amount of business transacted is very moderate; nevertheless, there has been a better feeling in the market, and, in several instances, the tendency of prices has been in a favourable direction.

The Market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has been very inactive, and prices have given way:—Agra and Masterman's have realised 114¼; Ditto, New, 57; Alliance, 29½; Australasia, 70; Ditto, New, 64½; Bank of Queensland, 20⅝ ex div.; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 24; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 46; City, 109; Consolidated, 10¼; English Joint-stock, 12½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 18; Imperial Ottoman, 16½; Land Mortgage of India, 4½; London and Brazilian, 44¼; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 47¼; London and County, 75½; London Joint-stock, 49¾; London and South African, 18¼; London and Westminster, 96; Metropolitan and Provincial, 16½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6¼; and Union of London, 52⅞.

Colonial Government Securities have been in very moderate request. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 95; Ditto Five per Cents, 82½; Cape Five per Cents, 91½; Natal Six per Cents, 102½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 92½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 97; Queensland Six per Cents, 104¼; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109¼.

Miscellaneous Securities have commanded but little attention.

The Railway Share Market has ruled steady, with but limited fluctuations in prices. The "calls" for the present month amount to £609,444. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 95; Great Eastern, 47; Great Northern, 132; Ditto, "A Stock, 117¾; Great Western, 73⅞; Ditto West Midland—Oxford, 61½; Ditto, Hereford, 104¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 122¼; London and Blackwall, 89; London and Brighton, 107; London, Chatham, and Dover, 39⅞; London and North Western, 123⅞; London and South Western, 99¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 63; Metropolitan, 140; Ditto, New, 7⅞; Metropolitan District, 100; Midland, 135⅞; North British, 54¼; North Eastern—Berwick, 111; Ditto, Leeds, 70½; Ditto, York, 103; Shropshire Union, 61½; South Devon, 60; South Eastern, 86; Vale of Neath, 106.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103; Cape Town and Dock, 74; East Indian, 104⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 104⅞; Ditto, New, 4⅞; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Ditto, New, 7⅞; Madras Five per Cent, 102⅞; Scinde, 101⅞; Punjaub, 101⅞.

Foreign.—Recife and San Francisco, 14; San Paulo, 17⅞.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Mr. SOTHERN and his immense success in BROTHER SAM. MONDAY, JUNE 5, and Every Evening, at Seven, the popular Operetta of THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER—Miss Louise Keeley. After which, at Eight precisely, BROTHER SAM—Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Snowdon, and Miss Nelly Moore. Concluding with Planché's revived GREEN-EYED MONSTER—Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Compton, and Miss Louise Keeley.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER. At Eight, LEAH—Miss Bateman, Mr. Jordan; and THE STEEPLECHASE—Messrs. J. L. Toole and P. Bedford. Commence at Seven.

MUSICAL UNION.—FOURTH MATINÉE. JAELL'S LAST PERFORMANCE.—TUESDAY, JUNE 6, Half-past Three.—Quartet, D minor, Mozart, Pianoforte; Quartet, E flat, Schumann; Grand Quintet, B flat, Mendelssohn. Solo, "The Harmonious Blacksmith," Handel, founded on a French Song; historically explained in the programme. Artists—Joachim, Ries, Webb, Hahnn, and Piatti. Pianist, Jaell. Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., Ollivier and Co., Ashdown and Parry, and Austin, St. James's Hall. Members can pay for visitors at the door.
J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.

MR. SIMS REEVES and Mr. SANTLEY in ISRAEL IN EGYPT, EXETER HALL, JUNE 14. Commence at Half-past Seven. NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor—Mr. G. W. Martin. Tickets, Numbered and Reserved seats, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s., 2s.—14, 15, Exeter Hall.

GENERAL TOM THUMB and his LITTLE PARTY at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Positively LAST WEEK BUT ONE, as they close June 10. We advise our friends not to delay coming, as their last few levées are always crowded. Three Grand Entertainments daily, at Eleven, Three, and Half-past Seven. Admission, Day Entertainments, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Evening, 1s.; Children under Ten half price to all parts of the house; a few Reserved Seats, 2s.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday at Three. Last Representations of MRS. ROSELEAF AT THE SEASIDE, by Mr. John Parry.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock (except Saturday); Saturday Afternoon at Three o'Clock. PARIS PORTRAYED and MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Box-office open Eleven to Five.

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Beethoven's Symphony in A; Spohr's Ninth Concerto for Violin; Overtures by Mendelssohn ("Athalie"), Sterndale Bennett, and Cherubini ("Anacreon"). Vocalists, Mdme. Parepa and Mr. Santley; solo violinist, Herr Ludwig Straus. Numbered Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; Gallery Tickets, 3s. 6d. Cramer and Co., and Austin's, St. James's Hall.
CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec., 36, Baker-street.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

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THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS."—Mr. Thurton respectfully announces that his TOUR for the Summer will TERMINATE, at Stamford, on Friday Evening next. All communications addressed to Cumberland Lodge, Woodbridge, Suffolk, will be forwarded to Mr. Thurton, in Paris.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK. The SECOND GENERAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Grand OPERA CONCERT and Afternoon Promenade. Terrace Fountains at Two. The Rhododendron Valley in Perfection. Concert at Three, when the following eminent artistes will appear:—Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, Mdlle. Moya, Mdlle. Rosalie Goldhamer, and Mdlle. Grossi; Mons. Joulain, Signor Foli, Mons. Wollrath, and Signor Scalese. Solo Pianoforte—Herr Alfred Jaell. Conductor—Mr. A. Manns.
Admission, Five Shillings, or by Guinea Season Tickets free.
"A more agreeable means of passing an afternoon can hardly be imagined than is now provided every Saturday at the Crystal Palace."
"These Concerts fully bear out the high expectation of pleasure which pleasure itself begets. The entertainment was altogether excellent."—Vide Newspapers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—Four Days only.—MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY. Endless amusements by Mr. Nelson Lee, the Leclerque family; Brothers Segundo and Malloe, the great Spanish Gymnasts; Lingard, in his clever impersonations; and the laughable Pantomimic Ballet, "Love in a Tub," by the entire Lauri family, which excited so much laughter at Easter.
Exhibition of Coxwell's new Great Balloon, "Coxwell's Research," inflated in the Centre Transept, and (at Seven o'clock) on Monday, Ascent by Mr. Coxwell in his Military Balloon, "Mars."
Pulleyn's New Hippodrome (300 feet in circumference), situated at the north end of the Terrace Walk, opens on Whit Monday.
The Rhododendron Valley, with its 10,000 plants in bloom, and the Plantations round the Lakes in the fullest beauty.
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WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—One Shilling.—Extraordinary Special Attractions.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY NEXT.—GREAT CHORAL DEMONSTRATION.—FIVE THOUSAND VOICES.—Metropolitan Schools Choral Society.—Concert at Three o'Clock, on the Great Handel Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. John Hullah. Organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins.—Programme includes, "Now, pray we for our country;" "Sleepers, wake;" "Come unto these yellow sands;" and various anthems, choruses, and part-songs.
Admission, Half-a-Crown, or by the new Guinea Season Tickets.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL—CRYSTAL PALACE.—REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 23. MESSIAH, MONDAY, June 26. SELECTION, WEDNESDAY, June, 28, ISRAEL IN EGYPT, FRIDAY, June 30.
Plans, and Programmes, and Tickets on sale at the Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall.
Stalls 3 and 2½ Guineas the set. Reserved Stalls and admissions Rehearsal Day, Five Shillings each. The second issue of Rehearsal Admission Tickets will be at Seven Shillings and Sixpence. Those now out at Five Shillings should be secured at once, as after Wednesday next, June 7, the price will be increased to Seven Shillings and Sixpence.
NOTE.—A limited issue of Half-guinea Reserved Seats, including Admission for each of the three days of the Festival, has commenced. Early application is requisite.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—ONE and THREE DAYS' EXCURSIONS to the GREAT FULL REHEARSAL, including Admission, at Low Rates. Also, Return Tickets, extending over the Three Days of the Festival, will be issued by nearly all the principal Railway Companies. Particulars of the extraordinary facilities which will thus be afforded for witnessing this GREAT MUSICAL CELEBRATION will be issued by each Company in a few days. By order,
Crystal Palace, June 1, 1865. GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—HALF-GUINEA RESERVED-SEAT TICKETS, including Admission on either of the Three Days of the Festival, 2, Exeter Hall, and Crystal Palace. These tickets are issued at 28s. 6d. the set for the Three Days. They are limited in number.—Cheques or Post Office orders payable to George Grove.
NOTE.—Carte de Visite Photograph of the Orchestra of Four Thousand Performers sent on receipt of two postage-stamps.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—GRAND FULL REHEARSAL.—WEDNESDAY NEXT is the LAST DAY for FIVE SHILLING Admission Tickets. The next Issue will be at Seven Shillings and Sixpence.—Crystal Palace; 2, Exeter Hall; and of the usual agents.

JUNE 9.—Mr. JAQUES BLUMENTHAL'S ANNUAL GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE, in the Picture Gallery of DUDLEY HOUSE, PARK-LANE (by kind permission of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley), on FRIDAY, JUNE 9, at Three o'Clock.—Programmes and Tickets to be had of Cramer's, Chappell's, Ollivier's, and Mitchell's; and of Mr. Blumenthal, 14, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES' BENEFIT, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Mdme. Joachim, Miss Edmonds, and Mr. Sims Reeves; Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly. No Concert on Monday Next, June 5.

MADAME SCHUMANN will perform Mendelssohn's Sonata in B Flat, with HERR LIDEL at his MATINEE MUSICALE, at COLLARD'S ROOMS, on MONDAY NEXT. Also solos by Schumann, Chopin, &c. Vocalists—Miss Banks and Mdme. Berger Lascelles. Tickets half a guinea each, at Ollivier and Co.'s, 19, Old Bond-street; and Herr Lidel, 9, Osnaburgh-terrace, Regent's Park.

MISS ELLICE JEWELL has the honour to announce that her FIRST MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on SATURDAY, JUNE 10, by kind permission of Mrs. Charles Butler, at No. 3, CONNAUGHT-PLACE, HYDE PARK. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mis Ellice Jewell, 16, Fulham-place, Maida-hill.

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN and Miss POOLE, NEXT WEDNESDAY, at Three, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. MORNING at the PIANOFORTE. Selections from Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Thalberg, Brissac. Pianist, Mrs. John Macfarren; vocalist, Miss Poole. Stalls, 5s.; Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s.

51, PORTLAND-PLACE.—By the kind permission of Henry Alers Hankey, Esq.—Mr. AUGUSTUS L. TAMPLIN begs to announce that his first GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, JUNE 8, commencing at Half-past Three, p.m. The following artists will have the honour of appearing:—Mdme. Parepa, Miss Taylor (pupil of Mdme. Sainton-Dolby), Miss Eleonora Wilkinson, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Patey. Harp, Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton, who will perform a new Grand Concertante for Harp and Organ, composed expressly for this occasion by Mr. Tamplin. At the Piano, Mr. Li Calsi, Mr. George Russell, and Mr. Benedict. Mr. Tamplin will perform on the new great Orchestral Organ, built under his immediate direction by Henry Wedlake, London, being the most complete chamber instrument in existence. The pedal organ alone contains twelve sounding stops, of which two are of 32 ft. Each manual has Mr. Tamplin's solo action applied. Tickets, One Guinea each, at Chappell's, New Bond-street, W.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—The SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM open FREE during the Week. The North-Western Entrance, opposite the Horticultural Gardens, will be opened. The Collection of Animal Products in the South Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens will be exhibited on Monday and Tuesday. The Loan Collection of Portrait Miniatures will be open.—By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES honoured the Corporation of the SONS of the CLERGY by being a Steward of the 211th Festival, on the 17th May last, and attended the Service at St. Paul's Cathedral and the Dinner in Merchant Taylors' Hall, contributing on the occasion the munificent sum of £105.
Donations and Annual Subscriptions for assisting poor Clergymen, Pensioning their Widows and aged single Daughters, and providing Education and Outfits for Clergymen's Children will be gratefully received by Messrs. Hoare, Bankers, Fleet-street, E.C.; or by Charles John Baker, Esq., Registrar, No. 2, Bloomsbury-place, W.C., London.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.—Professor TENNANT will accompany some of his Students from King's College on Monday next to Dover, to examine the Geology of the District. He will be glad to see any former Student. Trains leave Victoria and Ludgate-hill stations at 8.30, returning from Dover at 6.50. Return tickets, second class, 5s. 6d.; third, 3s. 6d.

LOOK HERE!—FROM NORWAY. ROLFSHUUS INN, parish of Gol, at Hallingdal, in Norway, about 119 English miles from Christiania, 105 miles from Drammen, and 91 miles from Lærdalsøra. Tourists and travellers, visiting Norway, will find the above inn delightfully situated in the centre of Hallingdal on their trip between Christiania and Bergen. The beauties of this district are well known, and the proprietor of the inn, Mrs. BRUUN, trusts that the strictest attention to the comfort of those who may honour her with their favours will ensure her a liberal share of public patronage. Mrs. Bruun has had the pleasure to see most respectable English gentlemen in her house.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILKINSON and KIDD, Saddlers to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, have REMOVED their Establishment from the corner of Park-street, Oxford-street, to 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W. (adjoining the Queen's Concert Room).

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ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERA-GLASSES in every variety of form and mounting, matchless for their great magnifying power and sharpness of definition, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street), W. Sole Agent for the celebrated Field and Opera Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna.

THE NEW DERBY RACE-GLASS, price 50s., with sling-case complete. Will show distinctly the entire race, from "the start" to "the coming in." Guaranteed the cheapest and best glass (a new model) ever offered to the public. Sent carriage-free to any part of the kingdom. Post-office orders payable to WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street).

UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE. Price £5 5s.—SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street). Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

THE MAGIC DONKEYS.—Roars of Laughter.—These wonderful animals go through their extraordinary evolutions at 252, Strand, from Ten till Six. The pair sent post-free for 14 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 252, Strand.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is one of JONES'S LEVER WATCHES, at £11 11s.; for a Gentleman, at £10 10s. Rewarded at the Exhibition for cheapness of production. Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange.

M. F. DENT, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and to the principal Courts of Europe.
M. F. Dent, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped	6	6	0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes	8	8	0

Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11	11	0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case	12	12	0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes	14	14	0

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

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Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, seconds, and capped	13	13	0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	19	19	0

Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
List of prices with remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

A FACT.—An Elegant POCKET DIAL, with gold appendages, warranted to denote correct time, in handsome gilt case, One Shilling; by post, 14 stamps.
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ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, consisting of vases, figures, groups, candlesticks, inkstands, obelisks, inlaid tables, &c., in Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, Derbyshire Spar, &c. Imported and Manufactured by J. TENNANT (late Mawe), 149, Strand, W.C.

SLACKS' FENDERS and FIREIRONS.
Every New Design always on Show.
Black Fenders, 3s. 6d. to 6s.
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Catalogues, containing 350 Engravings and Prices, gratis, or sent post-free. Orders above £2 sent carriage-free, per rail.
Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London.

THE BURLINGTON FURNITURE GALLERIES, 38, Conduit-street, Bond-street, W.—A. SEDLEY and CO. have the honour to direct attention to the following—viz., the beautiful TAPESTRIES of ST. MAUR and NEUILLY, for curtains, portières, covering furniture, &c. These elegant productions are now in price within the reach of all who desire to furnish economically and in good taste. Also a Superb Collection of High-class Carved Oak DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY FURNITURE, at very moderate prices.—A. Sedley and Co., 38, Conduit-street, W., Upholsterers, and Patentees of the celebrated Equilibrium Chairs.

CONVERTIBLE OTTOMANS for centre of rooms, to form two settees and two easy-chairs—a great improvement.—T. H. FILMER and SON'S, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street. An Illustrated Priced List post-free.

CRETONNE CHINTZ, requring no calendering, is peculiarly adapted for curtains or furniture-coverings, being durable, elegant, and inexpensive. HOWARD and SONS, 26 and 27, Berners-street, have all the new patterns.

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FURNISH your HOUSE with the best ARTICLES: they are the cheapest in the end.—DEANE and CO.'S priced FURNISHING LIST, gratis and post-free, enumerates the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of goods. It comprises table cutlery, electro-plate lamps, baths, fenders, fireirons, iron bedsteads, bedding; Britannia metal, copper, tin, and brass goods; culinary utensils, turnery, brushes, mats, &c. Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.—Established A.D. 1700.

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WHIT SUNDAY, WHIT MONDAY, and WHIT TUESDAY.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS by RIVER and Rail from Victoria, London Bridge, and Kensington at 8 a.m.; Fare for the Double Journey, 5s. 6d. Children under 12, 3s. 6d. Victoria to Chatham, 2s. 6d.

First Class, 3s.; Second Class, 2s.; Third Class, 1s. 6d.

SINGLE JOURNEY.
First Class, 2s. 6d.; Second Class, 2s.; Third Class, 1s. 6d.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, EASTBOURNE, FOLKESTONE, and DOVER, by the BRIGHTON LINE.—On WHIT SUNDAY, Trains from Victoria at 8.40 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 noon, 1.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m., and 11.30 p.m. Fare to Hastings, 4s. 6d. p.p.; St. Leonards, 4s. 6d. p.p.; Eastbourne, 5s. 6d. p.p.; Folkestone, 7s. 6d. p.p.; Dover, 8s. 6d. p.p. On WHIT MONDAY and TUESDAY Trains for London Bridge will leave Hastings at 8.15 p.m.; St. Leonards, 8.30 p.m.; Eastbourne, 8.55 p.m.; Folkestone, 9.30 p.m.; Dover, 9.45 p.m.

PARIS THERE AND BACK IN ALL STATIONS.
First Class, 60s.; Second Class, 40s.; Third Class, 30s.
These Tickets will run on every subsequent Sunday until further notice.

PORTSMOUTH, HAVANT, CHICHESTER, BOGNOR, and BRIGHTON and ARUNDEL for the ISLE of WIGHT.—On WHIT SUNDAY Trains from Victoria at 8.40 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 noon, 1.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m., and 11.30 p.m. Fare to Portsmouth, 5s. 6d. p.p.; Havant, 4s. 6d. p.p.; Chichester, 4s. 6d. p.p.; Bognor, 5s. 6d. p.p.; Brighton, 3s. 6d. p.p.; Arundel, 4s. 6d. p.p. On WHIT MONDAY and TUESDAY Trains for London Bridge will leave Portsmouth at 8.15 p.m.; Havant, 8.30 p.m.; Chichester, 8.45 p.m.; Bognor, 9.15 p.m.; Brighton, 8.15 p.m.; Arundel, 8.30 p.m.

First Class, 6s. 6d.; Second Class, 4s. 6d.; Third Class, 3s. 6d.
These Tickets will run on every subsequent Sunday until further notice.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—SUBURBAN SERVICE VALUABLE FOR GLADSTONE, MOSTYN, and NEW HOUSES in the Neighbourhood of Paddington, Kensington, and other principal stations on the Great Western Railway, to be disposed of by WATERING PLACE and Investment Householders, Shrewsbury, Cirencester, Cornwall, and Yorkshire Coasts, North Wales, Bristol, Bath, Clifton, and Exeter.

Tenants Wanted for Land for Circular Carriage Drive and Villa Sites.

The Station, Malvern, the Valley of the Wye, the Cathedral Lake District, Leamington, Highfield, the Valley of Kilburney, Limerick, &c., and the Channel Islands via Weymouth.

Cheap Return Tickets to Malvern are now issued by the Great Western Railway, available for return by any train up to the evening of the following day.

Programmes, Plans, Leases and full particulars, dates, &c., may be obtained at all the Company's Offices and Stations.

Paddington, 1st May, 1865. G. H. ROBINSON, General Manager.

JUNE 14, 15, and 16, FANCY BAZAAR in AID of EXTENSION of DEBT on the CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, Kentish Town. The Bazaar, which is kindly promised to be held in the Queen's Building (ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE, Egham Works). To be opened by WM. AGNEW, Esq., M.P. The Right Hon. the EARL of WATERFORD will preside at the Organ. Tickets to be open from Two till Ten, and to be lighted up at Dusk. Admission, in each case, at the door, 1s. each day. Open-air Concert, Saturday afternoon.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

The Thirteenth Year.—Prospectuses and Forms of Application, any place, explanatory of the Shares, Deposit, Land, or Borrowing Societies, may be had at the Society's Offices, 33, Parliament-street, Westminster, 33, Norton-street, Strand, London, W.C.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington, W.—An ELECTION of the Weekly Board, held on Friday, the 26th of May, 1865, by the governors.

That the next Sunday of the Weekly Board of Governors of this Hospital, to be held on the first Friday in the month of June next, and with each succeeding office, stand in rotation next after the election of the reception of R.B.H. The Prince of Wales upon the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the New Wing of the Hospital, the Governors be authorised to distribute in three morning papers, and that a copy of the same be sent to each of the Governors, and that the same be published in the sermon of the Governors.

May 27, 1865. JOS. G. WILKINSON, Sec.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, BROMPTON, S.W.—Sea-air, Inhalation, Medical Treatment, and Nourishing Diet. Patients are now admitted. Liberal and Continuous SUPPORT is RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. Street improvements of the Hospital.

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CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVED FUND, £200,000.

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Christchurch	Napier	Queenstown	Melbourne
Lyttelton	Napier	Dunedin	Sydney
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This Bank grants Drafts on and for the disposal of the above Branches every description of banking business connected with New Zealand may be transacted.

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No. 70, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. Managing Director.

£2000 in ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE for 1s. 6d.—See the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Old Broad-street and Threadneedle-street. J. W. GRAHAM, Secretary.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION, 33, corner of Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W., for the practice and theory of writing. Persons of all ages carefully taught and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Terms—No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate Rooms for Ladies, in which they can be taught by Mr. Smart, or by one of his assistants. Private instruction, daily or apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

N.B.—Agent to the West of England Insurance Company.

CULLETON'S PATENT LEVER LETTERING PRESS, for corking paper with name, address, or device. Any person can use them. Carriage-paid—7s. Cullerton, 32, Cranbourn-street corner of St. Martin's-lane.

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CULLETON'S PLATES FOR MARKING LINEN, Hall-marked, Initials, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of numbers, 2s. 6d.; crest, 5s.; with directions, post-free.—J. Culleton, 32, Cranbourn-street corner of St. Martin's-lane, London.

CULLEN'S BAND OFFICE, 27, 28, Essex-street, Strand, Westbourne-grove, W., removed from 91, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

STAMMERING.—Dr. HUNT begs to announce that he successfully cures Stammering, Stuttering, or other affections of the articulating organs that he has made a special study for many years. Dr. Hunt's system is free from the Pallas' system, and superior education is required for the treatment of the defect. A few Adult Pupils. Dr. Hunt, 6, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.

The Medical Authority.

ORIGINAL AND SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES, SAUCES, PICKLES, &c., pure and good, supplied by JOHN BURGESS and SON since more than a Hundred years.—107, Strand corner of Savoy-street, London.

The Only Shop Retailed.

HOMNIMAN'S TEA is EIGHTPENCE per LB. CHEAPER.—Agents: Confectioners in London, Chemists, &c., in the Country, to sell Homniman's Tea, Cocoatina, genuine packets one shilling "Homniman and Co."

TEA.—STRACHAN and CO., 12, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C., have REDUCED the PRICE of TEA to 3s. 4d. per lb. Good and Serviceable, from 4s. to 5s. 6d. Carriage to all parts of London paid daily. Samples and Cir. gratuitous and direct from importers.

AS FINE AS HUMAN HAIR, Three for 1s., Invisible Gossamer Wove Wire Hair Pins, sent on receipt of Stamps. Address—RAKER and CRISP, 199, Regent-street, London.

CHEAP SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S.

Patterns free.

Last year's Striped, Checked, and Fancy Silks	£1 5s. 6d. Full Dress.
The Rustling Silks	£1 15s. 6d.
The New Rich Fancy French Silks	£2 2s. 6d.
Neat, useful, and reclaimed Silks for Young Ladies, from £1 7s. 6d.	Full Dress.

199, Regent-street, London.

CHEAP SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S.

Patterns free.

Rich Corded Silks (same both sides), £1 19s. 6d. Full Dress.
199, Regent-street, London.

MOHAIRS, Cambels, Mexican Glacés, &c.

Patterns free.

The New Mohairs, and Cambels, 9s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.;
Mexican Cloths, Fashionable, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
BAKER and CRISP, 199, Regent-street.

WOOL BAREGE ROBES, 10s. 6d. each.—Full Dress, 14 yards.—BAKER and CRISP have now selling a Manufacturer's Stock of Rich and Elaborately Worked Muslin Dresses at the above price; every Dress worth double. Patterns free.
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HUMCHUNDER and TUSSORE SILKS, Rich Striped and Checked Tussore Silks, from 9s. 6d. to 21 guinea the Full Dress. Patterns free.
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MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! The best Muslins in the trade, and the cheapest in London. Patterns free.
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MUSLIN JACKETS, 4s. 9d. BAKER and CRISP have now selling Muslin Jackets are now ready in great Variety, from 4s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. each.
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FOULARDS! FOULARDS! FOULARDS! PATTERNS FREE.

We have just purchased the Entire Stock of the parts of the best Silk Manufacturers in Lyons, which we are now selling under the regular prices. Very best goods 10s. 6d. extra Full Dress.
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OSTRICH FEATHERS, ROMAN PEARLS, and JEWELLERY.—The Stock of a Manufacturer of Ostrich Feathers, now selling at 3s. 9d., worth 9s. 6d. each. Also, Roman Pearls, Diamonds, Opals, Rubies, Emeralds, and Gold Jewellery at BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

The best Alpine Kid, 3s. 6d. pair, Black, White, Scarlet, Grey, Tan, Slate, Lavender, and Mauve.
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GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

The world-wide Kid Gloves, 3s. 6d. pair, any size or colour, for Ladies or Gentlemen.
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GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d. pair, from Paris. Patterns of the Gloves are well adapted for the hot Weather, and are now selling at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street, London.

FÊTES, &c.—200 Embroidered in Wool Cloth Scarves, 1s. 6d. each, worth 3s. 6d. Fifty dozen Fancy Cloth Caps, 1s. 6d. each, worth 3s. 6d. Fifty dozen Fancy Cloth Hats, 1s. 6d. each, worth 3s. 6d. Also, Flags, Banners, and Ribbons.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

FOR WEDDING, EVENING, or WALKING WEAR.—The NEW GRENADINE MUSLINS, in White and Coloured Grounds, 10½d. per yard.
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THE NEW EMBROIDERED BLACK WIRE-GROUND SILK GRENADINES, from 10s. 6d. to £2 2s. Full Dress. Patterns free.
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THE UNTEARABLE BLACK GRENADINES.—Patterns free. 10 yards wide, from 6s. 6d. Full Dress.
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1500 BLACK SPANISH LACE SHAWLS and SCARFS.

VAK LACE RONTONDES.—The whole of Mr. Montague Black's Stock of these beautiful and valuable articles, which will be sold at 1 quarter each. Unprecedented.
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MOIRE ANTIQUES.—The most beautiful Moire Antiques, in all the new colours, at 4½ to 5½ guineas the Full Dress. Patterns free.
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FOULARD SILKS.—A Great Variety of New Foulard Silks, from 1½ guinea to 2½ guineas the Full Dress. Patterns free.
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JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH WAREHOUSE,
By appointment to her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
127, 128, and 127, Regent-street, London, W.
Waterproof Tweeds, Shooting Suits, Trousers, Waistcoats, Hats, Boots, and Waterproof Coats, Aberdeens. Shetland Shawls, Veils, and Hose. Scotch Fire Tweeds, and Lisney Woollens, for Indoor Travelling and Seaside Dresses.
Patterns forwarded free.

ROYAL SCOTCH WAREHOUSE, 5, Wellington-street, Strand, Leicester, and 127, Regent-street, London.
Entrance at the Corner of Vine-street only.

LYONS LEVANTINE is a perfectly flexible Silk, made expressly for our office, and very suitable for Ladies' Morning Costumes, in most brilliant colours, at 2s. 6d. the Full Dress. A parcel, by post, 2s. 6d., or any sample forwarded.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

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Patterns free. 17s. 6d. a dress of rich French Chêne Silk.
42s. 6d., or any length over.
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Patterns free. Rich Glacé Silks, including our well-known make of Gloria, Pearl de Soleil, and Drap de Lyonne.
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450 PIECES MOZAMBIQUE (colours warranted) and Embroidered Silk Striped, the whole of which are now being sold at 1s. 9d. per yard.
In every variety of style.
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Also on Sale a very large Purchase of
MEXICAN CLOTH DRESSES, consisting of Chenie grounds with silk embroidery.
In Grey, Black, Violet, and Mode colours.
Being one half their value.
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PLAIN STRIPED OR SPOTTED
RICH SILK GRENADINES, adapted for Dinner, Evening, or Ball Dresses, at 1 guinea the Full Dress.
These very superb fabrics, extra quality, from 2 to 3 guineas.
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ALL THE CHOICE DESIGNS IN
NEW ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
In Spots, Bouquets, and Satin Stripings,
At 10½d. per yard, usual price 1s. the entire Full Dress.
An immense variety of patterns post-free.
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ALSO SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES OF
LAST YEARS PRINTED MUSLINS,
At 6d. per yard, usual price 10½d. and 1s.
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Now ready, at Reduced Prices, all the New Patterns in
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An extensive variety of patterns post-free.
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ARABIAN GLACÉS, in Checks and Jacket Spots.—A most useful and fashionable fabric either for Walking or Morning Dress.
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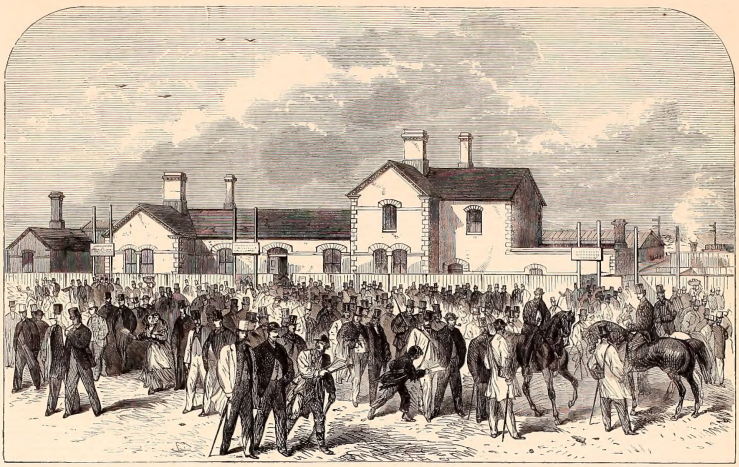
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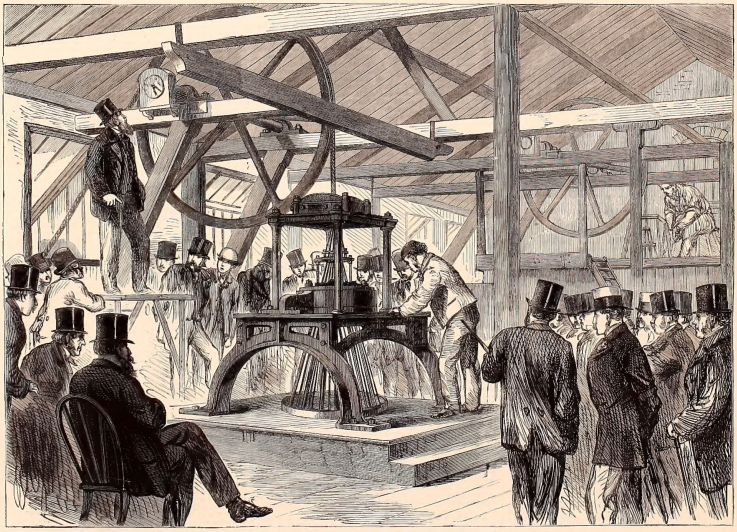
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COMPLETION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, AND VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE work of manufacturing the Atlantic telegraph cable, 2300 miles in length, was brought to an end, literally speaking, by the passing of the last inch of cable through the machinery of Messrs. Glass and Elliott, at Morden Wharf, East Greenwich, about five o'clock on Monday afternoon. The greater part of the cable already lay safely coiled up in the huge iron tanks where it is stowed on board the Great Eastern steam-ship, off Sheerness, when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went to look at it on Wednesday week. An Illustration of each of these two notable incidents in the progress of one of the mightiest and most laudable undertakings that we have ever witnessed is given in this Number of our Journal. The Engraving on the front page, showing the scene presented by the arrival of his



FINISHING OF THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, AT MORDEN WHARF, EAST GREENWICH.

Royal Highness, amidst the greetings of a crowd of gentlemen, sailors, and workmen, under the side of the Great Eastern, to which he had been conveyed by the Admiralty tender Wildfire, from Chatham, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Sidney, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Lyons, Lord Torrington, four of the Canadian Ministers—namely, the Hon. Mr. Cartier, the Hon. Mr. Brown, the Hon. Mr. Galt, and the Hon. Mr. Macdonald—with some other gentlemen. His Royal Highness, as soon as he came on board, sat down to lunch, with the whole company of visitors, in the state saloon—Mr. Pender, M.P., chairman of the Telegraph Construction Company, presiding at the table. He then went to that part of the ship where the cable was being wound in from the smaller vessel alongside, which had brought it from the works at East Greenwich. From this point his Royal Highness was conducted to the tank which contains the midship coil, an Illustration of which, and of the process of winding the cable, appeared in our Journal some weeks ago. He saw how the cable was coming slowly down through a hole in the deck and was being stowed away by the men and pressed carefully down in regular circles, while the men have to watch that one portion does not stick to and lift another and make a "kink" that would be as fatal, if it once occurred, to the "conductivity" of the cable as if it were broken. From the midship coil his Highness went to see the manner in which the great weight of the foremost mass of cable was supported and shored up from underneath. A message was then sent through one of the coils, which represented in its length the distance from the Great Eastern to Valentia. The signals transmitted were only four words, "God save the Queen," yet they were received at the other end of the coil in the course of a few seconds, a speed which speaks as highly for the "conductivity" and insulation of the cable as it does for the commercial prospects of the company, if they can only maintain the same high rate of signalling throughout the wire for any length of time. A section-drawing of the Great Eastern was laid before the Prince showing the position of the coils in regard to the structure of the ship, the place where the paying-out machines were to be fixed, and the construction and working of those machines, which particulars were explained to his Royal Highness either by Captain Anderson or some one among the many scientific gentlemen to whom the different branches of the great enterprise have been intrusted. Among other things, it was stated that the shore ends were to be sent round in different vessels, the end required for Valentia being about twenty-five miles long, that for Newfoundland only ten, the length being in proportion to the depth of the water, which off Newfoundland is as shallow and still as that off the west coast of Ireland is deep and stormy. These shore ends are the strongest and heaviest ever made, weighing no less than eighteen tons per mile.

According to present arrangements it is believed that the Great Eastern will start in the very early part of July, and certainly, if possible, not later than the 10th. With her will also sail her Majesty's ship Terrible, and another paddle-steam frigate of great power, not yet chosen, but which, like the Terrible, will give towing aid to the Great Eastern in case of mishaps to her machinery, either screw or paddle. Besides Captain Anderson, all the officers connected with the ship, with the exception of the chief engineer, have been chosen from the Cunard service. With ordinarily fair weather, and steaming at the rate of six knots, it is expected that the voyage from Valentia to the Bay of Hearts' Content, in Newfoundland, will occupy from twelve to fourteen days, during every hour of which regular communication will be kept up with England.

After the Prince had visited every part of the ship, and accepted specimen pieces of portions of the cable in various stages of manufacture, his Royal Highness went on board the City of Rochester, one of the steam-boats of the South-Eastern Railway Company, which had been placed at his disposal by Mr. Eborall, the manager, and at once returned to Stroud. From Stroud to London the distance was accomplished within an hour, and at Charing-cross station the Prince drove away as quietly as he came, and the party separated after a pleasant and interesting day.

On Monday afternoon, as we have stated, the completion of the manufacture of the cable, in the works at East Greenwich, presented rather an interesting scene, as the directors of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company had invited a number of gentlemen to witness the process of twisting the last foot and inch. Among those present were John Pender, Esq., M.P., chairman of the company; R. A. Glass, Esq., managing director; directors—Lord John Hay, A. H. Campbell, Esq.; D. Gooch, Esq., C.E.; John Smith, Esq.; G. Elliott, Esq.; the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; C. W. Field, Esq.; Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.; W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P.; H. Moor, Esq., M.P.; The Knight of Kerry; Commander Noddall, R.N.; Captain Richards, R.N.; Sir T. H. Brassey; Captain J. Anderson, commander of the Great Eastern; Captain D. Gal on, F.R.S.; Admiral Evans, Captain Hamilton, Sir Macdonald Stephenson, Colonel Simmonds, Lord Torrington; J. A. Turner, M.P.; Joseph Whitworth, Esq.; Professor Wheatstone, Professor Thomson; W. Fairbairn, F.R.S.; Charles Edwards, Esq., and others. Having inspected the various processes by which the telegraphic cable is prepared, the gentlemen present stationed themselves in the apartment where the iron rope, now completely prepared, is laid down in tanks preparatory to being shipped on board the vessel which conveys it to the Great Eastern. No sooner had the signal been given that the last inch of the cable had really and positively passed through all the machines, than a simultaneous cheer and waving of hats announced the completion of the new Atlantic telegraph. There was a scampering hither and thither; a rush up stairs to see the final coil placed in the large tank; a friendly gossip about the probabilities of its successful lodgment in the deeps of the Atlantic, and the ceremony was over. It was not to be expected that such a propitious occasion should be allowed to pass without a dinner, and therefore, towards evening, the gentlemen who had visited the works of Messrs. Glass and Elliott proceeded to the Ship Tavern, where a handsome entertainment had been provided. Mr. Pender was in the chair; and among the toasts which were proposed during the evening were some which augured the best results to the prosperity, peace, and mutual benefit of England and America from the scheme which has so far been carried, for the second time, into actual execution.

The annual Swiss Federal rifle festival takes place this year at Shaffhausen. No less than 400,000f. will be distributed in prizes. The number of targets erected will be 150.

All the new buildings erected in the town of Simbirsk, Russia, since the fire which almost destroyed the town last year, were again burned down a short time ago. The fire began during the celebration of a funeral service for the late Hereditary Grand Duke.

It is reported by a telegraphic despatch from Calcutta that the Nemesis, one of the steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, running between Calcutta and Suez, went ashore in the Hooghly River soon after leaving Calcutta on Thursday week, and on the next day was in a dangerous state.

The colony of Moravian Brothers at Kœnigsfeld, near Wellinger, in the Black Forest, comprises 400 inhabitants, and forms a model State in miniature. During the fifty years it has existed not one of its members has had any affair with the police or the judicial authorities, and not a crime or offence has been committed. There has never been a trial or sale by order of justice, nor are any beggars ever to be found at Kœnigsfeld.

The *Courrier de Cronstadt*, dated May 22, announces that M. Taletmikoff, who undertook to raise the vessels sunk in the Bay of Sebastopol during the Crimean War, has succeeded in recovering part of the Gawril Silistria, of the frigate Flora, and the sloop Pilad. Active endeavours are being made to recover the vessels Douze Apôtres, Paris, Rostislow, Yagoudioul, Constantine, Kagoul, and Midia—the three latter of which are deeply embedded in mud at the bottom of the bay.

The Governor-General of Netherland India resolved last year that a telegraphic communication should be established between Anjer (west of Java) and Jelong Betong (Sumatra). The electric cable will be enveloped with threads of goemocty (Indian flag). It is rumoured that it is the intention of the Netherlands Government to extend this line to Palembang, with a view to reach Muntok or Siak, and to come in nearer relation to Singapore.

The bronze spur of the iron-plated ram Taureau, building at Toulon, has been cast in that port with complete success. This huge weapon weighs 11,132 kilogrammes. It has been conveyed to the dockyard at the Mourillon, where it is to be fixed. The deck of the Taureau is plated with iron. The iron plating is not to be fixed on the sides of the ship until she is launched. She is not to carry any guns. It is expected that she will sink any vessel she can succeed in striking with her spur.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

So the Fenians have not gathered fern seed and become invisible, but even in the beautiful city of Cork, and doubtless in many other cities, are really to be counted by hundreds. Sim Tappertit has enrolled his apprentices, and, if by any sad chance this silly quarrel should come to a head, we shall have to mourn another '98 and a repetition of those brutal scenes which W. H. Maxwell and the pencil of George Cruikshank have, in the "History of the Irish Rebellion," so graphically portrayed. "Wait and see the lesson we'll read yez before the summer is out, and I'll be the first to pike you when the time comes." These are not pleasant words to be employed from man to master, nor from Celt to Saxon, and the relater of these begs for the presence of an English gun-boat, or of a company or so of English soldiers, to prevent "another St. Bartholomew's, for Protestantism is the head and front of the offending." Perhaps a decent stock of English revolvers, carried by the non-Fenians, would be no bad protection: a "pike" could be well met by a barrel. Let us hope that the lurid glimpse which this and other letters give of the state of Ireland is untrue. If there be anything like truth in it, then "Sing, Whalley, sing!" indeed. The most laughed-at man in the House of Commons will have been the most truly prophetic, and the fate of Cassandra will, alas! have accompanied the only one ready to warn us of our fate.

America and England are soon to be again linked together, the Atlantic telegraph cable of 2600 miles being this week completed. If successful, let us hope that, as English money has made the cable, an English ship has taken it out; as it has been made upon English ground, designed by an English firm, and has owed its construction to English inventors, our Transatlantic friends will let us have a little more credit in the matter than they did some years ago, when the junction was made complete for one moment and then failed. How many ardent English souls felt bitter disappointment then! Mr. Thackeray was one who lost a thousand pounds in that adventure for the partial success and incipient boldness of which Mr. Cyrus W. Field and the Americans took all the credit, and gave the blame of non-success to the elements. It may seem to some of little moment if, while we know whose the true merit is, we allow others to take away the praise; but in reality this weakness does re-act upon us. The unthinking flock to the most prominent and powerful or prominently powerful, and eventually a mass of such people become of weight. If his own country really knew America as well as the Hon. D'Arcy M'Ghee, England would be saved some sad, sad trouble in Ireland. It is because impulsive Paddy believes that the Yankee pays better, talks louder, does greater things, stoops lower, jumps higher, dives deeper and comes out drier than any one else in the world that he is attracted by thousands to his shores.

Everybody knows that Mrs. Crowe and some few dozens of demented persons believe in ghosts—real, bonâ fide, chain-rattling, somewhat noisy, and, of course, tangible, ghosts; for, if a ghost be not in some sort tangible, how does he make a noise—noise being the production of matter brought in contact with matter? There was a good ghost story last week in the Irish police trials which should settle the matter for ever, and relegate the ghost to its own proper domains—an excited mind and, consequently, diseased retina. The story is that of a man who, with more or less of the usual brutality, had murdered his wife and had buried her. The man was arrested; but, on explaining that his wife had emigrated, was let loose. Emigrated she had, *abiit ad plures*, to those vastly populated shores of the next world; but her body was lying in an Irish bog of some extent, and the grave so cunningly concealed that the guilty wretch had to be taken to the spot to point it out. When there, he cried out in terror to the magistrate, with a terrific adjuration, "There she is! there she is!" and they who were with him had not the slightest moral doubt that he saw the ghost of his wife standing above her grave. Here, then, is a precisely similar case to the "Spectre of Tappington" and the "Drummer of Tedworth," well-known ghost legends. The only thing wanted is that the priest, the policeman, and the stipendiary magistrates, or anyone and everyone who passed that way, should have seen the ghost. When the ghost can only act upon the conscience of the man who beforehand knows all about the ghastly circumstance, the "deep damnation of the taking off" of the victim, it may be as useful to justice, but it certainly cannot put in a claim to be recognised as an existing entity, in spite of Mrs. Crowe, the Hon. Dale Owen, and all other ghostseers to boot.

John Bull has just had to submit to a severe lecture upon his hypocrisy from the pen of a well-known essayist in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has been reproduced by the *Times*. Although a contemptible old pharisee, his self-knowledge is improving, and scale by scale is falling from his eyes. Sir Cresswell Cresswell and his successors have proved that the English lady is no better than she should be. In Paris they "talk of the open profligacy of several English matrons of rank and respectability." The English merchant, the British man of business, and the British lay saint are taken in hand and fare no better; "the public schools of England are as bad as they well can be; and the records of Tattersalls' and Newmarket daily supplement this branch of self-knowledge; whilst the purity and disinterestedness of the British statesman have been aptly illustrated by the Edmunds' scandal. Altogether, the tone of public morals is certainly lower than it was twenty years ago." Are we to put on sackcloth, or are we to look upon the essayist as one who, having brought a brick from Babylon for us to judge of the whole buildings, has happened to select from a few of the very worst which he could possibly choose?

Mr. Tom Hughes, of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," having taught his young friends to be manly, is now about to teach the world, and notably the Lambeth electors, the art of politics. Let us wish him success in his attempt. He appears to be a thorough Liberal, and his notion of reform is not a bad one, because it has the virtue of being strictly tentative. A certain number of large boroughs are to be handed over to the very widest suffrage. If they return philosophers and statesmen, the experiment is to be considered as a success; if not, then the Liberals are to withdraw. But has not this experiment really been made? Is it not now in course of trial? Will Westminster, a very wide constituency, return John Stuart Mill; Lambeth, Mr. Hughes; Finsbury, Mr. Torrens? Of other election intelligence it suffices to say that medical science will have an opportunity of being represented by Sir Charles Locock, the Queen's physician, who has written a long address to the electors of the Isle of Wight, from which it appears that he is a Liberal-independent-Conservative; and that the Liberal-Radicals of Norwich openly accuse Lord Palmerston's Administration with weakening and disheartening the Liberal cause, and of "driving back important questions," and that while they are dissatisfied with the Government they "insist upon a more honest and decided policy being adopted for the future."

Of general Echoes silence must be taken as the antithesis to the Irish echo, which repeated more than it heard. There is a "monster" meeting of teetotallers on Hampstead Head on Whit Monday for the purpose of promoting the Prohibitory Bill. Lord Fermoy and the borough and county members have been invited to attend. Pleasant irony, is it not? The representatives of the press will be "accommodated." In France M. Montalembert has declared that the victory of the North is one of virtue over vice, liberty over slavery; and the medallists of Paris—who, by-the-way, cut some of the finest medals ever seen to commemorate the Russian defeat of Napoleon—will issue a gold medal to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Ex-President Davis languishes in the casemates of Fortress Monroe; a letter in cipher has been brought as witness against him; and Governor Brown, of Georgia, Governor Smith, of Virginia; and Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, will be produced (the latter when caught) as witnesses against him. Even the journals which defend him are, according to the *Daily News*, "taking a course calculated to diminish whatever chances there may be of saving him from the scaffold." Mr. Davis may meditate upon the treatment of Richard II., for, like him, he is in that position that "none are so poor as to do him reverence." We wait to hear two things from America—the first is the effect of the Queen's letter and English condolence; the second a denial or a confirmation of the astounding statement that the counsel appointed for political prisoners have, with one exception, that of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, refused to defend the accused.

A Pacific Pearl Company has been formed at New York, the capital of which is 1,000,000 dols. The company purpose fishing for pearls and pearl shells on the Pacific coast. Their operations will be carried on by means of a submarine explorer. Pearl oysters abound in the Gulf of California, and it has been fished by the natives for 300 years.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds: with Notices of Some of his Contemporaries. Commenced by C. R. Leslie, R.A.; continued and concluded by T. Taylor, M.A. With Portraits and Illustrations. (Murray.) A life of a painter written by a painter, or even a fragment of such a life, may be expected to have special interest and value. Yet persons acquainted only with the pictures of the late Mr. Leslie might possibly think that some other painter whose practice revealed different predilections would probably be a more fitting biographer of Reynolds. Exquisite as are Leslie's pictures, they do not prominently display that respect for art-traditions, reverence for the great masters, and scientific study of their technical qualities, which are found alike in the paintings and writings of Reynolds. All, however, who have read Mr. Leslie's Handbook will know that he could not labour under the smallest disqualification from narrowness of sympathy. They will know that in it there is a thorough appreciation of painting—not in its merely imitative, but in its most mature, ideal, and generalised form—as we see it in the hands of the greatest "masters," Reynolds among the rest. The portion of the present biography written by Mr. Leslie shows, in fact, besides the knowledge of a distinguished proficient, the same conservative esteem for what in painting was the growth of centuries, and has received the sanction of other centuries. It is much to be regretted that Leslie did not live to give his opinions on the art of Reynolds more fully, as he would probably have done had he completed his task. Authoritative statements of the only true and unvarying principles of painting are surely much needed just now. The kindly and genial artist seems, however, to have proposed chiefly to vindicate the character of Reynolds from the aspersions of Allan Cunningham, and, at the same time, to present more particulars from private and published sources than had appeared in one account. So much, in fact, Mr. Leslie hardly fell very short of doing, although he did not live to finish his labour of love. Notwithstanding, however, that much was done, for anyone else to carry out an unfinished design such as this, and, in addition, to render that design on a far larger scale and finish it much more minutely than was contemplated by its original author, was an undertaking which, as it would certainly be difficult and onerous, might reasonably conciliate impartial, and even indulgent, consideration. This last, however, is not needed. Mr. Tom Taylor has performed his large share of this work—if with some diffuseness as regards the "Times"—with great carefulness, tact, skill, and industry. To him, in great part, we owe the accumulation of a mass of material illustrative of Reynolds, his times, and the host of eminent personages whose friendship he enjoyed, and who still live on his canvases, which (especially when supplemented with the promised catalogue of the painter's works) will be of most essential value to all admirers of the great master of the British school. In default of a continuator with the experimental knowledge which an eminent painter and academic "professor" *must* have, we have one of the most esteemed art-critics of the day; one who, though we may not always subscribe to his particular estimates, has a knowledge of art-principles and a largeness and liberality of view which, unfortunately, seem very rare among merely literary writers on art. The sources whence the large stores of new material accumulated in these volumes were derived are various. Mr. Leslie introduced some anecdotes related to him by several eminent patrons of art and artists personally acquainted with Reynolds; and also used, of printed material, the Cotton "Collections" and the accounts given of Reynolds in Mdme. D'Arblay's "Memoirs," and in the "Memoirs" of her father, Dr. Burney. Mr. Taylor, in taking up and completing Mr. Leslie's unfinished task, found it necessary to make a thorough examination and extensive use of the papers and memorials in the possession of Reynolds's representatives, the Gwatkin family. Mr. Cotton has in no case given full lists of the sitters, as recorded in the pocket-books; he has used a very inaccurate copy of Sir Joshua's (so-called) "Venetian Notes," and has made no use of the note-books in the Soane and British Museums. Moreover, the series of pocket-books has, since Cotton's publication, been made much more complete by the discovery of missing volumes; and a second account-book has been discovered. Besides gaining access to all in the possession of the Gwatkin family that Sir Joshua left behind of letters and written memoranda, Mr. Taylor has had other unpublished letters of the painter placed in his hands by various noblemen and gentlemen, together with an unpublished autobiography of Northcote's (Reynolds's pupil and biographer), a record of Northcote's conversations with Mr. Ward, a north-country painter; and a commonplace book of Sir Joshua's, formerly in the possession of the Gwatkin family. Other sources of original information and evidence have been the archives of the Royal Academy; Horace Walpole's Catalogues of the Royal Academy Exhibitions, containing his notes and names; the note-books of Sir Joshua in the British Museum and the Soane Museum; the books of "the Club," and the records of the Dilettante Society.

Brigand Life in Italy. Edited from original and authentic documents. By Count Maffei. (Hurst and Blackett). Two interesting, startling, horrifying, sickening volumes, telling a tale of the brigandage which has plagued fair Naples from the time when all frequenters of the Môle at Naples left their sport or their occupation to crowd round the Improvisatore who would sing them the wonderful adventures of Agostino Avossa, to these later days when the "brilliant expeditions" of General Pallavicini "into the most infested parts of the Southern provinces" have not rendered it safe for visitors to take a drive even during broad daylight in the neighbourhood of Salerno. Mr. Murray Aynsley will, no doubt, bear witness to this fact, and he and his friends are likely to be not the least eager amongst the inquirers, whom we expect to be both numerous and urgent, after Count Maffei's book. Count Maffei traces brigandage to mis-government, the confessional, and Bourbon reaction. Francis II. and Pius IX. are, of course, held responsible for the outrages of the more recent notorious brigands; but, though there are many cases in which the worst malefactors appear to have received direct encouragement from the ex-King of Naples, there are many also in which it would not be too much to suppose that mere miscreants had, without any grounds, claimed the title of Royalists and the sanction of Royal and Pontifical commission. "Francis II.," said an inhabitant of Sora, "is the pivot of brigandage, and the Pontifical Government, is its open protector;" but when royalism and brigandage have been made convertible terms, it would be difficult for either ex-King or Pope to draw so accurate a line as to make it clear that they favour only those who are faithful to Divine rights, and not those also who perpetrate inhuman wrongs. What a glut of horrors whoever is greedy of them may obtain from Count Maffei's two volumes the following extract from a report drawn up by General Pallavicini will show:—"Caruso trusted to no other hands than his own the office of executioner. It is calculated that in the month of September, 1863, alone, he put to death 200 persons *with his own hands!* It has been said, too, that he ate the flesh and drank the blood of his victims; but this is not the fact. Not that such acts would have disgusted him, but he would not have done them, he said, because they seemed to him nothing but vain ostentation. And when one of his men, thinking to gain credit with his chief, wished by smilar cannibalism to parade his ferocity, Caruso simply smiled scornfully, as if to signify that such boastings had little weight with him." It has been said, untruthfully, "les Italiens ne se battent pas;" but it seems as if one might say, truthfully, "les Italiens se mangent," whereas the savage New Zealanders confine their cannibalism to aliens and missionaries.

The Holy Land. By William Hepworth Dixon. (Chapman and Hall.) Though there is no longer a Peter the Hermit, with the ardour of a devotee and the rhapsodies of a madman, to call good Christians to be up and doing for the defence of the Holy Sepulchre; though kings no longer summon their hosts, and knights no longer buckle on their armour to win salvation for themselves by sending infidels to perdition; and though palmer's staff and hat with scallop-shell are nowadays heard of only in poetry, yet the pilgrimage to Palestine is very commonly performed. Juvenal complained that in his day so much was written about Mars's grave and Vulcan's cave that he was as well acquainted with them as most people were with their own houses; and in our times so many books of travel in the Holy Land have been published that an attentive reader would probably be able to find his way on the darkest night from

Jerusalem to Jericho without a guide. Indeed, the improvements which science has introduced of late years into the means of travelling are so great that the grand tour has been extended at least to Asia, if not to central Africa; and no man of fashion and society considers himself even the ghost of a lion if he have not something to say about the Holy Land. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Dixon should have "done" his Palestine, and should have issued his experiences, his theories, and his comments in two more than usually readable volumes, illustrated by several excellent woodcuts. His style is, for the most part, graphic and pleasing; sometimes it appears pretentious, sometimes theatrical, sometimes florid; but, on the whole, it is decidedly pleasant. He fills a great deal of space by the questionable plan of quoting long extracts from the Bible, as if it were a book to which others besides himself would not find easy access, or with which he himself, and he consequently presumed others also, had only within the last few months begun to make acquaintance; his comments, to a great extent, read as if he had lately been a strict attendant at Sunday school; and his maps remind one of the meagre productions characteristic of the aforesaid place of learning. Some of his allusions are a little too general, as, for instance, when he says (vol. i., p. 271), "Socrates *sacrificed a fowl to the gods* in whom he put no trust;" for there is nothing in the context to show that Mr. Dixon was aware of the ironical sense in which Socrates made his famous remark, just before his death, that he owed a cock to Æsculapius. It is suggestive, too, of the notorious Jenkins, when Mr. Dixon calls the woman taken in adultery (vol. ii., p. 252) "the fair offender;" and it shocks one's notions of propriety, for there are occasions when it is far more proper to speak of a woman as an adulteress than as a fair offender. With the exception, then, of a few faults such as have been pointed out, it seems to us that Mr. Dixon has succeeded admirably in his aim, which was "to afford the untravelled reader a little help in figuring to himself the country and the events which occupy so many of his thoughts." Moreover, justice would not be done if we failed to mention the handsome manner in which Mr. Dixon acknowledges the assistance he has received from others more learned than himself. It is a pity that the second volume (p. 337, *seq.*) is disfigured by the mistake of repeating certain pages.

Milton's Poetical Works. By Charles Dexter Cleveland. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Many a one can say of Milton as Adam, in the blind bard's words, replied to Raphael:—

> While I sit with thee, I seem in heaven;
> And sweeter thy discourse is to my ear
> Than fruits of palm-tree pleasantest to thirst
> And hunger both, from labour at the hour
> Of sweet repast; they satiate, and soon fill,
> Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
> Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety.

Whoever thinks thus of John Milton will hold that Mr. Cleveland, of Philadelphia, U.S., has wrought a good work. Mr. Cleveland has taken great pains in the selection of his text, in the choice of his notes, and in the preparation of his copious verbal index; and the result of his labours is exhibited in such fashion, so far as paper, type, and binding are concerned, that a volume, elegant enough for the opulent, and not too costly, one would imagine, for others, has been added to former editions of our greatest epic poet.

Heads and Hands in the World of Labour. By W. G. Blaikie, D.D., F.R.S.E. (Alexander Strahan.) A deeply interesting book, written with a purpose which is beyond praise. The author deserves the thanks of all who would have "strikes" and "lock-outs" cease for ever; who would banish strife and bitterness from scenes of industry; who would have employers and employed go hand in hand, with mutual esteem, in a Christian spirit, to their daily tasks; and who can see no reason why he who hires should slight the hired, or he who is hired should hate the hirer. Dr. Blaikie shows how much we have improved of late years; how great progress has been made in bridging over the gulf between employers and employed; and yet how large a portion of the bridge is still unconstructed! He points out that the best materials for the construction are kindness and consideration; that a grasp of the hand, a friendly nod, a kindly word, a thoughtful inquiry, will bind the average workman to the workmaster by hoops of steel. And surely *richesse oblige* may be as truly said as *noblesse oblige:* the more worldly advantages a man has the more ready he should be to unbend himself to him who bears the burden and heat of the day. No doubt, there is your surly, ill-tempered, sneering workman, on whom kindness and urbanity would make as much impression as oil upon a flint; but let no man with the recollection of what Lancashire bore patiently during the late "cotton distress" dare any longer to quote against the majority of men the obsolete expression once used by Bias of Priene. How far it is advisable to try upon large bodies of workpeople the effects of daily chapel-service or family prayers is a difficult question. Dr. Blaikie, though he seems himself to advocate it, gives some cases in which it must have done more harm than good. One shudders to think that employers should (and do they not sometimes?) put religion on their workpeople merely as they would put a martingale on a rearing horse; and one recollects with bitter contempt the pious banker who had his clerks into prayers every morning, who retired to his private room to rob the widow and the fatherless, and who, when he was detected, sanctimoniously begged that all he had might be taken for his creditors—except his Bible. It is written, "when thou prayest, enter into thy closet; and, when thou hast shut the door, pray to thy Father which is in secret;" and let actions bear witness to the sincerity of prayer.

People, Places, and Things. By the Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," &c. (S. O. Beeton.) A collection of five-and-twenty very pleasant contributions to popular periodicals. "The sympathies of the public," says the author, in his preface, "are earnestly requested on behalf of these twenty-five Little Ones, who have never until now been acknowledged by their parent." And the sympathies of the public, it is sad to relate, are often bestowed upon less worthy objects. If an easy style, if flow of spirits, if variety of subject, if genial humour, and if sprightly dialogue be sufficient to command readers, readers of this neat volume will not be wanting.

Araki the Daimio. By Mona B. Bickerstaffe. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.) A fresh, nicely-written, semi-religious story, in which scenes of Japanese life are, either from personal experience or from book-acquired knowledge, pleasantly interwoven with a tale of the persecutions to which Christians were in the olden time subjected in Japan. Would that ladies would have more respect for their relatives (i.e., relative pronouns) than is shown by writing (p. 105), "who he represents as a Christian."

Pictures of the Periods. By William Francis Collier, LL.D. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.) Six stories, intended to illustrate "the social and domestic life of our forefathers during the six great periods of our national history." We have, therefore, tales illustrative of the early Roman Period, of the Saxon Period, of the Norman Period, of the Tudor Period, of the Stuart Period, and of the early Brunswick Period. They are pleasantly and elegantly written, and are quite as interesting as under the circumstances could be expected; for the author's object, which seems to us to have been to a considerable extent attained, is to do for English antiquities what Becker, by his "Charicles" and "Gallus," attempted to do for the antiquities of Greece and Rome; and the difficulty of both attempts is so enormous that even a more moderate degree of success than one aspirant has achieved and the other is likely to achieve might be regarded with satisfaction.

A Familiar History of British India. By J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. *A Familiar History of the United States.* By J. H. Siddons. (Darton and Hodge.) Two smart little volumes in scarlet (or some similar colour) and gold, of which the former is merely a new edition of a very useful and not unknown work, with additions, bringing the history down to the durbar held by Sir John Lawrence at Lahore; and the latter is a creditable attempt to give in small compass an epitome of the history of the United States from the discovery of the modern Hesperia to the fall of Richmond.

Black's Guide to the Channel Islands. Edited by David Thomas Ansted. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.) But a few short weeks and the jaded "season" keepers will be wooing sea breezes for new health and fresh complexions. The Channel Islands will then no doubt receive their quota of visitors, and so this little, useful book is sent out at an opportune time. It is "in some respects an abstract of a larger volume published by the editor and his friend, Dr. R. G. Latham, F.R.S," but "it is intended more especially for the tourist," and to his notice, therefore, we commend it.

MUSIC.

Mdlle. de Murska goes on from triumph to triumph at Her Majesty's Theatre. Her last and greatest was achieved on Tuesday last when she appeared as Amina in "La Sonnambula," and charmed an overflowing audience by a performance of this most interesting character which may perhaps have been equalled, but certainly has never been excelled. It was not less remarkable for its dramatic truth, nature, and pathos, than for the exquisite beauty and refinement with which the tender and expressive music of Bellini was sung. Amina is said to be the part in which Mdlle. de Murska has gained her greatest Continental triumphs; but no foreign triumph can have been greater than that which she has now achieved on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre. Cherubini's "Medea," the master-work of one of the greatest musicians of the present age, was to have been produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday, but its first representation has been postponed till this (Saturday) evening.

At the Royal Italian Opera Mdlle. Lucca appeared, on Saturday last, as Valentine, in "The Huguenots," the character in which she first gained the favour of the English public. By this repetition of the part she more than confirmed the impression she had already made, and was received with still greater enthusiasm than she had previously excited. She deserved such a reception, for she gave one of the most truthful and beautiful pictures of Meyerbeer's most interesting heroine that have ever been presented on the stage. Mario, as Raoul, acted with his unrivalled force and energy, and sang with all the power and beauty of his most palmy days. The part of Marcel, the stalwart Huguenot soldier, was well sustained by Herr Schmid; Gassier was a good Saint Bris, and the music of the part of Margaret of Valois was sung with a musician-like style by Mdlle. Liebhardt. As a whole, the opera was splendidly performed and much applauded.

The fifth Philharmonic Concert took place, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday last. As will be seen from the following programme, the concert presented several features of peculiar interest.

PART I.

Symphony (No. 2) in D minor (composed expressly for the society)	Spohr.
Aria, "Gli angui d'inferno" ("Il Flauto Magico"), Mdlle. Ilma de Murska	Mozart.
Concerto in A minor, Mdme. Schumann	Schumann.
Aria, "D'amor sull' ali rosee" ("Il Trovatore"), Mdlle. Ilma de Murska ..	Verdi.
Overture in C, MS. (composed expressly for the society)	Mendelssohn.

PART II.

Symphony in F (No. 8)	Beethoven.
Aria (with variations), Mdlle. Ilma de Murska	Proch.
Overture ("Die Zauberflöte")	Mozart.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc.

Spohr's symphony and Mendelssohn's overture were written for the Philharmonic Society by their respective composers at early periods in their career. The symphony of Spohr is one of the most beautiful of his orchestral works, having a simplicity and freshness not to be found in his later and more elaborate productions. Mendelssohn's overture is a most interesting specimen of his earliest style. Perhaps the thing that made the greatest impression on the audience was Mdme. Schumann's performance of her late husband's concerto. In the work itself there is much genius and originality; and Mdme. Schumann's performance of it was a marvel of fire, energy, and executive power. Mdlle. de Murska's vocal pieces were well chosen with a view to the display of her rare qualities, and the applause she received was more than usually vehement. The rooms were crowded to the doors.

Miss Madeline Schiller's concert, at St. James's Hall, on the evening of Friday last week, was one of the most remarkable of the season. It was the first concert given by a most accomplished young pianist, who is evidently advancing rapidly to the highest distinction. She was already, in some measure, known to the public, especially by her performance at a concert last year of the Musical Society of London of Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor, a performance which made such an impression that it is still kept in remembrance. Hence the concert now given by her was eminently successful. The hall was crowded to the doors by a musical as well as fashionable audience, and the entertainment provided for them was calculated to gratify the most refined taste. Miss Schiller played various choice pieces, particularly Beethoven's celebrated pianoforte quartet in E flat, Mozart's sonata in B flat, for the piano and violin, Liszt's transcription of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and several solos of Chopin and Weber, in all of which she manifested the qualities and attainments of an accomplished artist. In the concerted pieces above mentioned she was accompanied by Herr Carl Rose (violin), Mr. Colchester (viola), and Herr Lidel (violoncello). Several vocal pieces were sung by Mdme. Parepa, Mdlle. Florence de Courcy, Herr Reichardt, and Miss Emily Berry. This last-named lady is a young debutant, who, after pursuing her studies at the Paris Conservatoire, now appeared for the first time before the London public. Her début was interesting and completely successful. She is lady-like and agreeable in appearance; has a fresh, youthful voice of considerable power and fine quality, and (young as she is) the style and method of a sound musician. She sang the well-known English song, "Cherry ripe," with brilliant variations, and one of the sweetest of Moore's Irish melodies. She was received with much applause, and promises to take a distinguished place among our English singers.

Among the musical performances given by eminent professors which abound at this season special notice is due to the concert of Mr. Harold Thomas, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday. Mr. Thomas is not only one of the most accomplished pianists of the day, but a vocal and instrumental composer of great merit. His matinée on Tuesday drew a crowded audience, and was of an elegant and classical description. He played (with Mr. Sainton) Beethoven's sonata for the piano and violin, op. 12; Mendelssohn's andante and rondo capricioso, for the piano alone; and solos by Bennett, Thalberg, and Mr. Thomas himself. A new song, entitled "Winter and Spring," composed by Mr. Thomas, with words by Mr. Chorley, was sung for the first time by Miss Edith Wynne, and warmly encored. It is a charming composition, and must become popular. Signor Piatti played a pretty nocturne of his own; and several vocal pieces were sung by Mdme. Sainton, Miss Moss, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Cummings.

On Monday last, Mr. W. G. Cusins, the distinguished pianist and composer, gave a musical matinée at his residence in Nottingham-place, which was attended by a large and fashionable assemblage. The music—a selection of pieces for the pianoforte—was of a recherché character. It included several curious and interesting specimens of the ancient composers for keyed instruments, taken from the works of Couperin, Handel, and Arcadelt; together with pieces of Beethoven, Schumann, Field, Schubert, Weber, Thalberg, Sterndale Bennett, and other masters of the more modern school. The performers were Mr. Cusins himself, and his young and gifted pupil, Miss Marian Buels, of whose genius and attainments we have recently had occasion to speak with due admiration.

Miss Clinton—the daughter of the late eminent and respected musician whose death last year, at a comparatively early age, caused general regret in our musical world—gave her first benefit concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Friday morning, May 26. There was a crowded audience, and the entertainment was entirely successful. Miss Clinton, who is a pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes, is an accomplished pianist; and was assisted by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdme. Lascelles, Mdme. Parepa, Mr. Cummings, Herr Joachim, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Nicholson, and other distinguished vocal and instrumental performers.

The success of Meyerbeer's posthumous work, the "Africaine," surpasses all expectation. According to the Paris journals, the receipts of the first nine representations amounted to 100,191f., or £4000 sterling. We do not yet hear a word about its production at Covent Garden.

THE THEATRES.

The summer dramatic season is now in such progress that scarcely an interval of unproductiveness has been interposed. Many theatres not only remain open, but signalise their existence by the representation of new pieces, more than one of extraordinary merit. The Haymarket has made itself conspicuous by the production of a pendant to "The American Cousin," under the title of "Brother Sam," which has been received with the greatest favour. The character has been created by Mr. John Oxenford, who has most adroitly inserted it in a story and drama familiar to playgoers; but owing to the prominence of the part the vehicle interferes but little with the originality of the conception. The real difficulty was to produce a fop who should be different in his peculiarities from Lord Dundreary, and yet bear a certain family likeness. Sam suffers under a similar fatuity—his intellect is weak, his selfishness strong, and his sense of honour perverted; but he is good-natured, appreciates "the jolly," and means no harm to anyone. The Hon. Sam Slingsby (Mr. Sothern), not having been brought up in habits of pecuniary responsibility, will, in moments of difficulty, resort to any ruse that promises extrication. He has, accordingly, informed his uncle, Mr. Jonathan Rumblelow, that he is married and has a child, as a reason for his wanting money; and is, at the opening of the drama, in a fix because the old man is about to visit him. He thinks nothing, therefore, of appropriating a friend's villa to his use for three days, and requesting the loan of his friend's wife for the same term. The lady refuses to consent; but Alice, her sister, sees an advantage in complying, and readily agrees to the arrangement, passing herself off as Sam's wife. In this capacity, much to Sam's annoyance, she makes herself so agreeable to Mr. Jonathan Rumblelow (Mr. Buckstone), that he takes a great liking to her, and Sam in the end is compelled to marry her, and thus secures the continued support of his honoured relative, who can conceive nothing better than a perpetual residence with such a niece-in-law. These are indeed slender materials for three acts; but they serve the purpose, Mr. Sothern filling the scenes with his eccentricities and keeping the audience in incessant laughter. The absurd is the prominent element in the part as in the plot. Both partake of broad farce, though arranged in the form of a comedy. Two scenes, representing the interior and exterior, with garden, of Mr. Trimbush's villa at Scarborough, have been painted in excellent taste for the production, which is so well acted that it must become extremely popular.

Mr. Oxenford also appears this week at the St. James's. Here he figures as an adapter of Miss Braddon's novel, "Eleanor's Victory"—a difficult subject to deal with on the stage, but which he has treated with an amount of cleverness altogether singular. He has bestowed most attention on the parts of Major Lennard and his wife, which he has written up for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, who support them with immense humour. Great skill is shown in the disposition and concentration of the subject, and within the limit of each act a large sum total of incident and interest is compressed with a degree of completeness seldom attained in adaptations of this kind. The argument is comprised in four acts. The first, passing in Paris, is concerned with the circumstances of Mr. Vane's death, which are skilfully represented. The second deals with the action in Tolldale Park, where Eleanor confronts Darrell and raises the suspicions of her husband. The third, at De Crespigny's villa, shows Bourdon (Mr. F. Robinson) and Darrell (Mr. H. J. Montague) engaged in substituting the forged will for the real document. They are observed by Eleanor, who, indeed, for a time gets possession of the latter, but is again deprived of it by Bourdon. Her astonishment and confusion are grandly interpreted by Miss Herbert. The last act presents Eleanor under the protection of the Lennards in Paris, and afterwards visiting Bourdon in his garret where, misled by wrath and remorse, he so stultifies himself with brandy that she is able to secure the will. Eleanor has now Darrell in her power. But her real victory is to come—that over herself. She has secured her long-desired vengeance, only to resign it, and thus gain an elevation of character which makes of her indeed a tragic heroine. Miss Herbert has secured a great reputation by her excellent performance of this part. Mr. Robinson, too, as Bourdon, manifested great power, and Mr. Montague, as Darrell, great skill. The scenery by the Messrs. Grieves is new and remarkably picturesque.

GERMAN GYMNASTIC FESTIVAL IN PARIS.

THE institution of the *Turn-Verein*, or society for the mutual encouragement of the physical self-education of its members, dates among the German people from the period of the great efforts made to revive their spirit of nationality and to cast off the yoke of Napoleon subsequently to his disasters in the Moscow campaign. After the deliverance of Germany by the events which took place in 1812 and the two following years, those who cherished the brightest hopes of future liberty and prosperity for the fatherland continued to urge upon the young men of all classes the practice of gymnastic exercises, as well as of all the manly virtues and accomplishments, both of mind and body. Hence it has been sometimes remarked that the associations of this kind, especially when formed by the Germans resident in a foreign country, are apt to be tinged with a certain hue of political Liberalism which has given their proceedings more significance than would belong to a mere club for the enjoyment of athletic pastimes. They also partake in some instances of a literary character, furnishing occasions for the recital of speeches and poems on any theme conducive to the moral and æsthetic improvement of the members. Upon the whole, the German *Turn-Verein* is, in the most comprehensive sense, a mutual-improvement society, based on a philosophical as well as practical recognition of the truth, that to take care of their bodily health and vigour is not only a duty of all brave young men, at home or abroad, who would be ready to answer the call of patriotism whenever their voluntary service is required, but that it is also a necessary accompaniment of the soundest mental culture.

Our Illustration shows a part of the proceedings at a *Turn-Fest*, or gymnastic festival, which took place on Thursday week (Ascension Day) in the Pré Catalan, Bois de Boulogne, under the auspices of the *Turn-Verein*, or German Gymnastic Society, of Paris, assisted by the musical societies of that nation, in the presence of a large mixed assembly of spectators—German, French and English—who enjoyed this lively scene. There was first a speech—in German, of course—delivered by Dr. Zoeppritz, the director of the exercises, whose sentiments were heartily cheered. Then a chorus was sung by the whole of the gymnasts, after which they commenced a series of combined evolutions, which to the uninitiated appeared of the most intricate and puzzling character, but, from the precision with which they were executed, must have been very simple in principle, or else the performers must have been exceedingly well drilled, as they were all gone through "at the double." Then followed a variety of marvellous exhibitions of skill, strength, and courage, performed with the aid of the mechanical apparatus. An interval of rest in the middle of the performances, which was very much needed, was most agreeably occupied by the singing, in very good style, of some concerted music by the German choral union of Paris, "Die Vereinigten Deutschen Sänger von Paris." The selection comprised, of course, "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" and the national enthusiasm evoked by this chorus, in which the whole company joined, while the tricolor of black, yellow, and red was raised and waved over the heads of the singers, gave a very good proof that the sentiment was most sincerely entertained, that the German Fatherland is in no particular State of the federation, but is to be found wherever the German tongue is spoken, and wherever they raise their hymns of Protestant worship to God.

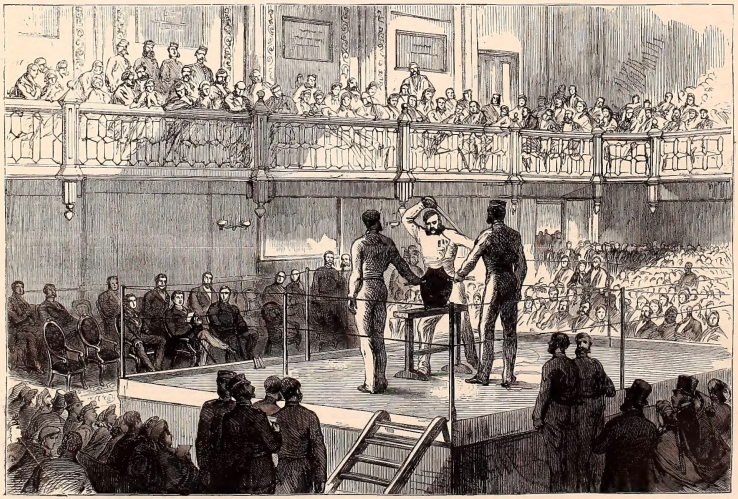
ASSAULT OF ARMS PERFORMED BY THE CORPORALS OF THE GUARDS AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

ON Thursday week the non-commissioned officers of the several regiments of Guards, who last year performed for the benefit of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, gave another entertainment at St. James's Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, in which many children of soldiers are maintained and educated. The Prince of Wales was among the spectators, or rather was one of them, sitting on a dais, which had been handsomely fitted up for his accommodation by Mr. Nosotti, of Oxford-street. On the right hand of the Prince sat the Duke of Buccleuch, and on the left the Marquis of Tweeddale, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards. Sir John Heron Maxwell was also present, representing the society for the benefit of which the performance was given. A raised and roped platform in the centre of the hall was the arena in which the competitors exhibited their prowess; and on the floor of this platform was traced in chalk and colours a colossal Prince of Wales plume, which served the purpose of ornament and secured a firm footing. Single-stick, fencing, boxing, sabre-combats, sabre v. bayonet, formed the staple of the entertainment, and served to show the proficiency of the men who took part in the various bouts. In single-stick the competitors were Corporal Bee, of the Royal Horse Guards, and Corporal Maddox of the 1st Life Guards Corporal-Major Waite, 2nd Life



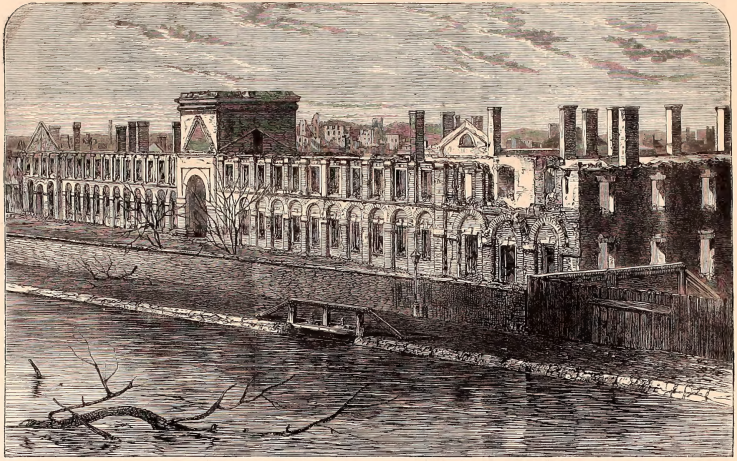
GYMNASTIC FESTIVAL OF THE GERMANS, IN THE PRÉ CATALAN, BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Guards; and Corporal Wordsworth, Royal Horse Guards; Corporal-Major Waite and Corporal Dibb, 1st Life Guards; also Corporal Boe and Corporal Dibb. The sabre was used by Corporal Butt, 2nd Life Guards, and Corporal Wordsworth. In fencing, Corporal-Major Learmont, Royal Horse Guards, and Corporal Cornish, 1st Life Guards; Corporal Dean, 1st Life Guards, and Corporal Butt; Corporal-Major Waite and Corporal Cornish; Corporal Wordsworth and Corporal Dean showed their skill. The respective advantages of the sabre and bayonet were displayed by Corporal-Major Learmont and Corporal-Major Sheffield, 2nd Life Guards, with varying skill, until, finally, the swordsman disarmed his antagonist by beating the rifle out of his hands. Boxing, or "the noble art," as it is termed by its professors, was shown by Corporal Boe, Trooper Otterway, Corporal-Major Learmont, Corporal Cornish, Corporal Butt, and the renowned American pugilist, J. C. Heenan, alias the "Benicia Boy." Some interesting sword feats were exhibited by Corporal Dean, who severed a handkerchief and several coils of ribbon, by a swinging cut, in a very dextrous manner. Corporal-Major Waite also performed some of the sword feats for which he is so famous. He cut an apple suspended in a handkerchief without injuring the texture of the latter, cut in two an apple held on the palm of a comrade, and cut through a sheet of note-paper standing on its bottom edges. He failed in severing a bar of lead as it descended through the air, but succeeded perfectly with a bar placed upright on a stand. A new feat, showing how even armour cannot resist the full force of a sword-cut, was the last the Corporal-Major exhibited, and, with a downward cut, one of Wilkinson's trustworthy blades cleft a breastplate to the depth of about six inches. The entertainment concluded with an exhibition of the cavalry-sword exercises by Corporal-Major Sheffield, Corporal Cornish, Corporal Honeybone, and Corporal Bentley—the two latter of the Royal Horse Guards. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards contributed to the entertainment of the visitors by playing during the afternoon.



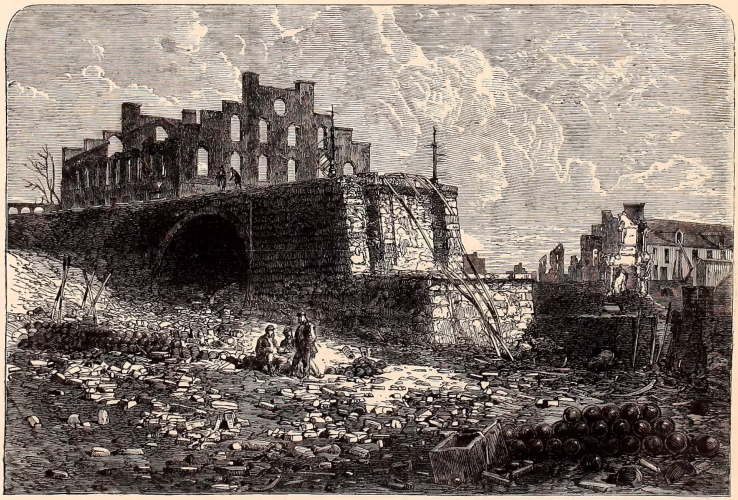
ASSAULT OF ARMS AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, BY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AFTER ITS SURRENDER.



RUINS OF THE ARMOURY.

A GENERAL View of the city of Richmond, Virginia, the late capital of the Confederate States, showing the immense havoc made by the conflagration of April 3, is being engraved for publication in this Journal. We give in the mean time a couple of Illustrations, which show the ruins of two of the principal buildings occupied for the storing of military implements and munitions by the War Department of the fallen Government, and which were consigned to the flames by order of their own General, Breckenridge, when their army evacuated the city, early on the Monday morning of the above date. The fire, which thus began with the destruction of the Government offices, workshops, and storehouses, was raging unchecked a few hours later, when General Weitzel, of the Federal army, entered the city with his detachment of negro troops; and, in spite of all his efforts to preserve the city, whole streets were consumed, including many of the shops, warehouses, factories, and flour-mills, with one of the railway stations and several public edifices, which were not, like the armoury and arsenal, appropriated to warlike uses.



RUINS OF THE ARSENAL.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. THOMAS STONOR.

The Hon. Thomas Stonor, a D.L. of Oxfordshire, eldest son of Thomas, present Lord Camoys, by his wife, Frances, daughter of Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, Lancashire, died, from smallpox, on the 28th ult., at his town house, 11, Stratton-street, Piccadilly. The hon. and lamented gentleman was born Oct. 29, 1824; and married, April 22, 1863, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late James Coulthurst, Esq., of Gargrave Hall, Yorkshire. Of this marriage it is said there is likely to be posthumous issue, and until that event is decided the heirship-apparent to the ancient barony of Camoys remains in abeyance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. GILBERT ELLIOT.

The Hon. Gilbert Elliot, who died, on the 25th ult., at Hastings, after a long illness, was the youngest son of Gilbert, second Earl of Minto, by his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq. He was born Feb. 23, 1826; and entered the British Army in July, 1843, and served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War of 1852 and 1853, during which time he was Aide-de-Camp to General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and was present at the Battle of Berea. He afterwards was with his battalion in the Kaffir eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855, and was for a time on the Staff as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the 4th Division. He had received the Kaffir War medal and a medal and clasps for the Alma and the siege of Sebastopol; also the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the decoration of the fifth class of the Order of Medjidie. He got his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel April 3, 1862. He married, Aug. 17 1858, Katherine Anne, sixth daughter of the Right Rev. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D., Bishop of Chichester. The Hon. Gilbert Elliot was brother of William Hugh, present Earl of Minto; of the Hon. George Elliot, British Envoy to the King of Italy; of Rear-Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. Brydone Elliot, R.N., C.B.; and of the Countess Russell.

CHARLES WATERTON.



Charles Waterton, Esq., of Walton Hall, in the county of York, the celebrated naturalist and traveller, died on the 27th ult., at his seat, Walton Hall, near Wakefield, from the effects of an accidental fall while crossing a rustic bridge that spans the small stream which runs into the upper end of the lake around the mansion of Walton. This distinguished gentleman had repute not only as a naturalist and traveller; he was a man of varied genius and of much worth, and was everywhere popular. In his own neighbourhood he was familiarly and affectionately known as "Squire Waterton." He was the eldest son of Thomas Waterton, Esq., of Walton Hall, by his wife, Anne, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Edward Bedingfield, Esq., of Oxton. He was born June 12, 1782, and received his education at Stonyhurst, the celebrated Jesuit College in Lancashire. There he remained until nearly twenty-one years of age, and there he became an accomplished scholar, and particularly a great adept in the Latin language. He in his youth renounced the use of wine and spirituous liquors, and kept to that renunciation through life. His love of natural history often led him into playing truant, but eventually his instructors gave him more liberty to pursue his favourite study. Soon after leaving Stonyhurst the young squire made a tour into Spain. There he met with many strange adventures, including fever and earthquakes. He, in 1804, went out to superintend his uncle's (Christopher Waterton's) estates in Demerara. That uncle and his own father being dead, in 1812 Charles Waterton delivered up his Demerara trust and came as squire to Walton. All subsequent visits which he paid to South America were undertaken with no other object in view than the pursuit of natural history. The famous book he published "The Wanderings in South America," bears testimony to his wonderful adventures during these visits. The vivacity with which his narratives abound render them the most charming production of the kind in the English language. "The Wanderings," now a standard work, created on its first publication a furore; and, particularly, the author's account of his ride on a cayman's, or crocodile's, back caused quite an amusing sensation. It was made the subject of a ludicrous caricature, with which no one was more entertained than Mr. Waterton himself. He preserved a copy of it, and used, among the manifold curiosities and rarities at Walton Hall, to show it with much glee to his visitors. Mr. Waterton latterly made frequent journeys to Belgium and Italy. His "Essays on Natural History" have been collected from *Loudon's Magazine*, and edited by himself, in a handsome volume, to which he prefixed a most amusing autobiography. This work is as sarcastic and racy as "The Wanderings," and full of interesting and acute observation. It should be added of Mr. Waterton that he was the first bird-stuffer in the world, and his collections in that way at Walton are magnificent. Charles Waterton, with all his many eccentricities—written, spoken, and enacted—was of a truly gentle spirit. He was benevolent to all—benevolent, it may be literally said, to man and brute; he ever enjoined and practised the kindest treatment of animals, evincing a generous sympathy towards them and the greatest horror of any wanton persecution of them. One of the squire's well-known traits was never to allow a shot to be fired on his grounds except to keep down the rabbits, whose impudent invasions were too much even for him. The result was that in Walton Park many a rare bird and animal has made its haunt in safety, and the curious circumstance may be therein seen of herons and other equally shy members of the feathered tribe remaining unmoved at the report of a gun. Walton Hall, with its wide acres, is a lovely spot. The mansion stands on an island in the centre of a lake, and has the honour of having successfully resisted an attack from Oliver Cromwell. A musket-ball, fired by Cromwell's own hand, lies embedded to this day in its wall, and used, with some pride, to be pointed out by the squire. He liberally threw open the park, and it was the resort, during the summer months, of numerous pleasure-parties. Squire Waterton was a devoted Catholic; but even his religious fervour was of a friendly nature, and could only be remarked by the more pungent and playful manner he adopted towards those of different creeds to his own. The Squire has left behind him singular instructions concerning his funeral. A mausoleum for the reception of his body had long been erected near the top end of the lake. This sepulchre rests beneath the overhanging shade of two venerable oak-trees. The body is not to be carried to this last earthly home by land, but is to be conveyed over the lake in a boat, the mourners following in the wake. Mr. Waterton has written his own epitaph; it is in Latin. The translation runs thus:—"Pray for the soul of Charles Waterton, born June, 1782; died 18—, whose weary bones rest here." Mr. Waterton married, May 11, 1829, Anne, second daughter of Charles Edmonstone, Esq., of Cardross Park, Dumbartonshire, by whom (who died April 27, 1830) he leaves an only child, Edmund Waterton, Esq., J.P., D.L., F.S.A., now of Walton Hall, who was born April 7, 1830, and married, Aug. 20, 1862, Margeret Alicia Josephine, second daughter of John Ennis, Esq., M.P., of Ballinahown Manor, in the county of Westmeath, and niece of Sir Thomas Henry, chief metropolitan police magistrate. The family of Waterton is one of the oldest in the realm; its name is in Domesday Book; and its crest of a bear was given by Richard Cœur de Lion to the crusader Sir Robert Waterton in reward of his valour at the Battle of Ascalon, in 1191. In 1415, Thomas Waterton fought with no less distinction at Agincourt. Another Waterton was on the side of the King at Marston Moor. From Waterton, in Lincolnshire, their original seat, the Watertons removed to Walton, in Yorkshire, some centuries ago, and there they have continued to flourish in high position and general estimation; but through the whole extent of their time-honoured line there has certainly not appeared a worthier or more remarkable lord of Walton than the gentle and gifted squire just deceased.

CAPTAIN CRISPIN, R.N.

Captain William Crispin, her Majesty's naval Aide-de-Camp, who died on the 20th ult., was for several years second in command of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. He was born in 1803; and, after the usual course of education at the Naval College, entered the Royal Navy as Midshipman in November, 1818. As Mate in the Lion, he was most effective against the pirates of Cuba in 1822 and 1823; and, in consideration of his services at that time, he received his commission as Lieutenant. After service in the Coastguard, he was appointed, in January, 1845, Commander to the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht, then under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and since under that of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Denman. In July, 1858, Captain Crispin was appointed to command the Hawke, in the Coastguard service. After acting for the usual term, he was made a naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty in 1864.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, D.C.L., formerly of Belgrave-square, but late of Upper Eccleston-street, was proved in the London Court under £120,000 personalty, the sole executor and trustee being his brother, the Hon. Arthur Lascelles. The testator was the fourth son of the second Earl of Harewood; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1826; was M.P. for Ripon, 1846-57; and a Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire; and died at Wighill Park, Yorkshire, April 25 last, at the age of sixty-six, having executed his will in 1851, and two codicils 1856 and 1858. He has bequeathed a legacy of £500, free of duty, to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford, of which he was elected a Fellow (B.A. 1826, D.C.L. 1831). He also bequeaths the sum of £10,000 to the Right Hon. Louisa, Dowager Countess of Harewood, the relict of his late brother Henry, Earl of Harewood; a like sum of £10,000 to his sister Harriett, wife of the Right Hon. George Argustus Frederick, Earl of Sheffield; a like sum of £10,000 to his sister Lady Louisa, wife of Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P. He leaves his residence and furniture to his said brother Arthur, to whom he also leaves a moiety of the residue, bequeathing the other moiety to Lady Lascelles, widow of his late brother, the Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles.

The will of Sir George Nicholls, K.C.B., of Hyde Park-street, was proved in London by the Rev. Henry G. Nicholls, his son; Georgiana Elizabeth Nicholls, his daughter; and William W. Willink, Esq., his son-in-law, the executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £80,000. Sir George was formerly in the naval service of the Hon. East India Company, afterwards a Commissioner of the Poor Law in England and Ireland, and latterly Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, and retired from public service in 1851; and died, on the 24th of March last, at the age of eighty-four. Sir George executed his will in 1858, and a codicil in 1862, and has made certain specific bequests in favour of his son, Henry, and his daughter, Georgiana, leaving to his wife, Lady Nicholls, a life interest in the residue of his property, and, after her decease, he bequeaths to his son-in-law, the said W. W. Willink, also to the children of his deceased daughter, Jane Owry, and to his daughter, Charlotte Wingfield, certain portions of his property, appointing his son, Henry, and his daughter, Georgiana, residuary legatees.

The will of William Hollins, Esq., of Over-Wallop, Hants, was proved in London, on the 10th of May, by W. J. Brownjohn, of Bath, and C. P. Titt, of Old Jewry Chambers, the joint acting executors. The will is dated 1849, and there are ten codicils, the last dated March 28, 1865. He died on the 2nd of April. The personalty was sworn under £50,000. He has bequeathed the bulk of his property to charitable institutions, of which we are able to give only the most prominent:—£2000 to Winchester Hospital, £2000 to Salisbury Infirmary; these two institutions will also take any surplus residue. £1000 to each of the thirteen following institutions:—Brompton Hospital, Bethlehem, St. Luke's, Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Refuge for the Destitute at Dalston, London National Benevolent Institution, Deaf and Dumb Children's Asylum, Infant Orphan, Church Missionary, Bible Society, Strangers' Friend Society, Accident Relief Society, and Indigent Blind Visiting Society. £700 to the Royal Free Hospital. £500 to each of the following:—The London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Seamen's Hospital (Dreadnought,) Irish Society of London, King's College Hospital, Queen Adelaide's Fund, Colonial Church and School Society, St. Mark's Hospital, Royal Infirmary for Children, St. Mary's Hospital, London Fever Hospital, Small Pox Hospital, St. George's Hospital, London Ophthalmic Hospital, Religious Tract Society, Indigent Blind School London City Mission, Sailors' Home, Great Northern Hospital, Westminster Hospital, University College Hospital, and a like sum of £500 to the National Life-boat Institution. He also bequeaths £500 to rebuild the tower of Over-Wallop Church; and £1000 stock to the children of Ann Rogers, afterwards Liversedge, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, whose maiden name was Hollins. There are a few legacies to private individuals. The testator has made a liberal provision by way of annuity for his man-servant, and leaves to the daughter of the latter his farm with the stock and growing crops. The legacies are to be paid at the expiration of twelve calendar months.

The will of William George Prescott, Esq., banker, Threadneedle-street, and of Clarence Lodge, Roehampton (of which some imperfect account has been published), was proved in the London Court, on the 17th of May, by the executors and trustees, Edward Parker Wolstenholme (his brother-in-law), and the testator's partners Charles Cave, Joseph Grote, and Charles Andrew Prescott (his cousin). The personalty was sworn under £250,000. The will and first codicil bear date the 30th of March last, and a second codicil the 20th of April, and the testator died on the 29th of the latter month. Each document was attested by H. H. Barnes, solicitor, and another witness. He leaves to his wife Arabella (only daughter of the Hon. Arabella Catherine and Edward Wolstenholme, Esq., of Kildare) his estate and residence, Clarence Lodge, with the furniture, plate, carriages, &c., and appoints her residuary legatee absolutely. He has settled the sum of £35,000 on his only son, William Wolstenholme Prescott (born 1844), and his issue, and, in default, to the testator's only daughter. To his said daughter Arabella, wife of Captain Decie, he leaves a legacy of £5000, and to her husband £300; to testator's sisters Harriette Maria, wife of the Rev. G. Phillimore, M.A.; and Amelia, wife of Sir Jacob Preston, Bart., each a legacy of £200; and a life bequest to his brothers the Rev. G. E. Prescott, M.A., and Colonel Arthur Prescott; and also to his brother-in-law Thomas Preston, and cousin and partner Warner Prescott, each £200; and to each of his executors £250. The testator was the eldest son of William Willoughby Prescott, Esq., of Hendon, and grandson of Sir George William Prescott, Bart. Mr. Prescott was the head of the well-known banking firm of Prescott, Grote, and Company, which has been handed down from father to son for four generations.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Dragoons: Cornet Sir H. C. Pelly, Bart., to be Lieutenant; J. B. Deacon to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Col. J. Maitland to be Colonel; Capt. A. Stewart to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. G. C. M. Martin to be Captain; Lieut. I. Ketchen to be Second Captain; Second Capts. E. C. Griffin, R. Pope, and H. M. Finlay to be Adjutants.

Royal Engineers: Cadet J. Broun to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank.

2nd Foot: Staff Assist. Surg. W. W. Tomlinson to be Assistant Surgeon. 3rd: Lieut. J. F. Whitworth to be Instructor of Musketry. 11th: Ensign F. N. Callwell to be Lieutenant. 12th: Quartermaster F. Luttrell to be Quartermaster. 15th: Lieut. W. J. Franks to be Lieutenant. 24th: Staff Assist. Surg. G. F. Duffy to be Assistant Surgeon. 25th: Lieut. R. W. T. Dawson to be Instructor of Musketry. 36th: Lieut. W. Neal to be Captain; Ensign L. G. O. Stucley to be Lieutenant; H. W. Pride to be Ensign. 45th: Ensign R. Garnett to be Lieutenant. 52nd: Lieut. H. A. Adair to be Instructor of Musketry. 53rd: Lieut. H. Elmhirst to be Captain; Ensign J. K. Kirkwood to be Lieutenant; the Hon. A. Hood to be Ensign. 60th: Ensign D. Bingham to be Lieutenant; R. C. Davies to be Ensign. 68th: Ensign W. H. F. Palmer to be Lieutenant; S. W. Tyndall to be Ensign. 79th: Ensign H. F. Rowley to be Lieutenant; J. D. K. M'Callum to be Ensign. 86th: Lieut. T. Davies to be Lieutenant. 92nd: Ensign H. F. Cotton to be Lieutenant; C. F. Massy to be Ensign. 97th: Ensign A. Lynch to be Lieutenant; R. A. Swetenham to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H. M. Moorsom to be Captain; Ensign R. W. Ormerod to be Lieutenant; Ensign and Adjutant G. Rogers to have the rank of Lieutenant.

4th West India Regiment.—Lieut. J. J. Osborne to be Lieutenant.

Depot Battalions.—Capts. G. W. Northey and J. M'Queen to be Instructors of Musketry.

Medical Department.—Assist. Surg. H. J. Rose to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. D. B. Muter, F. J. Travers, E. H. Fisher, R. F. Mountain, and G. J. Brown to be Colonels.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions have been made in consequence of the death of Capt. T. D. A. Fortescue:—Commander I. N. T. Sanley to be Captain; Lieut. H. L. Perceval to be Commander; Sub-Lieut. W. G. Le Cocq to be Lieutenant.

Mr. J. Jones and Mr. A. Martell to be Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet; Mr. G. G. Smith and Mr. F. M. C. Richards to be First-class Assistant Engineers.

The next examination for direct commissions will take place on the 31st of July, and the number of candidates is limited to a hundred.

The Miranda, recently from New Zealand, is ordered to be paid out of commission.

The Maori, sailing-transport, arrived at Spithead, last Saturday morning, from New Zealand, with military invalids.

The Racoon has arrived at Spithead from the Mediterranean. She has brought a few military invalids.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel William Gregory Dawkins, of the Coldstream Guards (whose case has been before the House of Commons) has been placed upon half pay.

The Charybdis has arrived at Spithead from the Pacific. She left Valparaiso seven weeks ago, and brings home supernumeraries and invalids. This ship was commissioned at Sheerness in November, 1860. She will be dismantled and paid off.

A return was furnished to Parliament last Saturday, by the Marquis of Hartington, showing that the expenses incurred on all classes of Armstrong guns, their fittings, projectiles, &c., including the 100-pounder smooth-bore guns, since the date of the return furnished to Mr. Monsell's Committee in May, 1863, amounted to £285,418. The changes and alterations in the same period have cost £15,527; while the extra cost in providing projectiles, &c., in consequence of alterations has been £5032. The return is made up to the date of the last balance-sheet (March 31, 1864).

The annual general meeting of the friends of the Royal Naval School was held in the theatre of the United Service Institution, last Saturday, under the presidency of Admiral Sir William Bowles, K.C.B. Various sanitary and other improvements have been made since last report. There are now 220 boys in the school. Letters are continually received from those whose children have been educated here, as well as from former pupils themselves, all of whom are warm in their praise of the benefits of the establishment. The election of officers of the institution concluded the business.

From a return recently published relating to the military knights of Windsor it appears that every knight pays a fee on his patent of appointment to the lower foundation of £4 7s. 6d., and has to give 17s. 10d. in fees to the youngest choristers of St. George's Chapel. The same amount is paid on removal to the Royal foundation, the £4 7s. 6d. in each case being paid to the secretary of the Chancellor (the Bishop of Oxford) "for correspondence, drawing, and engrossing (on vellum) the letters patent, and the expense of the seal, in a tin case, &c." The knights on the lower foundation receive annually about £35 17s. 6d., and those on the Royal foundation about £39 9s. 4d., together with £60 (more or less) from the suppressed canonry.

The Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, paid a visit of inspection to the camp at Aldershott yesterday week. The infantry, which was drawn up in line on Cove-common, received the Duke with the customary honours. Each regiment was subjected to a close inspection, after which they marched past the saluting-point in open column of grand divisions in quick time. Some few manœuvres by brigades followed, and this portion of the division returned to quarters. Meanwhile the cavalry, horse artillery, and Royal Engineers' train, with pontoons (which had been ordered to turn out at a moment's notice), had formed up near Claycart Ridge. The Duke minutely inspected the whole. After this they marched past by squadrons, trotted past by fours, and galloped past left in front, the horse artillery leading, bringing the manœuvres to a close by forming line and advancing in parade order.

The splendid iron-cased ram the Lord Warden was launched at Chatham last Saturday. It is computed that 12,000 persons assembled to witness it, while the party surrounding the lady who named the vessel—Lady Ernestine Edgcumb—was of the most distinguished character. The Lord Warden was begun on Dec. 24, 1863. When laid down, from the design of Mr. E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy, the principal dimensions were:—Length between the perpendiculars, 280 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 234 ft. nearly; extreme breadth to outside of armour, 58 ft. 9 in.; extreme breadth, moulded, 56 ft. 4 in.; depth in hold, 20 ft. 9 in.; burden in tons, 4057 26-94ths; when launched her extreme length over all was 295 ft., and her tonnage 4080. At present the Lord Warden has only a portion of her armour-plating attached, on her broadside, about 400 tons in all. She was designed as a thirty-six gun ship; but her armament will be twenty-four guns, of course of much greater weight.

THE MILITIA.

The West Suffolk were reviewed, on Thursday week, by Colonel Farren, from the camp at Colchester. At the close of various evolutions the regiment formed square, and was addressed in complimentary terms by Colonel Farren. The gallant Colonel also inspected the barracks and regimental property. The training period terminated last Saturday. The Suffolk Militia Artillery have returned to head-quarters from Harwich redoubt, where they had completed a period of twenty-seven days' training and exercise to the satisfaction of Colonel Knox, R.A., inspecting officer. During its period of training the regiment fired 200 rounds 68lb. shot, fifty diaphragm shell, and fifty common shell, and had the usual proportion of carbine and foot drills for recruits. The regiment was disembodied last Saturday.

The Isle of Wight Militia Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Scott, were inspected, on Wednesday last, by Colonel Wodehouse, C.B., Aide-de-camp to her Majesty, on the tilting-ground of Carisbrooke Castle, the head-quarters of the regiment. Colonel Wodehouse was entirely satisfied with the way in which the men acquitted themselves.

The Royal North Gloucestershire Militia, having been out for permanent duty, at Cirencester, for the last fortnight, terminated their yearly drill last Saturday. The annual review took place—before Colonel Bruncker, the inspecting field officer of the district—in Earl Bathurst's park, near Cirencester. The movements executed by the men gave the highest satisfaction to the inspecting officer. After the review the officers gave a déjeûner and ball. The South Gloucestershire Militia, who have been on permanent duty at Gloucester, had their review on the day before that held in Earl Bathurst's park. About 600 men were on the ground, under the command of Major Surman, and the inspecting officer (Colonel Bruncker) spoke favourably of their drill.

The enrolled pensioners of the Bristol district, under the command of Major Meek, having completed their eight days' training, were inspected yesterday week, at the head-quarters of the Bristol volunteer artillery, by Colonel Daniel, of the 28th Regiment of Foot, who came from Plymouth for the purpose. At the close of the inspection, the gallant Colonel expressed himself highly gratified with the result, and stated that he should have to make a satisfactory report.

The 2nd Somerset completed their annual twenty-eight days' drill, at Bath, last Saturday. On the previous day they were reviewed by Colonel Mann, of Plymouth, the Government Inspector. After being put through a variety of evolutions, the inspecting officer addressed the regiment and expressed himself well satisfied with the conduct of the men in the field.

The Royal Wilts, commanded by Lord Methuen, having completed their period of training for the present year, were officially inspected, at Devizes, on Friday last, by Colonel Shadwell, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the South-West Military District. The regiment mustered 528 rank and file on the field, under arms, exclusive of band, pioneers, &c.; and at the close of the inspection Colonel Shadwell warmly complimented Lord Methuen and his officers on the efficiency of the regiment and its fine appearance on parade.

The annual inspection of the 3rd Staffordshire, which has concluded its annual training of twenty-seven days, took place, on Wednesday week, at Newcastle-under-Lyme. The regiment mustered 700 strong, and made an excellent appearance. During the inspection the rain fell in torrents, and the movements were limited in number and simple; but the whole of them were effected with remarkable precision and smartness. The inspecting officer (Colonel Bingham, of Manchester) dispensed with the usual custom of addressing the men, but he afterwards expressed to the officers his entire satisfaction with the appearance and efficiency of the regiment.

The various Yorkshire corps have mostly, if not all, completed their annual training for the present year. There have been good musters of each regiment, and, according to the expressed opinion of the respective reviewing officers, officers and men have acquitted themselves better than in any previous year. The 5th West Yorkshire, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye, had their training at Knaresborough, and were inspected there by Colonel Campbell, C.B. The corps is about 720 strong, and only eight were absent. The East Yorkshire, about 600 strong, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, were trained and inspected at Beverley. The inspecting officer was Colonel Hankey, of the 83rd, stationed at Sheffield. The North Yorkshire, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, were trained and inspected at Richmond. The inspecting officer was Colonel Ingall, C.B. The East and North Yorkshire Artillery Militia were inspected at Scarborough by Colonel Anderson, C.B., of the Royal Artillery. The 1st West York, 645 in number, were trained and inspected at Pontefract. The inspecting officer was Colonel Hankey. The 4th West York, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cairns, were trained and inspected at Leeds. They were about 700 strong, and the inspecting officer was Colonel Campbell, C.B.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The final competition for the Inland Revenue challenge cup took place recently at the Civil Service range, on Wimbledon-common. The following are the scores of the five companies who, having made the highest scores in the preliminary competitions, were entitled each to send five men to shoot for the absolute possession of the cup:—Civil Service Audit Office Company, 69; Queen's (Westminster), twelfth company, 69; Victorias, first company, 65; twelfth Herts (Barnet) company, 64; Queen's (Westminster), thirteenth company, 60. It will be seen that the Civil Service were tied by the Queen's No. 12, but the former became the winners under the conditions attached to the cup, they having made the greater number of hits. The Inland Revenue companies have instituted another challenge cup.

A match between No. 14 Company, Captain Wallington, Queen's (Westminster) and the 30th Middlesex, or Ealing corps, Captain Tyrrell, took place on Saturday last, at Wormwood-scrubbs. The total scores were, fourteenth company Queen's, 401 marks; Ealing corps, 374 marks. On the side of the Queen's the highest score was 54 marks, made by Private C. Godfrey; and Sergeant Montgomery, with 51 marks, won the highest on the side of the Ealing corps.

A rifle-match was fired last Saturday at the Over Range, Gloucester, between the City of Bristol and the 1st Staffordshire Battalions, which from the high reputation that each corps has earned for itself, excited an unusual amount of interest. The 1st Staffordshire could boast of having engaged in thirteen battalion matches and never having been beaten; while the Bristol corps had defeated the Gloucester (city) corps in three out of four matches, had beaten Birmingham once, and had attained the proud position of being second in both the simultaneous Enfield and the International small-bore competitions. Both corps were represented by thirty men. The contest proved an exceedingly close one, the Staffordshire leading up till the last few rounds, when the splendid firing of Messrs. Baker, Bingham, and Marsh "landed" the Bristol men the victors by five marks At 200 yards Bristol made 345 marks, Staffordshire 358 marks, showing a majority for the latter corps of thirteen marks; and this majority they increased at the 500 yards' range to seventeen, the score there being—Bristol 300, Stafford, 304; but at the 600 yards' range the score was—Bristol 338, Staffordshire 313: the total score being—Bristol 983, Staffordshire, 978. Sergeant Bingham made four bull's-eyes and one centre, and Private Baker three bull's-eyes and two centres, at 600 yards.

Last Saturday, which was a grand gala day at Cambridge, a distribution of prizes took place to the University Volunteer Corps, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary Colonel. The distribution, by Mrs. Cookson, the wife of the Vice-Chancellor, took place in King's College, on the lawn in front of the Rev. the Provost's lodge, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators. At the conclusion, Captain Hubbard, stepping to the front, stated that this was the last occasion on which the corps would be commanded by Colonel Baker, to whose exertions in the maintenance and elevation of the corps he paid a warm tribute, presenting him with an elegant épergne, as a proof of the warm esteem in which he is regarded by the Cambridge University volunteers.

The 19th Lanark (2nd Glasgow) was inspected on Saturday week by Lieutenant-Colonel Young, the district inspector. Between 500 and 600 members were present. After the performance of evolutions of the usual character, Colonel Young congratulated the regiment upon the strong muster and excellent drill, and expressed his particular satisfaction with the skirmishing. In that respect both officers and men had shown great intelligence in their work. He promised a most favourable report to the War Office.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Dixon, R.A., and Mr. Edmund St. John Mildmay, secretary of the National Rifle Association, having been appointed by the council to conduct the trials of the rifles supplied by Mr. Rigby, of Dublin, for the successful competitors in the second stage of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon this year, have issued their report, which is dated May 25, 1865, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield. The report describes the method adopted for testing the accuracy of the arms submitted to them, after which fifteen of the rifles were selected for trial at the target, Mr. Rigby himself being present, and superintending the firing of the arms from his own mechanical rest. The result of the shooting, the report says, "was highly satisfactory;" and Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon and Mr. Mildmay add, in conclusion, "We can safely congratulate the council of the National Rifle Association upon the excellent arm which has been selected by them this year for the sixty best shots at Wimbledon." Appended to the report is the result of the experiments at a range of 1000 yards with the fifteen rifles of Mr. Rigby, giving a mean of total number fired of 1·57. In 1862, 1863, and 1864, in the experiments made by the Whitworth rifles, the mean was 1·98.

The several Acts by which the reductions set forth in the Budget for 1865 become law and take effect were issued on Tuesday. The reduction of the tea duty from the old rate of 1s. per lb. to 6d. per lb. began on Thursday. The new rate of income tax (4d. in the pound) begins from the 6th of April last. The reduced duty of 1s. 6d. per £100 on fire insurances will begin on and after the 25th of June next.

THE FARM.

The abundance of grass in the meadows has put the farmers in heart, and we have seldom seen so many "young men from the country" ready to follow the fortunes of Breadalbane and Wild Charley from the paddock to the post. The Yorkshire men tell us that Mr. Wetherell and Mr. Torr went last week to value over the Warlaby herd to Mr. Thomas Booth, but that they "met with closed doors." The herd at present consists of fifty-five, of which thirty-two are females. Both this valuation (which no one seems to put under £200 a head) and the price which the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses are to fetch in the lump at Willis's Rooms are the subject of boundless speculation. The Warlaby valuers do very rightly to keep their's back; it would only be bringing about an invidious contrast between it and the result of the above sale, and prove nothing, after all. It seems that Mr. Bolden made a very handsome offer for the whole of the "Grands" to the late Mr. Hegan, last autumn, but that he would not accede to it. Selling them in one lot, if possible, was the wish the old man left behind him; but we have no doubt that when they are knocked down the purchaser will put up some of the bulls then and there. Two or three breeders are hinted at as likely to join in the fray, but it is not thought that it will rise beyond "a triangular duel." Who one of the contending parties will be was pretty plainly intimated by Mr. Strafford, in his "Kentish fire" opening at Penshurst, on Thursday. This was a very pleasant day, and prices for really good lots were satisfactory. The Rosa tribe, crossed with Prince Imperial, was the making of Mr. Wells's part of the sale. Mr. Waldo had some good ones among his sixteen, which averaged £35 1s.: Fathom made 71 gs. (a great drop from her Holm Pierrepont price), and Merry Andrew, a very promising yearling, 60 gs. The Stettin Show was only attended by four English representatives. Lord Walsingham and Lord Sondes were first and second in the Southdown tup and ewe classes; Mr. Taylor, of Harptree, brought Devon bulls, &c.; and Mr. Crisp made a pretty clean sweep with shorthorns, pigs, and Suffolks. The English implement houses were well represented, and Fowler got the steam-ploughing prize of £75.

There was a great market for cobs at Tattersalls' on Monday. Mr. Branwhite's sold well, and one of them, "which was said to have trotted three miles in nine minutes," made 115 gs. The sixteen-stall stable was entirely filled with Mr. Milward's, of which thirteen were "ponies" and three small hunters. There is no doubt that this gentleman never brought up such a quality lot before, and Estate (100 gs.) and Copper Plate (130 gs.) headed the poll, as we last week hinted they would. The Duke of Grafton and the Earls of Dudley and Cardigan were all purchasers, and the Marquis of Hastings bought a pair of roans, Composure and Retort. Pattern, the smallest of the lot and true to the name, was knocked down to Mr. Tod Heatly for 80 gs. Sparta and Venetia were bought in; and if we reckon in it the fourteen three Little Miss (84 gs.), the average was just 71½ gs. for the dozen. Still fourteen two is the outside height for a "pony," and upon this point England and Scotland seem to be agreed. Putting her out, the average is upwards of 70 gs., the best that Mr. Milward has ever had.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A new fossil reptile, discovered in South Africa, and named, on account of its numerous affinities and its fine-pointed teeth, Mesosaurus tenuidens, was described by M. Paul Gervais in a paper read at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. It was found by M. Alexis Verreaux, in the territories of the Grigas, a Hottentot family living to the north of the Orange River. The peculiarities of this reptile distinguish it from any known species. The length of the head is 0·066m., and the breadth 0·008m. in the anterior region, and 0·020 above the occiput. The jaws resemble those of the crocodile and plesiosaurus. The neck is more elongated than most saurians, and the sides of the animal are thicker than those of most reptiles, ancient or modern, except the pachypleura. The anterior limb, from the scapular extremity of the humerus to the point of the third phalange of the middle toe, measured 0·054m.

Mr. Alfred Newton's notes on the zoology of Spitzbergen, which were read some time back at a meeting of the Zoological Society, appear in the *Annals of Natural History*. His voyage was made in Mr. E. Birkbeck's yacht Sultana. He describes the white porpoises in Ice Sound as having the colour and consistency of a good spermaceti candle, gliding through the water with an easy and almost graceful roll. The birds of Spitsbergen are few in species, but the number of individuals is past computation—the most wonderful sight which the ornithologist can behold. The deer (smaller than the Lapland rein) are tolerably abundant, and the Arctic fox is pretty numerous along the coast of Ice Sound. A remarkable species of seal, termed "the springer," led to a conjecture respecting the sea-serpent. The springer is of a sociable disposition, and herds of not less than fifty individuals swim together in a line, their heads alone above water, as if engaged in a game of "follow my leader." On the first seal making a roll over each seal in the whole procession does the same in course. Mr. Newton thinks that any person, not an unromantic naturalist, seeing these movements, might readily imagine the mythical monster to be before his eyes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strange has reported to the Royal Astronomical Society the result of his continued investigations into the applicability of aluminium bronze as a material for the construction of certain parts of astronomical and surveying instruments. He has no reason for doubting this adaptation of the metal, with one exception. The metal tarnishes more than was expected, and absolute soundness of surface is not easily attainable: it is thus not well fitted to receive graduation. The first experiments in casting large masses resulted in the production of internal airholes. This difficulty, however, has been overcome. In proof of this, Colonel Strange exhibited the axis of a transit instrument, 33½ in. between the bearings; the central cube, 9½ in. by the side; the thickness of the metal averages about 0·15 in.; the entire axis is cast hollow, and in one piece; and the weight is only 56 lb. It is intended for a telescope of 5 ft. focal length. Owing to its large general size and its thinness of metal, and to the system of interior strengthening webs, it is of a form peculiarly difficult to cast in any metal. This piece of scientific founding is from the works of Messrs. Cooke, of York; and Colonel Strange stated that he had little hesitation in expressing his belief that it is the stiffest transit axis in existence.

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society three papers were read. In the first, Mr. G. F. Matthew gave a brief history of the geology of the southern part of New Brunswick. In reference to the adjacent country, he stated that it is now a well-established fact that throughout palæozoic time the centre of the North American continent was comparatively stable, the whole series of formations being found in continuous and conformable succession, from the base of the Salurian to the summit of the Permian. The second paper, by D. F. Sandberger, contained the results of his observations of the palæozoic, triassic, and jurassic beds of Baden and Franconia, which will help to a more accurate knowledge of the geology of those regions. In the third paper, Dr. D. N. Rubidge considered the changes which were necessary in the geological map of South Africa in consequence of the recent discovery in certain rocks of Devonian fossils, specimens of which were laid before the meeting.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris Dr. Blondlot's researches on black phosphorus were reported. It was stated that crystallisable phosphorus present three allotropic varieties, according to its colour, which may be white, yellow, or black. The last form, discovered by Thenard, has since been only reproduced accidentally, and its existence has been doubted by many chemists. Dr. Blondlot, after devoting himself successfully to the discovery of the secret of this preparation, has arrived at the conclusion—in conformity with the opinion of Thenard—that the colour of phosphorus depends upon its degree of purity and the method of cooling it after it has been melted. He gives details (for which see *Comptes Rendus*, vol. lx., No. 17) of his experiments, which lead him to state that, as yellow phosphorus is impure, and white phosphorus only a transitory state in its passage to the black, the last, as being much more stable, ought to be considered no more as an anomaly, but as the true type. He also laid before the academy specimens of the three kinds of phosphorus referred to in his memoir, the most remarkable being two large tubes filled with the black phosphorus prepared by his process. At the following meeting of the academy, Baron Seguier reported some singular experiments relating to the action of projectiles. When a bullet is sent through a plate of glass a circular hole is produced without much disturbing the neighbouring molecules. The effects are different if the ball pass through a different medium, such as water. When the lower part of a tube of glass, half of which is plunged in water, is struck by a bullet, it breaks at the surface of the water as sharply as if cut with a diamond. The part not in the water is unaffected, but the immersed part is split up, following numerous lines in the direction of the axis of the tube. At the same meeting M. Henri Ste.-Claire Deville reported some remarkable experiments which have led him to a long expected result—viz., that at a temperature, about 1200 degrees centigrade, carbonic acid begins to decompose into carbonic oxide and oxygen, and that this dissociation increases in a direct ratio with the temperature. He also made a gas flame and a jet of water approach each other. The phenomenon of dissociation which manifested itself between 1500 and 1800 degrees presented a perfect analogy with the total vaporisation of the water at 100 degrees, and the partial vaporisation of the liquid at lower temperatures.

Colonel Edward Stanton, C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General at Warsaw, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CARLO; T. R., of Burton.—The volume of the late "I. B., of Bridport's," Problems, which is published for the benefit of the author's family, may be had direct from his widow, Mrs. I. Brown, Chard's Mead, Bridport: or of the publishers.

TIMOTHY.—There is no set rule upon the subject of publishing games. To simplify matters, it might be well for players to agree that every game should be the property of the winner, so far as publication is concerned.

VERITAS, SIGMA.—The suggestion shall be attended to; the defence in question may have been overlooked or misread.

EDWARD.—You will find, on reference to the article on "False and Illegal Moves and Captures" in "Chess Praxis," p. 55, that it was the rule in Italy at one time for a player who moved a man falsely to forfeit the man; in Germany the offender forfeited, not the man, but the move.

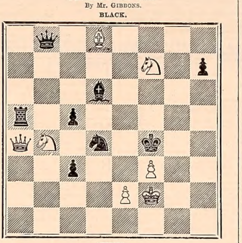
DUBLIN CHESS CONGRESS.—The preliminary programme of this scheme reached us too late for more than an acknowledgment of its receipt this week.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1109 by D. C. L., Carlo, B. C., Conrad, E. L. M., George, Prospero, A.B., Sigma, F. I. R., Larry, Box and Cox, Percy, I. T. L., Warwick, Delta, I. W., R. G. B., Etonensis, O. P. Q., Q. E. D., L. S. D., Coleman, Omega, Try-again, Beppo, Indiana, John Willis, Ernest, T. Curtis, A Swede, R. M., Fidèle, M. P., Rifleman, Oriental, P. C. D., Wolfgang, A Clerk, Julio, Pip, Water-baby, Violet, Andrew, E. G., Fanny, Manxmann, Cosmos, Tribus, Iota, B. H. C., Charley, Verdant, Mrs. Harris, F. C. S., N. C., Simon, Nimrod, Dryad, Target, E. R. E., Adam Bell, Templar, Volunteer, T. M. D., Manfred and Man Friday, Launce, Bion, Clericus, Civis, T. Bostock, G. T. O., A Farmer, Charlotte, I. Simpson, Tiro, Presis, T. V. K., Rook, Victoria Stanley, W. E. D., C. Giles, Farfax, Abingdon, Lex, Anne, Peregrine, C. Athenæum, Patty, Nereus, Romola, E. B., T. Danby, Alpine Stock, Keith, Silas, W. N., S. M. G., Harry, Old Joe, Rugbeian, Sindbad, I. Norris, Dr. Fould, Snooks, Leopold, Egmond, W. G., I. H., Bath Club, Dereron, Josiah Bugby, Gavino, S. J. T., Volpone, Omicron, Felix, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1110.

By Mr. GIBBONS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

*** The second Problem, dedicated by Mr. Schonmoff to the Grand Duke Konstantine (See Problem No. 1109), will be published shortly.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Games were contested some time ago between Mr. BARNES and the Rev. G. A. M'DONNELL.—(*Sicilian Game*.)

WHITE (Mr. M'Donnell.)	BLACK (Mr. Barnes.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
4. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
6. P to K B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles	Castles
9. B to Q R 2nd	P to Q 4th
10. P to K 5th	P to K B 3rd
11. P takes P	

(Instead of making this capture, had White played the natural-looking move of 11. Q to K sq., Black might have rejoined with 11. Q to Q B 2nd.)

11.	B takes P
12. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd
13. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th
14. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 5th
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
16. P takes P	P takes P
17. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
18. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 3rd
19. Q to Q B 2nd	K Kt to K B 4th
20. Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt

(This looks hazardous at first sight; but, on examination, we believe it will be found preferable to retaking with either King's Pawn or Knight.)

21. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K 5th
22. Q R to K sq	B takes Kt
23. K B P takes B	Q to Q R 4th
24. B to Q Kt sq	P takes P
25. Q to Q sq	P to Q Kt 5th
26. P takes P	

(If 26. B takes Kt, Black does not retake the Bishop immediately, but rejoins with 26. P takes Q B P.)

26.	Q to Q Kt 3rd
27. B takes Kt	Q takes Q P (ch)
28. B to K 3rd	Q takes Q
29. R takes Q	K B P takes B
30. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
31. B to Q B 5th	R to Q R sq

WHITE (Mr. M'Donnell)	BLACK (Mr. Barnes.)

(From this point the end-game becomes extremely difficult and interesting, the play on both sides being of the highest order.)

32. R to Q Kt sq	B to Q R 5th
33. K to K B 2nd	K to K B 2nd
34 K to K 3rd	K to K sq
35. K to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd
36. R to K B sq	B to Q Kt 4th
37. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
38. K to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 5th
39. R to K 7th	R to Q R 7th
40. R takes K P (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
41. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q R 5th
42. P to K 6th	R to Q B 7th (ch)
43. K to Q 4th	R takes K Kt P
44. P to K 7th	R to Q 7th (ch)
45. K to K 5th	P to Q Kt 7th
46. P Queens (ch)	K to Q Kt 6th
47. R to K R 6th	

(After long examination, we are unable to discover any better move for White in this extremely critical situation.)

47.	P Queens
48. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K 6th
49. K to Q 6th	P to K 7th
50. R to K 6th	Q to K 5th

(A singularly beautiful stroke of play, and as sound as it is brilliant, for the young player will observe that, if White take the Queen, Black will retake with Pawn, *discovering check*, and then Queen his King's Pawn.)

51. P to Q Kt 6th	P Queens
52. P to Kt 7th	Q to K B 5th (ch)
53. R to K 5th	

(The only available reply.)

53.	Q takes R (ch)
54. Q takes Q	Q takes Q (ch)
55. K takes Q	R to K 7th (ch)
56. K to B 4th	R to K sq
57. B to Q 6th	P to Q 5th
58. P Queens	R takes Q
59. B takes R	P to Q 6th

and White resigns.

Between the same Players.—(*Sicilian Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. McDonnell.)	BLACK (Mr. Barnes.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd

(The move usually adopted at this point is 2. P to K 3rd.)

3. P to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. B to K 3rd	

(White might have won a Pawn at this moment, by 5. P takes P; but the move in the text retards more effectually the development of Black's game.)

5.	Q to Q B 2nd
6. B to Q 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
7. Castles	B takes B
8. Q takes B	Kt to K B 3rd
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th
10. Q R to Q B sq	Kt takes B
11. P takes Kt	Castles
12. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd
13. P to K R 4th	

(This attack may be ventured with perfect safety, the Black Queen being so far from the scene of action).

13.	Kt to Q 2nd
14. P to K R 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
15. P takes P	R P takes P

WHITE (Mr. McDonnell.)	BLACK (Mr. Barnes.)

(Had he retaken with the Bishop's Pawn, White would have rejoined with Kt to K Kt 5th, threatening to win the exchange.)

16. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th
17. Q Kt to K B 3rd	B to K R 3rd

(We should have preferred 17. Kt to K 4th.)

18. P to K Kt 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
19. K to Kt 2nd	P to Q B 5th

(This seems scarcely judicious, as it only drives the adverse Queen to a more advantageous position than that which she at present occupies. It would, we believe, have been better for Black to play his own Queen to her 2nd, since she is at present terribly out of play.)

20. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq

(Better, perhaps, to have interposed the Knight.)

21. P to K 5th	

(The winning move. After this advance of the King's Pawn, Black appears to have no resource. If he were now to take the Pawn with Knight, White wins at once by Q to K R 4th, &c.)

21.	B takes Kt
22. Kt takes B	Kt to K R 3rd
23. Q to K R 4th	K to Kt 2nd
24. R takes K B P (ch)	

and wins.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The tenth annual meeting of this association was held in the saloon of St. George's Hall, Bradford, on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Benjamin Broughton. Members from Leeds, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Wakefield, Holmfirth, Dewsbury, and other places—in all about sixty gentlemen—were present, including some of the most accomplished amateurs in the Riding. The room was opened for play at noon, and during the day two tournaments of eight players each were contested. The pairs were in the first instance determined by lot, and the winners of each round were divided in a similar manner. It may be observed, however, that several of the best players held back from the tournament in order that the competitors might be more equally paired. Among these were Mr. Watkinson, of Huddersfield, and Mr. Rhodes, of Leeds, who entered the lists against each other. A very fine game was the result, which ended in favour of the Huddersfield player.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Frankland began his tenth lecture on organic chemistry (delivered on Thursday, May 25) with further experimental illustrations of the formation and properties of organo-metallic compounds, produced by union with an organic radical in the nascent state with a metal (such as zinc-ethyl); by the action of metals alloyed with potassium or sodium upon the iodides of the alcohol radicals (such as mercury-ethyl); by the action of the zinc compounds of the organic radicals upon the chlorides of the metals; and by the displacement of a metal in an organo-metallic compound by another more positive metal. Specimens of these bodies were shown, and their remarkable properties exhibited. It was stated that mercury-ethyl is the heaviest liquid known, except mercury, and that various mercury compounds are extremely dangerous on account of their slow yet sure poisonous character, fatal cases having recently occurred. In the latter part of the lecture the chemistry of food was introduced. The saccharine and amylaceous group of organic compounds—sugars, starches, and gums—contain oxygen and hydrogen in the proportions requisite to form water, joined with carbon, and are termed respiratory or heat-giving food, as not being sufficient alone to form blood and muscle. Many of these substances differ from each other only in the proportion of water elements they contain, and are frequently transformed into each other under chemical influences. When treated with nitric acid, most of them yield oxalic acid; and with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids they form most explosive compounds, such as gun-cotton, nitro-mannite, and nitro-glycerine, as was shown. Plants and fruits with acid juices contain "grape-sugar;" and those with neutral juices—viz., sugar-cane, beetroot, maple, date, palm, maize, carrots, turnips, pumpkins, and chestnuts—contain "cane-sugar." The latter possesses five times more sweetening power than grape-sugar, but must pass into the condition of grape-sugar (by chemical action) before it can ferment. Among other interesting experiments performed were the method of testing for grape and cane sugar by their different action on salts of copper and Dr. Bence Jones's mode of determining the quantity of sugar in a solution by means of polarised light, the principle of the apparatus having been previously explained and illustrated.

Dr. Bence Jones gave the evening discourse on Friday, the 27th ult., "On the Chemical Circulation in the Body." After alluding to the absorbent system, he stated that the experiments of Dr. Dupré and himself convinced him that there are good grounds for believing that there exists within us, in addition to the mechanical animal circulation of the blood, another, a greater, and a more chemical circulation, resembling that which exists in vegetables and the lower animals, and which is carried on by diffusion from the blood into the textures. After explaining and illustrating Mr. Graham's law of diffusion in gases, liquids, and semi-solids, and Kirchhoff's mode of chemical analysis by the spectrum (by which even the 195-millionth of a grain of sodium is detected), he stated that he had applied this method to the determination of the rate of passage of crystalloid substances into and out of the tissues of the living body. He selected lithium, as giving a very characteristic spectrum, giving it to guinea-pigs, in whose bodies no lithium is found. The experiments showed that three grains of chloride of lithium may diffuse into the cartilage of the hip-joint and the aqueous humour of the eye in a quarter of an hour, and pass out of the system in about six days. The experiments made on human beings produced corresponding results. Twenty grains of carbonate of lithium in two hours and a half passed into every part of the circulating system, and in three hours and a half lithium was distinctly visible in the spectrum of a portion of crystalline lens. Lithium did not pass quite out of the system till seven or eight days had elapsed. The existence of lithium on specimens of cartilage, liver, kidney, &c., was proved by their spectra projected on the screen, by Dr. Tyndall, by means of the electric light. In conclusion, Dr. Bence Jones considered the chemical action of alkalis on the animal system, and the probability that their presence with oxygen conduces to combustion, and illustrated this hypothesis by various experiments. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

Mr. Alexander S. Herschel's second lecture on meteorology, given on Saturday last, May 27, began with an explanation of rain and snow. The periodical tropical rains were ascribed to the abundance of aqueous vapour at the equator causing a more copious and continuous precipitation on water in the upper part of the air there than in any other part of the globe. Aqueous vapour becomes snow at the temperature of 32 deg. Fahrenheit, and the snow-line is the height above the sea-level at which 32 deg. is the mean summer temperature. The peculiar properties of ice were referred to as, appearing in perpetual snow, due to vegetation, and in the remarkable phenomena connected with glaciers. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to wind, the motions of the atmospheric ocean surrounding our globe. Mr. Herschel said that wind does not affect the barometer, as is generally supposed. The trade winds are due to a polar current setting towards the equator and an equatorial current setting outwards from the equator into the upper region of the air; and the anti-trade winds he ascribed to these currents modified by the motion of the waves. The Gulf Stream of Mexico was fully described, and its influence in the production of hurricanes and in raising the temperature of our western coasts fully considered. Mr. Herschel then explained what is termed the annual and daily tide of the barometer in different parts of the globe, the phenomena of the monsoons, the wind-charts published by the Board of Trade; and the law of the gyration of the wind, discovered by Doré, illustrated by Mr. Osler's annemometer. The production of hail was ascribed to ascensional currents reaching to the height of cirrus, deposit snow, and sleet. These collect, as they fall, into hailstones, weighing sometimes from 6 oz. to 12 oz. Halos and mock suns were stated to be formed in cirro-stratus clouds, which consist of small cups of ice. Mr. Herschel concluded with noticing some of the ordinary weather portents, the aurora, and luminous meteors.

Professor Frankland began his eleventh lecture on organic chemistry, on Tuesday, with illustrations of the processes of the sugar manufacture—viz., the refining the solution of raw sugar by combining it with the albumen of blood at a moderate heat, and the more effectual but more dangerous mode by the action of acetate of lead. The bleaching the liquor, and, finally, its crystallisation by boiling in vacuum-pans were also explained. Other forms of sugar were also noticed—barley-sugar, caramel, the sugars of milk and of flesh, &c. The starches from wheat, potato, arrowroot, and the gums were next considered, and their structure and combinations explained. Dextrin, or British gum, so much employed in the calico manufacture, is produced by heating wheat starch, and is always found in toasted bread. The important proteine bodies formed the next subject, being albumen, casein, and fibrin, all contained in the liquid and solid parts of both animals and vegetables. They all contain the same elements in nearly the same proportions—viz., the composition of albumen is carbon 72, hydrogen 112, nitrogen 18, sulphur, 2, oxygen 22. In a series of experiments Dr. Frankland showed that albumen (e.g., white of egg) is soluble but coagulable by heat; casein is soluble but incoagulable by heat, and fibrin is insoluble. He stated that when finely-chopped beef is infused in cold water about 20 per cent dissolves, leaving a white fibrous residue, which becomes hard when boiled. In this cold, aqueous solution is contained all the nutritious, savoury ingredients of the meat necessary for the formation of the blood. The lecture was concluded with some examples of the action of chlorine upon organic bodies in replacing a portion of their hydrogen, which is the case in the bleaching processes in calico-printing, and in its disinfecting and deodorising powers upon sewage by suspending the progress of putrefaction.

Next week (on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., will give three lectures on the Physical and Moral Condition of the English Wage-Classes.

The last evening discourse of the season will be given by Professor Frankland, on Recent Researches in Organic Chemistry, on Friday, the 9th inst.

The Committee of the House of Commons upon the South Wales and Great Western Direct Railway Bill has decided, after a lengthened investigation, that the preamble of the bill has been proved. The Committee suggests that the promoters of this bill should take the necessary steps for effecting a junction with the Midland Railway at Malmesbury. The practical result of this decision will be that two of the great railway companies—the Great Western and the Midland—will compete in carrying coal from South Wales to London by a direct line across the River Severn.

At the last meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland it was arranged that the annual meeting for this year should be held at Dorchester from Tuesday, Aug. 1, to Tuesday, the 8th, inclusive, and the local committee and presidents of sections were nominated. Dorchester is comparatively new ground for the archæologist; but Corfe Castle, Wimborne Minster, Sherborne Minster, and the Roman remains which abound in the county will be included in the programme of the excursions. Professor Willis will read a memoir of Sherborne, and afterwards illustrate his remarks by reference to the minster itself.

The home accounts of the Government of India were issued on Monday morning. The total receipts of the Home Treasury of the Government of India from the first of May, 1863, to April 30, 1864, were £23,504,123; the total expenditure having been £18,907,849. The "estimated account" of receipts and disbursements by the Home Treasury for the year ended the 30th of April last shows a total of receipts of £15,770,906, against an expenditure of £11,856,015. An account of the debts and credits in England of the Home Government of India on the 1st of the present month shows a total of £29,397,537 debts and £14,558,871 credits. This is exclusive, on the one hand, of the amount owing to proprietors of India Stock for their capital, and, on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 85. The salaries and allowances payable on the 1st of May to members of the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council for India amounted to £118,301, due to 342 persons. In addition to this there were allowances payable to persons temporarily employed amounting to £4863. The new pensions granted in the year ended the 30th of April last amounted to the annual charge of £3670 18s. 6d. They include £1000 per year to the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, "as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council of the valuable services of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and in consideration of his premature death;" and the like sum to Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, Bart., "as a mark of the sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council of the eminent services of his grandfather, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., during his long career in India, and especially in the defence of the residency of Lucknow."

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Cramer and Co.'s Pianettes, Cramer and Co.'s Pianettes, Forte Gallery, 207, Regent-street, in the following variety of case and compass:—

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In Ash	22
In Rosewood	25
In Walnut and Rosewood	28
In Rosewood	28
In Walnut	30
In Oak, to resemble Elsop	30
In Rose Walnut, with Albert Veil	34
Ditto, with Tambour Front	36
In Fulford Oak, ditto	42
In Walnut, with Albert Veil and Trusses	42
In Figured Oak, with Trusses	45
In Ditto, with do. do.	45
In Walnut, with Tambour Front, with do. do.	45
In Rosewood, with Trusses, with do. do.	45
In Amboyna and Gold, with do. do.	52

(The following are fitted in their top of those instruments at an extra charge of 5 guineas.

	Guineas.
In Solid Rosewood or Walnut and Chippendale	42
Ditto, with Fretting-up Keyboard	45

CRAMER and CO.'s Pianettes have been tested from the very extensive popularity attained by their Pianettes, in manufacture from the various styles of instruments, and the great ease, ornamentation and patterns of the cases are varied admirably, to suit the requirements of the day. The Pianettes are fitted with Cramer and Co.'s Patent Check Repeater Action, and have received the most perfect instruments in tone, touch, and durability ever made in the pianoforte manufacture. Cramer and Co.'s Pianettes are fitted with the improved check action. The cases are now applied to offer an instrument starting in quality without being capacious, and elegant in shape and ornamentation without being expensive.

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LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
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"The Perfection of Sauces."
Wine proprietors and Oilmen universally use Lea, Perrins, and Sauce, and Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen and Sauce, and by Dealers throughout the World.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
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Tea Merchants to the Queen and Royal Family.
THE FINEST OLD CHINA TEAS REDUCED to FIFTY-FOUR SHILLINGS per Pound.
Our Customers should order 7 lbs. at 54s. per pound less than the Fifty-guinea Chest.
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MENIER'S PERFECT CHOCOLATE defies all honest competition. The healthful and most delicious Cocoa-nibs, Cocoa-nib Dust, Cocoa-nib Extract, and Cocoa-nib Essence, are concentrated cocoa in 6,000,000 lb. Menier, 21, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London. Sold by all respectable houses.

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ALIENA
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PREPARED CORN,
Manufactured by Hominy, Illinois, U.S.A.
Manufactured and Protected by
THE OSWEGO MANUFACTURING CO.,
Of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original Corn Flour of the United States, established 1848, universally known and appreciated for its delicacy of flavour, excellent for making pudding, and has long been used with great success in the nursery and sick room.
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First Manufactured A.D. 1742.
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ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable food for nursing and delicate children and the aged. Modern chemistry has proved that the whole of the nutritious properties of the grain are preserved in
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY make a delicious nourishing beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper. It is the best natural food for the skin, and is a non-inflammatory drink. It excellent for mothers nursing, and has long been used with great success in the nursery and sick room.
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KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.
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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS.
This well-known Starch has been before the Public for the trade of Great Britain for upwards of one hundred and twenty years, and is in high estimation for its purity and gossamery of flavour. The qualities of this Starch are recommended for family use on the ground of purity and the Genuine, both of which may be obtained from most family Grocers, Oilmen, and Chandlers, in 1 lb. packets.
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PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.
COLMANS' PRIZE-MEDAL MUSTARD
Is the only kind recommended by the Bulls Head, as non-injurious. It is the only Mustard which obtained a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, 1851.
Beware of imitations having their name so printed, "Colmans" or "Colmans" Mustard, as the qualities particularly "genuine" and "double superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.
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COLMAN'S STARCH obtained
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Report:—"Excellent in quality, with large body."—Exhibition Jurors.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
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Sold everywhere, in packets.

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Give instant relief
of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Bronchitis.
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Fashionable Patterns.
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Black Gros Grains, Black Gros de Suez.
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LENO and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Double Borders, four yards long, 1in. 3d. per pair.
A variety of Patterns in Lace Curtains, from 1s. 6d. per pair.
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FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.
Table Damasks, Huckaback Towels, Sheetings, Shirtings, Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips.
Made and Marked Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched Per Year.

BLACK SILKS.
Patterns free.
Duchess and Chiffon (Bright Imperial Black).
Black Silk Poult de Soie (1 yard wide).
Gros Grains, Gros de Rhein, Drap de Lyon.
Black Satins.
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Coloured Silks for Evening Dresses, and Sheets.
In the newest combinations for this season.
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IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at
JAMES LINDSAY and CO.
will forward, carriage paid, to any part of the kingdom, Sheets and Shirts, Cambric, Linen, Napkins, Diapers, Huckaback, Linen Drapery, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Linsey, Tablecloths, Dinner Services, Tea Services, Toilet Covers, Ladies' and Gents' Underclothing, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, and Shirts. Patterns and Price-lists free.—Donegall-place and Linen Hall-buildings, Belfast.

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Also, Fancy Printed Muslins, Swiss-square.
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Sans Steel, Elastic, Flexible, Durable.
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"Choice Assortment of Novelties and other Flowers, Bridal Sprays, Favours, Fans, &c., at great variety.

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E. T. S.
E. T. S. JONES, of 101, Oxford-street, has, in addition to his Regent-street Establishment, opened a Branch at 101, Oxford-st., and invites an early inspection of his assortment, which cannot fail to command general admiration.

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TAILORS' UNIONS, the very best article that can be made for Tailors' Linings, Canvas, Hair-cloths, and every thing else only to be had at James Field and Co., 78, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. Patterns and Prices sent post-free. Cash Prices. Terms net. Only Tailors' trade supplied.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1319.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE NEW PRINCE.

THE unaffected pleasure with which the announcement of the safe accouchement of the Princess of Wales and the birth of another Prince was greeted by all classes on Saturday last has a special significance, as well with regard to the past as to the future, and speaks volumes as to the cordial relations which subsist between the Royal family and the people of the United Kingdom. The tidings of that event, which were flashed along the telegraphic wires to every part of the country, might, one may imagine, under other circumstances, and at a different stage of our national history, have excited feelings of quite another kind. Had the present birth, for example, obviated any apparent danger of a break in the direct line of succession to the Throne, it might unquestionably have stirred the loyalty of the Queen's subjects into a more demonstrative effusion of joy. Happily, no such danger is within ken; and hence the gladness inspired by the event was of a quiet, genial, domestic type. Or, as those who can look back over the last half century are aware, there have been times when a similar announcement would probably have been received with any feeling but that of affectionate satisfaction, and when the prospect of a slight addition to the Civil List would have blotted out from the public mind all the considerations which usually conduce to make a Royal birth a matter of general congratulation. Our circumstances are more fortunate. The views, the temper, the wishes of the people in the present day harmonise completely with the continued dignity and happiness of the Court; and whatever is a source of legitimate gratification to the latter yields its proportionate measure of joy to the former.

The nature of the "welcome" given to the "little stranger" throws light upon much that would probably present a curious and perplexing problem to foreigners. There is something about the loyalty of the British people which renders it unique. An exact resemblance of it can be found nowhere else; we question, indeed, whether it existed in these islands at any former period. There was a time when the sentiment of loyalty to the Throne consisted mainly of the two elements of traditional veneration and unreasoning superstition; and, no doubt, it served a purpose of high importance during the somewhat turbulent times during which it flourished. At any rate, it constituted a strong living barrier of protection to existing institutions from the encroachments of violence. It served in troublous days to invest the Crown, the supreme representative of the majesty of law, with that same sort of mysterious sanctity which guarded the Altar from the intrusions of brute force. As the necessity for it passed away, and reason gradually took the place of superstition, there was some danger lest the true spirit of allegiance might flit with it. That it has not done so is owing to a series of unexpected causes, which it is no part of our immediate design to review. It suffices our object to call attention exclusively to the character of the result—a result which, in our opinion, enters very largely into the orderly freedom, the vitality, and the stability of our political constitution.

English loyalty, then, as it operates and manifests itself in the present day, derives its chief strength from the predominant elements of English domestic life. It is a perfectly sober sentiment, able to give a perfectly good account of itself. It not only co-exists, but it blends with the highest intellectual enlightenment. It is not abject, although doubtless, in individual and exceptional cases, it may be made so. It is not romantic, although it is capable of being so far superheated by passion as to pass into that shape. There is in it a full proportion of that reverence which ancient tradition everywhere excites. But it is essentially manly, and is the more unstintingly



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA: ALGERINE IRREGULAR CAVALRY FORMING THE ESCORT OF NAPOLEON AT MEDEAH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

rendered, because it is rendered by choice and not of an overpresent necessity. There is a tinge of religion in it; but religion does not give to it its pervading hue. The principal strength of it consists in the intense and ever-active sympathy which obtains between family life at Court and family life all over the realm. The people are at one with their Sovereign and with her descendants precisely within those limits which bound all that they hold most dear. The institution which they prize above all others of an earthly kind, that under shelter of which they rear their best virtues, that in which they seek repose and sustenance for their deepest and tenderest affections, that in the description of which they can soothe but grim irremedial ruin to their fondest hopes and purest enjoyments, is also the one institution which now for many years past has received its fullest commendation and illustration in the case of the Royal Family. The yearnings of her Majesty and of her children commingle with those of her subjects on that most sacred of all areas, the domestic hearth; and out of this unity of feeling in regard to home ties, home responsibilities, home trials, and home delights, has grown a type of loyalty of the most trustworthy kind. It is more an affection than a sentiment. It takes a real personal interest in everything which touches, whether for weal or woe, the circle which includes the throne of the Sovereign. All the anniversaries of deaths within it are regarded with a sympathetic feeling unstrained and deep; and it needs not the aid of political forecast to infer that people with their beloved Queen in its interest excited by whatever affects the condition of the Royal family.

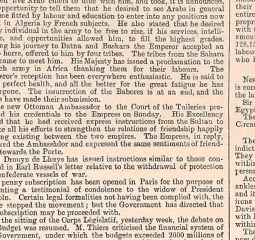
Two or three circumstances have contributed to deepen the sense of satisfaction which this nation now feels in the fact that Her Apparent has occasioned. The Prince of Wales is extremely popular. The course of life he has pursued ever since he came to man's estate has been in thorough accord with English notions of what becomes his exalted position. He has carefully abstained from mixing himself up with political party. He has followed the example of his revered father in patronising and lending hearty encouragement to whatever is best adapted to relieve the pleasures, and improve the character evoke the responsibilities of social life. He tempers the dignity which belongs to his state relations with the ease, the bonhomie, and the frankness of a thorough English gentleman. The Princess has still more firmly set than in the affections of the people which was given her with wonderful enthusiasm on her first public introduction to her adopted country. All men speak well of her, think highly of her, feel tenderly towards her. She is loved of her, and all are sensibly interested in the happiness of her home. They feel that in every expression of that domestic circle there is a fresh guarantee for the culture of the best and purest affections in their future Sovereign, and for the mature development of those virtues which are closely identified with the stability of the Throne.

The event, moreover, has been regarded as one certain of opening another source of pleasure to the Queen. It is new life which does most to soften the memory of death and to beautify with verdure the grave of the departed. The vacant place in the heart of widowhood and bereavement is not wholly filled; but at least it may be divested of its dreariness by an overgrowth of fresh affections, as a ruin may be hidden by the ivy which creeps over it. That her Majesty has been blessed with a new object of care, and, we trust, joy, is a cause for real thankfulness to her subjects, who devoutly desire that her thoughts and sympathies may be gradually diverted from a loss which is inevitable to those gifts from Heaven which are best suited to alleviate it.

Blessings on the Royal youngster! May it live to minister growing delight to its parents, to comfort the Queen, to honour its illustrious lineage, and to shed upon the country as bright a lustre by its future career as the gladness it has unconsciously awakened by its birth!

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA.

OUR last Impression contained a notice of the entry of the Emperor Napoleon into the town of Medeah; and it may be remembered that the troops formed part of the military escort upon which the Arab irregular cavalry in the local service of the French Government, the tents of their encampment on the neighbouring plain, and the picturesque feature in the scene which our Special Artist had sketched. The figures and accoutrements of these half barbarous soldiery are picturesque enough to form the subject of a particular illustration, which will be found on the front page of our present Number. Two other Engravings in this week devoted to the Emperor's visit to Algeria, in a view of Fort Napoleon, in the mountain district of Kabylia, or Djurjura, visited by the Emperor on the 23rd of May last, of which is distant about 120 miles from the city of Algiers, was built to oversee the valleys of the Isser and Sebaou, and was named after Marshal Randon's conquest of the Kabyle confederacy in 1857. The ground was attacked, and by storm, by the two-sided French soldiers, in twenty-five days, from Tizi-Ouzou, where the mountain country begins, to the platform of Souk-el-Arba, where the building of Fort Napoleon was commenced. It is the work of a native village, the inhabitants of the village being provided with lands and sites elsewhere. The fort is a massive construction of dressed stone walls, nearly 3000 yards in circumference. It is garrisoned by four battalions of infantry, and fifty artillerymen, and is well furnished with provisions for several months. The Kabyle population, which is very numerous in the fertile valleys of the mountains, for the last eight years been content to dwell peaceably under the French sovereignty, while being allowed to retain their own customs and laws, to manage its own affairs, paying only a gross annual tribute to the French Government, consisting in about seven per cent on the produce of seven. They are described as a thrifty and industrious people, having little resemblance to the Arabs of the rest of Algeria; they cultivate the soil, producing large quantities of olives and grapes which they bring to Algiers for sale. It was the opinion of Marshal Bugeaud that this district alone, when its resources were fully developed, would repay all the expenses of the French conquest of Algiers. The Emperor was received with acclamations by the people of Kabylia assembled along his route, as well as by the French authorities, with the usual forms of salutation, especially on his arrival at Fort Napoleon. Returning to the city of Algiers, the subject of our third Illustration is a curious example of the ordinary social life of the inhabitants, being the interior of a dreamdaker's shop, kept by Mahoc, Kaouli, in the Rue des Abderames. The closely-veiled Moslem women



seated at their sewing-table, and the young girls, more lightly and airily clad, in the foreground, are contrasted with the European ladies whom we see inspecting some of Mme. Baroli's wares at the table behind. It is unnecessary to remark that gentlemen do not accompany their wives in shopping at Algiers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Bona on Tuesday. His Majesty gave audiences to the Governor-General and to the Bishop of Constantine, whom he invited to dinner. The Emperor when at Constantine invited five Arab chiefs to dine with him, and took, it is announced, the opportunity to tell them that he intended to see Arabia in general become fitted by labour and education to enter into any positions now filled in Algeria by French subjects. He also stated that he desired every individual in the army to be free to rise, if his services, intelligence, and opportunities allowed him, to fill the highest grades. During his journey to Batna and Biskara the Emperor accepted an Arab horse, offered to him by one of the chiefs, named Ben Salem. Also came to meet him. His Majesty has issued a proclamation to the French army in Algeria, dated from Batna, on the 26th ultimo. The Empress's reception has been everywhere enthusiastic. He is said to be in perfect health, and all the better for the great fatigue he has undergone. The insurrection of the Babores is at an end, and the tribes have made their submission.

The Prince Solms Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries presented his credentials to the Empress on Sunday. His Excellency stated that he had received most gracious instructions from the Sultan to devote all his efforts to strengthen the relations of friendship happily so long existing between the two empires. The Empress kindly thanked the Ambassador and expressed the same sentiments of friendship towards the Porte.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has issued instructions similar to those contained in Lord Russell's despatch with their relative to the protection of Confederate vessels of war.

A penny subscription has been opened in Paris for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of condolence to the widow of President Lincoln. Certain legal formalities not having been complied with, the police stopped the subscription list which was being circulated, but the subscription may be proceeded with.

In the sitting of the Corps Législatif, yesterday week, the debate on the Budget was resumed. M. Thiers criticised the financial system of the Government, and declared that the public debt had increased in France. He did not wish to put a stop to public works, but desired that the labour should be distributed over a longer period than that during which were indispensable. Mexico, he said, should be evacuated, to survive a disaster which would be fatal to a loan. M. Thiers finally characterised the financial condition of the country as deplorable. M. Vuitry replied successively to each of the arguments brought forward by M. Thiers, and showed the financial situation of France to be satisfactory. M. Rouher then addressed the House, and the general debate closed for the session.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Corps Législatif, several deputies spoke against the Budget. M. Jules Favre, M. Ollivier, M. Garnier Pagès, M. Rivoli, and it was finally rejected.

Amongst the Government bills presented to the House is one authorising the Government to receive an advance of 100,000,000f.—in other words, a loan. The object of this loan is to pay the expenses in Paris, in six yearly payments, to be expended in "great public works in Algeria."

The Shah of Persia has nominated a commissioner to the Universal Exhibition to be held in London in 1862.

The funeral of Marshal Magnan at Paris, on Thursday week, was attended by 20,000 men.

The sale of M. Thiers's picture-gallery is over, and the total amount realised for the gallery, consisting of 128 pictures, is 1,686,820f. (more than £67,000).

The French Jockey Club was brilliantly illuminated on Wednesday week in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday, and much enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion by almost all classes of French society.

ITALY.

A public fête, in commemoration of the grant of the Constitution, took place at Florence on Sunday last. The King reviewed the National Guard. An immense crowd was present, and his Majesty was received with enthusiastic cheers. The Minister of Public Instruction at Florence of a complete omnibus network, the fare being only one penny throughout.

According to a return just issued by the Minister for War at Florence, the Italian army consists of 2,344, 31, 1,000 officers, 21,785 officers and 80,000 men, had, on Dec. 31, 1864, increased to 15,927 officers and 327,109 rank and file.

A Royal decree has been published authorising the expenditure of 16,562,000 lire for the construction of two iron-clad frigates, two screw corvettes, and three iron-clad gun-boats. This sum is to be distributed over the budgets of the Ministry of Marine for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. The Chamber of Deputies has already approved of the above expenditure.

Garibaldi, who has again gone to Rome, to complete, it is presumed, his negotiations with the Pope as to the Italian bishopric.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday week, Herr von Bismarck made a speech on the Schleswig-Holstein question, in which he said:—"Our demands have for their object solely to place Germany in a condition to maintain a state-clad peace honourably. This is the reason of the necessity of another attack upon the Düppel fortifications. These fortifications are the key of the whole position of Germany. In my opinion, would be a better title to the duchies than our own, I do not know who should contest our possession. The duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg is vested in the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia. If the Duke of Augustenburg should be King, and they will neither constrain that body nor allow themselves to be constrained by it. If no understanding be arrived at, no one-sided proceeding will be able to make us quit the duchies. If you doubt our right, make your vote of the supplies dependent upon the condition that we withdraw from the duchies, we say, 'Keep your money.'"

In the sitting of yesterday week the bill for the increase of the French Navy was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, notwithstanding the assertion that the Government had entered into negotiations with Denmark for the cession of Düppel. The Minister of War, M. Leboeuf, declared that the Government had entered into negotiations with Denmark for the cession of Düppel, but that the Government had also refused to agree to our conditions, it is indifferent to us what constitution they give themselves." Upon a division being taken, the Government bill was rejected by a large majority.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor arrived at Vienna on Sunday, and, it is said, met with an enthusiastic reception. The Cardinal Primate, at the head of the Hungarian nobility, delivered an address to his Majesty, who expressed his thanks for the confidence therein manifested towards him. Of this (says the telegram) the Emperor said he should be able to judge from the composition of the Diet. His Majesty stated, in conclusion, that, in order to realise a mutual wish on his part and that of the country, he would submit to the ceremony of coronation as King of Hungary.

RUSSIA.

The Russian squadron, which is conveying home the remains of the Grand Duke Nicholas, arrived, on the 28th ult., in Danish waters, within view of Nyberg. King Christian IX., accompanied by the Prince Royal, Prince John of Glücksburg, the Russian Minister, and a numerous suite, landed immediately on board the Alexandre Newsky. His Majesty was present at a religious service in the chapelle-ardente, in which the remains of the late Grand Duke rest, and laid on the coffin a wreath of flowers—an act remembrance as Princess Dagmar to her affianced husband. The Prince Royal has embarked on board the Schleswig on his way to St. Petersburg to be present at the funeral.

The Northern Post of St. Petersburg announces that the arrangements between the landholds and peasantry on the great estates—that is, those inhabited by more than fifty male souls—are now settled. The conditions made refer to 109,738 estates, peopled by 9,776,917 male inhabitants. Of these number 4,781,502 peasants have contractually their former obligations towards their masters, while 4,994,939 are entirely freed. Of the latter number 2,638,783 peasants become the proprietors of their lands—437,163 by their own means, and 2,191,620 with the aid of the Government. The sums advanced by the State amount to 211,140,505 roubles (about 30l. 6s. each), of which 198,151,971 were for lands rented, and 8,283,496 for lands held for labour dues. Only 4,704,038 peasants are 139,005 peasants in the west who have purchased their houses.

TURKEY.

Nessim Pacha has been dismissed from the Ministry of Marine, and is succeeded by Halil Pacha, the Grand Master of Artillery, who retains the latter post.

Sir Henry Bulwer had an audience of the Sultan on his return from Egypt. His reception was most cordial.

The Porte is vigorously prosecuting measures against the traffic in Circassian slaves.

AMERICA.

The grand jury of the district of Columbia have found true bills of indictment against Jefferson Davis and Beverdge Cooper Thomas. They are indicted separately, the overt act being the raid, in July last, within the district, of Maryland, and abducting or having abducted in arms and Davis constructively.

The following is the Philadelphia Inquirer. Davis is manacled on both ankles, the connecting chain being 18in. long. He resisted manacling, and it became necessary to throw him down and hold him until the irons were clinched. The Herald denies this statement, and says that Davis is now allowed to walk about comprising two rooms. He is not in with him constantly, but he is not manacled, nor are his movements within the rooms restricted.

The story of Mr. Davis's attempt to escape in his wife's clothing is now discredited. Of the many accounts furnished no two are alike. The latest version is that of a correspondent of the Washington, who states that Colonel Pritchard has presented to the War Department the identical garments thrown off by Davis, as now said to consist of a waterproof cloak, used by Mr. Davis as a skirt, and a shawl, which he used as a hood. A correspondent of the petitioned that he had been purposely circulated by certain officials in order to heap ridicule upon the Confederate President. Garments representing Mr. Davis attire in a hoop-skirt, shawl, and bonnet, are sold all over the country. Also others representing him in the similar costume, brought to bay, bowieknife in hand. Few of the paragraphs bearing these features are genuine.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, James A. Seddon, and Judge Campbell have been arrested. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice-President of Vegas have been sent to Fort Delaware, and Wheeler and his Staff to Fort Warren. C. C. Clay has been released; he denies all privity in Lincoln's assassination.

It is positively reported that General Lee is to be arrested and indicted for treason.

The civil-military trials at Washington the evidence for the prosecution has been completed and the defence opened. The prisoners have set up an alibi. Their witnesses have been examined, and their testimony has been withheld. Witnesses in open court have testified that Jacob Thompson had heavy money transactions with the Ontario Bank at Montreal. The cipher message intercepted between Canada and Richmond make no allusion to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The cipher key of Secretary Davis was in Secretary Benjamin's office. A letter addressed to Davis, signed Alston, has been produced, in which he offers his services to the chief of some of his destitute enemies. The letter is indorsed:—"Referred, Secretary of the Treasury. By order of the Secretary of War, Richmond, Nov. 1864, for attention, by order, J. A. Campbell, A.S.W."

From Texas the last of the Confederate forces of any importance, General Hood and his staff are said to have got across the Mississippi. The report has it that Mr. Davis personally wished to remain with Hood and some of the generals under his command refused to go with him. The latest accounts from New York, to the evening of the 27th ult., state that communications with the Southern South, accompanied by Heron and Commander Foster, arrived at Baton Rouge on the 23rd ult., and it is reported that Kirby Smith has come to terms under terms of Smith's whole army.

President Johnson had issued a proclamation opening all the ports, except those of Texas, to foreign trade, and removing all trade restrictions east of the Mississippi.

The Tribune says that the Attorney-General has decided that the amnesty proclamation was a measure to secure the suppression of the rebellion. The rebellion ended, the amnesty is void. It does not restore citizenship to those to whom disabilities decree are in full force, and the exercise of executive clemency cannot extend to the future.

President Johnson is reported to have said that he will leave the question of granting the suffrage to the negroes to the decision of the loyal people of the individual States.

Five tons of archives of the Confederate Government had been captured in North Carolina.

The *New York Herald* has proposed a scheme to liquidate the national debt by the voluntary subscription of 200 persons at 10,000 dols. each. Upwards of a million dollars have been subscribed in two days in Cincinnati and other localities.

Grant and Sherman's armies, numbering 150,000 men, marched, on the 23rd and 24th ult., through the Capital at Washington, Pennsylvania avenue, past the White House, where Grant reviewed the troops in presence of Mr. Johnson and the Cabinet. An immense crowd witnessed the last of processions. Sherman was loudly cheered.

In the number of the *Augusta Sentinel* of May 2 was the last printed relic of slavery likely to be seen in that part of the South. It was the advertisement of "Thirty Negro Hay-wood, sanctioned," who proposed to sell at the "Lower market, on May 2, the coloured man here, a bachelor, and the boy, Sandy, and the coloured boy called Isaac." Upon reached the city next day and T. Savage Haynes was the auctioneer.

The Federal Government has given the best proof of its determination to maintain a strictly neutral line of policy towards Mexico by removing a large number of American emigrants which had sailed from an American port.

The Confederate ram Stonewall has been surrendered unconditionally to the Cuban authorities, by whom it will probably be handed over to the representatives of the United States.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Dr. Blackburn has been committed for trial at the Toronto Assizes on the charge of conspiring to burn Montreal.

After a protracted dispute, the Canadian Government has come to a satisfactory agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Some of the leading commercial men of Montreal are to attend the forthcoming conventions at Detroit and Chicago, to consult about the basis upon which the Reciprocity Treaty may be renewed. The Halifax Chamber of Commerce is also to be represented at the conventions.

The Times branch of the proposed Nova Scotia Railway is estimated to cost £500,000, thereby adding £20,000 per annum to the expenditure of the province. The line to connect the main line at Truro with the New Brunswick railways at Moncton will cost about £400,000, an increase of £24,000 to the annual expenditure. The Annapolis branch, to connect the Windsor line with the deep water of the Bay of Fundy, will add some £20,000 per annum additional.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have received advices from that presidency to the 15th of May.

Cholera has prevailed in various parts of the country, and in some districts it has proved very fatal.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Simla.

In order to develop the resources of the central provinces, the Supreme Government has made large grants for the construction of roads therein, so as to connect them with the principal ports.

Nagpore has been visited by an awful thunderstorm and considerable damage done. During a thunderstorm at Mohtoor, in Central India, General Shubrick, Major Ashburner, Major O'Connell, and some other officers were struck by lightning and seriously injured.

The Khyrpore Camel Corps is to be increased by 200 camels, which have been taken, it is not expected that any more serious difficulties will arise.

The Times of India gives some particulars in reference to the outbreak of cholera in the detachment of artillery leaving Mhow, which has been the subject of serious attention in the House of Commons. The paper mentioned says:—

It appears that the number of cholera among the route to Nagpoor was represented to the authorities at head-quarters by the telegraph. This reports the sickness from the Mhow line. The telegraph, however, only includes cases and, so far as we can learn, no preparations had been made to meet it. Assistance and medicines were called for after the arrival of the troops at Nagpoor in order to return through the infected districts is reported as most unwise, and the Government of India has ordered that the troops are to be encamped outside of the unhealthy and feeble behaviour of the troops afforded no comfort of the party. It is said his conduct and energetic work were everywhere remarked, and that great benefit was derived from his personal advice and continual association with the men. At one time it was hardly expected to have saved the detachment at all. Seven were buried in one day, and on the next day the very men was to go next. Amid the worst the Sergeant-Major worked vigorously, and was unhappy enough, on each occasion, to be called upon to do so every victim. The total number of deaths for which "somebody" is responsible is twenty-one men, one sergeant, and four children, out of some 120 souls.

CHINA AND JAPAN

We have news from Shanghai, by overland telegraph from Galle, to the 7th ult. We are indebted to the courtesy of Reuter's Agency for the intelligence in the presidency of the Foreign Board.

Advices from Japan state that Prince Satsuma is endeavouring to open a port in the Strait of Simonoseki, but the Tycoon withholds his consent. The American Ministers at Pekin and in Japan are returning home.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The ancient ceremony of singing upon the top of Durham Cathedral was observed on Whit-Sunday, being the anniversary of the Restoration.

Sermons will be preached at the Temple Church, to-morrow, the 11th inst., by the Dean of Westminster; on the 25th, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; and on July 2, by the Bishop of Peterborough.

On Sunday afternoon the Archbishop of York preached in the nave of Bermondsey Abbey, in aid of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Three good works were completed, on the 17th ult., at Tenbury, Worcestershire. The chancel was restored, after extensive repairs, an addition to the churchyard was consecrated, and new national schools were dedicated.

The Archbishop of York is to preside at the proposed public meeting of the new Diocesan Exploration Fund, on the 20th inst. Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., have accepted the office of treasurers, and Mr. Grove that of secretary.

The chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, Chatham Mundeville, in the parish of Bishop Middleham, near Darlington, was opened on the day of the festival of the Ascension. It is entirely through the energy and foresight of the Rector, the Rev. Thomas H. Greene, that this edifice is completed.

The Very Rev. Dr. Milman preached at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday morning. The following are the appointments announced by the Bishop of London to preach in St. Paul's on Sunday mornings in the present month:—June 7, Rev. Henry Melvill, Canon of Westminster and chaplain to the Queen; 11, Canon Jones; June 18, Rev. John Vidgen Povah, Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes; June 25, Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of Canterbury and Bishopsgate.

On Whit Sunday 294 children and young persons were baptised in Christ Church, Commercial-road, East, by the Incumbent, the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, assisted by the Revs. A. Anderson and J. Gilmore. 128 were boys and 166 girls. In a house-to-house visitation of the district, which extends from the London Docks to Limehouse, and contains an old church-rate, the total population was 19,145.

On Tuesday night the Rev. W. M. Whittemore, donative Rector of the parish of St. James's Within, Aldgate, delivered, in accordance with a custom which has been annually observed in that parish for many years, "a town sermon" to the young. The quaint-looking old church was decorated with flowers as well as the pulpit and reading-desk, and the body of the congregation (which included the charity children belonging to St James' and St. Ethelburga's), and the number being estimated at about 1,000, were upon these occasions always floral, and that selected by the rev. gentleman on Tuesday was appropriate to the time, the Song of Solomon, ii. 11, 12, being follow:—"The flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." The text for the choir service was the second.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone of a Church of England Female Penitentiary was laid at Stone, near Dartford, Kent, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Bishop of Rochester and a large number of the clergy and the principal residents of the county. The Rev. Sydney Turner, Rector of Stone, has for some time had these charitable premises in contemplation, and has been limited to no expense in the purchase of four lunatics; but the proposed building, the estimated cost of which is about £5000, will absorb all the smaller sums which have been contributed or promised. Towards the expenditure subscriptions amounting to £2400 have been received or promised, and it is proposed to have the building ready for occupation by its usual yearly instalments. After the ceremony, a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, invited under the auspices of Viscount Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, partook of a luncheon at the Bull Hotel, Dartford, over the chair of the latter nobleman, at which the clergy of the residents of Kent were urged by the Bishop of Rochester, Archdeacon Grant, and other speakers to seek a liberal support.

The village of Byfleet was the scene of great festivity, on Thursday week, on the occasion of the reopening of the parish church by the Bishop of Winchester. The church is of the date of Edward II. (who married Isabella de Byfleet), and has been restored at considerable expense by Mr. Bonnor. Towards the expenditure subscriptions amounting to £2400 have been received or promised, and it is proposed to have the building ready for occupation by its usual yearly instalments. After the ceremony, a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, invited under the auspices of Viscount Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, partook of a luncheon at the Bull Hotel, Dartford, over the chair of the latter nobleman, at which the clergy of the residents of Kent were urged by the Bishop of Rochester, Archdeacon Grant, and other speakers to seek a liberal support.

The Bishop of Oxford has the name of great festivity, on Thursday week, on the occasion of the reopening of the parish church by the Bishop of Winchester. The church is of the date of Edward II. (who married Isabella de Byfleet), and has been restored at considerable expense by Mr. Bonnor. A company of Surrey Although a large portion of the original building has been preserved, the whole has been taken down and the present structure, of the Early English style, and is seated for about 500. The cost of the service was £1,000, of which £800 was raised. The collection for the number of persons present was £66, some contributions having been in a large marquee on the lawn opposite West Hill, the gentry and visitors occupying a large luncheon table, while two long tables and a side table were provided for the poor, who were all admitted at the same time. Amongst the guests were the Countess of Glengall, Viscountess Sydney, and Lord Sydney Buxton, M.P. Amongst the various contributions of church ornaments may be mentioned a handsome oak window, representing the Ascension, with a chancel window, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Murray; and three painted windows, presented by sisters of the parish.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Archdeaconry of Lincoln, vice Hill, to Archdeacon Cases in Lichfield Cathedral; Rev. T. Barnes to be Rector of Loxton; Rev. J. Jones to be Rector of Bishopsbourne and Nonington; Rev. C. H. Child to be Rector of Rotherfield, Sussex; Rev. W. F. Crocker to be Rector of Bishop's Hull, Somerset; Rev. J. Hall, M.A., Vicar of Bolton, to be Canon of Carlisle, vice Bowstead, deceased; Rev. A. Fitzroy, Rural Dean of St. James, Clapham, Rev. G. O. Shakerville to be Curate of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington; Rev. R. F. Hemingway to be Curate of Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. St. Maur Meighall to be Curate of Forncett; Rev. G. Willy to be Curate of Cricket Malherbie and Combe-Raleigh.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It is understood that the directors of the Great Western Railway Company intend to transfer their factories to Oxford, and thereby add a large manufacturing city to the list of those. They do this at the special request of the Prince of Wales, who sent them city land for the purpose. Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the *Daily News*, suggests that the same course be taken by the Queen to the University. A memorial, numerously signed by Heads of Houses, professors, fellows, and tutors, was on Monday presented to the Vice-Chancellor, praying him to induce, if possible, the directors of the Great Western Railway Company to suspend final arrangements for the transfer of their factories to Oxford until the interests of the University, as well as those of the city, should be fully considered. The establishment of a large artisan population is looked upon with much apprehension as likely to increase the difficulty of maintaining discipline, while it is felt that the presence of a large manufacturing industry may permanently disfigure the city.—The Rev. Arthur West Haddan, B.D., Rector of Burton-on-the-Heath, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity, has been chosen Bampton Lecturer for 1866 by the Heads of Colleges. Mr. Haddan graduated in 1847, gaining a first class in classics and a second in mathematics. He gained the Chancellor's Classical Scholarship in 1849, and was Classical Examiner from 1844 to 1850. The subject he has chosen for his lectures is "Creeds."—The Oxford University boat race were brought to a conclusion on Thursday week, the prize being, hence, the first place on the river, falling to Brasenose, who wrested the laurel from Trinity after several severe struggles.——The Oxford Middle Class Exeter the first time they came together.——The Oxford Middle Class Examination, which commenced on Monday, in the Sheldonian Theatre. The Rev. L. Gilbertson, senior fellow of Jesus College, the superintending examiner, opened the proceedings, and in an appropriate speech explained the nature of the examination, which is conducted by the Public Schools. Simultaneously with the opening at Oxford, the examinations began at the other centres—Exeter, two of which, New College and Winchester, have been this year added to the list. The proceedings will, it is expected, not until October next.——The Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke, will not be made known until August or September next. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the Master of Pembroke should have been one of the aggregate of candidates shown an excess of money over and next year's expenses of the college, and the Master of Pembroke under examination at each place. The following are the numbers:—Oxford, 91; Bath, 21; Bedford, 21; Birmingham, 29 and 8; Brighton, 21 and 16; Exeter, 57 and 16; Hereford, 13; Leeds, 47; Liverpool, 40 and 11; Lincoln, 12 and 7; Liverpool, 103 and 35; Manchester, 168 and 49; Northampton, 12 and 10; Nottingham, 21 and 6; Oxford, 91 and 11; Shrewsbury, 21 and 6; West Bromwich, 18 and 12; and Windermere, 6 and 10. Total: 1,000, 197.

At Cambridge, in Congregation on Saturday last, an important Grace passed the Senate, the object of which is to remove the present limit of examination for those who are not candidates for honours. The following is a copy of the Grace:—"That in the Michaelmas Term examinations of 1865, 1866, and 1867, it be permitted for the "Little-go" in December, 1865, and March, 1866, and in the Michaelmas Term examination of 1867, a paper of questions in Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry, to be answered by any candidate for honours, by way, at the time of the "Little-go," instead of the usual paper of questions in Classics, Mathematics, the minor parts of algebra, trigonometry, and mechanics; and on having passed in four papers, that he may pass up to the Senate. A print will be affixed to the Bulletin Board, stating that from all further examinations will be present himself for his degree in the honour class he may select."——Lord Palmerston, M.P., has not yet present himself for honours unless he have passed in those three additional subjects; but he may present himself for examination in the ordinary subjects subsequent to the "Little-go." If the student also sit at an ordinary degree he will, after passing in the three additional subjects, be in the same position as the rest of the students of the University. Various provisions are made to meet the case of students who may wish to change their course from honours to ordinary degree.——At the same Congregation a Grace passed the Senate, on the recommendation of the Council of the Senate, to the effect that the examination of students not members of the University, to the effect that the Syndicate to authorised, by the Council of the Senate, to admit to examination persons whose age exceeds the present prescribed limit of eighteen years.

The Vice-Chancellor of Queen's College, Belfast, has presented to Lord Wodehouse his report for 1864. It shows that during the year 244 candidates for degrees and honours presented themselves for the examinations of the University, and who were examined by the commissions held in June at London, Belfast, and Cork.

Mr. Baylee Lewis has been appointed Professor of Architecture in University College London, vice Mr. Donaldson, resigned. The appointment is made by Dr. Donaldson, who, retiring by reason of his age, will assume the title of Emeritus Professor.

The "Fourth of June," as it fell this year on a Sunday, was celebrated on Monday with the customary ceremonies at Eton. The boats on the River Hall, concluding with a display of fireworks. The day was fine, and a large number of visitors, including many members of the Royal family, were present. Lord Elgin, Earl Spencer, Lord Ashburton, Lord Lyttelton, Lord John Manners, the Earl of Feversham, the Duke of Richmond and Marlborough, &c.——Mr. C. Bell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed an Assistant Lower Master at Eton.

Cambridge University has been rather unsuccessful in its cricket-matches this year, gained a decided advantage last week, although the game is not quite over. The Gentlemen of Kent, on Thursday week, went in, while the boys, with the loss of only four bats, marked 276 runs—Bowes making 104, Hall 64, and Lyttelton 44 (not out).

Accession Day was observed as usual at Epsom College, and the beauty of the weather rendered the proceedings unusually interesting and successful. The college hymn, "Christe Rex Altissime," was duly chanted from the tower of quadrangle, and the boys assembled in their places in the chapel at eleven and half-past five, the Head Master preaching at the morning service. The rest of the day was spent by the boys in the usual manner—cricket, racquets, and gymnastics; followed in the evening by a concert, which was attended by numerous visitors, including the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey and parties, in addition to the thirty-two invited by Mrs. Thornton (the wife of the Head Master). A large number of visitors was present at the sports and exercises.

The governors of Dulwich College have determined to offer two exhibitions, tenable for two years, for competition at the approaching annual examination of the Upper School.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Last week Mrs. Mary Barton died, near Tralee, at the mature age of 109.

An industrial exhibition is about to be established at Portsmouth.

A large model of Stonehenge is to be presented to the Bridport Museum.

Fourteen Dorchester fishermen landed on that coast 10,000 mackerel on Wednesday week.

The foundation-stone of new waterworks, baths, and assembly-rooms was laid last week at West Worthing, in Sussex.

The city of Hereford is to be lighted with gas while being towed out of the harbour of Sunderland on Thursday week.

The Great Northern Railway Company opened on Thursday week. There were great rejoicings on the occasion.

An iron pleasure-yacht, for the Viceroy of Egypt, was launched on Saturday last from the yard of Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare.

Mr. Joseph Middleton, of Leeds, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding. He is also the honorary Recorder of Manchester.

The Queen has approved of M. Henri Bosselier as Consul at Birmingham, and of M. Jean Felix Jules Blanchet as Consul at Leeds, for the Republic of Ecuador.

The ratepayers of Naas have decided by a majority of thirty-four not to adopt the clause of the Towns' Improvement Act empowering them to light the town with gas.

The Rev. W. M. Hetherington, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Church History in the Free Church College, Edinburgh, died last week, after a lengthened illness.

Thomas Lee, a jockey, aged sixteen, died suddenly at Lenborne, a few days ago, from the effects of heat and over-exertion while riding his winning horse at Newbury races.

The charges for admission to the Dublin Exhibition have been reduced to one shilling on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays and half-a-crown on Thursdays and Saturdays.

A young man named Lawson, son of a working silversmith of Sheffield, has been left a fortune of £20,000 by the death of a relative, a merchant, horse, and harness, value 600 guineas.

The Rev. Edward Bell, one of the members of the Dublin Corporation, on Wednesday week, Alderman James W. Mackay was elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

Prince Arthur will represent her Majesty at the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge over the river Severn at Quebec. It is believed that the inauguration will take place about the 15th of July.

The Earl of Enniskillen has issued an address, as Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, advising most strongly all its members not to take part in the processions during the July anniversary.

The Great Eastern Railway Company's extension from Shefford to Haverhill was opened for traffic on Thursday week. The line will greatly facilitate communication between Cambridgeshire and North Essex, via the Colne Valley line.

Mr. Robert Wardell forwards to the *Times* office stems of wheat in the ear, gathered at Margate on Monday. He says, "The date is exactly a month from the time when I cut an ear from the same field that I have had in honour of sending to you."

The Sheffield Independent states that the amount of damage done by the bursting of the Bradfield reservoir is £127,000. Of this sum £14,252 is for loss of life and bodily injury, and the remainder, £370,748, is for injury to business and property.

A colliery accident took place on Monday, near Wigan, by which two men were killed and five severely wounded. The men were engaged in sinking a shaft when a portion of the brickwork gave way, and they were all buried in the ruins.

The Rev. E. Kell exhibited at a meeting of the Literary and Photographical Society, held at the Hartley Institution, Southampton, a photograph of the curious specimens of Bonum workmanship, dug up from the site of the old Roman station of Vindonis, near Ashley.

Mr. Smith Child, the High Sheriff of Staffordshire, has placed £100 in Messrs. Salt's bank, Stafford, for the purpose of forming a fund for the establishment of a reformatory, or industrial school, on the estate of Aqueduct, vesting, at the discretion of trustees, for the care of the juvenile offenders in the county.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, on Monday, by the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce:—"That the council record their profound sense of the loss sustained by the enduring and memorable contributions of Mr. Cobden to the literature of the science of Political Economy, and of the benefits he has conferred upon it."

A forged will, by which Mr. Thomas Pigott has just been attempted to be perpetrated on the Bank of Ireland. Cheques, purporting to have been drawn by Sir Benjamin Guinness, have been forwarded from London, and when being so clandestine, it was thought a prudent precaution to communicate by telegraph with the Right Hon. Chief Baron. It was then found that the signature was a forgery.

A large excursion-train ran off the line near Rednal, on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, on Wednesday afternoon, owing, it is thought, to the train having passed over a displaced rail. The sixteen carriages were killed, and about fifty persons were seriously injured.——On Tuesday night a shocking accident occurred on the Great Western Railway. Four persons were severely injured.

The National Conference of Miners, held at Bloomfield, Staffordshire, was brought to a close on Thursday week, after a long discussion on strikes, which ended in the unanimous vote which gives to the men on strike. The substance of the debate and the form of the resolution adopted are thus reported:—"Mr. Burnett argued that as the object of strikes were most injurious to all parties," but that the association could not always refuse to support them.

The Rev. Dr. Boyd, who is known in literary circles as A.K.H.B., has been presented to the rectory and parish of St. Andrews, in the county of Fife. Dr. Boyd is a native of Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took his degree when twenty-six years of age, and has been incumbent successively of the parishes of Newburgh and Arbroath, Forfarshire, and Trinity Gallowgate, in Edinburgh. He is the author of the well-known work, "Recreations of a Country Parson," and other works.

The Judges have chosen the following summer circuits:—Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Justice of England; Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Keating; Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Mellor; Baron Martin, Baron Channell and Mr. Justice Byles; Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Montague Smith. Mr. Baron Martin remains in town to attend chambers.

The usual monthly meeting of the Central Relief Fund Committee of the Jews' Hospital, at Manchester, took the usual returns were made up, by which it appears that the number of persons receiving relief from the committee during the month of May was 1,168 than at any time since the cotton famine commenced. The total amount distributed was £1,200, and has since been so high as £6,922. The number of persons relieved by 9000 than it was in May, 1864. Three additional committees were established.

The annual meeting of the Leeds Medical Association was held on Monday, in the Philosophical Hall, the College of Surgeons, Brotherton's green, Dublin. Dr. Mackay occupied the chair. The chairman of the opening speech, referred to the great changes which had taken place in the profession because of the increased facilities which had been given to persons to obtain a diploma and the necessity of further agitation on the subject. Mr. Bowman, Mayor of Leeds, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Teale, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, in the course of which they drew attention to the resolutions recently passed by the College of Surgeons, resolutions in support of the views of the members of the profession were put into current.

A public park was opened at Bingley, Yorkshire, on Tuesday, amid great rejoicings and festivities. The site of the park is at Brown-hill, on the left side of the Aire, and consists of eighteen acres of ornamental ground. The park was presented to the town by the churchwardens and overseers of Bingley, for the benefit of the public, by the Inclosure Commissioners, and has remaining £2,000 of the money collected for the purchase. The first act of the new park, preparatory to commencing the work of laying out, was the planting of a tree, on the 16th of May, the 16th of that, the wedding day of the Prince of Wales, and the park bears the name of his Royal Highness, being designated the Prince of Wales Park.

During the past month thirty-six emigrant vessels left Liverpool, carrying a total of 9,859 persons. During the corresponding time of the steerage passengers 6859 were English, 936 Scotch, 8472 Irish, and 3391 foreigners. The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool in last as follows:—In May, 1864, the number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool under the provisions of the Act of 1855; in May, 1865, 17,826—being a decrease of 76; the number not under the Act in May, 1864, was 9041; in May, 1865, 6239, during a decrease of 2802. In May, 1864, there were 1,000 steerage passengers, and in May, 1865, 1,000 steerage passengers. Four ships, 183 cabin passengers and 1,000 steerage—21 English, 162 Irish—to Queensland. Seven ships, 1,000 to Canada; two ships, 54 cabin passengers, 611 steerage—367 English, 66 Scotch, 246 Irish, and 13 foreigners—to New York. One ship, 14 cabin passengers, 296 steerage—321 English, 7 Scotch, 161 Irish—to Queensland. One ship, having on board 340 Welsh emigrants, sailed from Cardiff for Patagonia, where it is intended to form a Welsh settlement.

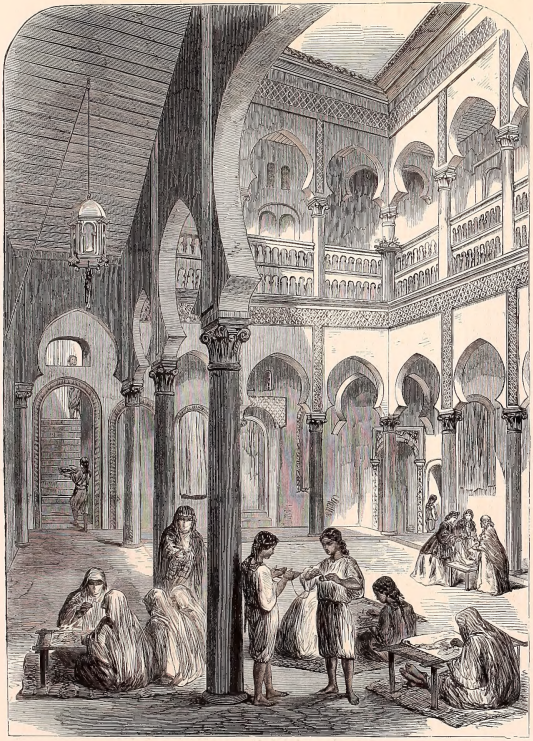
A procession of Sunday-school children in connection with the Church of England took place at Manchester, as usual, on Whit Monday. There were about 20,000 children, and apparently over 100,000 persons. It was the most numerous procession of the kind that has taken place, and occupied rather more than an hour and a half in passing a given point. It was, as usual, preceded by the clergymen and churchwardens of the church to which the children belonged, with their banners, and most of the schools had a band of music at their head. The weather was fine, and the number of people attracted to witness the procession was unusually large. Many of the children were generally well and neatly dressed, the girls wearing white frocks and blue sashes. The number of children who were not actually brought into Manchester and the number taken out by railway-trains was considerable.

Mr. Benjamin Riley, a manufacturer, of Dasborough, in Yorkshire, has been fined £50 and costs for causing a young woman named Mary Ann Pulse, employed in his factory. But having before his eyes the fear of the Almighty, the said Benjamin Riley did unlawfully and maliciously, intending a justification of his conduct to a local newspaper, write a letter, which was published in the *Leeds Mercury*, in which he asserted that he is anxious to do every thing in his power to which he could be fairly blamed, and all rights to ask his reasons for so flagrant a breach of the conventionalities. Accordingly they state informed that Mary Ann Pulse was a married woman, and that in the room time Mr. Riley will have his "undoubted," as he calls her, "in the house." He also says that he has no disparity and equality of rights, "of course, to unite myself to this young woman now would be very foolish indeed, I having been for a considerable time the unfortunate victim of an uncultured flurry girl." Mr. Riley has therefore advertised in the *Leeds Mercury* that he has no intention of marrying the above-named girl or to any other person, for "a lady, a member of a Christian Church, he believes he could not find." Mr. Riley, who is a widower, has a family of grown-up sons and daughters. Mr. Justice Lush, before whom the case came, said, he had already responded to this appeal, and no doubt others will share it. But what is to a great body of Christ's people is the duty of Mr. Riley, if nothing prevents, "have a very voluminous correspondence from myself." The result reported, by that by the sending the young lady all the world will informed in ordinary matters, have learned to play fairly on the harmonium, to speak French language with ease, to write it fairly, and to speak it with tolerable fluency.

Sir Henry Fulwer has sold to the Viceroy of Egypt a small rocky islet owned by him in the Sea of Marmora for £16,000.

The celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Servian insurrection of 1815 was begun on Saturday night by the Illumination of Belgrade. On Sunday a grand religious service was performed, and afterwards Prince Michael made a speech, reviewed the troops, and distributed decorations.

A storm from the N.N.W. raged in the Baltic and other parts of the North throughout Wednesday and Thursday last week. A long list of ships have been reported as having been driven near Sarve, Frederickshave, Hirsten, and other places. The brig Queen, Captain Wurtz, and Sadan, is reported to have been wrecked near Gothenburg, and the whole of her crew to have perished. The Carrs, also coal laden, another British vessel, was lost near the same place. A number of small coasters have been cast upon the coast, and the fate of the crews is uncertain. The harvest at some of the ports has been fearful.



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA: A DRESSMAKER'S SHOP AT ALGIERS.



FORT NAPOLEON KABYLIA, VISITED BY THE EMPEROR.—SEE PAGE 542.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

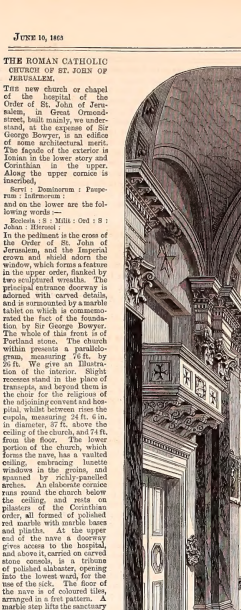
THE new church or chapel of the hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in Great Ormond-street, built mainly, we understand, at the expense of Sir George Bowyer, is an edifice of some architectural merit. The façade of the exterior is Ionian in the lower story and Corinthian in the upper. Along the upper cornice is inscribed,

Servi : Dominorum : Pauperum : Infirmorum :

and on the lower are the following words :—

Ecclesia : S : Mihi : Ord : S : Johan : Hierosol :

In the pediment in the cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Imperial crown and shield adorn the window, which forms a feature in the upper order, flanked by two sculptured wreaths. The principal entrance doorway is adorned with carved details, and is surmounted by a marble tablet on which is commemorated the fact of the foundation by Sir George Bowyer. The whole of this front is of Portland stone. The church within presents a parallelogram, measuring 76 ft. by 26 ft. We give an illustration of the interior. Slight recesses stand in the place of transepts, and beyond them is the choir for the religious of the adjoining convent and hospital, whilst between rises the cupola, measuring 24 ft. 6 in. in diameter, 57 ft. above the ceiling of the church, and 74 ft. from the floor. The lower portion of the church, which forms the nave, has a vaulted ceiling, embracing lunette windows in the groins, and spanned by richly-panelled arches. An elaborate cornice runs round the church below the ceiling, and rests on pilasters of the Corinthian order, all formed of polished red marble with marble bases and plinths. At the upper end of the nave a doorway gives access to the hospital, and above it, resting on carved stone consoles, is a tribune of polished alabaster, opening into the lowest ward, for the use of the sick. The floor of the nave is of coloured tiles, arranged in a fret pattern. A marble step lifts the sanctuary floor above the nave level, and this upper floor is entirely composed of white marble. The high altar stands immediately beneath the centre of the dome, and is surmounted by a baldachino of marbles of various colours, with a panelled ceiling of wood. Two side altars, both ancient, stand on each side, in the small transeptal recesses of which we spoke above. The sanctuary, behind the high altar, is fitted up on three sides with stalls, in mahogany and pitch pine, with carved elbows, and inlaid crosses of the Order of St. John, all polished. Against the innermost wall of the church is a large tribune, carried on stone brackets, with a gilt lattice front, for the organ. This opens into the convent staircase, immediately adjoining. The whole of the interior is decorated with gilding and colour—the latter, however, very sparingly used at present. Mr. G. Goblie is the architect of the building.



TOM'S COFFEEHOUSE, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.



THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, GREAT ORMOND-STREET.

AN OLD COFFEE-HOUSE IN COVENT-GARDEN.

COVENT-GARDEN is fast losing its houses "studded with anecdote and history;" and the mutations among what Mr. Thackeray affectionately called its "rich cluster of brown taverns" are sundry and manifest. Its coffee-houses proper have almost disappeared, even in name. Yet, in the last century, in one short street of Covent-garden—Russell-street—flourished three of the most celebrated coffee-houses in the metropolis: Will's, Button's, and Tom's. The reader need not be reminded of Will's, with Dryden, the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, and its wits' room on the first floor; or Button's, with its lion's head letter-box; and the young poets in the back room. Tom's, No. 17, on the north side of Russell-street, and of somewhat later date, has just been taken down. The premises remained with little alteration, long after they ceased to be a coffee-house. It was named after its original proprietor, Thomas West, who Nov. 26, 1722, hanged himself, in a delirium, from the second-floor window into the street, and died immediately ("Historical Register" for 1722). The upper portion of the premises was the coffee-house, under which lived T. Lewis, the bookseller, the original publisher, in 1711, of Pope's "Essay on Criticism." The usual frequenters up stairs may be judged of by the following passage in Defoe's "Journey through England," first edit., 1724:—"After the play, the best company generally go to Tom's and Will's coffee-houses, near adjoining, where there is playing at piquet and the best conversation till midnight. Here you will see blue and green ribbons, with stars, sitting familiarly and talking with the same freedom as if they had left their quality and degrees of distance at home; and a stranger tastes with pleasure the universal liberty of speech of the English nation. And in all the coffee-houses have not only the finest prints, but several English ones, with the foreign occurrences, besides papers of morality and party disputes." Such were the aristocratic delights of a memorable coffee-house of the reign of Queen Anne. Of this period is a recollection of Mr. Grignion, who, having seen the "balcony of Tom's crowded with noblemen in their stars and garters, drinking their tea and coffee exposed to the people." We find an entry in Walpole's "Letters," 1745—"A gentleman, I don't know who, the other night, at Tom's coffee-house, said, on Lord Baltimore refusing to come into the Admiralty because Lord Vere Beauclerc had the precedence, 'it put him in mind of Finkerman's petition in the *Spectator*, where he complains that formerly he used to sit second chair in "Diocletian," but now he was reduced to dance fifth flower-pot.'"

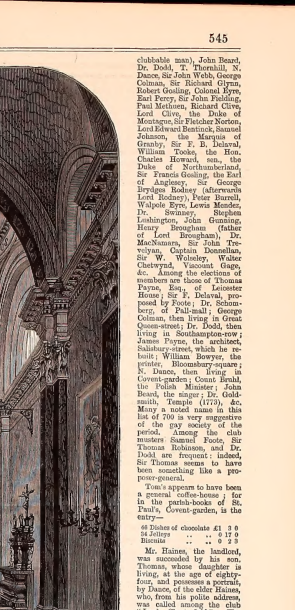
In 1764 there appears to have been formed here, by a guinea subscription, a club of nearly 700 members—the nobility, foreign Ministers, gentry, and men of genius of the age; the large front room on the first floor being the card-room. The club flourished, so that in 1768, "having considerably enlarged itself of late," Thomas Haines, the then proprietor, took in the front room of the next house westward as a coffee-room." The front room of No. 17 was then appropriated exclusively as a card-room for the subscription club, each member paying one guinea annually; the adjoining apartment being used as a conversation-room. The subscription-books are before us, and here we find in the long list the names of Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., Samuel Foote, A. Murphy, D. Garrick (though Garrick was not a clubbable man), John Beard, Dr. Dodd, T. Thornhill, N. Dance, Sir John Webb, George Colman, Sir Richard Glynn, Robert Gosling, Colonel Eyre, Earl Percy, Sir John Fielding, Paul Methuen, Richard Clive, Lord Clive, the Duke of Montague, Sir Fletcher Norton, Lord Edward Bentinck, Samuel Johnson, the Marquis of Granby, Sir F. B. Delaval, William Tooke, the Hon. Charles Howard, son, the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Francis Gosling, the Earl of Anglesey, Sir George Dryden Rodney (afterwards Lord Rodney), Peter Burrell, Walpole Eyre, Lewis Mendez, Dr. Swinney, Stephen Lushington, John Gunning, Henry Brougham (father of Lord Brougham), Dr. MacNamara, Sir John Trevelyan, Captain Donnellan, Sir W. Wolseley, Walter Chetwynd, Viscount Gage, &c. Among the elections of members are those of Thomas Payne, Esq., of Leicester House; Sir F. Delaval, proposed by Foote; Dr. Schomberg, of Pall-mall; George Colman, then living in Great Queen-street; Dr. Dodd, then living in Southampton-row; James Payne, the architect, Salisbury-street, which he rebuilt; William Bowyer, the printer, Bloomsbury-square; N. Dance, then living in Covent-garden; Count Bruhl, the Polish Minister; John Beard, the singer; Dr. Goldsmith, Temple (1770). As Many a noted name in this list of 700 is very suggestive of the gay society of the period. Among the club musters Samuel Foote, Sir Thomas Robinson, and Dr. Dodd are frequent: indeed, Sir Thomas seems to have been something like a proposer-general.

Tom's appears to have been a general coffee-house; for in the parish-books of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, is the entry—

46 Dishes of chocolate	£1	3 0
54 Jellyes	..	0 17 0
Biscuit	..	0 2 2

Mr. Haines, the landlord, was succeeded by his son Thomas, whose daughter is living, at the age of eighty-four, and possesses a portrait, by Dance, of the elder Haines, who, from his public address, was called among the club "Lord Chesterfield." The above lady has also a portrait, in oil, of the youngest Haines, by Grignon.

The coffee-house business closed in 1814, about which time the premises were first occupied by Mr. Willis as Tull, the numismatist. The card-room remained in its original condition; and here, wrote Mr. Tull, many years since, "the tables on which I exhibit my coins are those which were used by the exalted characters whose names are extracted from books of the club, still in possession of the proprietress of the house." On the death of Mr. Tull, Mr. Webster succeeded to the tenancy and collection of coins and medals, which he removed some few years ago to No. 6, Henrietta-street, shortly before the old premises in Russell-street were taken down. He possesses, by marriage with the grand-daughter of the second Mr. Haines, the old club books, as well as the curious memorial which we engrave—the snuffbox of the



LEG OF THE DINORNIS, OR GIGANTIC BIRD OF NEW ZEALAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

club-room. It is of large size and fine tortoiseshell; upon the lid, in high relief, is Mercury, and the portraits of Charles I. and Queen Anne; the Boscobel oak, with Charles II. amid its branches; and at the foot of the tree, on a silver plate, is inscribed Thomas Hinton. At Will's the small wits grew conceited if they but dipped into Mr. Dryden's snuffbox; and at Tom's the box here engraved may have enjoyed a similar shrinelike reputation. It is nearly all that remains of the old coffee-house in Covent-garden save the recollection of the names of the interesting personages who once thronged its rooms in stars and garters, but who bore more intellectual distinctions to entitle them to remembrance.

THE DINORNIS, OR GIGANTIC BIRD OF NEW ZEALAND.

In our account a few weeks since of the New Zealand Industrial Exhibition at Dunedin, Otago, it was mentioned that one of the curiosities shown there was the thigh-bone of a singular extinct bird, the Moa of New Zealand, which is called by our naturalists the Dinornis, and very few specimens of it have been discovered. We have since received from Major J. Michael, of the Madras Staff Corps, who was for some time in New Zealand, a photograph of a more remarkable specimen which he has obtained and placed in the Madras Government Museum. This consists of the leg-bones—namely, the femur, tibia, metatarsus, and toe-bone (unidentified) larger than those at Dunedin. They were found at Glenmark, about forty miles north of Christ Church in the Canterbury province of New Zealand. Major Michael says:—"Dr. Hector, the eminent explorer of New Zealand, who has charge of the museum at Dunedin, in Otago, showed me some Moa bones of far inferior size, and he has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the bird is extinct in New Zealand; but that it has only recently died out is clear from the freshness of the remains which are found. In one instance a head was found with the lower mandible adhering to the upper." The following are the dimensions of the bones brought to Madras by Major Michael :—

	Maximum circumference at joint.	Minimum circumference.
Femur . . 1ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 8½ in.	7 in.
Tibia . . 2 ft. 3 in.	1 ft. 9 in.	8½ in.
Metatarsus . 1 ft. 8 in.	1 ft. 3 in.	7½ in.
Toe . . 0 ft. 9½ in.	. . .	. . .

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alfred Watts as Consul in South Australia for the King of Sweden and Norway; and of Mr. Heinrich Schubert as Consul at Port Elizabeth for the Hanseatic city of Lubeck.

In our notice of the sculpture at the Academy exhibition the bust of Cupido spoke—one of the best of the works of Mr. Papworth, sen.—was by a clerical error assigned to Mr. H. R. Stephens. The question will be finally decided in the Academy Catalogue. The bust of Blake and Locke, also by Mr. Papworth,—Mr. Thornycroft's bust (No. 894) is incorrectly named in the catalogue: it should be "Mr. D. Brakefield," and Drakefield.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Crawley, Sussex, the wife of Robert Rosser, Esq., of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at Candilli, on the Bosphorus, the wife of Henry Rumbold, Esq., of a son.

On the 31st ult., at the Deanery, Christ Church, Oxford, Mrs. Liddell, of a son.

At Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., of a son.

At Ilbow, Bombay, the wife of Major the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, of a daughter.

The Viscountess Feilding, of a daughter.

At Pau, the Countess Sydney Clinton, the wife of G. W. Caine, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, of a son.

At Cowes, the wife of a son.

At Malvern Link, the Hon. Mrs. F. Peel, of a daughter.

At Hillsborough, Warwick, Lady Conyers, of a daughter.

At Brompton Ash Rectory, Market Harborough, the Hon. Mrs. S. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31th of March, at Valparaiso, according to the civil code of the country, and on the 28th by the Rev. Richard Bennett, British Chaplain, Edward Hamilton, Esq., of Valparaiso, to Catalina, second daughter of Joseph Edwards Banner, Esq., of Santiago.

On the 6th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Alfred H. Williams, Nott, B.A., Anderson, to Cathie Angela, daughter of John de Freitas d'Albuquerque, of Madeira.

On the 31st ult., at St. James's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Canon Boyd, Henry Cecil, Esq., of Torrey, Bridfordshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Taylor, Esq., of Tottenham Hall, Tottenham, and of Gilston Park, Bumphield, Berkshire.

At Little Isaham, Surrey, F. P. M. Baddeley, Esq., Royal Artillery, son of Dr. Baddeley, late of the Indian Army, to Katherine, daughter of the late Captain R. B. S. Jones, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir P. Bisshett, Bart., of Fulmerse, Pitt.

At Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Dent, son of the late D. Dent, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. A. Bromhead Church, of Hemsby, and granddaughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.B.

At Bellenden, Cape of Good Hope, Agnes, wife of Colonel Todd, late 3rd Prague Guards, and grandson of the late Sir R. Brydges, Bart., to Susan Margaret, daughter of Geert, Baron Van Van Tuchtenhorst, Civil Commissioner of the district.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Marker, Esq., of Combe House, Devon, to the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina Digby, daughter of Lord and Lady Digby.

In Dublin, at Booth, Esq., late Captain, 1st Life Guards, to Miss Hon. Frances Erlice, daughter of Lord Erlice.

At Cowden, Sussex, Rear-Admiral H. F. Stopford to Lucy Horner, daughter of Admiral Sir F. Horsby, G.C.B., of Lottisgrove, Sussex.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 4, Grosvenor-square, after a few days' illness, Edward Frederick, eldest surviving son of the late Colonel Spiller, Royal Artillery, in his 54th year.

On the 29th ult., at 11, Clarendon-crescent, Leamington, Mary Ann, the infirmity of Bonnor Ayres, in the 83rd year of her age.

In Cumberland-street, Portman-square, Lady Langston, in her 56th year.

At Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, Annette Sidney, daughter of the Hon. G. Percy.

At Lucan, in the county of Dublin, Eliza Katherine, daughter of the late Sir R. Kingscott, Bart., of Sidmouth Park, Devonshire, and widow of Sir J. Kingscott, of Hermitage Park, Lucan.

At Kilmorgan, Ireland, Harriette Maria, wife of the Rev. R. Patcheam, Rector of Kilmorgit, and daughter of the Right Hon. D. Browne, aged 57.

At Bath, Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Chamberlain, of Bedford, Devon.

At Banes Pyrenees, Count d'Albani, aged 50.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Gray, G.C.H., aged 78.

At Chatham, Lieutenant St. V. D. Lake, R.N., son of the late Sir J. S. Lake, Bart., aged 30.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, ending 10 a.m.	Mean Ozone.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point in Degrees of Fahr.	Humidity in Parts of 100	Ozone in Parts of 10	Maximum in the Sun.	Minimum on the Grass.	General Direction.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.			
May 23	Inches 29·902	°F 8	% 65	6·30	° 69·7	° 47·6	W. SW.	Miles 277	Miles 1·6	Inches ·000	6·0
24	29·836	56·2	87·4	·79	8	49·3	64·6	ESE.	256	·050	·000
25	29·620	55·9	87·4	·93	10	49·3	69·4	SW. WSW.	345	·710	
26	29·862	56·6	82·7	·93	7	51·9	67·4	SW. W.	219	·165	
27	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	51·5	69·7	. . .	271	·000	
28	30·223	61·1	83·4	·72	2	49·9	72·7	W. WSW.	126	·000	
29	30·262	55·8	82·7	·75	9	52·9	73·3	NW. WSW.	. . .	·000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer in inches corrected	29·755	29·864	29·918	29·928	29·866	29·548	30·203
Temperature of the air	55·9°	56·9°	56·8°	59·8°	61·9°	55·8°	53·8°
Temperature of Evaporation .	51·0°	52·0°	52·0°	54·0°	55·0°	51·0°	51·0°
Direction of Wind . .	W.	ESE.	W.	SW.	SW.	W.	S.W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.

SUNDAY, June 11.—Trinity Sunday. St. Barnabas, apostle and martyr. Death of William Robertson, historian, 1793; of Dugald Stewart, moral philosopher, 1828.

MONDAY, 12.—Act of Settlement on behalf of the Brunswick family passed, 1701. Death of William Collins, poet, 1759; of Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, 1842.

TUESDAY, 13.—St. Anthony of Padua, confessor, died, 1231. The New Metropolitan Cattle-market inaugurated by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of the Prince Consort, 1855.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—Battle of Basil the Great, confessor, died, 975. Battle of Naseby; King Charles I. and the Royalists defeated by Fairfax and Cromwell, 1645. Opening of the London Orphan Asylum, 1825.

THURSDAY, 15.—St. Vitus or Guido. Vitus, or Guy, slain in Smithfield and his followers dispersed, 1381. Death of Thomas Campbell, poet, 1844. Trinity Term ends.

FRIDAY, 16.—Acquittal of the Seven Bishops, tried for a libel, 1688. Death of John Gay, poet, 1732. Death of Thomas Moore, poet, 1852. Moon's last quarter, 11h. 53m. a.m.

SATURDAY, 17.—St. Alban, the British protomartyr. Birth of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, 1703. The Turks-it 3 constituted themselves the National Assembly of Greece, 1821.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
3 10	3 53	4 34	5 14	5 54	6 34	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30	4 13	4 54	5 34	6 14	6 54	7 35

WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for SATURDAY NEXT, June 17, consisting of Two Whole Sheets, will contain the following

ILLUSTRATIONS :—

The Foreign Picture-Gallery at the Dublin Exhibition.
The Prince of Wales Opening the Central Hall of the Royal Dramatic College.
The Emperor Napoleon's Visit to Algeria: Triumphal Arch on the Road; the City of Constantine; the Emperor's Arrival at Constantine; the Court of the Government Palace at Constantine.
Funeral of the Late Mr. Waterton in the Grounds of Walton House, now Wakefield—Procession of Boats on the Lake; the Grave by the Yew Avenue.
The Exhibition Palace of the Floral Society at Cologne.
The Town, Port, and Railway Station of Arica, Peru (*Two Illustrations*).
Testimonial to Messrs. Pocock and Godwin, the Honorary Secretaries of the Art-Union of London.
The Fatal Accident at Redhall, on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway.

With the same Number will be given a Special Supplement of Sixteen Pages, containing the following

FINE-ART ILLUSTRATIONS :—

PICTURES.

"The Lost Found." By W. S. Herrick. In the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"An English Pastoral." By F. W. Holmes. In the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"Gleaners Returning Home." By D. E. Lange. In the Exhibition of the Works of French and Flemish Artists.
"Rustic Courtship." By W. Lucas. In the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-colours.
"The Sisters." By C. Baxter. In the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists.
"The Cutaspaw." From the Exhibition of French and Flemish Artists.

SCULPTURE.

Statue of the late Prince Consort, to be erected at Sydney, New South Wales. By W. Theed, R.A.
Monument to the late General Bruce. By J. Foley, R.A.
Group of Two Children. By A. Monroe. In the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Price of the Number and Whole-sheet Supplement, Fivepence; stamped, to go free through the post, Sixpence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

THE "entries" for the political race are now being rapidly made and are exciting a kindred interest to that which was so largely manifested in reference to the equine contests of the past week. Day by day the list increases, and an occasional "scratching" adds to the excitement. Sir John Shelley, for instance, has been scratched by himself, and will not run for Westminster. This event alters the chances considerably. It may be matter of opinion whether some of Mr. Mill's ideas are not in advance of the constituency, not to say of the toleration, of the day, but when such a man announces himself as willing to represent a place, his election should be matter of course. The Conservative interest in Westminster is very large and very respectable, and those who think that important minorities ought to be represented will gladly see the success of Mr. Smith, the rather that a business member for such a constituency is absolutely necessary, and the Government will command a very powerful part of the work. Mr. Thomas Hughes, the author, offers himself to our neighbours across the water, and has been much applauded for the manly frankness of his addresses. He declares that he has no sympathy with the working classes to entertain the slightest apprehension that they will misuse the franchise should it be conferred upon them. But the people of England ought, by this time, to be sufficiently advanced in political knowledge to understand the worth and to give calm consideration to all proposals for improving what is really, as the artisan, of all people, should best understand, mere machinery for procuring a result.

Among electoral incidents which command attention is the retirement of Sir Charles Wood, the Indian Minister, from Halifax. He is opposed by a gentleman whose father expired in promoting the election of Sir Charles, and the latter declares that it is impossible he should stand in antagonism with the son. The latter seems to think that, as Sir C. Wood has already obtained high prizes, and might be a peer if he liked, there is no hardship in his being compelled to seek other constituents than those on whom Mr. Akroyd has the hold of a rich and useful neighbour. In one of the Irish contests the candidates manœuvre in a large and splendid manner, each proposing to do a great and useful local work. If this be a sort of bribery, it is, perhaps, hardly one of which very stern notice need be taken, and we own that we should feel very strongly inclined to think a candidate a wise and good man who should sweep Holywell-street from the Strand, or erect twenty handsome foot-bridges across it. The Isle of Wight is laughing, a candidate having offered himself in the person of Sir Charles Locock, an aged medical man, whose peculiar practice has been of the most interesting character to the land and not less to himself, only known that he had given study to the science of politics. He comes out as ultra-Protestant, as becomes one who has so usefully assisted in maintaining a Protestant dynasty among us.

The sacred Conservatism of the proud Salopians is to be ruddy assailed. In the old days Shropshire returned twelve members, at the dictation of Powis Castle. Then came reform, and the number of members was the same: but the county was divided, and one of the most desperate struggles in the history of elections took place in the north, Mr. John Cotes beating Mr. Ormsby Gore by seventy-two only in a constituency of some 8000. The married and retired, and the representation again became wholly Conservative. Now a Liberal is to be started, Lord Alexander Leveson Gower, brother of the Duke of Sutherland, and the battle will be fierce, and, if the attorneys do not neglect the advantages which are set before them, the election bills will come at least to the respectable figure of the Cors and Cotes struggle—viz., about £20,000. Then at Stafford we have Mr. Hardman, by no means sure of re-election. Mr. Brown, of the great works where the armour-plates are made for the ships, would have come in, but his health bids him decline a contest. We do not think that England will be at all sorry to see Mr. Roebuck, after so many years of service, cashiered; for, with all his petulance and frequent injustice, he is regarded as honest, and he frequently forces public men out of circumlocution and into plain speech. He is therefore an intelligible man that ought to be maintained.

It is gravely alleged that some of the Conservatives of Whitby have resolved on bringing forward Mr. George Hudson, the ex-railway king. A statement of the fact will probably be sufficient. It is rather suggestive, and will no doubt prompt some odd reminiscences. Great as is the reverence of a certain class of Englishmen for money, and willing as they are to believe that a rich man must have been sinned against rather than sinning, we own that Sir Hugh Shee, M.P. for Kilkenny, at Edinburgh, has given dissatisfaction to a portion of his constituents by his vote and speech on the franchise, and he may be defeated. It may be rather an honour than a discredit to be defeated by combined opposition as rejected Lord Macaulay's favour of a local trader; and Mr. Black will doubtless bear his fortune like a man, be it what it may. Whether the election of Finsbury will be carried by Mr. Cox's declining age, his curious conduct in regard to Mr. Stansfeld remains to be seen. A great constituency like Finsbury should have no difficulty in obtaining a member who has more weight with the House than Mr. Cox. Nevertheless, Finsbury will again return Lord Fermoy and Mr. Lewis, and appears to like them all the better that they have the courage occasionally to declare point-blank against certain conventional whims of the 'nth-party. The pledge to abolish the rights of primogeniture, for instance.

These are among the features of the "entries" of which we have spoken, and we note them because, in a short time, it will be impossible to do more than schedule the candidates. We do not perceive in the election addresses which we have had the happiness of perusing any marked departure from the ordinary forms. The franchise question is the only one which has taxed the brains of the solicitors and agents who write the addresses. All parties concur in believing that the representation may be amended, and the only difficulty has been to find neat and guarded words, which shall satisfy the elector without committing the candidate. We are happy to say that the difficulty has, generally speaking, been gracefully surmounted, and that the Conservatives are quite willing to consider the subject, keeping in mind, of course, the safety of our beloved Constitution; while the Liberals are equally ready to assist in admitting new men to the franchise, provided that there be no disturbance of the necessary balances of interests. "When they go apart," says Puff, in reference to mainsail or foresail, "says Puff, in "The Critic;" "and as both parties are entirely agreed as to their object—the good of the country—they can now fly at each other with a clear conscience, and afterwards—why, *alors comme alors*.

The mother of Prince Cousa, Sovereign of Roumania, died suddenly a few days ago.

The Bey of Tunis has been presented with the decoration of a Civil Grand Cross of the Bath.

Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, has been appointed Poor-Law Inspector.

"Princess Dagmar," says the *Independance Belge*, "has received the order of St. Anne of Russia, with a yearly donation of 40,000 roubles. The Princess is expected at the end of the month at St. Petersburg."

The following specimen of mixed metaphor is, according to the *Reader*, taken from an American paper:—"The sword is now fairly in our midst, and, if not nipped in the bud, it will burst forth in a conflagration of political war, which will shake an earthquake of heroism."

Lord Harris writes to the *Times* to explain that the operations of the Canning Testimonial Committee have been delayed by the difficulty of obtaining a site for the statue. This has now been obtained, in place of a fine statue of Lord Canning in Westminster Abbey, near to that of his father; and Mr. Foley has been instructed to furnish designs.

A return has been issued of the cases in which the Educational Department of the Privy Council has objected to make a grant towards the building of a National or Church-of-England school between the 1st of January, 1861, and the 31st of December, 1864, on the ground that children of Dissenters might be excluded from such a school, specifying in each case why the objection was taken, and whether the promoters removed it by inserting a conscience clause in their trust deed. The number of applications refused was seventy-one. Of these, the promoters removed the objection by inserting a "conscience clause" in forty-one instances, in twenty-two instances they declined to do so, and in eight cases no answer was returned.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle, in good health.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove out. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Princess Beatrice, drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. The Duke of Argyll had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday week the Queen, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, drove out. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, went to Aberarder.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the grounds of the castle. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Leopold and the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, drove out.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, drove out. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Princess Beatrice and attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, drove in the vicinity of the castle.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. Subsequently her Majesty, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, drove in the castle grounds. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice went to Loch Muick. The Queen received the unexpected but gratifying intelligence of the safe confinement of the Princess of Wales and of the birth of a Prince.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the vicinity of the castle. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Miss Bowater, drove beyond Invercauld.

THE LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held, on Wednesday, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards and attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state of the Queen's household.

The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Levée.

The Queen's body-guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant.

The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Patterson.

The Prince entered the Throne-room, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and attended by the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord Cremorne, Earl Spencer, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, Lord Proby, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Mr. C. L. Wood, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of their precedence, the following presentations took place in the Diplomatic Circle:—By the Turkish Ambassador—Aristarchi Bey, Prince of Samos. By the Belgian Envoy—Mons. Charles Donna dey Casteau. The Circle Diplomatique was attended by the Turkish, Austrian, Prussian, and French Ambassadors, with their councillors, secretaries, and attachés; by the Ministers of Belgium, Bavaria, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Saxony, Denmark, Honduras, the United States, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Salvador, Mexico, the Hanse Towns, and Columbia, with their secretaries and attachés, by the Hanoverian Chargé-d'Affaires; by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, who officiated in the unavoidable absence of Earl Russell; and by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

The Russian Ambassador was absent from the Court in consequence of the funeral of the late Grand Duke Cesarewitch.

The general circle was numerously attended and the presentations were also numerous, a principal feature in the company being the number of naval and military gentlemen who were presented on their promotion.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Prince of Wales held an investiture of the Order of the Bath, on Thursday, at St. James's Palace.

The Queen will hold a Court on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

Princess Helena will, by command of the Queen, hold a Drawing-room, on behalf of her Majesty, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at St. James's Palace.

A state concert will be given on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at Buckingham Palace.

A state ball will be given on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a son shortly after one o'clock on Saturday morning last, at Marlborough House. The Prince of Wales, the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, and the Lady of the Princess's Bedchamber were in attendance at the birth. The Secretary of State for the Home Department arrived at Marlborough House immediately after. Information of the happy event was telegraphed to the Queen at Balmoral and to the Danish Court at Copenhagen. Congratulatory replies were received shortly afterwards.

The Lord Mayor received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department announcing the birth of a Prince. According to custom on such occasions, the Home Secretary's letter and the official bulletin which accompanied it were immediately posted in front of the Mansion House.

A large number of the members of the nobility called at Marlborough House during Saturday to make inquiries after the health of the Princess and the infant Prince.

The intelligence of the auspicious event was everywhere received with pleasure. The bells of many of the churches were rung, and Royal salutes were fired from the guns in St. James's Park and the Tower. At Windsor the bells of the parish church of St. John and of St. George's Chapel were rung throughout the day, and a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the town bombardiers from the artillery in the Long Walk.

The health of the Princess is as satisfactory as can be desired, and the young Prince is quite well.

The Countess of Macclesfield has succeeded the Countess of Morton as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

Yesterday week the Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, and Lord Harris, was present at M. Hallé's concert, at St. James's Hall. In the evening the Prince entertained at dinner the Duke of St. Albans, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Danish Minister, Count F. Lagrange, Count Knuth de Knuthenborg, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Dunmore, the Countess of Morton, the Countess of Tankerville, Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Walsingham, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, Lord Henry Lennox, the Hon. Julian Fane, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards (conducted by Mr. C. Godfrey) was in attendance. The Princess was too unwell to be present at the dinner.

On Saturday last the Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. There were present at the council Lord Portman, Sir William John Alexander, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Lieutenant-General Knollys. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as Clerk of the Council. Subsequently the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. C. Haden, and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, were the officiating clergymen. In the afternoon his Royal Highness, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, visited the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. Subsequently his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans, and attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, went to Woking and inaugurated the Royal Dramatic College, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince Consort. His Royal Highness left the Nine Elms station at a quarter past three and travelled by the South-Western Railway to the temporary stations, erected for the occasion, adjoining the college grounds. The Prince was received on his arrival by Mr. B. Webster and various members of the dramatic profession. A guard of honour of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which his Royal Highness is Colonel, lined the approach from the station. A detachment of the 24th Surrey Volunteers, with its band, was present, as was also the band of the Duke of York's School. Upon arriving at the hall, Mr. Webster presented the Prince with a golden key, with which the door was opened, and his Royal Highness was conducted to a dais in the hall. The Prince received an address, to which he gracefully responded. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Prince returned to town. In the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. Later in the day his Royal Highness drove to Lord's Cricket-ground. In the evening the Prince honoured Earl and Countess Spencer with his company at dinner at Spencer House.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Count Gleichen and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. His Royal Highness held a Levée at St. James's Palace, an account of which is given above. In the evening the Prince honoured the Strand Theatre with his presence.

Mr. G. F. Harvey, late Commissioner at Agra, on Thursday week, presented a chess and a console table of inlaid-work as offerings to the Princess from the European and native inhabitants of Agra.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Samos has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Taxis have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

His Highness Mustapha Pacha has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

His Excellency the Italian Minister (the Marquis d'Azeglio) has arrived at the Italian Legation, in Lower Grosvenor-street, from Turin.

His Excellency Sir Henry and Lady Howard and the Misses Howard have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Hanover.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle have left London for the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsa have arrived at the Burlington Hotel, Old Burlington-street, for the season, from Culzean Castle, Ayrshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have returned to town from Brockett Hall, Herts.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait have left London House, St. James's-square, for Fulham Palace.

Lord Brougham arrived at his residence in Grafton-street, yesterday (Friday) week, from Paris, in which capital the noble Lord made a brief stay on his way home from Cannes.

Count Fréderic de Lagrange has left the Clarendon Hotel for Paris.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived in town from passing the Whitsun recess at Cliefden, on a visit to the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, second son of Baron Anselm de Rothschild, of Vienna, and Miss Evelina de Rothschild, daughter of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, took place, on Wednesday, at the house of Baron Rothschild, on the Terrace, Piccadilly. The ceremony was performed by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, assisted by the Dr. Kalich and the Rev. Mr. Greene. Baron Lionel de Rothschild gave a dinner in the evening. Covers were laid for 126. The bride and bridegroom sat at the principal table. Baroness Rothschild afterwards gave a ball in celebration of the wedding. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess d'Aumale, the Duke de Chartres, the Prince de Condé, the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, and a very large number of the élite of society were present. The bride and bridegroom left Piccadilly at half-past eleven o'clock, en route for Wentmore, Bucks, for the honeymoon.

Marriages are arranged between Miss Mary Blackett, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and Mr. George Egerton, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Egerton, and formerly of the Rifle Brigade; between Miss Liddell, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. George and Mrs. Liddell, and Mr. Charles Balfour, of Newton-Don; and between Miss Duncombe Shafto and Captain Robert Vyner, Grenadier Guards.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge entertained the Prince of Wales and a select party at dinner, on Monday, at Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff entertained the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess of Dornberg, and a distinguished circle at dinner, on Thursday week, at the Prussian Embassy, on Carlton House-terrace. After dinner Countess Bernstorff had an assembly. The réunion was attended by a large number of the élite of society.

His Excellency Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador, gave his second ball for the season, on Thursday week, at the Embassy, Albert-gate. A very large and distinguished company was present.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall entertained the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess of Dornberg, and a large party at dinner on Saturday last.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster entertained a select family circle at dinner, on Saturday last, at Grosvenor House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury had an afternoon party at Hatfield House, Herts, on Tuesday, from two to seven o'clock. A very numerous company assembled.

Countess Spencer had a dancing party, on Tuesday evening, at Spencer House, St. James's. The company was invited to meet his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Princess Mary of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess of Dornberg, and a distinguished circle were present. Previously to the evening party, Earl and Countess Spencer received the Prince of Wales and a select party at dinner.

The Countess of Home gave her first ball this season, yesterday week, at her residence in Grosvenor-square. A brilliant company assembled.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney entertained their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a distinguished circle at dinner, yesterday week, at their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's.

Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton entertained the Count and Countess de Paris and a select company at dinner, on Monday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

Lord Hotham, M.P., had a dinner party, on Monday evening, at his house in Grosvenor-street.

Lord and Lady Foley had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Lady Rendlesham gave her first ball, on Tuesday night, at her residence in Grosvenor-square. Nearly 300 of the leading members of the fashionable world were present.

The Hon. Mrs. Ashley had a ball, on Tuesday evening, at Hyde Park-gate, Kensington. A numerous company assembled.

The Lord Chief Justice entertained Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg and a select circle at dinner yesterday week.

Mrs. W. E. Gladstone gave her first dancing party this season, yesterday week, at the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer's family mansion on Carlton House-terrace. Above 300 persons of rank were present.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave her second afternoon party, on Saturday last, at Holly Lodge, Highgate. A numerous company assembled.

Mrs. Monk gave a matinée musicale, on Monday, at her residence in Eaton-square.

The annual regimental dinner of the Royal Artillery took place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Monday. The chair was taken by Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commanding-in-Chief, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Covers were laid for eighty.

The annual regimental dinner of the 10th (the Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars took place on Saturday evening last at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.

Sir Joseph Paxton died on Thursday morning, in his sixty-second year.

THE FARM.

A ROMAN Emperor is said to have found Rome brick and left it marble, and Mr. Strafford can claim to have raised shorthorn sales out of their plain Saxon accompaniments of beer, beef, and sherry into champagne, pineapple, and ice-cream latitudes. In fact, a perfect bridal lunch greeted the congress of about 120 leading shorthorn men—peers, M.P.s, clergymen, and laymen—who attended to see the great battle at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, over the eighteen Grand Dukes and Duchesses. Lord Feversham was in the chair, supported by General Hood (who came, like several other members of council, direct from Hanover-square), and the Bates men made up a most imposing array; while Mr. Torr and Mr. Thomas Booth, &c., were at the head of the great rival house of "the red, white, and roan." The sale of the first lot of females (one of which is considered "very doubtful") for 1900 gs. reflected no faint lustre upon the Booth cause, as Prince Imperial, the sire of the three, was a son of Bridecake by Crown Prince, from Bridget, and therefore of pure Warlaby blood. As soon as lunch was over, and the noble chairman had given the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Strafford responded to his own health in the most practical way, by shutting the windows to get rid of the street roar, mounting a table, and proceeding to business, and, we may add, without repeating the new sale creed, which, by-the-by, seems most searching, and nearly half a foot long. The herd were at Dawpool, where they have had some crowded levées for several days past. It was their late owner's wish that they should be sold in one lot, and it was understood that the Hon. Colonel Pennant, M.P., had made an offer of £6000 for the twelve females. Aided by Mr. Drewry, agent to the Duke of Devonshire, who was said to be bidding on behalf of an eminent City merchant somewhat anxious to begin a herd, and Captain Oliver, who was in at 1800, the biddings fairly flew for the first lot; but Mr. Betts's agent was always there, and it fell to him for 1900 gs. The second lot followed suit at 1300 gs.; and then the opposition made another rally, but at 1800 gs. Mr. Betts covered them again; and, when it was seen that he was so determined, no one would bid against him for the fourth, and his 1200-guinea bid remained unchallenged. Thus the twelve females fetched £6510, being an average of £542 10s. Their new owner was sent merrily along for Imperial Oxford up to 450 gs.; and then Grand Duke 6th (130 gs., Mr. Bland), Grand Duke 13th (310 gs., Mr. T. Walker, of Birswell Hall, near Coventry), and Grand Duke 10th (600 gs., Duke of Devonshire), were recorded in Mr. Thornton's little handbook of fate. The waiters, whose ideas did not go beyond milch cows standing among ginger-beer bottles in the Mall, stared with amazement again; and the trainer of the Duchesses was so delighted at the last price, that he rose and asked the auctioneer, "how much for the depreciation in shorthorn prices?" an allusion which was caught up and highly relished. Grand Duke 9th and Grand Duke 15th were confessedly rheumatic; but Captain Gunter gave 100 gs. for one, and the other, which is said to be a hopeless case, was left unsold. The average for the five bulls was £333 18s.: and the total average of the sale, which made £8179 10s., was £481 3s.

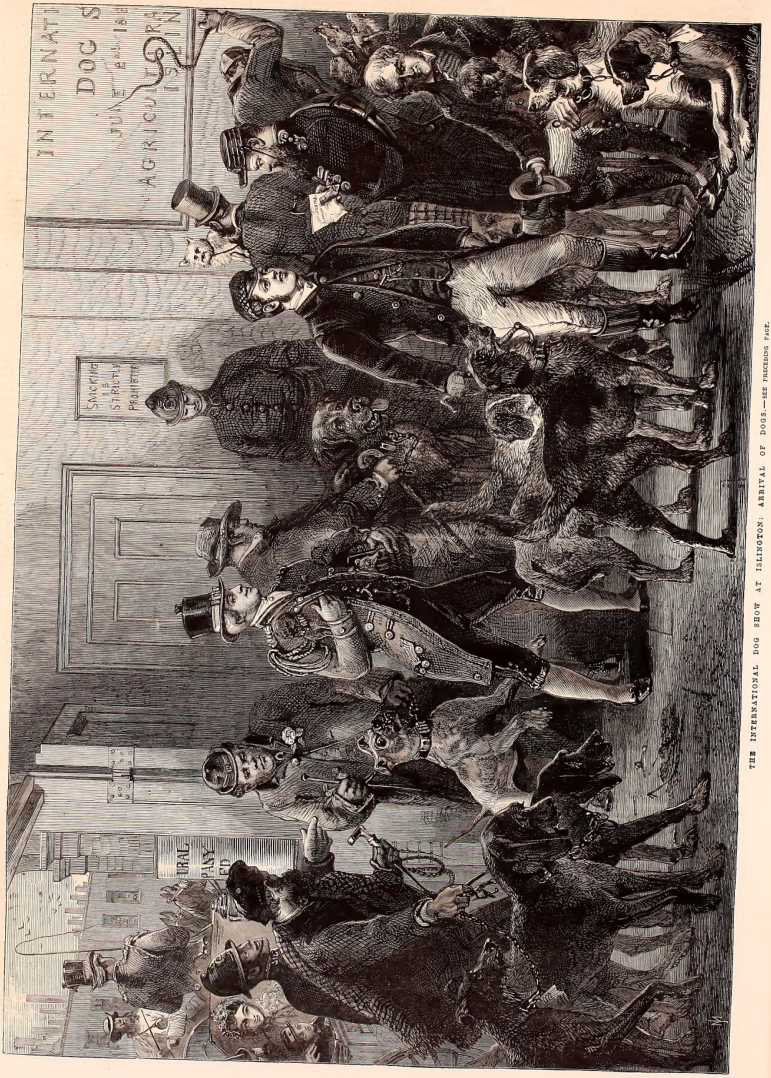
The Bath and West of England Society have wisely lengthened their cords, and visited Hereford. Weather, entries, and company have combined to make the meeting a success, and 119 "white-faces" were entered, as against forty-two at Bristol last year. Messrs. Farthing, J. A. Smith, and Bodley were the principal Devon winners. Mr. R. Sharpe was first in the old class of shorthorn bulls with Lord Chancellor, bred by the late Mr. Jonas Webb; but both in the cow and yearling heifer classes he took second honours to Mr. Stratton's two roans, Diadem and Garland. Mr. Holling's Chieftain 2nd was the head of the old Hereford bull class; but in the crack contest of the meeting, for the "bull, cow, and offspring," victory was Mr. Baldwin, for his Battersea, Duchess of Bedford, and their daughter, Rose of Bedford. The editor of "The Herd-book," who has quite out-Duckhamed Duckham in his exertions, has again found the first-prize blue ribbons on his young bull The Commodore, a very noted winner, and first at Bristol last year, as well as at the Newcastle Royal. He also took another first with his yearling pair of heifers, Lucy and Florence, both of which are also by Cato. Mr. Roberts, with his Sir Thomas blood, and Mr. Taylor, of Showle, also took double firsts; Mr. Perry was supreme, as he often is, in the cow class, with Beauty; and Mr. Baldwin's unbeaten double Royal winner, Miss Hastings 2nd, went down, for the first time in her life, before a heifer of Mr. Pitt. A sheep-shearing competition excited much interest in the yard. The winner clipped his two sheep in twenty-four minutes, and the second (a son or relative, we believe) in 21 min. 11 sec.

The Royal English Agricultural Society have so far adjudged two of their £25 prize essays for the year. That upon the "Increase of Sheep Stock on Strong as well as Light Land" has been won by Mr. John Coleman, of Wandsworth; and the "Short History of the Rise and Progress of Shorthorns," by Mr. Henry H. Dixon of Kensington. Seven essays and reports still remain to be decided. There is said to be every prospect of an excellent meeting at Plymouth; and the Cornishmen have carried their great point of having a dinner, "one and all," at which we shall no doubt have a most finished sample of "Cornish cheers," which, according to them, are far more satisfactory and intense in their volume than even "Kentish fire." The great Devon guns, with the exception of Mr. James Quartly, who bore the county banner so manfully at Exeter, will be found in the classes of which the local form a very prominent feature. Such has been the zeal of the "west countrie," that it gives £502 in local prizes and has got together nearly £5000 in all to meet its liabilities. In the Devon classes, "the South Hams," a tall, pale yellow, growthy beast, and famous as fill-pails, will come out in great force as a local breed, which is spread over some thousands of acres on the sea side of the railway. The mountain districts of Dartmoor and Exmoor will have prizes for their sheep and pony produce respectively; and Mr. Robert Smith comes out with his last crop of "Bobbies."

Cumberland, which astonished the shorthorn world so much a few years since with its Gwynnes and Princesses at Blencowe, has just placed another excellent sale on its herd records at Mr. Bowstead's, of Beck Bank, near Penrith. Seven of the Barmpton Rose tribe averaged £77 17s.; and another of them, Third Duchess of Lancaster, second to Mr. Mitchell's Mistletoe at the last meeting of the Highland Society, was reserved at 250 gs. The oldest of the lot, Lancaster Belle, goes, with ten years and 160 gs. on her head, to France, with her daughter, the Fourth Duchess; and the Second and the Seventh Duchess have found a new home with that stanch admirer of the Barmpton Rose blood, Mr. Eastwood, of Thorneyholme.

THE INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW AT ISLINGTON.

THE Engraving on the next page will give some notion of the scene at the doors of the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on the eve of the opening of the third great International Dog Show, which began on Friday week and ended on Tuesday last. It was under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who sent some of his own dogs to be exhibited, and himself visited the exhibition, as did many of the aristocracy. The fact is, however, that all ranks and classes both of dogs and men were fairly represented in this grand assemblage of the canine fancy. The specimens which are delineated in our Illustration are of various kinds and degrees, from her Ladyship's tiny toy couched upon a velvet cushion and carried in a basket by the genteelest Tyburnian footman to the grim and ugly bulldog which a sporting publican of Whitechapel has sent up, raging with ferocious envy amidst the sleeker and nobler forms of the pointers, fox-hounds, and setters, with other privileged companions of the nobility and gentry of England. The whole exhibition comprised between 1400 and 1500 animals, British and foreign; about forty greyhounds, more than a hundred pointers, fifty setters, and as many retrievers, a great number of spaniels, many fine Newfoundlands, St. Bernards and other large dogs, blood-hounds, deer-hounds, otter-hounds, fox-hounds and harriers, sheepdogs, and terriers of various species. It was, both in numbers and in quality, the best show yet held. A few of the prize dogs are portrayed in another page. There were about 150 prizes, ranging from £20 to £3, among the sixty classes entered. On Saturday, the second day of the show, among the more distinguished visitors were Earl Russell, who accompanied Sir G. Grey; the Dukes of Rutland, Beaufort, St. Albans, Cleveland, Buckingham; the Marquises of Tweeddale, Salisbury, Hastings; the Earl and Countess of Cardigan; Earls Sefton, Norbury, Chesterfield, Caledon, and Spencer.



THE INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW AT ISLINGTON: ARRIVAL OF DOGS.—SEE FREEDOG PAGE.



1. Mr. E. Laversch's English Setter Fred, aged 1 year and 8 months.
2. Mr. J. H. Whitehouse's rind Pointer, Hamlet, aged 4 years 1 month.
3. Mr. J. Custer's foreign dog, Rover, aged 7 years.
4. Mr. J. N. Fleming's Setter, Dandy, aged 2 years.
5. Mr. G. M'Pherson's King Charles Spaniel, Blair Athol, aged 3 years.
6. Mr. D. James's King Charles Spaniel, Duchess, aged 20 months.
7. Mr. C. Colman's toy dog, Boy, aged 11 months.
8. Mr. Miss Lee's toy dog, Topsy, aged 18 months.
9. Mr. S. T. Holland's foreign dog (Cuban Bloodhound by St. Bernard), Hector, aged 2 yrs. and 3 m.

THE INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW AT ISLINGTON: PRIZE DOGS.—SEE PAGE 547.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

AUTHORITY somehow, having suddenly got something more than an inkling that Ministers have doomed the existence of the present Parliament to four weeks or so, had dispersed to please into the "grand pumps" of electioneering, the incidents of the two last sittings before the adjournment for a brief Whitsuntide recess were not unamusing. For instance, on notices solemnly given, Mr. J. B. Smith, who is an Evangelical reformer, inquired, with the utmost demureness, whether it was proposed to bring forward any Indian Budget this year. Certainly, from the reply of Sir Charles Wood, there would not; it have been mere reason for the interjection than might have been supposed, for he made what remarks very much like a statement that, probably, if the business of the Government did not intervene, he would bring forward his financial scheme before the Session closed. As Sir Charles spoke with difficulty—the time from the chair, and the heat of the weather, difficulty always oils enthroned—owing to evident bronchial affection, it is to be hoped that he will delay until the cooler temperature of the normal faculty of speech (that's not much) for other wise that which he always continues will be severe enough to tax his lungs. Already, or fifteen British gentlemen who sleep, nod, or yawn through an Indian Budget, may have voted the nuisance of the Session, and be laid on the table in a printed form like an unopposed return. Some of these who would be the loudest in the House of Commons to cry out are every Session privileged also to witness certain defects which he has to undergo, and for certain unremedied which he is obliged to make. This time it was on his Bank-Notes Issue Bill, which, in the manipulating it in all directions, pressing here and expanding there, contrived to push through its stages by the third reading, when it was suddenly stuck fast, was found to be immovable in bulk, and so had to be broken up and its fragments removed piecemeal. It was not to be withdrawn in the face of an opposition which numerically or personally in the House did not much exceed a dozen, for it had the support of Mr. Gladstone, stern and jolly as the King of Men, when he gave up Ephigenia to the altar, and publicly expressed his views in favour of it against the fiat of necessity. Happily, Mr. Disraeli was still goutbound, and the Lobby-loungers opened the ears of their minds to any say of his pet fiscal schemes collapse, always fits over the countenance of his rival; and it was cut without muddiness of stern retribution hereafter on his opponents that the Session of adjournment should be probably cut not mean to be gracious.

That sober spirit of business-like reform of administrative circumlocution was brought to light by Mr. Baillie Cochrane. With merciless circumstantiality he showed that for many years the sum voted for money had been voted annually for the erection of a lighthouse off Ceylon, while the only erection that had been made was that of a flag-staff on which it was not easy to hoist a flag without special naval preparations. He proved to be denial of fact as he stood, so Mr. Gibson, in that hesitating, frightened, looking-over-the-shoulder manner which has characterised him since he has been a Minister, except when he is defending the repeal of the paper duty, answered and heaved over that he was not quite aware of what occurred: no doubt the money had been spent somehow, but he had not examined it by rote; there was, to be sure, a flag-staff, there had been surveys; in fact, the scheme was not a failure; and, from the way in which he whipped, and nobody knew where the money had gone, no more could be said, except that the whole had been a job of the most unmitigated kind, as a private individual might. Some one might have fortunately suggested that, perhaps, Sir Edmund Head, who was governor there about it. Any way, it was a curious exhibition, and remarkably illustrative of Mr. Gladstone's statement that he was the most desperate wants no real check on the expenditure of public money.

The evening was not altogether unlively in the annals of the Civil Service Estimates, for severely odd votes were taken, and Mr. Layard made a pure and witnessing, practically, say impediment. The administrative reformers, now by no means so meander dreadful as they were, were all absent; and Mr. Dodson, the chairman of Committees, who, whatever he does, does it small, seems to view the Civil Service Estimates like a hurricane, no number guanoying him. Ah! but then there is the Edmund to be always brought on when there is a job—and there were not twenty members present, notably the critics of national education anywayy of course they will be present on the 30th of July, at the right moment Mr. Bruce glided in quietly, and in a pick-tooth manner sprinkled a few words about the new grant for the Irish spring that was not worth while to be elaborate on this occasion, transacted his affairs considerably and sat down. Up rose, reluctantly, Mr. Selwyn; offers a few general observations, and more than the usual number of a single sentence, and then he read the laps of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education. On, on, like the wind, they have gone, "very fast," over hedge and ditches, ploughrushes Mr. Dodson, getting more impetuous as he sees no obstacle before him; until the sudden rise from him, after the reading of each of the vote for science and art; for the chief sharpshooters who intench themselves around the Education Committee had financial matters to be seen; Mr. Gregory's place knows him not; Mr. Ayrton is absent with his own; Lord Ashley, Augustus Smith is feeling his way towards the Scilly Isles, preparatory to testing the affections of the people of Truro; Mr. Henley Seymour's voice is silent; and so even Mr. Cowper, who is responsible for the Board, was, or was not, there, for a long while to show. Perhaps with a knowledge that the house telegraph was at work, Mr. Vincent Scully was induced to intervene to prolong a rather dull passage between Mr. Cox and Mr. Layard, the latter appearing in the character of champion as a metropolitan member, and at length Mr. Gregory comes in a hurry, and Mr. Layard is enabled best—insanely best—to show that he is a true of him—and Mr. Dunby Seymour appears, with his excuse on his bosom in the shape of a white waistcoat, for it was of no use; the unpreparedness was too complete, the surprise too obvious, and the vote—science and art—like the body of Patrocles—escaped its manual mauling this time. It is to be hoped that the present Paymaster of Mr. Frederick Peel will take care to record that he protested on the part of the greatest fact that ever existed in the Civil Secretary to the Treasury—for he superintended, and so, by implication, united in the passage of the Estimates that, probably, are the Estimates that, probably, ever were got through in a single sitting, and this when he was expecting that consideration would have been worked officials are wont to take on the Treasury bench for three fourths of the period during which the system has existed.

It was under odd and rather undignified circumstances that the House of Commons met about, on the morning before the recess, to vindicate one of its high privileges. All persons Parliamentary meaning the word in a very wide sense—know all about the forged signatures to petition against Arnott's Bill and Locke's Bill, the proper machinery having been wound up, Mr. Charles Foster brought forward a motion to send one of the Sergeants-at-Arms, and to commit the others to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, which latter meaning being there in spacious and airy apartments in the Victoria Tower. Whereupon Mr. Hennessy, having the whole House to himself, for there was nobody of consequence present save Mr. Cox, always excepting the Attorney-General, who does not fly at such poor quarries as the member for King's Lynn, rose to speak. On his side, this unquiet atomy of a member of Parliament was going in for a dozen things on the liberty of the subject, and got into a squabble with Sir James Fergusson, who, in the absence of the usual way with the criminals, which, in the days when members were sold themselves outside of the House for what they said in the House, ought to have ended seriously. Nevertheless, all the shrill protests which were made were in vain against the sense of the small House present, which, having imprisoned three persons, of course thought itself qualified to proceed to one sway more inflicted on the public money. But Mr. Dobson's fiery speed was checked at once by a dreary, roundabout discussion of Irish education; and when the next vote—that for the National Gallery—was about to be put there came a cry as of a stricken deer from Mr. Dunby Seymour, who, single-voiced, protested against the attempt to spoil the sport of his confrères on the subject. And so the Estimates were stopped there, and the Session thereby prolonged for a fortnight.

A triple alliance has been signed between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic.

There are 236 educational colleges in the United States, eighty-seven theological seminaries, and fifty medical colleges.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House reassembled at four o'clock after the Whitsuntide recess.

Lord C. Russell, the Sergeant-at-Arms, appeared on the bar of the house and said that, in accordance with a warrant intrusted to him, he had arrested Fessell Marshall and Henry Whitehead, and they were now in his custody.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins the apprehension of Jones and Cuddon had been unable to execute.—Mr. Hennessy presented petitions from Limerick and Cheltenham against the Bankers' Issues Bill.—Mr. Cox, in a few words, especially explained the money to pay the fees.—Mr. C. Forster, as Chairman of the Committee, moved the resolutions, which were agreed to.

THE RISING OF A PARLIAMENT.—Sir G. Lewis said that in consequence of a happy event which had occurred since the House met after the recess—the birth of a Prince, assuring her Majesty of their devoted attachment to her person and family—he should, on Monday next, move that the House do adjourn till Tuesday.—Mr. Disraeli concurred.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

On the vote of £26,566 for the National Gallery, Mr. KINNAIRD adverted to the number of petitions that had been presented in favour of the opening of the National Gallery on Sundays, and he trusted that the hon. Mr. Cox, who had lately recognised the strength of the claims urged, thought that the time had arrived when the House should express an opinion on the subject. He was sure that the House would be aggrieved as to demand further inquiry prior to such a result being agreed to.—Mr. Cox said he should be glad to see the vote for the National Gallery agreed to.

On the vote of £750 towards the salary of her Majesty's Consul at St. Petersburg, Mr. Layard called attention to the propriety of carrying out a portion of the salary by a charge on British shipping, arguing that the Consular service ought to be put on the same footing as the consular establishments in other parts of the world. He moved the rejection of the vote.—Mr. Bruce said that the vote was merely formal, and that it involved no change in principle of the payment of Consular abroad, and he trusted that the hon. gentleman would not persist in opposing it.—Mr. Layard withdrew his motion, and the resolution was then agreed to.

A question put by Mr. H. SEYMOUR, relative to the British captives in Abyssinia, led to an explanation by Mr. LAYARD, who stated that upon the decision at all on that subject, as calculated to imperil the safety of the captives, presently their fate. The Government would, from time to time, communicate such information as to the progress of the negotiations to procure the release of the captives as might be consistent with the public interest. The Foreign Office, always, however, bearing in mind the effect which might be produced on the minds of the captives themselves by the communication of any intelligence. Mr. Layard concluded by expressing his confidence that the Government would not relax their efforts until they had succeeded in effecting the release of the captives.

The vote was ultimately agreed to.

A great number of votes were agreed to in the course of the night.

The House resumed at a late hour, when several bills amongst the orders of the day were advanced a stage.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The *Philosophical Magazine* for June, besides various papers on profound mathematical subjects, contains papers by Professor Piazzi Smyth, Professor Clerk Maxwell and Mr. Fleeming Jenkins, "On the Specific Heat of Saturated Vapours, and the Internal Work in Expanding Liquids Heated Above Their Boiling Point." The number includes also a note by Mr. Carrington, "On Sunspots," in which he states that the solar spots appear to be connected with the magnetic storms which affect the earth's magnetic needle; and also contains the results of some calculations by Mr. E. J. Stone of Greenwich Observatory, "On the Temperature of the Earth at Different Depths," and "On the Limit to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, in a letter sent to the editor by Sir Charles Lyell.

M. Charles Matteucci, who has been engaged in organising a meteorological observatory for Italy resembling the department in our Board of Trade and the latter establishment in France, has published a letter addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction, in which he states his investigations, more especially in regard to the origin and propagation of storms. He has found that the storms which have visited Europe during the last few years, from the 21st of December, 1852, to the 21st of December, 1857, have had their origin in the Atlantic, in the neighbourhood of the Azores, and have travelled, especially in regard to fine weather and violent storms, from the Atlantic to the different ports of the Mediterranean and Adriatic, thirty-five in number, and to the Black Sea, and have proceeded from west to east. In the year 1857 the hurricanes were retarded, especially in regard to fine weather and violent storms, from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, and Black Sea, and Adriatic for Leghorn, Naples, Sicily, and Cagliari. Among those seventy-nine fortunate storms which have proceeded from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, the fourth of Gascony and Lyons; from the centre of Germany, Russia, and the Black Sea; the fifth of Switzerland, Germany, and Austria; the sixth of Switzerland, Germany, and Austria; and Ireland, spread in Italy from west to east, after traversing France, Switzerland, and Germany. The Mediterranean storms have very rarely and very feebly attacked the coasts of the Mediterranean from the north of France, have proceeded from the south-west, and have spread from their centre in the north, and principally those which attack Europe by the Mediterranean, and have been called by the Italian meteorologists the storms of intensity in the Mediterranean. It is, then, to the north—especially in the direction of the Mediterranean—that the observations of most especially directed, in regard to the seaports of Italy.

CRICKET AND GAMES OF THE BALL.

AMONG the games of "Merrie England," few, if any, have become so popular among all ranks as cricket. Whether it is of native origin, or whether it is derived from the chuaan of the Persians, we know not. Suffice it to say that in England alone and in her colonies it was reared and matured; and wherever our active countrymen have met abroad, bats, balls, and wickets are invariably been introduced. Under the burning sun of India, in the wild bush of the Cape, amidst the sandy breezes of Italy, on the rugged slopes of the Crimea, on many a palmy plain in Africa, under the mountains of Gibraltar, across the Atlantic, on the prairies of Canada, within a short distance of the mighty cataract of Niagara, on the deserted shores of the Pacific Islands, on the islands of the Mediterranean Sea, amidst the diggings of California, near the spicy groves of Ceylon, close to the ice-bound mines of the irregular mountains of the Ural, in the valleys of the Andes, in the fair plains of Columbia, and under the scorching clime of the Celestial Empire, cricket has flourished. Indeed, the number of cricketers is on the increase. This is as it should be, for we look upon this manly game as likely to be the means of doing away with the present unwholesome strength, grace, quickness of eye and hand, activity and skill, and much of the courage, which are the characteristics of cricketers, *come in corpore save.* It is, moreover, one that can be played by high and low, rich and poor, old and young, "any" and may at every scene be termed a game for the million. It excites no envy by its circumstances; it equally suits the rich and the poor; and is sociable and universal. Indeed, we ourselves have seen the Royal wicket of the Prince Consort bowled down by a well-directed "long hop" of a plebeian player, and the "Iron Duke" himself, the Duke of Clarence, caught out by the brawny hands of a humble cricketer.

As a general exercise unobjectionable and encouraged, the humbler classes desert the beerhouse and public-houses; it brings them into friendly contact with their betters, and teaches them more valuable lessons than looking with envy and discontent at the enormous wealth of the Cup, amidst the noisy hosannas of dukes or ploughboys, at the same nuisances and curses to a country. How far better, then, is it to encourage a game which is free from all these objections, and of which all take a fair part, and which for fairness, manliness, and healthfulness cannot be surpassed by any recreation we know—and we speak from a tolerably long experience—have we ever witnessed the slightest flaw to the rank, wealth, or position of the highest degree lessened. If the stumps of a local magnate fly out of the ground by the swift and steady bowling of the humble tiller of the soil, his Grace, good-humouredly, compliments the bowler on his skill, and the latter, in his turn, whether he run out through the indirection of his colonel, he is equally respectful to him in private life. If a rich young man hits a catch, the eye of "hatter fingers" that escapes from the lips of some laborious farm servant is not resented by the former as an insult to his position, but as a "cropper," when acting as long field on the outside, he bears the laughter of "chaff" of his cricketing mates with the utmost composure.

In bygone days cricket was principally confined to the metropolis and a few aggressive counties, but Kent and Sussex carrying off the palm. At the present time it has extended to the dark and murky precincts of Lancashire, Sheffield, Rochdale, Bradford, Newcastle, Stockton-on-Tees, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and has become on with the greatest success at the seats of learning—Oxford, Cambridge, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Harrow, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Cheltenham, Marlborough, and Charterhouse. At Westminster we find a corpse named Westminster Scholars, which plays matches with freemasons instead of bats, and the second eleven with bats. It was also by the former at a recent meeting, that they have got a new run in their record, which they did with no wicket down. This was effected by the two contestants that took place during the early part of the present century, and which created no small sensation at the time. The first was for a thousand guineas, and came off at the Montpelier Gardens, Walworth, between the two celebrated one-legged pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, and which ended in favour of the "Commodore" by the other two between the Chelsea Boer, a ran of the Marquis of Lothian, and J. Cock, Esq., to play a game of cricket, the latter to receive the odds of the first innings and his water spaniel Drake against Mr. Cock with Mr. Wetherell. The match, which was played on a side, was played at Bridge Road the cricketing-ground, near Fareham. The post assigned to Drake was that of fielder at point, for which he was fitted by nature, and his services could be rendered available, but, as he always caught it at the wicket, he was not allowed to change, as a good a fieldsman as many a biped would have done. The following was the result of the match:

In the first innings Bridger scored fifty, and was caught out; J. Cock scored six, caught by Drake; and Mr. Wetherell was not put to the wicket, without making a run. Mr. Cock then gave up the match. The way in which the dog caught out Bridger and Wetherell was as follows: Wetherell hit the ball smartly for a run, but "Drake," who was fielding at point, much better than the former, instantly stopped it so well, and delivered it so quickly to his partner, Bridger, that the batsman's wicket was knocked down completely.

Much attention has been called to the modern practice of throwing instead of bowling the ball, a practice not only truly dangerous, but one that in a great measure destroys the science of the game. Lords Harris and Sondes, Messrs. Ward, Drummond, Hamilton, and Bedford; the Earls of Winchilsea, Uxbridge, and Darnley; Lords Frederick Beauclerk, Bligh, Upton, and others, did not think it necessary to excuse themselves for bowling underhanded, round-handed, but appeared in summer garments, with no other protection against the ball than a thin flannel jacket. Accidents have since gave them, and the game was quite as well played as it is at the present time. Within the last five-and-twenty years many improvements have taken place in the cricket-field, attributable solely to the velocity with which the ball is now delivered, as the modern bowler takes up by many yards the practical and experienced men, we trust ere long to see the evil got rid of.

In addition to cricket, the ball presents itself in many varied forms. In early youth we have single and double wicket matches, hockey, trapball, and "rounders" (which) as we remember it delights us in the old-fashioned bowling green, flies over the smooth, level turf of the lawn, and in the less exciting pastimes of hand-ball, golfing, rackets, and tennis, diversifying the amusement; and in every form the ball is the same. Nor is it in this universal satisfaction as one of the games of old England. China is famed for its "Tsoo-Kew," a favourite summer song of the Celts, as it was played by the maidens of Corcyra; and from very early times in Great Britain handball was a favourite amusement, being sometimes played both sexes; and in many parts of the kingdom it was customary for the boys to play at the game during Easter-cakes during the Easter holidays. According to an ancient MS. of the time of the time of Edward the Confessor, greens are referred to as having been in vogue early in the thirteenth century; and from the fact that at one time golfing was a fashionable game patronised by royalty. A celebrated *bon vivan* who wrote nearly a century and a half ago, under the name of Cotton, gives a description of several games of ball played by the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots, at the Castle of Loch Leven, one of the numerous keys of London. But we must let the literary lady speak for herself—

"During this time the Queen's chamberlain, Douglas Sheffield, Esq., a Turkish merchant, was an antique building of a castellated form, situated at the gate of the entrance of king, now a town of that name. Here Mr. Shute made one of the prettiest and most commodious bowling greens in the country at that time. Mr. Shute was the best proprietor that the shortness of the time would allow, and so well pleased was the King with the entertainment that he would frequently renoir thither, with only two or three attendants. They generally played high; and, though Mr. Shute often won, yet the King would at one time bet higher than usual, and, having lost several games, gave over. "And, if it please your Majesty," said Mr. Shute, "one thousand pounds, some rubbers more; perhaps luck may turn." "No, no," replied Charles, laying his hand gently on his sword's shoulder; "thou hast won the day, and much good may it do thee; but I must remember I have a wife and children." How happy would it have been for many a family in this country if all gamblers had followed this Royal precept! In conclusion, bowls was a favourite amusement of the "Merry Monarch" during his residence at Tunbridge Wells.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Beresford Hope, the new President of the Institute of British Architects, will hold his first evening reception on the 30th ult.

The Bank of England has been assessed at the gross annual value of £47,000 by the assessment committee of the City of London Union.

The secretary to the London Hospital says that in twenty-three years more than 2000 cases from the bites from dogs have been brought to that hospital alone.

The Exhibition of Old Masters and Deceased British Artists, at the British Institution, opened on Monday. Our review of the collection is unavoidably postponed till next week.

The Danish residents in London dined together at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Danish free constitution granted by King Frederick VII.

On Tuesday a testimonial, consisting of a library timepiece and a purse containing 160 guineas, was presented to the Rev. William Foster, founder and minister of the Free Church, Kentish Town.

During the first three days of the present week 1901 persons visited the National Portrait Gallery. On Whit Monday the number of visitors amounted to 1036, being an excess of 583 beyond that of the preceding year.

The All-England and United Elevens met at Lord's ground on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last. The former made 393 runs, and beat their opponents by 66. About £260 was taken at the gates.

The band belonging to the corps of Commissionnaires began its performances in St. James's Park this year on Monday, and continue them daily, beginning each day at 6.30 pm., weather permitting.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, the following papers will be read:—1, "Journey to the Wahabee Capital, Interior of Arabia," by Colonel Lewis Pelly; 2, "On the Korea," by Captain Allen Young.

An Act of Parliament has been printed to enable Government to acquire additional land for improving the site of the new public offices in Downing-street and the approaches thereto; and one of the last public acts just issued is to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to acquire additional land for improving the site of the office at Westminster.

On Tuesday morning there was a flower show on an extensive scale in the grounds of Finsbury-circus, attended by persons from the whole of the surrounding districts. The show was an excellent one, and it is intended to continue the experiment in future years. The proceeds are to be handed over to a fund for the relief of aged and disabled gardeners.

The Canadian Ministers and delegates, Messrs. Brown, Galt, Cartier, and M'Gee, were entertained at a splendid banquet given by Sir Morton and Lady Peto, at the Star and Garter, Richmond, on Tuesday night. About 150 ladies and gentlemen were present, and they included representatives of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway of Canada and Atlantic and Great Western Railway of the United States, and many of the leading merchants, bankers, and others connected with the trade and commerce of London and Liverpool.

Whit Monday is always a national holiday. The weather on Monday morning was brilliant, and the humbler classes made their way—by van, boat, and rail—to the suburbs of the metropolis by tens of thousands.

At the Architectural Exhibition, Conduit-street, on Tuesday evening, Mr. E. B. Lamb delivered a lecture, entitled "An Architect's Thoughts." The lecturer dwelt upon the necessity of founding architectural criticism upon the great principles of form, harmony, and congruity, rather than upon a learned or antiquarian knowledge of the art, and in illustration gave a critical analysis of St. Martin's Church.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held yesterday week, the architectural improvements going on at the Guildhall were discussed. A report was brought up from the committee who had them in charge, which recommended that £15,000 more than the sums already voted should be spent on further improvements. A member of the Court complained that the original estimate had already been exceeded by £6000, but the Court determined by a large majority to spend the £15,000 more.

The Act of Parliament to make the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act "perpetual," which received the Royal assent yesterday week, has been printed. It is recited that it is expedient that the provisions of the Act of 1864 "should be made perpetual." The Poor-Law Board is empowered to have the reception-wards inspected, and make, revoke, and renew a certificate. The board may make an allowance for providing wards "instead of a sum in respect of each pauper." The police are to take any destitute person, wayfarer, wanderer, foundling, or other destitute person within the metropolitan district or the city of London, and obtain admission if there be room in a ward. The reception-wards are to be opened for admission between six in the evening and eight in the morning from October to March, and from April to September from eight o'clock in the evening to eight o'clock in the morning; and the guardians are to be reimbursed for all relief administered in conformity with the Act during the hours mentioned.

The birth of 1860 children—969 boys and 891 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1855-64 the average number (corrected for increase of population) was 1871. The deaths registered in London were 1187. The average number for the 22nd—that is, the corresponding week in ten years (corrected for increase of population)—is 1183. The mortality from diarrhœa increases, as is usual with that disease under summer heat; but the increase is not rapid, the deaths from it in the last four weeks having been 22, 25, 27, and 38. Its development assumes more formidable dimensions at a more advanced period of the summer; but at any time it may be controlled by due regard to the wholesome condition of houses and localities, and by the judicious management of young children, to whom the complaint is chiefly fatal. The deaths from typhus in the week were 44. This disease has been less fatal since April.——In the week that ended last Saturday the births in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were 3839; the deaths, 2542. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those eleven towns was 23 per 1000 persons living. In Liverpool the births were 380, the deaths 252; in Manchester—births 232, deaths 206; in Salford—births 82, deaths 43; in Birmingham—births 239, deaths 126; in Leeds—births 144, deaths 104; in Bristol—births 110, deaths, 64; in Hull—births 78, deaths 42; in Edinburgh—births 128, deaths 94; in Glasgow—births 375, deaths 255; and in Dublin—births 211, deaths 169. The rate of mortality last week was 21 per 1000 in London, 28 in Edinburgh, 28 in Dublin, 28 in Liverpool, 30 in Manchester, 20 in Salford, 20 in Birmingham, 24 in Leeds, 21 in Bristol, 21 in Hull, and 31 in Glasgow.

The Dramatic College at Woking was formally opened by the Prince of Wales on Monday. The day was brilliantly fine, and a large company had assembled. At the door of the central hall the Prince received the key from the master, Mr. Webster; and when the door was formally opened his Royal Highness proceeded to the dais, where the company had well settled themselves. The master presented the Prince with an address, to which his Royal Highness made the following reply:—"It is truly gratifying to my feelings to find myself this day called on to take part in the final completion of a building the foundation of which was the work of my lamented father, and it was also a work the success of which he had very much at heart. My satisfaction is increased by finding his beneficent plans carried out in a manner worthy of the cause and of the profession for the benefit of which the Dramatic College has been instituted, and by their being assured that, when the inevitable term approaches, he who has so often administered to you amusement blended with instruction will here find a retreat open for age and its infirmities, in grateful recognition of the debt due to him by the world at large. I am happy to hear that the funds are progressively increasing, and that the council will soon be able to confer the inestimable boon of education on the children of men who, whether by their performances or their writings, have themselves laboured so well in the cause of literature and so justly earned this provision for their offspring. The inauguration of the building we are now in completes the three purposes we have enumerated as forming the general design of the institution. After having provided for the material wants and comforts of those who are entitled to seek shelter in this asylum, the last object is to cheer their evening of life and embellish its closing scenes with the books, memorials, and records of their art, so as to enable them again to live in the past and make their final exit in a spirit of thankfulness to God and to their fellow-creatures." Several ladies having laid purses in aid of the funds of the college on a table in front of his Royal Highness, the Prince said, "I declare this hall now open." The ceremony was concluded with music, when Miss Goddard played "Home, sweet home!" and Mdme. Grisi sang "The last rose of summer."

After a considerable interval, the City Committee intrusted with the distribution of the Lancashire Relief Fund held a general meeting at the Mansion House, on Tuesday—Mr. W. J. R. Cotton acting as chairman. From a financial statement submitted to the meeting it appeared that since April, 1862, when the fund was set on foot, the subscriptions received amounted to £523,964 17s. 6d., which had been further augmented by £4371 12s. 3d. accruing as interest on sums placed with the bankers at call, to £528,336 9s. 9d. The whole sum remitted to Lancashire amounts to £508,806 3s. 11d.; besides which £4836 15s. had been granted for emigration purposes, making the total expenditure towards relief £513,642 18s. 11d. The total disbursements from the beginning amount to £4347 15s. 3d., including advertisements, stationery, and salaries of officers, the advertisements forming the principal item under that head. It was noticed as a gratifying circumstance that the £4371 odd which had accrued at interest on the part of the fund that had been put out at interest at call when it was not wanted for purposes of relief had more than counterbalanced the whole disbursements, so that the fund had throughout been managed and distributed without the loss of a single shilling of the actual subscriptions. A synopsis of the donations, prepared by Mr. Pickering, the cashier, showed that they had come from every quarter of the globe, thus proving the universal sympathy which the calamity evoked. The money so subscribed had been administered, to the amount stated above, through the medium of 260 local relief committees from time to time, in addition to large supplies of blankets and clothing during the winter months in the first two years of the distress. The committee have still a sum of £9220 odd remaining undisposed of, and that they propose to invest, on Government security, until their next meeting in October next, the interest, of course, going on, as it has always done, to increase the fund itself. The distribution of the fund has extended over the time of three Lord Mayors and half way into that of a fourth, every one of whom has, from the first, gladly placed the Mansion House at the disposal of the committee as a place of meeting, and shown them many other courtesies. The committee themselves are all merchants of repute in the City, and they have from the first cheerfully devoted themselves to the work of charity. At their rising, on Tuesday, they stood adjourned until the 3rd of October.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. A reward of £13 was voted to the crew of the institution's life-boat at Whitby for putting off through a heavy sea and rescuing nineteen persons from the barque Maria Somes, of London, which was totally wrecked on the rock off Whitby on the night of the 9th ult. A reward of £4 was voted to the crew of the institution's life-boat at Moelfre, Anglesey, for saving a man from a ship's boat which had been carried far out to sea during a strong wind, in Redwharf Bay, on the 16th ult. Rewards amounting to £12 10s. were granted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution at Cahore and Scarborough for putting off, in reply to signals of distress from vessels which did not ultimately need the services of the life-boats. Various other rewards were granted to the crews of shore boats for saving life from shipwreck on the coast of the United Kingdom. A report was read from the institution's inspector of life-boats on some comparative trials which had been recently made at Cherbourg with three life-boats. One of the boats was built in London, under the superintendence of the institution, for the Paris Shipwreck Society; the two others were the inventions of French persons, and were built at Havre. The English life-boat, which is the result of great experience, had the advantage. It was reported that the subscribers to the Dundee *People's Journal* had, through its proprietor, W. D. Latto, Esq., contributed £800, to pay the cost of two new life-boats and transporting carriages, which the institution is about to station at Peterborough and Arbroath. The Rev. E. S. Corrie has also forwarded to the institution £2 15s., being the sum collected for it by an invalid boy from friends visiting him.——Miss Florence Nightingale has sent to the institution £20, accompanied by an encouraging letter, in which she says that she herself had been so happy as to see with her own eyes the noble endurance—"obedience unto death"—of an army in which every man was a hero, and expresses a hope "that God will continue to bless as He manifestly has blessed the Life-boat Institution."——A fine new life-boat and transporting carriage have this week been forwarded by the National Life-boat Institution to North Sunderland, Northumberland, in lieu of a smaller boat and carriage previously stationed there. The cost of the boat and its equipment, together with its transporting carriage, amounting in all to £400, has been presented to the institution by Mrs. Anstice, of Tynemouth, Northumberland, and her life-boat is named the Joseph Anstice. The National Institution has now nine life-boats on the Northumberland coast, on which it has spent nearly £5000. Altogether, the institution has now 148 life-boat stations under its management, which require the annual income of about £7400 to keep them effective. ——The Herbert Ingram life-boat was launched at Skegness, on the Lincolnshire coast, one day last week, with much festive ceremony; the Spilsby rifle corps forming a guard of honour.

Law and Police.—In the case "Everett and Another v. the London Assurance Company," argued in the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday week, an important decision was given. The plaintiffs had insured their premises with the defendants against fire. Those premises were damaged by the gunpowder explosion at Erith, and the plaintiffs sued the company for £20, the amount of the damage. The company denied their liability. The Court decided in favour of the defendants. They held that the damage did not come within the terms of the policy of insurance.

Mr. Tidd Pratt refused to certify some alterations in the rules of the United Temperance Sick and Burial Society of St. Patrick, in Liverpool, on the ground that the circumstances under which the alterations were made appeared to him to be illegal. Application was on Monday made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel him. The Court refused the rule.

At the Mansion House Police Court, on Saturday last, the Lord Mayor delivered judgment in the case of the Messrs. Hadley, millers, of Thames-street, who were charged with being in unlawful possession of sacks not their own. His Lordship held that the offence was fully proved, and he fined the defendants £15 and costs. His Lordship also convicted and fined Messrs. Kitchen and Turnbull, hop merchants, £27 each, for having put on some pockets of hops a false description of the place where they were grown.

In the course of the last few months several attempts have been made to break into the house of Mr. Debenham, a surgeon, residing in Commercial-road East, London. On Monday night Mr. Debenham was aroused by a noise in the rear of his house, and on looking out he saw a man near the kitchen-window. He challenged him, and, having received no reply, fired—intending, as was afterwards explained, to frighten rather than to hurt the intruder. The bullet, however, entered the man's head, killing him on the spot. Mr. Debenham at once informed the police of what had occurred, and on Tuesday he was taken before the Thames magistrate, and remanded on bail. The man who was shot has been identified. He is not a burglar. He was holiday-making with some friends at a house in Heath street, adjoining Mr. Debenham's garden, on Monday night, and was the worse for liquor. He climbed over a wall, reached Mr. Debenham's garden, and was shot. A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had been shot by Mr. Debenham, but that the pistol was fired only with the view of frightening the deceased.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, Ann Ross was charged with cruel treatment to her son, a boy in his eighth year. This unnatural parent had burnt her child on his lips and cheeks with a skewer made red-hot for the purpose. The boy deposed to other acts of cruelty. The jury found her guilty of a common assault, and Mr. Bodkin sentenced her to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Suicides are taking place in London with great frequency. At the Guildhall, on Wednesday, three persons were charged with attempting to drown themselves in the Thames. In the other courts there were two other cases. Four of the unfortunate creatures who had thus abandoned themselves to despair were women.

M. Rupffer, the eminent director of the Observatory of St. Petersburg, died on Sunday.

Herrings have been caught in such numbers off the Gulf of St. Lawrence that they have been sold at 3d. per hundred.

Thalberg has settled down into a quiet cultivator of the vine at Pausilippa, where he has inherited from Signor Lablache a picturesque and productive vineyard.

Mr. Elphinstone Jackson, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

Mrs. Cobden has gratefully declined a proposal made by Government to grant her a pension of £1500 per annum, in recognition of Mr. Cobden's distinguished public services.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains an official letter from Earl Russell, formally withdrawing belligerent rights from the ships of "the so-called Confederate States." Any such vessels that may now be in British ports are forthwith to depart, and, for the last time, United States vessels that may be watching them, will be prohibited from doing so before the lapse of twenty-four hours. If the commanders of Confederate vessels wish to divest them of their warlike character they may do so, but at their own risk.

President Johnson commences his presidential career with an intimation that he declines to receive any presents. To some wealthy citizens who sent him a splendid carriage and a "span of horses," he writes:—"While I fully appreciate the purity of your motives in thus tendering to me such substantial evidence of your regard and esteem, I am compelled, solely from the convictions of duty I have ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions, to decline the offerings of kind and loyal friends. The retention of the parchment conveying your sentiments, and the autographs of those who were pleased to unite in this manifestation of regard, is a favour I would ask; and I assure you, gentlemen, I shall regard it as one of the highest marks of respect from any portion of my fellow-citizens. Trusting that I shall continue to merit your confidence and esteem in the discharge of the high and important duties upon which I have but just entered, and with the best wishes for your health, &c., individually, I am, gentlemen, yours truly, Andrew Johnson."

The friends of General Grant in Philadelphia have presented him with a new house, completely furnished. The arrival of the General, with his family, last week, was (says the *Boston Congregationalist*) characteristic of the man. He made special request of the committee of presentation that there should be no reception or public announcement of his coming, and so careful were the gentlemen of the committee of the General's wishes that, outside of their own number, not twenty persons in the city knew of his coming till he landed at Walnut-street Wharf. The General's Staff for this peace movement consisted of his wife and three children, and maid, and Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, an Indian, who has accompanied General Grant since the beginning of his Mississippi campaign. Before a crowd could gather, the party were welcomed within the doors of 2009, Chestnut-street, by the committee of presentation and a few ladies from their families. George H. Stuart, chairman of the committee, in a brief greeting, that touched all hearts by its allusions to the General's bright career, and the nation's joy and love, presented the deed and the keys of the house. The General's response was briefer still, and he broke down with emotion in the attempt to express gratitude for so generous a recognition of humble service for country. After the introduction to the house in all its apartments, the family were invited upstairs to a collation spread by ladies. The house is one of a block of brick, with brown stone dressing, on Chestnut-street, above 20th. It is now and neat, and, like its occupant, without pretension, and eminently adapted for service. It cost, with the furniture, not far from 50,000 dols.

UXBRIDGE RACES.—Tuesday.

Uxbridge Plate.—Jupon, 1. Mrs. Somerville, 2. Chiquot the Jester, 3.
Selling Plate.—Vicksburg, 1. Mazaguzo, 2. Frileuse, 3.
Welter Handicap.—Mrs. Somerville, 1. Lisette, 2. Zara, 3.
Volunteer Cup.—Ephemera, 1. Vision, 2. Diana, 3.
Selling Handicap Hurdle Race.—Ephemera, 1. White Stockings, 2.
Handicap for Beaten Horses.—Betsy Copeland, 1. Thais, 2.

CHELMSFORD SUMMER MEETING.—Wednesday.

Trial Stakes.—Menace, 1. Camillus, 2. Truant, 3.
Great Baddow Two-year-old Stakes.—Cecrops, 1. Cesarewitch, 2. Pinchbeck, 3.
Galleywood Stakes.—Usher, 1. Lady Avon f., 2. The Leader, 3.
Chelmsford Handicap.—Lucky Star, 1. The Eland, 2. Quarantine, 3.
Marks Hall Stakes.—Maid of Usk, 1. Catherine, 2. Frileuse, 3.
Town Plate.—Sir Roger, 1. Vigil, 2. Walloon, 3.

THURSDAY.

Essex Handicap.—Dawdle, 1. Veluti, 2. Dolphin, 3.
Gentlemen's Plate.—Vigil, 1. Camillus, 2. Freestone, 3.
Member's Plate.—Gem, 1. Bella, 2. Eugenie, 3.
Nursery Handicap.—Mother-of-Pearl, 1. Mdlle. Cleopatra, 2. Arethusa, 3.
Queen's Guineas.—Sir Roger, 1. Quarantine, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Catherine, 1. Master Strutt, 2.

MANCHESTER SUMMER MEETING.—Wednesday.

Trial Handicap.—Success, 1. Lady of Coverdale, 2. Lady Bohun, 3.
Sapling Stakes.—Black Jacket, 1. The Dannebrog, 2. Lady Constance, 3.
Union Cup.—Moulsey, 1. Wild Poppy, 2. Gemma, 3.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Wynnstay, 1. Danaus, 2. Breffni, 3.
Phillips Handicap.—Jig, 1. Cutaway, 2. Skylark, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Sahara, 1. Madras, 2. Pas de Extase, 3.

THURSDAY.

Trafford Handicap.—Moulsey, 1. Persuasion, 2. Breffni, 3.
Two-year-old Stakes.—X I, 1. Belmont, 2. Oracle, 3.
Tradesmen's Cup.—Cathedral, 1. Helen, 2. Nemo, 3.
Selling Handicap.—Sweetness, 1. Well Done, 2.
City Handicap.—Lady Bohun, 1. Lady Abbess, 2. Creme Vanile, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Helen, 1. Sprite, 2. Asthore, 3.

VERSAILLES RACES.—June 4.

Prix du Conseil-General.—Meli-Melo, 1. Prince Regent, 2. Girouette, 3.
Prix de la Société d'Encouragement.—Le Bearnais, 1. Quaker, 2. Tourmalet, 3.
Prix de l'Empereur.—Joli Cœur, 1. Yamuna, 2. Misterton, 3.
Grand Prix de la Ville de Versailles.—Canotière, 1. Brioche, 2. St. Jean-d'Acre, 3.
Prix de Satory.—Lothaire, 1. Tilly, 2.

An American paper states that the cemetery at Richmond contains 60,000 new graves.

A butcher at Lyons has been fined 16f. and costs for weighing with a piece of meat the paper in which it was to be enveloped.

Porpoises are sold in the San Francisco fish market—the tongue, brains, and liver of the porpoise being considered delicacies by the San Franciscans.

A woman, in country costume, entering Rome a few days ago, was stopped and examined at the gate, when a letter was found on her containing a human ear. She was a brigand messenger sent in for a ransom.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society held their fifth anniversary dinner on Wednesday—Earl Spencer, K.G., in the chair. In 1861 £455 was appropriated to twenty pensioners, whereas now sixty are supported on £1326. The annual subscriptions have reached £2944 3s. 6d., being an increase of £620 12s. Exactly £12,600 have been invested in five years, and the bankers' balance is £655 1s. 4d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, June 2.

BANKRUPTS.

H. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Duke-street.—R. G. BROWN, Islington, general dealer.—J. LAINSON, Pimlico, plumber.—H. MARCHANT, Old Brompton, farrier.—B. TOWNER, Southover, Sussex, butcher.—G. E. PREECE, Chancery-lane, commission agent.—J. P. CORNFORTH, City, shipowner.—W. C. ELLIS, Chenies, Dissenting Minister.—E. WILTSHIRE, Harwell, licensed victualler.—I. ABLETT, Basinghall-street, attorney. S. AINSWORTH, High Holborn, seedsman.—W. T. JEWELL, Long-acre, publican.—A. B. ASHFORD, Maida-hill, surgeon.—W. HOLLINSHEAD, St. Neots, gas engineer.—W. LINFIELD, Pulborough, grocer.—J. JONES, Shrewsbury, provision-dealer.—J. WILSON, Old Necke, farmer.—B. CHERRINGTON, Donington, chemist.—S. KUTTNER, Cardiff, provision merchant.—J. and B. TAYLOR, Halifax, woollen manufacturers.—J. HARRISON, Leeds, plumber.—L. HARRIS, Leeds, cap manufacturer.—J. FAWCETT, West Ardsley, publican.—E. HALLER, Kingston-on-Hull, currier.—J. ROBERTS, Flintshire, farmer.—T. BRYNING, Liverpool, packing-case maker.—R. EVANS, Llanerchymedd, grocer.—H. W. ANSDELL, Liverpool, merchant.—W. TAYLOR, Wigan, grocer.—T. TOMKINSON, Salford, wood-turner.—W. CAMPBELL, Bolton, cabinet-maker.—E. WORSEY, Liverpool, commission agent.—P. LEAHY, Bristol, carpenter.—C. AINSWORSH, Hereford, yeoman.—T. SCHORAH, Brotherton, bootmaker.—W. SMITH, Leeds, machinist.—W. CORSER, Chorlton-on-Medlock, grocer.—J. ROBINSON, Leeds, fishmonger.—J. MARSON, Sedgley, grocer.—L. LEECH, Aldmondbury, German yeast dealer.—J. ROSTRON and M. FARNWORTH, Radcliffe, waste bleachers.—B. PURTON, East Peckham, baker.—E. J. UDALL, Southampton, painter.—T. HARRIS, Oxford, builder. T. P. HARRIS, Chorlton-on Medlock, warehouseman.—H. FOLLOWS, Stafford, licensed victualler.—N. HAUGHTON, Stafford, builder.—J. MASSEY, Oldham, chemist.—J. E. CLARKE, Canterbury, stationer.—W. GWYNNE, Monmouthshire, farmer.—J. MANUEL, Canterbury, dealer.—C. DOWDING, Houghton, shoemaker.—W. HOWMAN, Field Dalling, collar-maker.—J. SPARKES, Purbrook, carpenter.—W. SAVAGE, Forton, tailor.—J. DOVER, Milborne Port, tailor.—E. EMERY, Stow-on-the-Wold, schoolmaster.—J. PADBURY, Upper Oddington, shoemaker.—G. TERRANT, Sittingbourne, carpenter.—G. BUTTON, Christchurch, butcher.—T. ARDERN, Middlewich.—R. J. LOVEGROVE, Liverpool, cartowner.

Tuesday, June 6.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. MAIDLOW, Chepstow-place, Bayswater, builder.—J. H. CHALLENGER, Upper Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, journeyman pianoforte manufacturer.—W. HATCH, Brighton, dealer in boots.—M. POUND, Leather-lane, Holborn, wholesale and retail chemist.—E. WOLLHEIM, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

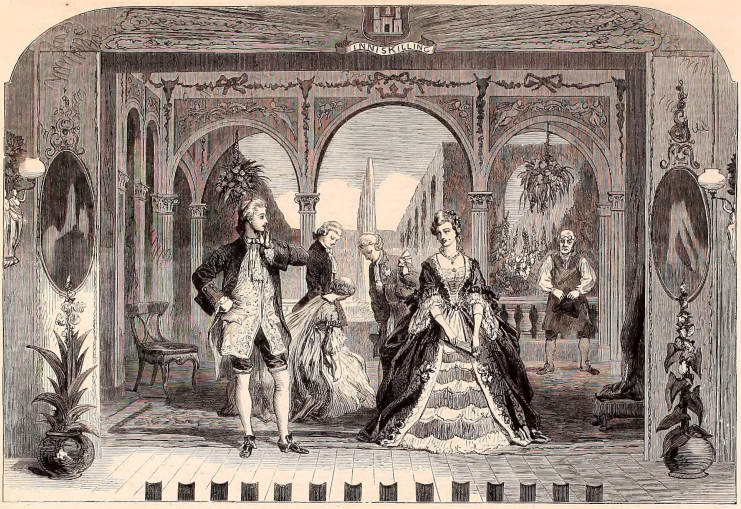
H. STONEHAM, Bedhampton, miller.—B. A. HYETT, Lambeth, machinist.—W. D. JONES, City, merchant.—R. S. BLADES, Hounslow, tailor.—T. HEYWOOD, Bloomsbury, commission agent.—S. CASWELL, Pimlico, baker.—J. MAJOR, Hampstead, farmer.—J. J. BISHOP, Poltsea, timber merchant.—W. CAKEBREAD, South Mimms, mason.—W. A. SMITH, Haverstock-hill, builder.—J. H. WATSON, Norwich, tailor.—J. WILLIAMS, Birmingham, grocer.—J. MOYSE, Crutchedfriars, merchant.—W. NICE, Stratford, cutler. W. J. TERRY, Broadstairs, publican.—W. ADAMS, Kentish Town, carpenter.—H. B. OAKLEY, Bromyard, hotel-keeper.—S. J. KING and W. ELLIS, Nottingham, boxmakers. C. L. BROOKE, Bristol.—W. BIDMEAD, Cheltenham, builder.—S. TRAVIS, Weston-super-Mare, butcher.—S. PHILLIPS, Tavistock, bookseller.—J., D., and W. SLACK, Batley, woollen manufacturers.—A. WHITAKER, Ossett, ragdealer.—T. WOOD, Pickering, builder.—W. ROBSON, Sheffield, grocer.—W. FOREMAN, St. Helens, printer.—G. PRYOR, Liverpool, sailmaker.—J. HOLMES, Liverpool, boiler-maker.—M. H. WRIGLEY, Liverpool, horsedealer.—M. WATSON, Liverpool, hosier.—W. L. HUGHES, Holyhead, attorney.—T. NEALE, Audenshaw, commission agent.—T. BOOTH, Manchester, leather-factor.—J. J. JACKSON, Bayswater, wine agent.—J. MARSHALL, Bradford, silk and cotton waste dealer.—J. DOOEL, Framsden, steam-engine thrashing proprietor.—A. M. DEAN, Birmingham, civil engineer.—C. READ, Birmingham, ironmonger.—G. T. CASSON, Williton, saddler.—E. GREEN, Meanwood, oil extractor.—J. COCKSHOTT, Manchester, butcher.—T. RYLES, Cheadle, innkeeper.—J. ELDER, Longhoughton, blacksmith.—W. WALTERS, Trallong, bootmaker.—W. COUPE, Chesterfield, butcher.—T. TOPPING, Birkenhead, pork butcher.—C. AINSWORTH, Much Marcle, yeoman.—W. TESTER, Eastbourne, dairyman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. U. and Mrs. E. U. HARVEY, Ayr, painters.—W. WYLIE, Glasgow, builder.—J. MITCHELL, Elgin, merchant.

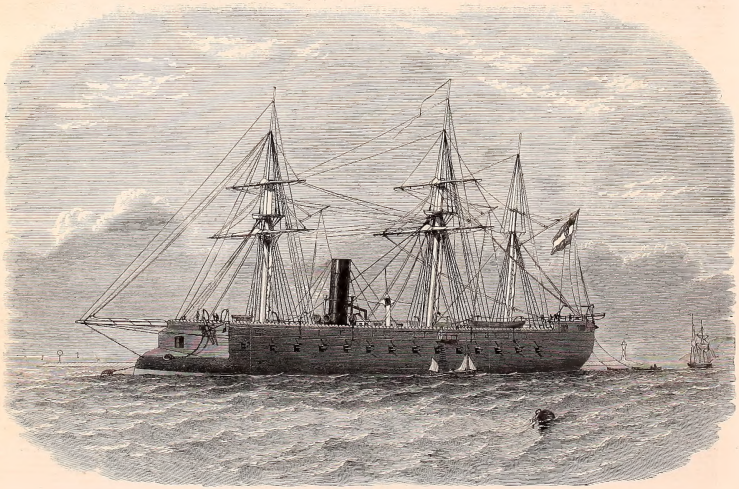
PRIVATE THEATRICALS OF THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS AT MHOW.

The unhappy dissensions which lately made the social life of the officers of the Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons the subject of an extraordinary judicial inquiry, and of a vast amount of public comment, seem now to have given place to a much more agreeable state of feeling at the Mhow station, where this regiment is still quartered. We have much pleasure, therefore, in publishing the Illustration, sent us by the last Indian mail, of a clever performance of amateur theatricals in the regimental theatre at Mhow, in the presence of the General commanding at that station, of Colonel and Mrs. Crawley, and all the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who, with their families, occupied the dress boxes, while the pit and second tier of boxes were crowded by the non-commissioned officers and men of that regiment. The gentlemen and ladies who had volunteered to appear in this entertainment selected "The Wonderful Woman" and "Betsy Baker" for the two pieces to be played. In the former piece, the character of the Marquis de Frontignac was sustained by Major the Hon. C. Thesiger; that of the Viscount de Millefleurs by Captain Weatherby; that of Rodolphe by Mr. Cottle; and that of Crépin by Mr. Malone. As for the female characters, that of Mdme. Hortense was played by Mrs. W——; and Cecile by Mr. Clarke, of the 103rd Regiment. The following was the cast in the farce of "Betsy Baker":—The part of Mr. Mouser was taken by Colonel Gage, Royal Artillery; and that of Mr. Crummy, by Major the Hon. C. Thesiger; while Mrs. Mouser was played by Mr. Clarke; and the part of Betsy Baker fell to Mrs. W——. Our correspondent says:—"Nothing could have been more beautifully put upon the stage than the comedy of 'A Wonderful Woman.' The first scene (which is shown in our Illustration) represented a boudoir of the time of Louis XIV., opening on to an old-fashioned garden. This scene and the second, which was a landscape with a cobbler's-stall in the foreground, were painted by Mr. Cottle, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, and would really have done credit to any professional scene-painter.



PRIVATE THEATRICALS OF THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS AT MHOW, INDIA.

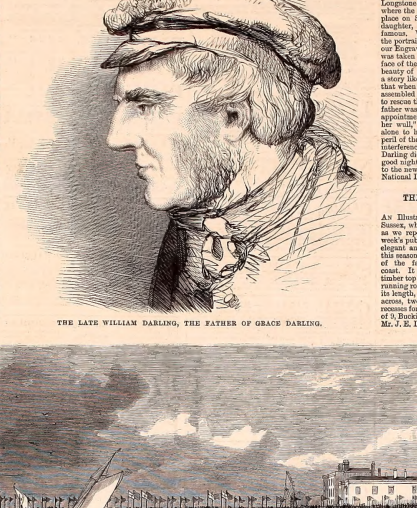
The acting was as good as the scenery which is saying a great deal. Mrs. W., as the Wonderful Woman herself, was admirable. She acted most naturally and most gracefully; and she was well supported by Major the Hon. C. Thesiger; while Captain Weatherby made a capital exquisite; and Mr. Malone, as Crispin, the cobbler, was so perfectly natural, that one might have imagined a cobbler's stall had been his abode all his previous life. The small parts of Cecile and Rodolphe were also well acted. At the close of this piece there was a unanimous call for all the performers. Between the two pieces Mr. Ingo, in the character of 'the Broken-hearted Milkman,' sang 'Polly Perkins' with great success. In the performance of 'Betsy Baker' Mrs. W——, Colonel Gage, and Major Thesiger kept the audience in a roar of laughter. We were, indeed, at a loss whether to admire the lady most in the powder and patches of the first piece or in the gingham and pattens she wore in the second; but I have preferred, for the subject of my sketch, to take a group of the characters in 'The Wonderful Woman,' showing the Marquis de Frontignac and Mdme. Hortense in the foreground."



THE KAISER MAX, AUSTRIAN STEAM-RAM, IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE AUSTRIAN IRON-CLAD STEAM-RAM KAISER MAX.

OUR Illustration represents the Austrian vessel of war lately arrived in Plymouth Sound. The Kaiser Max was built at Trieste and launched about two years since. She is a wooden vessel, plated with iron, having very thick timber sides, covered with plates 4½ in. in thickness. Her length is about 260 ft. Her stern is somewhat sharp, and in front of her bow she has a heavy ram, which projects considerably beyond the cutwater. This ram is roofed over with thick plates, and on the roof stands a wooden building, usually used as a workshop, but which is removed on going into action, disclosing a thick iron-plated partition, through which two rifled cannon fire straight forward over the ram. On her fighting-deck, which is plated throughout, she carries sixteen 48-pounder smooth-bore muzzle-loaders and twelve 24-pounder rifled breech loaders. On her sailing-deck she has three more of the same kind, making thirty-one guns in all. The rifling is rather slight, somewhat resembling that of the Enfield small-arms, the grooves being about three times the width of the Armstrong breech-loader. In loading, the breech is withdrawn horizontally, thereby allowing of the opening of a breechpiece, which is hinged on to the rear of the gun. The charge is introduced through the aperture thus made; the breechpiece is then closed, the massive breech is replaced, and the whole secured by half a turn of a handle about double the size of that of a railway carriage. The shot is precisely similar to that of the Armstrong gun. The back wheels of the gun-carriages are hung on excentric axles, so that the gunner, by means of a small lever, can take the weight of the gun off the skids and throw it on the wheels, thus facilitating the running out of the gun. The crew of the Kaiser Max consists of 600 men, of whom 100 are marines. Her engine-power is 600 horse. Her propeller as well as her steering apparatus is completely under water, so that her becoming disabled in that parts seems next to impossible. She draws 24 ft. aft and 18 ft. forward, turns readily, and attains a maximum speed of fourteen knots. The Austrian Government have one other vessel of this class. The design seems, in many respects, well worthy of attention.



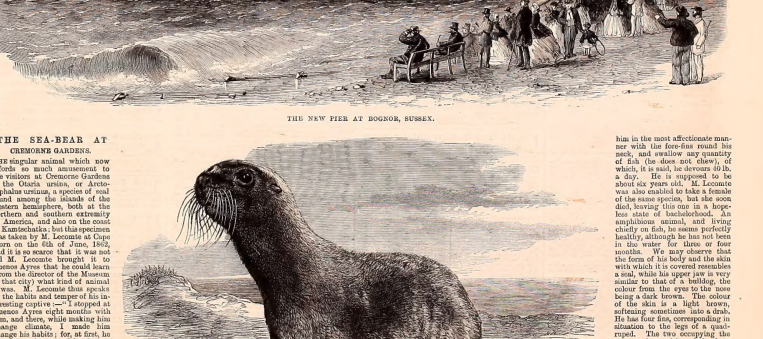
THE LATE WILLIAM DARLING, THE FATHER OF GRACE DARLING.

THE FATHER OF GRACE DARLING.

IN our last week's Paper was recorded the death, at Bamborough, Northumberland, on Sunday week, of old William Darling, for many years keeper of the Longstone Lighthouse, Farn Islands, off that coast, where the wreck of the Forfarshire steamer took place on Sept. 6, 1838, which the heroism of his daughter, Grace Darling, has made historically famous. We are indebted to Sir Walter James for the portrait—a slight pencil drawing—from which our Engraving of the old man's likeness is made. It was taken in September last, when the venerable face of the brave octogenarian preserved that serene beauty of expression which became a character and a story like his: for it must always be remembered that when Grace Darling had in vain implored the assembled boatmen of the shore to make one effort to rescue the drowning people from the wreck, her father was moved by the girl's tears of pity and disappointment. He exclaimed, "She's much shall has her wull," and launching his own boat, with her alone to help him at the oar, went forth, at the peril of their lives, to save those who, without their interference, would certainly have perished. Grace Darling died of consumption a few years after that good night's work. Her name has just been given to the new life-boat established at Holy Isle by the National Life-boat Institution.

THE NEW PIER AT BOGNOR, SUSSEX.

AN Illustration of the new pier at Bognor, in Sussex, which was opened on the 6th of last month, as we reported at the time, is engraved for this week's publication. This structure, which is both elegant and convenient, will doubtless be admired this season by an increased number of visitors to one of the favourite watering-places of the south coast. It consists of iron screw-piles supporting a timber top framing, with an ornamental hand railing running round it. The width of the pier is 18 ft.; its length, 1000 ft. It has an octagonal head 60 ft. across, two landing-stairs for pleasure-boats, and recesses for seats. The engineer is Mr. J. W. Wilson, of 5 Buckingham-street, Strand; and the contractor, Mr. J. E. Dowson, of Victoria-street, Westminster.



THE NEW PIER AT BOGNOR, SUSSEX.

THE SEA-BEAR AT CREMORNE GARDENS.

THE singular animal which now affords so much amusement to the visitors at Cremorne Gardens is the Otaria ursina, or Arctocephalus ursinus, a species of seal found among the islands of the western hemisphere, both at the northern and southern extremity of America, and also on the coast of Kamtschatka; but this specimen was taken by M. Lecomte at Cape Horn on the 6th of June, 1862, and it is so scarce that it was not till M. Lecomte brought it to Buenos Ayres that he could learn (from the director of the Museum in that city) what kind of animal it was. M. Lecomte thus speaks of the habits and temper of his interesting captive:—"I stopped at Buenos Ayres eight months with him, and there, while making him change climate, I made him change his habits; for, at first, he refused fresh-water fish; but, a little later, I got him to eat it. As to his education, I never employed but kindness, although he often bit me, and even maimed my right hand. I never struck him, I never kept him from his food; but then, I have made of him a true friend. He has so much love for me that when I want to leave him he opposes himself to it. He likes to caress me, and likes to be caressed. The ferocity he had in his wild state has altogether disappeared, and given place to kindness. He likes society, and if I leave him alone longer than usual he cries."

This curious marine animal, which is nearly 6 ft. in length, will stand on his hinder fins, sit on a chair, climb up a ladder, make audible sounds to his owner, kiss him in the most affectionate manner with the fore-fins round his neck, and swallow any quantity of fish (he does not chew), of which, it is said, he devours 40 lb. a day. He is supposed to be about six years old. M. Lecomte was also enabled to take a female of the same species, but she soon died, leaving this one in a hopeless state of bachelorhood. An amphibious animal, and living chiefly on fish, he seems perfectly healthy, although he has not been in the water for three or four months. We may observe that the form of his body and the skin with which it is covered resembles a seal, while his upper jaw is very similar to that of a bulldog, the colour from the eyes to the nose being a dark brown. The colour of the skin is a light brown, softening sometimes into a drab. He has four fins, corresponding in situation to the legs of a quadruped. The two occupying the comparative position of the fore-legs are fins; but the posterior fins have each five phalanges, resembling, in a crude manner, the human hand, but webbed like the feet of a duck. He has, also, the germ of a tail, about an inch and a half in length. He has very long teeth and powerful jaws. The animals of this kind off Kamtschatka and the Kurile Islands are described as living in large families, each male being surrounded with a harem of from fifty to eighty females, whom he guards with the utmost jealousy. They remain on shore for about two months at a time, in the season when the females bring forth their young. Other species of the seal kind, called the sea-elephant and sea-lion, differ materially from the sea-bear.



THE SEA-BEAR AT CREMORNE GARDENS.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 5.—The supply of English wheat here to-day was only moderate, and nearly the whole of the samples were disposed of at last week's prices. There was a fair inquiry for fine foreign wheats, on former terms; but other descriptions met a heavy sale, at barely late rates. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, and rather cheaper. Barley—the show of which was tolerably good—moved off slowly, and in some instances the currencies had a drooping tendency. In malt very little was passing. Prices, however, were supported. Good sound oats were firm. Heated qualities met a dull inquiry. Beans and peas were held at full quotations. The flour trade was inactive.

June 7.—Most kinds of produce met a slow inquiry to-day; yet, compared with Monday, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 43s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 22s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 26s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 33s.; malt, 47s. to 62s.; oats, 16s. to 21s.; beans 35s. to 41s.; peas, 34s. to 40s. per quarter; town-made flour, 33s. to 40s.; country marks, 26s. to 29s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—The demand for agricultural seeds is heavy, at barely late rates. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes are very dull.

Linseed, English, sowing, 68s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 54s. to 55s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; tares, 9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. per bushel; white mustard seed, 10s. 0d. to 12s. 0d.; brown ditto, 10s. to 11s. per bushel; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; red clover seed, 60s. to 90s.; white ditto, 62s. to 75s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 41s. 11d.; barley, 29s. 1d.; oats, 22s. 6d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 70,443; barley, 2873; oats, 2932 quarters.

Tea.—There is about an average business doing in all kinds, at full quotations. The stock is still very large.

Sugar.—The transactions in raw qualities have not increased, yet prices have been well supported. Stock, 84,780 tons, against 78,631 tons in 1864. Refined goods move off slowly, at late rates.

Coffee.—Prices are firm, and the market generally is steady. The stock consists of 10,500 tons, against 8710 tons last year.

Rice.—Most kinds are in fair request, at full quotations. Stock, 23,930 tons, against 38,563 tons in 1864.

Provisions.—The butter market is steady, and the quotations are fairly supported. Bacon moves off freely, at 70s. per cwt. for Waterford on board, and 60s. to 62s. for Hambro'. Hams and lard continue very firm. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The market is tolerably firm. P.Y.C., on the spot, 41s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 51,890 casks, against 44,862 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 0½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £32 15s. to £33; rape, £42 to £45; and fine palm, £36 to £36 10s. French turpentine, 55s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a fair demand for rum, at full quotations. In brandy, however, very little is doing. British spirit, 11s. 8d.; malt spirit, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 15s.; clover, £5 5s. to £6 12s. 6d.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 13s. per load.

Coals.—Newcastle, 13s. 3d. to 17s.; Sunderland, 16s. to 18s.; other qualities, 16s. 6d. to 22s. per ton.

Hops.—Selected qualities are in fair request, at full prices. All other kinds move off slowly, at late rates. The quotations range from 100s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—Privately, very little is doing; but at public sale large quantities of wool continue to change hands, at the opening decline.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the trade is heavy, at from 45s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 8).—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was tolerably good, and all breeds moved off slowly, at prices barely equal to Monday. The best Scots and crosses sold at 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lb. With sheep we were fairly supplied. Good and prime Downs and half-breds were in steady request, at full quotations—viz., from 6s. to 6s. 2d. per 8 lb. Otherwise, the mutton trade was inactive, at late rates. We have to report a good demand for lambs, at extreme currencies. The quotations ranged from 6s. 4d. to 8s. per 8 lb. Calves were in good supply and steady request, at 2d. per 8 lb. more money. The top figure was 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. The demand for pigs and milch cows was inactive, on former terms.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. 4d. to 8s. 0d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1110; cows, 138; sheep and lambs, 12,100; calves, 470; pigs, 313. Foreign: Beasts, 520; sheep and lambs, 4600; calves, 427.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are limited, yet the trade is heavy, on rather lower terms.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the purchases of Stock on account of the public have been by no means extensive, the market for most Home Securities has ruled firm, and in some instances the quotations have had an upward tendency. The Unfunded Debt has commanded very little attention; but Indian Stocks, &c., have been dealt in to a fair extent.

The supply of money on offer in the Discount Market is very large. The demand for accommodation is by no means active, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ ¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3¾ ,,
Three months' bills	3¾ ⅞ ,,
Four months' bills	4 ,,
Six months' bills	4½ ,,

The joint-stock banks are giving 2½ per cent for money at call, 2¾ with seven, and 3 per cent with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

Capital is gradually declining on the Continent. The quotations in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	3	2¾ 3
Vienna	5	5¼
Berlin	4	3¾
Frankfort	4	3
Amsterdam	3	3
Turin	5	4¾ 5.
Brussels	3	3
Madrid	8	9
Hamburg	—	2½
St. Petersburg	5½	7

The imports of the precious metals have been on a fair average scale, and several parcels of gold have been sold to the Bank of England. £75,000, however, has been withdrawn for Portugal. Mexican dollars have found buyers at 59¾d. per ounce.

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The minimum prices on Calcutta and Madras was 1s. 10⅞d.; on Bombay, 1s. 10⅞d.

On Monday Home Stocks were steady in price:—Consols, for Money, realised 89⅞ 90; Ditto, for Account, 90⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅞; India Bonds, 15s. to 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; Bank Stock was 241 to 243; India Stock, 215 to 218; Rupee Paper, 100½ to 101½, and 107 to 109. Very little change took place in the quotations on the following day:—Consols, for Transfer, closed at 89⅞ 90; Ditto, for Time, 90⅛; Bank Stock, 242 to 244; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅞; India Stock, 215 to 218; India Five per Cents, 103⅞ to 104⅛; India Bonds, 15s. to 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 101; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 108¾. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were done at 90 to ⅛; for July, 90¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅞; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 73¾; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 101¾; Ditto, Debentures, 100; Bank Stock was 242½ to 244; India Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 99. On Thursday the market was firmer:—Consols, for Money, sold at 90¼; for Account, 90⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89⅞ ¾; India Five per Cents, 101; India Bonds, 18s. to 21s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, par.

The transactions in American Securities have been on a fair average scale:—Erie Shares have been 49½ to 50; Illinois Central, 76 to 76½; United States Five-Twenties, 67 to 67½.

Only a moderate business has been transacted in the market for Foreign Securities. On the whole, however, prices have ruled firm. The chief fluctuations have been in Spanish Securities:—Turkish Scrip has realised 2 to 1½ dis; Italian ditto, 3½ to 2⅞ dis. Egyptian Seven per Cents have been done at 96; Ditto, 1864, 94⅞; Greek, 21½; Mexican Three per Cents, 25; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 49¼; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 91¼; Spanish Passive, 31¼; Ditto, Certificates, 15½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1858, 73½; Ditto, 1862, 74¾; Venezuela Six per Cents, 38; Ditto, 1864, 39¼. The Confederate Loan is quoted at 7 to 9; whilst Turkish Consolidés have marked 49½ ⅞.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have ruled inactive, and prices have had a drooping tendency:—Agra and Masterman's have sold at 112½; Alliance, 26⅞; Anglo-Egyptian, 12¼; Anglo-Italian, 11½; Bank of British Columbia, 16; Brazilian and Portuguese, 8½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 22⅞; Consolidated, 10⅞; Continental, 22; English Joint-stock, 12¼; European, 11⅞; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 17; Imperial Ottoman, 16¼; London and County, 75; London and South African, 18¼; London and Westminster, 96; Merchant, 26½; Oriental, 47; and Union of London, 52¾.

The demand for Colonial Government Securities has been rather limited. Canada Six per Cents, 91¾; Ditto Five per Cents, 83½; Cape Five per Cents, 92; New South Wales Five per Cents, 92¾; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled heavy. Ceylon Company, 11½; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 9¼; East India Irrigation and Canal, 7; Ebbw Vale, 9; General Credit, 6; Hudson's Bay, 15⅞; International Financial, 6¾; Italian Land, 9; London Financial, 23¼; National Discount, 15⅞; Ottoman Financial, 8¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78½; Ditto, New, 56; Scottish Australian Investment, 126; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7⅞; and Universal Marine Ditto, 6¼.

The Railway Share Market has been far from active; nevertheless, the quotations have been well supported. The following are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 96; Caledonian, 133½; Cambrian, 96; Great Eastern, 47½; Great Northern, 133; Great Western, 72⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 122⅞; London and Brighton, 108¾; London, Chatham, and Dover, 41½; London and North-Western, 124; London and South-Western, 99¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 63½; Metropolitan, 141½; Ditto, New, 8¼; Metropolitan District, 100; Midland, 136⅞; North-Eastern—Berwick, 112½; Ditto, Leeds, 70⅞; Ditto, York, 101¾; North Staffordshire, 79; South Devon, 59½; South-Eastern, 86⅞; Vale of Neath, 106½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101; Eastern Bengal, 103¼; East Indian, 105; Great Indian Peninsula, 105¼; Ditto, New, 4⅞; Great Western of Canada, 10¾; Indian Branch, 1¼; Madras Five per Cents, 103½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9⅞; Bahia and San Francisco, 14; Dutch Rhenish, 72⅞; Great Luxembourg, 14¼; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 34¼; South Austrian, 19⅞.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending June 7 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£213,206
A decrease of public deposits of	752,667
A decrease of other deposits of	562,318
A decrease of Government securities of	1,000,000
A decrease of securities of	110,710
An increase of bullion of	22,124
An increase of rest of	13,133
A decrease of reserve of	231,285

The total circulation is £21,635,494. Public deposits amount to £7,954,181; private ditto to £13,357,083; and securities to £30,289,555. The stock of bullion is £15,860,615; and the reserve of notes and coin, £9,346,611.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Mr. SOTHERN and his immense success in BROTHER SAM. MONDAY, JUNE 12, and Every Evening, at Seven, the popular Operetta of THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER—Miss Louise Keeley. After which, at Eight precisely, BROTHER SAM—Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Snowdon, and Miss Nelly Moore. Concluding with Planché's revived GREEN-EYED MONSTER—Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Compton, and Miss Louise Keeley.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; at Eight, GERALDINE—Miss Bateman, Messrs. Jordan, Swinburne, R. Phillips, Miss Denvill; and THE STEEPLECHASE—Mr. J. L. Toole. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Grand OPERA CONCERT and Afternoon Promenade. Terrace Fountains at 2.15. Concert at Three, when the following eminent artistes will appear:—Mdlle. Lucca (her first and only appearance this season), Mdme. Caroline Duprez, Mdlle. Honoré, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Herr Schmid, Signor Neri Baraldi, Signor Ciampi, and Signor Wachtel. Solo Pianoforte—Mdlle. Goyrard. Conductor—Mr. Manns. Admission, Five Shillings, or by Guinea Season Tickets free.

SEE the LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME BALLET and the other HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS. MONDAY and TUESDAY ONLY. Must then be withdrawn, as the platform and Shakspeare House will be at once removed to provide extra seats and private boxes for the Great Handel Festival.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY and TUESDAY.—In consequence of the great success of the Holiday Amusements, they will be continued for two days more. Endless amusements by Mr. Nelson Lee, the Leclerque family; Brothers Segundo and Mallos, the great Spanish Gymnasts; Lingard, in his clever impersonations; and the laughable Pantomimic Ballet, "Love in a Tub," by the entire Lauri Family, which excited so much laughter last week.

Performances by the Orchestral Band of the Company, and by Mr. Coward on the Great Organ.

Exhibition of Coxwell's new Great Balloon, "Coxwell's Research," inflated in the Centre Transept.

Pulleyn's New Hippodrome (300 feet in circumference), situated at the north end of the Terrace Walk, is open daily.

Shakspere House, Fine-Art Courts, Picture Gallery, Skating Hall, Chimpanzee, Archery, Boats on the Lake, Bowls, Cricket, Rifle-shooting, Roundabouts, &c. Doors open for admission from Ten till Seven. Extra trains from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington; and from Ludgate-hill, Elephant and Castle, and Victoria, to Sydenham-hill, by the Chatham and Dover Railway. Come Early. One Shilling; Children Sixpence.

Wednesday.—Great Concert of Tonic Sol-fa Association. One Shilling.

Saturday.—Grand Opera Concert by Artistes of her Majesty's Theatre. Half a crown. Admission tickets now ready at the Palace, 2, Exeter Hall, and usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY NEXT.—GREAT CHORAL CONCERT by the Children of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association on the Handel Orchestra. No extra charge. One Shilling. Children, Sixpence. Come early. Extra trains from all parts.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL—CRYSTAL PALACE.—REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 23. MESSIAH, MONDAY, June 26. SELECTION, WEDNESDAY, June, 28, ISRAEL IN EGYPT, FRIDAY, June 30.

Plans, and Programmes, and Tickets on sale at the Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall.

PERFORMANCES.—Stalls, 3 and 2½ guineas the set; Single Stalls, 25s. and one guinea; 10s. 6d. Reserved Seats each day, or 28s. 6d. the three days.

REHEARSAL.—Numbered Stalls, 5s.; Admission Tickets, 7s. 6d. Only a limited number will be issued at this price; the next issue will be at 10s. 6d. each.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—ONE and THREE DAYS' EXCURSIONS to the GREAT FULL REHEARSAL, including Admission, at Low Rates. Also, Return Tickets, extending over the Three Days of the Festival, will be issued by nearly all the principal Railway Companies. Particulars of the extraordinary facilities which will thus be afforded for witnessing this GREAT MUSICAL CELEBRATION will be issued by each Company in a few days. By order,

Crystal Palace, June 1, 1865. GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—HALF-GUINEA RESERVED-SEAT TICKETS, including Admission for either of the Three Days of the Festival, 2, Exeter Hall, and Crystal Palace. These tickets are issued at 28s. 6d. the set for the Three Days. They are limited in number.—Cheques or Post Office orders payable to George Grove.

NOTE.—Carte de Visite Photograph of the Orchestra of Four Thousand Performers sent on receipt of two postage-stamps.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.—Mr LEIGH MURRAY.—Complimentary BENEFIT, on Tuesday Morning, June 27, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The opinion of his physicians, that by means of a sojourn in a warmer climate Mr. Leigh Murray's health may be sufficiently re-established to allow him to resume his profession, has induced a large number of eminent and influential gentlemen to arrange a complimentary benefit for him previous to his proceeding to the south of France. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to forward a handsome donation towards the object. Drury-lane Theatre has been most liberally placed at the disposal of the Committee by Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton, and numerous celebrated artists have already tendered their valuable services.

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Prices—Private Boxes, £3 3s. and upwards; Stalls, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; First Circle, 7s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Galleries, 1s.—N.B. It is respectfully requested that applications for private boxes, stalls, dress circle, and first circle seats (all of which will be numbered and secured) may be addressed to Mr. Edward Murray (Hon. Sec. to the Committee), Stage door, Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; or to Messrs. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Sams, St. James's-street; and Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, with (first time) a few Musical Memoranda by Mr. John Parry, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock (except Saturday); Saturday Afternoon at Three o'Clock. PARIS PORTRAYED and MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Box-office open Eleven to Five.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

HYDE PARK in 1864, by HENRY BARRAUD, Esq., containing 220 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row. NOW ON VIEW, at 210, Regent-street (opposite Hanover-street). Admission 1s. Open from Ten till Six.

EXETER HALL, JUNE 14.

EXETER HALL, JUNE 14. Mr. SIMS REEVES—Mr. SANTLEY. ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

EXETER HALL, JUNE 14. Mdme. SHERRINGTON—Miss EMILY SOLDEN. ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

EXETER HALL, JUNE 14. Mr. SANTLEY and Mr. LEWIS THOMAS in the Duet, THE LORD IS A MAN OF WAR.

EXETER HALL, JUNE 14. THE HAILSTONE CHORUS—THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER. Band and Chorus, 700. Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.

EXETER HALL.—ISRAEL IN EGYPT. NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, NEXT WEDNESDAY, 14th. Commence at Eight. Organist, Mr. JOHN G. BOARDMAN. Tickets, numbered and reserved, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s.; unreserved, 3s., 2s.—14, 15, Exeter Hall.

EXETER HALL, JUNE 14.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, JUNE 19. Mr. Sims Reeves and other eminent artistes.

THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION (Established 1859, director, Mr. LAND), in compliance with urgent requests, respectfully announce an EXTRA SERIES of THREE AFTERNOON GLEE and MADRIGAL CONCERTS, TUESDAYS JUNE 13, 20, and 27, at Three o'Clock, at the DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. T. Oliphant, Esq., Literary Illustrator. Solo Pianist, Mr. Walter Macfarren. Conductor, Mr. Land. Numbered Stalls 5s; Unreserved, 3s.; Ticket to admit Three, 7s. 6d.; Subscription Stall to Series, 12s.; Double Ticket, 21s., at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—Mdme. SCHUMANN, on TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 13, will play the Grand Duet in D, Mendelssohn, with Signor Piatti; also, Solos by various composers. Lauterbach will play in Quintet, G major, Spohr, and Beethoven's 6th Quartet in B flat. Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had at the usual places. Members can pay for visitors at St. James's Hall. J. ELLA, Director. 18, Hanover-square.

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN NEXT WEDNESDAY, at Three.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—MORNING AT THE PIANOFORTE.—Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Hummell, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, Brissac. Vocalists—Mdme. Gilardoni, Miss Marian Walsh, Miss Emily Pitt. Tickets, 1s., 2s. and 3s.; Stalls, 5s.; at the Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett. SIXTH CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 12. The programme will comprise Wagner's Overture to "Rienzi," Molique's Flute Concerto (MS.), Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, Mozart's Symphony in D, and Beethoven's Overture to "King Stephen." Pianiste, Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Solo Flautist, Mr. Svendsen. Vocalist, Mdlle. Tietjens. Tickets of Messrs. Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street.

MASTER FREDERIC H. COWEN'S ANNUAL CONCERT, under the patronage of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley, will take place (by permission) at Dudley House, Park-lane, on THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865. Artistes—Mdme. Parepa and Mdme. Trebelli; Mr. Santley, Signor Gardoni, Herr Joachim, Signor Pezze. Piano, Master Frederic H. Cowen. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, one guinea each, to be obtained at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers', and of Master Cowen, 11, Warwick-crescent, Maida-hill, W.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT at the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall, on MONDAY Evening, JUNE 12, when he will sing "Adelaida," accompanied by Mdme. Arabella Goddard, "Deeper, and deeper still," "If with all your hearts," and "The Message" (Blumenthal). Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

JUNE 21.—Mr. BENEDICT'S THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONCERT.—WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—To commence at Half-past One precisely.—The full Programme is now ready. Area and Back Balcony Unreserved Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. Early application for the few remaining Sofa and Balcony Seats is solicited.—2, Manchester-square, W.

CONCERTINA CONCERT, Myddelton Hall, 142, Upper-street, Islington.—The MDLLES. LACHENAL'S CONCERTINA CONCERT will take place, at the above room, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, commencing at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists—Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Emma Jenkins, Mr. Leigh Wilson, and Mr. Henry C. Sanders. Pianoforte—Mr. Sydney Smith. Concertina—Mdlle. Marie Lachenal, Mdlle. Eugénie Lachenal, Mdlle. Josephine Lachenal, Miss Ellen Attwater (niece of Mr. Richard Blagrove), and Mr. Richard Blagrove. Accompanyist—Mr. Zerbini. Tickets—Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.—to be had of Messrs. Wheatstone and Co., 20, Conduit-street; Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Messrs. Hopwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. Morley, 70, Upper-street; Mr. Layton, 150, Upper-street; Mr. Ford, 179, Upper-street; Mr. Chard, 7, Rufford's-row, Upper-street; Mr. Horwood, 57, Holloway-road; and at Myddelton Hall.

MR. W. G. CUSINS'S ANNUAL GRAND ORCHESTRAL MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES and H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES, on FRIDAY, JUNE 16, at HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Artistes—Mdmes. Louisa Pyne, Parepa, Messent, S. Pyne, and Joachim; Dr. Gunz, Signor Agnesi, Mr. Renwick, and Signor Delle-Sedie; the Orpheus Glee Union, Herr Joachim, Mdme. Schumann, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. W. G. Cusins.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s.; may be had at the principal Music Warehouses; at the Rooms; and of Mr. Cusins, 33, Nottingham-place, York-gate, Regent's Park.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK. The SECOND GENERAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 14. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. Gates open at Two o'Clock.

ILLUMINATION.—PRIZES of £12 12s. to encourage female employment. LAST WEEK BUT THREE of the SECOND PRIZE EXHIBITION of ILLUMINATIONS by FEMALE ARTISTS, at Mortimer House, 16, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital (corner of Wells-street). Admission One Shilling, including catalogue. Open daily from 11 to 7.

JUNE 14, 15, and 16, FANCY BAZAAR in AID of EXTINCTION of DEBT on the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Lewisham High Road—Rev. G. MARTIN, Pastor—will be held on the ground adjoining STONE HOUSE (late Alderman Wire's). To be opened by WM. ANGERSTEIN, Esq., M.P. The Band of the Coldstream Guards will be in attendance each day. To be open from Two till Ten, and be lighted up at dusk. Admission, 1s. each day, or 2s. 6d. for the three days. Children Half price.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—Arrangements for the 164th anniversary, 1865.—TUESDAY, JUNE 13, Morning, at Eight o'Clock, the Holy Communion, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly; Afternoon, at Four o'Clock, festival in St. Paul's Cathedral—Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14—Dinner at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, at Half-past Six o'Clock—the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in the Chair. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each (Wine not included).

THURSDAY, JUNE 15—Annual Meeting for the City of London, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House. Chair to be taken, at Two o'Clock, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. The Lord Bishop of London, the Right Hon. J. Napier; Sir R. J. Phillimore, the Queen's Advocate; J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. H. Rowley; J. S. Gilliatt, Esq.; the Common Serjeant, and others, will address the Meeting.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16—Festival Service in the Nave of Westminster Abbey. Divine Service to commence at Seven o'Clock in the Evening. The Choir will number upwards of 200 Voices.—Tickets of Admission may be had at 79, Pall-mall, and 4, Royal Exchange.

NEW BOOKS.

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UNDER THE WAVES; or, the Hermit Crab in Society. A Delightful Book for the Seaside. 3s. 6d.; gilt edges, 4s.

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REFORM. The Debate on Mr. Baines's Bill in the House of Commons, on May 3 and 8, 1865. London: BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

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2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce Ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Sauce Spoons (gilt)		1	0	0	4 Sauce Spoons (gilt)		2	2	0
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THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

THE Most Rev. Henry Edward Manning, whom the Pope has appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Wiseman in the Roman Catholic archiepiscopic of Westminster, was born at Totteridge, near Barnet, on July 15, 1808, being the son of Mr. William Manning, a London merchant, who was for some time a member of Parliament. He was educated at Harrow School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he entered as an undergraduate in 1827; he took a first class and his degree of B.A. in Michaelmas Term, 1830, and was soon afterwards elected a Fellow of Merton College; he was also for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford. He resigned his fellowship in 1833, and took the vicarage of Lavington, near Midhurst, in Sussex, to which was added, in 1840, the appointment of Archdeacon of Chichester, and he held these offices in the Protestant Established Church of England till 1851, when he announced his conversion to the Roman Catholic system. Having received ordination as priest from the hands of Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. Manning went to Rome and became a student of theology in the college of the Academia, where he remained till 1854. He then returned to England, and undertook an active propagandist mission in this country. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the Pope, who also, in 1857, appointed him Provost of Westminster and of St. Mary's, Moorfields. In the same year, by the desire of Cardinal Wiseman, he took charge of the establishment of the congregation of the Oratory of St. Charles, in the diocese of Westminster. In 1860, Dr. Manning was appointed one of the Pope's domestic prelates and a Protonotary Apostolic, since which he has borne the title of Monsignor Manning. He is the author of many published sermons, a treatise on the Unity of the Church, and another on the Temporal Power of the Pope. His consecration as Archbishop took place last Thursday, with the usual pomp and ceremony, in the Church of St. Mary Moorfields. Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins of Parliament-street. It represents Archbishop Manning in the costume of his new office. It is said he will be made a Cardinal.



THE MOST REV. DR. MANNING, THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

THE LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY STATION.

THE new station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and of the Metropolitan Extension Railway, near the bottom of Ludgate-hill, was opened for traffic on Thursday, the 1st inst., but is yet in a very unfinished state. A View of the principal front, in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, is given on this page. The architecture of the façade has no great pretensions to dignity of style, but it presents rather a lively appearance, with its turrets at each corner and its decorations of parti-coloured brickwork above the arched doorways. The interior is convenient enough for the accommodation of the large passenger traffic, which may be expected to increase considerably upon the completion of the High-Level Crystal Palace Railway and Upper Norwood station, to be opened next month, in connection with the Metropolitan Extension line of this company at Camberwell. The booking-offices at the Ludgate-hill station are situated within a circular inclosure which stands in the middle of the spacious hall on the ground floor, one side being allotted to the Metropolitan Extension Railway (Brixton, Clapham, Battersea, and Pimlico), while the other is devoted to the business of the main line, as well as of the Margate and Ramsgate portion, and through Continental traffic. The passengers, on alighting from the trains, may either descend the stairs to the doors opening into New Bridge-street, or, by another staircase, may emerge into a narrow lane which offers, at present, the readiest access to Ludgate-hill. When the houses yet remaining at the corner of Ludgate-hill shall be removed a more suitable approach may be provided on that side, but it is likely that many of the passengers for the City will not alight at Ludgate-hill, but will go on by the line now under construction which is to join the London, Chatham, and Dover with the Metropolitan Railway at Smithfield, thence passing on to Aldersgate and Liverpool-street. Most of the heavy goods traffic of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway stops at their more capacious establishment on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, where there is a vast amount of room for storage, in the vicinity of the warehouses and factories of the borough of Southwark. The Ludgate-hill station is for passenger traffic.



THE LUDGATE-HILL STATION OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

While we are elevating the dog into a domestic deity, as the Egyptians worshipped the cat; while we pet him in Belgravia, delight in him at St. John's-wood, make a show of him at Islington, establish a hospital for him at Paddington, and a "home" for him—poor wanderer!—in the New-road, the *Times* and the police are about to make a martyr of him. "Death to the dogs!" He is found running about the streets with his tongue ten inches out of his mouth; therefore let him die. He may look pretty, my friends, delicate as a lady, pearly as to his toe-nails; and sleek as silk, as to his hair; as that Pomeranian dog of blue blood and high rank which lolls on a crimson velvet cushion, up at the Agricultural. But, oh! he is gruesome in his danger. He bites you, or he bites your cat, or your horse, and straight-way you are afflicted with water madness, spinal meningitis, a furious desire to bark, a distress and anguish of mind; you are death stricken, with no cure. Bites of dogs are common enough; but, thank good-ness, this hydrophobia is yet so rare that hardly has any doctor been able to take a complete and thorough diagnosis of it. But that these wandering minstrels, these vagabond and houseless dogs, these erratic curs who live upon the charity of beggar boys, the good-nature of butchers, the easy temper of bakers, and the soft-heartedness of those who deal in sheeps' trotters and tripe, are plentiful in London no one can doubt. We have not a mendicity society for dogs, with Sir Edwin Landseer as president and Mr. Ansdell as V.P.; but the former has made historical a scene wherein a jack-in-office of a well-fed dog, sitting on a barrow-full of horseflesh, keeps at bay a numerous and hungry retinue of down-looking, homeless, rib-staring, unkempt, and moneyless curs, which would have made fit companions for Lazarus in his last necessity. It is these dogs, forming a ragged fringe of canine society, that are to be extirpated. We all know what Goldsmith sung about a dog which, "to gain some private ends, went mad and bit the man," and we are now told by the secretary of the London Hospital that 2000 cases of dog bites have been brought into one hospital during twenty years; and, in good truth, there must be plenty of dog-mischief in London if this be true. So all wandering dogs,

> As many dogs there be,
> Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
> And cur of low degree,

are to be "dealt with by the police," and the dog tax is strictly to be enforced, so that the owners of snapping, snarling, and viciously-minded dogs shall be held responsible.

And this talk of hydrophobia naturally brings me to certain teeto-tallers, who, estimable fellows, made their appearance in great force on Hampstead-heath, on Whit Monday, and whose leaders talked with forcible feebleness on the "Permissive Bill." I don't think many of us have yet mastered the meaning of the Permissive Bill, because we believe that "the tyranny of the majority" as to forbidding a glass of wine, or regarding old port as a deadly poison, is yet far distant; and I am sure that, as a body, the teetotallers do not carry out their boast that their mode of life produces health of mind as well as of body. A worn, scared, and somewhat dazed-looking crew toiled up Hampstead-hill on Monday. Some juvenile mem-bers, future sprigs of the Bands of Hope, were tightly and perspiringly packed sixteen in a cab, with a bouquet of children and grown persons in Whitsun finery outside; for in their eagerness to damn that sin of spirituous or alcoholic imbibation which they were not at present inclined to, many of them, I am afraid, were guilty of much cruelty to animals. An offshoot of this "monster meeting" expended what extra steam had been generated by water and heat on Tuesday, in the lower hall, Exeter Hall, Mr. John Abel Smith holding the safety-valve. But here an opponent put in a striking rejoinder. We all know that, according to the epistles of teetotalism, alcohol causes murder, war, fire, theft, lock-jaw, and convulsions. Now we were told that drink-ing is the cause of poverty, which assertion a Mr. Turley blocked by asserting, with more truth, that poverty is the cause of drinking.

The Premier of the future, Mr. Gladstone, will scarcely be so liberal as to debar us from the cup which cheers and sometimes inebriates, since he prides himself so much on the results of the French treaty. His speech in aid of his son at Chester was noticeable, not only on account of its eloquence, but also because it gave no uncertain sound. Whatever Mr. Disraeli and the Conservatives may mean, the Liberals mean to come into office again, and to hold it. Mr. Gladstone was wise when he appealed to the electors to trust the working man, and to extend the suffrage; but he was hardly Liberal when he said that the Conservatives feared the working men. No one gains by mis-representing his opponents, and the only fear the Conservatives have seems to be that the really working, thinking, and taxpaying middle classes shall be swamped.

Why is not the suffrage held forth as a prize to those who like to win it? Why, in large boroughs, are the rich and cultivated always absent from the polling-booth? Why do we have members only elected who appeal *ad populum*, and why are those members, as a rule, so unworthy? Simply because the working man predominates, and is easily tickled, and does not judge. Mr. Gladstone is evidently one of those "flattering painters who make it their care to draw men, working men, as they ought to be, not as they are;" but he is, never-theless, a power in the country, trusted by many, beloved by more, mistrusted by more still, but admired and followed by most. By-the-way, in relation to the French treaty, which Mr. Gladstone alleges has made up for the whole deficiency of trade with America, and which has done England so much good, we must not forget the great merit lay with Mr. Cobden, and it is pleasant to record the fact that his widow has declined the pension of £1500 a year offered by the Government, since Mr. Cobden's family are left in circumstances that render any provision on the part of the Govern-ment unnecessary." It is gratifying to add that the Guild of Litera-ture and Art, having built two houses for "decayed authors," cannot find authors to put in them. So much the better for the authors. Let us hope that the ragged livery of letters, of which too much has been said, is being gradually replaced by a coat which is bran new, serviceable, and, at the same time, "genteel." Blacks are made free, negroes are to be admitted to the franchise; why should not those slaves of society, authors, be, at the same time, emancipated?

If the stories about the treatment of Mr. Davis at Fortress Monroe be true, so much the worse for American humanity. If they be un-true, the authors of them should be at once punished. The bitterest opponents of that successful Republic, which has now an Ireland—nay, a Poland—of its own, and which holds an enemy who has been far less bitter, less expensive, more courteous, and less abusive and virulent than Napoleon was to us,—her bitterest opponents can wish nothing better than she should iron her enemy, throw him down on his back, and rivet his manacles, while he is begging to be shot rather than thus insulted. To be treated worse than we should treat a furious burglar—to be debarred from book and candle, pen or paper, and to be shut up ironed and alone—is surely beyond the bitterness of death. Really the old country, that "stoopid old grandmother England," comes out brightly in her treatment of Napoleon fifty years ago. He was too shifty and too expensive an enemy to be let loose; but he had an island given to him, he was still Emperor, still waited on by his devoted friends. We did not call in the smith and the manacles. Do, pray, Mr. Johnson, permit the New York press to deny these charges. Slay the victim, if it is to be so; but do not torture him before he be slain.

A suggestion of much importance has been made by a gentleman who is far-seeing enough to tell us that meat, next year, will reach from 14d. to 20d. per lb.—a price which will place it beyond the reach of the poor and make many of our working classes vegetarian and granivorous, *per force*. It is that all fathers and heads of families should abstain from lamb and veal until our stock be replenished. A republication of old Burton's fulminations against these meats, which, as well as hare, be "very melancholy meats," would convince all people that it as unwise as it is cruel to eat either. If only one or two dozen of the families of our readers will not only abstain from veal and lamb, but during the summer will abstain from meat as much as possible, they will benefit themselves and the poor to some extent. We are getting very rich, very luxurious, and very free with our money here; but we have little right to use it to the hurt of others.

A new theatre is to be built in Holborn, almost opposite the grand hotel which will look over Lincoln's-inn-fields. Mr. Sefton Parry is to be the manager, and Mr. Sothern the coryphæus, of the new band of histrions. It will not be very large, but, built upon the most approved principles, will possibly attract—at least, whilst it is a novelty.

THE COMING ELECTION.

It having been thoroughly understood that the dissolution of the present Parliament will take place within a period which can be counted by a few weeks, candidates all over the country are busy in issuing manifestoes to those whose suffrages they seek, and are per-sonally canvassing and addressing electors; in short, election-eering is at high tide. A cursory examination of the proceedings of candidature is sufficient to show that attempts are in progress which will very considerably change the personnel of the House of Commons; that in numerous cases where the same men are returned they will sit for places different from those which they have hitherto occupied; while several well-known names, long fixtures on the list of members, are likely to disappear from it.

Obviously, in contemplating immediate proceedings and specu-lating on future results, one turns in the first instance to the foremost men now in the House, and at once Mr. Gladstone arrests attention. It may be, stimulated by the early action of Mr. Disraeli, who, in addressing the electors of Bucks and asking for a renewal of their confidence, took occasion to issue a declaration of the policy which he holds as leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gladstone, who is so generally designated as the proximate chief of the Liberal party, was moved to seize an opportunity of publicly pronouncing his programme. Hence it probably was that he took the somewhat singular but decisive step of appearing before a constituency almost as the electioneering agent of his son, and speaking through the constituency of Chester to the country at large. Of course, looking to the peculiar character and customs of the constituency of the University of Oxford, Mr. Gladstone has no personal exertion to make in regard to his own election, for the electors permit neither written nor spoken addresses, nor even the personal presence of can-didates at the actual election. It seems that, notwithstanding Mr. Gathorne Hardy's positive statement to the electors of Leominster that he proposes to renew his claim to their suffrages, he is to be put into opposition to Mr. Gladstone at Oxford; the fact that a com-mittee for the purpose having been formed, of which his brother, Mr. John Hardy, is chairman, being conclusive on that point. The only other Minister to whom public attention has as yet been directed in connection with the elections is Sir Charles Wood, whose sudden an-nouncement of retiring from Halifax, which he has represented since the borough was enfranchised by the Reform Bill, caused surprise to most people, except perhaps to the initiated at the place. It would seem that, for some reason or other, the electors of Halifax have grown tired of Sir Charles; and it is believed that at the last election it was mainly through the Stansfeld influence that he was returned. But circumstances connected with the retirement of Mr. Stansfeld from office have tended, rightly or wrongly, to weaken that influence as regards the Government member for the borough; and Sir Charles deemed it wise not to risk the chances of the defeat of a Cabinet Minister, and so he left the ground clear to Mr. Akroyd, whose local claims on the constituency will, doubtless, be acknowledged by an unopposed return along with Mr. Stansfeld. It is believed that Sir Charles Wood proposes to try his chance of obtaining one of the two new seats which have been apportioned to the West Riding of York-shire, and, if possible, to essay the representation of the southern division before accepting the alternative of a peerage.

A fitting starting-point for a brief examination of the condition of electioneering generally may well be the metropolitan boroughs; and foremost amongst them should be placed the city of London. At present no symptom of any contest is visible in that direction from a Conservative point of view, the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir James Duke being sought only by a Liberal, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the late Lord Mayor. Nothing has yet been heard of any intention of retiring on the part of Baron Rothschild, the state of whose health might suggest some idea of the kind; but if he does not offer to vacate his seat it is believed that he will be again returned; while as regards Mr. Crawford and Mr. Göschen there is little or, indeed, no doubt that they will have a quiet walk over. Much interest attaches to the elec-tion for Westminster, where Mr. John Stuart Mill seems likely to be unchallenged in his candidature for the seat which Sir De Lacy Evans resigns; while Sir John Shelley, with some tact and consideration for his party, has refused to divide the Liberal interest, and retired, leaving the real contest between Captain Grosvenor, who may be sup-posed to be a Whig, if nothing more, and the mild Conservative, Mr. W. H. Smith. It is probable that Sir J. Shelley's political virtue will be rewarded by his return for Greenwich, where a seat is vacant by the transference of his services by Mr. Angerstein to West Kent, and where there is no very threatening opposition to him. Of course, Mr. Aldermen Salomons's seat for Greenwich is secure. In Lambeth there will be a contest, but it will be between advanced Liberals; for Mr. Thomas Hughes (known popularly as Tom Brown) is in the field, and the electors will have to consider, if he is accepted, whether Mr. Doulton, or their newest member, Mr. Alderman J. Lawrence, is to receive his congé. Of the Tower Hamlets and of Southwark we hear nothing; Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Butler in the former, and Mr. Layard and Mr. Locke in the latter, having every prospect of an un-disturbed renewal of their lease. Finsbury is a little more agitated. Supposing Mr. Cox to retain the affections of the electors, and it is on the cards that he will do so; there is a vacant seat to be struggled for, owing to Sir Morton Peto going to Bristol. The candidature is all Liberal in its character, and is divided between Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, who has been canvassing for the last two years; Mr. Alderman Lusk, and Mr. Phillips; so that there is no lack of choice for all but the Conservative electors, if there are any in Finsbury.

Amongst notable men who are on the move may be mentioned Lord Stanley, who, without any formal address, has intimated his intention of renewing his claim on the electors of King's Lynn, on the score of that very Liberal Conservatism which he professes. In a desultory way, as is a necessity, for all the election intelligence comes in a desul-tory way, it may be noticed that Mr. Samuel Whitbread, a little while ago Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and, of course, a supporter of the so-called Liberal Government, again puts in his claim—an hereditary one of long standing—to the confidence of the electors of Bedford; nor does there appear to be any obstacle to his return in conjunction with his present colleague, Colonel Stuart, who is the representative of the Conservative section of the constituency. At Cambridge town the Conservative members, Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Francis Powell, are threatened with a contest, the Liberal candidates being Mr. W. D. Christie, late British Minister at Brazil, who formerly sat for Weymouth before he deserted Parliament for diplomacy, but who seems now to be recurring to his original vocation, and with whom is associated Colonel Torrens. It was generally supposed that Mr. Adam Black would not stand again for Edinburgh, especially as, having been returned in almost the extreme Liberal interest, he has of late shown tendencies which brought on him a suspicion, and something more, of being a retrograde Reformer. It seems, how-ever, that he intends to dare the chances against him, and has come forward, strengthened by an alliance with his colleague, the Lord Advocate, who, of course, asks re-election. Some dissatisfaction which has been exhibited by the Liberal party in the city has taken the palpable shape of the setting up of two opposition candidates, in the persons of Mr. M'Laren and Mr. J. Miller; and there seems a prospect of an internecine contest.

Rapidly traversing the electioneering map, it may be said that the "Conservative Ten," in Essex county, are menaced by Mr. Wingfield Baker, a Liberal. At Exeter, Mr. Gard, who has sat since 1859, representing the Conservative interest, retires, and there will be a division of political influence between Lord Courtenay, Conservative, and Mr. J. D. Coleridge, Q.C., Liberal, who fought an election not long ago for that borough. At Nottingham there is civil war amongst the Liberals—Mr. Samuel Morley, a new candidate, and Mr. Paget, one of the sitting members, having apparently coalesced in antagonism to Mr. Marten, the Conservative candidate, leaving Sir Robert Clifton, the other Liberal member, to his own devices and to what seems the popular support, in the extended sense of that term; while, at Worcester city, the retirement of the present member, Mr. Osman Ricardo, Liberal, and the declining of Mr. Allsopp to test the Conser-vative strength of the borough, leave Mr. Laslett, a former member, to seek the Tory suffrages; so that, as Mr. Padmore, the existing Liberal member, is not to be disturbed, the representation will be divided. The accounts from Berkshire are interesting, supposing them to be exact; for we hear that Mr. Walter, the present Liberal Conservative member, is likely to secede, and that Viscount Uffington, son of the Earl of Craven, will, in conjunction with Mr. P. Pleydell Bouverie, one of the sitting members, fight the Liberal battle against a formidable Conservative array in the persons of Mr. Benyon, now holding a seat for the county, and two new postu-lants—Colonel Loyd Lindsay and Sir Charles Russell. From Brighton we hear that Mr. Fawcett, well known in politico-economic circles, will endeavour to restore the borough to pure Liberalism by ejecting Mr. Moor, the Conservative; while to the House there will be pre-served the services of the great, in more senses than one, Liberal, Mr. James White. There is to be a contest, probably sharp, at Coventry, whence Sir Joseph Paxton departs; for Mr. Treherne, the present representative, and Mr. Eaton are to stand for Conservatism against the advanced opinions of Mr. Osborne Stock and the stupendous eloquence of Mr. Mason Jones. Having received notice to quit the Wick Burghs, for which Mr. Samuel Laing is again a candidate, and too potent to be opposed, Viscount Bury, in company with Mr. Eustace Smith, asks the suffrages of Dover in the hope of setting aside the Conservative ascendancy which has been upheld in the present Parliament by Sir Henry Leeke and Mr. W. Nicoll. There is every probability of strong efforts to shift the situation in Gloucestershire, the seat of Mr. Rolt, the eminent Chancery Q.C. for the Western Division, having been challenged, though not yet formally. It is mentioned that one of the present members for Gloucester city (Mr. Charles Berkeley) will be asked to contest the county with Mr. Rolt; and, if so, there will be less con-fusion in the borough, where the seats of Mr. Berkeley and Mr. J. J. Powell are threatened by candidates of cognate (Liberal) politics—namely, Mr. W. Price and Mr. C. J. Monk, who were returned for the borough at the last general election, but unseated on petition for alleged bribery and corruption. If it be true that the seat of Mr. Collins, the jolly and good-natured Conservative member for Knaresborough is threatened by the advent of Mr. Isaac Holden, a Liberal, probably many per-sons familiar with Parliament will be found, even amongst his political opponents, who will hope that the attempt will not be suc-cessful as against him personally. The tenure by which Mr. Horsman has held his seat for Stroud has long been very slender, and it is stated that his recent denunciations against Parliamentary reform have created a resolve to oppose his return, if an eligible candidate can be found; and it is said that overtures will be made to Mr. J. J. Powell to desert Gloucester—which he is not likely to do—or to induce Mr. W. P. Price to forego his candidature for that city and come to Stroud. East Surrey has received its invitation to renew its favours to Mr. Locke King, and to mark its sense of his quiet but earnest, steady services in the cause of Parliamentary reform; and, although there are Conservatives in the field, there is little doubt that he will be returned and have for his colleague Mr. Charles Buxton, who, leaving Maidstone, comes, with many claims, as a public man and an advanced Liberal, to ask the votes of the county in which he resides, and to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Mr. Alcock. There is a stir amongst the Conservatives of West Norfolk, who, with Mr. Bentinck at their head, are moving to attempt the Parliamentary remodelling of the whole county—that is, an endeavour will be made to oust the Liberal members, Colonel Coke from the eastern division, and Mr. Gurdon from the western, while the re-election of Mr. Bentinck for the western and Mr. Howes for the eastern division would complete the political homogeneity of the county representation. From amidst the labours of his politico-economic mission at Vienna, Mr. Hutt has issued his address to the electors of Gateshead, who, no doubt, for personal reasons, as well as to secure the honour of being repre-sented by a member in the Ministry, will respond favourably.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* this month maintains its character as a pleasant miscellany of light reading. Even Mr. Collins has for once relaxed a little into the humorous, and his picture of the water party on the Norfolk "broad," with the factotum, the wet blanket, and the other stock *dramatis personæ* of a well-regulated picnic, is sufficiently entertaining to put us entirely out of sympathy with the moody Midwinter and the deadly Gwilt when they return to assert their exclusive possession of the stage. "Wives and Daughters" con-tinues to be graceful, observant, and pathetic. The story hardly moves rapidly enough, and, like most magazine-fictions nowadays, threatens to become wearisome by inordinate length. "How We Did Mont Blanc" is a very agreeable and candid narrative, which conveys a much better idea of what an ascent really is like than any other we have seen. "Ralph Grueby's Ghost" is an entertaining story, of which, however, fully as much is made as it deserves. From sundry indications we are inclined to surmise that it is really founded on tradition, and is seriously credited by the writer or the person from whom he has obtained it. Readers will be disappointed who expect to find the names of Kent and Wagner figuring in the article on "Confession." It does not even relate to the question as it concerns the clergy, but is entirely written from the judicial point of view. "Provincialism" discusses the gradual concentration of intellect and influential opinion in the metropolis—one of the many changes silently effected by the railway system. The critic of the Elizabethan dramatists renders good service to the objects of his panegyric by his picture of the social conditions under which their works came forth into the world. When, however, he speaks of some of them as hardly inferior to Shakspeare, it is plain that his hobby is running away with him.

Macmillan commits the mistake of giving three articles on President Lincoln, at least two too many. Mr. Dicey and Professor Goldwin Smith must each have their say, and the trio is completed by a very poor copy of verses. An undisguised puff of Miss Meteyard's "Life of Wedgwood" is also worthless in itself and below the dignity of a first-class periodical like this. With these exceptions, the contents are very interesting. Mr. Henry Kingsley's paper on salmon is the model of a light magazine article, full of good fun and good sense, with beautiful passages of description interspersed. The inferiority of women in the arts and the hereditary transmission of character and genius are two subjects of great interest and difficulty very ably treated by Mr. Palgrave and Mr. Galton respectively. Both the fictions continue interesting. Mr. Blackmore's style reminds us more than ever of Mr. Henry Kingsley's, but his charac-ters and incidents are entirely his own. Miss Yonge's story has taken a totally unexpected turn, and promises more dramatic power and variety of incident than we had looked for. It is frequently written with great eloquence, and abounds with graphic delineations of mediæval life. The paper on New Zealand is written by an authority on the subject, and, perhaps for that reason, seems to presuppose an amount of knowledge respecting it which will hardly be found among the generality of readers. It is extremely difficult to follow this intricate affair, perplexed by interested representations and envenomed by the virulence of party. Our prescription would be the dispatch of a Commissioner armed with full powers, on the pattern of Lord Elgin's mission to China; and, if possible, equally distinguished with Lord Elgin for his talents and his freedom from embarrassing antecedents.

Blackwood follows the stream of taste, and allots a continually in-creasing portion of its space to fictitious literature. Of the three stories which now occupy its pages, "Piccadilly" is the most amusing and "Miss Marjoribanks" by far the first in literary and artistic power. We seem to trace the hand of Charles Lever in "Sir Brook Fosbrooke," which is not as yet very interesting as a narrative, but commands attention from the evident veracity of its delineations. Most of the characters are clearly taken from life. The letter of Italy is clever and worthy of perusal, as is almost always the case with similar communications to this magazine. A history of New Zealand without a single mention of E. G. Wakefield is almost as deficient as a performance of "Hamlet" minus the Prince of Denmark. Other-wise, the neat little summary here given is very satisfactory. A long and laboured attack on Mr. Gladstone's welcome remissions of taxation only proves that the writer would have been much better pleased if the Budget had been less successful. Nothing, it is evident, can exceed the animosity with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is regarded by his old political allies. Another Chancellor meets with fairer treatment, the writer substantially acknowledging that the relentless persecution of Lord Westbury is due in a much greater measure to political spite than to any serious belief in his alleged delinquencies.

Fraser opens with a masterly analysis of Dr. Wiseman's and Dr. Manning's recent deliverances on the subject of science, in which the utter confusion of thought of these eminent theologians is exposed with equal humour and urbanity. Dr. Wiseman's notions of evidence are further illustrated by an examination of his attempt to rehabilitate the exploded legend of St. Ursula and her 11,000 virgins. Mr. Conway has already told us nearly all he had to say of President Lincoln, but his paper contains some interesting speculations on the probable march of events. Mr. Rossetti's critique on the Academy embodies what are probably the most refined views on art likely to find public expression in England. His intimate acquaintance with foreign schools is a great source of strength. An article on "Atalanta in Calydon" is genial and, in the main, sound. We cannot, however, agree with the writer that Mr. Swinburne's previous dramatic attempts were in any way comparable to this. Whatever passion and poetry they may have possessed were utterly disfigured by a diction more successful than we should have deemed possible in combining the extreme of floridness with the extreme of harshness. Mr. Swinburne has still great advances to make before he can be entirely acceptable to a pure taste, but the way before him is nothing to that which he has already traversed in four years. The principal scene in "Gilbert Rugge" this month is the reading of a will. This is an incident which rarely disappoints in skilful hands, and which has rarely been more skilfully treated than now.

The Shilling Magazine is still hardly up to the mark, though there are some shrewd observations in the paper on the "Manners of the Stage," and some useful information in that on "Iron Ships." "The Wild Flower of Ravensworth" is decidedly the best thing in the number—a graceful story, singularly fresh and unconventional. "Phemie Keller" drags somewhat, but may yet develop into a powerful fiction. Miss Rossetti's poem is good, and we have no doubt that the accompanying illustration was very good as it came from the pencil of Mr. Sandys; but it is one of a class which cannot be translated into a wood engraving. We must suppose that the editor is by this time heartily ashamed of the silly postscript in which his mortified vanity has found vent; we shall, consequently, say no more about it.

We take great interest in the success of the *Fortnightly Review*, the plan being so good, the conductors' aims so high, and the difficulties so serious that success would be a genuine triumph of merit over circumstances. The best papers in the second number are those by the editor and Mr. Amos; three of the others are sufficiently able, but all marred by a certain perversity. Lord St. Maur twists a lucid account of Spanish finance into an attack on the extravagance of Constitutional Government, as if Constitutional Government really existed in Spain. Professor Beesly's attempted vindication of Catiline is as unsuccessful as Mr. Buchanan's vindication of Thorvaldsen is superfluous; the former attempts more than he can perform, and his arguments, closely examined, resolve themselves into mere assertions; the latter sets up an antagonist of straw, and brings his powers to bear against cavils unworthy of any attention. Mr. Trollope's fiction does not display him at his best; we prefer his unprecedented appearance as a critic in a review distinguished by all his cordiality and homely sense. Mr. George Meredith's poem is a little too much in Browning's manner for originality, but supremely felicitous as an imitation.

The *Dublin University* is chiefly devoted to fiction, "Guy Deverel" alone occupying nearly a fourth of the number. Both stories are clever and entertaining. The *Victoria* contains nothing worthy of note. *Temple Bar* is as good as usual, and we have as much reason as ever to admire Mr. Yates's graphic observation and the pungent originality of Mr. Wills. The scene where David Chantrey reads the review of his mother's book is one of unusual power; and Mr. Yates, too, appeals powerfully to our sympathies in the eloquent narrative of the proscribed artist. Mr. Sala's genius has a natural affinity with the tropics, and he has rarely appeared to greater advantage than in his glowing description of Havannah. Mr. Wilberforce makes a pleasant addition to the many entertaining papers he has written on Munich. The *St. James's* has some good papers, and *London Society* is as rich as ever in light reading, while the illustrations are even better than usual. We are glad to congratulate the *Churchman's Magazine* on a decided improvement. Most of the papers are good—that by Mr. Isaac Taylor on the religious movement in Italy eminently so. He will, no doubt, find that the anticipated reformation, if carried out at all, will go much further than he expects or desires at present. Many of the other papers are of a very practical and really useful character; and Mr. Plumptre's translation from St. Clement is really beautiful. We cannot, as yet, congratulate the conductors either of the *Englishman's Magazine* or the *Watch Tower* on having obtained the success for which they are, no doubt, conscientiously striving.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No. 14. (Chapman and Hall.) This is, on the whole, a good number, though the characters which constitute the strength of the book do not appear till near the conclusion. As usual, when Mr. Dickens makes a good point, he rather overdoes the internal economy of "Pubsey and Co.;" but the situation is founded in truth, and very telling. His best strength returns with Wegg and Venus, and his works contain few more comically-grotesque pictures than that of Mr. Boffin overhearing the confederates from his lurking-place behind the stuffed alligator—"a little dusty, but very like him in tone."

MUSIC.

The production of the "Médée" of Cherubini at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday last, is to be recorded as one of the most interesting musical events of the present century. Since the first performance of this opera at the Théâtre Feydeau, seventy years ago, it has been recognised as the master-work of the greatest dramatic musician that has lived since the days of Mozart. But, though it has gained a world-wide celebrity, and may almost be said to have become naturalised on the musical stage of Germany, yet it has remained, down to the present time, as unknown to the English public as if it had never existed. When it is observed how our opera-house managers strive with each other in their efforts to supply the incessant craving of the public for novelty, we cannot but wonder that they should have so entirely overlooked a work which is undoubtedly the greatest *opera seria*, or lyrical tragedy, in existence. The subject, taken from the "Medea" of Euripides, is of the most intense and terrible interest; the drama is a model of clearness and classical simplicity; and the music is of incomparable grandeur and beauty. Many of our readers will remember an opera on the same subject—the "Medea in Corinto," of Mayer—which, though the work of an inferior composer, gained great success, both here and on the Continent, through the merit of the drama and the scope it gave to the genius of Pasta, one of the greatest tragedians on the lyric stage. The "Médée" of Cherubini is of earlier date than the "Medea" of Mayer; but, both being founded on the ancient Greek tragedy, they are nearly identical in plot and incidents. Between the music of the two, however, no comparison can be made. The music of Mayer is pretty, but weak; it derived its effect from the dramatic interest of the subject and the tragic power of Pasta. Since her death it has fallen into oblivion, from which it can never be recalled; while the sublime work of Cherubini, now happily revived, will live on our Italian stage in perennial splendour. For this revival the English public are much indebted to Mr. Mapleson, to whose energy and judgment we owe what may be truly called the *creation* of a work which (we repeat) is the greatest lyrical tragedy in existence. The original French libretto has been well translated into Italian; and, as a considerable portion of the French dialogue is simply declaimed, without music, this spoken dialogue, to meet the exigencies of the Italian stage, has been turned into *recitativo parlante*—a task which has been executed with great skill and success by Signor Arditi. Every schoolboy and schoolgirl (now that classical learning is so diffused) knows the story of Medea, the terrible sorceress of Colchis, her cruel wrongs and terrible revenge. The character of the heroine—the powerful enchantress and the weak and impassioned woman, that matchless compound of all that is feminine and tender with all that is relentless and bloody—demands an actress such as appears but once in an age. Thirty or forty years ago we had Pasta, the Siddons of the lyric stage. She is gone, but is succeeded by one to whom the same epithet is equally due. Titiens, in this character as in others, stands alone and unrivalled. This illustrious tragedian is the Melpomene of the time; and, should a greater star appear on our horizon, it must be one that has not yet risen. The acting of Titiens, on Tuesday, we cannot attempt to describe. All that the highest genius can do in embodying the wonderful conception of the Grecian poet has been done by this incomparable performer. Passing through every phase of passion—from melting tenderness to fierce and vindictive fury—she electrified her audience and roused them to the utmost enthusiasm. In witnessing a great dramatic performance on the musical stage we are apt, while carried away by the flood of sympathetic feeling, to overlook its vocal portion. Engrossed by the pity or terror excited by the scene, we forgot that Titiens was singing, even at the moment when she was displaying the greatest wonders of her art. From the lips of a truly great singer melody becomes a language, of all languages the most eloquent; and it is in the moments when we are most under its spell that we become unconscious of its very existence. In short, during the whole of her career, this incomparable artist has never gained a greater triumph than that which she has now achieved. But the triumph was not hers exclusively: it was shared by the manager, for his magnificent production of the work; by Signor Arditi, for his admirable chorus and orchestra; and by the principal performers, for their excellent acting and singing. Jason was personated by Dr. Gunz; Creon, King of Corinth, by Mr. Santley; Dirce by Miss Lauri Harris; and Nevis by Mdlle. Sinico. All merited the warm applause which was liberally bestowed upon their merits. We conclude, as we began, by saying that the production of "Medea" is one of the most interesting musical events of our time.

At the Royal Italian Opera, Adelina Patti has appeared in a new character—Linda, in Donizetti's well-known opera, which was performed on Tuesday. We need scarcely add that she was eminently successful; that she personated the Swiss maiden with captivating grace and sweetness; sang the very florid music with wonderful brilliancy; and was received with the enthusiasm to which she is so well accustomed. The opera was got up with due care and completeness; but there was nothing in its performance that calls for any special remark.

There is to be a grand concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday next, the 15th inst., in aid of the fund for building parochial schools for St. Mark's, Regent's Park. We notice this concert by anticipation, not only on account of its excellent object, but of its uncommon attractiveness as a musical entertainment. A host of vocal and instrumental talent is announced, many of our principal performers having generously given their services. Among the singers are Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Weiss, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Poole, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. L. Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. Among the instrumentalists are—piano, Mdme. Rous, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Walter Macfarren; harmonium, Mr. Lemmens; and harp, Mr. F. Chatterton. Messrs. G. Allen, Emile Berger, and Harold Thomas are to act as conductors, and the selection of music is tasteful and varied.



AN OLD SNUFFBOX FORMERLY BELONGING TO TOM'S COFFEE-HOUSE
SEE PAGE 545.

Herr Coenen's matinée musicale, on Wednesday, last week, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was an excellent and successful entertainment. Herr Coenen, we need scarcely tell our readers, is a young pianist of great merit and rising reputation, and his performance of several classical works of the great masters was much applauded by a large and musical audience. A young lady, Miss Strickland, a pupil of Herr Coenen, made her first appearance in London, and had a highly favourable reception.

The third subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place on Thursday week at St. James's Hall, which was crowded to the doors, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Our musical readers are well acquainted with this now celebrated choir, and it is sufficient, therefore, to say that the concert was made up of the usual materials—an admirable selection of ancient and modern glees, madrigals, and part-songs, intermingled with airs and instrumental pieces. Among the novelties was a part-song, "The Flax-spinner," by Mr. Leslie, which was loudly encored, and a glee for male voices, "By the dark rolling waters," by Mr. M'Murdie, Mus. B., Oxon, a striking composition, which was warmly applauded. It is a dirge, or funeral song, in which the strain of a single bass voice is echoed by the responsive voices of the choir, producing a deeply solemn effect. The greatest vocal achievement of the evening was Wilbye's "Sweet honey-sucking bees," the most beautiful but difficult madrigal extant, which was sung by the choir with faultless precision and exquisite effect. Mr. Sims Reeves sang Bishop's fine song, "The Pilgrim of Love." He was in full possession of his vocal powers, and, of course, was applauded to the echo. The fourth and last of these concerts will take place on the 29th inst., when Mendelssohn's unaccompanied psalm for a double choir, "Judge me, O God!" will be included in the programme.

Master Willie Pape, whose performances before the Royal family and nobility we have previously noticed, gave a concert at Southsea, on Tuesday, to a large and fashionable audience.

THE THEATRES.

The season of Whitsuntide has commanded only one piece, an operatic burlesque, at the Strand, founded on and named after Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's historical romance of "Windsor Castle." This piece is distinguished by original attributes, and is illustrated by original music, for the merits of which Mr. Musgrave, the musical director, is to be credited. We miss, therefore, those parodies, and many of those puns, which are wont to add piquancy to burlesque action. The performance is eminently spectacular, and owes much to Mr. C. Fenton for its scenery, and to the Misses Gunniss for an excellent ballet in the style of "Comus." Mr. Ainsworth's romance is so well known that we are spared the detail of the plot, in which Henry VIII. (Miss Raynham) is found vacillating between the attractions of Mabel Lyndwood (Miss Ada Swanborough) and Anne Boleyn (Mr. Thomas Thorne), the latter being likewise persecuted by the attentions of Sir Thomas Wyatt (Miss Maria Simpson). The main action, which is partly inexplicable, belongs, however, to Morgan Fenwolf, the Gamekeeper of Windsor Forest (Mr. James Stoyle), and Herne the Hunter (Mr. C. Fenton), who constantly occupy the foreground, and by their grotesque dancing and athletic exercise in connection with Will Somers, the Court Jester (Mr. D. James), keep the audience in perpetual excitement. The merits of the piece as a spectacle are considerable, and those of Mr. Musgrave, as a musical composer, deserve instant and decided recognition. He was summoned by the audience, but was too modest to accept the intended ovation. The costumes and scenery are superb. The originality of this drama, whatever may be the amount of its other attractions, ought to ensure it a prolonged success. It is not only splendidly mounted, but capitally acted. Miss Swanborough's Mabel, Mr. Thorne's Boleyn, Mr. Stoyle's Fenwolf, Mr. Fenton's Herne, and Mr. James's Jester, stand out as powerful embodiments of the author's ideas. For the rest, it is truly a wonder how such mechanical effects and such scenic illusions can be produced on so small a stage.

At the Polytechnic we find an entertainment of a dramatic character peculiarly interesting. Professor Pepper, in undertaking to lecture on the Holy Places, combines those of Islam with Christianity, and represents by dissolving views the leading incidents in the life of Mohammed. This is rendered more attractive by the manner in which it is concluded. The new optical illusion, which we have already described, is added; and Mr. Pepper and Mr. Tobin perform real marvels, with which the conjuring tricks of the Davenports can bear no comparison. The new Proteus in the wonderful cabinet appears and disappears by means of a scientific apparatus, which is as neat as it is new. It is the joint invention of Mr. Pepper and Mr. Dircks.

Three of the principal New York hotels breakfasted one morning 2500 persons.

A considerable number of volunteer artillerymen have become deaf owing to the firing of heavy guns.

A letter from Catania, dated the 28th ult., says that the eruption of Mount Etna continues. In fact, it had broken out with renewed violence a few days previously, and had done some damage.

THE MAY FESTIVAL AT WYMERING, HAMPSHIRE.

The village of Wymering, near Portsmouth, is yearly made the scene of a pretty social festival, which the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. George Nugee, has devised for the innocent pleasure of his neighbours, both poor and rich, inviting them all, after morning service in church, to the grounds of Wymering House, where they are entertained all day with a variety of sports and shows. We give an Illustration of the late festival. A procession of the school children, with their banners, headed by the clergy and choir, having led the way from the church to the pleasure-grounds, Mr. Nugée addressed a brief speech to his assembled parishioners and visitors, amongst whom were Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and family, Sir Francis and Lady Blackwood, the Mayor of Portsmouth, and many of the gentry resident in that district. Altogether, about two thousand persons were present. At the conclusion of the Vicar's speech a hymn was sung; the choir then retired, and the amusements of the day commenced, the "crowning of the May Queen" being the first on the programme. After some little delay, during which the crowd was more or less impatient, "the Queen," attended by her maids of honour and other functionaries, arrived, and the coronation proceeded with the usual formalities, the Vicar addressing "the Queen" in humorous terms, and declaring that A. Butler had been "the best girl in the school for the past year." "Her Majesty" having taken her seat, and the crown having been placed upon her head amidst some merriment, the part-song, "May Day," was sung by the Wymering and Porchester Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. Hewitt, and the ceremony of "dancing round the Queen of May and paying homage to her Majesty" was duly performed. The distribution of the Prince and Princess of Wales's prizes by the Vicar followed. The origin of these prizes may be learned from the following announcement, made by Mr. Nugée last year in an address to the parishioners:—"It is with pleasure I intimate to you my intention to establish two annual prizes of five guineas each—one to be called the Prince of Wales's prize for the best boy of the year, either as a reward or a premium towards his apprenticeship; and the other to be called the Princess of Wales's prize, for the best girl, either as a reward or a payment towards her outfit on going into service. These prizes will be adjudged in May, 1865, the qualifications for candidates being proficiency (especially in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures), general good conduct, and sufficiently long standing in the school." The successful candidate for the Prince of Wales's prize was George Sparrshott, and the Princess's prize was taken by A. Butler, the May Queen, although it was for some time doubtful whether another candidate was not equally deserving. Upon this, a deputation of six children from the infant school presented a petition to the May Queen, praying that the infant school-room might be rebuilt. "Her Majesty" promised that she would give it her gracious consideration, and added that she "would consult the Prince and Princess of Wales on the subject." The winner of the Prince of Wales's prize of five guineas—a fine lad, dressed as a Roman soldier in the character of Cassius—was then called to the front, and presented with his prize by the Vicar. A dramatic scene followed, in which the boys of the school took part. The scene was entitled "Burlesque-Tragedy of Napoleon the Little." Napoleon the Little, or Napoleon III., presents his book to the Queen—"The Life of Julius Cæsar," by himself; Napoleon the Great, or Napoleon I., interrupts him, protests against the book, and appeals to Cæsar for his opinion, when Cassius enters, and knocks down Napoleon III. The boys displayed as much dramatic or comic talent as could have been expected; quite enough to excite the merriment of the audience. At one o'clock the school children partook of refreshment in a tent on the grounds; at two the visitors were entertained in an adjoining pavilion; and at a later period the villagers sat down to dinner or supper. During the afternoon the band of the Royal Marine Artillery played in excellent style; the performances of the Philharmonic Society were also creditable. Sports and games of various kinds were introduced during the afternoon, including a "Punch and Judy show," which amused the majority of the children; while many of the older visitors preferred a quiet stroll in the grounds.

REGALIA, WINNER OF THE OAKS STAKES AT EPSOM.

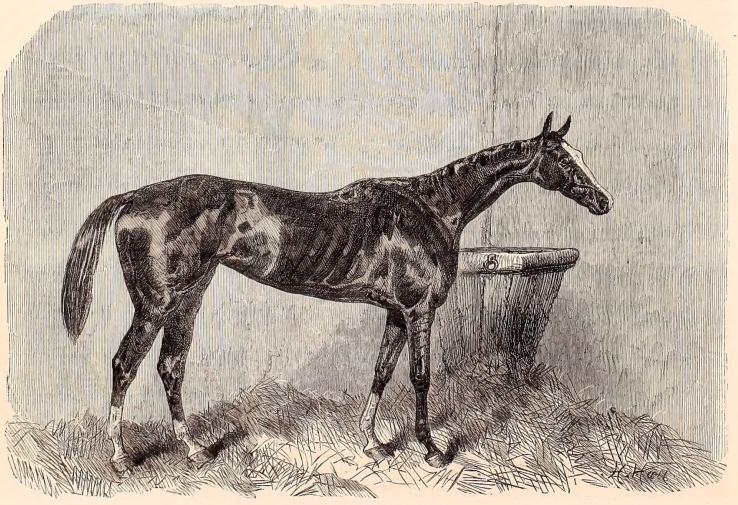
The Oaks has been invariably a race of "surprises," and the eighty-seventh anniversary of it was no exception, as the very "hot" One-Thousand favourite Siberia was only seventh, and, in fact, quite out of the race a quarter of a mile from home. Regalia, the winner, is named and trained by Mr. Harlock, of Newmarket, the trainer of Stockwell (whose stock have now won an Oaks, a Derby, and four St. Legers), and was ridden by Norman, who rode that celebrated horse both in the St. Leger and all his other races. She was bred by Mr. Cookson, whose small stud of from ten to twelve mares has thus produced, in 1854-65, Kettledrum, a winner of the Derby, and two winners of the Oaks—to wit, Mincemeat and the heroine of Friday. The latter was sold as Lot 1 of the Neasham Hall yearlings at Doncaster for 720 gs., and, much to Mr. Cookson's surprise, Bedminster out-topped her by 80 gs. Her name is rather apropos of the first Oaks race that the Prince of Wales has ever seen, as well as a reassertion of our racehorse sovereignty, just when Gladiateur has given it such a heavy blow. She is of that Stockwell and Touchstone cross which proved so successful both in the case of The Marquis and Asteroid. Her dam is The Gem, by Touchstone, grand-dam by Bran, great grand-dam Pantaloon's dam; so that no breeding could be more unexceptionable; but, unfortunately, The Gem was sold to the Austrian Government the year this filly was born. It is stated, in a quarter generally well posted up in these matters, that the real ownership of Regalia is a mystery, albeit a gallant Colonel connected with an old racing family, as well as a young Cantab at present at the University, have been mentioned as the "real Simon." Others divide her ownership between a relative of a deceased baronet and a wine merchant.

Eighteen started for the race, of which eleven were in the St. Leger; but the victory could never be said to be in doubt, and Regalia won easily by six lengths from Wild Agnes; Zephyr next, four lengths behind her; and then Cobweb, White Duck, La Fortune, Siberia, Grace Darling, &c.; but all completely scattered. The pace was pretty fair—2 min. 51½ sec., or 6 sec. more than the Derby; and the

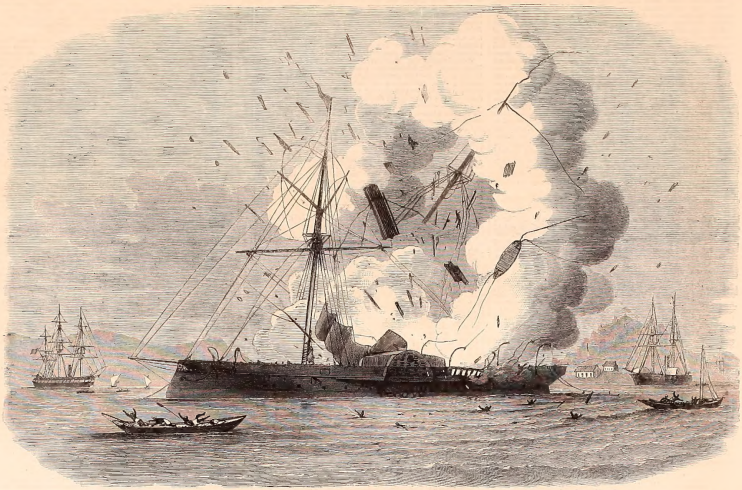


MAY GAMES AT WYMERING, HAMPSHIRE: THE MAY QUEEN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

nett value of the stakes £5225, or £1600 less than that race. The winner has only run twice. She was nowhere in the Criterion, and beaten away in the Two Thousand, so that 20 to 1 was very easily obtainable about her at starting. She is engaged in the Stockton St. Leger and the Great St. Leger, which has thus both the Derby and Oaks winner in its ranks. In height she is fully fifteen-three, with two white hind stockings and a broad blaze on her face. She has short legs for her size, is good in her couplings, and full of quality and muscle. The race seemed a mere hand canter for her, and she went right into the paddock again before she could be stopped. At all events, Gladiateur will now have an opponent of some calibre at Doncaster. It is worthy of note that both Derby and Oaks winners were trained at Newmarket, whose heath has thus furnished three winners—Fra de Joie, Fille de l'Air, and Regalia—all of them chestnuts, in the last four years.



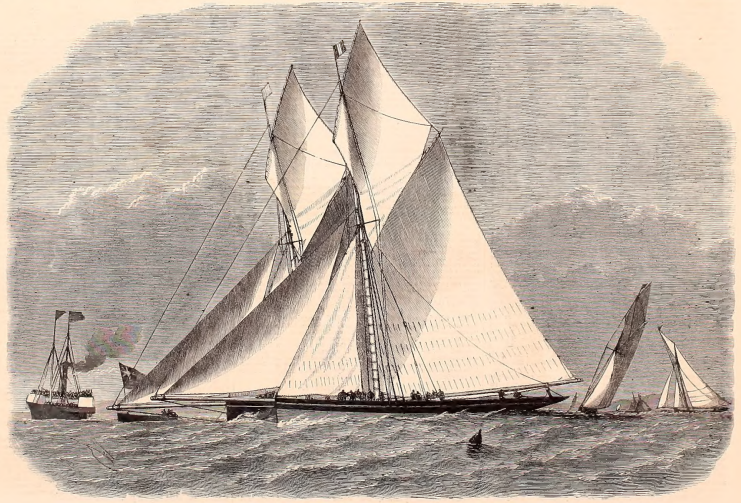
REGALIA, THE WINNER OF THE OAKS.



BLOWING-UP OF THE JOHORE, IRON PADDLE-STEAMER, OFF SINGAPORE.

BLOWING-UP OF THE STEAMER JOHORE, AT SINGAPORE.

THE same correspondent at Singapore, Mr. John Lawrence Kirby, to whom we were indebted for a sketch of the wreck of the French mail-steamer Hylaspe upon a reef of rocks off that coast, towards the end of last year, has sent us an Illustration of the blowing-up of the iron steam-vessel Johore, belonging to his Highness the Tumongong, or native Prince of the independent Malay territory of Johore, at the extremity of the Malayan peninsula. This vessel, which was of 150 tons burthen, schooner-rigged, a paddle-wheel steamer, armed with a ram and a Blakeley gun, had visited Singapore with two of the Tumongong's brothers on board to pay a compliment to the English Governor, who had, with a party of the European residents at that port, been invited to join in a pleasure-trip round the island. The steamer had been lying there for some days when this disaster took place. Among the persons who happened to be on board were Captain Clegborn and Mr. Bain, engineer, in the service of the Singapore



SAILING-MATCH OF THE THAMES YACHT CLUB ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Dock Company; with Mr. Henry Sanders, boiler-maker; and three, as well as Mr. Ellis, under the engineer, the gunner, and the boatswain of the Orkney, were killed. One of the Tumongog's brothers, Harvey, was also killed, with twenty-two other natives; and the second brother, Tunku Abdulrahman, had a narrow escape, being thrown overboard, but not hurt. Two Europeans and five or six natives were badly scalded. With regard to the cause and manner of this terrible accident, it seems that Mr. Miller, the engineer of the steamer, had found some difficulty in starting his engines, and had sent for Mr. Bain to come and see what was amiss. While these gentlemen were looking after the engines, the boilers exploded, sending the fore, without taking care to keep up the quantity of water in the boiler; so that the fires, unprotected by water, soon got red-hot; water was pumped in, the boiler burst, and the vessel was blown to pieces, as above described, like fireworks. The large boiler, which was lying indicated by the neighbouring landmarks. On the night is like small isle of Pulo Brani, Hantu (Ghost Island), which is a small wooded island about 600 yards long, with two white houses on the side facing Tumah. There is a passage between it and another island to the left, where we observe a ship's masts. The passage is 200 yards wide. Under the island is the Henriette, deck company's tug-steamer. The land on the left is the east end of an island called Pulo Tumah (or Back of Death), which is covered with pineapple plants and slightly wooded on the ridges. Pulo Sakeh, Pulo Bukum, and Pulo Sambu Under it is the French transport Orne, of about 2000 tons, full-ship rigged, and all the Pulo Sakeh group, like its forerunners, is in the position of the Dock Company's wharf. The water was quite smooth at the time of the explosion.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The yachting season has now fairly set in, and the race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club on Saturday last, 3rd inst., seems the subject of one of this week's illustrations. The prizes were, £100 for the first boat and £50 for the second, for vessels of whatever rig, not under 40 nor above 70 tons, club measurement, and over. The course was from Erith to round the Sheerness Buoy, and thence to the Nore Light, and back to Erith, being wind enough to reach the Nore. Five yachts contended—namely, the Vindex, 70 tons, Burgess; the Volante, 70 tons, Chrisshead, 52 tons, Mr. H. H. Kennard; the Glance, 50, Mr. S. Johnson; the Gleam, 50, Mr. J. E. Johnson; and the Christabel, 52, Mr. Herbert Maudslay. They started at a quarter past eleven, with a light south-west wind. The Vindex took the lead and kept it till the tide turned in Sea Reach, when she, who was unsteering with the Christabel, against the flood, on the Essex shore, the Glance shot to the front, leaving the Nore Light to the starboard hand, and the Vindex level with her, wide to leward, making good way. The race between the Avelon Corinthian Yacht Club was well maintained, and all were at one time level; the Volante and Christabel had a pretty tussle for the second position, which the first beat, the Glance, in 3h 13 min. 20sec., and by the Vindex 20 sec. later. The Glance and Vindex rounded at the same moment, but the Vindex was inside, and so got to windward of her opponent. The wind had now freshened, and, assisted by each, crowded up under the boats, they had to beat up. The Vindex and Glance stood over to the north shore, the Volante and Christabel to the south, directly after rounding the Nore Light. The Vindex was now a long way ahead, a long board, and when the Christabel and Volante came about the Avelon had got well to the front, but soon after passed her. The Glance shifted topsails for smaller ones, and the race all the way up was contested with great spirit. The Volante appeared to have the best of it, Christabel had passed the Glance and came upon the leading boat. Ice Yacht, and the Glance with her board and boom, but in the finishing, as shown in our illustration, with the yachts in the following order :—

				P.	M.	S.
Vindex	...	...	...	7	7	20
Christabel	...	...	...	7	21	23
Glance	...	...	...	7	21	53
Volante	...	...	...	7	20	18

In consequence of the time allowance of half a minute per ton, the Glance was the winner, the Vindex taking the second prize. Lord Alfred Paget was present on board the Vindex, and the Queen's pilots were in charge of the vessels. Amongst the spectators were the commodore, Admiral Sir Frederick de Ivie, Seymour, Le Breu, Anzano, Marcus, Isabel, Dodo, Iris, the Mosquito, Lively, Chichester, and the commodore's steam launch and dressed guns), Albatross, Circe, Whirlwind, Brunette, Shadow, and Night Thought, cutter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE eighty-sixth anniversary of the Derby has come and gone, and the Gallic cock can crow over waggon-load of grumess, and glory in a Derby, as he did in Sadowa, Solferino, Cambridgeshire, and the Goodwood Cups. The public have found the money without grumbling, and a squarer setting has perhaps never been known, although a great many were shut out from the Corner of the hedge, owing to the enormous which could not be got off about Liddington. The Duke, and the ubiquitous Mr. Chaffingcross. The Marquis of Hastings is about to have got well on Gladiateur, and neither he nor Mr. Merry can have a tithing of evidence of their having done so. Indeed, with a double shot-cut, Gladiateur might be said to have won with almost a stone in hand. The Volante was the worst of the starters, and was touched him with his whip at the stand indicated a reserve of power to which even the Derby winner had hardly arrived in his best days. Even at Christmas Coral's quarters stamps the former as no flyer; and certainly his hind does not betaken it, and on the flat we may very probably see Longbourn before the end of the year. He declined the cup (carving, as some said, to his having sprung a cark), and therefore a very handsome testimonial to "The Lord" in Lord Archimedes looks too small and delicate to do anything in great company, save and a ball; and Will Chifney, Jun., the rider, likewise was neutralised by his cough, although we never heard it in the paddock. Longbourn does not look like a stayer, and his sire proved it, but the prize paid for him is said to have been something so great, with contingencies, &c., that both parties may be glad of the bargain. Broomclose went as fast, if not faster, than anything for a mile, although he ran the wrong side of the post. It is now, of course, the fashion to run down Broadbalsse and say he is built upon the wrong all that sort of thing, "yellow cox," &c.; but is it impossible that he can have run without a cough? Lord Clifden is the idol of the paddock beforehand as much. It was only just, both to owner and trainer, that a change of luck should be sent to the one or the two men whether the chestnut will be more fortunate at Findon than he has been at Malton. Lord Clifden is entered for the Ascot Cup and other races like a Spanish miracle, both in man and horse; but still, Broadbalsse looks bad, and he would pay 5 to 1 on the field any thing more, when it is his day.

At present there is no Leger betting, as every one is afraid to be against "The Frenchman;" and it is no comfort to remember that Stockwell was only eighth to Newminster, the Knight of St. George "squandered" at Epsom. The Duke will no doubt make a bit of a talk for it; but we cannot expect to hear of Cleveages, although, from his spring proclivities, he may be "coloured" on the card and not go, or "appear considerably upset" on the previous Sunday. Even the flying style in which Regalia won the Oaks he not tempted a St. Leger investment, as she met a very poor field. Dewitt's stable, which had been fourth for the Derby, ran a very middling second with Wild Agnes, whose condition was superb; and Scottish Cure, as in the Derby, made very little out. Siberia was as leggy and weak-loined a creature as ever jockey bestrode; and Wild Duck, a clever-looking filly, but with soft blood on both sides and said not to be up to the mark, reversed the Newmarket running with her. Sephyr can only a poor third, although the day before her trial mare Bewley had beaten Caller Ou easily enough in Lord Clifden's Plate. Forerea did not look worth the stable pad for her, while Sister to Gemma Di Vergy was not even to be in the saddle again, at least at Sat. 10lb. Ely and Cambuscan, those ancient rivals, are both entered in the York Cup; and Caller Ou has accepted at 9-6, for the Northumberland Plate, which she has won two successive years, viz. 8st. 8lb. and 8st. 12lb. So far, nothing but Underhand has accomplished a win of this or any other handicap three years running, although Vampyre very nearly did it in the Ascot Stakes.

Some excellent hack work was to be seen at the Islington Horse Show. Mr. Gilbert's idea grows apace, as £910 is to be given in prizes. Of these the most important value are the following—for coaching sires, £70; riding and ladies' horses, £120; hunters (two classes), £210; cobs (two classes), £40; harness horses (three classes), £80; ponies (three classes), £85; and extra class, £50. The entries are very numerous, and close on the 20th inst. Mr. Sutton is in his class on account of inferior work in the field test, but one of his pupils, Mr. Bell, is a clever winner. Canardon, the winner of the Waterloo, had also to be content with second place. As a Leger horse it was a failure.

Captain Newman's lot of nineteen yearlings only averaged 111 gs. A Newminster filly, Florican (380 gs.), saved the average. Mr. Blenkiron's lot of eight fetched 1,000 gs. exactly, and the only one of them fetched above 100 gs. Breeders have every opportunity of judging the value of their produce, as the sales are one of the most popular pleats of the new Tattersalls'. Twenty of Mr. Naylor's progeny are to be sold there on July 10, but only eight of them are by Stockwell.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Regiment of Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. W. Thomas, Viscount Adare, to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. R. H. Dutton, who exchanges.

4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. F. R. Hewitt to be Captain; Cornet P. B. Gay to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Abercrombie, from Half-pay, Unattached, to be Military Train: Regius R. Robertson to be Knight.

Grenadier Guards: Ensign and Lieutenant Fenton J. Crow-Best to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Hon. Augustus Anson, who exchanges; Ensign and Lieut. A. J. C. Gill to be Ensign, vice Hon. Evelyn E. H. H. Boscawen to be Lieutenant; Ensign and Lieut. Hon. Evelyn E. H. H. Boscawen to be Lieutenant, vice Gill; Ensign and Lieut. C. B. Walker to be Lieutenant; C. B. Walker to be Ensign. 2nd: Capt. C. G. C. Norton to be Major, vice Hon. A. Anson, who exchanges; Capt. Hon. A. Anson to be Lieut.-Colonel; Lieut. J. K. Lees to be Captain, vice Norton; Ensign T. Wyndham to be Lieutenant, vice Lees. 3rd: Capt. T. W. Lawrence to be Captain; Ensign J. Macfarlane to be Ensign; Colour-Sergt. Sergt. Major Instructor of Musketry, Chatham, Thomas Hall to be Ensign, vice Macfarlane. 4th: Lieut. Hon. Edward Cadogan to be Captain, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Edward Cadogan, who retires; Ensign A. B. Davies to be Ensign, vice Hall. Lieut. R. G. Worthington to be Captain, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Edward Cadogan, who retires; Ensign A. B. Davies to be Lieutenant, vice Worthington; Ensign and Lieut. Hon. Edward Cadogan to be Lieutenant, vice Davies; Ensign and Lieut. Hon. Edward Cadogan to be Ensign. 5th: Lieut. R. G. Marshall to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Edward Cadogan, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant J. H. King, T. Cassidy, Lieut. A. Gallagher to be Lieutenant, vice Marshall.

ADMIRALTY.

Commanders J. R. F. Bick, F. D. W. Bowden, J. L. Perry, and A. H. J. Johnstone to be Captains. Lieuts. H. A. Channing, H. Rogers, H. N. Knox, J. Nott, R. Seaton, W. F. Wyatt, and Mate W. Wilson to be Commanders.

Royal Marine Artillery: First Lieut. G. W. Coffin to be Captain; Second Lieuts. G. P. Hall, and J. Hall to be First Lieuts. Royal Marine Light Infantry: Capt. J. C. Ellis to be Major; First Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Second Lieut. J. Hall to be First Lieut. Royal Marine Light Infantry: First Lieut. A. Donelan to be Captain; Second Lieut. J. Hall to be First Lieut.

Mr. Thomas Hall, Master of the Orkney, to be Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of his conduct on the occasion of the explosion of the Tumongog in Singapore Harbour.

The half-yearly examination of the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place on Monday next.

Captain William R. Mends, C.B., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.B.

The Alnwick Castle arrived at Spithead on Tuesday week, from Calcutta, with passengers and invalids.

The Channel Fleet is at present trying experiments with reference to the expenditure of fuel. According to present arrangements it will be engaged during the summer months.

The second report of the Council of Military Education, which has recently been issued, contains the examination papers and the progress of the general and scientific education of officers of the Army.

The Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a levée, on Thursday afternoon, at the Horse Guards. Upwards of two hundred officers of the Army were present at the levée.

The following telegram has been received :—"Calcutta, May 29.—The Nemesis went on shore on the 19th, on Rangoolush shoal. She is expected to be got off. The Pluto is at Port Blair."

By the death of General Sir James Shaw Kennedy the seniority of the 47th Regiment of Foot devolves upon Lieutenant-General the Hon. Augustus Anson, who was gazetted to the 47th in 1808.

The annual inspection of the cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the distribution of prizes by the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of the Forces of the Army, is fixed to take place on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

The memorial to the late Field Marshal Lord Seaton is to consist of a statue not less than 8ft in height, which is to be placed at Devonport, in connection with the barracks there, and is to be erected at the disposal of the committee under the sanction and authority of the Secretary of War.

There are at present in her Majesty's service, exclusive of the Indian army, 78 sentient surgeons. In the years ending March 31, 1863, 1864, and 1865, the number of candidates for admission into the service as surgeons were, respectively, 16, 18, and 26.

Major-General Sir Thomas Hall Hodgson has been appointed to the command of the troops in Ceylon, in the room of Major-General Byrne, whose term of service in that command has expired, and who is to return home.

The whole of the available troops in Woolwich garrison, comprising the batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, the field batteries, and the Artillery, and the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots Fusilier Infantry, assembled on the common last Saturday, in heavy marching order, to carry out the combined movements of the day's drill, during which considerable action having been served out to each troop and company for this purpose. The latest regiment to be inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel of Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel Lambrick. This force, in the aggregate, consisted of 1,000 men, and was commanded by Major Irving, who formed the attacking force, which was opposed to the Royal Marine Light Infantry, under the command of Major Bramley, it being intended as a flank movement upon an imaginary enemy's position. The movements were executed in the most perfect order and presented arms to the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Wade, C.B., and staff. The proceedings were brought to a close by the troops marching past in line, and then light, which is shortly to take place at Woolwich in the presence of several distinguished visitors.

THE MILITIA.

The militia regiment of the united counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross, under the command of Major Findlay (on the absence of Colonel Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.), assembled for the Adjutant, were reviewed in the Queen's Park, at Stirling, on the 23rd ult., by General Gardiner, Commanding the Forces in Scotland, and staff officers of Scotland. At the close of the review, which embraced marching past in slow and quick time, and in line and quarter-distance columns, and various movements and manœuvres, both in close and open order, the inspecting officer said his report would be expressed in a few words—namely, it was the counter of his experience, seen a regiment more efficient than the 1st.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Three of the North London corps—namely, the 20th, 37th (Hounslow), and 38th (Middlesex Rifle Battery)—reviewed each last Saturday by Colonel Erskine in Regent's Park. The muster of each of the corps was not so strong as it ought to be, but those present generally went a very satisfactory inspection. At the conclusion of the drill the inspecting officer made a short speech, in which he expressed his pleasure at viewing the good feeling shown by corps representing districts meeting together. There should be no local jealousy among volunteers, he said, for they were all banded together for one honourable purpose, and they should only strive to excel in military efficiency.

Colonel Wright, the Deputy Inspector General of Volunteers, officially inspected the 3rd City of London, on Monday, at Hounslow, Chiswick-lane. Of the corps, which numbers altogether 1500, somewhere about 600 appeared on parade, including officers and men. The marching, 220 were absent on leave. After some preliminaries the corps were put through the usual evolutions, after which the inspecting Colonel complimented them on the manner in which they had conducted themselves. Although this was the first occasion on which he had an opportunity of inspecting them, he had had ample opportunity of judging of their efficiency from the manner in which they had met at Brighton, when the soldierly manner in which they conducted themselves was the subject of remark between himself and other officers in the Army. After the inspection, the members of the corps and some invited guests, numbering altogether about 600, dined together. Lieutenant-Colonel Richards presided.

The first competition for the F company's silver challenge cup of the London brigade took place, on Saturday last, at the rifle ranges at Finsbury, and, after a sharp contest, the prize was won by Colour-Sergeant Allchorn, Corporal Kelly second, and Private Ash third. Nineteen men subscribed by Captain Frobisham and Lieutenant Richmond; the third and fourth competitors had to shoot off a tie, which resulted in favour of Ash.

The North-east London was inspected in Regent's Park, on Saturday last, by Lieutenant-Colonel Colomb, Colonel Edmonstone, who has recently been gazetted to the corps. Eight strong companies were mustered, and served out with ball cartridge. The battalion was under the command of Colonel Money, and a large concourse of spectators assembled around the ground to witness the operations. Colonel and Mrs. Edmonstone were present on the ground in a handsome barouche, and a special train from the City drove down the line set apart for the accommodation of visitors. The marching past, which was very creditably performed, was followed by a march to the front, and presented by Colonel Money to Colonel and Mrs. Gardner. A series of evolutions followed, which, although very creditably, from the volleys being repeatedly good, square having been formed, the corps was addressed by Colonel Edmonstone in a complimentary speech on the state of regiment in so complete a state. Refreshments were afterwards provided by Mrs. Colonel Money, at Cumberland-terrace. On Monday all the officers dined with Colonel Gardner at his private residence.

The 3rd Essex Light Infantry, commanding Stratford, West Ham, and other outlying districts, have erected a very commodious drill-shed, which was opened a short time since by Lord Kenyon. In the presence of a number of M'Mordo and many officers and private gentlemen interested in the volunteer forces. The statements made on the occasion prove that the volunteer spirit in this district is gaining ground.

The Surrey Rifle Association lately held its annual rifle meeting at the butts of the London Scottish and Cyril Service, on Wimbledon-common, when prizes to the value of £60 were competed for.

The annual prize-shooting of the several corps of the Kent Volunteer Association took place on Monday on the Government ground, range, Milton-next-Gravesend, on the 29th and 31st inst.; and the annual review of the whole of the Kentish volunteers will be held on the Monday following with the regular troops—at Chatham Lines on the 22nd inst. The prizes will be distributed on the ground immediately after the review by Viscount Sydney, Lord-lieutenant of the county, previous to the review.

At Panshanger, the seat of the Right Hon. Earl Cowper, the Herts volunteers went through their annual inspection by Colonel Loftus, and with the usual success. The battalion, the Queen's (Volunteers), St. George's, and the North Middlesex rifle brigades, fought a sham fight against an imaginary enemy on Saturday last. The manœuvres and field round were present, and, the weather being fine, the day was passed most pleasantly. The prizes were competed for by 36 men, the aggregate of the Earl Cowper forming an excellent spot for manœuvring a body of men sustaining, as they did on this occasion, the attack. The various movements of the movements had concluded.

The names of the winners at the Hereford all-comers' rifle-match have been published. In the first competition, five shots at 500 and 600 yards, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, of the 2nd Herefordshire, £15; second, £10, Captain Suttor, 1st Hereford; third, £8, Private Lane, Bristol; fourth, £6, Captain Phillips, Devon; fifth, £5, Captain Sanderson, 1st Hereford; sixth, £4, Mr. Holloway, Stroud; seventh, £3, Private Hoare, Devon; eighth, £2, Drum-Major Hughes, 1st Hereford; ninth, £1, Private Hall, Manchester. In the second competition, five shots at 500 yards, Mr. G. Roberts, of Hereford, £10; second, £8, Mr. Holloway, £6 8s. 8d.; second, £4 4s. 4d., Private Phillips, 1st Shropshire; third, £3 6s. 8d., Corporal Saunders, 3rd Monmouth; fourth, £2 13s. 4d., Private Hall, Manchester; fifth, £2 6s. 8d., Lieutenant, 2nd Hereford; sixth, £2 2s. 2d., Private Hall, Manchester; seventh, £1 6s. 8d., Lieutenant Bott, Birmingham; eighth, £1, Colour-Sergeant Taylor, 1st Hereford; ninth, £1, Corporal Lewis, 1st Herefordshire; tenth, £1, Private Phillips, 1st Shropshire; second, £5, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; third, £2, Sergeant Lewis, 1st Herefordshire; fourth, £1, Private Lane, Bristol; fifth, £1, Mr. Gloucester; fifth, £1, Private Bell, 8th Lancashire; eighth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninth, £1, Private Bell, 8th Lancashire; tenth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eleventh, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twelfth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirteenth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fourteenth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifteenth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixteenth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventeenth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighteenth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; nineteenth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twentieth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twenty-first, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twenty-second, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twenty-third, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twenty-fourth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twenty-fifth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twenty-sixth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twenty-seventh, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twenty-eighth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; twenty-ninth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirtieth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirty-first, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirty-second, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirty-third, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirty-fourth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirty-fifth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirty-sixth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirty-seventh, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirty-eighth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; thirty-ninth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fortieth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; forty-first, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; forty-second, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; forty-third, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; forty-fourth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; forty-fifth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; forty-sixth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; forty-seventh, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; forty-eighth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; forty-ninth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fiftieth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifty-first, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifty-second, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifty-third, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifty-fourth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifty-fifth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifty-sixth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifty-seventh, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifty-eighth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; fifty-ninth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixtieth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixty-first, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixty-second, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixty-third, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixty-fourth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixty-fifth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixty-sixth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixty-seventh, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixty-eighth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; sixty-ninth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventieth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventy-first, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventy-second, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventy-third, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventy-fourth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventy-fifth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventy-sixth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventy-seventh, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventy-eighth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; seventy-ninth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eightieth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighty-first, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighty-second, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighty-third, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighty-fourth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighty-fifth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighty-sixth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighty-seventh, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighty-eighth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; eighty-ninth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninetieth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninety-first, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninety-second, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninety-third, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninety-fourth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninety-fifth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninety-sixth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninety-seventh, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninety-eighth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; ninety-ninth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford; one hundredth, £1, Private Adams, 1st Hereford.

An American paper says that the New York police uniform is made of blue flannel, and blouses are worn instead of coats.

The Madrid journals state that Queen Isabella has granted a full pardon to a notorious bandit, named Mil-Basios, who had been condemned, for numerous murders and robberies, to "110 years' hard labour" in the convict establishment at Ceuta. No explanation is given as to the motives for this exercise of the Royal clemency, but the fact is certain that Mil-Basios has returned to his native village, Villaviciosa in Tuscan, in the province of Toledo, the scene of his former exploits. The history of the atrocities committed by this bandit would, the Madrid journals state, fill a volume. He was the chief of a band of robbers in the mountains of Toledo, and lived many years in a cave, often murdering the persons whom he despoiled.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR C. E. GREY, G.C.H.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, G.C.H., F.C., who died on the 16 inst., was a scion of the Greys of Horton Castle, and was son of Ralph William Grey, Esq., of Backworth, Northumberland, by his wife, Elizabeth, third daughter of Charles Brandling Esq., of Gosforth, in the same county, and was uncle of Ralph William Grey, Esq., of Chipchase Castle, Northumberland, formerly M.P. for Tynemouth and Lichfield. He was born in 1785, and was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1805, obtaining a fellowship in the following year. He was called to the bar shortly after taking his degree, elected a Bencher of Gray's Inn, and practised for many years on the Northern Circuit. In 1830 he was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1831 was appointed a Bankruptcy Commissioner. In 1839 he was knighted, on being made Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras. In 1843 he was transferred to the chief positionship of the Supreme Court of Bengal. In 1848 he was made Commissioner for the affairs of the Court of Sattara, in which capacity that State was named a Privy Councillor, and received the Bhauvieer Order in 1857. He was Governor of Northumberland, Vincent, Grenadines, and Trinidad, from 1846 to 1860, when he was appointed Governor of Jamaica. He from 1838 to 1841 represented the borough of Tynemouth in Parliament, and was re-elected in 1841, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise, Bart. Baronet, of Jervoise Park, Hants, by whom he had issue.

MARSHAL MAGNAN.

Bernard Pere Magnan, a Marshal of France and a member of the French Senate, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and Chief Huntsman of the Emperor, who died on the 29th ult., was a remarkable instance of a common soldier having carried a Marshal's baton in his knapsack. He was born at Paris, Dec. 17, 1791, and his military career dates from 1809, the first session of the line; but, when eighteen years of age, he entered as a private the 14th Regiment of the Line, on Dec. 17, 1810. He was promoted in 1813, made the campaigns of Portugal and Spain. He was Sub-Lieutenant in 1831, and Captain in 1813, and was present at the siege of Antwerp, Almeida, as well as at the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Vittoria. His military conduct earned him the decoration of the Legion of Honour. Entering the Imperial Guard, he continued to take part in the campaigns of Spain, and was present at the siege of Burgos, and received at Cronne he received the Cross of an officer of the Legion of Honour. He also fought at Waterloo, but clung to France after the return of the Bourbons. He was, in 1830, appointed to the Royal Guard, and became Aide-de-camp to Marshal Gerardon de Saint-Cyr, who had remarked his sterling military ability on several occasions. He was, in 1831, made Major on the formation of the Princes during the war in Spain in 1823, and he became a Colonel in 1830. While Colonel, during the Polish insurrection, he received secret to march upon Lyons, where a dispute about wages had caused an insurrection. Having received the order to start at once, and to avoid an effusion of blood, commenced treating with the workmen; and by his tact and moderation succeeded in restoring order. He remained in the enthused town to serve, remaining his rank. He was made General in the Belgians, who appointed him General of Brigade in 1832, and charged him with the organisation of Maestricht, but returned to France to take up the 2nd Army division of Ghent. In 1839, when war was on the point of recommencing with Holland, Magnan commanded at the camp of Beverlee the reserve corps guard, composed of 17,000 men, being one half of the Belgian army. Peace having been signed that same year, the command was given to him in the most favourable impression, and returned to France. He was again admitted into active service, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He commanded the North, and retained it nearly seven years. After the Revolution of 1848, Magnan was appointed commander of the 1st Military division of the army of Paris, and from that time he was constantly employed. He was, after the coup d'état of December, 1851, made Senator, and received the order of Grand Aigle. He was also made Commander of the Legion of Honour. He had obtained a seat in the Senate on 1852. He was given the title of Grand Huntsman in 1854, in place of Marshal de St. Arnaud. He was of late years at the head of the First Military Division, including Paris. The funeral of the Marshal took place on the morning of the 1st inst. The service for the dead was celebrated in the chapel of the Invalides, and the coffin was then removed to the family vault at St. Germain-en-Laye, where already repose the mortal remains of the Marshal's wife, Madame Magnan, who died some years ago.

VICE-ADMIRAL HACKETT.

Vice-Admiral John Studdy, D.C.L., who died a short time ago at Bray, in the county of Wicklow, was born in December, 1785, and entered the Royal Navy on Dec. 16, 1796, as A.B., on board the Resistance, in which he served after participating at Midshipman in the Battle of Copenhagen, he cruised on the Downs station till January, 1805. He in 1805, on board the Defence, witnessed the capture of the islands of Marie, Galante, and Desirade. After much further service, and after attending the funeral of Nelson in Walcheren, he, on May 11, 1811, conceded in obtaining his first Admiralty commission. He then served as a lord period in the Excellent, in the Channel Squadron, and was subsequently appointed, on Jan. 18, 1814, to the Spencer, 18 guns and 12 men, Captain Edward Walker Eyre, employed in the Mediterranean and on West Indian station. On Feb. 23, 1814, the Spencer effected the capture of the French privateer Le Grand Decide, of 16 guns and 120 men, after a fight. April 28, 1814, after a desperate engagement of an hour, in which Nelson being fearfully damaged and having twenty-three men killed and wounded, had the satisfaction of seeing the La Ste. Marie Pauline, of 22 guns and 185 picked seamen. Hackett was among the Reyerier's wounded on this occasion; he, about the middle of his action, received three wounds in the left arm, being shot in the finger, wrist, and having his arm shattered. His gallantry, however, never left him in his severest trials, and he was after further injured by a severe splinter wound in the hip. Hackett was promoted to the rank of Commander on Sept. 2, 1829; his long continued service at sea, in 1835, to the Scorpion, 16, which ship he paid off, on her return from the Mediterranean, in Dec. 1837. In 1839 he was appointed Commander to the portion of that period in Lord Ellenborough's Cabinet, and was vested with the first class of the Order of Charles III. of Spain. He attained the rank of Captain on Nov. 23, 1841, and had of Rear-Admiral on July 10, 1857, and of Vice-Admiral on March 28, 1864. Vice-Admiral Hackett was in receipt of a pension for his services. He was married, in 1815, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, Colonel John Hackett, now with his regiment, the 44th, in India, is the gallant Admiral's son.

MRS. HUBERDEEN.

This lady's lamented death occurred on the 26th ult., at Calverleigh Court, near Tiverton, just about two months after the death of her husband, James Wentworth Buller, Esq., of Downes, Devonshire, M.P. for North Devon. Mrs. Huberdeen was Susanna Catherine, second daughter of Admiral Buller, Esq., of Shillingham and Downes, M.P. for Exeter for more than thirty years, by his wife, Susanna, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Hole, by William Baring of Exeter, and was the sister of the late Admiral Sir Edmund Belcombe, Vicar of Broadhembury, Devon, of the family of the famous Sir Redmond, physician to George III., and friend of Edmund Burke and Sir Johnson.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., styled the Hon. the Queen's Champion, of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, and of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 19th ult.—the executors appointed being Lady Dymoke, the widow, and the Rev. Charles Dymoke, the son. The personalty was sworn under £20,000. The testator was the hereditary champion of England, and was born in 1799, the eldest son of the late Henry Dymoke, Esq., by Mary Anne, daughter of Captain Edmondson, R.N., and succeeded his father in the family estates, with certain exceptions, and given him a power of appointment to charge the estate, by deed or will, with annuities of £400 to each of his brothers and the eldest, in accordance, acted thereon, trusting it will be carried out for their benefit.

The will of Captain J. M. Speke, a distinguished explorer of the Nile, on officer in her Majesty's Indian Army, Bengal Native Infantry, has been proved in the London Court. The personalty was sworn under £8,000. The executors appointed are his brothers, the Rev. Benjamin Speke, Rector of Hilton, Dorsetshire, and the Rev. William Speke, Vicar of Combe Florey, Somerset, who renounced the grant. This gallant and meritorious officer died in September last, at Box, Wiltshire, having made his will, on a printed form, dated April, 1860, which was attested by Captain J. A. Grant, of the Indian Army, and Lieutenant E. O. Haverland, 46th Bengal Native Infantry. The testator has bequeathed the whole of his property, of every description, to his said brother, the Rev. Benjamin Speke, for his own absolute use.

The will of Mr. Thomas Hilton, of Liverpool, Esq., late of The Albany, Piccadilly, and Lincoln's-inn-fields, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Durham, was proved in the London court, on the 19th of August, by his nephew, Matthew Ford, the sole devisee, legatee, and executor. The will, which is very short, is dated the 9th May, 1864, the personalty of which was £180,000. He died in Keppel-street, Russell-square, on the 27th of March, in the ninety-third year of his age.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. H. A., Quebec.—Your solution of Problem No. 1108 is correct.

CALCHAS.—A very pretty stratagem, but the mate requires too many moves. By capturing the adverse Knight with the Queen, you will be left with insufficient force to mate with.

B. C. I.—Your position affords an easy mate in three moves, beginning 1. Q to K B 8th (ch).

MAJOR DE ZARDAS.—Your problem No. 111. has not been sufficiently examined. It is incorrect, as Black can interpose his Q at Q B 4th on the first move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1107.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to B 6th (ch)	B to K 5th
2. Q to K 7th	Any move
3. Mates accordingly	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1110.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 7th	Kt takes Q P
2. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to K 4th
3. Q to K 3rd (ch), and mates next move.	K moves

PROBLEM No. 1111.

The companion to Problem No. 1108 appeared in Mr. SCHOUMOFF to the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. In the stratagem the men are arranged so as to represent a, the initial letter of the Grand Duchess's name.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A clever Game between Mr. STEINITZ and Mr. G. GOSSIP. *(Allgaier Gambit).*

BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd

(The eight earlier perhaps, to have given the Queen's Knight the best square in front of the king.)

10. B takes Kt	B takes Kt
11. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
12. P takes P	Castles

(Apparently he would have done better by playing P to K 5th, and then Castling.)

13. P takes P	P takes P
14. B to Q 3rd	Q takes R P
15. Kt to K 4th	B to K 4th
16. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd

(Having the Queen to K 2nd or Q 4th would have been alike ineffective. The replyed of the Kt to K 4th was obvious.)

17. Kt to K B 6th	P to K Kt 6th
18. Kt to K 4th	P to K B 7th (ch)
19. K to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
20. K to K 3rd	Q to K R 6th (ch)
	and Black resigns.

CHESS IN BERLIN.

An interesting Game played by Messrs. HAU and GÖHLE in consultation against Messrs. KSCHIRE and CONDES.—*(From Kryptic Games).*

BLACK.	WHITE.
(Messrs. K and G.)	(Messrs. H. and G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd
7. P takes Kt	P takes B
8. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
9. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
10. Q to Q 4th	Q to K 3rd
11. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
12. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
13. Kt takes K P	B to Q 2nd
14. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd

DUBLIN CHESS CONGRESS.—At a general meeting of amateur chessplayers, held in Dublin, on the 31st of March, 1865, Thomas Leop. Esq., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that a congress was adopted, and it would be desirable to hold an international chess congress, tournaments, &c., in Dublin, in the month of August next, and that a committee be appointed. The meeting was influenced by several motives, the principal of which were, to do honour to the memory of Ireland, the cause of chess generally, and to draw to Ireland in particular, to hold such a congress; and, secondly, that in 1866 Ireland holds an International Exhibition, and it is anticipated that there will be metropolis visitors from every quarter of the globe, amongst whom it is certain that many chessplayers, Irish, English, and foreign, will be present; and it was therefore determined to take advantage of the occasion to organise an international chess congress, tournaments, &c. Accordingly, a committee has been appointed to seek the co-operation of chessplayers generally, and report to a future general meeting, to be called at a period as early as practicable, for the finalising of the project. The plan is to be regulated (hereafter) to the respective tournaments are to be separate and distinct from the subscription to the general list—that is to say, separate distance of competing in any tournament must pay the specified entrance fee to each tournament he enters his name for. Subscribers to the "general fund" to the amount of £1 1s. and upwards will be entitled to all the privileges attaching to membership of the congress, as at all times admissible to the rooms, accidents, &c., during the occupation of two days and two evenings reserved by the committee. If the amount of subscriptions and support be deemed sufficiently great to warrant the congress being held, a final programme, announcing the period of play, amounts of prizes, and further particulars, will be issued.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Frankland's concluding lecture on organic chemistry attracted a large audience. He was principally occupied in the changes effected in organic bodies by heat, fermentation, decay, and putrefaction. He described the process of fermentation (having the control of yeast in the conversion of white into blue indigo, &c. In dry distillation, when organic substances are heated in close vessels, they are resolved into gases and assort their affinities, and the products are dependent on the heat to which it is subjected. The various kinds of fermentation were fully considered and illustrated with especial reference to the manufacture of vinegar and Patent. It was stated that vicious fermentation is essentially dependent upon the life and increase of the putrefactive organisms, and that the germs and germs of organisms be rigidly excluded; and that the lactic fermentation cannot take place without a peculiar organism. The process of putrefaction, the actions of ferments, and in the transformation of starch into grape-sugar by the diastase of malt; of amygdalin into the oil of bitter almonds by emulsin, and the formation of oil of mustard by myrosin; of alcohol by yeast; and of lactic acid by decaying cheese, were described. The lecturer also referred to the production of hydrocarbonaceous vapours and gases, but the principal part was occupied by a microscopic vitrix which can only live in an atmosphere where oxygen is completely excluded. The lecturer then described the phenomena of decay, preserving milk, meat, and other articles of food. It is thus seen then, without living organisms, putrefaction would not be almost impossible. The lecture was concluded with a brief examination of the facts relating to the question of the spontaneous generation of animal and vegetable organisms, and Dr. Frankland considered that hitherto the evidence brought by Pasteur against such an opinion was not materially shaken even by the results of the recent experiments of Dr. Child, based upon the new high powers given to the microscope.

Professor Huxley gave the evening discourse, on Friday, the 2nd inst., on Physical Basis of Mental Philosophy; which related to the science which relates to the persistent modifications of mankind, the extent and distribution of those modifications, and their causes. He began with an imaginary circumnavigation of the globe, starting from Australia, referring to the various races of mankind, including the physical aspect, structure of the state of civilisation of the various peoples, commencing with the lowest in the scale—Australians, Tasmanians, Andamanese, Bushmen, Hottentots, Negroes, Andaman, Australians, Tasmanians, Andamanese, Bushmen, Hottentots, Negroes, Andaman, Bushmen, and Andamanese; specimens of which were exhibited in a series of diagrams, illustrative of the lecture. In the systems of classification Professor Huxley examined the claims of the linguistic system, and concluded that language was not a safe guide to pure ethnology. He showed that the modifications of language has always been accompanied by a corresponding miscarriage substitution of ideas for the old ones. So language has not fundamentally changed, while the blood has remained wholly or partially unmixed (as in Cornwall, Wales, the Highlands, &c.). He then considered the physiological distinctions of races, such as the differing powers of resisting disease, the hybrid question, and the psychological, sociological, and moral differences. He concluded with reference relative to the antiquity and distribution of mankind, stating that the evidence was in favour of the view that there had been no material changes on the earth's surface since the appearance of man, and referred to explanations relating to the subject—viz., the monogenist hypothesis, which derives mankind from a single pair, the strength of which is illustrated by the anatomical unity of mankind; the polygenist hypothesis, which recognises the distinction of species, and the impossibility of the production of hybrid variations; and the Darwinian hypothesis, which, while recognising the monogenist hypothesis, considers the unity of mankind, although owing in addition to the influence of climate and other physical causes during a vast period of time, and then recognises the transmutation of species, which the lecturer takes into account the great geological change as affecting distribution. The president, Lord Wrottesley, F.R.S., was in the chair.

Mr. Alexander S. Herschel gave his concluding lecture on Meteorology on Saturday, the 3rd inst. He described the meteorological work which had already been derived by the study of this science, leading to the knowledge of the laws of storms, as explained by Mr. Redfield and Colonel Reid, which he illustrated by describing the phenomena of the West Indian hurricane of October, 1780, and the storm which, on the 14th of November, 1854, the British fleet, moored in Balaklava Harbour, was driven on shore, and which put an end to the destruction of the Royal Charter. The last part of this lecture was devoted to the practical application of the science to the case of telegraphing weather forecasts now adopted in this country and on the Continent. Mr. Herschel showed that the storm-warnings issued by the Board of Trade on July 31, 1861: but the first warning had been sent to the coast stations on the previous day. In this case a fleet was about to sail, by the storm-cone forecasts. The bulletin issued daily by the Imperial Observatory at Paris, under the superintendence of M. Leverrier, was referred to as a successful instalment service. Mr. Herschel concluded by stating that the Royal Life-boat Institution had rendered important service on our coasts, and that by its instrumentality since 1824, more than 14,000 lives had been saved. In consequence of the increased number of wrecks which had occurred during the present year, more than tripled number of life-boats would be required, a necessary that we should keep our attention alive to the interests of navigation.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., gave the first of a course of three lectures on the Results of Sanitary Legislation, on Friday evening, Tuesday last. He began by referring to the superiority of the scientific knowledge of the present day, and the practical application of it by the personal exertions of the people, as illustrated by substituting gas and oil for tallow showing the injurious effects of low physical conditions upon the duration of life, and the necessity for the removal of persons from the overcrowded dwellings of the manufacturing classes, the mortality from which was greatly in excess of the population in premises of ampler, and the consequently low mortal tone which prevails among them.. In Westminster, a most healthy part of the metropolis, the mortality from fever, scarlet and passion is only seventeen; while in Lancashire, with the highest manufacturing purity and wages, it reaches the death-rate level of a similar proportion. Improved sanitary regulations had made military prisons more healthy than the ordinary dwellings of the poor. He referred to the fact that the British naval physical condition still maintains a higher standard of strength than a civil population. Mr. Chadwick then described the process of removing a large number of persons together in Liverpool, under a surveying to Crewkerne Hospital as an instance of failure, and he concluded by advocating physical education as a necessary element in the care of public health, and relevant to our volunteer system or productive of great social as well as economical benefits.

Mr. Jules Simonen, member of the Corps Législatif of France, will give three lectures on the moral and physical condition of workmen in France on June 18, 20, and 30.

The ship Wagnola, Captain Hay, recently arrived at the London Docks, from Hobart Town, has brought, in addition to her ordinary cargo, a large consignment of wool, and 1,000 tons of whale oil, in 15 casks. The present specimen was taken last year, off the south coast of Tasmania, and has been prepared by Mr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., of the British Museum, and is added to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Dr. Livingstone, in a letter to Lord Clarendon, just published, states that an expedition is being prepared by Russia against Al Khan, chief of the mountainous district of Makran. The object of the attack is the suppression of the slave trade in Persia, and Turkey, and its situation renders it of strategic importance. "If Russia," says Dr. Livingstone, in a letter to *The Levant Herald*, "is not after a dangerous footing in the territory of both these latter countries."

The Royal Academy of Belgium, Section of the Fine Arts of Brussels has elected M. Louis Welewski, the eminent economist, member of the Academy, in the room of Alexandre Decamps, deceased. M. Welewski has obtained the same honour from several of the Academies of Europe, and is president of the Statistical Society of Belgium. Lately he has been elected also elected as members M. Thiers, of the French Academy, and M. Leon Faucher, of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

The *Levant Herald* of the 24th ult. says:—"On Wednesday last (the 17th ult.) Turkey and Greece were on the point of being, for the first class of the Ottoman in brilliance, which the Sultan has conferred on the illustrious Queen of England. The first class of the Medjidie has been received by him from Abdul Medjid. During the past ten days the Emir has had several visits to the Greek Legation, where he was met by the Minister of Spain, who, with the Pope, were the only Christian Governments that failed to recognise the Greek revolution. Congratulations in favour of the Emir poured of all sorts, during the Ramazan season. From France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and the United States, Manchuria presents were received by the Emir, and all were returned."

Yesterday week Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., dispatched from Gravesend the clipper ship King of Italy (2700 tons), having on board 216 passengers, the major part of whom were members of the Albertina Association, forming the seventh detachment of that society dispatched by them to Australia. The vessel, which is one of the largest and most splendid ever of the best kind, her large size and great height between decks giving great facilities for the.— The ship Young Australia, 1050 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., sailed on the 27th ult. from Plymouth, for Queensland; Captain C. Gray, commander; Surgeon-Superintendent, Dr. Webster, assisted by Mrs. Spencer, matron. The Young Australia is the fifty-eighth vessel that has sailed on the land order system of emigration, and is one of the numerous fleet belonging to Messrs. Gravesend. She contains 304 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 126 members of families, 141 single men, and 37 single females.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1320.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

FIFTY YEARS OF PEACE.

TO-MORROW, Sunday, is the anniversary of an event to which we refer only for historical reasons. It has never been the habit of the English nation to dwell much upon recollections of battles; and it is a good national characteristic that, while we leave no energy unexerted that is necessary to win a fight, we take no great pleasure in talking of it afterwards. But fifty years of peace with the grandest and most powerful of the Continental peoples began with the close of the great Battle of Waterloo, and it would be less an act of consideration for the feelings of our allies than a childish fear and a bad compliment to abstain from a reference to that which we are quite ready to forget in the remembrance of its consequences. Where Englishmen and Christians shall be gathered together to-morrow they will not omit to note that the prayer, "Give peace in our time," has been abundantly answered, so far as regards the only antagonists whom we have ever really regarded as formidable.

For fifty years, while France has been rearranging her institutions and recovering from the earthquake shock of the Revolution which laid them all, good and bad, in the dust, England has been watching her with an interest in French history little inferior to the interest it demanded from France herself. But a few years after the crowning struggle, and a very few years from the death of Louis XVIII., came the Polignac Administration, the reconstruction of the Chamber of Deputies, the press ordinances, and the next Revolution. The great fight of three days occurred, the King retired, the Ministry fled, and fifteen years after Waterloo Charles X. was a refugee in England. The son of Egalité was placed on the French throne, a King of the French, not of France; and the nation showed a humanity in the hour of triumph which we hope may be imitated by another people, whose boast has been a successful imitation of France rather than of the race whence sprang the Sovereigns of the New World. Many of us are old enough to remember the series of events which marked the reign of the Citizen King. We recollect the various attempts on his life, some of them of so determined a character that his constant escapes are even now a theme of wonder. Fieschi, Alibaud, Meunier, Darmes, Lecompte, Henri, all tried, and in vain, to destroy the life of the elected King; and readers will recall the feelings with which we used to hear of these incessant attempts, and how darkly it was predicted that it would be impossible but that some resolute villain should at length succeed. We also remember that strange Berri story, and how a brave woman, who had shown more than manly courage in the hour of danger, showed that, in other morals, she was no better than her race; we recall the death of La Fayette, the overthrow of M. Thiers by Count Molé, the mission of Soult (who forgets the coronation of our Queen, and how the only feature of the procession was the gorgeousness



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE OPENING OF THE CENTRAL HALL OF THE ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

of ambassadorial equipages ?), and the decree for the removal of the ashes of Napoleon.

Then came the Man of Ghent, still an honour to France and to Protestantism ; and then came the grand plan for the fortifications of Paris. Few will forget the stormy military controversy of those days, when some English writers were so little advanced in the doctrine of non-interference in the domestic concerns of neighbours as to contend that this scheme of fortifications was an infraction of treaties, and that France ought to be invited by the rest of Europe to abstain from placing her capital out of reach of the destiny of a single battle. In 1844, our Queen, a three-years' wife, visited the Orleans family, at the Château d'Eu, and the old friendship of the old King was regarded as very touching, and was spoken of until after the King's return visit in 1844, and up to the Spanish marriages, when it ceased to think quite so much of the exceeding friendliness of King Louis Philippe. In 1846 the Boulogne attempt had been made ; and in the year of the Spanish match one who was, in later days, to make a Spanish match of his own escaped from Ham, and ready to prepare for a new attempt, despite that, in 1816, the family of Bonaparte had been excluded from French soil for ever.

On came the next Revolution. The great reform banquet was forbidden in 1848. Guizot was impeached, and in consigné ; fierce riots ensued ; the Tuileries were stormed, and Louis Philippe tried to do for his son, and with like ill-success. Let us not forget the heroism of the Duke of Nemours, and how nobly she claimed the rights of her child. Let us never forget the faithful devotion of the aged Queen who is still one of our esteemed, venerable guest, and who honours us by electing to live her life of peace and goodness among us. And then the Republic was proclaimed, the French Royal family sought our shores, and in March, 1848, settled at Claremont, ever since their exile. France was again, after forty-five years, a Republican. She disturbed us somewhat by the scare of Chartism and our special constables (amongst them her present Emperor) ; but we kept the peace, and soon afterwards turned all our attention towards the great engineering project, initiated by the Prince Consort, of an Exhibition for all Nations. We may say that from the beginning of 1850 we had two excitements—the approaching show and the Roman Catholic agitation. Between the two we contrived to prevent the establishment of a republic at our doors from exercising a very disturbing influence on our millions.

Perpetual banishment, which had been decreed against the family of Napoleon, was also decreed against the house of Louis Philippe. The Executive Commission was chosen by the Assembly, and the strange Government, which comprised Arago, Lamartine, and Louis Blanc, was erected. Among the elections was one which should have been fatal—that of Four constituencies chose him who had been the prisoner of Ham. But the blood of the Parisians was once more up, and the terrible fights and slaughter of June, 1848, Paris in a state of siege, the death of the noble Archbishop, the dictatorship of Cavaignac, and the tremendous chastisement inflicted upon the insurgents by the stern "Africans" are all within the remembrance of most of us. Louis Napoleon took his seat in the Assembly, and proclamation was proclaimed in front of the palace of the Tuileries, now his own.

Next, France chose a President, and more than six millions voted for the nephew of him whose family had been solemnly banished for ever. It was impossible that he would not be stationary and that Frenchmen would have again to pronounce. Some of them began to pronounce too early and the wrong way, and broad military hints were given that this would not do. The press was dealt with severely, but not as in later times. Changarnier was set aside, and all necessary preparations were made for the great blow of the 2nd of December. It was delivered, and the Napoleonic star again shone out brightly over a reddened sea. France came the appeal to the nation, without let or hindrance from those who but for a "strong" policy might have been in the way—a Prince President was elected for ten years, as he was installed in Notre Dame. Another Constitution was published. That year the victor of Waterloo died and was laid beside the victor of Trafalgar. Events were working which were to draw the old antagonists closer together and to unite them in the vengeances on a third Power. But before these culminated in the expedition of the Kay and the Vesuvius France had once more changed her form of Government. In December, 1852, the Prince President became Emperor ; but it was not until October, 1853, that the fleets of Victoria of England and of Napoleon of France sailed in friendship into the Bosphorus to defend the Turk.

Since that time, and the glorious triumph which, in spite of all official hindrance and military incompetency, crowned the war, France and England have been more intimately drawn together, and, in consequence, have learned to respect and admire each other. The great festivals of industry did much, the war did more, and the incessant and kindly intercourse of the people has done most, towards the forging the links which alone can hold nations together. Our Queen and her husband received the Emperor and the beautiful lady to whom the new Spanish match had united him, and the English people welcomed them cordially. A few months later the visit was returned, and France gave the kindliest reception to our Sovereign. There has been little since the Peace to disturb the friendly feelings of the nations ; and it is now hardly worth while to recollect how the foolish language of some silly French soldiers, answered, perhaps, with no great wisdom on this side of the water, for a few weeks caused some anger, which was speedily dissipated. The Emperor had a son, and liberated a thousand political prisoners in honour of the event ; but consequence was not crushed or subdued, and several attempts were made upon the life of Louis Napoleon, all as unsuccessful as those which we had remembered in the days of Louis Philippe. The new Emperor had his Fieschi, his Delmarre, his Grilli, his Orsini, and his Pieri ; but he lived and they died. We had our own wars to attend to ; we had China to civilise, Persia to punish, and, chief of all, we had the terrible Indian mutiny to deal with, and to make the Indian peninsula shudder at the thought of another treason to the English. And the work was done. Our Queen visited Cherbourg as the Emperor's guest, in 1858 ; and in the next year Lord Palmerston had been driven from office on the Conspiracy Bill, which was held to be a French measure. The Berrard trial followed, and but for the wisdom of rulers, even the good and sound understandings which had drawn the two nations more closely together, disasters might not have been able to prevent the violent from causing disruption. But all was managed well ; and then, when it was announced, in 1859, that the Emperor of the French was about to hurl the weight of his army against Austria, for the liberation of Italy, all English hearts went forth with the banners of France.

Such have been the principal events of the last fifty years of English and French history, in which even the good and wise could take the trouble to consider them accidents which can only unite to offer a hopeful future. For anything more disturbing, or more apparently calculated to cause severance and strife between two highly-spirited nations than a number of these events it would be difficult to imagine. But, as a result of them has in other times produced war. It is, therefore, lawful to believe that those who have had the wisdom to remain friendly under unfavourable circumstances will now, that calmer times have come, that a valuable commercial treaty gives us common interests, that intercourse has largely increased, that projectiles are vanishing, present and future generations of France and England, united, may dictate to the world ; but their hostility would be the very greatest disaster that could befal the human race. Bound, therefore, by their foremost position, no less than by their mutual interests, to the cause of peace, of progress, and enlightenment, it may be hoped that France and England have quarrelled for the last time, and that another fifty years of concord may bring a centenary jubilee of friendship. That such may be the decree of Providence, let all prayer be offered to-morrow.

THE FRANCE OF WALES AT THE ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

The Engraving on our front page is an illustration of the ceremony which took place at the Dramatic College, Maybury, near Woking, on Monday week, and some account of which was given in our last Publication. The Prince of Wales laid the corner stone of the college, which already contains the nucleus of a library and gallery for the reception of works of art illustrative of the history of the English drama, on that day inaugurated by the Prince. The site of the College was presented Prince Consort, having laid the foundation-stone of the building on the 3rd of June, 1846. On the morning of the inauguration the grounds in front of the college looked bright and green, and the spring flowers peeped out in clusters, while hedges, trees, and bushes, the folds of which scarcely moved in the gentlest of breezes that swept over the romantic scene, had put on their freshest and prettiest summer aspect. The rural lane leading up to the pretty village of Maybury was crowded with carriages and spectators, for it was well known that by the special trains of the London and South-Western Railway passed immediately into the Royal Dramatic College Grammar School, played a series of lively airs. The procession, headed by the Prince, leading from the railway into these grounds, where several hundred gentlemen had assembled to receive him. During the proceedings twenty-one guns were fired and the Royal standard hoisted upon the tower of the central building, which was also crowned with the flag of the college all day. Hundreds of other flags, representing all nations, were displayed in the grounds, making a very pretty show. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, General Charlton, Colonel Keppel, and other friends. Upon the arrival of the party on the platform by Mr. Benjamin Webster, the master, and Mr. Cresswick, the deputy master, of the college ; the Duke of Yorkstone and Mr. Jervoed, the treasurers ; Mr. Compton, Mr. Cullenford, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Archibees, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Sams, Mr. Robert Keeley, and other members of the wardens : with Mr. Anson, the secretary ; Mr. Thomas Smith, the architect ; Mr. Lee, the surveyor ; and Mr. Bowyer, the clerk of the college. All these formed a procession and preceded his Royal Highness to the site of the new building, which was under the Hon. Artillery Company, of which the Prince is the Colonel, and under the command of Captain Keppel, and consisted of a guard of honour in front and beyond them each side of the road was lined by a detachment of the 49th Surrey Volunteers, under their lieutenant, the command of Captain Strong. The band of the Duke of York's School was also present, and the Prince was received up with military precision along the lines played the National Anthem, and his Royal Highness was very warmly cheered. On arriving at the site of the building Mr. Webster, the master, presented the Prince with a golden key, with which the Prince was requested to open the foundation-stone of the college hall, and to a seat on a dais tastefully draped with crimson velvet and ornamented with flowers and evergreens. Here the Prince, on the hall is a fine Gothic apartment, well lighted, and its walls are already partially covered with paintings and engravings having more or less reference to the dramatic profession. When the Prince was seated, Mr. Webster addressed his Royal Highness in a few words, which we have already reported. The ladies were then invited to come forward and deposit pieces on the table before his Royal Highness ; the response, however, were, we are sorry to say, not so numerous as they should have been. The first to step forward, and she gave her well-filled purse into the Prince's hand, was Miss Faucit, who placed their contributions upon the table. This ceremony being concluded, the Prince, with a silver trowel, declared the site to be open, and the announcement was received with loud cheering, the bands again playing the National Anthem. Miss Faucit then then sang in excellent style the air from "Lurline," "Sweet spirit, hear my prayer," and Madame Grisi, who followed her, sang the air from "Puritani," "Qui la voce." At the close of this air his Royal Highness left the hall, was conducted over the buildings, and returned to town by the Royal train. Madame Arebella Goddard and Mr. W. Harrison also sang during the proceedings, and Mr. Lindsay and the bands of the Hon. Artillery Company, of the 20th Surrey, and of the Duke of York's School, performed a pleasant variety of operatic music. After due attention had been paid to the refreshments departed, provided under neat and pleasant marquees, the majority of the company returned to town by special train at eight o'clock, well pleased with their visit to the homes of the poor actors.

The King of Portugal, on the occasion of the publication of the "Histoire de Jules César," has conferred upon the Emperor Napoleon the collar and grand cordon of the Order of Scientific and Artistic Merit—a distinction to which three individuals only have yet attained.

A new tariff, based on the commercial treaty between France and Switzerland, will come into operation on the first of July next. The same tariff will also be applied after that date to the commercial relations of Switzerland with England, Belgium, Germany, and the United States.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, having finished his Algerian tour, returned to Paris last Saturday afternoon, after an absence of six weeks. The Empress and Prince Imperial joined him at the Fontainebleau station, and the whole party were enthusiastically received on their arrival in the capital. The streets were lined with multitudes of people from the Lyons railway to the Tuileries, and flags floated from almost every window. In the evening the public buildings were illuminated, as were also a great many private residences.

The ovation paid to the Emperor on Saturday was renewed with twofold enthusiasm at Longchamps, both before and after the second great victory of Count Lagrange's horse Gladiateur. The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian* states that "His Majesty, who is busied in a species of holiday, has returned to the aim of politics, looked remarkably well and extremely pleased and animated. The Empress was enveloped in a magnificent burnous, entirely of gold, the gift of the Emperor on his return. The Prince Imperial was also present, and the whole party, in the midst of the happy and festival air their reunion, the Emperor perpetually nodding and smiling to friends whom he saw in the crowd, left the course. The Imperial equipages five carriages-and-four on its way to the races. Never elapsed such an interval of the Empress's appearance seen on a similar occasion."

The Emperor presided, on Monday, at a meeting of the Privy Council and at a Council of Ministers. The Empress was also present. All the business of importance was thoroughly sifted by the functionaries, seniors, and deputies anxious to show their respect to the Sovereign after his long absence from them. On Wednesday his Majesty received the members of the Corps Diplomatique.

The Empress has closed her retreat mystery by two grand acts. By one decree she annuls all outstanding warnings given to the journals ; and by another she confers the decoration of the Legion of Honour on Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur.

A letter addressed by the President of the United States to the Emperor in relation to the appointment of the new French Minister at Washington has been published in the Paris papers prefatory to the text of the despatch from the Federal Government thanking the Emperor, the Senate, the Corps Législatif, and the nation for the numerous expressions of sympathy evinced for Mr. Lincoln's memory.

The resignation of Prince Napoleon of the vice-presidency of the Privy Council and the nomination of the Exhibition Commission has been accepted by the Emperor. The Prince met with an accident, on Saturday last, between Lyons and Paris, whereby his left hand, which were too spirited, overturned his carriage. He was flung out, and received some bruises. Prince Napoleon's Pavenue Montaigne, in the Avenue Montaigne, has been bought by M. Emile Girardin.

The Government has given orders for the immediate increase to the maritime prefects announcing that belligerents will soon be at liberty to fit out vessels to Confederate vessels entering French ports.

Arrangements are in progress for the reception in Paris of Prince Abd-el-Kader, whose arrival at Paris is fixed for the 26th inst. His visit of 10 days previous was to be on the right wing of the palace, which will be no longer, at that date, the residence of the Count, Montalivet, who is to occupy a house in the Rue d'Angoulême-du-Temple.

At the election of a Deputy to the Corps Législatif for the department of Marne, M. Goerg, the Opposition candidate, was returned by 17,177 votes ; that of his opponent, the former M. Dupont, the Government candidate.

The Government, on Wednesday week, suffered an important check in the Corps Législatif. The section of the Budget which proposed a credit of 4,000,000f. towards building a new post-office on the site of the Church of the Assumption, in the Rue Louvois-en-Ville, rejected by a large majority, in spite of a most urgent appeal on behalf of the project made by the Minister of Commerce, M. Forcade la Roquette. Yesterday week a debate was raised upon the Mexican expedition and its expenses. The Government defended the expedition against the Mexican Loan, and M. Rouher defended both. M. Jules Favre delivered a long and able speech against it. The Government had a majority of 252 against 13 votes. In Monday's sitting the Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the first two sections of the Budget for the Ministry of the Interior were voted. The discussion of the Budget for the Ministry of the Interior was continued on Tuesday. The chamber also voted to the Ministry of the Budget for the Ministry of the Interior, and also to the two first sections of the Budget for the Ministry of Finance. The Council of Vice-Presidents of the Chamber for the next twelve months, and naming M. Hubert and M. Delisle Secretaries.

General Mellinet has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Orient Freemasons Lodges of France.

The report of the committee charged to examine the bill on the Universal Exhibition of 1867 has been distributed. M. de Montigneux, in the name of his colleagues, proposes the adoption of the report, at the same time limiting the expense of the undertaking to twenty millions of francs. He thinks the Champ de Mars is the site. A proposal has been made by assentment that the Exhibition should be open on the Sunday, and closed on the day in the week. That suggestion the committee does not think advisable to adopt, but the Government has announced that one out of the twenty-four days of each month would be reserved to treat with the towns and railway companies in order to ensure to the working classes the right that belongs to them all parts of France may be enabled to visit the great display.

The project adopted ship Government, and at London last Saturday with complete success. Trials are being made at Toulon last Saturday electric infernal machine, by which, it is affirmed, iron-clad vessels can be instantaneously destroyed.

Horse-racing is becoming as popular in the south of France as it is in Paris. The *Gazette du Midi* states that the arrangements for the races to be run this month are more numerous than during any preceding year. A meeting was ordered for one race to the next for another, all belonging to sportsmen in the neighbourhood. There are fourteen races announced for the month of June, the value of company, all lived in the south of France.

It is said that the Emperor, during his late stay at Biarritz, conferred the Order of the Legion of Honour on the lion-hunter Cassaing.

SPAIN.

The Government has issued a decree announcing that it ceases to extend belligerent right to Confederate war vessels.

Senor Antonio Benavides has been nominated by Royal decree Minister for Foreign Affairs, replacing Senor Benavides.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Valencia. The Regiment of Bourbon was to have declared against the Queen on the night of the 9th inst. Colonel Alemany, three superior officers, and one officer of a provincial regiment garrisoned at Valencia were arrested. Three precautions softened to prevent the outbreak.

Senor Marcoleta, the envoy from the South American Republic of San Salvador, has arrived at Madrid, in order to negotiate a treaty of friendship between Spain and the Republic.

ITALY.

Signor Vegezzi has had two conferences at Rome with Cardinal Antonelli, with the object of ascertaining if the Papal Government was likely to terminate successfully. The Pope astonished the Cardinals and informed them that the Austrian ambassador at Naples, Count Colloredo had been favourably received by King Victor Emmanuel, General Della Marmora, and Signori Rattazzi, but were opposed by Signor Natoli.

General Count de Montebello gave a military dinner yesterday week in honour of Omer Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, who is in Rome. On Monday the Pope gave an audience to him.

A Neapolitan paper asserts that the Italian member of Parliament who fell into the hands of a brigand band has been put to death after having been cruelly tortured. The English gentleman who is held captive among brigands, and for whose ransom £10,000 is demanded, is a member of the Stock Exchange. Mr. W. J. C. Moens, who has been, with his wife, travelling in Sicily and Italy for the benefit of his health. A letter from his wife has been published giving a melancholy account of the sufferings he endures.

The military tribunal sitting at Potenza has condemned the brigands Normandro Pietro and Cirigliano Francesco Paolo, the first to be shot, and the second to twenty years' hard labour.

Letters received from Rome state that a detachment of French troops stationed at Ceprano has repulsed some brigands upon Neapolitan territory.

PRUSSIA.

An extraordinary sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was held yesterday week, at which the debate on the Naval Budget was continued. Herr Virchow proposed an amendment, according to which the sum asked for the works in the Bay of Jahde should be increased to 1,000,000 thalers. He also proposed that 750,000 thalers should be voted for the building of an iron-clad frigate, and 300,000 thalers for cast-steel guns, these amounts forming the first year's instalments of the whole credit to be granted for the increase of the Prussian navy. After a discussion, the amendment was put to the vote, and adopted by a large majority. The Naval Budget was finally passed in the form proposed by the Committee. The debate on the Naval Budget was throughout one of considerable excitement, and nearly led to a duel between Herr von Bismarck and Herr Virchow.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, the bill referring to the expenses of the war with Denmark was discussed. Herr Wagener proposed, as an amendment:—"That the Government be requested to endeavour to bring about the annexation of the duchies to Prussia, even by indemnifying, if necessary, any claimant to their possession." Herr Twesten, the reporter of the Committee on the bill, spoke against annexation. Herr von Bismarck said:—"The programme for the solution of the question of the duchies as proposed has been completely carried out, except the installation of the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. This can take place any day upon the Prince proving his hereditary right to the duchies, which he has up to the present time failed to do. In a conversation with me last year his Highness rejected the moderate demands of Prussia, and expressed himself as follows:—'Why did you come to the duchies? We did not call you. Matters would have been settled without Prussia.' Annexation to Prussia is the best thing for Schleswig-Holstein, but there is no prospect of its accomplishment on account of the large debts for which it would be necessary for Prussia to render herself liable. After the refusal of our moderate demands by the Prince of Augustenburg, we shall be justified in subsequently increasing them." The Government bill was rejected, and the proposals of the Committee were agreed to by a large majority. Herr Wagener's amendment was also rejected.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Upper House Herren von Bülow and von Waldow proposed that the Government should bring forward a bill, in consonance with existing laws, to provide that members of the Diet uttering injurious calumnies or other actionable expressions during the debates should be liable to punishment by the general laws of the land. The majority of the Ministers were present at the sitting, and Herr von Bismarck, in the name of the Ministry, combated the proposal, which, after an animated discussion, was nevertheless agreed to by a large majority.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has returned to Vienna from Pesth. His Majesty, in an autograph letter of thanks to Count von Palffy, Governor of Hungary, states that he has been greatly moved by the sincere proofs of affection afforded to him upon all sides. In conclusion, the Emperor expresses the hope of soon returning to Pesth to complete the pleasing task which all have at heart.

His Majesty has signed a decree ordering the suppression of military tribunals for the trial of offences committed by civilians in Hungary.

The health of Archduke Rudolph, the heir apparent to the throne, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, is improving. Instead of taking four or five lessons a day, the child now does nothing but play and drive about in a donkey-cart, employments which seem more to his taste than the learning of languages.

GREECE.

The King opened the National Assembly yesterday week in a speech from the Throne. Among other matters, his Majesty announced that his Government was engaged in an arrangement for the payment of the loan of 1832, guaranteed by the Powers.

AMERICA.

The surrender of General Kirby Smith, which we were able to announce in a large portion of last week's Number, took place on the 26th ult. It is unofficially reported that the same terms have been granted to him as were accorded to Lee and Johnston. This surrender includes the whole of the Confederacy across the Mississippi, so that the Federal Government has not an enemy left in the field. On the receipt of this intelligence President Johnson ordered the immediate release of all the prisoners who have been sentenced by military tribunals to imprisonment during the war. The Government, notwithstanding the surrender of Smith, has dispatched an extensive military and naval expedition, fitted out at Fortress Monroe, to Texas.

The President has issued a proclamation of amnesty and restoration to the rights of property, except in slaves and cases wherein proceedings under the Constitution laws have been instituted, to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the rebellion, and who will subscribe to the oath to support the Constitution, the Union, and all emancipation laws and proclamations, except those included in fourteen clauses of exceptions:—All civil, diplomatic, judicial, and State officers, soldiers above the rank of colonels, sailors above the rank of lieutenants, prisoners of war, political prisoners, raiders from foreign territories, those implicated in the ill-treatment of Federal prisoners, members of the Federal Congress of 1861 who have aided rebellion, any persons from the loyal States, or those in the seceded States owning property to the value of 20,000 dols. who have voluntarily aided the rebellion, and those who, having once taken Mr. Lincoln's amnesty oath of 1863, have disregarded its obligations. The proclamation concludes with notice that to those of the excepted classes who shall make special application to the President for pardon such clemency will be extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the dignity and peace of the United States.

This proclamation bears the counter-signature of W. H. Seward, being the first official document which the Secretary of State has signed since the murderous attack made upon him on April 14.

Secretary Seward, in accordance with the direction of the President's amnesty proclamation, has issued a circular in regard to the administration of the oath of allegiance. The oath may be subscribed before any commissioned officer—civil, military, or naval—in the service of the national Government, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or territory who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering oaths.

President Johnson has also issued a proclamation appointing William W. Holden provisional Governor of North Carolina, with power to call an election by the loyal people who shall have taken the new amnesty oaths to appoint delegates to revise the State Constitution and restore the State to the Union under such a form of local government as will entitle its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence. The military in the State are ordered to assist Governor Holden in carrying out the provisions of the proclamation, and the different departments of the Federal Government are directed to take possession of the public property, and to forthwith put in force their respective laws applicable to the geographical limits of the State.

General Grant had arrived in New York, and had been received with great enthusiasm.

Messrs. Wendell Phillips and Amasa J. Parker, in speeches to the Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, denounced President Johnson's plan for the restoration of North Carolina to the Union, and decided that construction without negro suffrage would be a practical surrender to the Confederacy and a gross fraud upon the people of the North. Mr. Sumner has addressed a letter to the coloured men of North Carolina telling them to insist on all the rights and privileges of citizens and declaring that whoever robs them of those rights is a usurper and an impostor.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has been transferred from Fortress Monroe to the Capitol prison at Washington. The reports that he had been manacled are somewhat conflicting; but they have not been officially, or even semi-officially, denied. Mr. Davis will, it is rumoured, be tried by the District Supreme Court, under the presidency of Judge Carter; but the trial will not take place until September.

The trial of the alleged conspirators at Washington is progressing. The prosecution had produced Mr. Lewis F. Bates, of Charlotte, North Carolina, whose house Mr. Jefferson Davis made his stopping-place during his flight from Richmond. Evidence was given that, on the 19th of April, Mr. Davis addressed an assemblage of persons in front of Mr. Bates's house, reading to them a telegram announcing the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the probable killing of Secretary Seward, which he is represented to have supplemented by giving utterance to Macbeth's murderous soliloquy, "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly." On the next day, in Mr. Bates's house, during a conversation between Davis and Breckenridge on the assassination, in which the latter regretted the crime merely because he regarded the occurrence as unfortunate for the South, Davis is stated to have remarked, "Well, General, I don't know," and repeated his Shaksperean quotation. An employé at Ford's Theatre testified to the prisoner Spangler, carpenter to the establishment, having assisted the escape of Booth immediately after the assassination. Numerous witnesses have been examined, with the view of impairing the evidence for the prosecution. Insanity has been pleaded in defence of Payne and Atzeroth.

The Military Commission has sentenced Senator Harris, of Maryland, to three years' imprisonment and the forfeiture of political rights. President Johnson has approved this finding, but remitted the sentence and released Mr. Harris. The President has also commuted the sentence on the Indianapolis conspirators—Bowles, Mulligan, and Horsey—to imprisonment for life.

An abstract of General Sherman's report to General Grant animadverting in strong terms against the conduct of Halleck and Stanton towards him has been published. Halleck has been superseded by Thomas, and it was believed that Stanton would have to retire from the Cabinet. The Western troops of General Sherman's army have broken up their camps around Washington, and are being transported westward, to be mustered out of service in their respective States. General Sherman has arrived in New York. In his farewell address to the army he recommends the men to return to peaceful pursuits, and not to seek new adventures abroad, which would only lead to death and disappointment.

The scheme for the liquidation of the national debt by voluntary subscriptions is being followed up.

The Senate of Tennessee had passed a bill declaring that all voters in that State must be white male citizens, twenty-one years old, and excluding from the suffrage all persons more than twenty-one years old who had "aided the rebellion."

Some Southern papers report that the people are disposed to accept the new order of things, and to stand by the Government to re-establish order and industry.

The 1st of June, appointed by President Johnson for national mourning for the death of President Lincoln, was observed throughout the North by suspension of business and by religious services.

Secretary Seward has rescinded the order requiring persons entering the United States to be provided with passports.

The American Telegraph Company had announced that, with the termination of the war, telegraphic communication between New York and New Orleans and all the intermediate cities had been resumed.

Several persons have been arrested at San Francisco for complicity in a conspiracy to seize a steamer and put it to sea as a Mexican privateer.

The Ordnance Dépôt Magazine at Mobile exploded on the 25th ult. Eight blocks of buildings and 8000 bales of cotton were destroyed and 300 persons killed.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Wednesday, May 24, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, was observed as a holiday in the chief cities of the provinces. Reviews of the troops and of the volunteers took place; the public buildings were decorated with flags; fireworks were discharged in the evening; and, altogether, there was a good display of loyal feeling by the people.

Throughout a good portion of Western Canada the crops look well, and are particularly promising.

At Montreal, on Thursday, the 25th of May, Colonel Carter, of the 63rd Regiment, inspected the Chasseurs Canadiens under the command of Major Cinq Mars. Upwards of 300 men mustered. Several regular and volunteer officers attended, together with a number of cadets belonging to the military school. A close inspection was made of each company upon the regiment being formed into line. After a number of well-executed movements had been gone through, which elicited approbation, the officers of the regiment were summoned to the front, when Colonel Carter expressed his gratification at seeing the military spirit of efficiency manifested by the French Canadians.

It is said that the Ottawa buildings will be occupied by the Provincial Parliament in October.

The Mayor of Cherbourg has invited the Mayor, six Aldermen, and six Town Councillors of Poole to a grand banquet at Cherbourg, to celebrate the opening of a steam-packet communication between the two places.

Official despatches received in Paris from Mexico announce that the Juarist bands have been everywhere beaten by the Imperialists. In several States the inhabitants are organising for the defence of their persons and property.

Mr. Rodway, the solicitor at Trowbridge who is acting for the defence of Miss Constance Kent, writes to vindicate the Rev. Arthur Wagner in the matter of the money alleged to have been given by the young lady to St. Mary's Hospital. Mr. Wagner told Mr. Rodway that a large sum had been placed in the box of the hospital by Miss Kent, and was requested by the latter gentleman to retain it until its application should be determined on. Mr. Wagner subsequently paid the amount to Mr. Kent's order for the defence and benefit of his daughter. Mr. Rodway adds, "Mr. Wagner has never manifested any desire to retain this money for St. Paul's Church or St. Mary's Hospital; but, on the contrary, has from the first expressed his anxiety that it should be used for the benefit of Miss Kent, and be at the disposal of her family for that purpose."

The Ocean Race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was sailed on Monday, from Sheerness to Harwich, and was in all respects a great improvement upon that of last year; for, although only fifteen vessels entered, the class of boats was of a far superior description. The prizes were £100 and £50, for the first and second boats, irrespective of rig, and the conditions of the race as follow:—To sail with the usual fittings in ordinary seagoing trim, the vessels to carry all their boats; a pilot, but no extra hands, allowed; no limitation as to friends or canvas; no time allowance; to anchor in line between the Nore Light and a flag-boat moored on the edge of the Cant Sand, in a line by Minster Church; to take stations by five o'clock; to sail from Sheerness, round the Kentish Knook Light-vessel to Harwich. The race closed in the following order and times:—Alarm, 4h. 24m. 36s.; Xantha, 4h. 40m. 10s.; New Moon, 4h. 58m. 10s.; Volante, 5h. 4m. 10h. The Christabel was fifth, and Marina sixth.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MARK LEMON.—The annual dinner of the Dramatic Authors' Society took place at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on the 11th inst., and there was an unusually large muster of the members, especially of the older ones, by reason that it had been arranged to make a recognition of the valuable services which Mr. Mark Lemon has rendered to the society. To make these generally understood, a few explanatory words are needful. After fierce battle with those who could not perceive that an author has as much right in the creations of his brain as a landowner has in his estate, or a fundholder in his stock, an Act was obtained recognising the dramatist's title to remuneration from all who should act his plays. The country theatres had previously subsisted on the plunder of the London authors' works. The dramatists organised a plan for obtaining payment from the provinces; but, from various causes, it never worked well; and the chairman at the dinner, Mr. Bayle Bernard, gave an amusing sketch of the mode in which the authors suffered, between the active or passive resistance of managers and the blundering or fraud of the agents for the authors. The latter were always at law with some manager or other, and proceedings probably ended in a manager's bankruptcy. One manager used to send up false playbills, manufactured for deception. There were many honourable exceptions to the rule; but the whole machine acted clumsily, and to the great loss of the authors. Mr. Mark Lemon appeared as the *deus ex machinâ*, and devised a scheme which put an end to all difficulties, satisfied authors and managers, opened the whole range of the new drama to the provincial public, and increased the revenue of the society from about £700 to £3700. It was therefore felt that a testimonial of the gratitude of the authors was his due; and this was presented to him on the above occasion, Mr. Tom Taylor felicitously expressing the feelings of the society. Mr. Mark Lemon returned thanks very humorously, and intimated his hope that out of the testimonial (a beautiful inkstand) he should be enabled to draw inspirations of a remarkable character. Mr. Shirley Brooks, in proposing the chairman's health, complimented him on having accomplished a most difficult duty—that of speaking well in the presence of six-and-twenty men whose business it was to make the best speeches possible. Messrs. B. Webster, Planché, and Buckstone returned thanks for the society in a most amusing trio speech. Among the party were Messrs. Balfe, Oxenford, Wigan, Harrison, Palgrave Simpson, Byron, L. Buckingham, Blanchard, and Sketchley.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Peter Robert, nineteenth Baron Willoughby de Eresby, second Baron Gwydyr, and joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, has been proved in London by the executors, Peter Robert Burrell, Esq. (his nephew), Edgar Drummond, Esq., Reginald A. Warren, Esq., Lord Elphinstone, and Alexander B. Cochrane, Esq., M.P. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. The large estates in England, Scotland, and Wales are left in trust for the use of his Lordship's only son, the Hon. Alberic Willoughby (now Lord Willoughby de Eresby), and his issue. In the event of the present Lord Willoughby, who is unmarried, dying without issue, the estates are entailed on his eldest sister, Lady Aveland (to whom the female barony of Willoughby de Eresby would descend) and her issue; and an annuity of £5000 a year is bequeathed to the remaining sister, Lady Carington. The barony of Gwydyr would, in the above case, devolve on P. R. Burrell, Esq., of Stoke Park, Suffolk (nephew of the late Lord), with an annuity of £2000 a year. A legacy of £1000 has been left to each of the trustees, who are also nominated executors. There are several minor legacies and annuities, and a bequest of one year's full wages to each of his Lordship's servants.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Burdon Ellis, K.C.B., R.N., late of Charlton, Kent, was proved in the London court last month. The executors are his relict, Lady Ellis, and Henry Edwin Drayton, Esq., of Maresfield Powderworks. The will is dated June 23, 1857, and is attested by Francis Seaman, of Catel, Guernsey, and Francis W. Ellis, Commander R.N. Sir Samuel died on the 10th of March last. He has bequeathed the whole of his property to his wife, Lady Ellis, for her Ladyship's own absolute use and benefit.

The will of Vice-Admiral Robert FitzRoy, R.N., F.R.S., was proved in the London court, on the 9th inst., by his relict. The personalty was sworn under £3000. The will is dated 1854: he was then a Captain R.N., having entered the Navy 1818, became Captain 1834, Rear-Admiral 1856, Vice-Admiral 1863. He had been M.P. for Durham, 1841-3; was Governor of New Zealand, 1843-6; and latterly, up to the time of his death, which occurred April 30, at the age of sixty, was chief of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. This gallant and highly-gifted Admiral was the third son of the late Lord Charles FitzRoy and Frances Anne, daughter of the first Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., and was twice married—first, in 1836, to Mary Henrietta, second daughter of the late Major-General O'Brien (she died in 1852); and secondly, in 1854, to Maria Isabella (who survives him), daughter of the late J. H. Smyth, Esq., of Heath Hall, Wakefield. He executed his will on May 15 of the same year in which he last married: it is very brief, and is attested by John Parkinson, 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and F. C. Jarrett, his clerk. He has left the whole of his property to his wife and appointed her sole executrix, and also guardian of his infant children, together with his brother, George Fitzroy, Esq.; James G. Smyth, Esq., of Heath Hall; and Sir Walter C. James, Bart.

The will of Samuel Porter, of Bridge Hall, Bradwell, Essex, was proved in the London court under £10,000, the executors and trustees being his nephew, William Brown, and Joseph Lake, of Colchester. The will is dated Feb. 23, 1865. The testator died in March last, and has left many charitable bequests, viz.:—To the London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Missionary Society, General Baptist Missionary Society, and Church Missionary Society, each £400; to the Colchester or East Essex Idiot Asylum and the Naval and Military Bible Society, each £200; to the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and Home Missionary Society, each £100; to the Essex Congregational Union, Colchester Hospital, Infant Asylum at Croydon, and the two schools at Walthamstow for sons and daughters of missionaries, each £50; to the poor of Bradwell, £40; to all adult men in his employ, £4 each; to all young men and boys under twenty-one, £2 each; to the oldest female domestic servant, £10; and to the younger servants, £5 each. He has bequeathed to his nephew and executor, William Brown, for life his estate and farm of Bridge Hall, with permission to convey the same to his great nephew William, the son of his nephew, on his attaining twenty-five. His three farms, called Viners, Horn, and Greenhouse, he leaves to his nephew and nieces, William and Elizabeth Brett, and Louisa Smith; and £700 to his niece, Louisa Fisk; and appoints his executors residuary legatees.

The ratifications of the postal treaty between Belgium and Holland have been exchanged at Brussels. The postage of letters between the two countries will, therefore, soon be reduced to one half of the present charge.

The *Times* publishes letters from Earls Abingdon and Grosvenor, the Rev. Henry Glynne, Mr. Henry Hoare, and others, warning persons against a systematic attempt at extortion from a person signing himself S. J. A. Stuart, formerly Wilson, claiming to have known them at Eton, and requesting £5 or £10 under the most distressing circumstances of privation.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO ALGERIA.

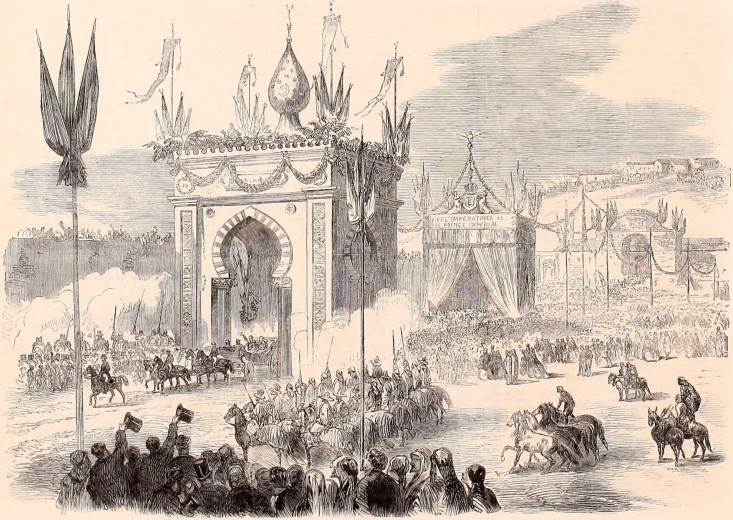
A VIEW of Fort Napoleon, in the mountainous district of Djurjura, or Kabylia, rather more than one hundred miles to the south of the capital of Algiers, was given in our last week's Paper. We have now engraved another sketch taken at the same place by our special artist, M. Mariani, who has attended the journeys of the Emperor during his visit to these French provinces of Africa throughout the month of May. The first of his Illustrations, engraved this week, displays the triumphal arch erected in front of the gate by which his Majesty entered Fort Napoleon on the 21th ult., as we have already described. The natives of the country, who are Kabyles, not Arabs, have assembled in crowds upon the summit of the rocks overlooking the road to salute the Emperor on his approach. Their costume, as our readers will see, is very different from that of the other populations of Algiers. The men often go bare-headed, with their hair all shaved off, except one long tuft, by which it is believed the angel of the resurrection will take hold of them after death to hoist them up into heaven. They are likewise bare-footed, or wear only a sandal, tied on with a string; but they are an industrious race, and their lands are carefully tilled. The women, though Moslem, are not veiled, but show their faces, with the forehead, the chin, and the arms curiously tattooed. Their head-dress, a dark-coloured piece of linen cloth, hangs down at the back of the head; they carry their naked children upon their shoulders, or else a pitcher of water, the bottom part of which is shaped so that it may be stuck into the wide girdle, and supported thereby. The dress of men and women is a sort of tunic, without sleeves, made of a whity-brown cloth. They are fond of music, playing a rustic clarinet, which is held by one of the figures our Artist has drawn.

The other three Illustrations we now give belong to the distant part of the Algerine territory—namely, the town or city of Constantine, in the eastern region, to which the Emperor proceeded by steamer along the coast, landing at the port of Philippeville, and thence going by the carriage-road to Constantine, on the 28th ult. Our Special Artist, who has contrived with some difficulty to keep up with these rapid movements of the Imperial party, was already at Constantine some hours before. The singular and romantic position of this town, which is perched on a platform of rock, almost detached, except by a narrow isthmus, from the neighbouring hills, and looking down into precipitous ravines on each side, will not fail to command notice. It is divided into two separate portions, one occupied by the Arabs and the other by the French. The Emperor, arriving here about four o'clock in the afternoon, was greeted with immense acclamations by a greater multitude of the Arabs than he had met at any other place in his dominions. Followed by a numerous troop of horsemen, amongst whom were the irregular native soldiery lifting their muskets as high as they could reach with one hand and firing them off in the air as a token of festivity, the Emperor rode into the town beneath *three* triumphal arches, which were erected in succession, at short intervals, above the road. These three arches are shown together in our Illustration. The one farthest in the background was built up entirely of sacks of corn (both wheat and barley) and bales of wool, to the value of about £80,000; which novel sort of edifice was intended to give an idea of the agricultural riches and commercial importance of the district. The market-house or *Halle* of Constantine adjoins this triumphal arch. The next arch is that under which the Emperor stopped to receive the loyal addresses of the Mayor and the District Governor, to which he made a suitable reply. The third arch, distinguished by its Moorish style of architecture, was provided by the Mohammedan population, and here the Emperor arrives close to the walls of the town, where he finds the greatest demonstrations of welcome. The whole spectacle was arranged in order to have a certain political significance, and so as to betoken the popularity of Napoleon III. amongst all classes of his subjects, as well as the prosperity of this country under his rule. Our last Illustration is a View of the Interior of the court of the Governor's Palace at Constantine, where the Emperor took up his abode for a day or two, the windows of his apartment, overlooking the secluded terrace, being shown in this Engraving. The garden of this palace was always an object of especial solicitude to Marshal MacMahon during his residence here, and it contains a marvellous profusion of the most gorgeous flowers.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO ALGERIA.

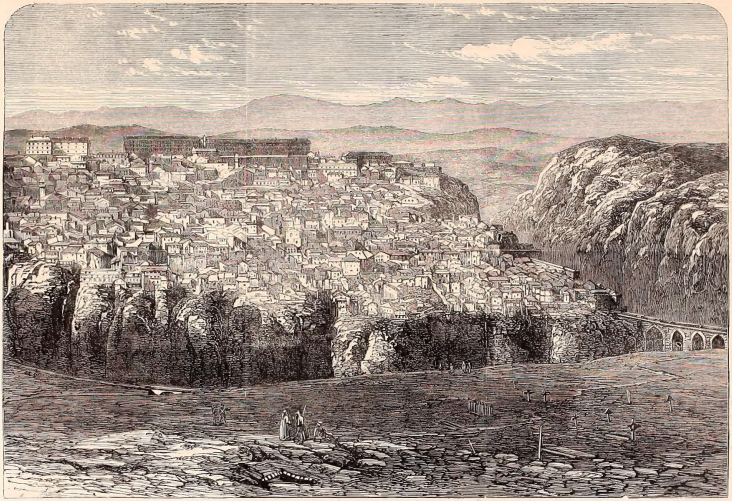


TRIUMPHAL ARCH ON THE ROAD TO FORT NAPOLEON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AT CONSTANTINE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO ALGERIA.



THE TOWN OF CONSTANTINE.



INTERIOR COURT OF THE GOVERNMENT PALACE AT CONSTANTINE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, M. PAUL G.

BIRTHS.

At Lille, France, Margaret, wife of the Baron d'Oollembourg, Lieutenant 5th Regiment of Cuirassiers, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at 17, Cadogan-place, the wife of Major Alsdaigh, of a son.

On the 13th ult., Mrs. Edwin Palmer, The Larches, Moseley, Birmingham, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Tramore, Ireland, the wife of Commander G. A. W. Wirth, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Michael's, Chester-square, the Hon. and Rev. E. Y. H. Powys, son of the late Lord Lilford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. W. Wayne, Esq., of Flin-Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire, and Wilton.

On the 8th inst., at St. Peter's, Batley, Berks, by the Rev. George Harvey, M.A., brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Gloucestershire, Major Lane Clarke, late Rifle Brigade, to Mary Russell, Esq., of Betton Abbotts, Shrewsbury, and Lucknow, India, and Ellen, only child of the late Charles Russell, Esq., of Batley, Clapham Park. No cards sent.

On the 2nd ult., at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Cave Browne, Frederick Gordon, Esq., of H.M. 109th Regiment, to Clara, second daughter of T. Deacon Newton, Esq., of West Hoe-terrace, Plymouth. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at 28, Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, Emma Elizabeth, the beloved wife of George Lovibond Hall.

Suddenly, at—, at Rest, Kingsway, after a few hours, Viscount Cranborne, aged 42.

On the 29th ult., at Beverley House, Toronto, Canada, Emma, widow of the late Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

At Pollock, Renfrewshire, Sir J. Maxwell, Bart., of Pollock.

* * *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.

SUNDAY, June 18.—First Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Opening of Waterloo Bridge, 1817.

MONDAY, 19.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Great Britain, born 1568. Death of Sir Joseph Banks, one of the founders of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 1820. Incorporation of Society of London, 1839.

TUESDAY, 20.—Coronation of Edward, King of the Welsh Saxons. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Counterslip commencement.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—Death of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, 1721; and of Inigo Jones, architect, 1653. Longest day; summer quarter begins.

THURSDAY, 22.—Great victory of the Swiss over Charles the Bold of Burgundy, at Morat, 1476. Opening of Waterloo Bridge, 1817. Battle of Marston, 1857.

FRIDAY, 23.—Clive's victory over the Nabob of Bengal, at Plassey, 1757. End of Cambridge Easter Term. New moon, 7h. 4m. morning.

SATURDAY, 24.—Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day. Battle of Steyn; the French fleet destroyed by Edward III., 1340. Newfoundland discovered by John Cabot, 1497.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.
h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.
11 38 | 12 0	0 14 | 12 41	1 2 | 1 29	1 49 | 2 16	2 36 | 3 3	3 24 | 3 51	4 13 | 4 40

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.			WIND.				Rain in 24 hours.	Sunshine.
	Barometer reduced to Sea-level and 32°.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Ozone.	Cloud.	Amount of Sky Clouded.	Movement in miles.	Max. in Sun's Rays.	Min. on Grass.	Queen's Thermometer.	Direction.	Noon.	Evening.	Mean for Day.		
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	°	°	°					Inches.	Hours.
7	29·390	49·9	81	6	9	79·5	74·9	114·3	44·5	54·3	NE.	ENE.	Miln.	Miln.	·000	0·0
8	30·467	42·6	51°	°68	1	49·5	74·9			64·8		CALM.			·000	10·0
9	30·507	42·9	51°	°71	0	49·5	74·9			64·3		CALM.			·000	10·0
10	30·133	43·9	51°	°71	0	49·5	62·1			57·3		NNW.			·000	10·0
11	30·130				0	49·0	62·1								·270	·000
12	30·343	43·3	59	°72	0	49·0	62·1			57·3		NE.	ENE.		·000	10·0
13	30·296	43·1	47·6	°65	0	49·0	74·1			59·6		SW.	S.		130	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, taken at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. respectively:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·305	30·565
Temperature of Air	52·6°	49·6°
Temperature of Evaporation	50·9°	51·0°
Direction of Wind	S.S.E.	CALM.

30·275	30·177
49·2°	49·0°
48·5°	48·5°
W.	W.N.W.

30·189	30·141
49·0°	48·8°
48·5°	48·4°
W.N.W.	W.N.W.

30·141	30·137
48·8°	45·3°
48·4°	45·3°
W.N.W.	N.E.

Queen's Thermometer.

Max.	57·3°
Min.	44·5°
Mean	50·9°

Rain, 0·270 in.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

In spite of the wise men, sentiment is sometimes a safer guide than what is called reason. To the ordinary mind, daily trained by common-place and conventionality, nothing can seem more proper than such an announcement as that which has recently been made touching the proposed invasion of Oxford. How smoothly it reads in the regular march-of-intellect style! A great company, desirous of making new provision for the accommodation of the public, and for increasing the facilities of intercourse, so beneficial to all classes, is about to erect new and magnificent carriage factories at Oxford. This will be the means of creating a commercial colony of some five thousand persons, most of the males being skilled mechanics, and a new impetus will be given to the trade of the celebrated old city, while the increased resources of that venerable seat of learning will in return tend to the refinement of the classes in future to be brought under the shadow of St. Mary's. Can anything be more delightful?

Nevertheless, and admitting without the least hesitation that railways are very useful, and that five thousand persons will do much for trade, which is also a very useful thing, we do not like the idea of this railway invasion. It may be perfectly true, as stated by the member for Oxford, that the city is not at all considered to do his best for the commercial class which returns him, that Oxford did a good business before the University existed. But we must deal with facts as we find them, and the fact about Oxford is that the town is now merely the larder, workshop, wash-house, and stable of Alma Mater, and nobody thinks of it as anything else. It is a mere collection of houses which contain articles required by the colleges. If Oxford chooses to act so lubbly that it desires to set up for itself, to exercise the right of secession, and to try and be an important English town, without University patronage, well and good. Let the Jefferson Davis of Oxford throw down the gage of battle, and we will undertake for the Dean of Christ Church that when the rebel is captured he shall not be manacled, and shall have good rations from any battery he may prefer. But let us have plain dealing. Do not tell us that it will be a good thing for the colleges for the streets around them to be crowded at night with a population like that of the New-cut, or that those calm and glorious old gardens will be put to their right use when the students shall be elbowed from the walks by the mechanics from the Great Western. Let us call things by their right names. It may be desirable for the tradesmen of Oxford—the lower class of them, at least, for we do not see what accession of custom will be gained by the superior order—that a quiet and almost stagnant town should be converted into a place of brisk business—noisy, hot, and jostling. If Oxford is to be made as like a Birmingham suburb as possible, say this. But we are not to be persuaded that the interests of the University will be promoted by the addition of five thousand persons, of a class to be always spoken of with respect and with what admiration, to the undergrads of the class with which a rational man would desire to surround a school.

Business is business, of course, and if it could be shown that the continuation of Lollyford street to Cheapside, through St. Paul's, would assist traffic, and specially if it were proposed to send the railway vans through the cathedral, we make no doubt that a bill for effecting the object would soon be in Mr. Pitt Taylor's hands, supported by a huge commercial interest. Railway companies would offer to take St. Paul's at a valuation, and would in the most liberal manner remove the statues to South Kensington, and the contents of the vaults to any procurable cemetery. And they would be called spirited and generous by a certain part of the press and of society. But we are not all of us sufficiently converted to the doctrine that nothing but money-making is worth a thought. Some of us look to old associations, to the history of the past, to the intellectual glories of the old days, and we cannot consent to destroy all our memorials, even for the sake of a new street or a new iron road. We admit the weakness of this sentiment, and we admit the impossibility of resisting, in these days—the convenience of men of business and the desirability of making profits; but our case is very strong upon grounds of which mere money-grubbers know nothing. The proposal to run a railway through the nave of St. Paul's roadway bill induces us to protest against establishing factories and a factory population in the old University city.

We could defend our objections on the ground of sentiment, and we utterly refuse to call this a weak argument. Sentiment, in the highest sense of the word, means the reverence felt by the educated, not the superstitious, for things which, though intangible, are more important than the objects of mere utility or reverence. In that sense England has been the most sentimental of nations, as well as the greatest. In the universal expression of regret which has followed the announcement that Oxford is to be made a Birmingham suburb there is a proof that the reverence we speak of has still an abiding place. That expression has been uttered by those who, like ourselves, are proud of the manufacturing and mercantile successes of England; who are proud of the skill displayed in the marts of trade and the magnificent machinery which enables this little island to hold her own against the world. But they have a sense of the fitness of things, and they have respect for the works of old times. It is felt throughout England that Oxford ought not to be desecrated. The Vandalism is needless, for there are numerous places that would serve as well—some much better—for the purposes of trade. But there is a proof afforded by the reception of the scheme in the shops of certain tradesmen, and in Cambridge University.

We are bound to plead against this invasion of the grand school around whose noble towers and palaces cling a thousand memories, and whose name will ever be the best among us—not only those who have been educated by the University, but those who honour it as one of the great fountains of education. The most illustrious person in the realm (with one exception) is educated in Oxford or Cambridge. He cannot directly interfere, but an expression of his dislike of the scheme would be valuable, and it is certain that he cannot approve the projected barbarism. And where is Lord Derby, Chancellor!

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the vicinity of Balmoral Castle on Tuesday week. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold and attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, went to Alt-na-Guithasach. Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, attended by the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon and Miss Bowater, ascended Ben y Baund.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, drove, via Invercauld House and Allanquoich, to the Falls of Quoich. The Queen and the Princesses then mounted hill ponies, and, attended by guides, rode up the winding vale of the Quoich, thence ascended the mountain to the right, and, after a ride from the hills, returned, via Old Mar Lodge, to Braemar, whence the Royal party drove to Balmoral.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, drove out twice.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the vicinity of the castle. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Hon. A. Gordon, went to Loch Builg, and returned by Invercauld.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove out. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Princess Beatrice and attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. Dr. N. M'Leod, one of the Queen's Chaplains in Scotland, had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended Divine service in the private chapel at the castle. The Rev. N. M'Leod officiated. The Duke of Argyll and Dr. M'Leod had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, drove in the neighbourhood of the castle.

The Queen will hold a Court to-day (Saturday) at Buckingham Palace.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN FROM SCOTLAND.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and attended by her suite, was expected to leave Balmoral Castle, on Thursday, en route for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty was to travel post to Aboyne and thence proceed by special train, provided by the London and North-Western Railway, and under the charge of Mr. G. P. Neele, the outdoor superintendent of that line. The Queen and Princess Helena were to travel in the Royal saloon in the centre of the train, the Princess and Princesses occupying state saloons in the front and rear of the Royal saloon. The train was timed to leave Aboyne at half-past two o'clock, p.m., and to proceed along the Deeside Railway to Aberdeen, thence over the Scottish North-Eastern Railway to Perth, and thence by the Scottish Central Railway to Carlisle. The journey thence was to be continued upon the London and North-Western Railway to the Aynsbury junction, which was timed to be reached in ten minutes past five o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning. At this station the direct line was to be joined, and thence onwards by the line of the Great Western Railway, along which line the remainder of the journey was to be performed. Windsor was timed to be reached at twenty-five o'clock, the distance of about 600 miles occupying rather less than twenty-one hours.

The Queen, a short sojourn at Windsor Castle, is expected to proceed to Osborne.

INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen, as Sovereign of the Order of the Bath, having been pleased by a special statute of the order to depute the Prince of Wales to act for her Majesty in carrying out the Majesty's behalf, as investiture of the most honourable order, the ceremony took place, on Thursday week, at St. James's Palace.

The Prince, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards and attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived at the palace at three o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge was present at the ceremony. The Queen's body-guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the Presence Chamber, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Topham; the Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colonel C. Patterson. The Knights Grand Cross assembled in the Retiring Room, wearing the collar and badge of the order, and having their insignia and collars, passed into the Presence Chamber, where their names were called over by the officer of arms in waiting. The Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Viscount Gough, General Sir George Pollock, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Seymour, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, General Sir Alexander Woodford, General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, General Sir Richard Dacres, R.A., General Sir Maurice Berkeley, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ross, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, the Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere, Colonel Sir Augustus John Cockburn, General Sir John Bell, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ash Windham, Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, General Sir James Archibald Hope, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Jones, Lord Lyons, and Viscount Hardinge.

The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, was conducted to the Throne-room by the Earl of St. Germans and Viscount Sydney. In attendance were the Marquis of Ailesbury, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Bury, Lord Proby, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, Field Marshal Wynyard, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord George Manners, Colonel de Bathe, Captain Sussex Stephenson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Ellis, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Major-General F. H. Seymour, Colonel H. Ponsonby, the Right Honourable Spencer Ponsonby, the Earl of Rosslyn, Captain Mr. C. L. Wood, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

The Prince was then invested with the collar of the order, as also did the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince having taken his place in front of the Throne, the Knights Grand Cross were called over in the Throne-room Chamber, and proceeded, according to seniority, into the Throne-room, and ranged themselves on each side.

The officers of the order, in attendance, wearing their mantles, chains, and badges, were the Dean of Westminster (Dean of the order); Albert W. Woods, Garter Herald (Registrar and Secretary of the order); Vice-Admiral the Hon. George Grey (Bath King-of-Arms); and Sir Augustus Frederick Walpole, Esq. (Gentleman Usher of the Red Rod).

The Knights Grand Cross being duly arranged, and the officers of the order having assumed their accustomed places, the special statute which delegated to the Prince of Wales power to invest in the name of my sovereign was read by the Dean of the order.

Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby was then received at the door of the Throne-room by Lord Proby, and Sir Henry Jones, the two junior Knights Grand Cross present, and was conducted between them to the Prince, preceded by the Bath King-of-Arms (bearing the ensign of Knight Grand Cross) and by the Gentleman Usher.

Each king-of-arms, herald, and pursuivant and bedge to the Prince, who invested the Admiral with the same by placing the ribbon over his right shoulder and under his left arm, and hanging the ensign of dignity in the order, Sir Fairfax retired.

The following Knights Grand Cross of the order were afterwards severally introduced and invested by his Royal Highness, with the like ceremonies, with the collar, badge, and star of the military division of the first class of the order:—General Sir William Rowan, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, General Sir George Augustus Wetherall, Admiral Sir Henry Eyre Coddrington, Sir James Frederick Love, General Sir James Jackson, Lieutenant-General Sir John Cheape, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Whitby, Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, and Admiral Sir George Robert Lambert.

After Sir Lambert had retired the Grand Cross General Sir William Wood was received at the door of the Throne-room, and conducted to the Prince between the Bath King-of-Arms (bearing the ensign of the military division of the second class of the order) and by the gentleman usher.

Bath King-of-Arms then presented to his Royal Highness the ribbon and badge, who invested Sir William Wood with the same, by placing the ribbon round his neck, and, having been invested with the star, the General withdrew.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hope, Commander of the order were then severally introduced and invested by his Royal Highness, with the like ceremonies, with the collar, badge, ensign, and star of the military division of the second class of the order:—General Sir Thomas Kenah, Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, General Sir Archibald Robertson, Lieutenant-General Sir William Cator, Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Maxwell, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arthur Scott, Lieutenant-General Sir John Scott, Lieutenant-General Sir William Wylde, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ash Windham, Vice-Admiral the Earl of Lauderdale, Vice-Admiral Sir John Vine Ommanney, Vice-Admiral Horatio Thomas Austin, Lieutenant-General Sir John Byerley Thomson, Lieutenant-General Sir Forrestere Graham, Rear-Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, Major-General Lord William Paulet, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Augustus Almeric Spencer, Colonel Sir J. William Gordon, Colonel Sir Edward Harris Greathed; and James Brown Boswell, Lieutenant-General of the Medical Department; Inspector-General of Hospitals, Sir William Linton; Commissary-General Sir Charles Trevelyan, Deputy Adjutant-General Sir Charles Maunies, Major-General Sir Charles Warren, Admiral Edward Collinson, and Vice-Admiral Paul Richards.

The ceremony being concluded, the Knights Grand Cross (companioning with the junior knights) withdrew, called over.

The Knights Grand Cross, with the officers of the order, then retired.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales is progressing most favourably. The convalescence of her Royal Highness being so far established, bulletins have not been issued since Monday.

On Saturday last the Prince visited Mr. Lear's studio in Stratford-place. In the evening his Royal Highness, attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, honoured the Fishmongers' Company with his presence at dinner at Fishmongers' Hall.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. J. C. Hedon and the Rev. C. F. Tarver were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Prince drove to Twickenham, and dined with the Count and Countess de Paris at York House.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, went to Ascot. In the evening his Royal Highness honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with his presence.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Duke and Duchess of Brabant at Claridge's Hotel. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant, went to the Adelphi Theatre.

On Thursday the Prince went to Ascot.

Mr. Moffat has the honour of showing a remarkable horse, from South Africa, to the Prince, on Monday, at Marlborough House.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Colonel Hood Purvis, left Cambridge House, Piccadilly, for Dover, en route for Dusbroek's chateau, near Frechnet. Their Royal Highnesses, upon their arrival at Dover, were received by a guard of honour of the 97th Regiment. The Duchess and the Princess, after dining at the Lord Warden Hotel, embarked for Ostend.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto left the Bavarian Legation, on Wednesday, for Munich.

The Duke of Roxburghe and the Marquis of Bowmont left town, on Tuesday, for Leith, where they embarked on board the Osprey.

The Marchioness of Queensberry has arrived at the Portland Place, Southsea, from London.

The Earl and Countess of Coventry have left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, for Norway.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived at their residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, from Brocklesby, Lincolnshire.

The Earl and Countess of Haddington and Lady Frances Hamilton have arrived at the Talbot Hotel, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The Earl and Countess of Longford have arrived at their residence in Belgrave-road.

The Countess (Frances) Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., return to Carlton-gardens, on Monday, from Chewton Priory, Somersetshire.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

A marriage is arranged between Frederick Lygon, and Miss Edith Wal-sconed daughter of Mr. Arthur W. Wood, of Upper Grosvenor-street; and between Mr. Henry Bonsey, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. Bonsey, of Foles, Herts, and Miss Eardley, eldest daughter of the late Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., of Belvidere Park, Herts.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Count and Countess de Paris received the Prince of Wales, Prince Montpeire Clarke, and a distinguished company at dinner, on Saturday, at the York House, Twickenham.

Countess Somers held an afternoon party, on Saturday last, at the Pension Embassy on Carlton House-terrace. Most of the visitors were accompanied by their evening dresses, as a ball followed the party.

The Duchess of Wellington gave a grand ball, yesterday (Friday) week, at Apsley House. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Count de Paris, and the Duke of Brabant were among the illustrious guests. A supper was served, and a large number of society were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough entertained a party at dinner, on Thursday evening, at their mansion in St. James's-square. A small party met after dinner.

The Marchioness of Waterford gave a ball, on Thursday week, at the family residence, in Chelsea-street, St. James's. Upwards of 200 persons of the aristocracy were present.

Countess Cowper received a select party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at her residence in 25 Queen's-gate.

Lord and Lady Colchester entertained a large party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Berkeley-square.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave her third afternoon party, on Saturday last, at Holly Lodge, Highgate. Upwards of 200 members of the aristocracy were present. Miriam Syrett, Mustapha, and Sadi, the Turkish and Mahomedan All, sons of the Nawab Rajah of Bengal, were among the visitors.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The parish church of Eydon, near Banbury, was reopened, after restoration, on the 1st inst.

The anniversary festival of parish choirs in Hereford Cathedral will be held on Wednesday next.

The Bishop of London has accepted the office of Vice-President of the Queen's Jubilee.

A report which has been circulated that the Bishop of Exeter has been removed by the Queen from the Privy Council is untrue.

A bazaar will be held on the 28th inst. (by permission of the Marquis of Downshire), at 81, Belgrave-square, in aid of the funds for rebuilding the parish church of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

On Sunday morning the Bishop of London held a general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral. There was a full choral service, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Rector of Pluckley in Kent and Ivychurch.

After the celebration of holy communion at St. Alban's free and open church, Manchester, on Sunday, the congregation, at an effectory bags at the vestry, found an envelope containing four bank-notes of £100 each; to make sure given, it was left in a pew unobserved, and the offering was written, "I will not offer unto the Lord my God of that which doth cost me nothing." A thank-offering for great mercies received through St. Alban's Church.

The Bishop of London has made the following arrangements for a series of confirmations in metropolitan parishes for the present month :—Sunday, 13th, St. Matthew, Denmark-hill; Wednesday, 16th, St. Mary, Magdalen, Bermondsey; Friday, 18th, St. James's Church, Paddington; Sunday, 20th, All Saints', Margaret-street; Wednesday, 23rd, St. Peter's, Eaton-square; Friday, 25th, St. John's, Chelsea. Confirmations will be held by Lord Bishop on Wednesday, 30th inst., at St. Saviour's, Southwark (by the Archbishop); at St. George's, Hanover-square. In the course of the month of July the Lordship will hold confirmations at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square; St. Michael Church, Marylebone; St. Peter's Church, Notting-hill; West Hackney, Highgate, Islington, Kensington, Barking, and Stepney.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll kindly threw open their beautiful grounds at Argyll Lodge, Kensington, on Saturday last, to a afternoon music, in aid of the completion fund of St. Andrew's Church, Kensington.

The annual meeting of the central committee of the Church Institution was held, on Tuesday evening, at the Mansion House, Queen in the chair. The report of the executive committee, after detailing the various measures that had been taken in Parliament relative to the Church, referred to the affairs of the Church, traced the progress of the institution, which has been established 20 years.

On Tuesday the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts held its annual fifth anniversary sermon. The usual choral communion was celebrated at St. Jonne's Church, Piccadilly, at which most of the chief dignitaries of the establishment were present, viz., the archbishop and archbishop, &c., afterwards proceeded to St. Paul's Cathedral; and in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Hawkins was given, the sermon preached by the Bishop of Rochester. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Aldermen Dakin and Wilson, and a large number of the members of the corporation were also present. The collection at the doors of the cathedral was exceedingly large.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, with a numerous party, who were invited on the occasion, visited the Bishop of Rochester's palace, Bromley, on Saturday last, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the society. The guests consisted principally of the clergy.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—Rev. Frederick Bayley, Vicar of Dalbury, Derbyshire, to the rectory of St. Neots.—Rev. T. Ingel to be Canon and Prebendary of Lincoln's Residence: Rev. C. J. Evans to Orrington, Norfolk.—Rev. Edward Bowen, Fellow of Oriel, St. George, Hanover-square.—Rev. Edward Bowen, Fellow of Oriel, to be Oddfield to Minchinhampton.—Rev. W. Thorold, Incumbent of Middleton, Leeds, to Wesley, Bradford.—Rev. Tom Mortimer, Curate of Bradin, Essex, to Rev. J. T. Drake to Cottesbrook.—Rev. J. Monld to Oulham, Rutland.—Rev. J. Wilson to Ingleby Greenhow.—Rev. Thomas Hill, Curate of Ilkley, Aberystwith.—Rev. A. H. Hughes, Curate of St. Nicholas, Durham, to Trinity, Darlington.—Rev. A. S. Pearson to Christ Church, Postcriest, Chapelmeter.—Rev. P. A. Fothergill, Rector of Heighton and Ashwell, Rutland, to Ashwell.—Rev. J. Martineau, Rector of St. Hilary, Ivod-street, to the Rectory of London.—Rev. G. H. Scott, Vicar of Grimley-on-the-Hill, to the Earl of Dudley.—Rev. Thomas Hill, Curate of Witton, to the Earl of Pembroke.—Rev. William Holmes Orr to the Lectureship on the Bristol and North Somerset Railway.—Curacies: Rev. C. Bowen, Cottingham, Northamptonshire; Rev. R. G. T. Bree to Dorchman, Rev. Rev. A. H. Hodgson to Sansbury, Lancashire; Rev. R. Taylor to Worley.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford, in a Convocation on Wednesday week, the expenditure of £400 for the twenty years was authorised towards purchasing and placing various specimens of trees in the new parks. The following were appointed curator of the arboreta for the year ensuing:—Rev. G. J. Hore, M.A., Student of Christ Church; W. W. Jackson, M.A., Fellow of Exeter; Rev. W. F. Short, M.A., Fellow of Oriel. A Congregation holden afterwards, the new form of statute relating to the foundation of a new professorship of Chemistry on the funds of Wadcliffe, founded by Regius Professor of Physic, was passed. A form of statute embodying some slight alterations in the Queen's Statutes was promulgated. The Ellerton Theological Essay, subject, "Every particular or national Church hath authority to ordain, change, and abolish ceremonies or rites of the Church, ordained only by man's authority, so that all things be done to edifying." It has been awarded to Alfred Barry, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College. Subject for 1860:—"The duty of the Church in respect to Christian unity."

We understand from the *Scotsman*, that Mrs. Tytler Bruce, of Falkland, has bequeathed £5,000 for the purpose of endowing a chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and £3,000 for the college purposes in the New College, Edinburgh.

Monday last was the day appointed by the Court of Governors for the election from Merchant Taylors' School to St. John's College, Oxford, and there in the school-room were assembled during the day Mr. J. R. W. Vernon, Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and Mr. T. Sharp to the Stuart Exhibition at Cambridge; Mr. Hamilton Jones to the Hulme Exhibition at Brasenose College, Oxford; and that of Mr. R. S. Brown to the School Trevers. Many testimonials in favour of the candidates were produced, especially by a most brilliant assembly, were delivered in the presence of the Master and Wardens of the Company, by the respective candidates for the vacancies. On the conclusion of the speeches, were as follow:—Gilpin prize, for best conduct and diligence, Mr. Hall; Exhibitions, Mr. Hamilton Jones, Brasenose, C. T. Crawford, Christ church prizes—Latin verse, Mr. Stuttard, General Latin scholarship—R. S. Brown and H. W. Turner, equal; Latin prose, Mr. Stuttard; ship—C. T. Crawford; History, &c.—J. Shee, Chief mathematical prize for the year—A. F. Batty and G. Shattock. Chief French prize for the year—C. T. Crawford. Head Master's History prize—J. Shee. Mr. Sharp, on behalf of the Merchant Taylors that they say more attention to Hebrew than any other public school, and so encouraged the study of that language by the appointment of their masters, that for the last seventeen years nearly every University scholarship and exhibition that have been gained at Oxford and Cambridge by the Merchant Taylors' Company entertained a distinguished party at dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall.

The first annual meeting of the Kensington Collegiate School was commemorated, on Wednesday evening, at the Queen's Head, Acton, when the chair was taken by Mr. Sergeant Wrangham, Q.C., and there were present a prosperous scene. Dr. Aisby, Regius Professor of Law, Cambridge, occupied the vice-chair.

The old Pauline dinner, which was revived last year, is to be held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at half-past six.

The second boat-race between the Shrewsbury School and Cheltenham College School was rowed on the Severn, on Saturday last, and, after a magnificent race, resulted in favour of Shrewsbury.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Serjeant Howley, the Prime Serjeant of Ireland, is, it is understood, about to retire from the bar, and will soon vacate his office.

The foundation-stone of the Hartlepool new reservoirs was laid, on Monday, by Mr. Ord.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., presided at a meeting, on Thursday week, at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, and distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful competitors at the Sheffield Mechanics' Institution in Sheffield.

The *Sunderland Herald* announces the death of Mr. William Carlton, the well-known author of "Traits and Stories," and a resident for many years in the fatal Hartley Colliery will probably be remembered.

The *Bristol Mercury and Daily Post* states that the amount of damage done by the bursting of the Bradfield reservoir is £327,000. Of this sum £175 is for the loss of life, £2,000 for damage to property, and £150 for injury to business and property.

On Monday a very large instalment of cotton-lands went to work, amid general rejoicing, at the Great Western cotton-works, Manchester, which have been closed for the last 18 months. It is expected that 2000 persons will now be in employment in the mill.

The apple crop in Devonshire will, it is stated, this year be a large one, the orchards generally being in full bloom. The cherry crop is also the orchards present a noticeable appearance, as instead of clustering on the branches, individual cherries have been sent here and there amidst

A handsome testimonial, in the shape of a silver tray or salver, has been presented to Mr. Edward Chatterton Middleton, for services years past in the peculiar county magistrate at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, and who has held the office of High Sheriff, besides many others of a public character. The presentation took place at a public dinner at the town and neighbourhood.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Robert Rawlinson, Mr. John Thornhill Harrison, and Mr. John Thomas Way, to be her Majesty's commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of accidents on the running waters in England for the purposes of carriage of the sewage of towns and factories and prevention of the pollution of rivers, and the injurious and noxious matters so carried, and of the effects thereof upon the health or serious injury to such process and manufactures, and how far such pollution may be prevented or mitigated, and to report whether any and what provisions for securing waters, or rendered harmless before reaching them; and also for the purpose of inquiring into the best means of the drainage of towns and populous places, of obstructions to the natural flow of rivers or streams caused by mills, dams, locks, and weirs, and to report whether any and what provisions are necessary to prevent any evils thence arising.

A London fog, having sold some goods to a Liverpool tradesman, sent a lawyer's letter for their money. A post-office order was forthwith transmitted to the lawyer, who returned it, declining to receive it, on the ground that an exchange to that amount had been made in the invoice. The post-office order was then sent to the tradesman himself, and the conveyance of the fog left amount in the Sheriffs' Court, Preston. It was subsequently admitted by the defendant that the fog had been sent, but that the post-office order was not in the legal tender. The defendants' counsel, however, contended that the fog was a message of business, and therefore was not as to the legality of the tender, but as to the amount represented by the fog. The jury, after a brief consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, 1s. and costs. The defendant, at the same time, and a verdict was entered for the defendant. The solicitor for the plaintiff applied for a certificate for carrying the case into a superior court.

The following are the present appointments for holding the Summer Circuits:—*North Wales and Chester* (before the Lord Chief Justice)—Monday, July 19, Ruthin; Tuesday, July 20, Mold; Wednesday, July 21, Chester; Thursday, July 22, Beaumaris; Friday, July 23, Carnarvon; Saturday, July 24, Dolgelly. *Norfolk* (Lord Justice Erle and the Lord Chief Baron)—Monday, July 19, Thetford; Tuesday, July 20, Bury St. Edmunds; Wednesday, July 21, Huntingdon, July 22; Cambridge, July 23; Norwich, Aug. 2; Ipswich, Aug. 3; Chelmsford, Aug. 4. *Oxford* (Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Willes)—Monday, July 12; Worcester, July 13; Stafford, July 20; Shrewsbury, July 21; Hereford, July 22; Monmouth, July 23; Oxford, July 24; Aylesbury, July 26. *Northern*: (Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Montague Smith)—Lancaster, July 19; Liverpool, July 20; Manchester, July 21; Appleby, July 24; Lancaster, July 26; Manchester, July 29; Liverpool, August 12; Lancaster, August 13; Appleby, August 14; Durham, August 16; Newcastle, August 17; Carlisle, August 19; Durham, August 20; Croydon, July 31. *Midland* (Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Crompton)—Monday, July 12, Warwick; July 13, Leicester; July 14, Nottingham; July 15, Derby; July 20, Leeds, Aug. 3. *South Wales and Chester*, (Mr. Justice Shee)—Hereford, July 19; Brecon, July 20; Cardiff, July 21; Swansea, July 22; Carmarthen, July 17; Brecon, July 28; Presteign, Aug. 3; Chester, Aug. 7. *Western* (Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Justice Keating)—Salisbury, July 19; Dorchester, July 20; Exeter, July 26; Bodmin, Aug. 2; Bristol, Aug. 4.

A meeting of the Manchester Shakspeare Commemoration Club, Aug. 7, was held, on Monday, at the Town Hall, Mr. C. M. Bennett, Esq.) in the chair. Dr. J. Watts, the hon. secretary, read the report of the committee, which stated, amongst other things, the gratifying fact that the total amount at the disposal of the committee, after the payment of all claims, was £1,000. It was also stated that the committee had, in the royal portrait, for the foundation of Shakspeare scholarships to promote the study of the English language and literature, and to encourage the study of the language and literature of the Shakspeare scholarship, of the value of about £40 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to competition to all students who have attended the evening classes. It has been a student of Owens College, he shall pass one year of the scholarship there, and that any accumulations arising from the non-award or the vacation of scholarships shall be applied in providing additional scholarships for students attending the evening classes, the amount and duties being left to the discretion of the college trustees. Substantially the same conditions had been adopted for the grammar school, with this variation—that there are to be at the school two scholarships of £20 each for two years, one of which will fall vacant each year. They will be open to the competition of boys under seventeen years of age who have been at the school for one year. Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. Alderman Heywood, and Mr. Thomas Bazley, representing by the trustees of Owens College and the Grammar School. Mr. R. J. Strem occupied the vacation, which was passed.

THE FOREIGN PICTURE-GALLERY OF THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THERE are three picture-galleries in the Dublin Exhibition, one being occupied by the works of ancient masters, one by those of the modern British school, and one by those of foreign artists. A general view of the collection last mentioned, ranging all round the central hall, is shown in the illustration we give this week. There is a novelty of interest in this department of the Exhibition which must render it highly attractive as well as instructive. It is not so long since the Continental critics were in the habit of sneering in the Edinburgh, and it was almost with a feeling of surprise that people here became aware, through the medium of the International Exhibitions at Paris and London, of the wealth of talent growing existing in France, Germany, and Belgium. The Dublin Exhibition of 1853 was the first to set the example of inviting the contributions of foreign artists; but the collection which the managers of that Exhibition were able to bring together was quite insignificant when compared with the number of pictures which the energetic gentlemen who undertook the management of this department on the present occasion have succeeded in obtaining from all parts of Europe.

The subject of our French picture is small, but makes up in quality what it wants in numbers. There is a splendid dog by Ross Bonheur, a large white animal, with a few brown portions about it, in a large staple driven into the wall. The portrait, by M. Jannet, of the shepherd Dumicine, the Abbé Lacombien, clad in the white robes of his order, is a very good example of French portrait-painting. It is quite another style, but just as effective, is the figure of a monk, by Henrietta Browne. The "Ecce Homo," by Dubufe, is a large picture, full of feeling, and handled with much delicacy and power. The gem of the French collection, however, is a delightful little painting by Edouard Frère. It represents a group of French schoolboys, dressed in military uniform, and fully equipped with miniature implements of warfare, rushing tumultuously through a village street, while an old veteran, leaning on his staff, looks on and thinks of days when he, too, was young. The exhibition contains upwards of fifty Spanish pictures, by a considerable number of which, chosen from the National Museum of Madrid. Three of these possess considerable merit—"Jesus Christ in the Catholic Doctrine by Testament," by Eduardo Rosales, a lifesized picture painted with singular power; and "Ancient Hall of the Cortes of the Kingdom of Valencia," by Pedro Gonsalvo; and "The Last Moments of Don Alvaro de Luna on the Bridge of San Angelo," by Lorenzo Valles. The German school of painting is largely and very worthily represented. There is a considerable display from Saxony, of which four of the most interesting works have been contributed by the Queen of the Royal Gallery of Art and Industry, Dresden. The Belgian pictures, by the vigorous treatment, is the picture by Leon Cogniet, representing the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa calming the quarrel between the Princes and the Papal Legates at the Diet of Roncaglia, in the year Christian, 1157. The other contributions of the King of Saxony are a "Landscape in Spring, with Bridal Procession," by L. A. Richter; and "Children with Barrow of Hay," by Oswald Achenbach. The latter picture is a charming and natural picture of a group of children. The Exhibition contains a number of Belgian pictures, but the majority of these do not call for a detailed description. There is a very fine Bonnat's "Martyrdom of St. Denis," and a fine picture praying, purchased by the Prince of Wales; two fine Lake scenes—and a Lake Leman by Frederick Bossenbach, and Lake Wallenstadt, Switzerland—by Rothsen, and several other landscapes, remarkable for their truth to nature. The Italian contributions are few in number, and do not possess any striking merit. Of the eighteen Norwegian pictures, that by Tidemand arrest the attention of the visitor by their vigour, simplicity, and truthfulness. One, entitled "The Emigration," represents a gathering of Norwegian sectaries for worship; the other, "Norwegian Peasants Bidding Farewell," represents an aged matron displaying her wedding ornaments to her grandchildren. The art-department is under the direction of Mr. Henry Doyle, who has discharged a difficult duty also to the satisfaction of exhibitors and the public.

Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P., president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the current year, has succeeded to view-chairman of the council of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, of which Lord Somerville is president.

In our notice last week of the entertainments at the Crystal Palace Aquarium, the new Indian Indian, called "Sadi," as we here, and not here," was spoken of as the joint invention of Professor Pepper and Mr. Bidder, Q.C. It is due to Mr. Bidder, Q.C., to state that with Mr. Pepper the merit of this invention.

In the recent illustrated account our Illustration of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John of Jerusalem, in Ormond-street, it was stated that the cemetery attached to the church was the property of Sir Francis Boyer, Bart., M.P." We have since been informed that both the church and the cemetery are the property of Lady Boyer, as the son of Sir Sidmouth and learned Baronet, who also personally superintended the architecture and decoration of the church, and contributed the whole of the funds which has little expense, a good deal of gilding, on a white ground; the yellow glow which produces a most beautiful effect in the stained glass windows.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, AND LOSS OF TEN LIVES.

THE two fatal accidents, one at Redmal and the other near Bricket, on the lines of the South-Eastern Railway company, which followed last week, on the Friday, by one still more disastrous, on the South-Eastern lines. The train which was timed to leave Folkestone at 2 p.m. on the arrival of passengers from Boulogne, who quitted Paris that morning at seven o'clock, consisted, as usual, with about 110 passengers, and had proceeded nearly thirty miles on its journey, when at a place called Shakspeare, the accident occurred which we have now to lament. It appears that the train was moving at a rapid rate, when, station, or half way between that and Shakspeare, there is a bridge, the situation of which is shown in our Engraving, that crosses a road on Saturday morning. The railroad at each end of the bridge runs for a considerable distance in a straight line, and the train had only a few feet above the land on each side. The bridge itself, which is constructed in the usual manner, is supported by six arches, and crosses a river, which, when swollen by the rains of winter, flows in a considerable stream, but at the time of the accident was nearly quite ditch, overgrown with weeds. The fall from the bridge to this ditch is about 15 ft., but the water is not more than 18 inches deep. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon several ploughmen were employed in laying down new metals on the left-hand side of the bridge on the way to London, and in the direction of its sunset Folkestone. The train was still incomplete, and two lengths, or about 60 ft., of iron rail remained to be laid down on the side of the road on which some of the train was advancing. They saw it hasten onward to destruction. The engine and tender passed ahead speed, and in four seconds more they saw nine or ten out of the fourteen carriages, of which inclusive of the break-vans the train was composed, disappear in the utmost peril, but too late to be of any use to others. They had been extinguished in the first terrific crash. Those who were on the spot describe the scene as one of appalling confusion. At the end of the bridge next to Staplehurst the engine and tender lay partly turned on their sides, the carriages behind the tender stood upon the break van, and a few paces back, suspended at it were from the top of the bridge, were two of the carriages. These were the two first-class carriages. At the other end of the bridge stood upon the road, and the remaining carriages, with the break-van at the rear of the train, and which were altogether uninjured. A little in front of them were two second-class carriages, with one end resting on the bridge and the other in the ditch, in just the same position as the first-class carriage already mentioned. Between these two carriages and all across the ditch, huddled and crushed and forced into one another, lay the five or six first-class carriages which formed the centre of the train. Through their broken sides and shattered windows were to be seen protruding human legs, and arms, and heads, and from every one of them was to be heard the piteous cry of human suffering. In more than one carriage a wife lay dead, or on the point of death, beside her unconscious or helpless husband. Some



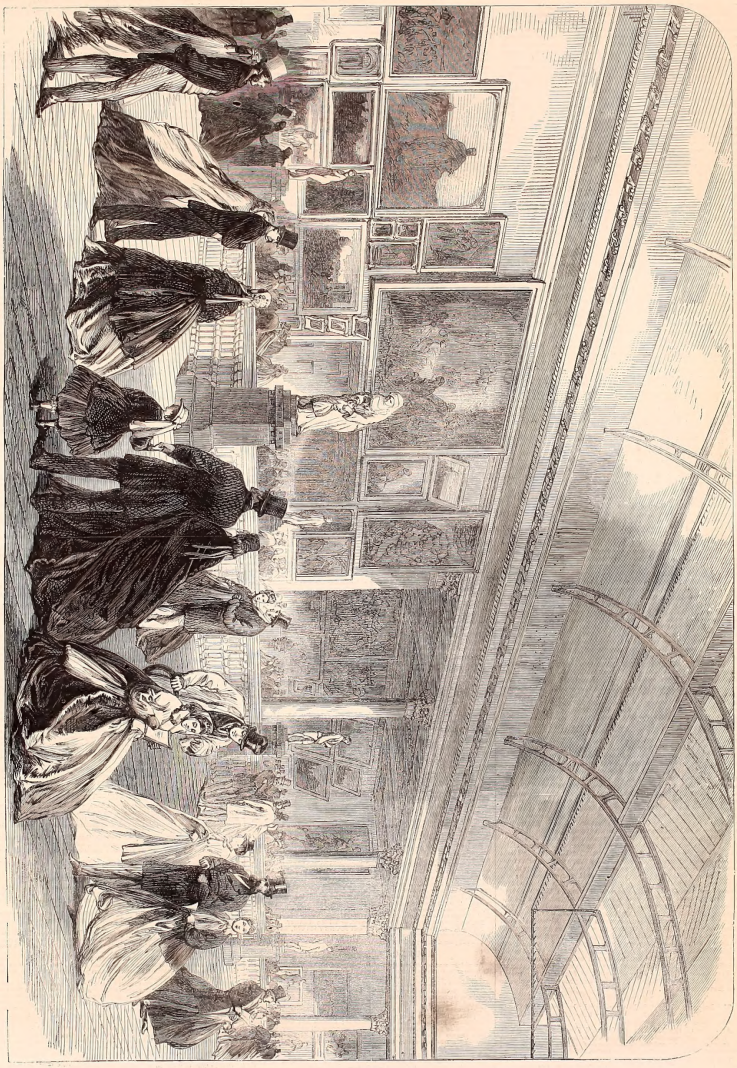
THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT BEDNAL, ON THE SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.—SEE PAGE 591.

who survived, and might have recovered from the injuries inflicted on them by the shock, were smothered in the liquid mud in which they were imbedded. One young lady, on being rescued from a position in which suffocation seemed imminent, was found to have been fearfully mangled, and had blood issuing profusely from her nose and ears. The faces of other passengers were so blackened and swollen and battered as to retain scarcely any traces of the human countenance. Some, on the other hand, escaped with barely a scratch; but there were few indeed in that heap of rain who did not bring away with them some token of the tremendous ordeal through which they had passed. The work of extrication proceeded at first but slowly, but by six o'clock it was fairly accomplished. Those passengers who were uninjured, or whose injuries were not so serious as to prevent their travelling, were at once dispatched to London. Some seventeen or eighteen others, whose sufferings rendered it dangerous that they should make so lengthened a journey, were most kindly received and carefully attended to at the residence of Sir H. Hoare and other houses in Staplehurst and its vicinity. Ten persons have lost their lives owing to this terrible disaster. Nearly all of them were dragged out of the ditch quite dead, two or three of them being in a dying state and surviving a few brief minutes only. Seven of the ten were ladies, the majority of whom were wives, and comparatively young wives, too. One of the ladies was the wife of a Liverpool merchant, named Baynes; she was on her way home from Paris, and has left six children to mourn her untimely loss. Another was the wife of Mr. F. Bodenham, solicitor, of Hereford, who, with her husband, was returning from her wedding tour. A third was the wife of Mr. George Whitby, who was anxiously waiting her return to him by that tidal train. A fourth is a Mrs. Condliff, of the Queen's Hotel, Liverpool, whose husband lies severely injured at Staplehurst. A fifth was Mrs. Faithfull, returning home, with her husband, after ten years' absence in India. He was lately one of the Judges at Bombay. The two remaining ladies are Miss Caroline White, late of Brighton, and Miss Emma Beaumont, of Paris. Hypolyte Mercier, a French cook in the service of Admiral Freemantle, at Portsmouth, was also killed. The names of Mr. Hompson and Mr. Dunn complete this sad list. Mr. Charles Dickens was a passenger in the train, but escaped injury.

With regard to the cause of all this suffering and loss of life, it seems beyond all question attributable to the fact that a portion of the rail along which the trains run was not in its place, and that, as a consequence, although the engine, tender, and break-vans, as it were, jumped the gap and ran for some way along the iron gearing which lies parallel to the rails, the carriages which followed were thrown out of their course and upset. Upon the charge of not having the whole length of rail duly laid down when the accident occurred, Henry Benge, the foreman of the platelayers, is now in custody. Some evidence was taken at the inquest on Monday. It appeared that Benge attributes his failure in this duty to the circumstance that he by some mistake took the statement in his time-book of the later hour at which the tidal-train was expected to start on Saturday as having reference to the afternoon on which the accident occurred. The arrival of the train at Headcorn was telegraphed in the ordinary way to Staplehurst, but the platelayers midway between the two stations were not within reach of telegraphic communication. Whether their foreman is solely to blame, or whether others must share with him a great responsibility, it is at present impossible to say. The company, at all events, seem desirous that the affair should be thoroughly investigated.



SCENE OF THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT STAPLEHURST, ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN NEXT DAY.



THE FOREIGN PICTURE GALLERY OF THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 571.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Everybody in Parliament seems to be in a hurry. Ministers push on their work, and, having gobbled up the Estimates much in the way that a hungry fowl snatches up grains of corn, they have set themselves resolutely to push on the heavier weight of business; while members of all classes seem unconsciously to be influenced by a sense of the necessity for speed, for they all talk faster than usual, and do not make their speeches so long as usual. In such a state of things, special incidents are rare, and, if they turn up, are soon swept away by the waves of common-place matter which come tumbling rapidly on. Curiously enough, although there is this simulation of speed in the conduct of business, there have yet been instances of obstruction which have been successful. For instance, in the last sitting evening of last week the very last Estimate was being discussed in Committee of Supply by a number of members not smaller than has dealt with the voting away of millions of public money this year, when a patriotic individual was found who thought it proper to move to count the Committee—a very unusual proceeding—and, the total being deficient, the Speaker was sent for. In the mean while the whippers-in were making superhuman efforts to bring in just three members, which would have been sufficient; but, unless vigorous physical force had been applied to them, it would have been impossible to have got within the house any of that little phalanx which was to be observed laughing through the glass panels of the door when the operation of counting out was being performed. Then, again, last Tuesday, there was an odd morning sitting, which had been appointed late the night before, and was not advertised in the usual way, at which Mr. Childers and six other members only assisted, in which several Government bills were advanced a stage, and against which Mr. Henley earnestly protested as almost a breach of faith in the conduct of the House. This caused the evening sitting to be postponed to six o'clock, and it was whispered that an attempt would be made to count out at once on the Speaker resuming the chair, the object being to prevent Mr. Berkeley bringing on his motion with regard to the ballot; and the rumour went that the design was favoured by the friends of that system of voting, who thought the motion ill-timed. The scheme was defeated by the Irish members, who mustered to enable a discussion to be had on the Belfast riots, which was absurdly quiet for an Irish debate, it absolutely dragged along for hours, and, being supplemented by as dreary a discussion on harbours of refuge, pressed Mr. Berkeley out, at half-past twelve. The object of the threatened count was thus attained; but the circumstance of its having been projected shows that some members, at least, are not in such a hurry to end the Session as has been supposed.

The week has, however, been signalised by probably, if not certainly, the two last party struggles of the Session and the Parliament—if such mild and distant skirmishing as characterised the debates on the Roman Catholic Oath Bill and the Tests Abolition Oxford Bill can be so designated. The dressing of the Parliamentary arena was much as usual, for there was a very good House on Monday for the Oath Bill, although there was not such a crowd of supernumeraries as are ordinarily brought together on similar occasions. The stage being Committee, the contest turned on a neutralising amendment of Sir Hugh Cairns, who rather tossed it on the table than dandled it proudly and lovingly before the spectators, when immediately behind him rose one of his own friends, Mr. Ward Hunt, who sent out a strong jet of Liberalism, on this point at least, out of the very centre of the Tory main; and this with such a good will, that Mr. Disraeli thought it necessary at once to interpose and turn it off with a prompt hand. There are many things that Mr. Disraeli does well; but in nothing is he so successful as in making a dull speech. In this instance there is no doubt that anyone who read the address he made in this debate would think that it was able, well arranged, subtle in reasoning—it was awfully trimming—and elaborately composed; but those are just the causes why on those who heard it it no effect was produced beyond that of tedium. It wanted the element which is always the *vis vivida* of Mr. Disraeli's telling speeches—that of antagonism—besides which, somehow, one fancied that the last scene of the gout drama was being played out, and that the languor of the convalescent was sought to be maintained. Perhaps, too, the effort to avoid the suggestion of any affinity with the case of the Archbishop of Granada was overdone in the preparation of the speech. All through, the fire of the debate was carried on with blank cartridge; Sir George Grey was almost slow in his delivery; Mr. Whiteside spoke with his voice only, and not with his arms and legs, as when he is in what he thinks is being earnest, and chiefly occupied himself in pelting Mr. Horsman with paper pellets containing little extracts of opinion which were inconsistent with that gentleman's latest demonstrations on this question; while Mr. Horsman, who had not come prepared with a speech at all, armed himself with a large volume of "Hansard," and returned extracts for extracts. The high-pressure system prevalent in the dispatch of business was illustrated here by the fact that this debate, which in ordinary times would have been spun out by minor members all night, was choked off at a little after seven; the respective forces being in line then, whereas if they had been allowed to disperse on leave for an hour or two, they could not by possibility have been rallied again.

The Tests Abolition Oxford Bill was to have produced, or ought to have produced, one of the great "Conservative Wednesdays," which were invented a Session or two ago; but though the proceedings were such as to give the day something of that character, it was only in outline, and not in a set picture. Indeed, things looked very discouraging to Mr. Göschen when he began to move the second reading; for, with difficulty, forty members were found who, metaphorically speaking, lifted the Speaker into the chair, and as soon as that operation was performed, at least thirty-two went away again to the Committees whence they had been summoned. It was a trial for a young member, but Mr. Göschen was equal to it, and he went on with his skilfully-constructed speech, arguing, illustrating, and putting his case in a logically-irresistible manner, while his demeanour was so judiciously earnest, that, by one of those insensible influences which sometimes appear to be at work in the house, it became known to the outsiders that a first-rate speech was being delivered; and so members came rapidly dropping in, and, before the first half hour was over, he had just such an audience as he would probably have chosen to appreciate his address. Even his peroration, although it was couched in language which might be called declamatory, was nicely adjusted to the subject, while the warmth of delivery was exactly adequate to the words, and was most skilfully kept within those bounds which practised speakers in the House of Commons are accustomed to observe, and thus to adapt themselves to the genius of that assembly. The rest of the debate was mild enough. Lord Robert Cecil was utterly uncharacteristic, and, as it must be supposed that he was unaware of the domestic bereavement which was taking place at the very time he was speaking, it would seem as if, unconsciously, he was oppressed with a sense of the calamity which was falling at that moment on his house. There was electioneering in the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gathorne Hardy. The former, with painful severity and even more painful bating of breath and humility of manner, put forth all his powers as a casuist to prove why, just before a general election, he could not support a measure for which he had voted last year; while the latter went in, with all the noise and volubility of the hustings, for a whole, entire, and uncompromising defence of the existing state of things in the University, and launched out opinions which he, of course, believes most gratifying to the major part of a constituency before which he will certainly come, notwithstanding his *nolo episcopari* declarations in that regard to the electors of Leominster. The majority of sixteen in favour of the second reading of the bill is significant of its fate this year—that is, palpable and inevitable collapse.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the dignity of Councillor upon Count de Crivelli, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Spanish Court.

An order of the Austrian Minister of Finance, published in the *Vienna Gazette*, removes the prohibition which has hitherto been laid on the exportation of arms and munitions of war destined for Italy, Switzerland, the seacoast, the Danubian Principalities, Servia, and Bosnia.

The new Brazilian Ministry is composed as follows:—Marquis Olinda, Interior and President of Council; M. Nambuco de Araujo, Justice; M. Silva Ferraz, War; M. Diaz de Carvalho, Finance; M. Octaviano, Foreign Affairs; M. Saraiva, Marine; M. Paulo Souza, Agriculture.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The House reassembled for the first time after the Whitsuntide recess.

The Railway Debentures Registration Bill was read a second time.

AMERICAN BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

The Earl of Derby called attention to two documents—one addressed by Earl Russell to heads of departments, withdrawing belligerent rights from the Confederates of the Southern States of America, and the other a proclamation by the President of the United States declaring the ports of the Union, with certain exceptions, to be open to commerce, and denouncing the penalties of piracy against persons trading with the excepted ports.

Earl Russell said when his letter was written the war in America was practically ended, and only two Confederate vessels remained afloat, one of which was about to surrender to the authorities at Havannah. Having first ascertained from Mr. Adams that the United States had determined upon abandoning their belligerent rights, he at once brought the question before the Cabinet. The war had now entirely ceased, and the maritime Powers of Europe had expressed concurrence in the decision of the British Government. With regard to the proclamation of President Johnson, it was certainly a curious document, and that portion of it which denounced as piracy the attempt to trade with ports not blockaded was somewhat startling. Sir Frederick Bruce had immediately sought an explanation, but could get none, and his opinion was that the threat was merely meant to be suspended *in terrorem*.

The Earl of Derby suggested that the Government would do well to make some protest against such an illegal threat.

THE UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

Lord Granville, having presented several petitions in favour of the principle of a union rating, moved the second reading of the Union Chargeability Bill. He described what had been the course of legislation on the relief of the poor from the date of passing the new Poor-Law Act, to prove that its tendency had always been to shorten the period of residence that gives a legal settlement, and to equalise the rating. He then noticed the chief objections made to the measure. It was alleged there ought to be further inquiry; but they had been inquiring into this subject for more than thirty years. They had done more: they had legislated on the recommendations founded on those inquiries. It was now time to act more decidedly in the same direction. He admitted the formation of the present union was not perfect; but it would not be expedient to delay the bill till the unions could be readjusted. Another objection to the measure was that less economy could be exercised in the management of large areas than in that of parishes. Experience, he believed, had shown the reverse to be the case. He urged the House to pass the bill, which would do away with the want of uniformity in the present system of poor law administration, by which one class of poor was relieved from one fund, a second class from another. The measure would complete the principle of the measure of 1834, according to the recommendation of the best authorities, among whom were Sir J. Graham and Sir G. C. Lewis. He could see no ground or reason for referring the bill to a Select Committee, and he believed the motion was irregular in itself. The reference to a Committee could not be proposed till the bill had been read a second time. In the next place, their Lordships could not receive any alterations of the bill originating in that house. The reason for referring a bill to a Committee generally was that its details were numerous and intricate. This was a measure of few clauses, and with no intricacy of detail. He hoped, therefore, the House would reject the motion and pass the bill, which he believed would ultimately prove beneficial to the interests of the owners of land.

Lord Brougham briefly supported the bill, the principle of which was approved by the authors of the reform of the poor law he had himself advocated more than thirty years ago. The bill now proposed would complete what was left imperfect in that great measure.

The Duke of Rutland moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee. He did so because he believed the measure would operate very unjustly in some localities. He read a number of letters and documents to prove this position, and contended that on such a question the House ought to proceed with great caution. He argued, further, that the bill would create mischievous distinctions between town and country, and destroy the present community of feeling between employers and the employed.

Lord Spencer spoke in favour of the bill, and answered some of the objections made by the Duke of Rutland. He thought the measure was required. It might be necessary to make some readjustment of the present unions, but he would not for that reason endanger the passing of the bill, which, he believed, would prove beneficial to the labouring classes and to the country at large.

Lord St. Maur addressed the House on the influence of the law of settlement and the law of removal in restricting the field of employment for the labouring class. The bill, by removing these restrictions, would improve the position of the labourer.

Lord Carnarvon would vote for the second reading, though he thought it would have been better had some preliminary measure been introduced, re-adjusting the present unions. It appeared to him that, on this question, both parties had over-rated the results of the measure. They would not be so formidable as the opponents of the bill predicted; on the other hand, the supporters of the bill anticipated too many advantages from it.

Earl Grey approved the bill, the principle of which was sound. Too much of the vicious administration of the old system survived the change introduced by the Act of 1834, and it was necessary to remove it. He should vote for the second reading.

Lord Redesdale doubted the policy of increasing the area of rating. Nor was a large area conducive to the good administration of the poor law. It had been a failure in London because the officials had no knowledge of the poor they relieved. This was not the case in the country, where the law could be well administered.

The House then divided on the question that the bill be referred to a Select Committee. The numbers were—Contents, 24; Non-contents, 86: Majority against the motion, 62.

The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the offices of Comptroller of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

The report of the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was considered, with the proposed amendments.

Mr. Villiers moved the second reading of the Poor-Law Board Continuance Bill. A long discussion followed, but eventually the bill was read a second time by 74 votes to 67.

The order for the second reading of the Writs, Registration, &c. (Scotland), Bill was discharged.

The following bills were read a second time:—The War Department Tramway (Devon) Bill, the Ecclesiastical Commission (Superannuation) Bill, the Colonial Laws Validity Bill, the Colonial Marriages Validity Bill, the Penalties Law Amendment Bill, and the National Gallery (Dublin) Bill.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Defence Act (1860) Amendment Bill, the Procurators (Scotland) Bill, and the Pilotage Order Confirmation (No. 2) Bill.

The Lunatic Asylum Act (1863) Bill passed through Committee.

Some amendments in the Ireland Revenue Bill and the Prisons Bill were considered and agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the Record of Titles (Ireland) Bill, and was occupied for some time in the discussion of the various clauses.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC OATH BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill.

Sir H. Cairns moved an amendment to insert into the proposed oath, on Clause 1, a sentence making the member swear that he will do nothing to subvert the Established Church or the Protestant religion and Government. He supported the amendment as being a bulwark of the Church.

Mr. Hunt opposed it. He did not believe the Church wanted any such bulwark. Every member ought to be left free to vote as he pleased on any subject.

Mr. Disraeli delivered his promised declaration on the bill. He sought to soothe Roman Catholics and Protestants alike. He deprecated all attacks on Roman Catholics, and lectured Roman Catholics, in return, on the want of wisdom shown by them in assailing the Irish Church. After all, he was for inserting the words proposed by Sir H. Cairns.

Sir G. Grey declined to follow Mr. Disraeli through all the topics of his speech. The bill was good and wise in principle, and therefore he supported it. He ventured, however, to remind the Opposition that no attack upon the Irish Church had ever come from Roman Catholic members of the house.

Mr. Whiteside supported the amendment, as did Mr. Henley.

After a few words from Mr. Horsman and Mr. Newdegate, the amendment was negatived by 166 votes to 147.

The bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

An address was agreed to congratulating her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the birth of the young Prince.

A bill prohibiting railway companies from locking both doors of passenger-carriages was read a first time.

The Partnership Amendment Bill, the Land Debentures (Ireland) Bill, the Local Government Supplemental (No. 4) Bill, the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill were read a second time.

The Sewage Utilisation Bill was read a third time and passed. The following private bills were also read a third time and passed:—Bromley Gas; Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway; Furness and Lancaster and Carlisle Union Railway, Oldham Borough Improvement, Sirhowy Railway, South-Eastern Railway (New Title), Stapenhill and Burton-upon-Trent Bridge, Wigtownshire-roads, and Worcester, Dean Forest, and Monmouth Railway.

A conversation took place on the deplorable situation of the English captives in Abyssinia, Earl Russell pointing out the difficulty of reaching the petty tyrant who has so long defied the Government of this country.

In Committee on the Public-house Closing Act (1864) Amendment Bill, Earl De Grey moved to strike out the fifth clause, with the view of transferring the power for granting occasional licenses from the magistrates to the commissioners of police.—The Marquis of Clanricarde intimated that, if the clause were struck out, he should move its restoration on the report. The magistrates, and not the police, were the constituted authorities to decide such matters. The clause was struck out and the bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Leave was given to Sir R. Peel to bring in a bill for transferring the Ulster Canal to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

The following bills went through Committee:—The Navy and Marines Wills Bill, the Navy and Marines Property of Deceased Bill, the Naval and Marine Pay and Pension Bill, the Colonial Laws Validity Bill, and the Colonial Marriages Validity Bill.

The Prisons Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Layard, in reply to a question, said the United States Government had declined to make any compensation to the widow of Mr. Gray—one of the officers of a British merchant ship—who was shot by one of the lieutenants of a Federal cruiser near the Cape of Good Hope some time ago.

The Greenwich Hospital Bill was further considered in Committee and passed through that stage, a clause being added by Mr. Childers, in accordance with a suggestion made by Sir John Hay on a former occasion, providing that the honorary office of governor, to be filled by a distinguished naval officer, should be continued. Subsequently the bill was ordered to be reported, with amendments, to the House.

Sir W. Fraser moved an address to the Queen praying her to appoint a commission to inquire into the operation of the Act 18th and 19th Vict., cap. 120, so far as the same relates to the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the metropolis. The hon. member complained that the streets of London, in these respects, were disgraceful. With the view of finding a remedy, he suggested that it would be well to appoint a Royal Commission, composed of scientific men, to inquire into and report upon the subject.—Sir G. Grey admitted that the present system was not a very satisfactory one, but what was wanted was better and more efficient superintendence. In his opinion, the real remedy lay in the transfer of power from the local vestries to the central body, the Metropolitan Board of Works.—Sir W. Fraser having expressed himself content with the admissions of the Home Secretary, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Reilly moved a resolution to the effect that the evidence taken by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots contained statements so seriously impugning the official conduct of certain magistrates that equity to the magistrates accused, and a due regard to the vindication of the impartiality of the administration of justice, required that a full inquiry into the truth of these charges should be instituted by the authorities intrusted with the supervision of the magistracy of Ireland. A long discussion took place on the motion, and at its close the House divided, and the motion was negatived by 132 to 39.

Harbours of Refuge.—Sir F. Smith moved—"That, in the opinion of this House, her Majesty's Ministers should now adopt measures for the construction of some of the harbours of refuge on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland recommended by a Committee of this House in 1857 and by a Royal Commission in 1859." The hon. and gallant gentleman urged that the sum of £1,340,000 was all that was required to save thousands of human lives and millions of property, and that this expenditure might be extended over ten years.—Mr. Blake seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Grant-Duff.—Mr. Gibson, in opposing the motion, stated that the shipowners of the kingdom were indisposed to contribute towards the construction of those harbours, and that the Royal Commissioners had exceeded their duty in making recommendations in reference to the financial part of the question. He warned the House how it consented to vote large sums of money upon such an indefinite proposition as that which the hon. member had brought forward. He also denied that even if the harbours were made they would have the effect of saving life and property in the proportion spoken of. To save life from shipwreck the best means, in his opinion, was to establish life-boats and good rocket apparatus in positions where casualties most frequently occurred, and to assist voluntary efforts in improving the entrances to existing harbours, and this was being done to a considerable extent under the Harbours Act, by advances of public money at a low rate of interest. The motion was supported by Mr. Kendall, Mr. Liddell, and Sir J. Hay, and, after a brief reply from Sir F. Smith, was negatived, on a division, by 111 to 99.

Mr. H. Berkeley postponed his annual Ballot motion, alleging that at that late hour of the night (twenty minutes past twelve o'clock) it would be inexpedient to bring on so great a question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Lord Bury appeared at the bar, and brought up her Majesty's gracious reply to the address of the House on the birth of a Prince. Her Majesty's reply thanked the House sincerely for its loyal and affectionate address on the birth of her Majesty's grandson; and the Queen received with gratification the renewed assurances of the House of Commons of loyal affection to herself and family.

The Arrest for Debt Abolition (Ireland) Bill and the Pheasants (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Penalties Law Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Lords' amendments in the Married Women's Property (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill, the Colonial Laws Validity Bill, the Colonial Marriages Validity Bill, and the Lunatic Asylum Act (1853), &c., Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed; as also were the following private bills:—Assam Company Bill; Kilrush and Kilkee Railway, and Poulnasherry Reclamation Bill; Sidmouth and Budleigh Salterton Railway Bill; and Sidmouth Railway and Harbour Bill.

The report of the resolution in reference to the funds required for fortifications and works was brought up and received, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded thereon.

Mr. M. Gibson introduced a bill to transfer from the Admiralty to the Board of Trade powers and duties relative to certain harbours, which was read a first time.

THE TESTS ABOLITION (OXFORD) BILL.

Mr. Goschen moved the second reading of the Tests Abolition (Oxford) Bill, which, he explained, was identical with the measure of last year, which had been defeated by a majority of two only. It was not the object of the bill to admit Dissenters to the governing body of the University, although it might lead to that result eventually, but to enable degrees to be conferred without reference to religious tests.

The motion was seconded by Mr. G. Duff.

Lord R. Cecil moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He observed that the changes proposed would injure the University and degrade it to the level of those German institutions where there was metaphysical learning in abundance but an absolute dearth of religious belief. He could not agree to separate education from religious principles, although he had no objection to allowing Dissenters to obtain the degree of Master of Arts. To admit them to the governing body of the University, however, was a proposal to which he would never give his assent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could have no hesitation as to the course which he ought to adopt on the present occasion, because he stood upon a different ground from that which he occupied last year when the subject was before the House; for the promoters of the bill openly avowed their desire to separate education from religion, and that was a principle to which he was resolutely opposed.

Several other hon. members having addressed the House, a division took place, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 190; against it, 206: majority for the second reading, 16. The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The following bills were read a second time, viz.:—Dockyards Extension Bill, Local Government Supplemental (No. 4) Bill, Drainage and Improvement of Lands Acts (Ireland) Amendment Bill, Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) (Provisional Order Confirmation) (No. 2) Bill, and the Land Debentures Bill.

The following bills were passed through Committee—viz., Partnership Amendment Bill, Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, and Militia Pay Bill.

The Commons' Amendments to the Lords' Amendments in the Common Law Courts (Fees) Bill were agreed to.

The Local Government Supplemental (No. 3) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

On the motion of Mr. Waldron, a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a representative for the borough of Liskeard, in the room of Mr. B. Osborne, who has accepted the stewardship of her Majesty's manor of Hempholme.

On the motion of Mr. Brand, a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for the city of Coventry, in the room of Sir Joseph Paxton, deceased.

Sir C. Wood, in reply to Mr. J. W. Smith, said he should make his annual financial statement for India on either Thursday next or Monday week; and, in reply to Mr. A. Mills, he added that it was not intended to raise a loan for the service of India.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. White, said that it was desirable to reconsider the mileage duties on all locomotives, with a view to their revision or reduction, but he was not then prepared to give any pledge to bring forward a measure on the subject.

Mr. Gibson, in reply to a question of Colonel Greville, said that, some years ago, a circular was sent to the various railway companies requesting them to take special care that the doors of passenger-carriages should not be kept locked; and, from the answers he had received, he concluded that all of them concurred in the necessity of one door being always unlocked. In the recent accident at Keynsham, on the Great Western Railway, both doors to some of the carriages were locked; but it appeared that that was the result of oversight on the part of the officials whose duty it was to attend to the matter. The bars across the windows in second and third class carriages were placed there by the direction of the Board of Trade to prevent accident from passengers thrusting out their heads when approaching tunnels. Those bars, though useful in that respect, were not so strong but that in the event of accident they might be easily removed.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Baines, said there was no truth whatever in the rumour that the Anglo-Austrian Commission at Vienna, engaged in negotiating an international treaty, had turned out a failure. On the contrary,

the Commission had been greatly strengthened by the addition of new members on the part of the Austrian Government. They would shortly reassemble for two months, and reassemble in September, with every prospect, he believed, of a favourable result to their labours.

The Sugar Duties and Drawbacks Bill, the object of which was to give effect to the arrangement between England, France, Belgium, and Holland, passed through Committee.

MALT DUTY BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on this bill,

Mr. CLIVE entered into the question of the malt duty, urging its repeal on behalf of the agriculturists of the country.

Sir F. LEVESON opposed the repeal of the malt duty on the ground of the advantage it would offer in the feeling of entire. He was quite ready to go into Committee on the bill, for, although he should oppose it, he would not stop in the right direction.

Mr. HUME, on the part of the labouring classes, strongly advocated the repeal of the malt duty.

Mr. LABOUCHERE quoted the EXCHEQUER and that duty millions a year were expected by the people of England to be repealed, and the trade could not have come in such a deplorable position as had been represented. He had on a former occasion pledged himself to place the question of the malt tax in an equivalent to a repeal of a portion of the income tax, but the advocates of the repeal of the malt tax did not think fit to accept the offer made to them.

Mr. BASS expressed some objections to the manner in which the malt tax was levied. He was personally connected with a brewery which for the last year had paid £1600 more in duties than he believed the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about to repeal.

Mr. H. GREPPELL, who advocated the repeal of the malt duty, urged that the Government would win by remitting the income and other taxes, which in bad years pressed heavily on the poorer classes.

After some remarks from Mr. Henley and Mr. Mollins, the House went into Committee.

After some discussion, the bill passed through Committee, its duration having been limited to three years, and the operation of the duty to be dealt with under the Act of 53 Geo. and under per bushel.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EXCHEQUER AND PUBLIC AUDIT BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said the object of it was to simplify the two offices and to do a great a retiring allowance to Lord Monteagle, the present Comptroller, who was about to resign his post.

Lord R. MONTAGU considered the bill of much too important a character, and therefore too serious a proposition for the House to go hurry at the last page of a moribund Parliament, when the great majority of the members had gone home to canvass their respective constituencies. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day month.

Sir G. SYKES protested against the amendment, and said he was glad to see the chairman of the Audit Board and those of the counterparts of the Exchequer were called upon to give their aid of the Government in order to be urged his valuable services.

After a debate thereupon arose.

Ultimately Lord R. Montagu withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

The House having gone into Committee upon Sir Fitzroy Kelly's bill to amend the law of evidence, Clause 1, authorising the plaintiff and defendant to be examined as witnesses in cases of breaches of promise of marriage, gave rise to considerable discussion. Upon a division, the clause was rejected by a majority of 81 to 72. Clause 2, authorising the examination of the wife or husband as witnesses in cases of divorce, also called up considerable opposition. The result was that the clause was withdrawn, and the bill reported.

Kelly then intimated his intention of withdrawing the bill, and the House, after a few words, at once occupied with the consideration of the other bills upon the paper, many of which were advanced a stage.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GLADIATEUR has got safely through the Channel voyage and won the Grand Prix race in a canter, over as severe a course as ever horse was swung, we are told, to cavalry exercise on it. The Frenchmen were in ecstacies, as well they might be, and feted the horse and his owner Count de Lagrange, the engineer of Hardack (who owns half Regulus) are said to be dreadfully annoyed at his keeping his counsel so close about the son's Oaks chance, and, as they say, he has sold him, but removed his horses in consequence.

Influenza in the Ascot stables was a drawback to Ascot, but still the fields were large and the weather beautiful. The Vase day was by no means a bad one, however, in comparison with previous years; Darragh forced the running in the Triennial, but was caught at the last by Who was a Baby? who won cleverly from the Royal Stand, and beaten by a neck, Broomsleve, who only received 7 lb. from the five-year-old Rosicrucian (a mare by Stockwell a pile of money, and pulled up lame), had no chance in the Queen's Stand Plate, in which Wild Agnes was sixth. There were some very good-looking two-year-olds in the Bienvenue Stakes, in which Macdonald showed a great deal of temper, the bright-priced Chilla, half brother to Lady Audley, and by the big unfurnished Janitor was easily. Eltham gave the Blenkiron ado another lift by the way in which he beat Rosicrucian at 11 lb. for the after a dead heat, for the Vase; and Breadalbane, who received 7 lb. from Oliver, was a shade of about £1000 when he beat the first for his master in a canter. He stripped quite a different horse to what he was on the Derby day, and Mr. Chaplin's two representatives in the came down from the stand to meet him. A Maiden Plate, in which twenty-three ran, disposed of the maidenhead of Mr. Merry's Bonnie Lass, one of the Sheffield Stables; and Planet could not give 8 lb. in the Stakes to Tomato, who was an admirable handicap by half a length.

John Scott turned his southern lot loose on the Wednesday morning with Farewell and Celerima, the former of whom beat Zambesi and three others very easily. Union Jack, the favourite for the Hunt Cup, was only third, and Mr. Robinson is said to have handed a very large stake with Gratitude, who was fourth. Mr. Cookson's for a great amount before his race at 25 to 1 for the Derby, made a close winning finish in the Biennial Stakes, in which he was 1 out of the thirty-seven entries came to the post for the cup. Oppressor proved the favourite running, with Vedette, Gratitude, Peel, and Fille de l'Air well together, and Zephyr last. These positions were very little changed at the end, save for Some positions were very little changed at the end, save for Some-thing, who was unaccountably pocketed, and Ely went on with the lead. Fille de l'Air was beaten at the distance, and Fordham, running his horse with great judgment, made Ely's game show, twenty yards from home, and then, making his final effort, got up and finished level with him. Zephyr was a bad third. Some thought the Yorkshire had run won, and in the next stride he had his head in front. Ely has been and a half after the race, and Oppressor and Mr. Castance made steady running with Ely from the post, and increased the pace at the distance. Ely, when he had steadied his horse, set him going again the instant General Peel challenged at the corner of the hill, and, with Fordham's head bended, he fully four lengths. The General's heart died like a stone when he was called on, and he sadly disappointed his friends. Ely won when he was called on, and he sadly disappointed his friends. It is an unsparing sweep to four on his freely after the dead heat. It is an unprecedented circumstance that the vase and the cup should have produced dead heats the same year. Mr. Chaplin (who had two boats for the cup, between Bowton and Cammine in 1852, and Buckstone and Wild Tom Wuffler in 1860.

If people who read the account of the sale of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Cambridge's Piccadilly Rooms concluded that the articles of shortborn money in the land, they must have been equally surprised when they read the sum realised by the sale of Mr. Merry's Trust of the twenty-seven Greville mares (one of them twenty-four years old) only made 81 gs. but the remainder realised the large sum of 4094 gs. each. Seventeen of them had foals at their foot. Mr. Blenkiron bought five, and the Marquis of Aylesbury was bracketed for at 1500 gs. for Cantine, with the Marquis of Hastings for Contadina, the dam of his lordship's King Hal. Colonel Maude bought Lady Blanche, Catawba, and Doralice, at an outlay of 360 gs. 600 gs., and 1600 gs. respectively, for her Majesty, and (including the Banquet, which Mr. Jackson gathered) four mares averaged 1000 gs. Her Majesty's twenty-five yearlings averaged 343 gs., being 6½ gs. more than last year. Mr. Chaplin (who had Lord Lyon and the lucod mare Rarcliffe) followed the Queen Mary blood, and gave 1650 gs. for the Newminster Bunny colt. The St. Albans colt from Qui Vive's dam brought 600 gs. to Mr. Pardoe's nod, and sister to Chattanooga 600 gs. to Mr. "Henry's," and at the same price the Marquis of Hastings secured a St. Albans half brother to The Duke. Counting the Orlando twin filies (200 gs.) as one, there were eighteen Greville lots, which averaged 381 gs., solely owing to the St. Albans colt from King Hal's dam (1000 gs.), and sister to Scrapegrace by Newminster, both of which were bought by the Marquis of Hastings. St. Albans and Newminster were quite the sires of the day; and the Merry lot (the former averaged 820 gs., although 700 gs. the latter. Thirteen of the Stanton yearlings averaged 107 gs. at Tattersalls the next day; and Tomahawk, the property of Mr. Merry, the Derby winner, fetched 1240 at Vickrage, a long drop from his 3000 gs. at Grimston in '60, when he was sent to the Emperor Napoleon. He is a fine horse, and is in his present form. A great gathering is expected at Mr. Blenkiron's this day (Saturday), when the Derby winner will be there.

Newcastle has been almost driven beside itself with joy at the victory of Mr. Cookson's colt over the cracks of the north of Trent. The latter rowed in the Robert Jewitt, so called after its maker, and "Bob" in the Adelaide, both of the Tyne, Coquet, and Wear, the Coquet being the favourite, was no small point, considering the state of water and wind. Cooper forced the pace, and Chambers kept Coquet as under command. The Adelaide was beaten in one time was led by nearly two lengths. Two hundred yards from the winning point they were level, and Chambers shouted to Cooper for the finish with a last effort, gained a lead of a few feet; but Chambers stayed his hand, and Coquet won by a length. The Robert Jewitt was very rough, and the time, 7 min., not good in consequence.

Newcastle Races, which commenced on Tuesday, fell six wickets to spare. They scored 312 in their first innings, to which Humphrey (78), H. H. Stephenson (69), and J. Smart (55) were the leading contributors. G. Wells (85), John Lillywhite (46), and G. Payne (76, not out) did well for Sussex, who had a majority of 100 runs on the first. Lord Lyon was the order of the day in the North v. South, and the latter had 40 to the good when they began their second innings. It was there that Humphrey made the great force, and G. Bennett was run out for 100 after Tarcwat, Grundy, and four other Darwen had made 50 each. Humphrey (78) and Wells (85) were again to the front, and when stumps were drawn, from James Lillywhite. The South eventually won by 4 wickets.

PARIS RACES.—JUNE 10.

Prix du Mont-Valerien.—Mille. Duchesnois, 1. Gulmafaz, 2.
Prix de la Ville de Paris.—Mille. Vera Cruz, 1. Ivan, 2.
Prix de la Ville de Paris.—Nimo de L'Isolée, 1. Frisart, 2. Lyndhurst, 3.
Prix de Deauville.—Mille. Duchesnois, 1. Ivan, 2.
Prix de L'Ile.—Verisgaden, 1. Le Boscaud, 2.
Ivan, 3.

Prix d'Emmenville.—Gulmafaz, 1. Picolo, 2. Mille. de Rassy, 3.
Prix de Longchamps.—Mille. Vera Cruz, 1. Picolo, 2.
Prix de Neuilly.—Clermont, 1. Tancrede, 2. Prince, 3.
Prix de l'Empereur.—Mille. Duchesnois, 1. Le Fournalet, 2.
Prix du Conseil Général.—Mille. Duchesnois, 1. Nemrod, 2. Allegretto, 3.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Heir-at-Law, 1. Lord Clifden, 2. Prince of Wales, 3.
Eleventh Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Ely, 1. Darragh, 2. Privateer, 3.
Queen's Stand Plate.—Breadalbane, 1. Oliver, 2. Lyttleton, 3.
Eighth Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Scarlet, 1. Russie, 2. Chilsa, 3.
Gold Vase.—Rosicrucian, 1. Broomsleve, 2. Who was a Baby? 3.
Prince of Wales's Stakes.—Breadalbane, 1. Oliver, 2. Guinevere, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Bonnie Lass, 1. Tomato, 2. Planet, 3.
Ascot Stakes.—Tomato, 1. Dead heat between Ambleer and Bally Elmond for second place.

WEDNESDAY.

Hunt Cup Stakes.—Gardevisure, 1. Zambesi, 2. Fluorette, 3.
Coronation Stakes.—Siberia, 1. Delaire, 2. The Princess of Wales, 3.
Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Celerima, 1. Farewell, 2. Zambesi, 3.
Seventh Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Farewell, 1. Gardevisure, 2. King Charming, 3.
Alexandra Plate.—Lord Lyon, 1. Lemberg, 2. Lyttleton, 3. Lord Don, 4.
Visitors' Plate.—Threadbare, 1. Lady Hylda, 2. Amber, 3.
Corporation Cup.—Regalbuto, 1. Lemberg, 2. Mr. Ten, 3. Panama, 4.
Ascot Derby Stakes.—Celerima, 1. Lancetto, 2. King Charming, 3. Doubtful, 4.

St. James's Palace Stakes.—Lancetto walked over.
Maiden Plate.—Rosicrucian, 1. Lord Lyon, 2. Westcreser, 3.
New Stakes.—Chilsa, 1. Young Shamrock, 2. Wizard, 3.

ASCOT CUP.

Ely	..	..	1
General Peel	..	..	0 2
Zephyr	..	..	0 3

Fille de l'Air, Trial Stakes.—Mount Prudden, 1. Wild Agnes, 2. Lucifer, 3.
Second New Stakes.—Breadalbane, 1. Eltham, 1. Sharnish, 2. La Perture, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Province beat Pirate.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has consented to take the chair at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum, to be held on the 28th inst.

The governors of Westminster Hospital have unanimously elected Mr. Frederick Gye, treasurer of Covent Garden Theatre, to the office, in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland.

The Queen has given £100 to the Hospital for Consumption every evening, on and after Monday next, from half-past seven till half-past ten; admission expenses.

The Royal Botanic Society held its second summer fête in their gardens, in the Regent's Park, yesterday. The weather was unusually attractive, and the bands of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the 2nd Life Guards performed.

A return has been issued showing that the sum required for the purchase of the land and buildings between the National Gallery and Trafalgar-square, for the enlargement of the former, would be £150,000, which sum £50,000 will require to be voted in the year 1866-7.

On Monday the Lord Chancellor presided in his chair at the annual meeting of the department of jurisprudence and amendment of the laws, at the rooms of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. The annual dinner of the department is fixed for Saturday next, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The anniversary festival of the National Orphan Home was held on Saturday last, at Ham, under the presidency of Colonel Du Cane. The Duchess of Cambridge presided, and a company of about 150 in number sat down to dinner. The Duchess of Cambridge, in proposing the first toast, referred to the outline of the society's operations. Subscriptions and donations to the amount of £1000 were announced.

Monday being Trinity Monday, the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Corporation, with their friends, assembled at the corporation house on Tower-hill, to be St. Olave's Church, Hart-street, where Divine service was performed. The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Provost of Eton, preached the annual general court was held, when Viscount Palmerston was re-elected master of the corporation, and Commander Hamilton, R.N., deputy-master.

The gardens of the Horticultural Society, at South Kensington, were thronged, last Saturday, on the occasion of the society's second fête of the season. The weather was carried out, with great success, for the use of "Our Tea." Rogers's bands, headed by Mme Coppet, played in the school-room, Parkins's rent, Old Pye-street, Westminster—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The Marquis of Westminster was also present. Money prizes, varying from 5s. to 5s., and certificates of merit, were awarded to the successful competitors. The number of children present was about twelve months, the total amount of money being £4 16s. This anniversary, was the Working Men's Club and Reading-room in Drury-street, which has 800 members, has done much good in a poor and sometimes disorderly quarter of the town. The committee are in more pecuniary support.

A brilliant conversazione was given by the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening, at the South Kensington Museum. All the courts and galleries were thrown open, and the bands of the Coldstream Guards and Royal Artillery played an excellent selection of music, the last-named performers blending stringed instruments with the more martial brass. They also sang some four-part songs with admirable effect. The visitors numbered about 3000.

The Langham Hotel, a building of vast size, erected in Langham-place, was opened to a widely-extended list of friends of the directors on Wednesday evening. Her Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide, the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, visited the hotel in the morning, and in the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princess Louise, inspected to the public on Monday. We intend to give an Engraving of Langham Hotel in an early Number.

The twenty-sixth anniversary festival of King's College Hospital was held on the 13th, at Willis's Rooms. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle presided. A special feature in this hospital is that ten beds are yearly endowed by the munificence of individuals, and the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Fermoy, and the president of Poor Brethren, Sir Charles Eastlake, and Mr. Patrick Colquhoun, Mr. Duff, M.P., and Colonel Sykes, M.P. The institution having been incorporated by Act of Parliament, on the morning of the meeting the governors received advice and medicine connected to 30,405. During the year 146 women received advice and medicine at the Dispensary Ward, and the number of midwifery cases attended at the patients' own homes amounted to 714. The receipts for the year amounted to £6556, and the expenses to £6504. Subscriptions to the amount of about £4000 were announced at the table.

The jubilee festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday night—Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe presiding. The company included many distinguished Scottish families, including his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir George Clerk, Bart., Baron Pipon, Mr. Cunningham Grahame, Sir Charles Edmonstone, Mr. Patrick Colquhoun, Mr. Duff, M.P., and Colonel Sykes, M.P. The institution having been incorporated by Act of Parliament, on the morning of the meeting the governors received advice and medicine connected to 30,405. During the year 146 women received advice and medicine at the Dispensary Ward, and the number of midwifery cases attended at the patients' own homes amounted to 714. The receipts for the year amounted to £6556, and the expenses to £6504. Subscriptions to the amount of about £4000 were announced at the table.

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The Lancet publishes a curious correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Hodgkin and Captain Duncan, one of the Liberal members for Westminster. Dr. Hodgkin, in a letter to Captain Duncan, stated that a petition against the Contagious Diseases Act had been published as were at variance with the facts. In reply to a question for information, Captain Duncan replied that he was asked if I am aware of the report in general circulation among members of Parliament that Dr. Hodgkin has left the country, and that you favour or uphold the heresy of homeopathy. If the report in question be founded in error, I shall thank you to let me know, in order that I may be accurately informed as I have the power. But if, on the other hand, I receive no such assurance, I shall consider myself at liberty to make use of it for your committee." Captain Grosvenor replied, "Whenever I am ill, which, by the blessing of Providence, is very seldom, I shall call in the ablest physician and assistance to the doctor of my regiment, who is, to the best of my belief, a very orthodox practitioner." Dr. Hodgkin replied that he had left London for a letter of the 20th ult. is equivocal that I boy you will withdraw my name from your committee."

The foundation-stone of a new building for an increased and more efficient accommodation for the Ragged School Union, in Field-lane, was laid, on Tuesday, by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The site of the new building is in Vine-street, Clerkenwell, and will accommodate 1000 children. In addition to Shaftesbury, giving the history of the ragged schools from their institution as Sunday schools, in which many persons which have elapsed 160 children were taught, and the number in 1865 was 5000; while the number attended in the day-schools, of whom 3079 have been placed in situations; 3950 have been murdered in the Ragged Church; 1000 in the refuge and other classes; 2030 in the tailoring and shoemaking classes; 812 girls in the night-school; 1100 girls in the sewing classes; 1000 girls in the sewing classes; about 5700 garments have been made by the children for the Clothing Society; 1800 prizes have been given; the remaining 15 dormitories were twelve months; 3000 deputies in the penny bank; and 111,892 men, boys, and women have received relief from the Field-lane refuge, and been provided with situations or work. In the evening the society's annual meeting was held in Exeter Hall, Lord Shaftesbury presiding. In Westminster, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report was presented, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Hodgson Sessions, and others; and resolutions were unanimously adopted in favour of the objects of the institution.

The births of 1956 children—1008 boys and 948 girls—were registered in London during the week ending last Saturday. The average number in the seven years 1858-64, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1,956. The births registered in London during the week were 139. The average number for the twenty-third week—viz., the week including the 1st of July—in the seven years 1858-64 was 1,956. The increase of population, is 1174. The deaths show an increase on those of the two previous weeks. Of these 1,956 deaths were enumerated in the 1,956 1187, Diarrhœa increases, but by slow degrees; the cases returned as fatal in this last three weeks have been 74, 83, and 87. In Birmingham, 24 in London, was fatally wounded on the head by the spur of a game-cock. A young man of about 20 years of age died from having been kicked in the groin by a dog about nine years previously. Seven fatal carriage accidents were registered.

The Registrar-General's return of births and deaths in the United Kingdom last week were 2,000 births and 1,187 deaths. The births in London were 1,956, or 1,000 persons living. In Liverpool the births were 341, the deaths 241; in Manchester 186, deaths 127; in Salford—births 34, deaths 18; in Birmingham—births 241, deaths 94; in Leeds—births 104, deaths 64; in Bradford—births 104, deaths 64; in Hull—births 96, deaths 45; in Edinburgh—births 143, deaths 93; in Glasgow—births 397, deaths 193; and in Dublin—births 214, deaths 155. The rate of mortality last week was 22 per 1000 in London, 28 in Edinburgh, and 35 in Dublin; 37 in Liverpool, 34 in Leeds, 31 in Bradford, 31 in Birmingham, 24 in Leeds, 21 in Bristol, 29 in Hull, and 31 in Glasgow.

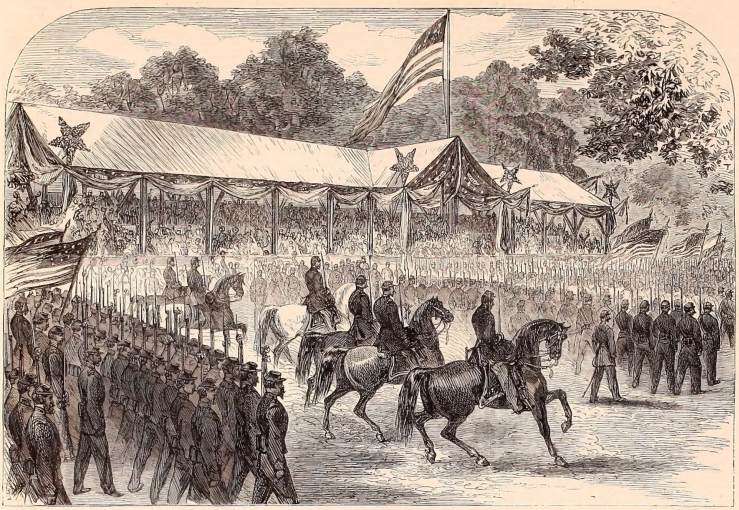
The Prince of Wales entertained at a banquet by the Fishmongers' Company, last Saturday night. Mr. James Spicer, the Prime Warden of the Company, presided, and the guests included Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Brougham, Lord Elgin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other distinguished persons were present. Princess, in reply to the toast "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," said—"I thank you most heartily for the honour of my visit, and—" My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I thank you very much for the honour which you have done me in drinking my health and that of the Royal family. I have always been treated with the greatest kindness by the other members of the Royal family; and you may feel assured that I am at being here to-night, and that I will do my utmost to promote the interests of their ancient corporation. I have not forgotten that, soon after I came of age, the Fishmongers' Company did me the honour to make me a member of their body. I was then a boy, and I remember that I was one of the youngest members of the Fishmongers' Company, in 1863. And I am proud to think that I have been admitted to the freedom of the City of London and the Livery of the Company. I have also received admission to the halls of this hall. [The room is decorated with the portraits of the Royal Family, from that of George IV.] And, though this is a joyous occasion, I cannot forbear alluding to the loss which we have all sustained in the death of the late Prince Consort, and by the Corporation of London, which I have also received Lord Mayor of London and which I was present at the time it took place, when I received the intelligence. I need not recall to your memory how anxious he was to promote every thing connected with the City of London, and I am not to mention his name on this occasion. In conclusion, I must not forget to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kind manner in which you alluded to a member of the Royal family, and to the speedy recovery of the Princess. I cannot omit anything better for my wife than to drink the health of the chairman and the worthy Prime Warden, my father." Among the other speakers were Lord Brougham, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Elgin, Lord Stanley, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Chief Justice Erle, and the Attorney-General.

The Lord Mayor's decision in the case of Dickinson was given on Tuesday by Vice-Chancellor Wood. The corporation of Kingston on Thames propose to construct a new system of sewage. They have, with all the powers of the place will flow into the river. The Attorney-General applied for an injunction on behalf of Mr. Dickinson, who is the owner of property on the river, and who therefore has a right to prevent the river being polluted. Vice-Chancellor Wood, however, refused to grant the injunction, as he was not satisfied that the nuisance complained of would exist. If, however, it should be found that the nuisance complained of would exist, he would grant an injunction in the proceedings.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday week, June Judge was convicted, for the second time, of stealing a gold watch. For twenty years past she has been the wife of a respectable man, who has carried on a business which he has now preferred against her. Mr. Payne has put an end to her career for some years to come by sentencing her to seven years' penal servitude.

In the same court, James Henry Wilson was found guilty of defrauding the Bank of England to a very large amount. The prisoner and another man had obtained from the postmaster at Nether Stowey a book of money-order forms, on pretence that it was an inspector of the Post Office. Some of these orders were filled up and more than £600 obtained. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

A collecting clerk in the employment of Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., bankers, of Aldersgate-street, while on his round on the 19th ult., had his pocket-case, with bills and cheques of the value of £9000. Nothing was heard of them until Monday, when one of the bankers received a letter from a person in Westminster Bank. The man who presented it said he had received it from a man who had found it in the street. The individual was taken into custody, and in the bill-case and the rest of the property was found in his house. He said he had taken from a waterman.



GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC BEFORE PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT WASHINGTON.—SEE PAGE 590.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, CAPETOWN.

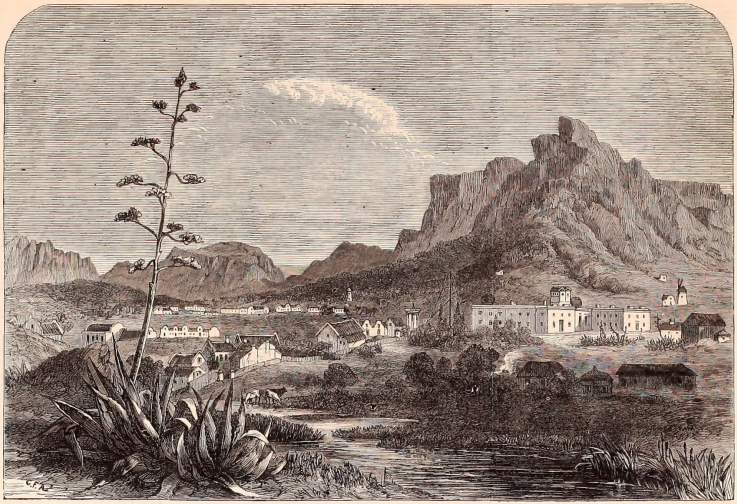
pen Illustration (from a sketch by Mr. G. F. Angas) conveys a good dea of the picturesque site of the Observatory, situated, not far rom Capetown, at the foot of the Devil's Hill, where Sir John Herschel carried on his important astronomical observations in the outhern hemisphere. It is a building of rather an imposing appearnce, especially when viewed from a distance. The stream meanderng along the valley below is the Liesbeck River, and in the distance is seen the famous Constantia Mountain, on the slope of which are the three farms or vineyards which produce the Constantia wine so greatly esteemed in all parts of the world. The usual style of architecture of the Dutch farmhouses may be seen in this view, the contrast of the white stone walls with the thatched roofs, together with the quaint gables, rendering them very picturesque objects in a South African landscape. There is a movable ball on the flagstaff, to be dropped precisely at noonday, so as to indicate the correct time for the information of passing sailors.

THE TOWN OF CLARENCE, FERNANDO PO.

THE island of Fernando Po, off the West African coast, in the Bight of Biafra, formerly belonged to Portugal, and afterwards to Spain, but has, since 1827, been held by the British Government as a station for the naval squadron employed in the suppression of the negro slave trade. Its scenery is highly picturesque, a ridge of mountains traversing the length of the island, and terminating in a magnificent cone, 1100 ft. in height, named Clarence Peak, which is con-



WALTON HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. WATERTON: FUNERAL PROCESSION OF BOATS ON THE LAKE.—SEE PAGE 582.



THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, CAPE TOWN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

spicuous in our Illustration, with its summit partly enveloped in clouds. The town of Clarence, situated at the foot of this mountain, upon a ledge of rock overlooking a cove or creek in Maidstone Bay, at the north-eastern extremity of the island, consists but of two or three hundred wooden houses, inhabited by the English officials and traders, and by a thousand liberated negroes from Sierra Leone, the natives of Fernando Po being a different race from those of the African continent. We are indebted to Major Leveson, late Colonial Secretary at Lagos, for the sketch we have engraved.



THE TOWN OF CLARENCE, FERNANDO PO, WEST AFRICA.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 12.—The supply of home-grown wheat here to-day was limited, and the demand for both red and white parcels ruled steady, at last week's quotations. Fine foreign wheats realised very full prices, with a fair demand. Low and damp qualities commanded very little attention. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry. The barley trade was somewhat heavy, on former terms. Malt, the supply of which was seasonably good, was steady, at late rates. There was a good demand for oats, at 6d. per quarter more money. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week, with a fair inquiry. The transactions in flour were unimportant. Prices, however, were supported.

June 14.—Most kinds of produce met a slow inquiry to-day. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 48s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 43s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 26s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 33s.; malt, 47s. to 62s.; oats, 16s. to 24s.; beans 35s. to 42s.; peas, 34s. to 40s. per quarter; town-made flour, 33s. to 40s.; country marks, 26s. to 29s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—Agricultural seeds are very dull, and almost nominal in value. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes, rule about stationary.

Linseed, English, sowing, 68s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 54s. to 55s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; tares, 5s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. per bushel; white mustard seed, 10s. 0d. to 12s. 0d.; brown ditto, 10s. to 11s. per bushel; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; red clover seed, 65s. to 90s.; white ditto, 62s. to 75s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 41s. 5d.; barley, 28s. 8d.; oats, 23s. 6d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 51,704; barley, 2751; oats, 1983 quarters.

Tea.—There has been an active inquiry for Indian qualities, at an improvement in the quotations of from 3d. to 5d. per lb. Otherwise, the market is steady, at full prices.

Sugar.—We have very little change to notice in the value of raw qualities. The demand, however, may be considered steady. The stock consists of 88,954 tons, against 76,314 tons last year. Refined goods are a slow inquiry, but not cheaper.

Coffee.—The market is quiet, at last week's currency. Stock, 10,135 tons, against 8691 tons in 1864.

Rice.—Only a limited business is doing in this article, at late rates. Stock 31,460 tons, against 38,219 tons last year.

Provisions.—There is a fair average business doing in most kinds of butter, at late currencies. Bacon is steady at very full prices. Waterford, on board, 70s. per cwt. Lard is quite as dear as last week; but hams and most other provisions command very little attention.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 40s. 6d. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot. Stock, 81,290 casks, against 44,183 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 0½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £33 5s.; Rape, £42 to £45; and fine palm, £36 0s. to £36 15s. French turpentine, 50s. per cwt.

Spirits.—All kinds of rum move off slowly, at about last week's prices. Brandy and grain spirits are steady.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load. New meadow hay, £3 to £4 per load.

Coals.—Haswell, 17s. 6d.; Hetton, 17s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 16s. 9d.; Kelloe, 16s.; Holywell, 16s. 6d.; and Tanfield Moor, 13s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts are favourable, and the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, at late rates—viz., from 100s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are still in progress. By private contract very little is doing in any kind of wool, on former terms.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue large, and the demand is heavy, at from 40s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 15).—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was moderate. Good and prime breeds changed hands freely, at full quotations. Otherwise, the beef trade was inactive, at late rates. The top price was 5s. per 8 lb. We were fairly supplied with sheep, which were in fair request, at Monday's currency. The best Downs and half-breds sold at 6s. 4d. per 8 lb. Lambs moved off freely, at full prices—viz., from 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d. per 8 lb. A few very superior lambs realised 8s. per 8 lb. Calves—the supply of which was very large—were dull, and 2d. per 8 lb. lower. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing, on former terms.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lambs, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1050; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 13,860; calves, 1100; pigs, 420. Foreign: Beasts, 590; sheep and lambs, 4500; calves, 994.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive. Prices, however, rule steady.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE Government brokers have purchased several parcels of stock on account of the sinking fund. Money is very abundant and low in price, and the imports of the precious metals have been on a full average scale; nevertheless, all Home Securities have been very inactive, at prices about equal to those current in the previous week. Indian Stocks, &c., have changed hands slowly, and the dealings in the Unfunded Debt have been trifling.

The return of the Bank of England is very favourable. The stock of bullion has been increased to the extent of £185,051; the reserve of notes and coin shows an augmentation of £619,653; whilst the note circulation exhibits a decrease of £441,388. These alterations induced the bank directors, on Thursday, to lower their minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent, being a reduction of one half per cent as compared with last week.

The demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street, has continued moderate. In the open market the best bills are now done as under:—

Thirty days' bills	3	per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3	,,
Three months' bills	3¼	,,
Four months' bills	3½	,,
Six months' bills	3½ to 4½	,,

In the Stock Exchange short loans are freely offered at 3 to 3½ per cent.

On the Continent very little change has taken place in the price of money. The rates in the leading cities are as follow:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	3	3
Vienna	5	5½
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	4	3
Amsterdam	3	2½
Turin	5	4½ 5
Brussels	3	3
Madrid	8	9
Hamburg	—	2½
St. Petersburg	5½	6½

Most of the Continental exchanges are favourable, and the demand for gold for export purposes is by no means active. The principal shipments are £180,000 to Alexandria and the Brazils.

On Monday, Consols, for Money, were done at 90½ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 90½ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89½ ⅝; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem; India Five per Cents, 104⅛; Ditto Bonds, 16s. to 21s. prem.; Bank Stock was 242 to 211; India Stock, 216 to 218; Rupee Paper, 101 to 102, and 100 to 109. The dealings on Tuesday were very moderate:—Consols, for Transfer, marked 90½ ¾; Ditto, for Time, 90½ ⅝; Bank Stock, 242 to 241; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89½ ⅝; India Five per Cents, 104 to ½; Rupee Paper 101 to 102, and 108 to 109; India Bonds, 16s. to 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Wednesday, Consols, for Money, left off at 90½ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 90½ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89⅝ ¾; Bank Stock, 242 to 244; India Five per Cents, 104 to ½; Rupee Paper, 100 to 102, and 107 to 109; India Bonds, 16s. to 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem. On Thursday the market was firmer, owing to the reduction in the rate of discount:—Consols, for Money, were 90¾ ⅞; for Account, 90⅞ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89⅞ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 4s. prem. India Five per Cents, 104⅛ ⅝; and India Bonds, 17s. to 21s. prem.

The market for Foreign Securities has been very inactive. In most instances the tendency of prices has been unfavourable, yet very few changes of importance have taken place. The leading fluctuations have been in Greek, Mexican, Spanish, and Turkish Securities. Turkish Scrip has sold at 1⅝ to 1⅞ dis.; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 81½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 94¼; Greek, 21¼; Italian Old Five per Cents, 68; Mexican Three per Cents, 24⅝; Ditto, 1864, 23⅞; Montevideau, 65; Moorish, 96⅞; New Granada, 11½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 49⅛; Russian Old Five per Cents, 91⅞; Ditto, 1862, 91½; Ditto, 1864, 94; Sardinian Five per Cents, 74½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, Passive, 30⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 15½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 82½; Ditto, 1858, 73; Ditto, 1862, 73⅞; Ditto, 1863, 72½; Ditto, 1865, 46½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; and French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91f.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in only moderate request. Prices, however, improved:—Agra and Masterman's have sold at 112½; Alliance, 27½; Anglo-Austrian, 7; Anglo-Egyptian, 12½; Anglo-Italian, 11; Bank of British Columbia, 16; Bank of Queensland, 21; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 25; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 48⅞; Consolidated, 10½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 19½; Imperial, 29; Imperial Ottoman, 16⅞; London and Brazilian, 45½; London and County, 76; London Joint-stock, 50½; London and South African, 17⅞; London and Westminster, 97½; Midland, 17½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6½; Oriental, 51; Union of Australia, 54½; and Union of London, 51½.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent:—Canada Six per Cents have marked 95; Ditto Five per Cents, 82⅞; New South Wales Five per Cents, 95; Queensland Six per Cents, 105½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled quiet. Berlin Waterworks, 16⅞; Bombay Gas, 5⅞; Ceylon Company, 11½; Commercial Union Insurance, 8¼; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 9⅞; Crystal Palace, Preference, 115; East India Irrigation and Canal, 6⅞; Ebbw Vale, 8; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3; Electric Telegraph, 120; English and Australian Copper, 1½; General Credit, 6; Hudson's Bay, 15⅞; International Financial, 6⅞; London General Omnibus, 3½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 10; Natal Land, 4; National Discount, 15⅞; North British Australasian, 47; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78; Ditto, New, 55; Société Financière d'Egypte, 8; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7⅞; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 4⅞; and Warrant Finance, 7.

The demand for American Securities has been steady, at full prices. United States 5.20 Bonds have realised 68 to 69½; and Erie Shares, 49½ to 50½.

English Railway Shares have been steady in price; but most foreign Shares have met a heavy market. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 134½; Great Eastern, 48½; Great Northern 131; Great Western, 73; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 121⅞; London and Blackwall, 90; London, Chatham, and Dover, Metropolitan Extension, 26½; London and North-Western, 124½; London and South-Western, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 64½; Metropolitan, 145; Ditto, New, 8⅞; Metropolitan District, 102½; Midland, 135⅞; North British, 54; North-Eastern—Berwick, 113½; Ditto, Leeds, 71½; Ditto, York, 104⅞; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 37½; North Staffordshire, 79; South-Eastern, 86.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101; East Indian, 104⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 105; Great Southern of India, 102½; Madras Five per Cent, 104; Scinde, 102.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9⅞; Central Argentine, 3½; Dutch Rhenish, 21; Ottoman, 9⅞; South Austrian, 19⅞; Turin and Savona, 10.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending June 14 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£441,388
An increase of public deposits of	848,017
A decrease of other deposits of	421,702
A decrease of securities of	195,893
An increase of bullion of	185,051
An increase of rest of	7,231
An increase of reserve of	619,653

The total circulation is £21,191,106. Public deposits amount to £8,802,108; private ditto to £12,935,391; and securities to £30,093,662. The stock of bullion is £16,045,669; and the reserve of notes and coin, £9,966,274.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

BANKRUPTS.

L. G. DROZ, Mount-street, watchmaker.—A. CELLIER, Blackheath, organist.—G. GREEN, Limehouse, engineer.—J. H. GAMBLE, Adelphi, commission agent.—G. H. ROUSE, Kentish Town, clerk in the War Office.—E. R. GODLEY, Cranley.—W. WARD, Eastbourne, builder.—H. W. JOHNSON, Tottenham, clerk in the Inland Revenue Office.—H. STIMPSON, Winfarthing and Wacton, tailor.—R. G. MONRO, Shenley, farmer.—W. P. GREEN, Thaxted, coachmaker.—J. B. WATTERS, Maidstone, homœopathist.—W. OKE, Hythe.—E. T. SEALE, Morley, clerk in holy orders.—S. SHAW, Old Kent-road, hearth-rug manufacturer.—W. H. BELL, Forest-hill, auctioneer.—F. FLAVELL, Braunston, victualler.—T. H. SARTAIN, Guildford, clothier.—J. W. HOUNSLOW, Burslem, hatter.—R. LANGFORD, Birmingham, cabinetmaker.—J. WEBB, Birmingham, boot manufacturer.—G. TAYLOR, Birmingham, car proprietor.—W. ABBOTT, Bristol, builder.—W. JARMAN, Chudleigh, draper.—T. W. HARTNOLL, Exeter, attorney.—R. STEVENS, Truro, builder.—A. WILSON, Huddersfield, doctor of medicine.—R. ALLEN, Scarborough, builder.—W. H. BILLING, Plymouth, ship-chandler.—E. PARRY, Llangollen, farmer.—J. YOUNG, Liverpool, maltster.—J. MEARS, Stockton-on-Tees, auctioneer.—R. T. FOTHERGILL, Newcastle-on-Tyne, lamp-black manufacturer.—E. CROWTHER, Mossley, publican.—J. BALL, Morthmeols, provision-shop keeper.—R. L. GRANT, Exeter, builder.—J. RYLEY, Ardwick, blacksmith.—G. MOREY, Emsworth, publican.—W. BARKER, Landport, seaman.—T. THOMAS, Ystradfellte, farmer.—G. ABBOTT, Newport Pagnell, shoemaker.—J. MILES, Leicester, bricklayer.—H. CAVELL, Walmer, painter.—T. NETTLETON, Saddleworth, grease manufacturer.—E. BULLOCK, Newport, fishmonger.—H. BATH, Abergavenny, butcher.—H. FLOREY, Aston, shoemaker.—R. HALES, Maidstone, furniture-broker.—E. EDGE, Tipton, pork butcher.—W. BOYCE, East Dereham, printer.—J. CARRUTHERS, Nottingham, draper.—J. JEFFREY, Calverley, cloth manufacturer.—J. MURGATROYD, Calverley, cloth manufacturer.—T. COE, Cardiff, photographic artist.—J. BONE, Shoreham, cooper.—E. HATHAWAY, West Derby, joiner.—R. W. ROBERTS, Aberffaw, draper.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

BANKRUPTS.

J. SINGER, Queen-street, Cheapside, tailor.—J. J. and J. C. MAKER, Cottage-row, Bermondsey, ironfounders.—C. FISHER, Henley-on-Thames, builder.—W. H. SPRINGER, Kensington-place, Notting-hill, carpenter.—H. ALEXANDER, Kender-street, New Cross-road, seedsman and florist.—A. J. SMITH, Hereford-road, Bayswater, tailor.—H. KING, Orchard-place, Kingsland-road, clerk.—R. ABBOTT, Change-alley, City, wine merchant.—H. KELSON, Southampton, tailor.—J. and J. F. HAINES, Jubilee-street, Mile-End, corkcutters.—G. S. MACKENNAL, New-road, Hammersmith.—J. CHERRY, Gillingham-street, Pimlico, cook.—J. SCOTT, Winslow, corndealer.—F. CLEMENT, Clapham, butcher.—R. HANCOCK, Plumstead-common, carman.—W. PAGE, Lonsdale-place, Notting-hill West, carpenter.—C. WARNER, Vauxhall-walk, ginger-beer manufacturer.—R. B. BOND, Gray's-inn-road.—W. THOMAS, Stafford, earthenware manufacturer.—A. F. EAVES, Birmingham, clockmaker.—C. CHINERY, Nottingham, licensed victualler.—H. PARRY, Holyhead, joiner.—J. T. BURGESS, Swindon, journalist.—H. HEINEMANN, Liverpool, merchant.—J. MESSER, Liverpool, draper.—J. SIMPSON, Oldham, butcher.—G. FORD, Buckland, surveyor.—T. W. CAMERON, Portsmouth, licensed victualler.—A. ILIFFE, Ashton-under-Lyne.—J. EDDY, Penrith, nail manufacturer.—W. JONES, jun., Ribbesford, Worcester.—J. B. HIGH, Ellingham, wheelwright.—G. EATON, Guestling, blacksmith.—H. T. FREEMAN, Clee St. Margaret, miller.—D. HAILS, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—W. GREEN, Grafton, Gloucester, carpenter.—S. KENNINGTON, Litchurch, hairdresser.—W. JACKSON, Sunderland, commission agent.—H. CASHEN, Liverpool.—D. WILLIAMS, Aberystwith, cabinetmaker.—W. EVANS, Aberystwith, miller.—W. G. EVANS, Everton, stationer.—W. GIBSON, Long Bennington, boot and shoe maker.—R. WILSON, Birmingham, machinist.—J. NEWBOLD, Birmingham, coach body maker.—H. HAYWARD, Bath, tinsmith.—J. CRUTE, Plymouth, greengrocer.—R. LUSCOMBE, Plymouth, butcher.—E. GREEN, Northampton, butcher.—N. and J. CAWTHORNE, Osmondcroft, brick manufacturers.—J. HANSON, Bromsgrove, shoemaker.—E. H. WILLIAMS, Silsoe, artist.—G. WAITE, Folkestone, shoemaker.—T. FORD, Bolton, Lancaster, wastedealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. R. SERVICE, Saltcoats, wright.—J. FULTON, Glasgow, provision merchant.—W. LAMB, Edinburgh, slater.—J. BURROW, Glasgow, silkspinner.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Mr. SOTHERN in BROTHER SAM. MONDAY, JUNE 19, and Every Evening, at Seven, the popular Operetta of THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER—Miss Louise Keeley. After which, at Eight precisely, BROTHER SAM—Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Snowdon, and Miss Nelly Moore. Concluding with Planché's revived GREEN-EYED MONSTER—Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Compton, and Miss Louise Keeley.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Last Twelve Nights of the celebrated Tragedienne Miss Bateman.—THE IRISH TIGER; at Eight, GERALDINE—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Bateman, Jordan, Swinburne, Miss Clara Denvil; concluding with THE STEEPLECHASE—Messrs. J. L. Toole and P. Bedford. Commence at Seven.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL. PRIZE LISTS and CONDITIONS may be had on application to the Secretary, Agricultural Hall Company (Limited), Islington, London, N. By order, S. SIDNEY, Sec.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—ENTRIES CLOSE 24th JUNE.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—LAST DAY for ENTRIES, Saturday, 24th JUNE.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

HYDE PARK in 1864, by HENRY BARRAUD, Esq., containing 220 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row, NOW ON VIEW, at 230, Regent-street (opposite Hanover-street). Admission 1s. Open from Ten till Six.

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Organist—Mr. BROWNSMITH.
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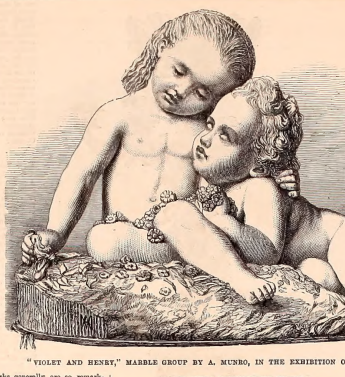
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MR. MUNRO in sculpture, like Mr. Sant in painting, has established a "speciality," as the French say, for child portraiture, though not at all at the expense of other branches of practice—as both artists again very conclusively prove this year. The marble group we have engraved is a favourable example of a long series of similar works from the same hand. While the figures are portraits, as the Royal Academy catalogue tells us, of the "children of Mr. and Mrs. Crompton Roberts," and while they possess sufficient individuality to enable any one, even if unacquainted with the originals, to vouch for a fair measure of resemblance, they rely, by elegance of disposition, grace of treatment, and truth to the leading characteristics of very early childhood—by their sweet expression and soft, dimpled fleshiness—they yet form a group which is fully entitled to rank as a work of ideal art. Any attempt to give more structural definition to almost infantine forms, would not only have imperilled the general fidelity to nature, but would also almost inevitably have robbed the work of its more delicate and artistic qualities. It is by confining the attention to those essential characteristics to which we have already alluded, that success in the representation of children has alone in any age been achieved. In proof of this, we need only refer to children or infants in sculptures from Praxiteles to Fiamingo and Flaxman; or in painting from Raphael to Murillo, and Albano, Rubens, and Reynolds. Even Michael Angelo in treating infantine forms avoided that anatomical display for which his works generally are so remarkable; and when in representing children he did not avoid such display, as in the genii accompanying the prophets and sibyls of the Sistine chapel, his children, like the boys of the Laocoon, look rather like diminutive men than children.



"VIOLET AND HENRY," MARBLE GROUP BY A. MUNRO, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Returning, however, from this digression, we would add that the actions of both children in Mr. Munro's group appear to us naturally conceived and felicitously rendered, without affectation or forcing of the sentiment. The little ones, as we are led to suppose, have been wandering together on mead or meadow, and the girl, the elder of the two, has sat down with her brother to plait the daisies they have gathered—perhaps for a wreath to place on the head of her little charge. Who has not seen children so engaged? A moment the little maiden's attention is diverted towards her namesake flower, the violet, which she is in the act of gathering; but even that moment the little fellow can hardly spare her, for is he not nestling up closer than ever, and calling upon her for undivided notice by his prettiest prattle and the most persuasive of his little engaging infant ways?

"GLEANERS RETURNING HOME."

THE principal artistic qualities in this and other works by M. Laugée are simplicity and breadth. Drawing, colouring, and other essentials of a good picture are present in fair and good measure, but breadth and simplicity of effect are specially remarkable. These qualities, though among the most obviously desirable, are among the very last which painters generally attain the power of securing, and they must be prized accordingly. Nothing but great knowledge of nature and wide grasp of observation enables an artist to select those general and essential facts which not only fill and satisfy the mind, but—bearing in mind the limited nature of the painter's means—really suggest a greater range, as well as more valuable truths, than can be represented by the most laborious minuteness.

To a merit in this picture not of a technical kind, and which may be appreciated in our Engraving, we wish, however, more particularly to draw attention. The conception is as unpretending and truthful as the workmanship. M. Laugée, in common with Jules Breton, Falco, Duveger, Henriette Browne, and many other French artists, paints rustic subjects with a pure and sincere, an unforced and unaffected, sympathy which is, unfortunately, but rarely found in English pictures of the same class. There is no obtruding of sentiment or moral here; the children are not lovely, unearthly cherubs; nor is there any vulgar appeal to feelings of pity or sense of humour; and we are not offended by a self-consciousness beyond their years in these children, as we are not distracted or annoyed by a misplaced display of the artist's cleverness, penetration, or condescension in explaining his intention. But we take precisely that degree of interest in the representation which we should take in the originals of the figures and incident. Or, if in our pride we are apt to overlook and pass heedlessly by the poorest, the least, and lowliest of our fellow-creatures, the artist comes to enlist our sympathies for them in the guise of a gentle, graceful, moral teacher and modestly persuasive philanthropist. In such a spirit the picture we have engraved was undoubtedly painted; and, in looking at it, we unconsciously share the artist's interest in his humble everyday theme. We think of that child-matron, the eldest sister, who, in addition to her toil, under the hot and parching sun on the treeless *landes* (in the neighbourhood, probably of Bordeaux), has had charge of two younger than herself. Then as we observe the boy drawing the cart, we may, perhaps, think how true it is, and how beautiful it is in nature, that even among children the attention and care are always given to the youngest and weakest of the party. The cart that contains the little one is rude enough; but we are sure that, had it been a chariot of state, it could not have been shaped by more loving hands; and as for the principal figure of our procession, we will venture to say that prince or princess, human or fairy, could not be the object of more generous consideration and worship. Of course, she comes in triumph home from the gleaning, bringing those poppy-sheaves with her which, doubtless, with the assistance of her little brother, she has gathered in emulation of the sister, who is to her as a second mother.

"THE SISTERS." PAINTED BY C. BAXTER.

WE very honestly said, in our notice of the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, that Mr. Baxter's contributions are not free from the artificiality of manner into which an artist almost inevitably falls who confines his pencil too exclusively to the depiction of female beauty of one particular type. To show, however, that we are, at the same time, not insensible to the real sweetness and grace, the "ex-



"GLEANERS RETURNING HOME," BY D. E. LAUGÉE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH ARTISTS

treme prettiness," as we justly phrased it, of this artist's fancy female subject, we engrave this picture of "The Sisters," which favourably exemplifies the qualities which have made Mr. Baxter's long list of similar subjects so attractive and popular. Here, too, as far as this picture individually is concerned, resemblance of character is not merely admissible—it is absolutely required. "Sisters" will be like each other, though the one may be a dark and the other a fair beauty. The agreeable composition of the picture; the tasteful grouping of the figures; the fresh and pleasant colouring, which, by-the-way, is of a hue which time will improve rather than deteriorate, and the transparent tone of the cast shadow on the fair girl's face are merits too obvious to need comment.

So much for the exigencies of art-criticism. To our Engraver we must leave the arduous task of suggesting those spotless, peachlike complexions that go so well with blushing roses, pink silk pelisse, and soft swansdown trimming, and which are, besides, so well set off by the black lace of the head-dresses; those ruddy, pouting lips, tempting by the profanity of a kiss; that lustrous black or rich-auburn hair, and those eyes of liquid brown or laughing blue. Of course there is the difference of character given by the poets to the opposite temperaments. The dark girl is the more proudly independent and self-satisfied of the two, and must have a fan to coquet withal; while the softer-natured, more feminine fair one reveals her dependent, clinging nature by the tendril arm she winds round her sister and the emblematical rosebud she presses to her snowy bosom.

THE COMING ELECTION.

CONSIDERING that the Whitsuntide recess was made available for severe electioneering it is probable that most gentlemen candidates all over the country have by this time formed a tolerable conception of the chances and changes of the great coming event. If the chronicles of canvassing have been written truly, it would seem that things have not been particularly lively, and that the business of candidature has been conducted with a certain polite dulness, owing, no doubt, to the prevalence of a kind of Liberal-Conservatism, or Conservative-Liberalism, both amongst aspirants and electors—the conflicting elements of Radicalism and Toryism seldom, if ever, coming into contact. With his characteristic combativeness, Mr. Roebuck has managed to make himself the centre of the only picture which represents perturbation. There may be those who fancy that this honourable gentleman's eccentric style, which is nothing if not cynical, is developed chiefly in the house, where freedom of speech brings with it no consequences; but now, at least, he has proved that he can be as plucky in a popular assembly proper as anywhere.

In the very opening of his speech he threatened to have some one who interrupted him turned out, which, as the meeting was in the open air, would have been a difficult operation. The locality was Paradise-square, and certainly the scene was little to be associated with such nomenclature; for a fiercer battle of words than raged in that pleasant-named area could hardly have been, and it took Mr. Roebuck all his vocabulary of retort, sneer, and snapping personality to enable him to assert the position he laid down, that he is the type of the representation of the people of this country. In the railing-match he certainly got the best of it; and as all the opposition to his return seems likely to be spent in words, why, he may consider his afternoon in Paradise-square well spent. Naturally one looks for addresses from members of the Government at this juncture, but they ooze out but slowly. In the last week or so, only Mr. Cardwell has entered himself publicly for Oxford, and Mr. Bruce has solicited Merthyr Tydvil; but their addresses are eminently of that neutral tint which it seems to be the intention of Ministers to adopt; and, certainly, if anyone is a master of the art of not committing himself, Mr. Cardwell is the man. In a manner though as yet not pronouncedly, Lord Clarence Paget is in the field for Sandwich, in conjunction with his colleague in office, as well as in the present representation of the borough—Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; and both are threatened with opposition. Rumour goes that in the event of a struggle Lord Clarence will be the scapegoat, and, doubtless, for reasons well understood by a constituency which is represented by members of a Government; for, in a certain sense, the Secretary to the Admiralty is *emeritus*, and can hope for nothing more than he has got, and has not much of anything to give away; while Mr Hugessen is a Lord of the Treasury, who is a sort of patronage conduit from boroughs into Downing-street; and, besides, is deputy-whipper-in, which is a post of significance to other persons besides recalcitrant members. By-the-by, it ought not to be forgotten that Mr. Brand has claimed the voices of the electors of Lewes, which, it need hardly be said, will be given cheerfully to such an arch patron as the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who is the fountain-head of distribution. There is a murmur that Manchester, destitute of a Radical candidate, will seek to woo Mr. Milner Gibson back, in the hope that, like men in private life, he may forget his rejection by a former love and be smiled back to an allegiance which was once pleasant to him. If his attachment to Ashton-under-Lyne should really have replaced his former affection, why, there is Sir Charles Wood, just divorced from Halifax by mutual consent, who may not be disinclined to woo so buxom a political partner as Manchester.

Out of the huge bulk of electioneering matter, it is only possible for us to pick here and there what seem to be the best and most prominent grains, without in the least insinuating that the rest is chaff.

Lighting upon Greenwich, it may be observed that Sir Charles Bright is glancing along the constituency with electric facility; and as nothing absolute has been heard of Sir John Shelley's candidature, the eminent engineer seems to have the matter pretty much his own way. There has been a remarkable resurrection in the political world in the person of Mr. George Hudson, who appears at Whitby to contest the representation with an actual railway magnate, Mr. Thompson. Mr. Hudson utters big words about a big estate in the neighbourhood of the borough, which the Court of Chancery is about to bestow on him; but, of course, does not mean even remotely to hint that such a circumstance will influence the election. There is noticeable a curious little circumstance in regard to the prospects of the representation of Oxfordshire. It is no secret, for it was well proclaimed, that Lord Alfred Churchill, who has sat almost continuously for Woodstock since 1845, has gradually glided from Toryism into Conservatism, and thence into such downright Liberalism, that the Duke of Marlborough's fraterno-political feelings have been so wounded that he has conscientiously forbidden his brother to show himself again in the family borough. Sympathy for Lord Alfred is taking a turn which is likely to put him up for the county of Oxford, in conjunction with Sir Henry Dashwood, in the Liberal interest, and there seems a fair chance of their ousting Mr. Henley and Colonel Fane, or at least one or the other of those gentlemen. If, as is said, Mr. Henley retires, why, so much the worse for Colonel Fane. The proprietor of Blenheim may have the negative satisfaction of knowing that he has transmuted his brother from the representative of a nominee borough into a freely-chosen county member. There are some members of the present House of Commons who endear themselves to Parliamentary habitués by their very failings and absurdities; and, as it would be sad in a certain sense for us to lose Mr. Peacocke, one is glad to see that he woos Maldon again, and, it would seem, with every prospect of success. What is there peculiar in the constituency of Southampton that candidates at all its elections are so numerous and of such various hues of politics? There seems to be a notion—not ill-founded—that, by bold, rapid strokes, anyone can get in for Southampton. A perfect legion of pretendants have spread their claims over the space on blank walls, and so on, where addresses may be displayed. First comes Mr. Moffatt, who might have been supposed to have had an easy seat at Honiton, but who is ambitious of a larger constituency than the two hundred and eighty-seven of that snug little borough; then, there is Mr. Digby Seymour, who won the seat he now holds, at the last election, by the sort of *coup* above alluded to, and who claims the suffrages of the electors principally on the score that he is unhappy; hard on him presses Mr. Mackay, a London shipowner, who has a sort of right to address the inhabitants of a large seaport. These be Liberals, who fight each for his own hand; while the Conservatives are typified by Mr. Alderman Rose, who won Southampton, at its last election, as is supposed, principally because he was Lord Mayor of London at the time, and who may therefore be supposed to have lost his chief qualification; and by Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, who has suddenly been inspired by political ambition, after a tolerably long life of useful and respected legal and judicial labour. Pleasant times for agents and electors at Southampton, with five candidates bustling amongst them.

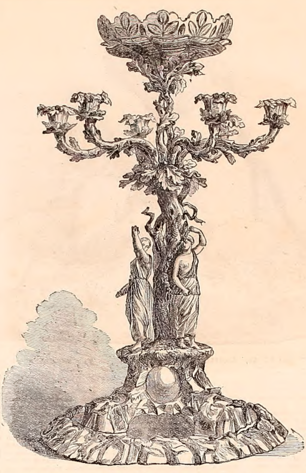
The electors of Bridgewater are to be honoured with the right of re-choosing Mr. Kinglake, and to renew the assurance that their borough is marked in the House by means of its representative, although it would seem that his chief occupation there is to sit dreamily, apparently cogitating chapters of personal description for the next volumes of the "History of the Crimean War," to be published in 1898, varied by an occasional spasmodic start into speech upon a recondite political plot somewhere in the remotest spot where it was likely to have been hatched. It will be quite proper in Hull to send Mr. Clay back to the house, for he has assumed a kind of position there something akin to that which was held by the late Mr. Ellice—as it were, an arbitrator-general, a giver of sound judicial advice in moments of difficulty or disorganisation; and it is even something distinguished to be represented by the best whist-player in England. Whether the refraining from bringing forward his Sunday Liquor Closing Bill this Session is a claim on the regard or the disapprobation of the electors of Hull by Mr. Somes we cannot say; but it seems that he is to have a struggle for his seat if he is not inclined to yield it.

So Dr. Lee is up again in Buckinghamshire. This gentleman has long laboured under a delusion that he can oust Mr. Disraeli from his seat, which would necessarily be a great triumph for that dilettante Radicalism of which the learned doctor seems to be the sole exponent; but, at any rate, he will serve to put the leader of the Opposition on his mettle at the hustings, as has been his wont; and that will be a service to the public, which will be seeking eagerly, and, it is likely, too often in vain, for exciting incidents during the elections. There is, however, a more serious Liberal opposition threatened in Bucks, in the persons of the Hon. R. Carrington, son of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and Mr. Lush, the eminent Queen's Counsel, which may give some trouble, if nothing more, to Mr. Dupré and Mr. Harvey, the present Conservative members and future aspirants, although it is not to be supposed but that Mr. Disraeli will go scatheless. The most singular electoral feature of the moment is that one hears nothing of any movement against Mr. Whalley at Peterborough. Can he be—is he—the exponent of the feelings even of that cathedral town? It would seem that, with characteristic courage, Mr. Horsman dares a contest at Stroud, and in his address to the constituency claims a return. Why not? It is something to have a distinguished man—however he may be distinguished, if only honourably—for one's representative; and electors may be glad of a member who is able to give them racy speeches to read, and may even enable some of them to hear them spoken. Mr. Horsman is just one of those members who cannot be spared without making a special vacuum in the House.

When speaking of Ministers as candidates, we were so remiss as to have omitted the Lord Advocate, which was a very serious omission; for, if half one hears be true, at the coming election the learned Lord will earn a very remarkable distinction amongst Government members, for he will be turned out of his seat for Edinburgh. They are very "kittle cattle" to deal with, those Edinburgh electors, for it is not to be forgotten that they sent Macaulay to the right about at a critical moment for the Administration to which he belonged, while, to vindicate the literary pretensions of the modern Athens, nevertheless, they returned a bookseller and a paper manufacturer. These are just the men to take delight in spinning a Lord Advocate who has been so indiscreet as to link his electoral fortunes with those of Mr. Black, who, if he succeed in keeping himself afloat, will assuredly contribute to sinking his esteemed colleague. Can it be true that the Edinburghians are mortally hurt with the Lord Advocate because, on a late occasion, the House refused to hear him at an interesting juncture of a great debate?

The medical element has always been very small in the House of Commons, and at present, while it is stupendously and perspiringly—aspiringly we mean—represented in the Liberal ranks by Dr. Brady, it has no type in those of the Conservatives. The advent of Sir Charles Locock into the political arena at the Isle of Wight promises to remedy this deficiency; and, looking to his address, we should say that at least all high Tories will ardently wish him a good deliverance!

Glancing for a moment over the water, it may be observed that Dublin loses, if she thinks she loses, an old Tory representative in Sir Edward Grogan; and there are rumours that the solidly-virtuous political solidity of Mr. Vance may be disturbed by a Liberal invasion of both seats. A contest in the University of Dublin is imminent; but it does not threaten any disturbance of Mr. Whiteside, who also is one of those peculiar representative men which even those who do not particularly admire him would desire to keep in the house. At any rate, he possesses the negative merit of being always able to rouse that assembly out of its most sleepy moods. It is Mr. Lefroy (generally called "young Lefroy," because, though born in the year 1800, he is so airy of step and gesture, and out of compliment to a prejudice of his father, who at the age of ninety-nine, conceives himself to be able to continue an active Chief Justice for some time longer) who is likely to be sent to the wall by Dr. Ball, if any one at all. Why should Mr. Bernal Osborne quit Liskeard and seek Dungarvan, when he will thus only fill a place left vacant by Mr. Maguire? Is it that as an Irish member Mr. Osborne may better operate against the Irish Church? If so, we think the notion a mistake.



TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN LIDDELL, LATE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE NAVAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LATE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE NAVAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE number of the medical gentlemen in the naval service have subscribed for a testimonial to Sir John Liddell, the late Director-General of that department. It was lately presented to him, at his private residence, by a deputation led by Inspector-General Dr. Wilson, with an address commending Sir John Liddell for his conduct while in office. The silver candelabrum (manufactured by Messrs. Hancock, of Bond-street) is in the form of an oak-tree, with six spreading branches, the extremity of each so formed as to hold a light, and the centre supports a richly-cut dish. The base is triangular, artistically representing rocks covered with moss. On each side is left a space for inscriptions, arms, orders, or other records; and surrounding the tree are three draped female dancers holding wreaths or garlands. The whole rests upon a plateau, the border of which corresponds with the base of the centrepiece. The inscription is as follows:—"To Sir John Liddell, Knight, Bachelor of the United Kingdom, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight of St. Anne of Russia, Knight of the Redeemer of Greece, late Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and an honorary Physician to the Queen. In token of esteem from medical officers of Her Majesty's Fleet, 1865." The four fruit-stands are of the tazza shape, with richly-chased border.

THE FARM.

FORTY-ONE new members joined the society at the last Royal Agricultural Council meeting, and Mr. George Clive, M.P., was elected a member of council in the room of Lord Leigh, resigned, which is a very proper recognition of the Herefordshire district. Mr. Charles Sturgeon has received permission to exhibit two merino rams in their wool at Plymouth; and the agreement of 1866 with the Bury town council was duly signed, sealed, and delivered.

The Essex Agricultural Society has held the largest meeting in its annals at Brentwood. Out of 522 entries, nine were of wool and twelve of donkeys. Mr. Boby's Young Hero, who won at Newcastle, took the All-England prize as the best cart sire; and Mainstone was placed before Ace of Clubs in the All-England blood sire prize. Mr. M'Intosh won firsts in the cow, heifer-calf, and bull-calf classes with his Lady Bates, Princess 2nd, and Grand Duke of Essex 2nd; and was also, we believe, the breeder of Mr. Bray's champion bull by Third Duke of Thorndale. In the open £10 competitions for longwool and shortwool rams, Mr. Hugh Aylmer and Sir T. B. Lennard were the respective winners, and Mr. Seaton had two firsts for white and black boars.

The *Veterinarian* contains an account of the poisoning of some cattle by eating flock paper coloured with Scheele's green, which had been thrown into the dungheap. It also records that the Edinburgh New Veterinary College has come to an end, and that during the eight years of its existence there was an annual loss on it of £1000. An attempt is being made to remove the staff, apparatus, professors, &c., to a new college, on a joint-stock principle, in London. The twenty-first annual meeting of the Royal College was held last month. Twenty-five deaths of members were recorded during the year; but one writes to say that he is "in good health, and hopes to remain so for a long time to come." Seventy-four pupils have obtained the diploma, and the balance of funds in hand is £435 18s. 2d.

The ram sales of the season begin to cast their shadows before, and the letting of 150 of the Biscathorpe Lincolns, which made "the price of the season" in '64, is announced for Aug. 31. Mr. Strafford sells thirty of Mr. H. J. Sheldon's shorthorns at Brailes House, near Shipston-on-Stour, on July 26; and Mr. Preece thirty rams and eighty ewes from the flock of "Shrops" that day. The Hegan sale at Willis's Rooms was rather a daring conception, but still it was a complete success. Except for a select and important sale, when the biddings may be said to be national and confined to a few parties, it would not answer at all. This, however, was quite the case here; and, after intending bidders had completed their conventional journey of observation, they were only too glad to make the second journey to London instead of Dawpool, and have the fight out there.

A pleasanter reunion of lovers of shorthorns has never been known; and the crowd of mere lookers-on, who care no more for a pure shorthorn than they do for a porcupine, and sometimes break, as in the case of the Sarsden sale, into the luncheon tent, without waiting for their turn or their tickets, was well got rid of. The average has astonished the outer world; but, if the females have any luck, the prices which their bull-calves will fetch for sale or hire will pay good interest for the money. Mr. Hegan only once exhibited at the Royal, and then he sent Grand Duchess 12th into the calf class at Worcester, so that they had no show prestige on their side. The sale can, happily, not be taken as any triumph of the White over the Red Rose of herdbook chivalry. As we showed last week, by giving her pedigree, Bridecake, the dam of Prince Imperial, is a pure Booth. It is on record that Mr. Richard Booth, in '61 or '62, refused 15,000 gs. for his herd, but whether it was for thirty-five animals, or for fifty-three or fifty-four, which would have included the bulls out at hire, many of which were of a great age, we are not quite sure. In spite of the weak but oracular assertion to the contrary, the Hegan sale has again proved that good shorthorns sell as high as ever. The sadly unnatural prices which have been given for second-raters by beginners, or people who wanted a little notoriety in some way or other, have found their level, and the common stuff which has been brought to the hammer by breeders who think that they can elevate anything into a tribe, has been appraised at its legitimate value. If we needed one greater proof than another how alive the real shorthorn men are to what are good tribes, we need only point to the sale of an almost unknown herd at Beck Bank, far away in the north. There was no fashionable auctioneer to bring customers with him, but the French and English breeders knew of the Barmpton Rose tribe, and they were on the spot, either in person or by proxy, fighting hard for the eight. And so it has been, and always will be, whenever there is anything sterling to be had. Ere long we shall be in the very thick of the shows, but the secretaries of those which are held in July and early in August are quaking, by reason of the elections.

At Fleurance, Gers, during a fête to celebrate the completion of the Agen railway works, a polar bear escaped from a menagerie. It made its way into a pastrycook's, and devoured all the cakes and ices.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES WATERTON.

SATURDAY week was a day of memorial solemnity at Walton Park, for more than four centuries the ancestral seat of the Watertons, and latterly endeared to the present generation of lovers and students of animated nature as the abode of that most genial and enthusiastic of all field naturalists, Charles Waterton. We read of the fine old plane in it passed from the noble Saxon Thane by Swein and Ulf-Swein and the De Burghs to the Watertons, and history tells how the castellated hall was attacked by Cromwell and his troops, and how Oliver himself fired a musket ball at the heroic lady of the mansion; and thither tourists have long resorted also in many fondly preserved relics and memorials the romantic chronicles of Walton and its possessors; but there is nothing in all these fortunes and records that so moves the heart of the man "who can hang a thought upon every thorn," as the appropriation of Walton, as an "sylvan of animals," by its latest owner, Charles Waterton. The place must ever be especially dear to the lover of ornithology

> This birds,
> Securely there they build, and there
> Securely hatch their young.

Here could be seen last summer within 10 yards of each other a pair of hostrels rearing their young in a hollow tree, while above them was a nest of starlings; hard by, the green woodpecker was performing the same duty, and in a rude tower prepared to attract them, a pair of hen owls brought up their young, while the stock-doves chose an adjoining hole in the same building, into which the jackdaws had free access, and the gentlest reader how jungle in the same locality. People travelled far to see at Walton the habits and natural life of our native birds; the interest of which, however, to which may be added those recollections, communicated to the *Times* by a personal friend :—

> He was not only a lover of home life, reaching back and recalling the characteristics of the past, contrasted the present unmoved with a manner of life much more varied, but not so much enjoyed as his own. Rising always at three in the morning, he gave an hour, he said, "to the health and preservation of the body," and the rest of the day to occupations and pursuits of the mind. His conversation and manners had that charm which comes of ancestry, of ancient rides, and a gentleness softened by a spiritual and devout mind.
>
> In attachment to his religion he was as zealous as his great ancestor, Sir Thomas More, whose check, from the house at Chelsea, still tells the hours at Walton Hall.
>
> His unrelenting faith, and the consolations it afforded him, might, indeed, be envied by some of those who worship at other shrines.
>
> Mr. Waterton's love of the ancient and picturesque sprung from the lake carried him back to the "good old times," and furnished a subject for his last pen.
>
> To those who knew him well, there was something remarkably genial in the society of the good "old squire," and his manner of receiving and bidding adieu to friends will be long remembered by his friends.

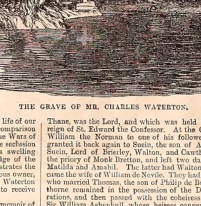
The clock above mentioned was the house-clock of Sir Thomas More, and, with a portrait of More by Holbein, came into the Chancellor's family with Anne More, of Barnbro', paternal grandmother of the late Mr. Waterton, who was ninth in descent, in a direct line, from Sir Thomas.

On the 3rd inst. (the anniversary of Mr. Waterton's birth) his remains were laid in the same spot he loved so well. He had selected the spot, and left minute instructions for the funeral ceremony, which commenced at nine o'clock in the morning. The entrance hall had been converted into a temporary chapel, which was draped with black. Before the door, on a catafalque, rested the coffin of polished oak with brass inscription-plates. Mr. Waterton was an eminent member of the Roman Catholic Church, and therefore was interred at his burial. First, "the Office for the Dead" was said, and then requiem high mass, the Bishop of Beverley singing, Canon Walker assisting as Deacon, and Mr. Hunt as Sub-deacon. Mr. Waterton's tenantry and guests having arrived soon after ten o'clock, the coffin was borne in procession through the ancient portcullis gate, accompanied by mourners and priests, bearing tapers, and followed by Edmund Waterton, Esq., son of the deceased, and chief mourner. At the landing-stairs the body was placed on a floating bier. Thence, preceded by large, canal-like barges, rowed the Bishop and officiating priests, chanting the office, and followed by mourners and friends in attendant boats.—*St. Wilfrid's*, the burial-place of the deceased, is at the rear—the author of the "Wanderings" made his last voyage. The boats were all decked with black, and boats containing the friends of the family flanked the three central ones: the tenantry went by land. At the head of the lake, beneath the shade of two noble oaks, at the vista into which the chapel of *St. Wilfrid* invites the mourners and others took their place, the Bishop of Beverley at the head, the bier at the middle place, and the ecclesiastics accompanied with the canticle "Benedictus," during which a linnet in one of the oaks overhead joined its song to the chaunting of the clergy. And here, "buried in silence, broken only by the cry of the heron, and in a solitude almost as deep as that in which he had lived long since in the swamps of the Orenoco and the forests of the Amazon," rest the remains of Charles Waterton. Eighty-three long he age, than the number of aged persons had been invited to attend at the funeral, and had a delicate, each a loaf of bread and sixpence, distributed to them at the park gate.

A portrait and memoir of Mr. Waterton appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS some twenty years ago, and we now give a view of Walton Hall, with the funeral procession on the lake, and a separate illustration of his chosen burial-place. At the latter period he began to build a mortuary chapel at this spot.

A correspondent has supplied us with the following particulars :—

"The good and amiable old Lord of Walton, Charles Waterton, better known for his eccentricities than his ancestral descent, was the representative of one of our most ancient untitled aristocratic families, and what is more deserving of record in these days, in the mainline. His ancestor, Adelbert, the son of Norman of Northwyke, who became Lord Waterton in 1195, was of Saxon origin. The Watertons of Waterton became extinct in the male line in the fifteenth century, when their vast possessions passed away, through Cecilia, wife of Lord Welles and heiress of her brother, Sir Robert Waterton, to her four daughters and coheiresses, who married, respectively, Robert Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Sir Thomas Dymoke, Thomas Launcey, Esq., and Sir Thomas Delaune. Sir John Waterton was High Sheriff of Lincoln in 1401, and Master of the Horse to Henry V. as Agincourt. Sir Robert, his brother, whose wife was a Lady of the Garter, was Governor of Pontefract Castle while Richard II. was confined there, and has been Master of the Horse to Henry IV. Sir Hugh, another brother, held high offices of state. Charles Waterton, in whom the representation of his ancient house was vested, was descended from Richard, second son of William Waterton, Lord of Waterton, who died in 1135. In 1435, John Waterton married the heiress of Sir William Ashenhall, and became Lord of Walton and Ashenhall, in Cheshire, which Walton formed part of the honour of Pontefract, of which Ashenhall, a Saxon



THE GRAVE OF MR. CHARLES WATERTON.

Thane, was the Lord, and which was held by his son, Alexis, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Walton was passed in war given by William the Norman to one of his followers, illbert de Lacy, who granted it as a grant of free socage to the sons of Alstric. Adam, the son of Suein, Lord of Beurley, Walton, and Cawthorne, was the founder of the priory of Monk Bretton, and his two daughters and coheiresses, Matilda and Amabil. The latter had Walton and Cawthorne, and became the wife of William de Neville. They had one daughter and heiress, who married Thomas, the son of Philip de Burgh. Walton and Cawthorne remained in the possession of the De Burghs for seven generations, and then passed with the marriage of Sir Alice de Burgh to Sir William Ashenhall, whose heiress conveyed it to John Waterton in 1435. The grandson of this twenty-seventh Lord of Walton, and sixteenth from John Waterton, who acquired that lordship, was Charles Waterton, who was born in the year of Anne's accession, and a license to crenellate in 1388. Without reference to the numerous distinguished alliances of his ancestry, it may be interesting to state that Mr. Waterton, through distinct sources, traced his descent several times over from Edward I., Queen of Germany; St. Margaret of Scotland, St. Humbert of Savoy, St. Louis of France, St. Elizabeth of Castile, and Wladislav the Great, called St. Wladimir of Russia, and, from the descent of Sir Thomas More, from Alfred the Great, he was ninth in descent from Sir Thomas More."

"A friend who belongs to the old religion took me, last week, into a church where the Virgin lately appeared in person to a Jewish gentleman, flushed down upon him from heaven in light and splendour celestial, and, of course, thoroughly converted him. My friend had me look at the picture, and, kneeling down beside me, I know, prayed with all his honest heart that the truth might shine down upon me too; but I saw no glimpse of heaven at all, I saw but a poor picture, in altar with blinking candles, a church lumg with tawdry strips of red and yellow calico, and a few old women praying before the altar. They much might have happened again if Heaven so willed it." I could not help thinking, as I looked at the picture and the altar, how much that his works are made to square with his faith, that he dines on a crust, lives as chastely as a hermit, and gives his all to the poor."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B. gave his second lecture on the condition of the working classes on Thursday, the 8th inst., demonstrating from authentic evidence that a low physical and moral condition, and a short and unhappy existence is the lot of the poor in every place when it was carried on in healthy workshops and under ordinarily favourable circumstances. He asserted that, in consequence of the mode of life imposed upon the intellect which the greater portion of their work required, the workmen in factories who had received a little education and who obeyed the common monitary laws might lead far happier lives and attain to greater longevity than the agricultural labourers, who were in a state of comparative ignorance and misery. Mr. Chadwick also expatiated on the beneficial results effected by the introduction of machinery, which, by substituting mechanical power for human labour, was powerful in raising the physical and mental condition of the wage classes, since complex and expensive machinery necessarily required the employment of persons of a higher order of intelligence, and the protective powers even of the steam-engine itself are proved to be greatly preferable to those of the human muscle. Machinery, therefore, with this regard to the distress due to over-assiduities and other causes, Mr. Chadwick considered that even the most intolerable cases of suffering arose from the attention thus paid to the improvement of processes and the increased exertions of the workmen, and not from the mere use of machinery in manufactures.

Professor Frankland, at the Friday evening meeting on the 9th inst., gave an account of the chemical researches conducted in the laboratory of the Royal Institution by himself and his friend, Mr. F. H. Smith, "on certain new volatile organic radicles and new derivatives from organic compounds, and of others already existing in nature. After referring to late the difference in the properties of bodies, and the different views taken of the object had been the rigid investigation of the structure and relations of the elementary atoms which constitute the molecules of bodies, Professor Frankland illustrated the theory of "conjugation." All the elements, he said, may be classed under two great divisions—electro-positive and electro-negative, and the former class possess the property of tying to these the other. The combinations of the elements termed "compound radicals" are formed when one element, a member of new and old members of the acrylic acid series. Acrylic acid is formed by the oxydation of acrolein, the acid principle produced by the destructive distillation of fatty bodies. It exists in the offensive vapour given off by an imperfectly extinguished tallow candle. The properties of several of the newly discovered substances were shown, and the resemblance of their crystals exhibited on a screen by means of the electric light. The lecture was one of great interest, and especially, as it is of high interest in relation to the chemical processes carried on in the living body. Lord Wrottesley, vice-president, was in the chair.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., gave his concluding lecture on the wage classes on Saturday, the 10th inst., on the effects of machinery, which the introduction of machinery had exercised upon their condition, he stated that higher wages had not, in general, raised their moral character, but had rather increased habits of vice and dissipation among them. The demand for skilled labour had, in fact, come before their supply, and he expressed his opinion that clerks and educated persons ought to be employed to instruct them for all of their provinces, and take up the much better paid employment in manufactures requiring attendance upon complex and delicate machinery. He then stated upon the evils resulting from the long hours during which children are employed, and upon the great benefits to be obtained from education and physical training (peculiarly directed) in connection with the half-school-time system, as means of imparting mental and physical aptitudes for productive labour. He also contended that the continuance of apprenticeship in a sixth system, now that the exhibition of labour so much prevailed, and referred to the prosperity which had resulted in America from the employment of the cotton by the few for Robert Peel. He very much commended the Factories Act, which had been passed in consequence of the evils brought to his investigations, and which, during the late cotton famine, with regard to agriculture, he stated that the tendency of improved processes was the introduction of machinery to a greater extent than in the case of a manufacture, and the labour would consequently rise in value and independence. In conclusion, he said that he entertained most favourable expectations with regard to the future of the working classes from the beneficial effects of judicious legislation, and from the increased attention and measures in regard to themselves and their dwellings, and to their moral and mental education.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The Astronomer-Royal, Mr. G. B. Airy, F.R.S., in his annual report to the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, gives a favourable account of the state of that establishment. Nothing is in the course of the In regard to the proposed for carrying a railway through Greenwich Park, Mr. Airy states that the observations made to the earthquake of the 15th of October, 1842, are sufficient to fear that at distances from a railway which would sufficiently destroy the comfort of residence, the vibrations caused by the attainments and the extraordinary would be totally affected. He also refers to the liberality of the Submarine Telegraph Company and the London Electric Telegraph Company in transmitting gratuitously the signals of the meteorological observations to M. Le Verrier, which appear daily in the bulletin issued from the Imperial Observatory at Paris.

M. Le Verrier forwarded to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a letter from Mr. A. Comstock, of Middletown, Connecticut, in which that gentleman states that, on the 8th of May last, at 9·24 a.m., while observing the sun, he perceived a small black spot apparently entering the solar disc at the western point across the sun's disc in the space of forty-eight minutes, reckoning from the time of its being fully projected. After the separation it appeared to resume the oval form and almost divide asunder. A more powerful glass did not make the object more luminous, but rendered it of a yellow colour and smaller.

We learn by a letter from M. Pissis, of Santiago (dated March 29), to M. Elie de Beaumont, read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, that the volcano of Chillan is again in eruption, which is a rare occurrence among volcanoes, and that it has, at different times, been in the end of November last, on a new point, about 200 metres below the summit of the great cone, a little to the south of the last crater. The new cone about the end of January had already attained a height of more than fifty metres. Its form is that of a truncated cone, with a small crater, and reached the vast glacier which surrounds the massive volcano. The great cone, which had been in repose since the last eruption, in 1835, appeared to be shrunk; but M. Pissis was informed that the snow had not melted, but was overlaid by a mass of ashes, which had fallen during the eruption of January, and layers of scoriæ are frequently seen in the ravines around.

M. Georges Delvaux has presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris some facts relating to the action of chromic acid on sulphur. When two parts of sulphur are mixed with one part acid chromate of potash, and then one part of water, a brown precipitate is formed in a few minutes. After the lapse of twenty-four hours, when the precipitate is dissolved in boiling water it is found to consist of sulphur, which dries oils and wax a light violet. When minerals of sulphuret of antimony are treated in the same manner, the sulphur is precipitated, and the antimony is found in the state of oxide, with a small proportion of that substance in arsenuits and carbonates of soda, without deoxidization, shows a similar result. Sulphuret of iron, in like solvible in benzine; and when dissolved in hydrochloric acid it assumes a green tint, the red reappearing when water is added.

M. Becquerel has recently laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of his researches on the influence on climate. He states the importance of preserving them, as being so highly conducive to national wealth and prosperity; and he considers that the forests are important as instance of sterility. In conclusion, he says that Great Britain, which has but 2 per cent of woods, has 12 per cent of land, which has only 1 per cent, are tributary to the foreigner for various kinds of wood for industrial purposes. Our should be taken that the forests which still fill up the ravines and into the same condition, in consequence of clearing more woodland than is required for agriculture. The mountains of Auvergne, which are clothed with green trees will be but a poor compensation for the annihilation of forests and woods containing sap.

We learn that M. Louvel's method of preserving corn, flour, &c., from the attacks of insects, by exposing large iron cylinders and then exhausting the air, has been tried with success on the Imperial farm. The newest, the most efficient of the kind, is subject to subsidence, and is completely decayed in the rarefied air, and during six months none have been found in the cylinders. Experiments are rendered available for the prolonged conservation of grain under most unfavourable circumstances. A new system of ventilation is proposed. The room is divided into two parts, communicating when were Marshal Vaillant, M.M. Bonnegrand, Scanzi, and Tiburzini.

Mr. G. F. Ansell (the inventor of the fire-damp indicator) has put on record, in the *Chemical Gazette*, he has observed, in the course of his experiments, that grass differs more closely through hollowtiber than through solid wood. In the latter case, when a piece of iron pyrites was introduced at the middle by a piece of biscuit-ware, recently annealed in, and the whole was then heated to redness in a crucible, the sulphuretted hydrogen was then allowed to pass through the indicated tube, the gas (and gas in a very marked degree) which had diffused through the indicatorer remained behind. But when the same was done in biscuit-ware containing a hollow fibre, although the other end of the cylinder was perfectly open to the atmosphere. The reason is obvious. The vapour of the liquid contained in the two forms of the gas may exist—one which will permeate indicatorber and not lateral-ware, and vice versa.

A new form of the thermo-electric battery, invented by M. Marcus, of Vienna, was exhibited by M. Pohl, the physical instrument maker in the Royal Institution, at the last evening meeting of that body, on the 9th inst. The battery consists of a number of ten pairs of small bars, formed of alloys, the ends being heated by ten small jets of gas. The effect produced was enormous, and the power of the instrument was so considerable, that it was enabled to lift 60 lb. Mr. Lodd stated that in this arrangement no corrosive liquids are employed. The bars, the heat being alternately converted into electricity. He is constructing a large battery on this principle to give the electric light, and hopes to be able to do so in a week.

Mr. George R. Roberts, in his "Geological Notes on Scotland" in the *Geological Journal*, states that the Lammermuir Hills consist indeed of gravel and sand in the throat of the Great Glen, about half a mile from Inverness, and that the Moray Firth, the Bay of Nigg, and the Dingwall like a gulley turned upside down, from whence it derives its name. Mr. Roberts considers that the Moray Firth is the result of the denudation of water-borne drift from the hills which overlook the Caledonian Canal, and that the Bay of Nigg is the result of the denudation of the same material established layer of sand and gravel, and that the Dingwall bay, having that the mound was but the remaining portion of a huge sandbank, which must have at time have closed the entrance into the Strait of Moray.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has abolished one of the most vexatious feudal obligations which disgrace Prussian institutions. Hitherto Jewish subjects could not be admitted to any office under the landwehr. The Prince, who is now commanding the second corps d'armée, has now removed that disqualification.

The copy of a minute of the Committee of Council on Education relative to the schools for pauper children, which we published in our last number. The following is a list of the establishments:—At Liverpool borough gaol, with a salary of £200 a year, granted by the magistrates; at Kirkdale gaol, Lancaster, with £100 a year; at Manchester New Bailey, with £100 a year; at Preston House of Correction, with £100 a year; at Durham county gaol, with £70 a year; at Northallerton, North Riding, with £60 a year; at Wakefield, with £100 a year; Surrey House of Correction, Wandsworth, with £60 a year; Hunts county prison, Winchester, with £40 a year. At Worcester county prison, at Warwick, at Ripon, at Maidstone, at Reading, and at the county prisons of Sussex, a Roman Catholic teacher is permitted to visit the Roman Catholic children, but is not paid by his ministrations, but the priest receives no salary from the rates. The same thing is the case at Leicester gaol, but in the majority of English prisons no actual appointment has been made under the Act.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM "THE LIFE OF WEDGWOOD."

MR. GLADSTONE, himself an amateur of choice artistic pottery and the commercial reformer who has opened the markets of Europe to the products of Staffordshire, when, in October, 1863, he laid the foundation-stone of the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem, announced that a biography of Josiah Wedgwood was about to be published. The beautiful volume we have just received from Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, and of which we are permitted to borrow some of the illustrations for our Impression of this week, is the first part of that work, so long desired and now so acceptable, mentioned by Mr. Gladstone. Its author, Miss Eliza Meteyard, was already known to a multitude of readers by her graceful and genial contributions to lighter literature, and by some thoughtful memorials of the historic associations and traditions of certain localities in "Ancient London." But the task, for many years before Mr. Gladstone took the opportunity of noticing her present task with such commendation, been quietly pursuing the studies and researches preliminary to writing this important book. It has been to her, indeed, almost the labour of a life; for while living, when a child, in that part of England, and hearing from her friends a good deal of Wedgwood, and seeing many favourite specimens of his ware, she was also led by her father, a zealous naturalist, to look for traces of the earlier practice of the potter's art in Britain, so far back as the Roman and even the Celtic age. It has been to her not less a labour of love; for she has, with a woman's predilection for the personal interest of the story, conceived something of an affectionate reverence, or hero-worship, for



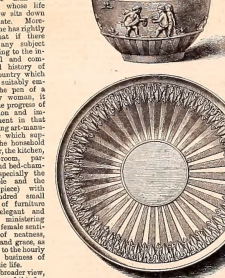
CELTIC URNS.



ROMAN (CASTOR) WARE. OLD ENGLISH POSSET-POT. STAFFORDSHIRE TYG. NORMAN PITCHER.

Josiah Wedgwood, the honest and amiable man of genius whose life she now sits down to relate. Moreover, she has rightly felt that if there were any subject belonging to the industrial and commercial history of this country which might suitably employ the pen of a literary woman, it was the progress of invention and improvements in that charming art-manufacture which supplies the household interior, the kitchen, dining-room, parlour and bed-chamber (especially the tea-table and the mantelpiece) with a hundred small pieces of furniture both elegant and useful, ministering to the female sentiment of neatness, order, and grace, as well as to the hourly female business of domestic life.

The broader view, however, of this fine subject, regarding it as a part of the history of civilisation, the social and economical progress of the English people, has been explored by Miss Meteyard in a spirit of patient and careful inquiry, and sometimes of comprehensive reflection, which raises her work far above the class of the ordinary descriptions of trades and manufactures. We would refer more particularly to the first four chapters of the volume, which treat of the condition of the art of pottery as carried on by the former inhabitants of this country in successive ages, from the unbaked Celtic urn of hand-moulded clay, found buried in the funereal barrow where rest the bones of some wild chieftain of ancient Britain, or the earthenware made by Roman potters on the banks of the Medway or at Castor, in Northamptonshire, a specimen of which is also shown among our Engravings. Then come the Saxon and Norman potters, one of whose productions, a yellow pitcher decorated with heraldic green dragons in diamond-shaped compartments, figures among our Illustrations; and so on with a number of characteristic specimens, until we are fairly brought down to the Elizabethan England, where we feel more at home, finding in those goodly old-fashioned vessels, the posset-pot and the Staffordshire tygre, the familiar instruments of such a jovial carouse as Shakspeare might have glorified or shared. Miss Meteyard's account of the developments of artistic, mechanical, and chemical skill applied to various kinds of pottery in England, before the middle of the last century, when Josiah Wedgwood began his independent career, is admirably clear, and full of precise information, without any irrelevant discussions. It is perfectly accurate, so far as we are aware, and, although it does not rival the



WEDGWOOD CUP AND SAUCER (LILAC GROUND).

erudite special treatise of Mr. Chaffers, it is doubtless quite sufficient, with the help of the abundant illustrations in this volume, to present a tolerably complete and thorough review of the history of the English manufactures of earthenware. She leaves, for the most part, undescribed the works of the more ancient nations, and she only refers occasionally to those of modern Italy, France, Germany, and Holland, which were directly imitated by the potters of this country. We are particularly interested by her thoughtful observations upon those traces which her subject affords of the state of manners, morals, and ideas in the different ages to which the specimens noticed respectively belong. For instance, she remarks that the Romans used a number of earthen or vessels for pounding and mixing, as they preferred a well-cooked, softened, and varied food, in which broths, stews, and pulpy masses predominated; whereas the Gauls, and the Celtic nations in general, being ravenous and barbarous in their feasts, had little other domestic pottery than their vessels for holding liquids, or perhaps for seething and boiling large pieces of flesh. The Saxons, again, were accustomed to have their roast meat served upon the spit, from which each man, with his own knife,



WEDGWOOD CUP AND SAUCER (BLUE AND WHITE).

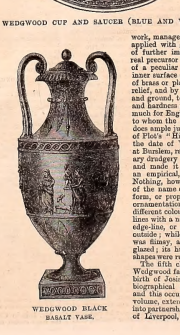
potworks. The topography, the scenery, and the social life of this district, as it was some fifty or a hundred years before the time of Josiah Wedgwood, are presented to us by Miss Meteyard with a graphic power which enables us to realise most vividly that part of Old England and its people. We are next told how a couple of mysterious strangers from Germany (the brothers Elers) came to settle in a secluded house on the edge of Bradwell Wood, where they secretly practised certain valuable processes, known only to themselves, for the manufacture of the black ware called Egyptian, and of a good imitation of the red unglazed Japanese ware. A clever fellow named Samuel Astbury, by the stratagem of pretending to be an idiot, and so getting himself employed to turn the wheel in Elers' pot-



ANCIENT ETRUSCAN VASE.



WEDGWOOD VASE (WHITE AND BLUE).



WEDGWOOD BLACK BASALT VASE.

work, managed to learn their secrets, which he applied with great success, and made the basis of further improvements. This man was the real precursor of Wedgwood. By the invention of a peculiar wash of mixed pipeclay for the outer surface of his vessels, by the application of brass or plaster moulds for the ornaments in relief, and by the introduction of flint, calcined and ground, to impart more whiteness, fineness, and hardness to his wares, Samuel Astbury did much for English pottery. Other skilful men, to whom the present biography of Wedgwood does ample justice, had, between 1686, the date of Plot's "History of Staffordshire," and 1759, the date of Wedgwood's starting in business at Burslem, raised their craft from the elementary drudgery of the brickmaker and tilemaker, and made it a highly artificial, though still an empirical, art of a scientific manufacture. Nothing, however, had yet been done worthy of the name of decorative art either in colour, form, or proportion. Their best attempts at ornamentation were produced by a mixture of different coloured clays, by scratching rude outlines with a nail, by putting a thin or brown edge-line, or sticking a pasty medallion to the outside; while the body of the ware, after all, was flimsy, and its surface was indifferently glazed; its lines were far from pure, and its shapes were rude, often angular and ungraceful.

The fifth chapter, giving an account of the Wedgwood family, potters of Burslem, and the birth of Josiah in 1730, ushers in the strictly biographical part of Miss Meteyard's work; and this occupies nearly two thirds of the first volume, extending to the period of his entering into partnership with his friend Thomas Bentley, of Liverpool, and establishing his celebrated



"THE CAT'S PORTRAIT," BY THEOPHILE DUVERGER, IN THE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 593.



"THE SISTERS," BY C. BAXTER, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 581.

factory of Etruria on the banks of the new Trent and Mersey Canal. This was in 1767, when Josiah Wedgwood had already become a man of considerable note and influence in the midland counties, not only by the commercial success and fame of his own manufactures, but also by his enlightened and public-spirited activity on behalf of many useful objects. As an episode of the social, the literary, or the political history of England, we may read with much interest either the account of the foundation of the Warrington Academy, with which the names of Dr. Aikin, Mrs. Barbauld, Dr. Priestley, and Dr. Taylor, of Norwich, are connected; or the frequent and intimate correspondence of Wedgwood with Erasmus Darwin, the poetical philosopher of Lichfield; or his negotiations with the great Duke of Bridgewater, Earl Gower, and other territorial magnates, followed by his efforts to obtain Parliamentary sanction for the extended scheme of inland navigation, which was ultimately carried out by Wedgwood's friend Brindley, to the immense benefit of the whole country, and most particularly of the Staffordshire trade. We are led throughout these transactions to look with increased respect upon the character of Miss Meteyard's hero, or rather of both her heroes; for the noble qualities of mind which seem to have distinguished Thomas Bentley, amidst the mercantile community of Liverpool—his candid and generous liberality of thought, his finely cultivated taste, and the manliness, as well as the urbanity of his demeanour—are the theme of her most enthusiastic praise. We may anticipate that her second volume, relating the closer connection between two such men, will prove even more interesting than the first. The portrait medallion of Thomas Bentley shows him to have been a man of singularly fine countenance and presence. These medallions, executed by Wedgwood on small oval tablets of porcelain, represent many of the distinguished persons of the day, and form the subjects of some of the most attractive illustrations in the volume.

Without anticipating the remainder of this history of the Staffordshire Etruria, we have much pleasure in setting before our readers a few of the engravings prepared by Mr. Pearson for the illustration of some of Wedgwood's most beautiful designs in pottery and porcelain. They may be properly contrasted with the specimens of early British manufacture on the same page. As an artist, Josiah Wedgwood possessed a very high degree of native genius; but the attachment to classical models which pervades most of his work was derived from his study of the masterpieces of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman art, with which, having had small advantages of scholarship or travel in his youth, he was first made acquainted by the work of Count de Caylus upon that subject. The fashions of the age, it must be remembered, were mainly directed to the reproduction of antique forms, and would not

have approved the Gothic or Mediæval styles of artistic decoration which find favour in our own day. The mind of Wedgwood was so broad and free from undue bias or prejudice, that he was capable of appreciating truth and beauty under the most various modifications. His achievements in the scientific, mechanical, and chemical parts of his manufacture, with his sagacity in adapting it to the popular wants of English and foreign markets, complete the merits of one of those great "captains of industry" who have created this prosperous England in which we live. It was high time, as Mr. Gladstone said, that the biography of the famous potter should be added to those of Watt and Stephenson and other worthies of equal rank. The family of Wedgwood, and likewise the possessor of most of his papers, Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, have wisely provided for a becoming memorial of his person, in lending all their stores of information to the author of this handsome and instructive book.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.*

Hitherto Mr. Carlyle has been considered rather a giant-essayist than a historian, but now he shoulders, pretty roughly too, the greatest of historians. He has established his claim to a niche in the place devoted to those who have made history their study; and, though they by whose side he is placed may be supposed to shrug their shoulders at the shagginess, and ruggedness, and uncouth speech of their fellow, they will gaze in admiration at his higher stature, his nobler mien, and his more picturesque costume, at the same time that they will grin, in spite of their notions of propriety, at his grim humour and undignified grotesqueness. For, although it cannot be said that Mr. Carlyle "minces," he "nicknames God's creatures" in a most pungent and ludicrous manner; and, in fact, he writes as no one but Mr. Carlyle can write. There was a gentleman (but then he was a very great classical scholar) who professed to have discovered a vein of irony running throughout the whole of the noble work of Thucydides. This singular discovery has been hidden from the wise and prudent; but even they, as well as babes, cannot fail to see the humour which runs through nearly every page of Mr. Carlyle's history. It is of the sardonic kind, undoubtedly; but, such as it is, it is continually apparent, whether he is cursing Dryasdust, or scoffing at the Editorial Mind, or ridiculing Sham, or describing some questionable behaviour of Friedrich, or even telling a grim story of Death. In fact, his history of Frederick the Great is unique. Never, perhaps, before, was there seen a work so conscientiously elaborate in so far as the matter is concerned and so apparently loose in point of style. There is no lack of grandeur; but, on the other hand, there is good store of slang; there is a succession of contrasts; bursts of eloquence are followed closely by expressions which remind one of the street-boy; lucidity and obscurity are in alternate patches; and a love of the Real is professed in language which is quaintly suggestive of Sham. The frequent use of capital letters, too, and of unprotected adjectives, puts one unpleasantly in mind of Sir Bulwer Lytton's more metaphysical novels. Yet Mr. Carlyle's vigour, manliness, and originality extort admiration even from him who protests against affectation and against affronts to the dignity of Clio. But,

What need to speak of Launcelot in his might?

Mr. Carlyle's prowess with the sledge-hammer is as well known as his success in the art of nicknaming or battle-painting.

It seems now a long time—but certainly not longer than was required for the labour undertaken—since we were invited by Mr. Carlyle to ante-date our births considerably, and to take a lounge at a certain hour of some day during the latter half (but not later than August, 1786) of the eighteenth century, upon the terraces of Sans-Souci. The chances were, it was said, that we should see riding along there a "lean, little old man," about whom is an air of Spartan simplicity. He is a King, but there is no sign of his rank, unless the "Agamemnon's sceptre of wood" he carries, and with which he taps his horse between the ears, may be considered a mark of royalty. His coat is blue, with red facings, and snuffy withal; on his head is a military cocked hat, either old, or, if new, beaten into softness; his apparel generally is dingy; he wears overknee military boots, brushed ("and, I hope," says Mr. Carlyle, "kept soft with an underhand suspicion of oil"), but unvarnished ("Day and Martin with their soot-pots forbidden to approach"). You would not say he was of godlike physiognomy, but you could not help admiring his magnificent, azure-grey eyes; you might think you discerned in his manner a quiet stoicism, and such is the pose of his head that you would say, using Carlylese, he looked like "a snuffy old lion on the watch." This man did remarkable things, not to be forgotten by mankind; and the questions naturally arise, "Who was he, then? whence? how? and what did he achieve and suffer in the world?" Mr. Carlyle undertook, at the time to which we have alluded, to give the answer, and he has performed his voluntary task in a fashion so conscientious, on a scale so magnificent, and in a style grotesque indeed, but so picturesque and so powerful, that his great work is likely to discourage the boldest and most envious rivals, and to last, alone in its glory, to all time.

In the fifth and sixth volumes, which conclude the history, Mr. Carlyle has to tell of the direst straits to which Friedrich was reduced; of the calm front he presented to danger and adversity; of the likelihood that he would be, but the stern determination that he would not be, overwhelmed; of the news, bright with gleams of prospective peace, which came from St. Petersburg when "Death trussed up a certain *Catin* of the Hyperborean countries;" of the tragic fate which befel Czar Peter III.; of the seven campaigns of the Seven Years' War, which gradually ended with the Peace of Hubertsburg; of the success which at last attended "the twelve Hercules labours" of the hero; and of the "repairing of a ruined Prussia," which occupied the afternoon and evening of his life. Of the dawn, and forenoon, and meridian of that life Mr. Carlyle had already given a picture which few of those who studied it will easily forget. Karl Friedrich (for so he was christened, though the former name fell into disuse, and he was spoken of in after life by a loving people chiefly as "Vater Fritz") was born in the palace of Berlin about noon on Jan. 24, 1712. He was the son of Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince, and afterwards second King of Prussia, and of Sophie Dorothee of Hanover; and he was grandson of that Friedrich in whose time the long negotiations of the Hohenzollerns fructified, and who obtained the step from electorate to kingship and the right to wear (to use Mr. Carlyle's expression) "a Royal crown on the top of his periwig." The future hero of Rossbach and Leuthen, and many another fight, is described as having been "one of the prettiest, vividest, little boys," and the charming picture in which he is represented as beating, to the huge delight of his drill-sergeant-like father, a miniature drum, whilst his good sister Wilhelmina and a sympathetic blackamoor smile approvingly upon him, fully bears out the description. The little boy did not inherit his father's love of pipeclay, and did not relish the Spartan drill, and frugal fare, and Rhadamanthine severity to which he was subjected; but displayed, to the disgust of his sire, an inclination for "French fopperies, flutings, and cockatoo fashions of hair." The little boy was delivered over to be educated first of all "by nurses and governesses, mostly of French breed," who are said to have been "tight-laced and high-frizzled in mind and body," and afterwards by tutors, brought by Friedrich Wilhelm from the siege of Stralsund, whom Mr. Carlyle calls "the Finck-Kalkstein functionaries." The little boy's religion, moreover, is to be imbibed from "Noltenius and Company." So he learns French and German, but not so far as to be able to spell either correctly, and a contempt for "theological drill-sergeants." At the age of fourteen he is put into the Potsdam Guards, and serves a bitterly hard apprenticeship ere he can gain the satisfaction of that stern father who did not scruple to chastise him publicly. Such is a brief outline of the early life of him whom Mr. Carlyle defines as "the Last of the Kings," against whom were to rise up "Principalities and Powers, Imperial, Royal, Czarish, Papal," and who "led them a dance."

There is no mistaking the loving spirit in which Mr. Carlyle set about his, we hope not thankless, task of setting people right in their ideas of Friedrich II.; and what gratification can arise from a consciousness of success must assuredly be his. It was difficult, no doubt, to "extricate" Friedrich "from a Century without a history;" but the greater the difficulty, the greater the honour to him who succeeds. It is undoubtedly true that the public character of Friedrich II. suffered in the estimation of Englishmen in consequence of, first, the hostility and, then, the friendship exhibited towards him by our George II.; so that the English estimate of him, at first entirely adverse, afterwards partially favourable, resulted in a compromise, whereby he was regarded with much the same feelings as the multitude displays towards a favourite highwayman, and took to the general eye the form of a Royal Dick Turpin. Nor did Friedrich's private character suffer less injustice; for the common idea of that was based upon a libel by Voltaire. Mr. Carlyle has come nobly to the rescue, and, if he has not washed Friedrich quite white, he has certainly done the man who was "not a Liar and a Charlatan, as his Century was," ample justice. He has drawn the portrait of a real, indomitable, in many respects noble, man; he has shown that, as there were brave men before Agamemnon, so there was a great General before Napoleon; that simplicity is at least not less grand than rhodomontade, and that Rossbach will raise a spirit as soon as Austerlitz.

The first four volumes carry us up to the first campaign of the Seven Years' War, and to the story how "The Saxons get out of Pirna on dismal terms," how, indeed, Friedrich compels his Saxon prisoners to enter his army. In the fifth and sixth volumes, with which we are here principally concerned, we read how the Seven Years' War rose to a height—a height almost beyond Friedrich's powers to surmount—subsided, and gradually ended. Herein are described the Battle of Prague, which sounded at the time throughout the world, and since through drawing-room or school-room as our mothers or our sisters plied the pedals; the Battle of Rossbach, when seven battalions and thirty-eight squadrons dispersed a mighty host, "the only stage direction, *Exeunt omnes;*" the Battle of Leuthen, "the most complete of Friedrich's victories;" the battles of Zorndorf, Hochkirch, Liegnitz, and several besides, until we arrive at the Siege of Schweidnitz, and the Peace of Hubertsburg. In the Battle of Prague fell the brave old Feldmarschall Schwerin. How he got his death shall be told in Mr. Carlyle's own spirited style:—"Seizes the colours, fiery old man. '*Heran, meine Kinder!*' (This way, my sons!) and rides ahead, along the straight dam again; his 'sons' all turning, and with hot repentance following. 'On my children, *Heran!*' Five bits of grape-shot, deadly each of them, at once hit the old man; dead he sinks there on his flag, and will never fight more."

After the Peace of Hubertsburg we read:—"There remain to Friedrich Twenty-three Years more of Life, which to Prussian History are as full of importance as ever, but do not essentially concern European History, Europe having gone the road we now see it in. On the grand World-Theatre, the curtain has fallen for a New Act; Friedrich's part, like everybody's for the present, is played out. In fact, there is, during the rest of his Reign, nothing of World-History to be dwelt on anywhere. America, it has been decided, shall be English; Prussia be a Nation. The French, as finis of their attempt to cut Germany in Four, find themselves sunk into torpor, abeyance, and dry-rot—fermenting towards they know not what. Towards Spontaneous Combustion, in the year 1789, and for long years onwards! There, readers, there is the next milestone for you, in the History of Mankind! That universal Burning-up, as in Hell-fire, of Human Shams." That is to say, the next historical fact of importance to Europe in general was what Mr. Carlyle calls elsewhere the "grand universal Suicide of a despicable Century," but what common folk, with the ordinary depression or compression of language, call simply the French Revolution. At this point Mr. Carlyle touches upon the subject of Anarchies, and indulges in a sort of prophecy which the late course of events in America does not seem just now to justify. "In 1775, again, he says, "there began, over seas, another Anarchy much more considerable,—little dreaming that *it* could be called an Anarchy; on the contrary, calling itself Liberty, Rights of Man, and singing boundless Io-Pæans to itself, as is common in such cases; an Anarchy which has been challenging the Universe to show the like, ever since. And which has, at last, flamed up as an independent Phenomenon, unexampled in the hideously *suicidal* way; and does not need much to get burnt out, that matters may begin anew on truer conditions." Probably the American Republic may, after purification, and not suicide, begin anew; but, to all appearances, its new life will be commenced on the old conditions broadened, so that "Liberty, Rights of Man," will be more significant terms than before, so that a citizen of the Great Republic may have a black skin and not be ashamed. However, to return to Friedrich. The only important scene in which he appears upon "the World-Theatre," henceforth, is when he plays a part in the piece known to this day as "The Partition of Poland." He was, according to Mr. Carlyle, only a sort of "walking gentleman," who "put in his pocket, without criticism, what Providence sent." Mr. Carlyle's defence of his favourite is this:—"Considerable obloquy still rests on Friedrich, in many liberal circles, for the partition of Poland. Two things, however, seem by this time tolerably clear, though not yet known in liberal circles: first, that the partition of Poland was an event inevitable in Polish history; an operation of Almighty Providence and of the Eternal Laws of Nature, as well as of the poor earthly Sovereigns concerned then; and, secondly, that Friedrich had nothing special to do with it, and, in the way of originating or causing it, nothing whatever." The only comment one feels inclined to make upon this statement is, briefly, that, "in liberal circles" it is considered right that obloquy should rest upon those who, when a ship has been wrecked by "an operation of Almighty Providence," attempt to save neither splitting ship nor drowning men, but confine their attention to gathering in what spoil they can.

For the most part, Friedrich was engaged during the last twenty-three years of his life in "repairing a ruined Prussia;" in obliterating the scars left by cruel war; in consolidating the kingdom of which his grandfather was the first, and he himself ran great risk of being the last, to wear the crown; in establishing—his last pet feat—the now obsolete *Fürstenbund*; in comforting his people, and in earning for himself the affectionate title of "Vater Fritz." His "Old Age," says Mr. Carlyle, "is not unamiable; on the contrary, I think it would have made a pretty Picture, had there been a Limner to take it with the least felicity or Physiognomic coherency—as there was not. His Letters and all the symptoms we have denote a sound-hearted, brave old man, continually subduing to himself many ugly troubles, and, like the stars, always steady at his work." His amiability is well shown in the following anecdote:—"Saturday, Dec. 25, 1784.—Ziethen, in spite of the burden of eighty-six years, went to the Palace, at the end of the Parade, to pay his Sovereign this last tribute of respect and to have the pleasure of seeing him after six months' absence. The Parole was given out, the orders imparted to the Generals, and the King had turned towards the Princes of the Blood, when he perceived Ziethen on the other side of the Hall, between his Son and his two Aides-de-Camp. Surprised in a very agreeable manner at this unexpected sight, he broke out into an exclamation of joy, and, directly making up to him, 'What, my good old Ziethen! are you there?' said his Majesty; 'How sorry am I that you have had the trouble of walking up the staircase! I should have called upon you myself. How have you been of late?' 'Sire,' answered Ziethen, 'my health is not amiss, my appetite is good; but my strength! my strength!' 'This account,' replied the King, 'makes me happy by halves only; but you must be tired; I shall have a chair for you.' (Thing unexampled in the annals of Royalty!) A chair, on order to Ziethen's Aides-de-Camp, was quickly brought. Ziethen, however, declared that he was not at all fatigued: the King maintained that he was. 'Sit down, good Father' (*Mein lieber alter Papa Ziethen, setze Er sich doch*), continued his Majesty; 'I will have it so. Otherwise I must instantly leave the room; for I cannot allow you to be incommoded under my own roof.' The old General obeyed, and Friedrich the Great remained standing before him, in the midst of a brilliant circle that had thronged round them." This was that Ziethen to whom and to whose Hussars Friedrich, at a certain review, after saying various hard things, at length said this, hardest of all:—"Out of my sight with you.'" Whereupon Ziethen, himself of a fiery spirit, "turns to his Hussars, 'Right about, *Rechts um;* march!' and on the instant did as bidden." He was thought to be ruined; but Friedrich no doubt sympathised with his indignant old comrade, and "Ziethen never heard of the thing more." Other anecdotes there are—about Voltaire, and the Pompadour, and a hundred besides; but quotation is prohibited by inexorable space. The hungry soul must have recourse to Mr. Carlyle's own work, which is a marvel of completeness to the very table of contents, in addition to portraits and maps and index. No inquirer will have to heap upon Smelfungus the curses Smelfungus has heaped upon Dryasdust. Mr. Carlyle's minute accuracy may be traced even in the subscriptions to the portraits: the "König *in* Preussen" of the fifth volume and the "König *von* Preussen" of the sixth are undoubtedly meant to be significant.

And now let us observe the end of Friedrich. "His death seems very stern and lonely." It is twenty minutes past two on Thursday morning, Aug. 17, 1786; no one but Strützki is in Friedrich's room. Friedrich's right arm is round Strützki's neck, Strützki's left arm round Friedrich's back. Strützki, "faithful creature," has sat in this posture above two hours; and now Friedrich's breathing wavers, pauses, ceases. The "Last of the Kings" has fought out his "Life-battle," after seventy-four years, six months, and twenty-four days of sore travail. What creed he had was of little account; "he had to do his duty without fee or reward;" so he died hoping nothing, believing nothing, and fearing nothing.

* "History of Friedrich II. of Prussia, called 'Frederick the Great.'" By Thomas Carlyle. (Chapman and Hall.)

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Yachting Round the West of England. By the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, B.A. (Hurst and Blackett.) This is a book of which the exterior is handsome and the interior ingeniously arranged, so as to irritate the envious to frenzy. The time of year suggests an early trip: now, of all trips the most delightful, one would think, is a yachting trip, and the author has described his own with so genial a spirit, in so pleasant a style, and after so taking a fashion, that all, except the most charitable, who cannot follow his example will consider that he published his volume simply to increase the tortures of less fortunate aspirants. We should all like to live for two or three months the amphibious life of the yatchsman; to spend a few days at sea, at one time dancing merrily before the wind, at another lying dreamily becalmed; and then to pass a few days on shore amidst *flora* and *fauna*, amongst ruins of castles and ruins of temples; and, with Tennyson in our thoughts but not in our hands (for the book-carrying tourist is a nuisance) to wander through places haunted by the memory of the great Pendragon, to test our innocence or try our fortunes in the Madron Well, and to float over the waters which cover what was once fair Lyonesse. But we cannot all do what we should like; and the next best thing to going in the flesh to the places to which we have alluded is for those of us who can control our envy to go thither in the spirit by the aid of Mr. L'Estrange's pages. He is a cheery guide, and makes few complaints, except of Murray's handbook, with respect to which he says (p. 70)—"I think it due to ourselves to state here that Mr. Murray owes us some compensation for the trouble he gave us, owing to the statement in his "Handbook," that there is a cascade here, 150 ft. high. After much searching and inquiring, we came to the conclusion that no such magnificent object existed, and agreed to regard the statement as a typographical error;" and (p. 85) "we could not, however, find any of the tumble-down houses mentioned by Murray, in which we had hoped to gratify our predilections for the antique and picturesque." It may be said, however, on the one hand, that Murray's handbooks are believed to be constantly undergoing revision; and, on the other, that all investigators are not equally happy in their investigations.

Eastern England, from the Thames to the Humber. By Walter White. (Chapman and Hall.) Let no man sneer at "silly" Suffolk; and let him who feels inclined to sneer go down to Mark-lane and ask the price of Suffolk wheat. Our eastern counties may not vie with others in scenery, in hill and dale, in mountain and lake; but if fields standing thick with corn, if comfortable farmhouses, if good shooting, if good horseflesh, good farming, and good living count for anything, they are all to be found in Suffolk and Norfolk. And those who have sailed, or steamed, or rowed down the Orwell, who have bathed on the delightful sands at Felixstow, or have come suddenly upon the Norfolk broads, will allow that Suffold and Norfolk have something to boast besides their agricultural prosperity. Nor let the oyster-lover forget that Colchester is in Essex. The eastern counties, then, are not unworthy of the tourist's notice, especially when we remember that they contain the birth-places of Newton, Crabbe, and Tennyson (for Eastern England is not confined to the three counties already mentioned), and spots memorable for other reasons. Mr. White, too, is an excellent guide, and we can imagine no better preparation for a tour in Eastern England than a course through his two volumes. He is full of information and anecdote, and omits to describe nothing, we should imagine, which is likely to be interesting. Nevertheless, if prejudiced persons are determined to learn nothing about our eastern counties, we can only say, in the Suffolk dialect, they don't "want" to read Mr. White's book. They will, however, miss such amusing anecdotes as the following:—"Don't meddle with the plants," said a Norfolk farmer to the little son of a lady, whom he met in a mangel-wurzel field; "I wants 'em to grow as thick as yer mawther's yed;" and one day, after hearing the same lady play a piece of music on the piano, he broke out with "Yes, Mum; I dessay it's very fine; but I'd rather hear my bullocks make a nize." For the Norfolk farmer has the character of being a man who speaks his mind, and is at no pains to be complimentary. Nor is his Suffolk brother more given to refinement of language, if a young specimen of the race be truly reported to have commenced the conversation with his beloved, to whom he had come to propose, by remarking, as he looked through the window into the farmyard, "Yeow 've got a fine muck heap."

Characters and Criticisms. By James Hannay. (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) The title will describe the sort of book to be looked for. A series of critiques and biographical sketches by one of our more prominent essayists and critics has been collected together from various sources and bound up in sightly form. It makes a very nice book, both for ornamental and for reading purposes. The writer uses his pen with great skill; he has force, versatility, picturesqueness, epigrammatic point, and humour at his command; and he employs his gifts freely.

Report on Cheap Wine. By Dr. Druitt. (Henry Renshaw.) A difficult case was tried before the late Justice Maule, and the jury were locked up until one of them was dreadfully athirst. Application was made to his Lordship for permission to give the thirsty juryman some water. His Lordship, according to report, said, "Well, the law is that he must have neither meat nor drink; now I don't think water is meat, and I'm quite certain it isn't drink, so you may let him have some." The same ideas seem to prevail amongst certain worthy people with respect to cheap—that is to say, light—French and other wines. But Dr. Druitt's little work, which is well worth the perusal of all but those who have a great deal of open air and hard exercise (and they may eat and drink almost anything), will correct such notions. There are light, cheap wines which may, according to Dr. Druitt, prevent biliousness, a course of "Banting," valetudinarianism, and all manner of disagreeables. The difficulty, of course, is to get your cheap wine good.

Early English Organ Builders. By Edward F. Rimbault, LL.D. (Alfred Whittingham.) We have been told that the man "that hath not music in his soul" is not to be trusted, and there is no instrument which discourses such grand music as the organ: we should, therefore, be inclined to give but little credit to the man whose soul is not moved by reminiscences of those noble instruments from which—in cathedral, in chapel, in the Crystal Palace, and even in the Agricultural Hall—are poured forth volumes of glorious sound. The history of that instrument, of its inventor and of its improvers deserved to be written, and Mr. Rimbault has with much learning and reseach done in this little book what he could for the "early English organ builders and their works from the fifteenth century to the period of the Great Rebellion," and he has prefaced that with which he was more immediately concerned with some interesting information relative to the origin of the organ. We commend his work heartily to the notice of organists and organ lovers. It is to be regretted that he should have despised the relative pronoun as he does when he writes in his dedication "one whom I felt certain would deem," &c. We imagined that sort of grammatical error was confined to novel-writers of the feminine gender.

Tangles and Tales. By Edward Charles Mogridge. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.) It is a little startling to find a young, unmarried lady of beauty, position, and virtue staying alone at an hotel on the borders of Wales, breakfasting alone in the coffee-room, and displaying so sympathetic a nature that she suffers herself to be driven

(without so much as a "buttons" for attendant) for miles, even un ti moonlight has succeeded daylight, in a pony carriage to her friends' house by an utter stranger, not old and not of her own sex, however fascinating he may be, whom she meets in the coffee-room aforesaid. But whoever can get comfortably over this first difficulty will find in "Tangles and Tales" a volumeful of by no means uninteresting adventures and of by no means unpleasant reading.

Only a Clod. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret." (John Maxwell and Co.) It will be taken for granted—and it may be—that this three-volume novel is very clever, and that it abounds with good description and glib writing. The effort, however, to prolong to the extent of three volumes a story based upon so slight a plot must have been great. To this effort we attribute the dreary, stale, unprofitable talk about the Haymarket, drunken men, and tawdry women. The characters may, perhaps, be true to life; but it is the life which one would pray to be delivered from. The *dramatis personæ, quà* they are supposed to be ladies and gentlemen, behave in a manner which one cannot reconcile to one's notions of characteristic behaviour; and, *quà* they are men and women, they are in nearly every instance either hateful or contemptible. Even "the clod" himself—who, by-the-way, turns out to be a scion of one of Cornwall's best families—has not the true nobility in him or he would never, with all his boorish ignorance, have floundered so helplessly between Julia and Maude. It was not lack of worldly training, but of native gentlemanliness and delicacy, which thrust him into Julia's toils; and how the author could have the heart to give us no better specimens of English ladies than Maude and Julia passes our comprehension. The author has been too severely bitten by the melodramatic gadfly to have quite recovered, and we therefore were not surprised to read (p. 256, vol. iii.) the following polite speech from the lips of a "refusee":—"I have sometimes wondered at the madmen who murder the women they have loved; but God help you, Maude Tredethlyn, if I had a loaded pistol in my pocket to-day!" The gentleman speaks of the probability of his having loaded firearms about him as if it were as great as the likelihood of his having "a copper" in his pocket; and there is something exquisitely bathetic (not pathetic, by any means), and even comic, in the fact that after so tragic a scene "he laid himself down amongst the rubbish of a deserted brick-field, and cried like a child" (p. 257). From the choice of that particular kind of field, one was almost prepared to read that he "cried like bricks."

The Secrets of Angling. By A. S. Moffat. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.) Somebody, in the words of a sentimental German poet, remarks,

Ich habe genossen die Erdenfreude,
Ich habe gelebt und geliebt;

such is the result of beer-drinking, tobacco smoking, and "evolving" things "out of the depths of" your own "consciousness." But he whose good luck it has been to drink the Tweed or the Tyne holds different views about "the earthly joy." He knows that whosoever has not once in his life, on the banks of streams which the kingly salmon haunts, thrown his fly, seen a dash, felt a tug, run a race with a monster plunging down a sombre pool, and, after fifty minutes' kilful playing and patient waiting, laid his silver-sided prey on the shingly ground, is not competent to speak of "the earthly joy." The angler, in fact, who has killed his salmon, alone has had a taste of "the earthly joy." Next to the silver salmon is, in point of interest, the speckled trout; and about the latter and the former, and all manner of fishing and angling apparatus, the reader of Mr. Moffat's book will receive much instructive, amusing, and exciting information.

Sir Felix Foy, Bart. By Dutton Cook. (Sampson Low, Son and Marston.) The author once more offers to the public three volumes of smooth, agreeable, piquant reading. He describes, in his usual happy manner, all kinds of characters, of which a banker-baronet and his reverend, unsophisticated, kindly brother; a prepossessing young gentleman of great susceptibility and no fortune and his fussy but large-hearted aunt; a beautiful, wealthy, self-deluded, or hypocritical widow; an excellent woman of the lodging-house-keeper order; and a pretty, clever, artful, calculating, and yet not heartless, minx of illegitimate birth are the chief; and several of them are charming. The plot is slight, and the incidents are not remarkable, unless such an adjective may be considered applicable to the suddenness with which love is made, the circumstances under which marriage is offered, accepted, or refused, and, when it is refused, the violent language used by the rejected to the rejectress. Some persons may think, also, that there is more than enough of detail; but they will acknowledge when they arrive at the end that, at least, the minuteness with which the personal appearance of the banker-baronet is portrayed is full of meaning, and delicately foreshadows the catastrophe.

Mr. Shirley Brooks' publishers have issued his admirable novel, the "Silver Cord," in a new and "popular" edition.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Two works on the subject of music, which have just appeared, are valuable contributions to the literature of that art. One is "A Course of Lectures on the Third or Transition Period of Musical History, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, by John Hullah" (Longman and Co.). The other is "A General History of Music, by Dr. Joseph Schlüter. Translated from the German by Mrs. Robert Tubbs" (Bentley).—In recommending these books to the attention of our readers we may tell them, in the first place, that the old Greek adage, "a great book is a great evil," cannot be applied to them, for each book consists of a single octavo volume. They are, moreover, concisely and pleasantly written, and free from the minute and tedious details with which literary men (Germans especially) are too much given to load their musical lucubrations. They are essentially popular, and require from the reader nothing more than that love for a beautiful art which is almost universal in every class of society.

The lectures, of which the substance is contained in the volume before us, are a sequel to a previous course of lectures, delivered by Mr. Hullah at the Royal Institution in 1861, and published soon afterwards, under the title of a "History of Modern Music." In those lectures he gave an outline of the history of the art, divided into four periods—a division, of course, somewhat arbitrary, but useful for the sake of classification and arrangement. The first period is from the foundation of the art to about the year 1400; the second extends from that date to about the year 1600; the third to about 1750; the fourth to the present time. These periods Mr. Hullah thus describes:—"The first as a period of *preparation;* the second as that of the old *tonality*, and of (to us) the old masters; the fourth as that of the modern tonality and the modern school; and the third as a *transition period* from the second to the fourth." The former course of lectures embraced all those periods; but in the subsequent course the lecturer returns to the third or transition period, treating it with greater fulness of detail. "This course of lectures," he says, "stands in the same relation to that which I delivered at the Royal Institution in 1861 as a topographical map to a geographical one. I have here treated a portion of the subject which, before, I had only been enabled to treat generally, with some attention to detail and with comparative completeness." Thus, his newly-published lectures embrace only about a century and a half—from about 1600 to 1750—a period apparently brief, but of vast importance, as it includes that rapid series of changes which brought the art from its mediæval rudeness to a state of maturity approaching that of the present day. As the course consisted of six lectures, Mr. Hullah had "ample room and verge enough" to do justice to a subject so limited in extent; and accordingly he has given the most satisfactory account of the great transition period of musical history that we have anywhere met with.

He traces the progress of music during this period in the principal countries of Europe, Italy, France, Germany, and England. He has, as an English historian, done his duty to his own country—a duty which some English historians have not done—by paying proper attention to the progress of music in England. He observes that, although we English are truly a musical people, yet we have exercised little influence on Continental music. This fact he ascribes to our insular position. When Hadyn came to England, in 1791, he had never heard an oratorio of Handel, who had then been dead forty years; and the greatest of German musicians is, even at this day, not popularly known in his native country, simply because he spent his artistic life in England. But at the beginning of the period in question the English school of music was great. "The last years," says Mr. Hullah, "of the sixteenth and the first of the seventeenth centuries form what might be called the golden age of English music, the age, for *all* musical Europe, of the madrigal. Nowhere was the cultivation of that noble form of pure vocal music followed with more zeal or success than in our own. *Our* great masters in this branch of art are exactly contemporaneous, too, with those of Italy—not subsequent, but exactly contemporaneous."

Beginning from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Hullah passes in review the principal luminaries of the English school, giving just estimates of their merits and interesting specimens of their powers. In this review he includes Dowland. Ford, Henry Lawes, Pelham Humphries, Wise, Blow, and other eminent men, concluding with the illustrious Henry Purcell and the "giant Handel," whom we have every right, in an artistic point of view, to claim as our countryman.

In the same manner Mr. Hullah treats of the progress of music in the other countries of Europe, and the reader will be as much pleased with the easy and animated style of these lectures as with the interesting information of which they are full.

The plan of Dr. Schlüter's "General History of Music" has enabled him to compress a great deal of useful matter into a small space. Though a popular book, it is addressed to those readers who are really lovers of music and do not require to have their attention excited by musical gossip. "I have steadfastly and carefully kept in view," he says, "the progressive development of art; and, instead of crowding the pages of this little book with biographical anecdotes cheaply collected, or names and titles of books, have strictly excluded everything superfluous." He has treated the most remote periods of history with the greatest degree of conciseness, increasing in fulness as he approaches the present time; thus accommodating the treatment of each portion of his subject to the degree of interest which it is calculated to excite. The whole history of music, anterior to the beginning of the last century, does not occupy a fourth part of his book; all the rest being devoted to the events subsequent to that period. The author has thus found means to discuss the principal musicians of the last and the present century, from Bach and Handel to Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, and Gounod, with a fulness quite surprising in so small a work. His plan, however, has had this disadvantage, that he has been led to confine himself too much to the music of Germany, while that of Italy and France is treated too slightly, and that of England absolutely ignored. Notwithstanding this great blemish, Dr. Schlüter's history is an excellent work; and there are few who will read the memoirs of Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Meyerbeer without finding their knowledge increased and their opinions influenced by sound and dispassionate criticism. The English version, we must add, is executed with taste and ability.

MUSIC.

Since the production of "Medea" at Her Majesty's Theatre, and of "Linda di Chamouni" at the Royal Italian Opera, there has been no novelty of any kind at either of the houses. Though the season is passing away and drawing near its close, it does not appear that Meyerbeer's posthumous work, "L'Africaine," is yet in preparation at Covent Garden; but it is asserted, nevertheless, that this long-looked-for opera will positively be brought out before the theatre closes. Several of Meyerbeer's operas have been produced at Covent Garden within a few days of the end of the season.

The fifth "Opera Concert" at the Crystal Palace took place on Saturday last. The principal singers were from the Royal Italian Opera. Mdlle. Lucca was received with vast enthusiasm; and Mdlle. Gayrard, an admirable pianist, was much applauded in Weber's "Concert-Stück." Above 9000 persons were present. The sixth concert, the last before the Handel Festival, takes place to-day. The solo singers are Mdme. Harriers Wippern, Signor Gardoni, and other performers of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Popular Concert of Monday evening last was for the benefit of Mr. Sims Reeves, who has been one of the great attractions of these concerts ever since they were established, seven years ago. St. James's Hall, we need scarcely say, was crowded to the doors, and the favourite English tenor was welcomed with acclamations. His principal performance was Beethoven's celebrated "Adelaida," in which he was accompanied by Mdme. Arabella Goddard. That lady also played Sterndale Bennett's beautiful "Musical Sketches—the Lake, the Mill-stream, and the Fountain;" two quartets of Haydn and Mendelssohn were performed by Messrs. Joachim, Ries, Webb, and Piatti; and the great violinist astonished the audience by his marvellous execution of Tartini's celebrated "Trillo del Diavolo."

The sixth Philharmonic concert of the season took place on Monday evening last, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The programme included Wagner's overture to "Rienzi;" a flute concerto, composed by Molique, and played by M. Svendsen; Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat, performed by Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Mozart's symphony in D; and Beethoven's overture to "King Stephen." Mdlle. Titiens was to have been the vocalist; but, being still suffering from her recent accident, her place was supplied by Mdme. Harriers Wippern, that admirable artist having just arrived to fulfil her engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Musical Society of London gave their third concert of the season, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday last week. The programme included Mendelssohn's overture to "Athalié:" Beethoven's seventh symphony in A major; Spohr's ninth violin concerto, played by Herr Strauss; Bennett's overture "The Wood Nymphs;" and Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon." Mr. Santley sang Handel's "O ruddier than the cherry," Mozart's "Deh, vieni," and Benedict's scena "O lovely peasant girl!" from "The Lily of Killarney." An excellent concert, but destitute of any novel feature.

At the matinée of the Musical Union, on Tuesday last, the principal violinist was Herr Lauterbach (who appeared for the first time at these concerts) and the pianist was Mdme. Clara Schumann. The pieces performed were Spohr's quintet in G, op. 33; Mendelssohn's duet in D, for the piano and violoncello, played by Mdme. Schumann and Signor Piatti; Beethoven's quartet in B flat, No. 6; and two pianoforte solos of Schumann—his "Nachtstücke" and "Romanze"—played by Mdme. Schumann. There was also some vocal music—a thing unusual at the Musical Union—two of Schubert's songs, sung by Herr Hauser (an accomplished singer, just arrived from Baden), and accompanied on the piano by Mdme. Schumann. At the next matinée, on the 20th inst., Joachim, Piatti, and Mdme. Schumann are to appear.

"The meeting of the Three Choirs" takes place this year at Gloucester, and is therefore called the Gloucester Festival. It will be held at the usual time, in September next, and will be under the direction of Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley, the newly-appointed organist of Gloucester Cathedral. The preparations are already in a forward state. No less than eighty gentlemen of the neighbourhood have agreed to act as stewards—a number, we believe, unprecedented; and the success of the festival has thus been assured. The arrangements of the performances will be considerably altered. The first morning, instead of being engrossed by a full cathedral service, with the usual anthems, &c., is to be devoted to the performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." On the second day there will be a selection, including the "Requiem" of Mozart. The third and fourth mornings will be occupied with "Elijah" and "The Messiah." The principal vocalists engaged are—Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Wilkinson, Dr. Gunz, Mr. Santley, and Mr. L. Thomas. We are surprised not to find in this list the names of Mr. Sims Reeves—without whom no music-meeting of any pretension can be regarded as complete—of Mr. Weiss, and of Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, who so long have held prominent positions at the meetings of the Three Choirs. Mdme. Arabella Goddard is engaged, and appears to be the only solo instrumentalist.

An interesting musical performance was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday, last week, in aid of the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest, City-road. It consisted of a new oratorio, entitled "Paradise Lost," by the distinguished amateur Mr. Lodge Ellerton—a work which, if not of the same calibre as "St. Paul" or "Elijah," displays the talents and attainments of an accomplished artist. The solo-singers were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Cecilia Westbrook, Mdme. Laura Baxter, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Renwick. The band and chorus were extremely good, and the performance was conducted with great care by Mr. John Hullah. The oratorio was preceded by a symphony from the pen of the same composer—a somewhat injudicious step, as it rendered the whole performance too long, and thus injured the effect of the latter part of the oratorio. It was, nevertheless, very favourably received by a numerous audience, and, as a whole, did much honour to the talented author.

Of the benefit concerts, as usual at this period of the season, it may be said that their name is legion. They are given daily, and often at the rate of three or four per day. Even to enumerate them would be impossible, and we can only say that among the concerts of the last eight or ten days those of Signor Arditi, the admirable music director of Her Majesty's Theatre; Mr. John Francis Barnett, the excellent pianist; Herr Ernest Pauer, Mdme. Puzzi, Mr. Howard Glover, Mr. Aguilar, and Mdlle. Sedlatzek have been the most remarkable.

Mdlle. Bettelheim, the accomplished contralto at Her Majesty's Theatre, has left London for Vienna, to fulfil her engagement at the Imperial Opera.

THE THEATRES.

A new drama was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday. It is a comedy, though oddly entitled "War to the Knife." The work is in three acts, and proceeds from the well-practised pen of Mr. Byron. It bears all the marks of his lively style, and is smartly as well as elegantly written. In fact, its dialogue is much better than its structure, which is not without fault, yet the plot is interesting and ingeniously conducted. Mr. Harcourt (Mr. Montgomery) is a young married man, who is being practised upon by Captain Thistleton (Mr. Sidney Bancroft), who has introduced him to a disreputable gaming club as the readiest means of supplying the deficiency of his income. Thistleton has engaged the attention of Mrs. Delacour (Miss Marie Wilton), and is at length introduced to Mrs. Harcourt (Miss Fanny Josephs), when a mutual recognition takes place. Anon, the lady's cousin, John Blunt (Mr. F. Dewar), likewise recognises the stranger as an old sweetheart of her's; nor is it long before the bluff Bristol manufacturer is made to perceive that he has introduced many elements of confusion into the family by his unwelcome reminiscences. In the second act, we find Mrs. Harcourt consulting with the Widow Delacour in the matter, when it appears that the former when a child had had a correspondence with Thistleton; but, his character having been discovered, the connection had been broken off, and Thistleton had returned all the young girl's letters except one. This one he hangs *in terrorem* over her head, and vows "war to the knife" against the woman who had rejected him and married another. Mrs. Delacour, however, is easily induced to turn her acquaintance with Thistleton to account, and persuades the latter to partake of a sleeping draught, and during his slumber abstracts the letter in question from his pocket-book and substitutes another. When, therefore, Thistleton maliciously hands over the packet to Harcourt, it is found to contain a document implicating himself in a swindle that had been perpetrated on a Somersetshire bank. Amidst this more serious business a sportive action is introduced, in which Mr. J. Clarke is the principal, in the character of one Mr. Nubbly, a greengrocer, who lets himself out at night to parties, and who being so employed by Mr. Harcourt determines to improve the occasion, and dun him for his little account while serving him with an ice. Mr. Clarke enters into the part with wonderful spirit, and in the exuberance of his style produces no end of fun. Miss Wilton has in her rôle to exhibit a variety of moods, and in all proves herself to be an accomplished actress. Mr. C. James has painted for the piece some pretty scenery, and, altogether, it is probable that the new comedy will become attractive.

The Bateman family appear to prefer dramas in which cursing is an important element. On Monday they placed on the boards of the Adelphi a blank verse drama, in five acts, entitled "Geraldine," and said to have been written by Mrs. Bateman, in which Mr. Bateman himself acts the part of David of Ruthin, a Welsh bard, who utters his malison on the inmates of Chester Castle, in the reign of Edward I., in the dungeons of which his son is confined. That son afterwards emerges to light in order to carry out the curse, which he does by administering poison to Geraldine de Lacy, whereby she grows deformed—that is, slightly hunchbacked—and afterwards, in the disguise of her father confessor, instilling suspicion into her mind against her husband and her sister Edith, and inciting her to the murder of the latter. She relents, however, and commits suicide instead. We regret that we cannot much compliment Mrs. Bateman on the poetry of her drama, and to the plot and structure of it we might take many objections. We hardly ever met with a play which had so many carpenter's scenes, and these were occupied with a jester (Mr. Billington), a nurse (Mrs. H. Lewis), and an old steward (Mr. Stuart), who were the dullest company in the world. They talked an infinite deal of nothing about wit and wisdom, but never uttered a single word of either. Miss Bateman, however, acquitted herself well as the heroine; while Mr. Swinburne, as the revengeful son of the Welsh bard, and Mr. G. Jordan, as the Crusader Hubert de Borey, the lady's husband, acted with force. The two last acts are effective, and were received with applause.

The proceeds of the sale of the late Duke de Morny's snuff-boxes, last week, were more than £2000.

Captain James R. Keppell, commander of the Venetia, one of the London, Italian, and Adriatic Steam Navigation Company's steamers, has been presented by her Majesty's Government with a valuable telescope in recognition of his courageous exertions in rescuing nine men from the ship Phryne, of St. John, New Brunswick, off Cape Finnisterre, in the month of January last. A donation of £1 was at the same time presented to each of the men who manned the boat.

Ten millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven pounds of tea were entered for duty at the various custom-houses of the United Kingdom on the 1st instant, when the reduced duty of 6d. per lb. took effect. Of that amount, 5,760,000 lb. were paid in London on 32,490 entries; 465,920 lb. in Liverpool on 2648 entries; and 1,277,206 lb. in all other ports of England on 6132 entries. In Ireland, 1,593,993 lb., on 3275 entries of which Dublin contributed 758,784 lb. on 1071 entries, and Belfast 456,967 lb. on 999 entries. In Scotland, 1,199,738 lb. on 6550 entries, of which Glasgow contributed 591,951 lb. on 2926 entries; Leith, 345,507 lb. on 1838 entries; and Aberdeen, 109,000 lb. on 873 entries. The aggregate amount of revenue derived from tea throughout Great Britain and Ireland on that day was £257,423, of which £144,000 was paid in London, £11,648 in Liverpool, £31,932 in all other ports of England, £39,850 in Ireland, and £29,993 in Scotland.

THE DEEP-SEA AND COAST FISHERIES IN IRELAND.—The report for 1864 of the Commissioners for administering the laws relating to the Irish deep-sea and coast fisheries has been published. The conduct of the fishermen has been marked by good order; but in many districts their success has not been commensurate with their efforts, and great privation has been suffered, either from scarcity of fish or want of the necessary means to procure suitable boats and gear. The herring fishery on the east coast has been still more productive than the preceding year, which was an unprecedentedly prosperous season; and the native fishermen of Dublin, Howth, Skerries, and Arklow have continued to maintain a praiseworthy and successful competition with their English and Scotch fellow-labourers in energy and skill, and in the number and character of their boats. The fishing and coasting trade of Arklow has continued to make great progress. It is stated, on competent authority, that in the year 1825 there was only one two-masted vessel belonging to that port, and now there are eighty large vessels of from 60 to 120 tons, and 150 herring and oyster boats proportionably improved in size and gear, employing 1600 able-bodied men. The price of oysters there has greatly increased of late years in consequence of the improvement in the quality of the oyster and the almost unlimited demand by English and French purchasers. This has had the effect of stimulating a more energetic action than is consistent with the future prosperity of the great natural banks on the south-east coast; and the Commissioners, upon a memorial from the fishermen themselves for a limitation of the open time, and after a public inquiry, have constituted the close time for the oyster fishery upon that part of the coast to be between the 30th of April and the 1st of October. The subject of increasing or diminishing restraints upon trawling still occupies their attention. The question is very complicated, as the utmost diversity of opinion exists. The Commissioners think it proper to defer their decision until they have received the report of the Royal Commissioners, who were specially appointed to consider this and other matter connected with the sea-fisheries in Ireland as well as in Great Britain.



'AN ENGLISH PASTORAL,' BY F. W. HULME, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"RUSTIC COURTSHIP."

IN our review of the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours we offered a slight description of the drawing engraved below. Some of our readers may possibly remember that description, but those who do not will find it best supplied by our engraver. We need only now say, for the information of such as are not already aware of the fact, that the painter of this work, Mr. W. Lucas, is one of the two members (Mr. W. L. Thomas being the other) elected within the last year into the junior Water-colour Society, in Pall-mall; and that, therefore, Mr. Lucas's drawings have novel interest, he having been previously little known to the general public. But the exhibited productions of this artist require no adventitious aid; they have only to be seen to be held in estimation, and if future efforts should prove equal to the sample we have engraved they will justify the remarks we have already made to the effect that Mr. Lucas evinces command of character and expression; that his heads are well drawn and modelled, and his colouring clear and pleasant. Moreover, we are glad to say that he promises to be among the few artists who know how to steer clear of vulgarity in treating humble, everyday subjects. This "Rustic Courtship," for example, was a perilous theme; but we think the reader will agree with us that the painter has passed safely through the ordeal he proposed for himself—an ordeal, failure in which, on his first appearance and in his principal performance, would have left an impression not easily effaced. There they are, those rustic lovers, just as they might, perhaps, often be caught, to the confusion of both. The buxom young woman over the wash-tub is not a fine lady or romantically employed, but she has beauty enough of a homely kind to turn the heads of all the lads in the village. She is neither a wanton nor a shrew, but she turns away from the flattery of her sweetheart with that expression of pleased displeasure peculiar to her sex under such circumstances. The smock-frocked bust of the suitor is not framed to advantage or



"RUSTIC COURTSHIP," BY W. LUCAS, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

with dignity by the narrow wash-house casement; yet he looks an honest, worthy fellow; neither an absolute clown—though who would not look somewhat foolish in his place?—nor is he a fine gentleman, though his "intentions" may be at least as "honourable" as if he were.

"AN ENGLISH PASTORAL."

THE title, "An English Pastoral," suggests exactly what we find in the unpretentious, well and faithfully painted landscape of Mr. Holme which we have engraved. The view deserves its title, although, doubtless, a direct transcript of a particular scene, not an artificial "composition" in the manner of the "classical" school of landscape art. It may be said that here are, without the patching and forcing which are always more or less apparent, those elements of natural scenery which, simple as they are, have furnished themes for a large proportion of all the poetry that has ever been written, from the lofty inspiration of ancient bards to the most earthly strains of the innumerable poets who, in all ages, have sung of bucolic delights in eclogue and idyl. Here is the winding stream, or brook, reflecting the sedges, flags, and dock-leaves which fringe its margins, or the alders, pollard willows, or young birch saplings which mark its course, and recalling how many images of life in its way-ward wanderings and ceaseless flow! There is the sun-flecked meadow, with its rich pasturage for flocks and herds, and its teeming associations of shepherd and flock, rustic wooings, and rural peace—the burden of sacred lyre and oaten reed. Then there is the majestic oak, the sylvan monarch, spreading his arms far and wide, proffering shade and shelter. How pleasant to stand in the cool shadow of his broad crown, and, while listening to the song of birds and hum of insects, as they mingle with the airy music of the shimmering leaves, to think of the endless associations with which that brave old tree is hallowed! The view is not shut in by the romantic or awful grandeur of mountains, for they are seldom elements of pastoral landscape, at least in England. But overhead we have the sweet English sky, with its particolours of pale azure, snowy white, and tender grey. Rightly, too, has the painter represented the trees and fields in their full summer bravery; for the green of the summer foliage, kept bright and fresh by alternate sunshine and showers, is the great characteristic of our English scenery.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held, on Thursday week, at Stockton-on-Tees. Mr. E. Baines, M.P., presided at the business meeting in the morning; and the Right Hon. Thomas Headlam at the public meeting in the evening. A great amount of practical good has, during the past year, been accomplished by the Union. There are now in the Union 129 institutes with 29,700 members.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE Fenians and the mad dogs have this week been dividing the little, and somewhat distracted, attention which the much-perplexed Englishman can give to general matters. The Fenians, quasi Finnians, or Phœnicians, it appears, have adopted that name from a very logical determination to seize upon a basis wherefrom they cannot well be driven by any internal divisions. As it "is not known," we are gravely told "that Irishmen have ever been of one mind since the days of Queen Dido, they have returned to that halcyon period of unity for a fresh start." So "the sainted isle of old" has abandoned its connection with the saints. The viper-and-toad-expelling St. Patrick is removed, vice Finn, who was not a Christian at all at all, seeing that he lived long before he could have had any chance of being one. When he did live nobody knows. The excellent "Dictionary of Dates" is quite silent about him, and tells us nothing even about Fingal. But these disciples of an historical abstraction have the benefit of agreeing that, when he did live, their forefathers were united; and as the unity of Ireland, except under English rule, has since been a fiction, they are quite right. Brian Boru or Boroihme, Owen Roe O'Neil, O'Donnel Aboo, and SS. Patrick, Kieven, and the rest of them, are to be swept away. "Let us," says that merry old gentleman in "The Vicar of Wakefield" who is always ready to quote Sanconiathon, Berosus, and Herodotus, "return to first principles." And upon these first principles we are afraid that the English and Fenians cannot agree, seeing that theirs is to get what they can and ours to keep what we have got. Fenianism, then, is a fact, and the "Irish republic" is at present established, at least so we know from "an oath" sworn "in the presence of Almighty God," which was taken from an Irish Fenian soldier at Liverpool last week. It is true that this soldier, a spy in the camp, a forerunner and avant guard of the great army of the Fenians, having found himself in pleasant quarters, had taken unto himself the right of pillage, and, falling into the hands of one of the enemies of the republic in the "garb"—garb, you perceive, is the word—of a policeman, was taken before a magistrate, and this sad accident has revealed to us the sacred oath of the Fenians. The taker solemnly swears "allegiance to the Irish republic, now virtually established, to take up arms in defence of its territory and independence at any moment! and to implicitly obey the commands of my superior officer."

Distracting the attention somewhat from the rabid dogs which have turned up suddenly at every thoroughfare, have been reported by every local pill-gilder, have frightened all the nursemaids, and troubled the peaceful and dreamy beadles of the London squares, we have visions of railway accidents brought home to us by most vivid reports, and even nearer to us, from the fact that one whose writings we all read, and whom we regard as a common friend, very narrowly escaped being a victim. Of these accidents very little can be said, except that they are just as likely to occur again as not, being the results of that which no one can guard against, and which all the stringent laws in the world cannot put down—pure carelessness. But out of this sad result, which culminates in dead bodies, broken bones, shaken frames, and injuries from which people never recover, there has arisen the great question of railway keys. People are locked in the carriages by the guard, and, with the exception of adventurous and knowing bagmen, commercial travellers, and those who travel almost every day, few people carry a railway key which will admit them into a locked carriage or loose them from it, as the case may be. It is true the railway authorities say these keys, which may be purchased for about the price of a pocket-knife or a corkscrew, are illegal; but then the "authorities" are themselves doing an illegal thing in locking people in. In the terror and darkness, with the engine off the line, roaring, hissing, and sputtering, like a distressed fiend; the women shrieking, the timid men groaning, and the bolder ones shouting, one feels that to be locked into a third-class carriage, with stiff iron bars across the windows, is indeed something even more dreadful than has been imagined by the most rabid sensation writer of the day. But what can one do? Simply, buy a key and say nothing about it. Its possession has more than once saved many lives. If it be illegal to use a key to get in, it is quite legal to use it to get out, and, if not, a slight fine is much better than a broken leg. Moreover, Mr. Milner Gibson tells us emphatically "that it is illegal to lock both doors." So one illegality balances the other. Let us remember the Clayton Tunnel accident on the Brighton Railway, and—since the public cannot ensure perfection in drivers, signalmen, station-masters, traffic-managers, railway-porters, platelayers, or mischievous fools who put, "just for a lark, you know," half a hundred of bricks across the rails of a line—let it guard itself as well as it can.

It is probable that in those things in which John Bull fancies that he has set a rule and line to the world he will have his excellent nose put out of joint. If anybody can be a traffic-manager John Bull can; and yet no excursion season ever comes round without these fearful accidents. Why not spread the excursions over more time? Do people really love to be packed together like slaves in the middle passage? Is there any necessity for Margate and Ramsgate being chokeful while other equally accessible and more wholesome places are abandoned? Man is a gregarious animal, no doubt; but if cheapness of travel were extended to other places, Brighton and the south coast would be in time relieved. Again, John Bull believes that he is the best and cheapest engine-maker and engineer in the world, and yet the French beat him on his own ground; and in a land of iron and furnaces an English railway is being laid with Belgian rails and another worked by French engines! And so, also, upon English turf, and under an English sky, with a crowd which really would surpass anything to be seen elsewhere, a French horse carries off "the Blue Ribbon of the Turf!" By-the-way, who first used that phrase? Was it Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, or Lord George Bentinck? If John Bull comes off second best in iron and horseflesh, and third best, they do say, in armour-plated ships and armour-smashing guns, he had best wake up and look to his laurels.

The gentlemen of the Civil Service are stirring — a notion at once novel, and to the public mind delightful—stirring not however for the public, but for themselves. They vow to have two things, the first of which is right and proper, and the second of which is absurd. It appears, and the fact is amongst those things which Mr. Timbs has, will, or should have classed amongst those not generally known, that all members of the Civil Service connected directly or indirectly with the collection of revenue are forbidden under the strongest penalties from voting or taking any part in the return of a member of Parliament. Mr. Anthony Trollope "considers such a barrier as this to be a stigma on the profession;" but surely he must know that the barrier was put on to secure both Government and the clerks from suffering much worse stigmata. Mr. Trollope ought to know how employés, if he likes the word, in America are regarded, used, and made capital of during an election. What does it matter to him, the employé, if he has been doing his duty and is thoroughly and efficiently protected, whether or not he records his vote for blue or yellow? He certainly can use his interest, and in the case with many of our public servants who guide public opinion, as their "business of pleasure," he does do so most effectually. Had he not better take the material good he has and not coquet with the hustings? Again, as to that half-holiday movement, is not the Civil Service bringing discredit on the movement itself by demanding that it should be extended to it? To those who work from six to six it is very needful; to those who work from eight to eight, or from nine till eight, or, indeed, from ten to seven, let us say to all these. But, oh! gentlemen who live at home at ease, and who work from ten till four, who end *every* day your pleasant labours at the very time when the placards recommend, only on Saturday, that gentlemen should "cease to shop," what about the half-holiday, gentlemen? Yours would only gain you the extension of two short hours.

While Mr. Mark Lemon—that gentleman who has been the very "antipathies" of his name, as Mrs. Malaprop would have it—has been presented with a piece of plate as a testimonial of his worth, his sweetness of disposition, his tact, and the gentleness of bearing (and this testimonial, let me add, came from the Dramatic Authors' Society). Mr. Cox, Cox for Finsbury! is about to bring an action against *Punch*, its publishers, and editor. This is only the second action which Mr. Punch has had to sustain for twenty years; and let me say that which all literary coachmen will at once recognise, especially that "whip" of the *Shilling Magazine*, whose harness was so good and whose bloods and half-bloods so restive, that for *Punch* to have spun along at the rate he has done for twenty years with only two actions from B. and C., represented by the late Mr. Bunn and the present Mr. Cox, proves that the driving has been exceedingly delicate, clever, and watchfully careful.

The *Dramatic College Gazette*, to be sold at the Crystal Palace fête in July, will this year be full of good things, gathered from almost every known English author—living author, that is, for its conductors will neither reprint Shakspeare, "Dr. Dodd's Prison Thoughts," nor "Blair's Grave." The Prince of Wales was so much pleased with his reception at Maybury that he has sent £50 towards the funds of the college. The Arts Club, at Hanover-square—not, perhaps, intentionally, but in reality a great rival to the Garrick—will shortly number amongst its members Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins. It has already opened its doors to Mr. W. H. Wills, the sub-editor of *All the Year Round*, &c. A gentleman to whom Mrs. Garrick had left her husband's Court sword has signified his intention of presenting it, as a memorial of the great actor, to the Garrick Club. Whilst the Urban Club, also reckoning amongst its chief members dramatic authors and actors, possesses a relic equally curious in a punchbowl once that of David Garrick.

This column of June 3 having, it would seem, unduly reflected on Mr. Cyrus W. Field, I subjoin a letter from Professor Thomson, who was associated with Mr. Field in the first great, and temporarily successful, enterprise; and also add a paragraph from Mr. Varley, the celebrated electrician. It would seem that "Mr. Field and his associates in America, having obtained the sole privilege, for fifty years, of placing a telegraph cable on the shores of Newfoundland, actually laid the line connecting that island with the United States. They next induced the United States Government to take soundings across the Atlantic, after which Mr. Field came to England; and, joining himself to Mr. J. W. Brett, Mr. C. T. Bright, and Mr. Whitehouse, promoted the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The capital of £350,000 was raised in twenty weeks, Mr. Field himself taking shares to the amount of £88,000. He has crossed the Atlantic, at his own expense, thirty-three times on this business. In 1858 he refused a present of £1000 offered him by the directors as a reward for his services. So much for Mr. Cyrus Field's part in the undertaking. With regard to the naval officers and engineers, it is not denied that those belonging to this country received in America the same medals and other honorary rewards as were bestowed upon their American colleagues." I give Professor Thomson's letter entire:—

I remarked with surprise a statement in your Number of June 3 to the effect that Mr. Cyrus Field and the Americans had "taken all the credit" of the temporary success of the first Atlantic cable. Having been cognisant of the main facts of the case from the commencement, I can confidently express the opinion that injustice has been done to both the Americans and Mr. Field in that remark. In answering congratulatory addresses which, immediately after his landing with the end of the cable were very naturally given to him both by his countrymen and our own people of our North American colonies, he most fully and handsomely gave credit to English directors and executive officers of the company, and on no occasion claimed or admitted more than the most moderate statements of credit for his own very large share in the great work. I believe also that, to the utmost of their knowledge, the American press gave credit to all our countrymen who in any way promoted or assisted the undertaking. The rapid and lamentable change from exultation in a supposed success to painful disappointment did, however, prevent, on both sides of the Atlantic, a final and well-balanced judgment of the claims of all concerned, which no doubt would have done effective justice to all.
I am, &c., WILLIAM THOMSON.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Horse Guards: H. A. W. F. Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, to be Cornet.

6th Dragoon Guards: Cornet G. Salis-Schwabe to be Lieutenant.

14th Hussars: Staff Surg. O. B. Miller to be Surgeon.

9th Lancers: Lieut. A. B. Bingham to be Lieutenant. 16th: Lieut. C. Agnew to be Lieutenant; Assist. Surg. W. L. Farmer to be Assistant Surgeon.

7th Foot: E. R. Burnett-Stuart to be Ensign. 9th: Ensign T. W. Clogstoun to be Lieutenant; C. G. B. Martin to be Ensign. 16th: Staff Assist. Surg. W. Keir, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 26th: Staff Assist. Surg. W. Carpenter, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 29th: Lieut. T. C. Lambert to be Captain; Ensigns W. R. Elliott and J. H. Pitfield to be Lieutenants; T. C. Yard and J. W. Jameson to be Ensigns; Staff Assist. Surg. J. P. H. Belleau to be Assistant Surgeon. 31st: Lieut. D. D. Chadwick to be Lieutenant. 41st: Staff Assist. Surg. W. H. Jameson to be Assistant Surgeon. 47th: Major-General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzie, K.C.B., to be Colonel. 49th: Staff Assist. Surg. L. Corban, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 63rd: Ensign A. H. G. Taubman to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. M. Jackson to be Ensign. 66th: Ensign W. L. Beattie to be Lieutenant; P. O'Reilly to be Ensign. 96th: Staff Assist. Surg. E. O'Sullivan to be Assistant Surgeon. 100th: Lieut. C. E. L. Lyon to be Captain; Lieut. J. B. Kersteman to be Captain; Ensigns G. M. Fox and J. Hart to be Lieutenants; L. N. De la Cherois-Crommelin and C. V. S. Downes to be Ensigns.

3rd West India Regiment: Lieut. J. J. Plumbridge to be Captain; Ensign J. F. Lynch to be Lieutenant; Cadet E. King and F. H. Forjett to be Ensign.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Captains J. Hare and J. N. Colthurst to be Instructors of Musketry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon-Major W. Arden to be Staff Surgeon-Major; Assist. Surgs. J. N. Davis, R. W. Troup, J. R. Greenhill, and T. Maunsell, to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

BREVET.—Capt. S. M'Donough to have the honorary rank of Major.

ADMIRALTY.

B. Browning, J. W. Dobbin, P. M. Roe, and R. Humphreys, to be Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet; W. G. N. Burney and H. H. P. Shanks to be Paymasters in her Majesty's Fleet; the Rev. A. Buckley to be a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet.

A grand field-day and sham fight took place at Woolwich-common yesterday week, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and a numerous Staff.

Captain George A. Bedford, R.N., has been appointed to the post, under the Board of Trade, lately held by Admiral Sullivan, who has been compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health.

The members of the Navy Club dined together on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Admiral Sir George Lambert presided.

The officers of the 26th Light Infantry (Cameronians) had their annual regimental dinner on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.

The fourth triennial dinner of the friends of the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows will be held, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday next, the 19th inst.

At Woolwich, on Monday, a 600-pounder Blakely gun—the first of a new series—underwent the Government proof successfully. The charges were 60 lb. The gun, being composed purely of steel, weighs only 14½ tons, or 7½ tons less than a wrought-iron gun of the same calibre.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Admiral Sir George Robert Lambert, K.C.B., to be a Knight Grand Cross; Admiral Edward Collier, C.B., and Vice-Admiral Peter Richards, C.B., to be Knights Commanders; and Alexander Bryson, Esq., M.D., Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy, to be a Companion of the Bath.

The coloneley of the 47th Regiment, vacant by the death of General Sir J. Shaw Kennedy, has been given to Major-General Sir C. Straubenzee, K.C.B., on the Staff in India, temporarily commanding-in-chief in Bombay, in the absence of Sir R. Napier. A good-service pension of £100 per annum is by this appointment placed at the disposal of the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Sir James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General, visited Sandhurst College on Monday, and inspected the gentlemen cadets before they left for the Midsummer vacation.——The cadets had a field-day with the division at Aldershott on Wednesday week. About 6000 troops were on the ground. The strength of the cadet companies was 262 of all ranks.

The Emperor of the French has proposed to her Majesty's Government, and the offer has been accepted, that the English armour-plated fleet should make a cruise round the French coast, while the French fleet would come round the coast of England. Previously to this exchange of courtesies, the two fleets will assemble in Plymouth Sound, about the middle of next month.

According to a return issued last Saturday, the deaths among the non-commissioned officers and privates of her Majesty's forces in the three Indian Presidencies, last year, were as follow:—Bengal, 843 (the mean strength being 41,223); Madras, 257 (mean strength, 12,800); Bombay, 192 (mean strength, 12,153). The numbers invalided and discharged were—Bengal, 2264; Madras, 748; Bombay, 876.

Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., completed his half-yearly inspection of the infantry troops at Chatham garrison last Saturday by the inspection of the 3rd dépôt battalion quartered at St. Mary's Barracks, the 1st and 2nd dépôt battalions having been previously inspected. After inspecting the battalions in various manœuvres on Chatham Lines, Sir Robert Walpole went over the barrack-buildings and quarters, and also inspected the accounts and official records of each battalion.

The first "flying column" of the present season was detached from the division at Aldershott on Thursday week. The force, which is under the command of Major-General Lord H. Percy, V.C., consists of the 14th Hussars, the E battery, 9th brigade Royal Artillery; the 39th, 62nd, and 85th Regiments of Foot; and detachments of the Military and Engineer Trains and Commissariat Staff Corps. The Hussars and Artillery took their departure on Wednesday, but the "column" proper marched on Thursday morning shortly after five o'clock. The force encamped about a mile from the college on the side of a chain of hills, and near the spot chosen last year. A plentiful supply of water runs at the foot of the encampment, and in close proximity the bakery, consisting of nine ovens, is constantly engaged in baking the rations, more than 2000 of which have to be prepared daily. The column is acting upon the tactics adopted in pursuing or meeting an enemy; and the troops are, of course, subjected to the same strict discipline as if actively engaged in the field.

MILITIA.

The Northumberland Artillery Militia, having completed the period for which they were called up to train, were inspected at Berwick, on Thursday week, by Colonel Anderson, C.B., R.A. The corps is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clementson, and the inspection was highly satisfactory. After the inspection there was a sham fight, in which the militia, the Berwick and Eyemouth volunteers, and the men of the Ruby gun-boat took part. It attracted an immense number of spectators, and, the day being beautifully fine, the military demonstration was a great success.

The North Durham Regiment of Militia, under command of Colonel Johnson, having completed their allotted days of training, were inspected on the Durham racecourse, on Thursday, by Colonel Shute, of the 64th Regiment of the Line. Earl Vane was present at the inspection. At the conclusion, Colonel Shute congratulated the officers and men on the efficiency and soldierly bearing of the regiment.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, will give his annual entertainment to the Middlesex magistrates and officers of the several regiments of Middlesex militia to-day (Saturday), at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 1st London Artillery Brigade is busily engaged in gun practice and carbine-firing at Plumstead for the annual challenge and money prizes presented by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Walmisley, and very good practice is made by the members of the brigade. The practice is carried on on alternate Saturdays until the end of the season, commencing generally about half-past four p.m. Recruiting is steadily progressing, and the gun and battalion drill of the members is carried on with great zeal.

The 2nd and 8th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers were officially inspected, last Saturday, in their drill-ground adjoining Victoria Park, by Colonel Wright, the Deputy Inspector-General of Volunteers. The 2nd is a regiment by itself, under the command of Colonel Walker, and the 8th is a corps commanded by Captain Charles Wigram. There was an excellent muster of all ranks on the ground, and the battalion, formed in six very strong companies, after having been drilled in the manual and platoon exercises by Major Samuda, was put through a variety of evolutions, all of which were executed with fair precision. The company and sub-division volley-firing was excellent, and a volley by the kneeling ranks, when formed in fours to receive cavalry, according to the plan recommended by Colonel M'Murdo, was fired like one shot. The inspecting officer expressed his complete satisfaction with the inspection which the corps had undergone. The two corps, he said, were well equipped, their arms were in good order, and they had executed with precision all the orders which their commanding officer gave them. He also praised the efficiency of the officers, and said he should have great pleasure in making a favourable report to the Secretary of State.

A second volunteer review took place, on Wednesday week, in the Duke of Devonshire's park at Chatworth, Derbyshire, in presence of a large number of spectators. The troops were divided into four battalions. The first consisted of the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Colvile, and numbering 11 officers, 13 non-commissioned officers, and 187 rank and file. This battalion also included the mounted Derbyshire volunteers, numbering 3 officers and 28 rank and file. The second battalion was under the command of Colonel Wilmot, and numbered 31 officers, 36 non-commissioned officers, 480 rank and file, and 48 band and buglers. Major Hayes commanded the third battalion, consisting of 17 officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, 169 rank and file, and 34 band and buglers. The fourth battalion, under the command of Lord George Cavendish, numbered 16 officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, 251 rank and file, and 33 band and buglers. The grand total of the troops was 77 officers, 93 non-commissioned officers, 1121 rank and file, 165 band and buglers—in all, 1500 men. They were taken to the hills at some distance from the hall, and there awaited the arrival of the inspecting officer to commence proceedings. Colonel Manners, Inspector of Volunteers for the district, and the reviewing officer, shortly came upon the ground, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, who wore his uniform as Lord Lieutenant of the county, and by a distinguished Staff, mostly composed of members of his Grace's family. Captain Somerset officiated as Brigade Major. The first part of the day's business was a sham battle, in which it was assumed that Chatsworth House and its approaches were in the possession of the enemy. When a number of complicated evolutions had been gone through, the troops marched past in quick time, the cavalry leading. They then formed in hollow square and were addressed by the reviewing officer, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the day's proceedings. Afterwards the troops were marched to a large marquee, where an excellent dinner was provided for them.

The shooting-club of No. 7 Company of the 3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteers held its first contest last Saturday, for prizes, on the ground of the regiment at Barton Moss. The prizes were won by the following members, in the order named:—Private Fidler, Sergeant Knight, Corporal Shaw, Private Balding, Sergeant Cooper, and Private W. Knight.

The Hoyland, Wakefield, Goole, Birstal, Pontefract, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Barnsley, and Rotherham (West Riding) volunteers, numbering 900 men, were reviewed, on Tuesday week, in Pontefract Park, by Colonel Shute, 64th Regiment. The troops were put through three hours of severe work in the park, in presence of many hundreds of spectators, the town and villages near keeping holiday. The movements were gone through generally with admirable precision and steadiness, and the warmest commendations were bestowed on the men previous to dismissal.

The executive committee of the forthcoming Wimbledon prize-meeting have published, for the information of intending competitors, the following rough division of the prizes for the two weeks:—The first week's competitions will include the first stage of the Queen's prize, the St. George's challenge vase, International (Enfield) match, China cup, first stage of the Alexandra prize, county all-comers match, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's prize, Enfield Rifle Association cup, Oxford and Cambridge bronze medal, Middlesex bronze medal, telescope prizes, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's prize, extra prizes, *Daily Telegraph* prize, public schools, Spencer cup and Ashburton challenge shield, and the London and North-Western prize. The second week's contest will include the following:—Second stage of the Queen's prize, second stage of the Alexandra prize, St. George's (dragon cup), the Albert prize, the Elcho challenge shield, Dudley prize, Mr. Henry Peek's prize, Earl De Grey and Ripon's prize, carbine prizes, the *Spectator* prize, the *Saturday Review* prize, the Chancellor's plate (Oxford and Cambridge), extra prizes, *Volunteer Service Gazette* prize, and Captain Horatio Ross's prize. The executive will, as far as possible, endeavour to adhere to this arrangement.

Sir Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., died, in Vienna, last Sunday morning.

The Paris Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale has offered a prize of £60 for an ink which will not corrode steel pens.

Under the personal supervision of the contractor, Mr. W. T. Henley, a heavy submarine telegraph cable, with three conducting wires, has been successfully laid between Tralleborg, Sweden, and the German island of Rugen, a distance of fifty-five miles.

The Swiss Federal Council offers a prize of £800 for the best model of a breech-loading firearm. Competitors are to send in their specimens before the 1st of September. These models must fulfil certain defined conditions.

A notice issued on Monday by the Postmaster-General states that on the 1st of July and thenceforward letters addressed to Gambia, posted unpaid, will be charged with an additional rate of 6d. each letter, besides the usual postage; and letters posted insufficiently prepaid will also be charged with the amount deficient and with 6d. additional. A similar fine, in addition to the postage, will be levied in this country upon all letters received from Gambia which may have been posted unpaid or insufficiently paid.

On Saturday last the agent of the Canterbury Government dispatched from Gravesend, per ship Tudor (one of Shaw, Savill, and Co.'s passengers' line of packets), 144 assisted emigrants, seventy-five of whom were married couples and their children; thirty-nine single men (farm labourers) and thirty single women (domestic servants). There were also on board eighty-four passengers paying their own passages, the greater part of whom were farmers and agriculturists.

Earl Russell, K.G., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, notifies that he has received intelligence from her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres and her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at Monte Video, to the effect that the ports and coast of the republic of Paraguay were about to be blockaded by a Brazilian naval force, which, on the 24th of April (last), was on its way up the Parana; and, further, that the ports in the province of Matto Grosso are closed to all vessels.

The first match of the season of the Ranelagh Yacht Club will take place on Saturday, July 1. Course—Erith to the Chapman Light, and back. This is a match open to all yacht clubs for vessels not exceeding twelve tons; and the club hopes that owners possessing yachts within the above-mentioned limit will enter their little craft for the contest. The list of entries will close at the Club House, Pier Hotel, Chelsea, on Wednesday, the 21st, at ten p.m. A steam-boat will accompany the match, leaving Hungerford at 9.30 a.m., calling at London Bridge at 9.45.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL, BART.



Sir John Maxwell, eighth Baronet, of Pollok, in the county of Renfrew, who died on the 6th inst., at his family seat, Pollok, Renfrewshire, was the only son of Sir John Maxwell, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Hannah Anne, daughter of Richard Gardiner, Esq., of Aldborough, Suffolk. He was born May 12, 1791, and was educated first at a school kept by the Rev. Dr. MacLetchie, minister of Mearns; then at Market Raisen; and afterwards at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated. He in 1812 attended several of the classes in the University of Edinburgh. He was early in life appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Renfrewshire Militia, but he did not hold his commission long, owing to his being displeased at the refusal of the Government to send relief to the distressed operatives at Paisley. In August, 1813, he, accompanied by John Bramsen, an ex-officer of the Prussian army and afterwards a professor of German in the University of Oxford, set out on a foreign tour, in the course of which they visited Sweden, Prussia, Austria, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, Jerusalem and Syria, returning by Greece, Italy, Denmark, Holland, and the Netherlands. An account of these travels was published by Mr. Bramsen, and a copy of the journal, kept by Mr. Maxwell, is still preserved at Pollok. He was first elected M.P. for Renfrewshire in 1818; he was re-elected in 1820, and again in 1826. He was, at the first general election after the passing of the Reform Act, returned to Parliament as member for Lanarkshire, and he sat for that county till 1837, when he finally retired from Parliamentary life. He, while in the House of Commons, took an active interest in most leading measures, and particularly in the condition of the hand-loom weavers, of whom large numbers were then in great distress from want of employment. He espoused their cause both in and out of Parliament, and promoted every measure which had for its object the alleviation of their sufferings. In two successive Sessions he brought forward motions for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject, which, although opposed by the Government of the day, were carried against Ministerial influence: of the Committees appointed Mr. Maxwell was chairman. He succeeded his father as eighth Baronet July 30, 1844. He married, Oct. 14, 1839, Lady Matilda Harriet Bruce, daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, which lady died Aug. 31, 1857, having had no issue. The family of Maxwell of Pollok is one of the oldest in Scotland, being said to have accompanied Edgar Atheling into Scotland at the time of the Conquest. So important have been the Maxwells of Pollok that their memoirs have been published in a most learned work by William Frazer, Esq., an able and distinguished genealogist. Their great and ancient line has had many eminent branches, such as those of the Earls of Nithsdale, Lord Maxwell, Lord Herries, Lord Farnham, and the Maxwells of Calderwood. In 1388 Sir John Maxwell, the then head of the main stem, won renown at the Battle of Otterbourn, or Chevy Chase, by his capture of Sir Ralph Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland and brother of the famous Hotspur—an exploit which elicited from John Dunbar, Earl of Murray, the remark—"Well, Maxwell, hast thou earned thy spurs to-day." From this Sir John the descent passes through a goodly succession of Maxwells to the first Baronet, Sir John Maxwell, who was so created March 27, 1707. He had been member for Renfrewshire at the Convention of Estates, and was a Privy Councillor of William III. and Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland: from him directly descended the Baronet just deceased. As that Baronet has died childless, his estates pass to his only nephew, his sister's, the late Mrs. Stirling's son, William Stirling, Esq., of Keir and Cawder, M.P. for Perthshire, who is already one of the wealthiest of commoners, and who is so well known as the accomplished author of "Annals of the Artists of Spain," "The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V.," and other works. Mr. Stirling married, at Paris, on the 26th of last April, Lady Anne Maria, third daughter of David, eighth Earl of Leven. As the baronetcy of Maxwell of Pollok has the wide limitation to the heirs male whatsoever of the first Baronet, it may not now become extinct, but may be claimed by some kinsman of the house: the only misfortune is that, owing to a deficiency in our law, there is no satisfactory tribunal where such claim can be positively established.

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P.

Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P. for Coventry, one of the most famous gardeners of modern times, who died, on the 8th inst., at his residence, Rock Hills, Sydenham, after an illness of some weeks' duration, was the son of a Bedfordshire yeoman, William Paxton, of Milton-Bryant, near Woburn. He was born at Milton Bryant in 1803, and was educated at the free school in that town. He was a landscape gardener and garden architect, and had the good fortune early in life to attract the attention of that nobleman of great and varied taste, William Spencer, sixth and late Duke of Devonshire, K.G., who employed him first at Chiswick and then at Chatsworth. The magnificent conservatory at Chatsworth, which covers an acre of ground, and the unrivalled gardens there, are monuments of Paxton's invention and skill. The great act of his life, however, was his coming to the aid of the building committee with his admirable design for the building so successfully erected in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. In acknowledgment of his services in connection with that stupendous undertaking he was knighted in 1851. Sir Joseph Paxton was also the architect of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, of now world-wide fame, and he laid out the beautiful gardens there. He was one of the most active directors of the Crystal Palace Company. Sir Joseph Paxton was also distinguished in literature as the editor of the *Horticultural Register*, the *Botanical Magazine*, the *Cottagers' Calendar*, and of the "Botanical Dictionary." He was elected M.P. for Coventry, in 1854, in the Liberal interest, and has continued to represent that borough till his demise. Sir Joseph was fellow of the Horticultural and Linnean Societies, a member of the Society of Arts, and a Knight of St. Wladimir, of Russia. He married, in 1827, Mary, third daughter of Thomas Bown, Esq., of Huntbridge House, Matlock, Derbyshire.

SIR JOHN RICHARDSON, C.B.

Sir John Richardson, C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., who died, on the 5th inst., at Lancrigg, Crasmere, was the son of Gabriel Richardson, Esq., Provost of Dumfries, by his wife, Ann, daughter of Peter Mundell, Esq. He was born in 1787, and was educated at Dumfries Grammar-school and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1816. He entered the Royal Navy, as Assistant Surgeon, in 1807, and served at the siege of Copenhagen. He was promoted to be Acting Surgeon in the Hercules (74), 1808, in reward for his conduct in the boats of that vessel during a night attack upon a French brig in the Tagus. He also acted in the war with the United States, in Canada and Georgia, as surgeon to the first battalion of Marines. In 1819 he accompanied Sir John Franklin's overland Arctic expedition as surgeon and naturalist, and went again with Sir John in his second expedition, in 1825, and commanded two boats, in which he discovered a passage between the mouths of the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers. After nearly two years of severe toil, he returned in 1827 and published an account of the part he took in the enterprise; and his narrative was attached to the great work produced by Captain Franklin. He became, in 1838, a Physician to the Fleet, and in 1840 was made an Inspector of Hospitals. He was knighted in 1846. In 1847, in consequence of no tidings coming of the vessels then in the Arctic regions under Sir John Franklin, three expeditions were sent out by the British Government, the command of one of which was given to Sir John Richardson. He started from Montreal in 1848, and returned there in 1849. He published a narrative of his journey in a work entitled "The Arctic Searching Expedition." He was also author of "Fauna Boreali Americana," the "Zoological Appendix" to Captain E. Parry's second voyage; "The Ichthyology of the Voyage of the Erebus, the Terror, and the Sulphur;" the "Fossil Mammals" appended to the Zoology of Captain Kellett's expedition; and of other scientific essays, notes, and papers. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of several other learned bodies. He was made a C.B. in 1850. He married, first, in 1818, Mary, second daughter of William Stiven, Esq., of Leith, which lady died in 1831; secondly, in 1833, Mary, only daughter of John Booth, Esq., of Stickney, which lady died in 1845; and, thirdly, in 1847, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Fletcher, Esq., of Edinburgh.

ARCHDEACON WOOD.

The Ven. Isaac Wood, M.A., of Newton Hall, Cheshire, and Moreton Hall, Denbighshire, Archdeacon of Chester, whose lamented death occurred on the 7th inst. at Moreton Hall, near Chirk, was son of Isaac Wood, Esq., of Winsford, by his wife Annabella, daughter of Andrew Wilson, Esq., M.D., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was grandson of Isaac Wood and his wife Jane, daughter and heiress of James Moreton, Esq., of Church Hill. He was born in 1797, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, and M.A. in 1822. Having entered into holy orders, he became Vicar of Middlewich, and was made Archdeacon of Chester in 1847. The Ven. Archdeacon married, in 1824, Mary, third daughter of John Nugent, Esq., of Clay Hill, Epsom, Surveyor General of the Customs, and niece of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, by whom (who died on the 9th of last March) he had four sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest son is Isaac Moreton Wood, Esq., who was born in 1825.

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain has presented to Thomas Bate, coxswain of the Bude Haven life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, the gold medal of honour for his brave services in aiding, with others to save ten of the crew of the Spanish brig Juanito, which was wrecked during a fearful gale of wind off Bude Haven, in January last.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. BOSNING.—1. In the game mentioned you have stated the position incorrectly, and have not numbered the moves. If at move 73 Black had played his King to K B 6th, instead of giving check with the Bishop, he must have won easily. 2. In the problem mentioned your first move is impossible.

C. F. M., Aberdeen.—You will see from the solution that the problem, though easy, was quite accurate.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1110 (continued).—I. B. S., Diggory, R. R. V., Clarissa, Edward, F. G., Phantom, S. B., Derevon, Fire Plug, Teazer, Van O., Trial, Glasgow; R. S., of Malines; Julio, A. M., Bion, Henry, Boz, Pedro, N. B., R. T. E., A Student, Lionel, Arthur, S. G. R., Q. E. D., A Surgeon, T. Leslie, Francis, V. P., G. Somerset, Peterkin, C. P. C., Locksley, C. S. L., Geraldine, Adelphi, E. M. D., Pedagogue, A Looker-on, Subaltern, are correct. All the others are wrong.

S. T. U.—1. An elaborate analysis of the variation mentioned (the "Mortimer") appeared in the second number of the new magazine, called *The Chess World*. We must refer you to that article, not having room to give the variation *in extenso*. 2. We know nothing of the collection of problems referred to.

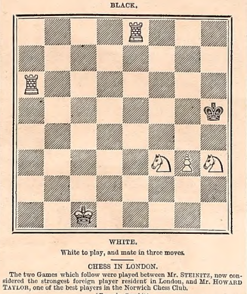
I. O. U., Peterborough.—You have omitted to indicate the problem by number or by date of the paper, and we know not to which you refer. Be good enough to send the number of the diagram and the moves in full of the second solution.

T. C. D.—If the promoters of the Dublin Chess Congress have the courage and ability to keep the management of affairs in their own hands, and conduct them in accordance with the dictates of fair play and common-sense, they will command a good deal of public support. On the other hand, if they permit themselves to be led by those who have usurped the arrangement of such gatherings of late years in this country, the meeting will probably be a signal failure. Upon one important point we commend to their attention a letter which appeared in this Journal on June 21, 1862.

PROBLEM No. 1112.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The two Games which follow were played between Mr. STEINITZ, now considered the strongest foreign player resident in London, and Mr. HOWARD TAYLOR, one of the best players in the Norwich Chess Club.

(*Evans's Gambit*)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P
7. Castles	P takes Q B P
(This defence was frequently played some twenty years back, but it is not commendable. Neither in the Scotch game nor in the Evans's Gambit can the second Pawn be taken without compromising the taker's game.)	
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	
(Good; but not so strong as 8. P to K 5th, or, as advised in "Chess Praxis," p. 511, 8. B to Q R 3rd.)	
8.	Q to K B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes Q B P	B takes Kt
(If he had played 10. K Kt to K 2nd, Black's reply would probably have been 11. Q Kt to K 2nd, and, upon White castling, 12. B to Q 3rd.)	
11. Q takes B	P to Q Kt 3rd
(Instead of this move we have seen the defending player here move sometimes 11. Q Kt to Q sq, and at others K Kt to K 2nd.)	
12. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd
13. B to Q 3rd	
(K. R. to K sq looks to us a preferable move.)	
13.	Q to K R 4th
14. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
15. P to K 6th	
(Very well played.)	
15.	K B P takes P
16. Kt takes K P	P takes Kt
17. B to Q R 6th	
(Finessing overmuch. He would have done much better by playing this Bishop to K 4th. After that move, indeed, the game would have been in his hands.)	
17.	Q to Q R 4th
(Very ingenious. A resource quite unlooked for, and quite efficacious.)	
18. Q takes K Kt P	Castles on Q side
19. B to Q 6th	
(Well conceived.)	
19.	Q R takes B
20. Q takes K R (ch)	R to Q sq
21. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
22. Q takes K R P	Kt to K B 4th

and ultimately Mr. Steinitz won the game.

Another Game between the same Players.—(*Evans's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P takes P
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	
(See note to this move in the preceding game.)	
8.	Q to K B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd
10. Q Kt takes P	B takes Kt
11. Q takes B	P to Q Kt 3rd
12. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 3rd
13. R to K sq	
(This style is too tardy for a gambit. He should rather have marched on boldly with his King's Pawn.)	
13.	Castles
14. B to Q 3rd	Q to K R 4th
15. B takes K R P (ch)	K to R sq
16. P to K 6th	B to Q Kt 2nd
17. P takes Q P	P to K B 4th
18. R to K 6th	
(The forerunner of a very pretty chain of moves.)	
18.	P to K B 5th
19. Q tks K Kt P (ch)	K takes Q
20. B to Q Kt 2nd (ch)	R to K B 3rd
21. B takes R (ch)	K to B sq
22. Q R to K sq	Kt to K Kt 5th
23. R to K 8th (ch)	R takes R
24. P tks R (Queens) (ch)	Q takes Q
25. R takes Q (ch)	
(Checking with the Bishop at K Kt 7th would have availed him nothing.)	
25.	K takes R
26. B to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to B sq
27. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq

and the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

CHESS IN BERLIN.

Another consultation Game between Messrs. CORDEL and KNORRE and Messrs. BERGELL and NEUMANN.—(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Messrs. C. and K.)	BLACK (Messrs. B. and N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
11. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 3rd
12. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd
13. K to R sq	P to K R 3rd
14. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th
15. B to K Kt 3rd	K to K R 2nd
16. B to K 2nd	Q R to K sq
17. Q to Q B 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
(Would not the advance of their King's Rook's Pawn have been more to the purpose? The move made appears to be merely lost time).	
18. P to K B 4th	K Kts P takes P
19. R takes P	Kt to K Kt sq
20. Q R to K B sq	P to K B 4th
21. K R to K B 3rd	P to K B 5th
22. B to K R 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
23. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd
24. B to Q 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
(Apprehensive, we suppose, of White's taking the K B Pawn, and, after an exchange of pieces, winning the Queen by the long-threatened check by discovery).	
25. Q R to K sq	Kt to K R 4th
26. K R to K B sq	P to K B 6th

and White resigned.

The Bristol *Times* states that Mr. Thomas Arnold, who seceded, a few years ago, to Rome, and was for some time a Professor in Dr. Newman's University at Dublin, has returned to the English Church.

According to a letter from Tiflis, the Russian General Evdokimoff had been defeated, with considerable loss, by the forces of the Khan of Kokan, at a place called Tchimketi.

At Padua, the students recited prayers in the church St. Antoine on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Count Cavour. In the evening bombs exploded in the theatre.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SHREWSRURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.

THE dreadful accident to one of the Great Western Railway Birkenhead excursion trains returning to London, which ran off the rails at Rednal, on the Shrewsbury and Chester line, about two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday week, was recorded in our last Number. The sketch we have engraved for this publication was drawn by one of the passengers very soon after the event. The train consisted of thirty-two carriages and two vans, drawn by two engines. It was going at the rate of at least thirty-five miles an hour, when it came to a place where a green "caution" flag was placed by the side of the line, about a mile and a half from where the final catastrophe occurred. The platelayers were at work half a mile from the caution flag. They had been readjusting the rails and sleepers; the ballast was therefore removed from about the sleepers, and, as the line was consequently in an unsettled condition, it was the duty of the engine-drivers to proceed slowly. The driver of the first engine, William Anderton, who has died of the hurts he received on this occasion, stated before his death that he saw no caution flag; but David Evans, who drove the second engine, did see it; and he thereupon shut off steam, and whistled to Anderton to do the same. The speed of the train was reduced to thirty miles an hour by the time it came up to the platelayers; but this was not enough to save it from going off the rails; at least the engines, with one half of the carriages, went off the rails, as shown in our Illustration. Nine or ten of the passengers were instantly killed, while four or five more received such injuries that they survived but a short time. Numerous, however, as were the deaths, it was a matter of surprise to all who witnessed the wreck that many more were not killed. On the left there lay, first, the engine, which had run some short distance down a siding, torn up the rails and twisted them, ploughed into the field adjoining, and then capsized. Further along lay the tender, on its side. Further along still, towards the front of the train, but away from the main line, lay a first-class carriage, a complete wreck, with several persons underneath it, some evidently not dead. On the right of the train, the side on which the doors were locked (in the hinder part of the train the doors were locked on both sides, and the passengers were obliged to get out at the windows), the other engine lay embedded in a ditch, and immediately behind it there were the splintered remains of a first-class carriage, the pieces piled upon each other as if broken up for firewood. Close beside this again, lying on the down-line, was another first-class carriage, which had been thrown off its wheels and turned over on its side. That any of the passengers here escaped with their lives is a miracle. Several bodies were extricated with great difficulty from beneath the wreck of the first carriage. The other carriages were chiefly, if not all, second and third class, and remained in a line. The first was raised in front by the wheels of some other carriage, and it was left like a house without a front, with all the doors, windows, and boarding torn away in the front and on the left side. The first seat was carried away, but the others remained. Many persons escaped entirely unhurt out of this carriage. Beneath it, however, and under the one adjoining, there was a heart-rending spectacle. A child, apparently three or four years old, lay on its face covered with the mud, with the exception of its legs and hips, which were naked; at its feet lay its mother, and at her side a man with his head completely severed from his body. Another woman and a little girl about ten years old lay dead on the left of the line, terribly blackened and disfigured, and all around were faces streaming with blood; some had broken arms, others broken legs, and many still more severely injured were gathered up and conveyed, on stretchers made of the doors of the broken carriages, to a shady spot in a field adjoining. One man had his cheek laid open, and he walked about, a ghastly spectacle, unable to speak to those who addressed him. Not less than fifty persons were injured more or less. Those killed are William Anderson, engine-driver; Samuel Moreton, stoker; Elizabeth Shaw, of Wolverhampton; Mary Ann Jones, of Bilston; Samuel Hawke, of London; William Edward Owen, of Southampton, a steam-boat engineer; Annie Collinard, of Warrington, a child of nine years; Charles Allen, of London, with his wife and his little boy; George Kent, of Greenwich; and Mr. Hughes, with one or two others. An inquest has been held, and a verdict found of "Accidental Death;" with great blame to the officials of the Great Western Railway Company for not providing better engines and more sufficient break-power; the jury also blame the engine-drivers and platelayers in particular,-the former for neglecting the signals and driving at too great a speed, the latter for neglecting to pack the sleepers so as to make the rails secure for the passage of so heavy a train.

"THE LOST—FOUND."

THE painter of the picture we have engraved on page 592 has shown excellent taste in representing an incident which will appeal to all as the crisis of interest in some pathetic domestic drama; yet without suggesting an absolutely hopeless or purely painful certainty, which, except for a very unmistakable moral purpose, should never be the theme of art, whether in painting, in writing, or on the stage. We may, with all probability, infer that this is the father bursting into the room with outstretched arms, yearning to embrace his lost one; and his travelling coat and spurred, muddy boots seem to testify to his having sought a prodigal child, like him of old, while she was yet a "great way off." But the veil is drawn over the causes which would explain the absence of that beloved and, perhaps, only daughter from a home which would doubtless present a great contrast to the miserable garret, with its squalid furniture and straw pallet, in which she is found. Has she been seduced from that home by some base and perfidious wretch who has not only forsaken her but abandoned her to want and infamy? has she fallen on her knees unable to meet the gaze of that parent whose watchful care and tenderness, bound up with her lifelong recollections, she has repaid with such woeful forgetfulness and cruel ingratitude? and is she even now praying to a heavenly Father that the heart she has wrung with bitterest grief and shame may still be not quite shut towards her? If so, what will her feelings be when she sees the compassion, pity, and forgiveness in the familiar face of him whose love time and wrong cannot change? Questions like these will naturally arise before this picture; and such an interpretation of it can have but a salutary effect. But still, as we have said, there is no absolute certainty of guilt or shame. That the poor wanderer has not been long lost seems evident from the recognition of the family dog. But it is possible to conceive that an unjust imprisonment for political opinions, or social misfortunes, or some other untoward circumstance has severed the father from the daughter whom he thus finds praying for his return. We must own, however, that the expression of the father, and the gesture of the girl's hands, and the situation generally favour the first inferences. Nevertheless, still the father may have arrived in time to save his daughter from dishonour. A margin of uncertainty such as we find here is always a very interesting attribute in the conception of the subject of a picture. It seems to enlarge the scope of art by affording outlets into the illimitable fields of imagination. The only point to which it remains to draw attention—as, however, again indicating a basis rather for conjecture than for the certainty—is that the costumes seem to be those of the last century, a circumstance that may suggest an analogy between the painter's representation and a scene in one of Goldsmith's novels. But the resemblance is not such as to diminish the originality of Mr. Herrick's conception, or greater than might be found to subsist between the picture and the denouement of many novels, dramas, and poems.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE GENERAL BRUCE.

BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

WE give an Illustration of the group of sculpture, designed by Mr. Foley, R.A., for the monument to be erected in Dunfermline Abbey, Scotland, to the memory of the late General Bruce; the sculptor having received from Mrs. Bruce a commission to execute this work. The form of the monument is that of a tomb, 10 ft. 6 in. in length, in the front of which are bas-reliefs, in three compartments, illustrative of the General's journey to the East (in his capacity of governor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), where he unfortunately contracted the illness which resulted in his death. The tomb is to be surmounted by the group shown in our Engraving.



"THE LOST FOUND," BY W. S. HERRICK, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

"THE CAT'S PORTRAIT."

MUCH that we have said of M. Langlé's "Reaper's Returning Home" might be repeated in connection with the picture by M. Duverger, "The Cat's Portrait." Here is a subject that many of our English painters of domestic and humble life would have vulgarised by comic gesticulation and funny contretemps. The cat would, probably, have been represented as more or less refractory, and the artist as more or less in despair. But M. Duverger depicts the incident he has chosen in the most matter-of-fact and unforced manner possible, leaving it in all its simplicity to appeal to us as it may, satisfied with doing his best faithful to what he, doubtless, actually saw, and with having represented the matter with the best resources of his art appropriate thereunto.

The interior into which the painter introduces us is the reception and dining room, the parlour, kitchen, and as it proves, also the studio of a French cottager or cabaret. The bright culinary utensils are ranged on the shelves or hang about on the walls, and, standing out in the room is the inevitable stove, so little consonant with English notions of comfort. The young genius of the family, an embryo painter en blouse—and let us recollect that from similar small beginnings have arisen some of the greatest artists of all ages and nations—is seated on a low rush-bottomed stool, with a portfolio at his side, drawing-board on knees, and pencil in hand, taking the cat's portrait "from the life." Intent as he may be on his difficult task, his interest is hardly more absorbed than that of the connoisseur in shirt-sleeves, who, bending over him, and at once performing the function of public and critic, examines with suspended judgment the artist's progress. Taking the place of the portrait-painter's "throne," and the inquisitorial instruments of torture of the photographer, a little sister suggests and poses the artist's subject (of which, for though Pussy, who has perhaps most reason to object to the operation, is quiet enough, the little girl holding her cannot entirely restrain her curiosity to see the progress of the wonderful portrait. *Voilà tout*: yet how truthfully, simply, and with what charming unaffectedness, is this little incident represented! We have only to add that in this picture M. Duverger nearly approaches his master, Edouard Frère. Like his master, Duverger proves his sympathy with the peasant-folk from whom he draws all his subjects, by living and painting among them. It is pretty well known that Frère has long considered and worked at Écouen, a village not far from Paris. Although out of the capital, his studio, like those of other eminent French painters, is always open to scholars and visitors, the same could be said of our best English painters), and in it has been trained, among others, Charles Frère his son; Duverger, the painter of this picture, and the best of his pupils, Thom, Paul Soyer, and, if we are rightly informed, Mr. Boughton, a promising young English painter.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT FOR SYDNEY.

THE colossal bronze statue of the late Prince Consort, designed by Mr. Theed, R.A., and executed under his superintendence, at the command of her Majesty the Queen, for a monument to the lamented husband in the town of Coburg, has more lately been reproduced for the monument to be erected by public subscription in the capital of New South Wales, the late Duke of Newcastle, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, having been requested by the committee of subscribers or municipal authorities of Sydney to select the design which he should consider superior. We give an illustration of this fine work of sculpture. The statue itself is 16ft. in height. It was cast at Sir Gurney, by Messrs. Lenz and Herzbli, of that city, and is considered a remarkable specimen of casting. A suitable granite pedestal will be sent out to the colony.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

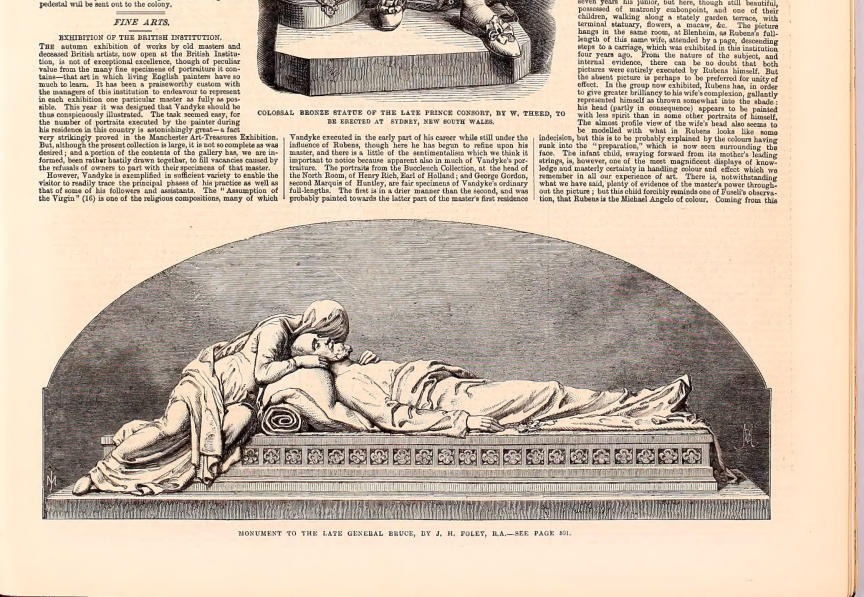
THE autumn exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, now open at the British Institution, is not of exceptional excellence, though of peculiar value from the many fine specimens of portraiture it contains—that art in which living English painters have so much to learn. It has been a praiseworthy custom with the managers of this institution to endeavour to represent in each exhibition one particular master as fully as possible. This year it was designed that Vandyke should be thus conspicuously illustrated. The task seemed easy, for the number of portraits executed by the painter during his residence in this country is astonishingly great—a fact very strikingly proved in the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition. But, although the present collection is large, it is not so complete as was desired; and a portion of the contents of the gallery has, we are informed, been rather hastily drawn together, to fill vacancies caused by the refusals of owners to part with their specimens of that master.

However, Vandyke is exemplified in sufficient variety to enable the visitor to readily trace the principal phases of his practice as well as that of some of his followers and assistants. The "Assumption of the Virgin" (16) is one of the religious compositions, many of which Vandyke executed in the early part of his career while still under the influence of Rubens, though here he has begun to refine upon his master, and there is a little of the sentimentalism which we think it important to notice because apparent also in much of Vandyke's portraiture. The portraits from the Bucclench Collection, at the head of the North Room, of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland; and George Gordon, second Marquis of Huntley, are fair specimens of Vandyke's ordinary full-lengths. The first is in a drier manner than the second, and was probably painted towards the latter part of the master's first residence in this country, but both have a general resemblance to Vandyke's numerous works of the class in the selfconscious pose, the rather affected delicacy and disposition of the hands, and the unnatural smallness of the feet. Although in technical qualities Vandyke was perhaps the most complete of all the great portrait-painters, we must not be blind to the fact that, in his works, there are the germs of what, favoured by the licentiousness of the Restoration, developed into the artificiality and meretriciousness of Lely, reappeared in the flimsy, "genteel" style of Lawrence, and still depraves the taste of fashionable painters and patrons. Many of Vandyke's portraits somewhat lack the manly, unconscious dignity of the great Italians, and the unmistakable honesty of the great Northern masters. That Vandyke on visiting Italy changed his style in emulation of Titian, is obvious in his Genoese portraits; but, on his return, the artistic power and richness of those noble works are replaced by a grayer and more "ornamental" manner. The fine full-length of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond (21), contributed by the Duke of Buccleuch, and two large anonymous groups, sent by the Hon. R. Curzon, remind us of Vandyke's portraits executed while under Italian influence; but the two last are so blackened, and have apparently been so much injured, as not to admit, in their present position, a decided opinion on their genuineness. In bust and half-length portraits, the faults—probably often chargeable to Vandyke's assistants—are not so evident: witness the broadly-painted Lord Treasurer Portland, and Dudley, Lord North. Deserving also to be placed beside these are the quiet and unostentatious portrait of Lord Baltimore (36), attributed to Mytens; and the group of Prince Rupert and his younger brother, Prince Maurice, ascribed to Gerard Honthorst, though differing from the usual Caravaggiesa style of that artist, of which "Peter Denying Christ" (64) is an example. But the most successful imitator and follower of Vandyke was the English painter Dobson, whom the generous foreign master sought out and introduced to King Charles I., by whom he died in the early age of thirty-six. He is represented here by a fine portrait, belonging to Lord Warwick, of the gallant Marquis of Montrose (48), the name who was beheaded at Edinburgh in 1650, and who appears on the gallows in a fresco, by Mr. Ward, at Westminster. It is almost impossible to distinguish this from the best work by Vandyke, and there are many other portraits indisputably by Dobson, justly treasured in the private galleries of England, and not a whit less admirable. Some of the contributions bearing the name of Vandyke, not yet noticed, must be considered as replicas executed in the master's studio mainly by his pupils and assistants, or as later copies by his followers. Among each we should class the rather coarse, unflattering half-length of Charles, with the mark of the Garter encircled on his mantle, so inferior to the Windsor, Louvre, and other portraits, but, perhaps, a repetition of the portrait, supposed to have been destroyed in the fire at Whitehall, from which we taken a well-known engraving; and, likewise, Lord Bayning's repetition of the celebrated Windsor group of the children of Charles I.—the future Charles II. standing beside an immense mastiff, and James II. an infant in the cradle; together with the later companion copies of Charles I. and one of the Royal children, and Queen Henrietta Maria and one of the infant Princesses. An unfinished study, by Vandyke, of the heads of two nuns (30) leaves a deeper impression of the master's vigour and boldness of hand than the finished portraits, and is extremely instructive to artists.

Rubens, that other and greater Flemish portrait-painter, but who in all probability is still more rarely seen in works by his own hand, is worthily represented in the Duke of Marlborough's famous full-length portrait group of the painter himself, his second wife, Helena Fourment, thirty-seven years his junior, but here, though still beautiful, possessed of matronly embonpoint, and one of their children, walking along a stately garden terrace, with terminal statuary, flowers, a mascaw, &c. The picture hangs in the same room, at Blenheim, as Reubens's full-length of this same wife, attended by a page, descending steps to a carriage, which was exhibited at this institution four years ago. From the nature of the subject, and internal evidence, there can be no doubt that both pictures were entirely executed by Rubens himself. But the absent picture is perhaps to be preferred for unity of effect. In the group now exhibited, Rubens has, in order to give greater brilliancy to his wife's complexion, artificially represented himself as thrown somewhat into the shade: his head (partly in consequence) appears to be painted with less spirit than in some other portraits of himself. The almost profile view of the wife's head also seems to be modelled with what in Rubens looks like some indecision, but this is to be probably explained by the colours having sunk into the "preparation," which is now seen surrounding the face. The infant child, swaying forward from its mother's leading strings, is, however, one of the most magnificent displays of knowledge and masterly certainty in handling colour and effect which we remember in all our experience of art. There is, notwithstanding what we have said, plenty of evidence of the master's power throughout the picture; but this child forcibly reminds one of Fuseli's observation, that Rubens is the Michael Angelo of colour. Coming from this



COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, BY W. THEED, TO BE ERECTED AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE GENERAL BRUCE, BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.—SEE PAGE 601.

great work, which we should add was presented to the great Duke of Marlborough by the city of Brussels, it is not difficult to see that the picture over the fireplace in the same room is but "of the school" of Rubens. The conventionally-draped figures therein—the man appearing as a painter—are also called "Rubens and his Wife;" but should doubtless be named Pausias and Glycera—Pausias, the Greek painter, and Glycera, the flower-girl of whom he was enamoured, and whose portrait he painted. The too-obtrusive flowers are probably painted by Breughel.

Rembrandt is only exemplified in a small picture of a homely-looking girl in bed, pretending to screen herself from observation with the bed-curtain—a subject that has suggested the gratuitous title of "Rembrandt's Mistress" (109). The picture is in a dirty condition, and scarcely of average quality; yet bears the stamp of Rembrandt's genius in the bold handling and magic touches, the rich texture, and the inimitable chiaroscuro. A picture of an old rabbi (19), by Phillip (?) Solomon de Koning, has the fine scheme of light and shade (minus some transparency) and the truth of characterisation of the painter's master, Rembrandt, but not his rich creamy impasto and consummately-dextrous brushwork. By Eckhout, another of Rembrandt's best scholars, there is a grotesquely Dutch version of "Ruth in the Field of Boaz." Of analogous character is Cornelius Schut's large picture of the "Adoration of the Magi."

Among Dutch and Flemish painters of cabinet pictures none are seen here to so much advantage as Metzu and Jan Steen. By Metzu, one of the most refined of the Netherlandish genre painters, there is a pair of companion pictures, silvery pure in tone; illusive, almost, in their truthful light and shade; and as free as they are finished in execution. Together they suggest a story. In the one a gentleman is seated at a table before an open window, absorbed in writing a letter; in the pendent picture a lady is not less intently engaged reading, as we must infer, this same letter; while, to beguile the time, the servant-maid who has brought the letter and waits for an answer draws back the curtain from before a seapiece hanging on the wall. Of two pictures attributed to Jan Steen, "The Drained Cask" and "The Pancake Girl," the latter is immeasurably the better. The incidents in this last are of Hogarthian common life and coarse humour, without Hogarth's satiric or moral intention. The cruelty or gluttony of a family of boys and girls—two impish boys tormenting a cat, and the other children preparing or swallowing pancakes or porridge—is not an edifying spectacle. And yet the representation derives rare artistic interest from the wonderfully lifelike expressions, the vivid relief of the figures against a light background, and the astonishing lightness and certainty of the manipulation. An exquisitely-finished little picture of "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata" (41), ascribed to Van Eyck, and unquestionably of the school, deserves the closest scrutiny. As regards the more ordinary Dutch and Flemish painters to be found in almost every collection, it will suffice to mention some works of salient interest in subject, or which afford a representative standard of merit—such, for instance, as W. Vandevelde's large picture (140) of the victory gained off Lowestoft by the English fleet, under the Duke of York, over the Dutch fleet, under Van Tromp; and "A Calm" (32), a more familiar subject, by the same painter; other good marine pieces, by Vander Capella (57) and Backhuysen (47), with, however, the waves in the latter, as Mr. Ruskin says, "en papilotte," and in a state of inflation from beneath, as in a storm on the stage; examples of Teniers's three styles in "The Village Festival" (5) with the array of simmering cauldrons and rows of expectant peasants; an interior (in the painter's harder manner), with a man cleaning an old wheel-lock musquetoon (31), and—most mature and brilliant in handling—the "Playing at Cards" (11); Cuyp's "Landscape, with Cattle and Figures" (106), with its splendid breadth and glow of sunlight, and a similar subject and effect by Both (49); two of Ruysdael's always impressive or solemn landscapes (7 and 28); "A Hawking Party" (9), an elaborate specimen of Wouvermans; "The Duet" (44), by Gonzales Coques, one of the best Dutch painters of "conversation pieces;" the laboriously finished "Stall with Fish, Vegetables, &c." (3), by Mieris—well calculated to excite vulgar wonder by ropes of onions, and heaps of winkles, painted much better than the faces; Hondekoeter's "Poultry," Weenix's dead stag, &c., both on a scale suited to decorate the Islington Agricultural Hall; and Van Huysum's very choice flower-piece (No. 36); "The Head of a Man" (104), by F. Hals—the comical, dissipated-looking physiognomy of the painter himself, we believe; a fine specimen of J. Ostade (60); and fair samples of Hobbema and Berghem.

The Spanish and French schools are very sparsely represented by a spirited and vigorous but sketchy portrait of "A Spanish Princess" (? the Infanta), by Velasquez; and two unimportant pictures in the style of Murillo, by some inferior Claudes, and "The Surprise" (79), by Greuze, a little work objectionable in conception but of naïve beauty and tender purity in the flesh tints.

In Italian art of the best period the exhibition is also very deficient; and those early works which merely illustrate the archæology of painting may be very cursorily noticed. "The Madonna Enthroned," signed by Margaritone d'Arezzo, which Mr. Wornum, of the National Gallery, purchased for a very trifling sum at Christie's the other day, is curious as showing what, without this hideous voucher, would be the inconceivable degradation to which art had sunk six centuries ago under Byzantine influence, and it is interesting as affording a measure whereby to estimate the step in advance made by Cimabue, and without which measure it would not be easy to understand. The head of our Saviour at the pillar (89), by Antonello da Messina has much technical interest, affording as it does a highly-wrought example of the oil method of the Van Eycks, which Antonello was the medium of introducing into Italy. We pass by several pre-Raphaelite pictures, as either of doubtful attribution or not fully representative of the affluents or main stream of Italian art history, and pause before the "Musical Party" (23). By some connoisseurs this picture of a youth accompanying on his lute two maidens singing is considered worthy of the great Venetian Giorgione; by others it is deemed an example of Palma. We confess we inclined decidedly to the latter opinion on seeing the work in Lord Northwick's collection; and coming to it again confirms our original impression. The exaggerated yellow tone is frequently found in Giorgione's follower, but is too common in Venetian art to be adduced in evidence for either. The subject naturally lends itself to romantic and idyllic suggestions; but the sentiment is not consistently carried out by the painter in the ugly commonplace homesteads in the background. Above all, we cannot credit Giorgione with the extremely weak drawing and painting of the heads. The picture has been transferred from panel to canvas, and, no doubt, suffered much at various times; but enough remains to prove that, if this be the work of Giorgione, nearly all the few pictures which have hitherto been generally ascribed to him must have been from another hand; and Palma is often by much the better workman. The "St. John" (77), by Bassano, is a large and favourable example of the later Italian conventionally religious art. The decline of the true religious feeling of the earlier schools is also shown in the unsuitable theatrical gestures and expressions of a small Pietà (45), by Ludovico Caracci—in other respects a choice example of the eclectic schools. The true nobility of Italian portraiture—its perfect fidelity to nature without, on the one hand, the ignoble insensibility to beauty of the Dutch, or, on the other, the affectation of elegance or technical display chargeable even to some of the great Flemish and Spanish painters—is exemplified in the full-length of a boy (91), probably by Paul Veronese; and in a very manly and solid half-length of "The Earl of Pembroke" (85), by Barroccio, a painter whose works of another description betray the decline of Italian art. With the mention of several Italian views by Canaletto, and an affected "Sleeping Cupid," in Guido's third or grey manner; and a small painting on vellum, by Giulio Clovio, the best of the Italian *miniatori*, we close our survey of the foreign schools.

Our review of the works of the deceased British painters must be postponed till next week.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

It may well appear not a little surprising that, after struggling on for ten years, the annual photographic exhibition can no longer maintain an independent existence; and that, after removing from place to place almost every year seeking a new home, it now appears as a modest adjunct to the Architectural Exhibition in Conduit-street. When we think of the enormous extension, both of the practice of, and demand for, photography; when we recollect the varied applications of the art, and that it is now cultivated by high and low at home and abroad; by an army of amateurs, as well as by professionals; by ladies and men of rank, as well as by the intelligent mechanics who contribute to industrial exhibitions; that it has a literature of its own and supports several journals; and that there is hardly a home in the three kingdoms without a sun picture of some sort; it does, we say, appear remarkable that a self-supporting exhibition cannot be established. Yet for some years, we believe, the receipts from the exhibition have not equalied the expenses; and the last and present exhibitions especially have been very inadequately representative of the progress of the art in various directions. Doubtless some blame must be attached to the management of these untoward results. The repeated alterations of the place and season of exhibition have alone been sufficient cause for numbers of the general public overlooking the show altogether. But the body of photographers must also be charged with unaccountable and, we suspect, illiberal neglect of a great means of advancing their art, and securing it a definite and respectable status.

A new complaint to be made this year is the absence of a catalogue. It is true that the title, method, and name of executant are affixed to each contribution. But, though this innovation is so far entirely commendable, it does not supersede the uses of a catalogue to those who wish to make comparisons and preserve a record. A more serious deficiency, however, is, as we have already intimated, the absence of examples of some new processes, of several valuable applications of the art, and of some of its most skilful practitioners. The only specimen of the too-much-vaunted Wothleytype is completely, and we need not add tastelessly, obscured by colour. There are no specimens of the photozincography and photolithography employed by Colonel Sir Henry James, in conjunction with the methods of chromo-carbon printing developed by Captain Scott, for the multiplication of copies of the "Ordnance Survey," "Domesday Book," &c. Some other processes of heliography affording means for using printers' ink and carbon printing are likewise not represented. In this exhibition surely there should also be specimens of the admirable photograpby from the Farnley Hall Turners, by Messrs. Caldesi, and other recent photographs after the same master; together with sheets of the photographic facsimiles of Shakspeare's first folios. Photosculpture, "crystal cubes," and other useful and ornamental applications of photography would also contribute to give the display a more popular character. As regards photosculpture, however, we may repeat what we said on its first appearance—namely, that it is not likely to win any but most qualified admiration from persons with a just conception of the nature of sculpture as a fine art. Moreover, until photosculptures are produced in London, as at Paris, by the aid of a large number of simultaneous photographs from different points of view, and not merely from a half dozen of such photographs, we shall not be disposed to accord to the invention even the moderate amount of credit it may fairly claim when properly carried out. It is utterly impossible for a photosculpture from a small number of views of a figure or object to have the actual or closely-approximate photographic accuracy claimed for the invention, whatever the degree of resemblance it may (but is not likely to) derive from the generally inferior sculptors employed to round off the ridges left after using the pantograph. The peculiar value of photography in copying architecture and sculpture should be more fully illustrated in such fine studies as those of the Architectural Photographic Society (though even these are surpassed by the French), and in such examples as have been on former occasions contributed by the Stereoscopic Company and by Messrs. Thurston Thompson, Lake Price, Dixon Piper, and others. We miss, too, from this exhibition the exquisite "studies" of the Viscountess Hawarden, the artistic "out-of-focus" portraits of painters by Mr. Winfield, the beautiful vignettes of Mr. T. R. Williams, and the productions of some proficients in the management of figure-subjects.

However, notwithstanding these drawbacks—notwithstanding that the exhibition is far from being so comprehensive as we think the society ought to strive to make it, yet it is very interesting and in many ways instructive. The great discovery of the year is Mr. Wharton Simpson's new method of printing with the collodio-chloride of silver, and it is here exemplified (we wish it had been more fully) in three or four diverse tones of colour, one lane scene in a bistre tone being marvellously delicate and aerial. The process is as simple as it is beautiful; and, to Mr. Simpson's great honour, it is presented to photographers at large as common property unfettered by restrictions of any kind. The principle of the process is founded on the possibility of suspending chloride of silver in collodion in such a fine state of subdivision as to constitute something very nearly resembling a solution—a chemical fact so unexpected as to excite the surprise of every member of the Photographic Society present on its announcement.

The nearest approach to art, or rather the most bold and successful application of the principles of fine-art to photography, will be found in several portraits of literary men and painters, and studies from women and children, intended as illustrations of "Faith," "Hope," "Charity," &c., by Miss Julia Cameron. These photographs are "out of focus;" but, for the most part, not extravagantly so, like some former works by this lady. We are disposed to think that some of their softness of outline, breadth, and (as we might almost say) their apparent lifelike capability of movement is obtained—so general and equalised are these qualities—by some mechanical contrivance other than by simple manipulation with the lenses. At all events, these attempts by scientific means to imitate nature not only as she is, but as we see her, afford rare pleasure to artists, and irrefragably establish many leading principles of art which have been ignored even by a certain class of painters themselves. How it is that these principles have not been more generally adopted by portrait photographers we are at a loss to understand. How it is, above all, that greater attention is not paid to lighting, we cannot conceive. Light, instead of being the greatest friend is, we verily believe, the greatest enemy to the mass of photographers: and until we see three fourths of their glass houses bricked up they will never be able to secure the one great charm of art within their reach, the broad, simple, and regulated chiaroscuro of Rembrandt, Correggio, and Velasquez. These productions by Miss Cameron, a portrait composition by Mr. Twyman, with two or three portraits by Mr. H. P. Robinson, one or two by Claudet, a few vignettes, and a solar camera enlargement of the head of Tennyson by Mr. Mayall, are among the few figure-subjects here which have any very decided art-value in their lighting; and the remark can apply in very limited degree to vignettes. The portrait composition by Mr. Twyman, just mentioned, represents a musical club, "Our Society," as it is called. The various members are well arranged; but what is more remarkable is the very diverse gradations of tone and degrees of definiteness with which they appear, according to their relative position—variations that are excellent in intention, though carried somewhat too far. But this, like all photographs produced from "positives" joined together from several "negatives," is open to the charge of violating our faith in the understood, or what should be the understood, conditions of photographic representation. The same objection applies, in a more limited degree, to Mr. Robinson's "picture compositions," of which the most noteworthy is "The Lady of Shalott." After making this deduction we must, however, admit that Mr. Robinson's contributions are, as usual, pre-eminent for artistic feeling in idea, arrangement, breadth, selection of models, and accessories, combined with manipulative skill. But the most curious examples from more than one negative, and the most successful in their concealment of all traces of joining, are the "doubles" or "Siamese" photographs of Mr. Gill, in which we see a man shaking hands with himself, or drinking to himself, or squaring up to himself, a little girl wheeling herself along in a perambulator, and such like supernatural phenomena. The more ordinary "ghost trick" in photography, of which there are examples here, was noticed on a former occasion. Several beautiful subjects have been obtained by Mr. Rouch from the statuary and flowers in a handsome conservatory. Much taste is displayed by Mr. S. Thompson in his vignette "book illustrations."

We have given warm commendation to some photographs of the face and figure that appear to us to indicate artistic knowledge or feeling, because, without a certain amount of artistic treatment, photographs, more especially of the face, are, from various imperfections of the process, false to our impressions and destructive of the beauty of nature. But it is not to be concealed that there are many classes of subject in which any such treatment, or anything short of the utmost sharpness and accuracy of which photography is susceptible, would be wholly out of place. It must also be admitted that photography is never more legitimately employed than as a scientific record, wholly independent of art. Its value when so employed is indicated, for instance, in the photographs by Mr. How of numerous microscopic organisms and structures. It will be readily understood that applications of photographs such as this must be an immense assistance to chemistry, medicine, geology, and many branches of scientific inquiry. The photographs also by Mr. Bedford of buildings, sites, and scenes in the East are unsurpassed for delicacy and multiplicity of details, and have therefore the quality which in photographic representations of such subjects is of primary importance. On the other hand, Mr. Walker's photographs of more familiar scenes are also to be highly esteemed, because, while they have less detail where detail is of less interest, they are equally records of natural effect, although they render paramount those broad gradations which it is the aim of the artist to secure. The contributions of the two last-named exhibitors are instructively placed side by side, and evince how entirely distinct may be the works of two photographers—distinct, almost, as their several handwritings, or as the styles of different artists. Mr. Mudd, the results of whose manipulations lie, for the most part, between these two last, is represented in several admirable examples. The highest praise is also due to the Indian photographs of Messrs. Macfarlane and Buxton, their purity and beauty being the more remarkable on account of the greater difficulties imposed on the photographer by the climate. Some instantaneous stereographs, by Mr. Blanchard, of seaside views, with clouds and breaking waves; and a series of photographs of the animals in the Zoological Society's Gardens, by Messrs. Melhuish and Hayes, exemplify two of the many useful applications of the more rapid processes.

The carbon process of Mr. Swan we should have mentioned before as a novelty promising most valuable results. It may be remembered that we last year spoke in high terms of this process of printing (in which indestructible carbon takes the place of always more or less fugitive silver); but we spoke with some reservation, because the process was only illustrated in landscapes, not in portraiture. This year, however, there is a portrait, and we must say that it is the best example of the employment of carbon we have seen. Though unnecessarily black, and still lacking the extreme delicacy of a silver print, we have never yet seen the gradations and modelling of flesh so tenderly rendered by the material. Mr. Pouncey, who claims to be the originator of carbon printing, exhibits some examples; but, as these are prepared for enamelling, they are not fair specimens of his method. By-the-way, there are some beautiful monochrome and also several coloured photographic enamels. Lastly, Mr. Burgess exhibits specimens of ordinary printing on a material he calls "eburneum," resembling in its soft tone and semi-transparent texture the finest ivory. The material is, we believe, gelatine, opalised, in a state of fusion, with whitelead.

An important addition has been made to the Exhibition of French and Flemish pictures, Pall-mall, in a large picture by Rosa Bonheur. It represents a family of red deer, consisting of a stag and several hinds and fawns, crossing an elevated treeless plateau in the Forest of Fontainebleau, called "Les Longs Rochers," from a few rocks which alone break the monotonous level. The effect is of quiet, cool, grey daylight just after rain; a few pools having collected on the generally arid, rocky, and thin soil. The interest is almost wholly confined to the animals, who trot along as usual with the stag ahead. He has suddenly stopped, sniffing danger. The oldest hind alone has partaken of his alarm; the others, with their fawns, follow more or less incurious. Nothing can be more simple or less affected than this picture throughout; nothing could be more subtle in observation and expression of the forms, character, and habits of the animal represented. One of the least pretentious of the artist's work in treatment, we take it to be a consummate example of that perfect art which conceals itself.

There is a class of artists, ready workmen, with a showy, taking style, and apt at rendering a tolerable likeness, but with no pretension to possess the highest artistic powers, who are commissioned by print-publishers to execute pictures of state ceremonials, popular events, gatherings of celebrities, and so forth, which (never seen at the Academy exhibition) seem obviously intended chiefly to furnish a salable engraving. Among such painters Mr. Jerry Barrett has occupied a more than ordinarily prominent, and, we must add, respectable, position. Various works by this artist must be widely known to the public; but a very large picture of "A Drawingroom in the Reign Queen Victoria," now exhibiting at Mr. Hogarth's, in the Haymarket, is by much the best we have seen. The lady who is represented as being "presented" on this occasion, and who, kneeling, is in the act of kissing her Majesty's hand, is the Hon. Miss Pitt, now the Marchioness of Carmarthen. Two other débutantes bearing on their arms the long trains which have been gathered up by the gentlemen-in-waiting are retiring round the contracted, awkward, horseshoe-shaped avenue alone afforded by the inadequate accommodation of the Throne-room in St. James's Palace. The presentation furnished the opportunity of introducing portraits of the Queen and the late Prince, the Prince and Princess of Wales, other members of the Royal family, and about fifty of the most illustrious personages of the realm, representing, with gentlemen and ladies in waiting, the Corps Diplomatique, &c., the British Court. It is but simple justice to say that the picture has all the requisites for furnishing a good engraving, that it is very well coloured, and that it is especially commendable for breadth and unity of effect.

Twenty-one water-colour drawings of Alpine scenery are on view at the German Gallery, New Bond-street, in the room containing the large and admirable series of Indian drawings, by Mr. Simpson, and which has received numerous additions of interest since our notice. The Alpine drawings are by Mr. Elijah Walton, an artist who has made a considerable reputation by his oil pictures of similar subjects. We must leave to the members of the Alpine Club to vouch for the truth of the drawings of the higher peaks; we can only repeat a doubt we have already expressed, whether the scarcely paintable phenomena of such altitudes afford a profitable field for art. We may, however, warmly eulogise the representations of some of the intervening valleys, which come more within the range of ordinary experience. Praise is also due to the command of artistic resource, which is everywhere apparent. The drawings are to be chromo-lithographed by Messrs. Day and Son.

Messrs. Marion and Son, of Soho-square, have published a very fine series of more than thirty photographs, by Mr. Thurston Thompson, from the Turner pictures in the National Gallery. Some of them are wonderfully successful in giving, not only the broad masses of light and shade of the originals, but also much of the tenderness and atmosphere for which so many of Turner's works are remarkable. The series includes some of the most masterly productions of the great painter, ranging from 1803 to 1846. As studies for the artist they are invaluable, and as choice examples of art they must be equally acceptable to the general public.

Mr. W. D. Kennedy, an artist with a fine eye for colour and a true feeling for art generally, but with something of that "fatal facility" which rather disappoints than fulfils the great expectations to which it gives rise, died on the 2nd inst., at his residence in Soho-square. He was born at Dumfries, in Scotland, June 16, 1813. He won the highest prize at the Royal Academy—viz., the gold medal and the travelling studentship. From Italy, whither he went in 1840, he brought back the large collection of sketches which have furnished the long series of semi-fanciful and elegant but somewhat slight pictures, generally combining landscape and figures, with which his name is associated. By the more discerning his art-faculty was always highly esteemed; and in private life he was, we believe, generally beloved. He survived his elder and only brother, Colonel J. D. Kennedy, but a few days. The painter's remaining works, with his fine collection of etchings, prints, &c., will be disposed of shortly by Messrs. Christie and Manson.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, widower of Princess Anna of Hesse, has been betrothed to Princess Alexandrine, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia.

The crops in Ireland are reported from all quarters to be progressing most satisfactorily. Potatoes, hay, wheat, flax, and oats are all in a forward state, and the most beautiful weather continues throughout the island.

NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

ALEC FORBES OF HOWGLEN. By GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A. 3 vols.
MISS CAREW. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of "Barbara's History." 3 vols.
VIOLET OSBORNE. By LADY EMILY PONSONBY.
A FAITHFUL WOMAN. By Author of Cousin Geoffrey.
ROSE AYLMER'S HOME. 3 vols.
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A large assortment of New Patterns, £2 5s. 6d. for 14 yards.
Black Gros Grains, Black Gros de Suez.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

SUMMER CHALLIS.—Patterns free. Checks and Striped Summer Mohairs, a large variety of useful Dresses cut by the yard.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

LENO and MUSLIN CURTAINS. Double Borders, four yards long, 12s. 6d. per pair.
A variety of handsome Curtains, 18s. 6d. per pair, 4½ yards long.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips,
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the New Colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.—Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

SEWELL and CO. have an unequalled display of FRENCH CHINTZES, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard. Also of the much-admired Cretonne Chintz, from 2s. 3d. per yard.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square.

FORD'S NEW MANTLE and JACKET ROOMS, No. 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W., exhibit the largest and most varied stock of these goods, at lowest possible prices.

FORD'S GUINEA JACKETS, to wear open or closed, beautifully braided in silk, cashmere, and fine cloth, are arranged in sizes to fit ladies without delay. The New Coquette, in all colours, from 16s. 6d. to 2 guineas.—Thomas Ford, 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

FORD'S RICH SILK MANTLES.—A number of new patterns now ready, in Glacé and Gros Grain, of superior style and quality. Price 38s. 6d. to 10 guineas.—Thomas Ford, 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

FORD'S RIDING HABITS, 3 to 8 Guineas. Illustration of the new Riding Jacket, with patterns of cloth, post-free. Riding Trousers, chamois and cloth feet, 21s. per pair.—Thomas Ford, 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

THE Celebrated SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, JACKETS, and Gentlemen's OVERCOATS. Patterns post-free.
I. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make at moderate prices. A stock always on hand of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Mourning Robes, &c. Price-books by post. Address "Ladies' Department," WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand.

INDIA OUTFITS and WEDDING TROUSSEAUX. Newest styles, best work, and moderate prices. Price-books by post.—WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK, at 2s. 6½d. the yard, made of bright Italian silk, with the guarantee for durability of eminent firms in Paris and Lyons. The Silk Department includes all the richest and most costly productions. Patterns sent free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster-bridge, S.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and LAYETTES.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché Stock, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their House has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

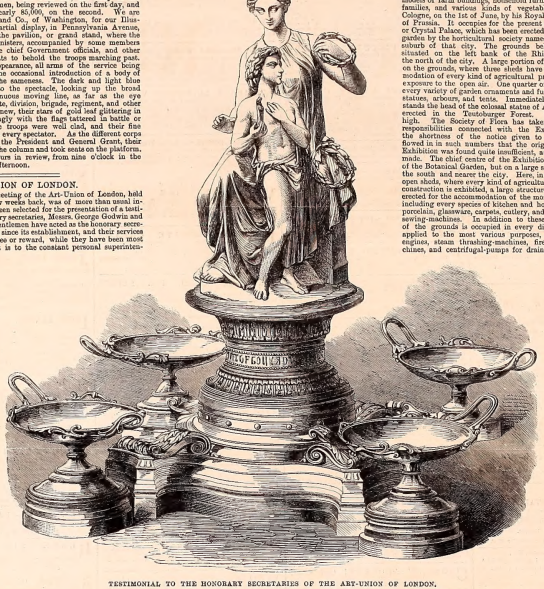
BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL have returned from Paris with their Elegant GUINEA BONNET, in Tulle, Crape, French Straws, &c. Show-rooms (no shop), 61, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's).

REVIEW OF FEDERAL ARMIES AT WASHINGTON.

A GRAND review of the Federal armies under the command of General Grant and General Sherman took place at Washington, before President Johnson, on the 23rd and 24th ult., the army of the Potomac, numbering 75,000 men, being reviewed on the first day, and General Sherman's army, nearly 85,000, on the second. We are indebted to Messrs. Brady and Co., of Washington, for our illustration of the first day's martial display, in Pennsylvania Avenue, near the White House, with the pavilion, or grand stand, where the President and his Cabinet Ministers, accompanied by some members of the Senate, the Judges, the chief Government officials, and other persons had taken their seats to behold the troops marching past. They had a very imposing appearance, all arms of the service being represented in full force. The occasional introduction of a body of Zouaves served to relieve the sameness. The dark and light blue uniforms gave the effect to the spectacle, looking up the broad avenue. There was a continuous moving line, as far as the eye could reach, of national, State, division, brigade, regiment, and other flags. Some of them were new, their stars of gold and glittering in the sun, and contrasted strongly with the flags tattered in battle or worn to mere shreds. The troops were well clad, and their fine marching elicited praise from every spectator. As the different corps and divisions passed before the President and General Grant, their respective commanders left the column and took seats on the platform. The troops occupied six hours in review, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

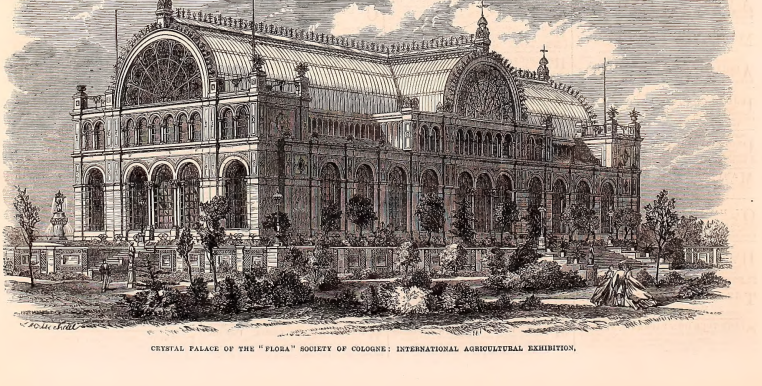
THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Art-Union of London, held in the Adelphi Theatre a few weeks back, was of more than usual interest, this occasion having been selected for the presentation of a testimonial to each of the honorary secretaries, Messrs. George Godwin and Lewis Pocock. These two gentlemen have acted as the honorary secretaries of the Art-Union ever since its establishment, and their services have been entirely without fee or reward, while they have been most real and efficient. Indeed, it is to the constant personal superintendence and fostering care of Messrs. Lewis and Pocock that we may ascribe in a very great degree the flourishing condition of an institution which has seen numerous other schemes avowing similar objects arise, prosper for a time, and then disappear, since it was first set on foot. The present testimonial originated in the proposal of a member, at the annual meeting in 1863, that a portion of the funds of the society should be appropriated to the purchase of some work to be presented to the honorary secretaries as a mark of recognition of the value of their services. To this proposal those gentlemen offered an immediate and decisive opposition, affirming that such a diversion of any portion of the funds of the institution was in direct contravention of the charter and laws. It was then resolved to raise an amount by voluntary subscription amongst the members, and the result has been the production of the very chaste and elegant work shown in our Illustration. The two pieces of plate are precisely identical in design. The subject of the group is "Wisdom Encouraging Genius," represented by a seated female crowning with a wreath a youth who holds in his hand a small statuette. This group of figures is accompanied by four appropriate tazzas. The work was modelled by Mr. W. F. Woodington, and has been most successfully produced in silver by Messrs. Elkington, the whole being mounted on a carved and inlaid ebony pedestal. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Carrick, of Regent-street.



TESTIMONIAL TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF COLOGNE AND INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

AN international exhibition of agricultural implements and machines, models of farm buildings, household furniture and clothing for rustic families, and various kinds of vegetable produce, was opened at Cologne, on the 1st of June, by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia. It occupies for the present a building of glass and iron, or Crystal Palace, which has been erected for the purpose of a winter garden by the horticultural society named "The Flora," in the Riehl suburb of that city. The grounds belonging to this society are situated on the left bank of the Rhine, and about one mile to the north of the city. A large portion of the Exhibition is to be seen on the grounds, where these sheds have been erected for the accommodation of every kind of agricultural product liable to be injured by exposure to the open air. One quarter of the grounds is occupied by every variety of garden ornaments and furniture, including fountains, statues, arbours, and tents. Immediately at the back of the palace stands the head of the colossal statue of Arminius, or Hermann, to be erected in the Teutoburger Forest. The head alone is 10 ft. high. The Society of Flora has taken upon itself all pecuniary responsibilities connected with the Exhibition. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice given to the world, announcements flowed in in such numbers that the original space assigned for the Exhibition was found quite insufficient, and large additions had to be made. The chief centre of the Exhibition is not within the grounds of the Botanical Garden, but on a large space adjoining, situated on the south and nearer the city. Here, in addition to a long stretch of open sheds, where every kind of agricultural implement of the newest construction is exhibited, a large structure, chiefly of wood, has been erected for the accommodation of the more delicate kinds of articles, including every species of kitchen and household furniture, clothing, porcelain, glassware, carpets, cutlery, and a very expensive display of sewing-machines. In addition to these things, the uncovered part of the grounds is occupied in every direction with steam-engines, applied to the most various purposes, as steam-ploughs, traction-engines, steam thrashing-machines, fire-engines, brickmaking machines, and centrifugal-pumps for draining mines and marshy soil. These machines are constantly in full action. The total number of exhibitors, as stated in the catalogue, is 1737, in divisions. Division 1, with 322 exhibitors, includes all kinds of "agricultural machines and implements." Division 2, with 356 exhibitors, includes all articles which have nothing to do with agriculture, and are classed together under the title of "Domestic Economy." Division 3, with 100 exhibitors, includes the articles of "Garden Architecture and Ornamenta." Division 4, with 163 exhibitors, is devoted to objects connected with forest economy and hunting or sporting. Division 5, in which there are no less than 556 exhibitors, includes every kind of agricultural produce, live stock alone excepted. Division 6, including 290 exhibitors, is devoted to objects connected with mining. It is estimated that the cost of the Exhibition will amount to at least 100,000 thalers, and it is feared the guarantors will have to bear a considerable portion of this sum. The number of visitors has not at all equalled the expectation of the promoters of the Exhibition. The cause of this is to be attributed to the fatal mistake of omitting an exhibition of cattle, as well as to the high price of admission (3s.) maintained during the Whitsun holidays. We give a View of the building in which the Exhibition is held.



CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE "FLORA" SOCIETY OF COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

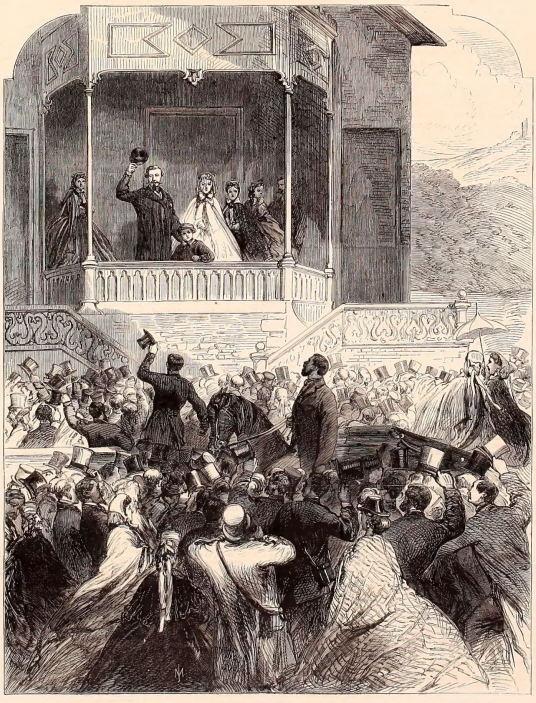
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1321.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN GERMANY.

ENGLAND—whose constitutional freedom is the result of centuries of growth, and has struck its roots all the deeper into the public mind in consequence of the storms which it has outlived—watches with profoundest interest and sympathy the process by which several European States are developing for themselves a stable system of political liberty. The people of this country resemble such as have successfully crossed by tempestuous straits from a rocky and unproductive region to one of surpassing fertility, and who, from some safe headland, look with a feeling more earnest than that of mere curiosity on the progress of others who have but recently ventured upon a similar course. They read occurrences by the light of their own experience. They have faith in constitutional principles, wherever they are being worked with courage, constancy, and moderation, that they will eventually surmount the worst of dangers that can beset them in the earlier stages of their career. As a rule, they believe that brute force, however perfectly organised, and however triumphant for a season, is destined to succumb to the irrepressible vital energy which is evolved by intellectual enlightenment. They know that freedom advances by slow and irregular degrees; that what is gained by one generation often seems to be lost by another; and that not until after many vicissitudes, some of them perhaps supposed to be fatal, is an enduring victory to be secured. But they know also that, great as may be the fluctuations by which that advance is marked, and frequently as the waves of effort, after having spent themselves, recede beyond all present expectation, the flowing tide will at length beat down all obstructions, and the precious freight will be borne into a secure haven. With some such feeling we watch the struggle now in progress in Northern Germany. The protracted contest between the monarchical and the popular elements in Prussia may be considered as constituting the birth-throes of political freedom for the whole of central Europe. The issue of that struggle will mainly determine not only the proximate future of the population subject to the sceptre of the Hohenzollerns, but also of those governed by the House of Hapsburg, and of those who are ruled over by the petty Sovereigns of the minor German States. There is a close—we may even say a Providential—interdependence of the Prussian kingdom, the Austrian empire, and the cluster of smaller States, each upon the other, arising in part from sympathetic susceptibilities, but still more from mutual jealousies, fears, and objects of ambition, which justifies a confident anticipation that the political condition of the whole of Germany will be dominated by the events now in the course of occurrence at Berlin. The true battle of Teutonic freedom is being fought out there and now; and the conflict between M. von Bismarck and the Lower Chamber not merely represents, but virtually is, the conflict which must decide what for the next half century shall be the course and complexion of public affairs over the greater part of the Continent.

The Prussian Opposition appear to be fully conscious of the momentous nature of the crisis through which their country is being carried. The paroxysm of military passion which, during the brief interval of the Dano-German war, overcame their reason, has at length subsided. They do not intend to substitute territorial conquest for constitutional freedom. The last cannon had hardly been fired against the Danes when they resumed their hold upon their political rights. The success of their arms, although it was followed by a flush of vainglory, did not permanently affect the relations between the Crown and the people. The Lower House refuses to be dazzled into a surrender of its claims. Such fruits as the sword has obtained for them they are not unwilling to enjoy, but they can defer the full enjoyment of them until after they



RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN THE GRAND STAND AT THE LONGCHAMPS RACECOURSE, NEAR PARIS.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

have laid the foundation of that edifice under shelter of which they desire to place all that the nation can call its own. M. von Bismarck alternately tempts and taunts them, but cannot prevail upon them to relax their grasp upon their privileges. He has tested all their weak places, but hitherto in vain. They will not give up to him the power of the purse. They are ready to grant supplies, but not until he acknowledges their claim to control expenditure. They present alike to his entreaties and his threats the same calm, unswerving, united front. They want a navy, and they have a port; but neither the possession of Kiel nor the possibility of developing a strong fleet can induce them to put money, either in the form of taxes or of a loan, into the hands of the Minister until he has yielded to them the proper security that it shall be duly spent in accordance with their appropriation of it. A navy, they reason, may be a good thing; but, in the hands of a despotic Premier like M. von Bismarck, it may be employed against the freedom of the Prussian people. Kiel may be a magnificent port, but so much the greater care must be taken that so rich an acquisition does not contribute additional influence to a party inimical to popular interests. Governments must have money, no doubt, but they who have to furnish it have a right to see that what they provide for one purpose is not wasted for another. Such is the contention being waged at this moment between the Crown and the Commons in the city of Berlin, reminding the historical student of that memorable struggle between Charles I. and his Parliament. The King of Prussia, misled by desperate advisers, seems about to put himself in permanent antagonism to the Constitution which he has sworn to obey. Precedents, certainly, do not promise him a successful result; but Kings whose tendencies are despotic do not usually care to study precedents.

If the constitutionalists in Prussia should be ultimately overborne by the Crown, and an essentially military despotism should be established, there is but too good reason to fear that the whole of Germany will feel the effects of the disaster. Austria, as is well known, has considerably abated her autocratic pretensions of late; but then it is also evident that, in doing so, she has been governed rather by motives of jealous rivalry than of genuine preference for political freedom. At this moment Austria is strengthening herself and consolidating her dominion, by conceding the long-resisted claims of Hungary; and when the reconciliation between the empire and the kingdom is completed, as it appears likely to be, the Austrian Government will be more powerful in Southern Germany than it has been since the accession of M. von Bismarck to office in Prussia. To what end its increase of influence will be applied will depend very much on the political necessities of its position. If Northern Germany should be permanently constitutional, Austria, in order to keep her place, must be equally so. If, on the other hand, freedom is chased from the North, it is certain that it will find but cold entertainment in the South.

We have no very serious misgiving as to the result. Nations live longer than their Sovereigns, and, if in earnest, prove themselves in the end too powerful for the most imperious Ministers. Prussia is Liberal at heart, and Prussia will be Liberal in form. The people are all but unanimous in support of the Lower Chamber, and whilst they remain so faction, however exalted, can ensure but a transient triumph. Besides, the tendencies of modern thought and action, even on the Continent, are in opposition to the continuance, and much more so to the revival, of feudal pretensions. A free Italy is a strong guarantee against absolute Government in Germany. M. von Bismarck, if we may say so, has played his trump card, and has not won the game. He seized the sword. He made conquests. But he has not turned aside the settled purpose of the Prussian people, whose representatives refuse to yield the least of their political privileges. Our own history teaches us how such a struggle must eventually terminate; and it hardly needs the gift of prophecy to foretell that if either the Crown or the Commons must give way, it will not be the latter.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor received Prince Napoleon on Monday, this being the first meeting of the cousins since the Ajaccio speech and its results.

The Portuguese Minister has delivered to the Emperor the insignia of the grand cross of the Order of St. James of the Sword.

Prince Wittgenstein, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has remitted a letter to the Emperor Napoleon from the Czar, together with the insignia of the Russian orders which have been conferred upon the Prince Imperial.

A dinner was given at the Tuileries on Wednesday week, at which were present the deputies who composed a part of the committee relative to the great works in Algeria. The Emperor had a long conversation with them on the situation of the colony, its wants and resources, and appeared to be perfectly satisfied with his journey.

In the Corps Législatif, on Tuesday, the Government brought forward a bill relative to the general and municipal councils. On Thursday week the last three sections of the Budget for the Ministry of War and four sections relating to Algeria were adopted.

A convention for the reciprocal guarantee of literary and artistic copyright has been signed, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, by M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Baron Wambold d'Umstadt, Envoy Extraordinary for the Grand Duke of Hesse.

M. Léon Dufour, the oldest of French naturalists, has followed Mr. Charles Waterton to the grave, at the ripe age of eighty-five. He was a great friend of Cuvier, and had contributed very largely to the literature of natural science in France, more especially in respect of the results of his microscopic examinations of the insect world.

The case of the Countess of Civry against the Duke of Brunswick has been determined in the French courts. About a year ago the Countess, who is the daughter of the Duke and "Lady Charlotte Colville," made a demand against the Duke for 35,000f., for board and lodging. The Court declared the claim set up by the Countess to be unfounded, and dismissed the suit.

Paris is subjected to the inconvenience of a cabmen's strike, originating in a demand for increased wages. On Thursday week 2600 cabs were removed from circulation. The waiters of the Paris coffee and eating houses talk of following the example set them by the cabmen. There is, too, a partial strike among the washerwomen.

The "new electric infernal machine," of the power of which many marvellous stories have been told, turns out to be a common-place sort of affair. "The new submarine torpedo," says the Paris *Presse*, "invented by Vice-Admiral de Chabannes, Maritime Prefet of Toulon, consists of a receiver containing from 16 lb. to 20 lb. of powder, so arranged as to easily attach itself to the keels of vessels in their submerged part. This machine is then fired by an electrical apparatus."

Tuesday's *Patrie* announces the occupation of several important points in Mexico by the French. Now, according to the *Patrie*, the whole country is commanded.

SPAIN.

On Wednesday Marshal Narvaez tendered his resignation as President of the Council, which was accepted by the Queen. Her Majesty intrusted the formation of a new Cabinet to Marshal O'Donnell. In the evening sitting of the Congress, Royal decrees were read accepting the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet and appointing the new Ministry, which is composed as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal O'Donnell; Foreign Affairs, Senor Bermudez Castro; Interior, Senor Posada Herrara; Public Works, Senor Armerso; Colonies, Senor Canovas; Marine, Senor Zavala; Finance, Senor Alonso Martinez; Minister of Justice, Senor Fernando Calderon Collantes.

ITALY.

The National Rifle Meeting was inaugurated on Sunday by King Victor Emmanuel, who fired the first shot. His Majesty was received with loud cheers by the immense crowd of persons present. The ceremony passed off in the most brilliant manner.

The municipality of Naples has been dissolved by Royal decree.

According to the latest accounts received from Naples, the band of brigands under Ciardullo has been dispersed, many of them being taken and some killed. Nothing more has been heard of Mr. Moens.

Another Englishman—a young artist, Mr. W. R. Oliver, who, for the last two or three years, has been pursuing his study amongst Italian scenery—has been taken by the Italian brigands.

Serious difficulties appear to have arisen in the negotiations between the Italian and Papal Governments, and it is thought M. Vegezzi's mission will be a failure. The Pope is said to have rejected the conditions proposed by the Italian Government.

The French Embassy has demanded that the Pontifical soldiers be commanded by General Montebello. This the Pope has refused.

Saturday being the anniversary of the Pope's accession to the Papal throne, his Holiness received the bishops and cardinals, and in reply to the congratulations of the latter he delivered an allocution thanking them and encouraging them to sustain with fortitude the difficulties of the present times. On Thursday week, being the Feast of Corpus Christi, the usual ceremonies were performed with great splendour. The Pope was present, and appeared in perfect health.

AUSTRIA.

In the day's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, yesterday week, Herr von Schmerling gave some reassuring explanations relative to article 13 of the Constitution, which empowers the Ministry, at the time the Reichsrath may not be sitting, to take certain urgent measures, for which they are, however, bound to render an account to the House on its reassembling. "The Government," said the Minister, "will pursue the same course as hitherto, by not abusing the power conferred by this article for legislative purposes. The guarantee for this is in the repeated promises of the Emperor to uphold the Constitution. Neither does the Government contemplate impairing, on the ground of this article, the legislative powers of Hungary and Transylvania."

The Lower House of the Reichsrath agreed, last Saturday, by a very large majority, to the proposals for the modification of article 13 of the Constitution in such a manner as to secure Parliamentary rights during the recess.

The Lower House voted on Wednesday the proposals of the Financial Committee granting the credit of 13 million florins required immediately by the Government to pay the interest of the public debt due in July next. It was resolved at the same time not to grant any further credit to the Government until the Budget for 1865-6 shall have been voted by the Reichsrath in conformity with the Constitution.

PRUSSIA.

The Upper Chamber, yesterday week, adopted a provisional Budget, the Finance Minister stating that, being unable to accept the Budget voted by the Chamber of Deputies, the Government is compelled to fix a normal amount for the public expenditure, which must be considered as the State Budget in the absence of one voted by the Chambers. The estimates of expenditure, which will be regulated by an understanding between the Ministers, will be submitted for the King's sanction and published, though not as a law, after the close of the Session.

The Parliament was closed last Saturday with a speech from the Throne, which was read by Herr von Bismarck. The King thanks the Upper House, but is very harsh in his language to the Lower. He intimates that the Government will continue to act in defiance of the votes of the Representative Chamber. The President of the Lower House, Herr von Grabow, made a spirited speech, in which he accused the Government of endeavouring to transform a Constitutional system into one of absolute military power. He declared, however, that all such efforts would be foiled by the constitutional perseverance of the Prussian people. The last act of the day was to give three cheers for the Constitution and the people.

Before the prorogation of the Chambers the Upper House had agreed to the treaties of commerce with England and with Belgium, as passed by the Lower Chamber.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree was published at St. Petersburg, on Thursday, ordering the issue of four new series of Treasury bonds, amounting to 12 million rubles, for the purpose of covering the deficit in the Budget for 1865.

Yesterday week a deputation of Poles presented an address of condolence to the Emperor on the death of the Czarewitch. His Majesty, in replying, expressed his regret at the misfortunes which the "dreams" of the Poles had brought upon their country, and expressed a hope that they would no longer be indulged, as he would never tolerate the idea of separating the kingdom of Poland from Russia.

AMERICA.

The Federals are occupying all the military positions in Texas. The artillery at Brownsville had been sold by the Confederates to the Mexican Imperialists. Kirby Smith is said to have gone to Mexico with a large sum of money.

Messrs. Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Gerritt Smith, and others are arguing strenuously against the hanging of Mr. Jefferson Davis. They declare that it would be a gross breach of faith to try General Lee or other pardoned men. In the course of a speech delivered on negro suffrage at the Cooper Institute, New York, Mr. Wendell Phillips observed:—"It is idle to talk of punishing the South. 'You cannot,' said Burke, 'indict a nation. I cannot draw an indictment against a whole people,' said the great British orator. It would be in vain, also, to indict as guilty of murder fourteen States, or to convict them of treason. Every unnecessary severity is cruel; and if this nation is as strong as it seems to be, it does not need vengeance (Applause). . . . I shall never consent to the death of Jefferson Davis until I fear his life. He is weaker alive, a ridiculous fugitive, than dead and buried in the sympathies of millions. Let him live, then. I once said of John Brown, 'Virginia dared not let him live.' No man, with my consent, shall have it to say of this strong, serenely secure nation, 'It dared not let Davis live.' We are too strong to need vengeance.

A great fire has taken place at Nashville, by which Government stores to a large amount have been destroyed.

Georgia is said to be in a starving condition, the negroes refusing to work.

Mr. John Nicolay, formerly private secretary to Mr. Lincoln, is appointed Consul-General of the United States in Paris; and Mr. Hay, Secretary of Legation, was to leave New York, for France, to-day (June 24), by the City of Baltimore.

In our notice last week of the Photographic Exhibition the name of Mr. Frank Haes (M'Lean and Haes, of the Haymarket), the photographer of some of the animals in the Zoological Society's Gardens, was accidentally misspelt.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

9th Lancers: Cornet F. Henry to be Lieutenant.

10th Hussars: Staff Assist. Surg. J. Hinton to be Assistant Surgeon. 11th: Lieut. R. Calvert to be Captain; Cornet J. S. Black to be Lieutenant; Acting Veterinary Surg. C. Percivall to be Veterinary Surgeon. 15th: A. G. P. C. Perceval to be Cornet. 19th: Staff Surg.-Major E. Menzies to be Surgeon; Staff Assist. Surg. B. T. Giraud, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 20th: Staff Surg. D. F. Rennie, M.D., to be Surgeon. 21st: Capt. J. M. Biddle to be Captain; Staff Surg. G. A. Turnbull to be Surgeon.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. J. B. Riddell, C.B., to be Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Rolton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. Bent to be Captain; Lieut. S. P. Lynes to be Second Captain; Surg.-Major J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major; Staff Surgs. J. Gibbons, T. B. Reid, W. M. Gibaut, R. Menzies, A. K. Drysdale, W. W. Mills, E. M. Sinclair, A. Maclean, R. A. Chapple, C. Ricketts, and C. C. Dempster to be Surgeons; Staff Assist. Surg. G. E. Gascoyen to be Assistant Surgeon.

Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Col. W. Kendall to be Colonel; Capt. J. B. G. Close to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. C. W. Finch to be Captain; Lieut. E. P. Gambier to be Second Captain; Cadet M. Greer to be Lieutenant with temporary rank.

7th Foot: Lieut.-Col. M. H. Dowbiggen to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major T. W. Marten to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. M. Clayhills to be Major; Lieut. H. S. Harrison to be Captain; Ensign T. Groube to be Lieutenant. 13th: Staff Assist. Surg. J. Stuart to be Assistant Surgeon. 22nd: Staff. Surg. W. H. Pollard to be Surgeon; Staff. Assist. Surg. T. F. O'Dwyer, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 30th: Capt. L. Macpherson to be Major; Lieut. P. T. Pelham to be Captain; Ensign G. E. Cobden to be Lieutenant; A. J. Goldie to be Ensign. 38th: Assist. Surg. J. E. Clark to be Assistant Surgeon. 40th: Ensign C. F. Hulme to be Lieutenant; J. Brougham to be Ensign. 41st: Lieut. F. B. Eagle to be Lieutenant. 47th: Cadet J. J. Burnett to be Ensign. 48th: Lieut. T. H. Duncombe to be Lieutenant. 60th: Staff Assist. Surg. G. A. Hutton to be Assistant Surgeon. 71st: Staff Surg.-Major G. T. Galbraith, M.D., to be Surgeon. 73rd: Ensign C. W. Featherstonaugh to be Lieutenant; J. H. S. Rivett-Carnac to be Ensign. 80th: Staff Surg. T. Wright to be Surgeon. 95th: Staff Surg. T. J. Murphy to be Surgeon. 100th: Capt. H. Parker to be Captain. 101st: Staff Surg. E. Y. Kellett to be Surgeon. 102nd: Surg. R. B. Smyth, M.B., to be Surgeon. 103rd: Cadet E. C. Showers to be Ensign. 104th: Staff Surg. L. G. Hooper to be Surgeon. 105th: Staff Surg. A. M. Macbeth to be Surgeon. 108th: Surg. E. G. Noott to be Surgeon.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign H. J. T. Walpole to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. W. Sandilands to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. R. J. B. Canynghame, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. D. Gardiner to be Instructor of Musketry.

Cape Mounted Rifles: F. B. Harvey to be Ensign.

Chaplains' Department.—The Revs. M. Crook and H. W. Wheeler, Chaplains of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplains of the Third Class.

Medical Department.—Staff Surg.-Major G. T. Galbraith, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon-Major; Surgs. G. T. Woodman, H. Hulsh, J. Dunlop, A. Maclean, A. Homfrey, E. L. Lundy, W. H. Pollard, T. Wright, T. J. Murphy, P. N. Jackson, F. S. B. F. De Chaumont, A. Guthrie, E. Y. Kellett, R. A. Chapple, C. Ricketts, L. G. Hooper, A. G. Young, and C. C. Dempster to be Staff Surgeons; Assist. Surg. G. R. Woolhouse to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Veterinary Department.—W. B. Edmonds to be Acting Veterinary Surgeon.

STAFF.

Major-Gen. Lord William Paulet, K.C.B., to be Adjutant-General to the Forces.

BREVET.

Cols. H. Rivers and H. A. Turner to be Major-Generals; Capt. S. R. Little to be Major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General Sir J. S. Kennedy, K.C.B., Colonel 47th Foot, on May 30, 1865:—Lieut.-Gen. R. B. Coles to be General; Major-Gen. Sir T. S. Pratt to be Lieutenant-General; Brevet Col. Sir T. M. Biddulph to be Major-General; Capt. and Brevet Major E. J. Carthew to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

ADMIRALTY.

Commander J. B. Field to be retired Captain; Sub-Lieut. C. J. Kent to be Lieutenant.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Col. and Second Commandant W. R. Maxwell to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. R. J. Conolly to be Colonel and Second Commandant; Capt. and Brevet Major J. Pickard to be Lieutenant-Colonel; First Lieut. H. V. Forbes to be Captain; Second Lieut. H. J. Bowman to be First Lieutenant; Sub-Lieuts. J. Hayes, R. H. W. Cornwall, R. F. Britten, J. W. Jones, C. R. C. Hamilton, C. W. Jones, E. R. Mathias, E. Hicks, G. O. Moore, H. Brioger, J. Hext, A. R. Kerr, W. B. M'Hardy, H. H. Justice, J. G. Jones, J. A. Dashwood, F. Hayter, and N. L. Moncrieff to be Lieutenants.

W. Murray, C. Bulford, and E. W. Thomas to be Acting Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet; H. Harrison, T. Carline, C. Platt, and J. Hopwood to be Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet.

The Prince of Wales has fixed on the 3rd of July for speech-day at Wellington College. His Royal Highness will preside.

Dr. A. Nisbet, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, is to receive the good-service pension vacant by the decease of Sir J. Richardson.

Lord Harris presided, on Tuesday, at the annual distribution of prizes to the cadets of the training-ship Worcester, at Erith, before a large number of the boys' friends.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, took place on Tuesday—Admiral Sir William Bowles, K.C.B., in the chair.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edwin Beaumont Johnson, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be his Assistant Military Secretary.

The Royal Sovereign finished her smooth-water trials off the Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, under the supervision of Captain Astley C. Key, C.B., commanding her Majesty's ship Excellent at Portsmouth, after three days' firing from her guns with shot, shell, and case, with full and reduced charges, during which time 290 rounds have been fired without scratching a man's finger or breaking a ropeyarn.

The dinner in promotion of the objects of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows took place, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms—the Prince of Wales in the chair, supported by the Duke of Cambridge, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and about 160 noblemen and gentlemen. Nearly £1200 was contributed, and the Duchess of Cambridge was also announced as a donor of £1000.

The half-yearly inspection of the dépôt battalions at Chatham garrison, by the Commandant, was completed on Monday. Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., having previously inspected the 1st and 2nd Dépôt Battalions in Chatham Barracks, proceeded on Monday morning to the Casemate Barracks at St. Mary's, where the 3rd Dépôt Battalion is stationed, and inspected that battalion. The General was perfectly satisfied.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief in India, was entertained, yesterday week, by the members of the United Service Club, at a dinner, at the clubhouse, in Pall-mall. Covers were laid for 106 persons. Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., presided at the principal table.——The annual dinner of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars took place, last Saturday evening, at the Clarendon Hotel. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, Colonel of the regiment, presided on this occasion (the first anniversary since his Lordship was appointed to the regiment).——The annual dinner of the officers now and formerly serving in the 71st Regiment (Highland Light Infantry) took place at the London Tavern on Monday.——The officers of the 13th Hussars gave an entertainment, on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, to the officers of the 16th Lancers, previous to their embarkation for service in India.

The ninth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home was held, last Saturday, in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard—Major-General the Hon. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., in the chair. The report stated that, during ten years, nineteen girls had been placed in service, making a total of seventy-one so placed up to the present time. Nine girls had been withdrawn, three had been admitted by payment, and ten by election, making the present number of children in the home 161. The expense of maintenance during the year for each girl had been £18 4s. 10d. The health of the children was good, and satisfactory progress had been made in the educational and industrial departments. The total income for the year had been £7482. The report was adopted, and rewards of £2 each were distributed to several former pupils of the school who had retained the situations in which they had been placed with satisfaction to their employers for ten years.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Aldershott Camp on Monday morning, when a review of the troops at the station, to the number of about 8000 of all arms, took place. The Duke was attended by Colonel Kerrett, Equerry in Waiting, and was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., A.G., and Lieutenant-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., Q.M.G. His Royal Highness and the general and other officers proceeded to the plateau adjoining that known as Cæsar's Camp, where the troops had formed up in line of contiguous column at quarter distance. The Duke was received with the customary salute on arrival, and inspected the troops; after which they marched past. The cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery also galloped past. The division then proceeded to carry out the details of an attack upon Aldershott Camp, representing an enemy advancing from Portsmouth, which were vigorously managed. At the conclusion of these movements, all of which were gone through in a perfect manner, the troops returned to quarters.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The London Scottish held their annual prize-meeting at Wimbledon last week. There were many valuable prizes contested for, and these were only open to efficients and recruits. A "Celestial cup," value £100, given by Scotchmen dwelling in China and the East, has yet to be shot for.

The annual meeting of the Finsbury Rifle Corps was held last week, under the presidency of Colonel Penton, when it was stated that there was an increase in the strength of the regiment, and that the funds were in a healthy state.

The annual meeting of the West (9th) Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps was held on Monday—Lord Radstock presiding. His Lordship stated that the regiment, in this its seventh year, stood better than before in numbers, efficiency, and finances. On Tuesday the regiment was inspected in Regent's Park by Colonel Wright, who paid a high compliment to the corps. Both officers and men had vigorously applied themselves to their duties, and he should make a most favourable report.

The field artillery of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, under the command of Captain Sharpe and Captain Adams, the Adjutant, marched last Saturday to Wormwood-scrubbs for gun drill. After marching past, the battery was put through various field manœuvres, coming into action, and limbering up several times with a celerity very creditable to the volunteer service. The general inspection of the corps is appointed to take place on

Last Saturday evening the London Rifle Brigade, ten companies strong, was inspected in Hyde Park by the Honorary Colonel of the regiment, the Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of the Prince of Wales. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, Colonel Keppel, and the Hon. Colonel Lindsay. The regiment marched into an excellent square,

kept by the 1st Surrey, under Major Irvine, and, having received the Duke and staff with military honours—namely, in line in review order—broke into open column and marched past in quick time, afterwards in close column, and then, having changed front by the wheel of subdivisions, the companies went by at the double, all of which movements were loudly applauded. The usual movements of a battalion were then gone through, and were executed with precision. The advance in line and Royal salute having been given, the Duke of Cambridge congratulated men and officers on having passed a most satisfactory inspection. The Duke also complimented Colonel Warde on the manner in which he had handled the brigade.

The 1st Tower Hamlets Battalion, including the 3rd, 7th, 10th, and 12th corps, was inspected last Saturday evening, by Colonel Wright, in the park at Ham House, Essex, the seat of Lady Buxton. Ten strong companies were formed in two battalions; one under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Buxton, M.P. (who also acted as Brigadier), and the other under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fowell Buxton. A large number of brigade and battalion evolutions were gone through. At the conclusion Colonel Wright expressed his thorough satisfaction with the steadiness of the men and the skill and pains which had evidently been bestowed by the officers.

The military-prize meeting at Tottenham, on Saturday week, though not quite so well attended this year as last, being rather later in the season, proved very successful.

The fifth annual prize-meeting of the Lancashire Rifle Association took place last week at Altcar. The programme for this meeting, which continued five days, comprised fourteen competitions for prizes amounting to £1021, being about £100 more than the prizes of last year. The Mayor of Liverpool distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, on Saturday, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The meeting was a highly satisfactory one. The attendance of volunteers during the week was greater than on any former occasion; and the shooting was much above any former average.

The second periodical prize-meeting of the Altcar Enfield Club was held last Saturday. The gold challenge cup, indicating that the holder has headed the score most frequently at ordinary meetings, was awarded to Sergeant John Jones, 5th Lancashire.

A review of the volunteers of Forfarshire took place, on Saturday, on the Links of Barry, at the mouth of the Tay. The day was a holiday in Dundee and other towns in the county of Forfar, and there was a vast concourse on the heath and sands. The volunteers present numbered 1670, besides fifty men of the Naval Reserve. The volunteers were constituted in four battalions—1st, Artillery, commanded by Colonel Paterson—strength, 358; 2nd, Dundee Rifles, commanded by Majors Alison and Anderson—strength, 648; 3rd, Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin Rifles, commanded by Colonel Renny Tailbour—strength, 405; 4th, Forfar, Kirriemuir, &c., Rifles, commanded by the Earl of Airlie—strength, 271. The volunteers were reviewed by the Earl of Dalhousie (Lord Lieutenant of the county), Colonel Erskine (Inspector of Volunteers), Colonel Jones, &c. After they had marched past, in creditable style, a sham fight took place, which lasted nearly three hours, the Naval Reserve men and a company of artillery representing the enemy. Six brass 6-pounders, belonging to the Earl of Dalhousie—having been presented to him on leaving the War Department—were lent for the occasion, and several other field-pieces were on the ground. The battle consisted of an attack on forts, constructed among the numerous sand-hills, and was conducted with vigour. At the close the volunteers were addressed by Colonel Erskine, who, after a few words on faults he had noticed, said he was very well pleased with what he had witnessed and that he should be happy to make a favourable report.

The prize-meeting of the West of Scotland Rifle Association at Irvine, which extended over a whole week, excited great interest in the North. The meeting was not only for rifle-shooting but for artillery practice as well, there being at Irvine an excellent land range for big guns. On the last day of the match upwards of 1000 volunteers were present. Some excellent shooting was made, though the weather was rather trying.

A great volunteer review and sham fight will be held at Edinburgh to-day, at which it is expected 6000 men from the adjoining counties will be present. The Edinburgh regiment will be inspected.

At the beginning of the present year the Council of the National Rifle Association offered a prize of £100 for the most efficient and serviceable military breech-loading rifle, open to all gunmakers and others. Six gentlemen entered their rifles for the competition—viz., Mr. Westley Richards, Mr. Henry, Mr. Joslyn, Mr. Mont Storm, Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Von der Poppenburg, the three latter of whom retired before the commencement of the competition; and the test took place at Woolwich. Colonel Kennedy superintended the shooting for Mr. Westley Richards's rifle, Mr. Wells that of Mr. Henry, and Mr. Ross that of Mr. Joslyn. The rifles were subjected to three trials, and twenty rounds were allowed for accuracy of shooting, with five trial shots, and 100 rounds for rapidity. On the committee submiting their report to the council of the National Rifle Association, it was found that they recommended that the prize of £100 should be given to Mr. Henry, as "his rifle and ammunition approached nearer to what would be required for a military breech-loading rifle than any of those entered by any other of the competitors." The council approved the report, and awarded the prize accordingly.

The council of the National Rifle Association has notified that the following alterations and additions have been made to the prize-list and regulations for the Annual National Rifle Meeting, which will commence on the 10th proximo on Wimbledon-common:—

III. Prince of Wales's Prize.—Five shots instead of seven.

IV. St. George's Vase.—1st Stage.—Seven shots instead of five. The 5s. entrance fee has been cancelled.

XIII.—Five-grooved Rifle Prize.—At 500 yards only, and seven shots instead of five.

XV. Swiss Target Prizes.—To be shot for at all ranges, in any position.

XVI. Duke of Cambridge's Prize will be shot for at 800 yards only.

XXV. Rifle Oaks can be shot for with any rifle carrying ·577 bore ammunition. Any ammunition of that bore may be used.

XXVI. *Volunteer Service Gazette* Prize.

The Lords and Commons Match will not take place.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Corporation of Liverpool voted, last week, £5000 for a new fever hospital, and £500 to the Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory School.

Earl Granville has consented to officiate at the opening of the Alton Towers Art-Exhibition, which will take place on the 5th of July.

The election of an Irish Representative Peer, in the room of the Earl of Desart has terminated in the return of Viscount Gort.

Penarth Docks, near Cardiff, have been publicly opened, with great rejoicings. The execution of the works in connection with the docks cost nearly £700,000. They are to be handed over to the Taff Vale Railway Company for management.

The inquest on the sufferers by the Staplehurst railway accident was concluded on Monday, the jury returning a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Joseph Gallimore, the superintendent of repairs on that part of the line, and Henry Benge, the master platelayer.

A fatal colliery accident happened, on Friday morning, in one of the pits belonging to the Tredegar Company. An explosion of fire-damp killed twenty-seven men. There were two hundred men in the pit at the time, and they were with difficulty got out.

The Duke of Wellington has sent the following letter to all his tenants:—"Strathfieldsaye, June 1, 1865.—Dear Sir,—I think it right clearly to explain to you my feeling regarding the exercise of your vote. It is a trust imposed on you for the advantage of the country, and the responsibility of the proper exercise of it rests on yourself alone. It is committed to you—not to me; and I beg you distinctly to understand that no one has my authority for stating that I wish to bias you in favour of any candidate."

At Coventry, Sir Joseph Paxton, a Liberal, has been replaced by Mr. Eaton, a Conservative. The polling, which took place on Wednesday, was close, Mr. Eaton obtaining 2396 votes, and his opponent, Mr. Mason Jones, a Liberal, 2142.——Sir Arthur Buller, a Liberal, was, on Wednesday, elected, without opposition, for Liskeard, in the room of Mr. Bernal Osborne.——The seat for Devonport, vacated by Sir A. Buller, was warmly contested on Thursday. There were two candidates—Mr. Fleming, a Conservative; and Mr. Brassey, a Liberal. The latter gentleman was chosen, the numbers officially declared at the close of the poll being—Brassey, 1264; and Fleming, 1208.

On Monday the closing meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Lancashire Distress Fund was held in the Townhall, Manchester—Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth in the chair. The hon. secretary reported that £80 had been received since the last meeting, and that the balance in the bank was £26,134. Mr. Rawlinson presented a report, in which he stated that public works have been in operation in the distressed cotton districts for nearly two years, and about one million sterling has been expended upon useful employment, at an average rate of some £10,000 weekly, since the commencement of the works to the present time. During the deepest portion of the distress some 35,000 people, directly and indirectly, have received relief from the money so expended. Upwards of 200 miles of streets have been sewered, formed, paved, channelled, and footwalks flagged. The average wages earned by cotton operatives have ranged from 12s. to 14s. per week. The hon. secretary stated that in the amount of subscriptions received the following large sums from foreign sources had been remitted to the central and Mansion House funds:—Europe, £1750 7s. 5d.; Asia, £132,625 8s. 6d.; Africa, £13,115 1s.; South America, £9612 2s. 8d.; North America, £40,868 2s. 2d.; Australia, &c., £64,740 8s. 6d: total, £275,521 12s. 8d. The amount from Asia includes the balance of the Indian Famine Fund, which was remitted from Calcutta to the Mansion House. The amount from North America, however, does not include the value of provisions received from the New York International Relief Committee, amounting to £25,000. The other remittances were almost all from British residents abroad. Mr. Farnall then read his usual report, and in a brief speech announced his recall by the Government. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Farnall and Mr. Rawlinson retired from the room, when the committee deliberated on a series of resolutions which were proposed by the chairman, seconded by Lord E. Howard, and unanimously adopted, expressive of the sense the committee entertained of the important services which the President of the Poor-Law Board had rendered to that district by his cordial co-operation with this committee, adverting to the appointment of a Special Commissioner (Mr. Farnall), to the services of that Commissioner, to the earnestness and skill with which Mr. Villiers recommended the Public Works Manufacturing District Act to the approbation of the House of Commons, and to the vigilance with which he promoted the passing of that Act through both Houses of Parliament. The resolutions likewise expressed the committee's sense of the importance of the labours of the officers (Mr. Rawlinson and others) to whom Mr. Villiers has intrusted the execution of that Act, and to the beneficial consequences which have flowed from it to this district. Mr. Farnall and Mr. Rawlinson having re-entered the room, the chairman communicated to them the terms of the resolution having special reference to their services; and those gentlemen having briefly returned thanks, the committee, after making a number of grants, adjourned sine die, subject to the summons of the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary.——The surplus moneys of the Bradford Lancashire Relief Fund have all been distributed. In every case the money returned to individual subscribers was handed over to local charities, and the sums contributed by congregations have been distributed in a similar manner, at the instance of the committee. The Preston Relief Committee have recently ceased to operate, and it appears from their report that they have expended £131,000 among the Preston operatives since the 27th of January, 1862. Above £25,000 of this money was raised in Preston and neighbourhood. The Manchester Central Committee contributed more than double that amount, and the Mansion House Committee a little more than £30,000 of it.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Emmanuel Church, Streatham, was consecrated last Saturday, by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of a large congregation.

The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid at Penarth, near Cardiff. It is to be erected at the sole expense of Baroness Windsor. The estimated cost is £7000.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of St. Peter's Mission Church, situated in Spread Eagle-street, Limehouse, was laid by Lord Radstock. After the ceremony, the Rev. J. Bardsley stated that the church was one of thirty-three which it was contemplated to erect in different parts of the diocese from the proceeds of the Bishop of London's Fund.

The Bishop of Norwich held his triennial visitation on Monday. The Right Rev. Prelate, in his charge, condemned latitudinarianism on the one hand, and the Romanistic tendencies which have lately invaded his diocese on the other. He besought his clergy to submit with soberness to the rule of "this Church," and to aim at increased earnestness, godliness, and prayer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed to-day (Saturday) for the consecration of the Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., to the bishopric of Rupert's Land, rendered vacant by the resignation of Bishop Anderson.

There was a meeting of the York Convocation in the Chapter House of York Cathedral yesterday week. The President, the Archbishop of York, was in the chair. His Grace alluded to the bill with respect to the subscriptions of the clergy, and suggested that a Royal license should be applied for in order to amend, or repeal, or make alterations in the 36th, 37th, 38th, and 40th Canons. His Grace then read an address to the Crown for this purpose, and it was adopted on the motion of Archdeacon Creyke, seconded by Canon Johnstone. Convocation was then adjourned until July 7.

The governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held a meeting, last Saturday, at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place, to distribute the Midsummer benefactions to poor clergymen with families of not less than three children. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, president; and Lord Cranworth, vice-president; were present. On this occasion 144 clergymen in various parts of England and Wales applied for a grant from the benefactions, and to 138 donations from £10 to £20 were given.

The Incorporated Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting but one for the present session, at the society's house, Whitehall, on Monday—the Bishop of Lichfield in the chair. Grants of money amounting to £820 were made.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held, on Thursday week, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The receipts for the year amounted to £102,997, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of £5616. The society's missionary list now includes 501 clergymen maintained wholly or in part, and a large body of catechists, schoolmasters, and divinity students. In British North America an expenditure of nearly £26,000 was incurred, by which the incomes of 229 clergymen were raised to an amount sufficient for their support, in places where the ministerial duties were increased by the arrival of 18,083 emigrants. In the West Indies and in Africa there was advancement. In India and the East, by an expenditure of nearly £40,000, a Christian education had been provided for 7507 scholars in Bengal and South India, and 587 clergymen and lay teachers had been maintained at chosen spots, where they had held up the torch of Christian teaching and Christian life amid the dark idolatry of 200 millions of heathens, of whom 1700 had been baptised this year; and in Australia £4500 had been spent to extend the ministrations of seventy-one clergymen.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Rectories:* The Rev. Y. J. E. Riadore to All Saints', Chichester; Rev. H. Ridgeway to Sternfield, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. Ogilvy Millar to Tamworth, with the rural deanery; Rev. C. J. K. Shaw to Brenzett. *Incumbency:* Rev. J. B. Seaman to South Baddesley, Lymington. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. D. Medcalf to Charsfield, Suffolk; Rev. A. Perceval to Woolfardisworthy, Devon; Rev. H. T. Salmon to St. John's, Milford, Surrey; Rev. C. E. Smith to Nackington. *Curacies:* Rev. T. F. Clarke to Marchington Woodlands; Rev. W. King to Lower Hardres; Rev. I. Wood to Chillenden.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford the annual procession of racing-boats took place on the Isis, on Monday evening, and was witnessed by some thousands of spectators. The festivities of the day concluded with a grand masonic ball in the Corn Exchange, given by the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons. All the élite of the University, county, and the principal visitors staying in Oxford were present. At the encœnia held on Wednesday morning, in the Sheldonian Theatre, the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on Lord Lyons, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh H. Rose, Count Melchior de Vogüé, the Hon. John Alexander Macdonald, Henry James Sumner Maine, Robert Christison, M.D., and William Stokes, M.D. The usual speeches and recitations followed the ceremony of conferring degrees.

A congregation was held at Cambridge, on Tuesday, for the purpose of the creation of such gentlemen who had proceeded to the degree of doctor in the several faculties, and also to that of M.A. during the past academical year. The proceedings were entirely of a formal character.

Yesterday week was "Speech Day" at Dulwich College. There are few Londoners to whom the college gallery, with its choice collection of pictures, is not familiar. It was here that the speeches were delivered, in the presence of a crowded audience, including the Bishops of Winchester and Ely, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Sidney Cotton, the Hon. Mr. Brodrick, and other distinguished persons. The Bishop of Winchester distributed the prizes. The Master of the college (the Rev. Dr. Carver) referred with justifiable pride to the distinctions which had been obtained by the school at the Universities, where four open scholarships have been won during the present year by boys educated at Dulwich; and also in the Cambridge local examinations, in which the successes of the school have been very conspicuous (including eight first-class and thirteen second-class honours during the last three years); and in several other public competitions. The chairman of the board of governors (the Rev. W. Rogers) read some very flattering extracts from the examiners' report and announced the award of two exhibitions of £40 a year each to the two head boys, C. E. Doble and C. H. Lane; and the proceedings terminated with a deafening "three times three!" given by the boys to the Master of the college.

Mr. Hayter Lewis has been appointed Professor of Architecture in University College, London, vice Mr. Donaldson, who becomes Eremitus Professor.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has appointed the Rev. Henry Bannerman Burney, M.A., Chaplain in H.M. Indian service to be the Principal of Wells Theological College, in succession to the Rev. J. H. Pinder, who has been compelled by declining health to resign that appointment.

Wednesday was Apposition at St. Paul's School, when the founder, Dean Colet, D.D., was commemorated, after the usual manner, by an oration, the distribution of prizes, and the delivery of speeches. There was a very large company present.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Stockport Grammar School took place on Wednesday, in the school-room—Mr. E. W. Watkin, M.P., presiding. There was a large attendance of parents and of friends of education.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the North London Collegiate School took place, yesterday week, in St. Martin's Hall, in the presence of a fashionable audience. The chair was taken by the Bishop of London.

The fifteenth annual distribution of prizes to the North London Collegiate School for Ladies took place yesterday week, at the Vestry-hall, St. Pancras—the Rev. Canon Champneys, the Vicar, in the chair. The report stated that the number of pupils exceeded 200.

The National Portrait Gallery on and after July 1 will be open to the public three days in the week—namely, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. During the months of July and August the gallery will be open from ten to six, and during September from ten to five. From October 1 to April 1 the gallery will be closed at four o'clock.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Earl Granville presides at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Female School of Arts, at the theatre in Jermyn-street, to-day (Saturday).

The third competition for the gold medal, given annually by Sir William Fraser, Bart., M.P., for the encouragement of swimming, is appointed to take place at Hammersmith, on the afternoon of Monday next.

At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday week it was agreed, with two dissentient voices, that a bust of the late Mr. Cobden should be placed in the common hall; and a letter from Mrs. Cobden, acknowledging the address of condolence on her husband's death, was read.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Death by Fire have added to their stations three new escapes, made by Mr. Clark, of Barton-crescent, similar to those that carried off the first prize at the Great Exhibition. They are placed, one in New Bridge-street; another at Bishop's-road, Paddington; and the third at Islington.

Messrs. Barry Brothers, the defendants in the recent case of the insurance frauds, have forwarded to Sir George Grey a memorial complaining in strong terms of their treatment while under trial. For seventeen days, they say, they were lodged in Newgate, placed in solitary cells, fed like convicts unless they purchased food, and subjected to various "cruel indignities," till at last released on bail and ultimately acquitted. In other words, they, being innocent, endured a sentence of seventeen days' imprisonment.

The annual presentation dinner of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers took place, on Tuesday, at the Pier Hotel, Chelsea, on which occasion Mr. William Harris, the immediate past governor of the society, was sumptuously entertained by his colleagues on the board of management, and was presented, in the name of the society, with a costly silver tea service, in commemoration of the distinguished services rendered by him to the institution during his year of office.

A meeting of the committee of the Newspaper Press Fund was held last Saturday. The Duke of St. Albans, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord Taunton, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Sir John Hay, Professor Owen, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. David Keane, M. Octave Delapierre, Mr. T. H. Allen Poynder, Mr. J. Laird, the Rev. Charles Merivale, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. S. Butler, and the Rev. Herbert Randolph, were elected vice-presidents of the fund. Several members were admitted, and additional honorary agents appointed throughout the country.

A meeting called by the British North American Association was held yesterday week, at the London Tavern, to hear a statement from the Hon. Darcy M'Gee, Minister of Agriculture for Canada. Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., was in the chair. Mr. M'Gee, in the course of his address, stated that Canada did not wish, at present, to be severed from the mother country. He strongly advocated the confederation scheme, and pointed out the natural advantages of Canada as a field for emigration. He said there was no desire whatever on the part of the Canadians to be annexed to the United States.

The ninety-first anniversary dinner of the Royal Humane Society took place, on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Clarence Paget, M.P., in the chair, supported by many gentlemen well known for their advocacy of the claims of this society to public encouragement. There were also present three gentlemen connected with a similar institution in France—Le Marquis de Béthisy, M. Jaybert, and M. Gémond. During last year the society conferred, as rewards of gallantry to those who risked their lives to save the lives of their fellow-creatures, fifteen honorary silver medals, fifty-eight honorary bronze medals, nineteen vellum and fifty parchment testimonials. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £320.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held, on Monday, at the London Tavern—Mr. Henry Harvey, sub-treasurer, in the chair. During the past year the charity received many substantial tokens of favour and confidence; for, in addition to the ordinary contributions for the current expenses of the establishment at Reedham, £5000 had been promised towards the removal of the debt, which at the last annual meeting was announced to be £10,800. Of the amount promised towards the liquidation of the remaining sum, £2650 had been paid. The amount received in legacies during the past year was larger than usual, but still the sum of £5200 was needed to effect an entire removal of the debt.

The first general meeting of the trustees and governors of the institution known as the Corps of Commissionnaires was held, last Saturday, at Exchange-court, Strand. Major-General Russell, C.B., presided. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to place the Corps of Commissionnaires, which had proved itself not only one of the best conducted but useful bodies in the metropolis, upon a permanent basis, and to relieve its founder from the onus and responsibility which has hitherto rested upon him. For this purpose it was proposed to elect a board of permanent trustees, as well as a general board of administration, for the ensuing year, and to adopt such other measures as might be recommended for the furtherance of the endowment fund and for the interests of the corps generally. The financial statement having been read by Captain Walter, the meeting proceeded to elect certain gentlemen as permanent trustees. The administrative board was then elected, and, after the alteration and amendment of certain rules connected with the general administration of the corps, thanks to Captain Walter and the gallant chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

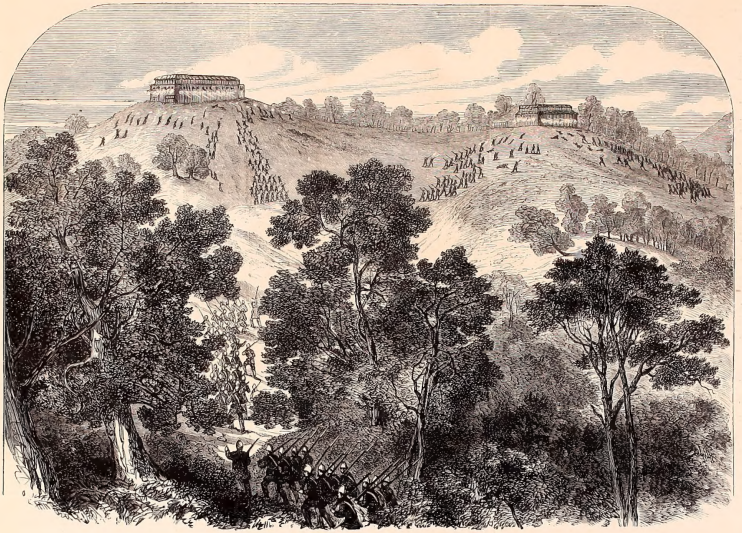
The friends of University College Hospital held their annual dinner, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. The chair was taken by Lord Belper, one of the vice-presidents. The annual cost of maintaining the hospital in its present state is £6500. The certain income consists of annual subscriptions, which do not amount to £1100; fees paid by students for clinical instruction, which are relinquished by the medical staff for the purposes of the charity, and average about £1000; and interest of investments, £640; making together £2740. Thus a yearly deficit of nearly £4000 has to be provided for. During the last year 1457 in-patients were admitted into the hospital; 13,898 received medical and surgical treatment as out-patients; nearly 12,000 were attended to as casualties; and relief was administered to 1100 ophthalmic cases, and 898 women in childbirth were attended at their own habitations. At the end of the last financial year (Oct. 31, 1864) the debt, which had been accumulating for several years, amounted to £7800. It has since been reduced to £4800, but is again increasing. The subscriptions announced, including £50 from the chairman and £100 from Mr. Samuel Carter, amounted to £1000.

At a special general meeting of the subscribers to the Printers' Orphan Asylum, a newly-formed charity, held on Monday evening at Anderton's Hotel, a report from the committee was considered. Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., presided, and was supported by a large number of master printers of the metropolis, the room being well filled by working members of the trade. A brief report was read by Mr. W. Dorrington, describing the success which has attended the exertions of the committee, who had succeeded in obtaining the support of a large body of journeymen as subscribers to the institution, and also in enlisting the sympathy and support of a considerable number of employers. The rules, eighty-five in number, prepared by the committee, after discussion and some verbal amendments, were unanimously adopted. The object of the charity is to provide an asylum for destitute orphans, children of compositors, pressmen, machinists, and others connected with the printing trade. As soon as £250 is subscribed an election will take place; more than £200 is already in hand. The chairman expressed his warm approval of the scheme; and, connected as he was with many similar charities, he should always feel, as a member of the trade, an especial interest in the one he had that evening assisted in inaugurating.

A public meeting was held, on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the fund for the exploration of Palestine. The Archbishop of York presided. His Grace, in opening the proceedings, made the gratifying announcement that her Majesty the Queen had accepted the office of patron of the institution. He proceeded to say that the state of our knowledge of Palestine was far from being what it ought to be, and that in almost every branch of the inquiry much remained to be done. Explorations and excavations had hardly taken place in Palestine at all, though, no doubt, under the sacred city every stone contained a monument. The Palestine Exploration Fund had for its object an inductive inquiry. It was not a religious institution, nor did it intend to plunge into controversy. The first resolution, providing for a fund to carry out the objects of the society, was moved by the Bishop of London, seconded by Viscount Strangford, and unanimously adopted. Mr. Layard moved a resolution to the effect that the exploration of Jerusalem would probably throw much light on the archæology of the Jewish people. He bore testimony to the extreme liberality of the Sultan in permitting excavations, and expressed a hope that her Majesty's Government might see its way to making grants for these interesting investigations. Count Vogel seconded the resolution, which was adopted. Several most interesting addresses were delivered, and a committee was formed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

The births of 2013 children—1028 boys and 985 girls—were registered in London last Saturday, June 17. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1855-64 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1870. The deaths registered in London last week were 1204. The average number for the twenty-fourth week of the year—viz., the corresponding week in ten years, 1855-64—is, with a correction for increase of population, 1196. The deaths from diarrhœa rose to 93, which is more than double the number returned in the preceding week. Those from typhus were also more numerous; they were 55, the deaths from that disease in the two previous weeks having been 44 and 38.——Last week the births in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4149; the deaths 2477. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those eleven towns was 23 per 1000 persons living. In Liverpool the births were 402, the deaths 267; in Manchester—births 286, deaths 173; in Salford—births 129, deaths, 62; in Birmingham—births 229, deaths 126; in Leeds—births 187, deaths 116; in Bristol—births 111, deaths 63; in Hull—births 105, deaths 42; in Edinburgh—births 143, deaths 79; in Glasgow—births 361, deaths 222; and in Dublin—births 183, deaths 123. The rate of mortality last week was 21 per 1000 in London, 24 in Edinburgh, and 20 in Dublin; 29 in Liverpool, 25 in Manchester, 29 in Salford, 20 in Birmingham, 27 in Leeds, 20 in Bristol, 21 in Hull, and 27 in Glasgow.

THE WAR IN BHOOTAN.



STORMING THE STOCKADE OF DEWANGIRI.



NATIVE TROOPS OF THE BENGAL ARMY EMPLOYED IN BHOOTAN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE LATE SIR JOSEPH PAXTON.

IN the churchyard of the village of Edensor, in Derbyshire, and on the same day, Thursday week, in the Crystal Palace near London, the funeral of Sir Joseph Paxton, gardener and builder for a great English Duke, and for the greater English people, was duly commenised. Within the lordly demesne of Chatsworth, one of the highest in rank and personally most accomplished of the old and rich nobility of this realm, having inherited from his predecessor, with the ownership of vast estates, and with an all but princely title, the services and the friendship of a man of genius, the fame of whose works has reflected a fresh lustre upon the house of his early and constant patron, met a few private gentlemen, engineers, contractors, authors, artists and scientific men, with the secretary and manager of the Crystal Palace Company, to lay Sir Joseph Paxton in his grave. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham—the People's palace in a suburb of this metropolis, erected, in a great measure, by his taste and skill—was closed and silent at the hour when his lifeless body was interred in the beautiful demesne of the wealthy Peer's palace which he had so wonderfully adorned, in the Peak country of Derbyshire. But when the Crystal Palace was opened that day, at the unusual hour of one in the afternoon, it was consecrated to a special performance of mournful music, in reverent sympathy with the feelings of those who had attended his obsequies, and of his other personal friends, as well as in just recognition of his claims upon the gratitude of the public at large. A marble bust of him, inscribed "Fundator Domûs," and for some months past been exhibited in front of the Handel Orchestra; and it was suggested last week, at the meeting of the Crystal Palace Company, that his statue, on a conspicuous pedestal, should be erected in the centre of the nave and transept. The inscription "Si monumentum quæris, circumspice" might bear record of Paxton in that glorious edifice as fitly as, in St. Paul's Cathedral, it bears witness to the genius of Wren.

The history of the Crystal Palace and of the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park, suggested by the previous construction of the Duke of Devonshire's grand conservatory at Chatsworth, is familiar to most of our readers. The Number of this Journal for July 6, 1850, contained an Engraving of Mr. Paxton's design for the Exhibition building, of cast-iron columns and glass. It differed much from the actual Crystal Palace in its form, especially in the absence of a transept and in the flatness of its three roofs, which rose one above the other, like steps or terraces, in receding stages, towards the centre of its width; but it furnished what was wanted—the means of expeditiously covering a space of twenty-one acres with a structure that would keep out the rain and wind, but let in the light of day. The Exhibition of 1851 would, to all appearance, have been a failure if it had not been for this design, since 240 other plans had been offered in vain. Sir Charles Barry has the credit of inventing the central transept, which was intended to preserve the elm-trees, but which, of course, added greatly to the architectural beauty of the building in Hyde Park. Messrs. Fox and Henderson were the builders. Still, it cannot be disputed that the merits of Sir Joseph Paxton on that occasion were sufficient to deserve all the praise which he received—as well as the knighthood; and, by his subsequent achievements at Sydenham, he proved that the confidence of the shareholders in his ability as a self-taught architect and engineer had not been misplaced. As a landscape-gardener, which was the art he first practised at Chatsworth, he has, beyond question, surpassed all others in our time. The Crystal Palace gardens, like the Crystal Palace itself, bear testimony to the genius of their designer. In practical horticulture and the science of botany, having, when a very young man, been employed in the establishment of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, and having maintained throughout his life a constant intercourse with Professor Lindley, the greatest of modern botanical writers, Sir Joseph Paxton made some useful contributions to the literature of those subjects. He commenced, in 1831, with Mr. J. Harrison, a serial publication entitled *The Horticultural Register and General Magazine*, and, in 1832, *The Magazine of Botany and Register of Flowering Plants*, of which fifteen annual volumes appeared; and which then was somewhat remodelled and continued under the title of *Paxton's Magazine of Gardening and Botany*, ultimately being transformed into *Paxton's Flower Garden*. In 1838, when dahlias were fashionable, he wrote a "Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia," which was translated into French, German, and Swedish, and to the translations of which Humboldt and Adrien Jussieu wrote special introductions. The last work with which his name is associated was a "Botanical Pocket Dictionary," in which he had Dr. Lindley as a coadjutor, and which proposes to give the history and culture of all plants known in Britain. But Sir Joseph Paxton's chief performances were less of a scientific than of a practical and executive character.



THE LATE SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P.

In 1854, the year of the completion and opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, Sir Joseph Paxton entered the House of Commons as member for Coventry. He was a sincere Liberal in politics, being one of the original proprietors of the *Daily News*; but it was upon matters within the range of his own experience as a director of great public works and an employer of labour that he was most willing to give the benefit of his sagacity and special knowledge either for the information of Parliament or of the Government, by whom he was frequently consulted. The institution of the Army Works Corps, during our war in the Crimea, was mainly due to Sir Joseph Paxton.

The Portrait we have engraved is considered by his friends the best likeness of the man. A brief obituary notice appeared in our last Number.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

THE Northumberland Artillery Militia, with the Berwick Artillery and Fifth Volunteers, and one company of the Eyemouth Artillery Volunteers, assisted by the coastguard and sailors of the gun-boat Ruby, to the number altogether of 600 or 700 men, had a most successful field-day, upon the 8th inst., at Berwick-on-Tweed. They were first inspected by Colonel Anderson, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, after which they were divided into two conflicting parties—the one, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Charlesworth, occupying the ramparts, from Brass Mount to the Windmill Mount, the King's Bastion, and Fisher's Fort, with the batteries of the defence; while the other party, under Major Frivault, as Brigadier, having been conveyed by a steam-boat down the River Tweed, landed on the pier, in spite of a heavy fire, and made an assault upon the ramparts. The gun-boat meanwhile, or rather the Tweed steamer, which represented the gun-boat on this occasion, since the Ruby herself was under repair, was feigning an attempt to come up the harbour, when some torpedoes exploded to destroy her. At last the blowing-up of a stockade erected near the old Cowport Gate enabled the besiegers to force their way into the town. Both parties were highly commended by Colonel Anderson for their soldierly conduct and skill. Our Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. W. Wilson, represents the assault on the walls.



VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

BIRTHS.

At Brighton, the wife of J. W. F. Lowthorpe, Esq., of a son.

On the 3rd ult., at Rangoon, the wife of Captain Eardley Childers, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., the wife of Jas. Ramsay Dow, of Oporto, and 7, Brondsbury-road, Kilburn, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at the Vicarage, Barrow-on-Humber, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Beverley Machell, of a son.

At Seabank House, near Inverness, the wife of John Congreve, Esq., of Stony Stratford, Bucks, and Flichity, Invernesshire, of a daughter.

At Prince's-gate, Lady L. Feilding, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Talacre, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, of a son.

At Agra, the wife of Captain the Hon. J. H. Fraser, of a daughter.

At Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady G. Rolle, of a daughter.

At Woodville House, Blackheath, the Hon. Mrs. C. Webber, of a son.

At Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. W. Napier, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the Church of the Holy Ascension, Settle, by the Rev. Canon Boyd, Rural Dean, Vicar of Arncliffe, and the Rev. W. F. Pierson, Incumbent of Settle, and brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. Matthew Wood, Rector of Bentham, Yorkshire, to Sarah Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Birkbeck, Esq., of Anley, Settle. No cards.

On the 15th inst., at Cheshunt, by the Rev. A. Brown, Thomas Masterman Hardy Johnston, of the Madras Railway, M.I.C.E., son of the late Captain Edward Johnston, R.N., to Emma Mary Olivia, third surviving daughter of the late Rev. Albany, Wade, Rector of Elton, near Stockton-on-Tees.

On the 21st inst., at Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks, by the Rev. T. G. P. Hough, Incumbent of Ham, Surrey, the Rev. Maxwell H. Coote, of Clonaslea, Queen's County, Ireland, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Major Barry Fox, of Annaghmore, King's County, Ireland.

On the 30th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. A. Denny, assisted by the Rev. Charles Walsham, M.A., Edward Hood Lingard Ray, Esq., Commander R.N., H.M.S. Implacable, to Blanche, daughter of the late George Robinson, Esq., of Bagatelle, Mauritius. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at South-hill Grove, Henry, second son of the late Charles Coteswortb, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 29.

On the 14th inst., at 24, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, after a long and severe illness, deeply regretted, Edward William Wall, Esq., youngest son of the Rev. William Ellis Wall, of Wheatfields, Powick, Worcestershire, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 12th inst., at Monaghan, suddenly, deeply regretted, Maurice Peppard Warren Lewis, Esq., LL.D. and J.P., the eldest and much loved son Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Gambell Lewis, D.L. and J.P., County Monaghan, and Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

At Elm Lodge, Hampton, Lord C. Fitzroy, son of the fourth Duke of Grafton, in his 75th year.

At Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Mrs. Livingstone, mother of Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, aged 82.

At Constance, Lady Temple, relict of Sir G. L. Temple, Bart.

At High Elms, Kent, Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., in his 63rd year.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

SUNDAY, June 25.—Second Sunday after Trinity. Death of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, father of the Emperor Napoleon III., 1846.

MONDAY, 26.—Oliver Cromwell inaugurated as Lord Protector, 1657. Death of Gilbert White of Selborne, the naturalist, 1793. The Corn Laws repealed, 1846.

TUESDAY, 27.—Gibbon finishes his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" at Lausanne, 1787. Death of Runjeet Singh, the great Sikh chief, 1839.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838. Death of James Henry Fitzroy, Lord Raglan, Commander of the British Army in the Crimea, 1855.

THURSDAY, 29.—St. Peter, apostle and martyr. Charles V. declared to be elected Emperor of Germany, 1519. Death of the American statesman Henry Clay, 1852.

FRIDAY, 30.—The first stone of Greenwich Hospital laid by Wren and Evelyn, 1696. Execution of Richard Parker, leader of the mutiny at the Nore, 1797.

SATURDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne: victory of William III. over his father-in-law, James II., 1690. Steam navigation first tried on the Thames, with a barge, 1801. The Moon's first quarter, 1h. 40m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 12	3 35	3 55	4 15	4 35	4 53	5 13	5 33	5 53	6 12	6 31	6 56	7 18	7 40

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles	Inches
June 14	30·355	63·8	52·7	·69	0	49·3	74·0	E.	149	·000
15	30·369	61·1	52·2	·74	2	45·3	71·4	NNE.	98	·000
16	30·391	56·1	45·4	·69	5	51·3	65·6	NNE. NE. N.	334	·000
17	30·341	57·1	47·9	·73	3	49·6	67·2	NE. ENE.	297	·000
18	..	..	..	..	..	47·7	56·7	..	281	·000
19	30·324	55·7	48·0	·77	3	49·2	69·6	NE. E. N.	220	·000
20	30·325	64·4	44·6	·51	0	42·5	75·7	NNE. ENE. E.	116	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·371	30·402	30·407	30·388	30·297	30·351	30·357
Temperature of Air	67·0°	60·5°	59·7°	59·5°	53·2°	51·9°	63·3°
Temperature of Evaporation	58·9°	55·7°	53·7°	54·3°	50·7°	50·0°	55·0°
Direction of Wind	CALM.	CALM.	NNE.	NE.	NNE.	NE.	NNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

THE coroner's jury which sat to inquire into the details of the frightful railway accident at Staplehurst has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the two subordinate officials, and they have been committed, and bailed, to await their trial. This verdict, so far as it goes, will receive the approbation of the public. There is no doubt that both Benge, the platelayer, and Gallimore, the district inspector, grossly neglected their duty, and they have, indeed, virtually admitted the fact. Their punishment will, probably, be a severe one. In Benge's case the allegation is that he misread the time-bill. The consequence has been the most distressing casualty, all things considered, which we recollect in the history of railway travelling. He will, if condemned to a heavy punishment, say that it is hard to be imprisoned for a long term for misreading figures. But the unanswerable answer of the English Judge to the man whom he had sentenced for horse-stealing will occur to the public. "It is hard," said the culprit, "that I should be hanged for stealing a horse." "You are hanged," said the Judge, "not for stealing a horse, but that horses may not be stolen." Time-bills must not be misread. The case of Gallimore is worse, as he is a person of superior intelligence, and is stated to have been in possession of power to prevent the line from being disturbed at any time when he might think it dangerous to touch the metals. It will be, to a certain extent, beneficial to make signal examples of these offenders, and we recommend the companies to do, in reference to them, what the management is, very properly, prompt to do when a passenger has ridden in a wrong carriage, scratched the windows, or torn the cushions; we would have a statement of the offence and of the punishment placarded at every station in the kingdom.

But this will by no means satisfy the public. We believe sincerely that the directors on whose line the accident has occurred are profoundly grieved at it. To doubt this would be to accuse gentlemen of a callousness that would be a disgrace to human nature. That enormous damages will assuredly be recovered in a great number of cases is certain; but we are quite willing to give the directors all credit for disinterested sorrow for what has happened. The South-Eastern Railway has for many years done a much better thing than talk about security for the public. It has exerted itself to provide that security, and the proof is in the paucity of accidents on a line on which travelling at tremendous speed is the rule rather than the exception. But though the system has worked well, by comparison, it is clearly defective, as are the arrangements on all the lines in the country. We cannot assent to the doctrine that accidents must happen sometimes, or, at least, we refuse to do so until every plan for preventing them has been exhausted. Now we are quite sure that not only the South-Eastern line, but every line, is in the hands of gentlemen who are willing to give calm consideration to every reasonable suggestion for increasing the safety of the public, and we are certain that our own views will receive the attention which we believe they deserve.

The inherent vice of the railway system—we mean, of course, the system of working the lines—is in the fact that those to whom responsibility is committed are selected from too low a rank in life. What is absolutely demanded on the railway is a discipline which should be military in its rigidity, not to say severity. The best code of rules in the world is all but valueless if it be not obeyed with precision; and it is proved on every inquest that is held on a sufferer that rules are continually and habitually disregarded. They were disregarded on the line on which the accident in question occurred, and one of the witnesses seemed to think it was matter of course that they should be. It is, as everyone who understands human nature knows, perfectly impossible to compel rigid attention to rules where there is no broad social distinction between the commander and the commanded. Men who lounge about on a sort of equality, and exchange friendly chat, when no business is going on, will not drop into clockwork precision, and into the respective attitudes of despotism and submission, at the sight of a train. Ask any military man the secret of the unhesitating obedience in the Army, and he will tell you that it is secured by the existence of two classes, so distinct that the slightest act of fellowship between members of the two orders is visited, in the case of the superior, at least, with the severest censure. The railway companies must take a leaf out of the Army List, and annex that leaf to Bradshaw. The responsible offices on the lines should be filled by men of higher social rank than now fill them, men who have been in the habit of command, and men who will have no intercourse with their inferiors, except for the purposes of business. Such officials, and such alone, will be able to compel the most careful obedience to orders, and will have no feelings of friendship or class-sympathy to induce them to relax discipline or to screen an offender. There can be no difficulty in obtaining such officers. There are hundreds of gentlemen who have served in the Army and the Navy who are in every way qualified for such duties—prompt, keen, determined men, who will know nothing of the persons under them except that they do or do not do their duty. Only, such officers must receive the pay of gentlemen. It is for the companies to consider whether it is not better to add such salaries as will be needful to the annual outlay than to leave the lines in coarser keeping and occasionally to pay £50,000 for an accident.

Until the authorities of a company can say—and gentlemen will not say anything untruthful—that they conscientiously believe every jot and tittle of their carefully and thoughtfully penned rules is understood and obeyed throughout their whole line, the public will not consider that due provision is made for their safety. This cannot be done under the present system. Stand quietly at a station, at an interval between the lines of traffic, and see what sort of authority really exists there. We do not condemn the friendly habits of Englishmen—it is natural that those who are in constant association should acquire familiarity, exchange the joke and the grin, and generally establish a sort of fraternity. But it will not *do*. The laws of the line must be sternly enforced, and you can obtain this discipline only by a system like that of the Army. One of the men who have been committed—Gallimore—refused to say whether he had any other business than that of inspection, and of course there can be but one interpretation of the answer. Such an answer should be impossible. Let the companies create a new class of officer; by all means give him a new title; let the holder be a gentleman, and, for choice, a military or naval man; pay him well, and we shall see the rules observed which we now know to be habitually broken.

The submarine telegraph cable between Marsala and La Calle, on the Algerian coast, has been laid. Direct telegraphic communication is now opened between the Continent and Algeria and Tunis.

In consequence of the cholera having broken out in Egypt the whole of the India, China, and Australian mail was sent from the General Post Office, on Tuesday, in boxes instead of bags, to prevent infection from being carried out of Egypt by the mail passing through that country.

The following post towns in Tasmania now can issue money-orders payable in the United Kingdom—viz., Hobart Town, Launceston, Longford, Oatlands, New Norfolk, Port Arthur, Ross, Sorell, Torquay, and Westbury. Money-orders can also be drawn on those towns.

The widow of the Duke of Northumberland has intimated her wish to give to the National Life-boat Institution the cost of a life-boat, its equipment, and transporting-carriage, in memory of her late husband, who was for many years the president of the Life-boat Institution. The Duchess added that she would like the life-boat to be called the Algernon and Eleanor—their united names—and suggested that it might be placed on the Northumberland coast, the native county of the late Duke.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday) week, at nine o'clock in the morning, from Balmoral Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Miss Bowater, Major-General the Hon. A. and the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Major Elphinstone, Mr. Buff, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Brown. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, rode out. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Buff, took a drive.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Countess of Caledon, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel the Hon. De Ros went to London, and visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Earlier in the day Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, attended by Major Elphinstone and Mr. Buff, went to London. The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, an account of which is given below. After the reception the Duke and Duchess de Brabant visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, left the palace, in an open carriage-and-four, at twenty minutes past six o'clock, and drove through Hyde Park to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, arriving at Windsor Castle at twenty-five minutes past seven. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold returned to the castle shortly after the reception.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, rode out. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Greenwich Park.

Tuesday was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Queen's accession. The bells of St. George's Chapel and of the parish church of St. John, New Windsor, were rung during the day, and Royal salutes of twenty-one guns were fired from the artillery in the Long Walk and from the Royal Adelaide frigate and Fort Belvedere at Virginia Water. In the metropolis flags were hoisted upon the public buildings, the Tower guns were fired at noon, and peals of bells were rung at many of the churches. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day, her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, left the castle for Buckingham Palace. Princess Helena held a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, an account of which is given below. The Princesses returned to the castle at a quarter before six o'clock.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, went to Frogmore. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. Prince Teck arrived at the castle, and was presented to the Queen by the Duke de Brabant. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, went to London, and were present at the state concert given at Buckingham Palace, an account of which is given below.

The Queen will remain at Windsor until the second week in July, when the Court will proceed to Osborne. After a short sojourn the Queen will return to Windsor Castle, and afterwards the Court will proceed to Germany.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford are the maids of honour in waiting.

Lord Talbot de Malahide and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cavendish have succeeded Lord Cremorne and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a sixth Court, on Saturday last, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and accompanied by the Countess of Caledon, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, arrived at the palace at two o'clock from Marlborough House. The Prince of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards and attended by Earl Spencer, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Mr. C. L. Wood, arrived at the palace at four o'clock. The Queen's body-guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty at the Court, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Topham. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty at the palace, under the command of Colonel C. Patterson. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-room shortly after four o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, the Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Forbes, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Spencer, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Bury, Lord Proby, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, Lord Cremorne, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Viscount Gough, Earl Ducie, Lord Foley, Colonel De Bathe, and Major-General the Hon. C. Grey.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with train, trimmed with crape and jet, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long veil, the cap ornamented with large diamonds. Her Majesty wore a necklace and cross of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert order, and the order of Louise of Prussia.

Princess Helena wore a train of rich blue silk, trimmed with blonde; petticoat of rich white glacé, covered with tulle and trimmed with blue flowers. Head-dress, flowers to correspond; feathers and veil; ornaments, diamonds, Victoria and Albert order, and order of St. Isabel.

Princess Louisa wore a train of rich pink silk, trimmed with bows of ribbon; petticoat of white glacé, covered with white tulle and trimmed with pink roses. Head-dress to correspond, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; order of Victoria and Albert.

Of those who had the honour of receiving invitations to attend the Court were the Turkish Ambassador and Mdme. and Mdlle. Musurus, the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi, the Russian Ambassador and Baroness de Brunnow, the Prussian Ambassador and Countess de Bernstorff, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer, the Portuguese Minister, the Danish Minister, and 118 members of the aristocracy.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

By command of the Queen a Drawingroom was held, on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace, by Princess Helena on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. Princess Helena, accompanied by Princess Louisa, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, arrived at St. James's from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, and was received by the Duchess of Wellington and the great officers of state of the Queen's household. The Prince of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards and attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Mr. C. L. Woods, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Court. The Queen's body-guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of the lieutenant. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Patterson. Princess Helena took her station in front of the throne, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Louisa, and other members of the Royal family. In attendance upon Princess Helena were the Duchess of Wellington, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Caroline

Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Emma Lascelles, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish, Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Proby, Viscount Castlerosse, and the pages of honour in waiting. The Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward, was prevented by indisposition from attending the Court.

Princess Helena wore a train of rich white silk, trimmed with bouillon of tulle, bouquets of narcissus: petticoat of white glacé, covered with tulle and festooned with wreaths of narcissus. Head-dress, diadem of emeralds and diamonds, plume and veil; ornaments, emeralds and diamonds, Victoria and Albert order, and order of St. Isabella.

Princess Louisa wore a train of rich blue silk, trimmed with ruches of tulle and silver cord; petticoat of white glacé, with a tunic of silver tulle, trimmed with strawberry blossoms. Head-dress, wreath of strawberry blossoms, plume and veil; ornaments, rubies and diamonds, and Victoria and Albert order.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of their precedence, several presentations in the diplomatic circle took place.

STATE CONCERT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given, on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, arrived at the Palace from Windsor Castle. The Prince of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards and attended by Earl Spencer, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Mr. C. L. Wood, arrived at the palace, from Marlborough House, at ten o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge was present at the concert. The Queen's body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the palace, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and the Duke of Cambridge, conducted by Viscount Sydney, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon shortly after ten o'clock.

Princess Helena wore a dress of crimson and white silk, handsomely trimmed with rick white lace. Head-dress, diadem of turquise and diamonds; necklace and earrings to correspond, and the Victoria order.

Princess Louise wore a similar dress. Head-dress, a wreath of sweet peas and diamonds. Ornaments, diamonds, and the Victoria and Albert order.

The concert was begun immediately upon the entrance of the Royal family to the saloon. The following distinguished artistes had the honour of singing upon the occasion:—Mesdames Harriers Wippern, Trebelli, and Parepa; Mdlles. Adelina Patti and Ilma de Murska; Signor Graziani, Herr Gunz, and Herr Schmid. The performers, exceeding 160 in number, consisted of her Majesty's private band, aided by several instrumentalists of the Philharmonic Society, Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera, the chorus being selected from the Operas, and the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall.

Among those who had the honour of receiving invitations to the concert were the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Prince and Princess of Turn and Taxis, Prince Egon of Turn and Taxis, Prince Lichtenstein, Prince Teck, Count and Countess Gleichen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg; Aristarchi Bey, Prince of Samos; Marchioness San Germano, the Marchioness de Targiani, the Count and Countess de Villa Marina; the members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their respective families; the ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the various Royal members, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh, the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, various members of the Queen's household; the commanding officers of the Coldstream Guards, the 1st Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards; and between 600 and 700 members of the aristocracy.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales and the infant Prince are in good health.

Yesterday week the Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. His Royal Highness attended the House of Lords. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with his presence.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. In the evening his Royal Highness gave a dinner party to the Duke and Duchess de Brabant. The following were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses:—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Teck, the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi, the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Macclesfield, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord and Lady Proby, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, Major Teesdale, Countess Grüne, Count de Lanoy, M. Brewer, and Dr. Smith (in attendance on the Duke and Duchess de Brabant), Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. C. Haden, and the Rev. H. M. Birch were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. In the evening his Royal Highness presided at the dinner, at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the Cambridge Asylum.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, drove to Chiswick, and visited the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland. In the evening his Royal Highness honoured the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer with his company at dinner, to meet the Duke and Duchess de Brabant.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, visited the French and Flemish Gallery of Paintings, Pall-mall.

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge is appointed to the household of the Princess.

His Highness Prince de la Tour and Taxis and her Royal Highness the Princess de la Tour and Taxis have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from the Isle of Wight.

His Highness Prince Lichtenstein has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle arrived in town, on Tuesday, from Clumber Park, Notts.

The Duke of Northumberland and Lady Louisa Percy have arrived at their house in Portman-square from Torquay.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings have left London for Cowes to make a trial of his Lordship's new yacht the Ladybird.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived in town from Brocklesby, Lincolnshire.

The Bishop of Argyll and Lady Alice Ewing have arrived in London from Palermo—the Bishop in better health.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Countess Apponyi give a "dance," on Monday night, at Chandos House. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Prince and Princess of Tour and Taxis, the Sovereign Prince of Lichtenstein, Prince Egon of Tour and Taxis, Prince Teck, the Countess of Dörnberg, and nearly 400 members of the élite of society were present.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer entertained the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, and a distinguished company at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the Belgian Legation, Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

Mrs. Thomson had an evening party, on Monday, at the Archbishop of York's residence in Portman-square.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland entertained a select circle of friends, on Tuesday afternoon, at Chiswick House.

The Duke of Buccleuch's second conversazione took place, on Thursday evening, in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens.

The Earl and Countess of Derby entertained the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and a distinguished company at dinner, on Tuesday, at the family mansion, St. James's-square. The Countess received a select party after dinner.

Earl and Countess De Grey entertained a select company at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury received a large party at a "Syrian conversazione," on Monday, at their family mansion in Grosvenor-square.

The Countess of Gifford gave the first of a series of afternoon parties, on Wednesday, at Dufferin House, Highgate. Two hundred members of the aristocracy assembled.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave received the Count and Countess de Paris, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Prince de Condé, and a select circle, on Saturday last, at Strawberry Hill.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly, on Saturday evening last, at Cambridge House. The Prince of Wales honoured her Ladyship with his presence. The réunion was attended by a large and distinguished company.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe entertained a select party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in St. James's-square.

The Bishop of London gave his annual dinner to the Archbishops and Bishops, on Tuesday evening, at the palace at Fulham, in celebration of the Queen's accession.

Lady Molesworth received the Duke and Duchess de Chartres and a select circle at dinner on Monday evening.

Lady Rivers gave a ball on Tuesday night at her house in Portman-square. Nearly 500 members of the nobility were present.

Sir Thomas and Lady Cochrane entertained the Duke and Duchess de Chartres and a distinguished party at dinner on Tuesday evening.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave her first ball for the season, on Tuesday evening, at her residence, Stratton-street, Piccadilly. The Duke of Cambridge and upwards of 300 members of the élite of society were present.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Whatever may betide politics and parties in the ensuing election, it seems to be certain that its main interest will turn on the personal changes in the representation which it will produce. In numerous instances constituencies and members are parting company, generally with civility on both sides; while, as it were, with Parliamentary fickleness, the latter are wooing new suffrages and the former enjoying the pleasure of being wooed by new voices. So far as any rough calculation can be made, founded upon apparent chances, the number of new men will not be particularly large; but there will be a considerable number of old men in new places. The recent records of electioneering contain accounts of some new movements. For instance, there are decidedly new phases in the candidatures for some of the metropolitan boroughs. Notably, in the city of London a decided step has been taken by the Conservative party to contest two of the seats. Simultaneously addresses have been issued by Mr. Lyall, the present member for Whitehaven (which he leaves as a legacy to Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, now one of the representatives of Taunton, who must be supposed to have secured the Lowther interest in that borough), and Mr. R. N. Fowler, a London banker, who has for a long time been simmering in the cauldron of Conservative candidature. Some claim is founded on Mr. Lyall's behalf in the fact that his father represented the City some years ago; and of course his experience as a member of the house, where he has been, if not distinguished, well known for the last eight years or so, is so much in his favour. There is a theory that the City, in order to be duly represented, ought to have one Conservative member; and that was the state of things during the long period in which Mr. Masterman occupied a seat. It would seem as though the tactics of Mr. W. H. Smith, the Conservative candidate for Westminster, have proved formidable; for, suddenly, an announcement has been made that Mr. Stuart Mill and Captain Grosvenor have coalesced, and are to fight the battle in conjunction, in order to prevent their political opponent from slipping in between. Up to the present writing, Mr. Mill continues to maintain the character of an invisible and silent candidate, occupying a very singular and almost unprecedented position in electioneering. Into Lambeth—where Mr. Tom Brown Hughes keeps on the steady tenour of his canvass, which must be taken to be directed against both or either of the present members, as it may turn out—a new element of contention has been infused; for Mr. Maudslay, the well-known mechanical engineer, has been asked to pit himself immediately against Mr. Doulton; and the locally wise say that Mr. Maudslay is a sure card if he stand. One has heard of the power of Mr. Maudslay's workmen to turn a contested election in Lambeth; and their march in a body to the hustings is always an event on the day of polling. Although it is believed that these voters are left wholly to their own devices as to voting, it needs no ghost to tell how they will poll if such an event as has been mentioned should come to pass. An elector of Finsbury plaintively tells of the embarrassment which he and co-thinkers with him are placed by the plethora of Liberal candidates for that borough, there being no less than five of them, each fighting for his own hand. Looking to the list, an impartial person might be permitted to say that, apart from Mr. Torrens, the choice might fall on any one of the rest without its making much difference to electoral mankind as it exists in Finsbury; and the adoption of the primitive process of shaking in a bag could be well applied. In Greenwich, a Captain Harris has actually and in the body appeared; and there is no saying "that there is no such person."

Glancing, in a manner alphabetically, at election facts and prospects, one finds that at Bath Mr. Tite retains the allegiance of a constituency which has always been proud of him as the sole product of the famous Administrative Reform Association which made this gentleman an M.P. and did nothing else; while Mr. Way's vacated seat will be sought by Colonel Pinney, who has, we hear, received notice to quit Lyme Regis; but he will probably have to contest the seat with Colonel Hogg, a son of Sir James Weir of that name, once well known in Parliament. When Birkenhead was erected into a Parliamentary borough, it was well supposed that Mr. W. Jackson, the present member for Newcastle-under-Lyne, who claims almost to have founded that annexe to Liverpool, would have been solicited to represent it; but the claims of Mr. Laird and Conservatism were found to be paramount. Now, however, we perceive that the relative Jackson and Laird interests are to be tested, inasmuch as Mr. Jackson, jun., contests the election with the sitting member. There is an open seat at Beverley, Mr. Walker having ceded his pretensions; and Mr. Christopher Sykes will seek to retain the Conservative unity of the borough as hitherto, in conjunction with Colonel Edwards, who occupies such a place in the House and in his party, to say nothing of his personal popularity in the West Riding, as to be almost certain of a return. There is, however, to be an attempt to get in the Liberal wedge, and Mr. D. D. Keane, Q.C., a leader on the Norfolk Circuit, is to drive it in if he can. Bodmin has more than once returned a Conservative member even in these later days, and doubtless Lord Ranelagh has cause for essaying a candidature in that political sense; and as, in more ways than one, he has shown that he is a man of energy and of practical capability, it may be taken that he will fight the election with spirit and skill. In the various lists of members of Parliament which are accessible to everybody, the name of Mr. Malcolm will, of course, be found as member for Boston; and the politico-biographical chronicles tell us that he is a Liberal-Conservative; but one may venture to say that since his return in 1860 none of those who are accustomed to watch the House and to make themselves familiar with the persons, doings, and sayings of members have the least idea of Mr. Malcolm; and when he comes before the electors of Boston, as he means to do, his Parliamentary history will be a blank. There is every temptation, therefore, for efforts to restore the representation of the borough to the footing on which it stood five years ago—namely, with complete Liberal representation. Two new candidates are in the field—to wit, Mr. Serjeant Pulling, whose antecedents are not local, and Mr. Parry, whose qualifications and claims are patent to the constituency. Mr. Staniland, the Liberal sitting member, seeks re-election. What the hold of Lord Athlumney, better known as Sir William Somerville, who is Irish by descent, birth, property, and possessions, on the electors of Canterbury was, few persons probably are aware; but there must have been some reason why he has represented that borough since 1854. At any rate, he now looses that hold, and leaves his seat as a legacy, it is believed, to Major Lyon, a Liberal, who will probably divide the representation of opinion in the cathedral city with Mr. Butler Johnstone, Conservative, that rising young member, whose rise has been exactly like that of a balloon, which, fast secured by a rope, is permitted to shoot up a few yards and then come down again with a heavy thump. There is a candidate in the Liberal interest for Chatham, a gentleman who was a very smart young Parliament man when member for Stafford before 1852; but Mr. A. J. Otway, if he should succeed in ousting Sir F. Smith, whose claims on the borough are rather personal than political, will hardly be able to take a place amongst the "brisky juveniles" of the Liberal party in the new Parliament, so far as the qualification of youth is concerned, after the lapse of fifteen years, although he may probably retain some of his points. There is threatened "a feeble opposition to Mr. Lowe," at Calne—so runs the rede; and the statement is eminently suggestive of the likelihood of any attempt to give spontaneity to that docile constituency; probably quite unable to see the public virtue of the Mr. Griffith who has contemplated the unclosing of the borough.

Whatever may have been the offences of Liskeard towards Mr. Osborne, the expiation has fallen heavily on Sir Arthur Buller, who has been enforced to vacate his seat at Devonport and to endure two elections at Liskeard within a few weeks in order to prevent his candidature for the latter place slipping through. Things accordingly are going merrily—if the people think so—at Devonport, for the borough is in the fever of a contested election now, and may be under the same influence again three weeks hence. Doubtless Mr. Ferrand is in his glory, battling for himself for the future of next month, and for his Conservative coadjutor, Mr. Fleming, now and at once. They will find troublesome foemen in the Liberal candidates—Mr. Brassey, solid as one of his father's embankments, and Mr. Phinn, who was one of the most advancing legal members of Parliament when member for Bath, some years ago, and who, if he had not forsaken politics for a permanent official place—which was, however, anything but permanent in his case—would have distanced all his then competitors for high legal office, several of whom have attained those objects of ambition which would have awaited him. By an obvious chain of recollection, one recurs to the Solicitor-General, who, in conjunction with Mr. Morrison, the other sitting member, is recurring to the favour of the neighbouring borough of Plymouth, and whom at present no one gainsays; and as one is speaking of dockyard boroughs, it may be in place to tell how, at Portsmouth, the seat which Sir Francis Baring renders, is sought by a Conservative scion of the noble house of Bruce, with whom Sir James Elphinstone, most stalwart of naval reformers and of men, stands the brunt of the attack of Mr. Stone and Serjeant Gaselee, who, the latter at least, are Radicals, if anything. Having got amongst nautical members, it is only apt to allude to Sir John Hay, who caught Wakefield in a penitential mood at the moment when the franchise was restored to her after a long period of suspension, and persuaded her that the retrieving of her character could only be attained by adopting genteel Conservatism in her representation. Now, however, it would seem that Mr. C. H. Leatham, who was the member in whose name the indictment for corruption against the borough was laid, is of opinion that the penance he and the constituency have gone through has achieved their lustration, so far as to justify an effort to re-assert Liberalism at the coming election; so a contest is imminent. Who is Mr. Probyn, who has dared to threaten Mr. Roebuck's seat, at Sheffield? Wherever Mr. Probyn may be on the poll, his worst enemies could wish him no hotter place than that he will occupy on the hustings in antagonism to Mr. Roebuck.

There has not been so much prominency given to the circumstance that the second son of Lord Derby is about to be launched into political life was given in the great Amberley and Gladstone cases; but it is to be noticed that a third neophyte of that class is seeking the suffrages of the electors of Preston, a place where at one time the name of Stanley was all powerful, and where it is said that a reaction in favour of the claims of that family has taken place. At any rate, Mr. Arthur Stanley seeks to establish Conservative unity in the representation, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Hesketh, one of the present members, and threatens the Liberal interest as it is maintained by Mr. Grenfell, the other member. Something has been said of Sir John Shelley, who, as unattached pretendant to Parliamentary honours, seems to be held ready to be popped in any constituency that is supposed to desire to push out a Tory. The programme for the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire has been issued, and it declares that a regular square-sided contest is to be carried on between Mr. Spencer Stanhope and Mr. C. Beckett Denison for the Conservatives, and Sir John Ramsden and Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam for the Liberals. The former as all the political world knows, asks for a section of the West Riding, for the whole of which he has sat for some time; while the latter, reviving recollections of the great family contests for Yorkshire, leaves his quiet retreat in the snug borough of Malton for the chances and struggles of a county election, where parties are distinctly pitted against each other. Supposing that Mr. Truscott should oust Mr. H. B. Sheridan from Dudley, who is to press the rest of the Fire Insurance Duty out of the Chancellor of the Exchequer next year?

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO ALGERIA.

The journey of the Emperor southward from Constantine to Batna, and thence, passing the rocky borders of the Sahara desert, as far as the oasis of Biskara, presented several incidents of a picturesque character; which our Special Artist, M. Mariani, attending all the movements of the Imperial traveller, has taken care to illustrate, as is shown in our present Number. He writes to us as follows:—

"After leaving Constantine, our road lay through a wild and mountainous country, intersected by many torrents. His Majesty had accepted an invitation to the banquet, or *diffa*, offered him by an Arab chief, named Bou-Lakas-Ben-Gannah, on the road near Melila. A tent of camel's hair had been erected, and carpets laid upon the ground within, for the reception of the Imperial guest. The staple of an Arab feast is always the *kous-kous*, a mess of flour cooked with slices of mutton or of poultry, but all so highly seasoned that I have never been able to eat a bit. The enormous dishes of this *kous-kous* were brought and placed just outside the tent, covered with napkins and silk handkerchiefs. Close by stood a sort of tripod, formed of three poles joined at the top, upon which were impaled as many sheep roasted whole, and these were cut up very dextrously and the fragments brought to table as fast as they were wanted. The Emperor, I observed, was not able to accommodate himself to the Arab fashion of sitting upon the ground, but sat upon a chair—the only person who did so—during the repast, while his host, the chieftain Bou Lakas, remained standing, and holding a splendid ewer, full of fresh water, which he poured out for the Emperor's drink. A little to the right hand of this tent was another smaller tent, of linen and damask, in which a couch had been prepared for his Majesty to repose on a few minutes after dinner. He stayed about two hours at Melila, and saw the warlike exercises or sports of the Arab cavalry, some thousands of whom were assembled to do him honour. My next Sketch gives a view of the town of Batna, where the Emperor arrived in his carriage about six o'clock that evening. The Arabic name of this town signifies "The Bivouac;" but the quarter inhabited by the French, which appears towards the right hand, with a loop-holed wall inclosing the barracks, has been built since the expedition to Biskara in February, 1844, and is the head-quarters of a subdivision of the military administration of Algeria. The native mosque, with trees behind it, is seen more to the left. In the foreground are a number of Arab horsemen galloping to and fro, discharging their muskets and performing various feats of skill or agility—called here a 'fantasia'—for the entertainment of the Emperor on his approach. On the extreme right is the road which leads to Lambessa; and the subject of my next sketch is the Emperor's visit to the ruins of the Roman city of that name. I have chosen the moment when the Emperor was examining the Prætorium, or Palace of the Roman Legate, which has been kept as a museum for the reception of the ancient sculptures found at Lambessa. On the right hand of my view, quite in the background, you will see the modern French prison, or penitentiary, in which several political offenders have been confined since the revolution of 1848. The ruins of ancient Lambessa are rather extensive, occupying a site of 2600 metres in length by 1800 metres in width. It was a town of some importance, having been founded, about the commencement of the Christian era, to be the head-quarters of the 3rd Legion, employed to hold the Numidians in subjection. The Emperor Napoleon started again for Biskara very early next morning, by a path still more rugged than before. Here the signs of cultivation became more scarce, and wide tracts of barren sand were frequently encountered, where the only vegetation we could see was that of the oleander plants, growing in the beds of the stream and poisoning the water as it flows. A caravanserai, or a fortified post, where marching troops

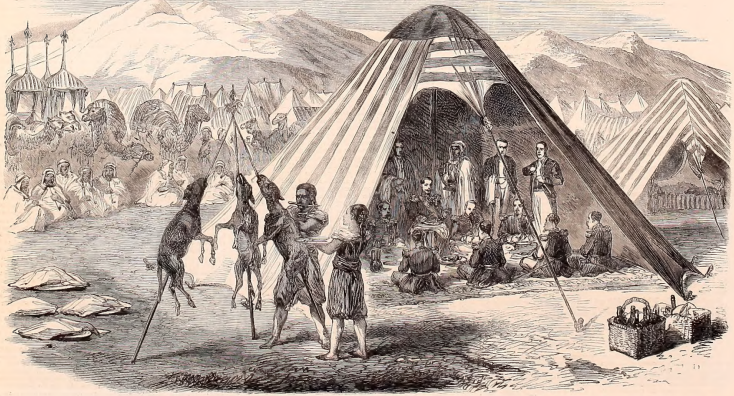
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ALGERIA.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO THE ROMAN RUINS OF LAMBESSA.

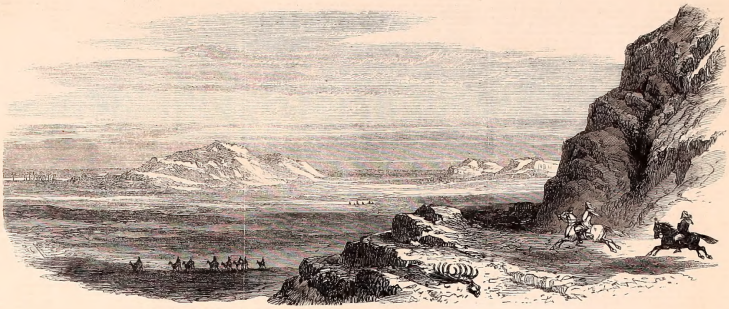
or peaceful travellers alike may find refuge, is here and there to be met with upon the way, which bears traces of an old Romanroad. Suddenly, as we reach the bridge of El Kantara, after passing along a sort of corniche cut in the side of the river bank, the rocks and mountains are left behind. This bridge, a single arch ten metres in span, was built by the Romans, and is still in good preservation. Shortly afterwards we enter the oasis, having already discerned its palm-trees afar off, and we alight at the caravanserai of El Kantara, which is distant 179 kilometres from the city of Constantine. One of my sketches gives a view of this place. On the left hand you see a relay of horses, awaiting the Emperor's arrival; beyond, and on the right, are the huts of the Arabs, beneath the shade of palms. We are here quite in the desert. The surrounding country is a vast bed of sand, tossed and tumbled into innumerable billows and strewn with boulders, amongst which are to be found some shells. As we proceed farther we find no longer a road, but we follow the course of the streams. A few ruined buildings are within sight, or we meet an Arab family, with the women and children riding upon camels, going to change their abode. So we come to El Outaia, the second oasis, and thence we go on till we ascend the Col de Sfa, the highest ground in this part of the country, from which at last we obtain a view of the unbounded expanse of the immense Sahara. I have tried to give you an idea of the aspect of this place. On the right hand is M. de Verthire, the Aide-de-Camp, coming up to announce that the Emperor will be here at six o'clock. Far away, far beyond the horizon, stretches, like the open sea, an endless plain of sand, which has really a bluish tinge, perhaps from the salt of the lakes which once filled much of its space. To the left you may perceive the beginning of the Oasis of Biskara; and a caravan of camels, winding beneath the mountain, completes this piece of African scenery."



THE EMPEROR ENTERTAINED BY ARABS IN A TENT ON THE ROAD FROM CONSTANTINE TO BATNA.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ALGERIA.

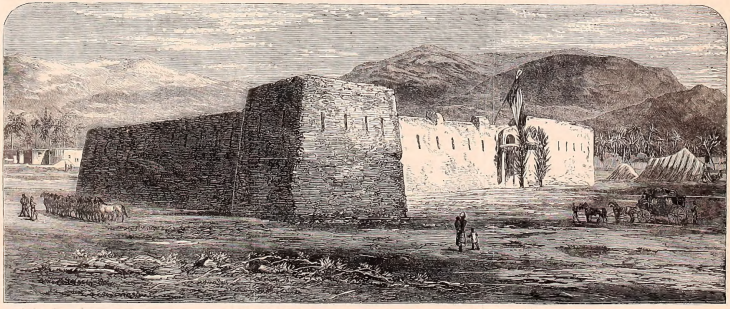
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE EDGE OF THE SAHARA DESERT, FROM THE COL DE SFA.



THE TOWN OF BATNA: MARTIAL EXERCISES OF THE ARABS.



CARAVANSERAI IN THE OASIS OF KANTARA.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

People out of doors, as the British public is contemptuously designated in the slang of its representatives, are not probably aware of the immense significance to her Majesty's Government of the introduction of the Appropriation Bill. It means simply that the national purse is placed entirely in the hands of Ministers; that they can send Parliament packing in a few days; and that—except from some violent political rupture—they are safe in office for a period varying from six to eight months. As a rule, this bill is brought in with a little flourish. One always knows when its advent is imminent by a certain air of importance assumed by the Secretary to the Treasury as he hovers near the bar, awaiting the moment when he will be called by the Speaker; and when he stands at "attention" he squares his person and holds his head erect in military fashion, and "presents" his folded paper as though he were saluting the House "about to die." For the reason that they see their holiday clearly, the members present always cheer—forgetting that they have just witnessed a symbolical parting with one of their dearest privileges, the guardianship of the national strong box, and are for the time reduced to nonentities in the eyes of those dispensers of the treasure which Parliament has committed to them for some time to come. On Wednesday last the Appropriation Bill for this year was brought in without any of the ceremonial which, slight as it is, generally accompanies the operation. There had been a feeble House all day, in more senses than one; private members amusing themselves with moving the second readings of bills which they had introduced in March and then withdrawing them; and the Parliamentary quorum at the close of the business was reduced to its minimum. For several days Mr. Brand *grand veneur* to the Government, had been absent, beating up the game all over the country for the great *battue*, which comes off in a fortnight; and, as it is that official's business annually to wave the Appropriation Bill over the heads of members in his absence, the duty fell now to his deputy, Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen. Somehow that gentleman, oppressed with a novel fit of modesty, seemed to shirk the responsibility, and, sitting down in front of the place where he should have stood, shuffled the bill into the hands of Mr. Dodson, Chairman of Committees, who had several others to bring in, and the consequence was that, instead of standing out singly and in bold relief, the name of the measure of measures was mumbled out amidst a plump of bills, and was lost upon the audience until the Speaker gave voice to his announcement of its title, when the great fact was understood, and applause, sounding more like a cackle than a cheer, was raised by the three members who were left.

On the whole, there have been very good Houses, and considerable assiduity has been displayed during the sittings of the Commons; while the Lords, having their table piled up with business, proceed in their usual nonchalant fashion to get through it, in what may be called a pitchfork style. If there is any obstruction it is levelled very soon by a consentaneousness of feeling amongst their Lordships not to be bored after seven o'clock; while in cases where bills are practically unopposed the operation of getting through them is akin to that of turning the cock of a cistern and letting the water flow until the reservoir is, for the time, exhausted. The House of Peers never seems so much at its ease as when it has thirty or forty bills on the paper of the evening. But, after all, registration is not a difficult or a lengthy process. In the Commons many of the old subjects of the Session have cropped up again, and been discussed with bated vigour, of course; notably, the malt tax, as an instance. A curiosity of Parliament, too, has here and there turned up; witness the singular process to which the Law of Evidence Bill—a scheme of Sir F. Kelly to allow parties in divorce, breach of promise, and other cases to be witnesses—was subjected. It was certainly an original proceeding to behold clause after clause of the measure elaborately discussed, members putting out their powers of argument, sarcasm, and humour, and exercising their ingenuity to frame amendments; and, as each clause in its regenerated condition was put as a part of the bill, to have a motion made to strike it out, which was regularly carried. As this amputation went on, it was clear that in the end the measure would be reduced to its preamble, and present the spectacle of a bill without enactments. So Sir F. Kelly took the hint which had been so broadly given, and thrust it into that invisible waste-basket, which this year must have had its capacities severely tested. During the last dying throes of the Estimates, spasmodic reaction arose. The subject being dockyards, Mr. Seely (of whom it is said that during a severe fit of sea-sickness last year, on board a yacht he had recently purchased, he vowed that he would make himself thoroughly acquainted with naval matters, in the hope that, with knowledge of seagoing things, he should, as sailors do, acquire seagoing stomachic strength) went in, for the fourth time, with his stupendous array of statistics and figures, and reproduced his famous indictment against the Wasp sloop, which cost four times as much to repair as could have bought her out and out from a contractor. The hon. naval reformer's manner had much changed since his previous dissertations on this theme; for he was not merely persistent and steady in the production of his case, but he was sufficiently loud in voice and confident in demeanour, "which were not so before." With the aid of Mr. Bright, who for once thought an Estimate occasion worthy of his intervention, quite a little debate was got up, and Lord Clarence Paget was angry and made false moves, and the Government got defeated by a majority of 2, the effect of which would have been to prevent their going into Committee of Supply that night. So there was a technical device adopted, and talking against time, which the victors in the first division, not perceiving what was going on, assisted to prolong, amidst the secret hilarity of the Treasury bench, until sufficient hack votes were provided to set things into the Ministerial groove again. The result of these two divisions was curious. It would be in vain to endeavour to explain to those who are not well versed in the technical forms of the House how it happened, but it must be accepted as a statement that the position to which things had been reduced was that the only question before the House which could be discussed or voted upon was the monosyllable "that;" and it was only when the next motion on the paper was tacked on it that Legislative action rose beyond such a practical absurdity.

What is to be said of Mr. Berkeley and the ballot? The novelties of the occasion were that the motion was brought on at a late instead of an early hour; that the mover was more grim than humorous, although he was humorous enough, and not the less when he declared that he had given "John Stuart Mill his quietus;" and, lastly, that Lord Palmerston sat until past twelve o'clock in the house, for the first time since his last illness, in order to reply to Mr. Berkeley This motion has been growing more shadowy and unreal every year, and this time its unreality may be said to have culminated.

It needs no very close observation to detect an electioneering spirit in all the proceedings of the House of Commons, and her Majesty's Government are by no means exempt—if they, of all people, could be expected to be exempt—from the influence. The treatment, from a soothing point of view, which Irish members, and through them Irish constituencies and the directors of Irish constituencies, have received, and the effect of that treatment, were singularly illustrated in the motion of The O'Donoghue with reference to a charter for the Roman Catholic University, and still more in the speech with which he introduced the motion. In the first place, the motion was not mandatory or defiant in its terms, asked nothing directly, and was in a sense humble in tone. Then the speech: there was not a trace of the outraged patriot, or the crushed-down Irishman who declined to be crushed down, or the fierce denunciator of the wrongs of Ireland, or any of the signs and symptoms of the ideal of an Irish demagogue, which have sometimes attached to The O'Donoghue. On the contrary, there was a gentleman *par excellence*, with a quiet though impressive manner, in well-chosen language and nicely-balanced sentences, expressing a sense of the disposition displayed by Government and Parliament to do justice to Ireland, stating the case he had to bring forward with singular fairness, and yet giving it all the necessary force, so that everyone who was not convinced was conciliated, and those who were ready before to concede were pleasantly justified in their convictions. The speech, so nearly if not altogether perfect, gave the tone to the debate, and especially warranted the terms in which Sir George Grey, and still more Mr. Gladstone, dealt with the question. The policy indicated on this occasion, and that adopted on the Roman Catholic Oath Bill, must go far to set the Government in a pleasant light before the Irish constituencies in the coming election.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Lord Chamberlain (Viscount Sydney) brought up the reply of her Majesty to the address of their Lordships congratulating her on the birth of a grandson. The Queen expressed her thanks for the interest which their Lordships took in the welfare of her family.

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill, which was read a first time, for completing the revision of the statute law and for the expurgation of the statute book.

There was a brief discussion on the area of rating in Ireland.

Reports of amendments on the Partnership Amendment Bill and the Union Chargeability Bill were brought up and agreed to.

The following bills were read a second time:—The Prisons (Scotland) Act Amendment, the Trespass (Scotland), the Ecclesiastical Leasing Act (1858) Amendment, the Lunatic Asylum Act (1853) Amendment, the Pilotage Order Confirmation (No. 2), the Smoke Nuisances (Scotland) Act Amendment, the Procurators (Scotland), the Churches and Chapels Exemption (Scotland), the Colonial Laws Validity, the Colonial Marriage Validity, and the Defence Act (1860) Amendment.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Dockyards Extension, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act (Ireland) Amendment, and the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act (Ireland) (Provisional Order Confirmation No. 2).

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills—the Royal Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of St. Germans:—The Commissioners of Supply (Scotland), the District Church Tithes, the Inclosure (No. 2), the Lancaster Court of Chancery, the Married Women's Property (Ireland), the Pilotage Order Confirmation, the Common Law Courts (Fees), the Local Government Supplemental (No. 3), the Dogs Regulation (Ireland), the Courts of Justice Concentration (Site), the Courts of Justice Building, the Militia Ballots Suspension, the Militia Pay, and a number of private bills.

Earl Russell stated, in reply to Lord Brougham, that there was a greater disposition on the part of Spain to co-operate with this country in repressing the slave trade; and, now that there was every probability of the United States acting energetically with us in putting down this traffic, he hoped their efforts would not be without success. Lord Brougham spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the conduct of the United States with regard to this important subject.

Lord St. Leonards moved the second reading of the Railway Passengers Bill, the object of which was to prevent railway companies from locking both doors of passenger-carriages. This bill is probably the shortest of the Session. It has no recital, and runs thus:—"Be it enacted by, &c. (the regular words, of course), from and after the 18th of July next, it shall not be lawful to lock both the doors of any railway-carriage while any passenger is within it." A discussion followed, in which it was urged by several Peers that the measure was an unnecessary intermeddling with the business of railway companies. Eventually the bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The orders of the day for the second reading of the Lahore Bishopric and the Companies Workmen's Education Bills were discharged.

The Lords' amendments to the Sewage Utilisation Bill were considered, and one of the amendments disagreed to.

The order for the second reading of the Forfeiture for Treason and Felony Bill was discharged and the bill withdrawn.

The Comptroller of the Exchequer and Public Audit Bill was committed *pro forma* for the insertion of amendments.

The Carriers Act Amendment Bill and the Ulster Canal Transfer Bill were read a second time.

The National Gallery (Dublin) Bill, the Harbours Transfer Bill, and the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bills (Nos. 2 and 3) passed through Committee.

The Wick and Ayr Burghs Election Bill was considered as amended, and ordered for third reading.

The report of the Greenwich Hospital Bill was received after a lengthy conversation, and the bill was ordered for a third reading.

The Crown Suits, &c., Bill, the Kingston Harbour Bill, the Ecclesiastical Commission (Superannuation Allowance) Bill, and the Pheasants (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The order for the third reading of the Sugar Duties and Drawbacks Bills was discharged, and the bill was recommitted. Certain amendments having been inserted, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Serjeant-at-Arms informed the Speaker that George Morris Mitchell, for whose apprehension an order had been made by the House on June 2, had been apprehended that day, and was now in his custody.

On consideration of the Malt Duty Bill, as amended, a clause was introduced on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, providing that grain making into malt may be sprinkled at the expiration of ninety hours after being emptied from the cistern, and substituting Sept. 1 for Oct. 1 for the commencement of the Act.

Colonel Dunne having called attention to the state of the ancient records of Ireland, Mr. F. Peel briefly explained the steps which had been taken for their preservation and publication.

Mr. Hubbard adverted to the treaty recently contracted with the German Zollverein, and moved for papers. Mr. M. Gibson replied with some minuteness to the arguments advanced by the last speaker, expressing an opinion that England had received quite as much benefit through the treaty as Italy, or France, or any other nation. The papers would be laid on the table as soon as the arrangements were completed.

Mr. Cardwell laid upon the table some papers giving the result of the negotiations between the Government and the Canadian delegates. Briefly stated those results are, that the Government approve of the confederation scheme, and will give every assistance in carrying it out; that the Government will recommend the guarantee of a loan for the carrying out by Canada of the fortifications recommended by Colonel Jervois, and will provide the necessary armament so soon as the Provincial Legislature had expressed its opinion on the matter; that the Government will do all it can to procure a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty; that the Government will recommand the guaranteeing of a loan to pay the indemnity to the Hudson's Bay Company for the North Western Territory, which is to be made over to Canada; and, finally, the Government gives assurances of its desire to assist Canada as far as possible.

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and agreed to votes for the Post Office packet service, the Office of Works, and Landguard Point Works.

Mr. Cowper, in moving a supplemental vote of £20,000 for the enlargement of the National Gallery, explained that the amount asked for was intended for the purchase of that portion of the space in the rear of the gallery which was now occupied by St. Martin's Workhouse, Archbishop Tennyson's Library, and the parochial offices and schools. By agreeing to the vote all the Committee would do was to express an opinion that the National Gallery ought to be retained in Trafalgar-square, and this proposition had already received the sanction of the House.

Lord Elcho advocated reconstruction of the National Gallery, in order that a fireproof building might be erected in its stead, which could be lighted by gas at night, so that the working classes might be enabled to see the pictures.

Mr. Tite thought it would have been far more satisfactory if Mr. Cowper had placed an estimate on the table showing the cost of the site and of the new building. He warned the House against dealing with such a subject in a narrow spirit, and reminded them that South Kensington began with a modest vote of £10,000, which had subsequently swelled into £120,000 per annum.

Sir G. Bowyer reprobated patching up the present building, and recommended that not a stone of so hideous a pile should be allowed to stand upon another. He hoped there was no intention to pull down Burlington House.

Mr. Locke took the same view, characterising the present building as a national disgrace.

Mr. H. D. Seymour commented upon the necessity of not only raising a new building worthy of the finest site in Europe, but that of making proper approaches to it.

Mr. Cowper explained that the Government had no desire to interfere in any way with Burlington House, now that Parliament had condemned the proposition to build the National Gallery on its site.

Sir J. Pakington expressed a hope that the new building would be as unlike the old one as possible, for nothing more detestable in the architectural way could well be desired than the latter.

Mr. Ayrton supported the vote, which was ultimately agreed to.

A vote of £700,000 for the Site of the New Courts of Justice and Offices Bill was agreed to without comment, as was a vote of £53,600 for Greenwich Hospital.

With these appropriations the whole of the Estimates were voted, and the Chairman left the chair amid the cheers of the House.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Commons' amendment to the Oxford University Vinerian Foundation Bill was agreed to.

The Prisons Bill, the Small Benefices (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Admiralty Acts Repeal Bill, the Admiralty Powers Bill, and the Dockyards Ports Regulation Bill were read a second time.

The Railway Debentures Registry Bill, the Land Debentures (Ireland) Bill, the Locomotives on Roads Bill, and the Mortgages Debentures Bill passed through Committee, as did also the following bills:—The Prisons (Scotland) Act Amendment, the Trespass (Scotland), the Ecclesiastical Leasing Act Amendment, the Smoke Nuisances (Scotland) Act Amendment, the Procurators (Scotland), the Churches and Chapels (Scotland) Exemption, the Colonial Laws Validity, the Colonial Marriages Validity, the Defence Act Amendment, and the Union Chargeability Bill.

The Union Chargeability Bill was read a third time and passed, as also were the following private bills:—Maltby's Estate, Cromford and Belper Road, Manchester Corporation Water, Heysham Pier; Rickmansworth, Avesham, and Chesham Railway; Sutherland Railway, Barnstaple Roads, Crays Gas, and Belfast New Streets.

On the consideration of the Public-house Closing Act (1864) Amendment Bill, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved the restoration of clause 5, which had been struck out in Committee.—Earl Granville opposed the reintroduction of the clause.—After some discussion, however, the clause was restored, the metropolis being exempted from its operation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to permit the warehousing of compound spirits.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. F. Peel, that the Treasury should be authorised to pay out of the Consolidated Fund an addition of £300 per annum to the salary of each of the County Court Judges in England.

In Committee of Ways and Means, a sum of £1,318,526 was voted from the Consolidated Fund, being the surplus of ways and means granted for the service of the preceding year, and a further sum of £23,342,568 out of the Consolidated Fund for public purposes.

A considerable time was spent in the discussion in Committee of the Fire Brigade (Metropolis) Bill. Eventually, with some amendments, it passed through Committee.

Leave was given, in Committee of the whole House, to Mr. Blackburn to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the issue of bank notes in Scotland.

Mr. Whalley moved the second reading of the Turnpike Tolls Abolition.—Sir G. Grey said it was impossible that at this period of the Session a measure of so complicated a character could be passed. He therefore recommended its withdrawal. This suggestion was complied with.

The Salmon Fishery Act (1861) Amendment Bill was considered as amended.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill, the Harwich Harbour Bill, the Carriers Act Amendment Bill, the Ulster Canal Transfer Bill, the War Department Tramways (Devon) Bill, and the Falmouth Borough Bill passed through Committee.

The Local Government Supplemental (No. 5) Bill, the Colonial Dock Loan Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Management Bill, and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill were read a second time.

The Greenwich Hospital Bill, the Fortifications (Provisions for Expenses) Bill, the Malt Duty Bill, the Harbour Transfer Bill, the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2 and No. 3) Bills, the Trusts Administration (Scotland) Bill, the Record of Title (Ireland) Bill, and the Wick and Ayr Burghs Election Bill were read a third time and passed.

The O'Donoghue moved an address praying that the system of University education in Ireland may be amended, so as to get rid of obstacles which prevent many of her Majesty's subjects from enjoying the benefits of a University education. He showed that the Roman Catholics had no fair chance in this matter with the other religious bodies. They could not take degrees in Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges were disliked by them. He suggested that a charter should be granted to the Catholic University. Sir G. Grey admitted that there was a grievance. The Government could not grant a charter to the Catholic University, but they would enlarge the charter of the Queen's Colleges, so that Catholics might obtain degrees there just as at present they could obtain them at the London University. A discussion followed, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Mr. Blake moved the second reading of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill. It was opposed by Government, and, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

The Merchant Shipping Disputes Bill and the Bank Notes (Ireland) Bill were also withdrawn, owing to the lateness of the Session.

The Railway Clauses Bill, after a long discussion on the motion to go into Committee, was likewise withdrawn.

Mr. Lygon moved the second reading of the Educational and Charitable Institutions Bill. Some discussion ensued, Sir G. Grey saying that he would vote for the second reading on the understanding that the bill would not be further proceeded with this Session. Mr. Lygon accepted this offer, and the second reading was carried by 49 votes to 35; the bill being, on the motion of Mr. Lygon, ordered to be committed that day three months.

The Bank Notes Issue (Scotland) Bill was read a first time.

The Parsonages Bill was read a third time and passed, as were the National Gallery (Dublin) Bill, the Harwich Harbour Bill, the Carriers Act Amendment Bill, the Salmon Fishery Act (1861) Amendment Bill, the Falmouth Borough Bill, and the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill.

Finally, the Appropriation Bill, that harbinger of the close of the Session, was brought in and read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Their Lordships only sat about one hour, in the course of which the following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Public-house Closing Act (1864) Amendment, Trespass (Scotland), Ecclesiastical Leasing Act (1858) Amendment, Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation, Pilotage Orders Confirmation (No. 2), Churches and Chapels Exemption (Scotland), Colonial Laws Validity, Colonial Marriages Validity, and Defence Act (1860) Amendment Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Mr. Eaton took the oath and his seat for Coventry, in the room of Sir Joseph Paxton, deceased.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION BILL.

Sir G. Grey, in moving the second reading of this bill, stated that its object was to carry out the report of the Royal Commission, which had been presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and he trusted that the House would sanction a measure which was founded upon a report that had been prepared with so much care.

Mr. Whiteside contended that the bill before the House affected the Church of Ireland equally with the Church of England, and considered that the dignitaries of both Churches ought to have been consulted before a new canon of the Church was made by Parliament on the recommendation of the Convocation of Canterbury and York.

Mr. Briscoe saw no reason why the consciences of the clergy should be relieved by oaths, whilst in their clerical capacity they were obliged to perform ceremonies and advocate doctrines to which they seriously and positively objected to subscribe. As he did not undertand the nature of the bill, he should abstain from voting upon it.

Mr. Lefevre entertained objections to the proceedings of Convocation, as he did not consider them a legally-constituted body; and he could not understand upon what principle the debates in those assemblies should be quoted authoritatively in Parliament.

Mr. Hadfield entered into the early history of the Church and the cause and progress of Dissent, stating his belief that at the present moment there were many errors in doctrine and that many young persons imbibed false principles from the teaching of the Church of England. He would not oppose the bill, becaused he desired that every tender conscience should be relieved from the burden of subscription.

The Attorney-General went at length into the reasons for supporting the bill, which, he submitted, was greatly needed, and, instead of injuring, would benefit the Established Church. The hon. and learned gentleman explained the reasons why permission had not been given to the revival of the Irish Convocation in company with the English Convocation. With respect to Convocation itself, he contended that it was a body whose action was useful and salutary.

After some further discussion, in which Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Lefroy, and Mr. D. Griffith took part, the bill was read a second time.

The Colonial Governors (Retiring Pensions) Bill passed through Committee.

On the motion for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Hennessy called attention to the inadequate salaries and superannuation of the outdoor officers of Customs, and asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he has recently taken any steps to remedy the grievances under which those officers labour.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated the unusual proceeding of the hon. gentleman in raising a question pointing in the direction of further taxation upon the motion for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. He could inform the hon. member that, as long as he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would never be induced to yield to Parliamentary pressure that which he did not consider right or proper. The principle acted upon in respect to the Government officials referred to was to promote according to seniority, as well as to superior merits tested by competitive examination. There was every disposition on the part of the Government to do justice to all parties. He did not think that the officers of Customs had good grounds for complaint. The bill was then read a second time.

The County Courts Equitable Jurisdiction Bill then went into Committee, the clauses of which were, after considerable discussion, agreed to.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

A pamphlet by Mr. W. Ray Smee, F.S.A., which has just been published, advocates the admission of light French wines at the customs' duty of one penny a bottle, since there are many qualities very suitable for English consumption which cannot be preserved in good condition when imported, under the Gladstone tariff, in cask, but which would be excellent if they were imported in bottle.

With respect to the review, in our last Number, of Miss Meteyard's "Life of Wedgwood," we have received a letter from Major Lacy, of Southampton, who is connected by marriage with the family of the Brothers Elers, the German manufacturers of pottery, mentioned as having come to settle in Bradwell Wood, Staffordshire, towards the close of the seventeenth century. Major Lacy thinks we ought not to have called them "two mysterious strangers," because they were of distinguished German ancestry, Admiral Elers having married a Princess of Baden; and John Philip Elers, a learned chemist, having come to England with the Prince of Orange. But it is obvious that the word "mysterious" was not meant to disparage their previous relations in their native country, and referred merely to the impression which must have been produced on the minds of the Staffordshire people by the jealously-guarded secrecy of the Elers' manufacture. As for the conduct of Samuel Astbury, in obtaining access to their pot-work by feigning to be an idiot and getting himself employed to turn the wheel, Miss Meteyard, in page 136 of her interesting volume, denounces quite as strongly as Major Lacy does "the baseness and immorality of such a method of stealing other men's honest secrets." We are entirely of the same opinion.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE result of the New Stakes at Ascot does not at present seem to have much bearing on the Derby, as the four first were within half a neck of each other, and Chibisa, the winner, was beaten so very easily on the Tuesday. He is a very nice colt, but his legs do not look like standing a strong preparation. Broomielaw, heavily backed by his owner, never gave Farewell and a bad field a chance over the New Mile, and the "all rose" is in luck at last. If anything goes wrong with Gladiateur, who has been spending nearly a fortnight in France since the race for Le Grand Prix, Breadalbane's St. Leger chances seem "rosy" enough. Fille de l'Air's defeat for the Ascot Cup and her position in the Alexandra Plate next day hardly seemed to tally, and all explanations are very complicated, owing to Baragah being so close up with Ely in the Triennial. The settling was easy; and a new French favourite for next year's Derby has sprung up in Auguste by Monarque. The Liverpool meeting was a mere two-days' shadow of old General Chassé and Charles XII. times, and even the Croxteth party were absent. Caller Ou carried off the Queen's Plate so easily that she became a good favourite for the Northumberland Plate, which she won in 1863-4. If she does win it next week she will come in for an ovation such as only Bob Chambers receives, despite the intense difficulty experienced by the county in pronouncing her name. Seven went for the Liverpool Cup, and Chibisa gave 9 lb. and just beat Gretna in a half-mile race. It is said that a spring meeting is to be held at Ascot and two summer ones at Windsor next year. The experiment of another Ascot meeting was tried a few years since, and it proved a failure.

The Eltham sale was as great a success as the Hampton Court ones, and the unequalled average was made of 320 gs. for the forty-five! Mr. Chaplin gave 1500 gs. for a Stockwell colt from Governess, and fairly cut down his opponent (Mr. W. Morris) by a 500-guinea advance on the first bid. He also gave 700 gs. for a half sister to Caractacus, 1000 gs. for a Newminster colt, 650 gs. for a Marsyas colt, and 180 gs. for a Horror filly—rather a good afternoon's work for a Lincolnshire squire, or "any other man." Mr. Merry bought only one, a thousand-guinea colt by Dundee, and Mr. Robinson put some of his Vase money into an 1100-guinea St. Albans colt. Thus four colts averaged 1150 gs. in one afternoon, and of these the couple of one-thousand-guinea ones were knocked down in succession. Some more of the Diss yearlings came up to Tattersalls', but the eighteen only made 2000 gs. A black Vedette colt, 520 gs., was the top price of the day.

The Royal London Yacht Club ocean-match was won, on Saturday, by Messrs. W. and G. Gordon's Niobe, 40 tons, and Mr. George Duppa's Alarm, 248 tons, was second. Mr. Kennard's Christabel and Lord Alfred Paget's Zantha received the two £10 notes. Niobe also won the cutter match on Tuesday, by twenty-nine minutes, from Mr. Mandslay's Volante. The Royal Thames Yacht Club's third regatta of the season came off on Monday, Gravesend being the starting-place and goal. Mr. Johnson's Glance won the first cutter prize; but, there being a dead heat between Christabel and Vindex, the second prize was reserved. The first-class schooner prize was carried off by Mr. Wilkinson's Gloriana; the second-class schooner prize by Mr. Edwards's Intrigue.

The M.C.C. and Ground (for whom the Rev. E. T. Drake and Grundy each played a great innings) beat Cambridge University in their return match, by 244 runs at Lord's; and the latter had also to succumb to Surrey by 101. Kent and Sussex have had a fine match, which the former won by three wickets. Oxford University made 429 in one innings against Suffolk, and T. Case (146) and R. A. H. Mitchell (109) were the leviathan scorers.

The chase has lost one of its best huntsmen in Charles Treadwell, of the Bramham Moor, who died, after two hours' illness, of, we believe, heart complaint, on Sunday night. He was brother to James Treadwell (who was huntsman, for several seasons, to Squire Farquharson, in Dorsetshire, and retired when his master gave up hounds) and uncle to John Treadwell, of the O. B. H. The deceased was, in early life, whip and kennel huntsman to Mr. Horlock, whose principal work upon "the noble science" gives many anecdotes of his pluck and skill. He hunted the Quorn for the late Lord Suffield during his Lordship's brief tenure of office; and hence it was noted as a remarkable fact, at the Yarm hound show, a few summers since, that three Quorn huntsmen, past and present, should be showing hounds there—to wit, Tom Sebright, who held office under Squire Osbaldeston, in 1819; Charles Treadwell, under Lord Suffield, in 1839; and John Treadwell, under Lord Stamford, in 1859. From the Quorn he went with the Suffield pack, for three or four seasons, into Berwickshire; and when Mr. Robertson gave up hounds he engaged himself, we believe, to the Bramham Moor. He was a good judge and breeder of hounds; and, although quite the heavy-weight huntsman of the day, thanks to good horses and horsemanship, he could always hold his own in a fast thing. No man dies more lamented, both by his master, Mr. George Lane Fox, and the members of the hunt generally.

While the horn and the view halloo are silent in the woodlands the otter-hunters in the North are "up in the morning early," with Dr. Grant or "Sandy," at the water-side. The Carlisle hounds had a very beautiful thing a few days since, near Mossknowe, with a 22 lb. dog otter, which took to wood and water alternately. At one moment it, and "Sandy," and one of the hounds all rolled over a scaur together; and, after some beautiful hunting, it was killed in a wood. Dr. Grant, master of the Teviotdale, killed his second otter of the season at Lilliesleaf. His Dandie Dinmont terriers, Tom and Teddy, each brought out an otter at the same moment from under a large tree-root. The Doctor, with his usual daring, wrapped his coat round one of "the dark tan fishermen," and ran off with it in his arms, while his pack were busy with the other. However, some of the hounds followed him and fought him so savagely that he was obliged to drop it; but it luckily escaped into a root fortress once more, and, as digging is against the Doctor's articles of war, it was left for another day. The dwellers on twelve or thirteen streams in the neighbourhood of Hawick keep a sharp look out for "the varmint," and the moment one is seen, or "fitted," the Doctor and his Dandies are summoned professionally. This sport, which rather waned in the North when the late Duke of Athole gave up his pack and Lord John Scott died, has quite undergone a revival in the last two years.

LIVERPOOL SUMMER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Helen, 2. Stanton, 3.
Flying Stakes.—Lucy Long, 1. Prescription, 2.
Great Lancashire Produce Stakes.—Blue Riband, 1. Dagmar, 2. Full Bloom, 3.
Molyneux Cup.—Windham, 1. Arbutus, 2. Viola, 3.
Craven Stakes.—Chibisa, 1. Gretna, 2. Grand Master, 3.
Stanley Nursery Stakes.—Belmont, 1. Full Bloom, 2. Merry Lass, 3.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Traffic walked over.

TUESDAY.

Liverpool St. Leger.—Spring-Gun, 1. Lavinia, 2. Breffni, 3.
Mersey Stakes.—Orontes, 1. Fan, 2. Jolly Boy, 3.
Liverpool Cup.—Success, 1. Macbeth, 2. Sidewind, 3.
Sefton Plate.—Lady Bohun, 1. Lucy Long, 2. Gipsy Girl, 3.
Badminton Stakes.—Selim, 1. Gretna, 2. Proserpine, 3.
Bentinck Testimonial.—Lady Bohun, 1. Charming Woman, 2. Orontes, 3.
Foal Stakes.—White Guantlet walked over.

NEWTON (LANCASHIRE) RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Handicap.—Queen of Trumps, 1. Wild Poppy, 2. Cutaway, 3.
Golborne Park Stakes.—Xi, 1. Belmont, 2. Balsam, 3.
Great Newton Cup.—Moulsey, 1. Sprite, 2. Dermot Asthore, 3.
Makerfield Handicap.—Cranbury, 1. Worthless, 2. Garotter, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Ned Digby, 1. Oulton Lowe, 2. Yeatsall, 3.

THURSDAY.

St. Helen's Purse.—Cutler, 1. Breffrei, 2. Yeatsall, 3.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Dead heat between Xi and Ozone. King of France, 3.

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

West Moulsey Stakes.—Attaché, 1. Moose, 2. Cobweb, 3.
Hampton Plate.—The Proctor, 1. Catherine, 2. Canzonetto, 3.
Claremont Stakes.—Tina, 1. St. Albans f., 2. Alberta, 3.
Stand Plate.—Vixen, 1. Charity, 2. Arabia, 3.
Surrey and Middlesex States.—Auditor, 1. Hopper, 2. Auricula, 3.
Hurst Plate.—Wild Thyme, 1. Virtuous, 2. Duenna, 3.

THURSDAY.

Visitors' Plate.—Finesse, 1. Skirmish, 2. Leoville, 3.
Bushey Plate.—Blackbird, 1. Fairy Footsteps, 2. Concordia, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Caller Ou beat Threadbare.

FONTAINEBLEAU RACES.—JUNE 18.

Prix du Conseil Général.—Meli-Melo, 1. Prince Regent, 2. Yamuna, 3.
Prix Principal.—Matamore, 1. Le Bernais, 2. Ninon de l'Enclos, 3.
Prix de la Société d'Encouragement.—Lalla Rookh, 1. Tourmalet, 2. Betty, 3.
Prix de l'Imperatrice.—Gaulois, 1. La Reine Berthe, 2. Touriste, 3.
Prix de la Vénerie Steeplechase.—Biribi, 1. Valentino, 2. Gilles, 3.

A specimen of the wingless bird of New Zealand—the kiwi-kiwi (Apteryx Australis)—lately brought to England in H.M.S. Miranda, by Mr. Slade, has been presented to the Zoological Society, London.

The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin has sent to the Pope, on the occasion of the Whitsuntide holidays, a sum of 90,000f., as well as a casket of jewellery and other valuable objects.

A portrait of Mr. Carlyle, photographed by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, has been published, which is the most artistic, and perhaps the most expressive, that we have yet seen. It represents only the head leaning upon the right hand, in a vignette of moderate size. The likeness is very good.

Two large photographic views of Epsom and Ascot Races were taken by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street, and will preserve a most accurate representation of each of those memorable scenes this year. The one shows the aspect of the course at the moment of the start for the Derby; the other is a view of the Grand Stand, Royal Stand, and the Earl of Bessborough's Stand at Ascot, thronged with fashionable people.

For the encouragement of part-singing and other performances of sacred music in the domestic circle, an excellent collection of original pieces, composed by Messrs. Rudolf Schachner, Macfarren, Benedict, Barnett, and others, has been compiled, with some of his own, by Mr. Frederick Westlake, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music. It is calculated to be most serviceable to families which cultivate this graceful accomplishment for the solace of their Sunday evenings at home.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* says that some ancient native coins have been found upon the Soonderbun. They are in good preservation, and in weight something more than the current rupee. On the obverse side are the words, "The most powerful sovereign, Ghias-ood-dunnya-wa-ood-deen, the victorious Balban, the Sultan;" and on the reverse the words are "The Imam ool Mustassem, commander of the Faithful." Ghias-ood-deen was the tenth Monarch of the Pathan dynasty.

The *Journal de Genève* gives an account of some antiquities which have been temporarily exhibited in the Academical Museum of that city. They consist of three bronze tripods of Roman origin recently found by a peasant while digging in a field at Lyaud, near Thonon (Haute-Savoie), and purchased for a trifling sum by M. Griollet, who intends to present them to the museum of the Louvre. Two of the tripods are fine specimens of a model hitherto unknown. The three legs are terminated by human heads and connected by bronze bands with rings at the end, which slide up and down the legs, and allow them to be opened more or less. From the elaborate execution of these tripods, it is probable that they belong to the first or second century of the empire. The third tripod is made on a different principle. Instead of sliding rings to raise or lower the brazier, the latter is fixed to an upright stem by a socket which slides up and down and fastens at any height with a wedge. The legs of the tripod are connected horizontally by a Y-shaped piece of bronze ingeniously articulated, so that the whole can be folded up to occupy a very small space. Many tripods like the first two may be seen in the museum at Naples, but none at all resembling the third. Near the same spot were also discovered a small bronze bas-relief; a stone trough, apparently used to receive the blood of the victims sacrificed; and a number of bones.

A return has been made to Parliament giving full information respecting the measurement, draught, tonnage, material, principle, and cost of the iron-plated ships and batteries already built, in course of building, or proposed to be built. Of the twenty-six vessels afloat, nine are not completed, four are designed according to Captain Coles's cupola plan, and seven according to Mr. Reed's plan. There are two others, designed on Mr. Reed's plan, on the stocks; and one other, the Penelope, not yet begun. There are two others, iron vessels, being built—on neither Captain Coles's nor Mr. Reed's plan, the Northumberland and the Waterwitch; and one other, the Hercules, is proposed, but the plans are not yet completed, as they depend upon experiments now going on at Shoeburyness. There are five floating batteries, three of wood and two of iron; but these were all launched during 1855 or 1856.——On Monday a return, moved for by Mr. Laird, was issued, showing that there are twelve non-armour-plated vessels of war building or ordered to be built in the year 1865. Five of these have already been launched, two are to be launched in September next, one in December, one in March of next year, and the date of the launch of three cannot be fixed with certainty. The cost of hulls up to March last was £139,370, and the estimated expenditure on hulls up to next March is £154,080.

THE LATE MR. WATERTON.—Our notice of the death of Mr. Charles Waterton has brought us a communication from Mr. Frederick Verbeke, formerly of British Guiana, who was well acquainted with Mr. Waterton at the time of his South American travels, forty years ago. Mr. Verbeke wishes to bear testimony to the truth of Mr. Waterton's story of his ride upon the alligator's back. He says:—"I know as a fact that he did so mount on the back of a living alligator. He told me the circumstance himself, and he was a man of exact truth. Moreover, two or three years subsequent to the occurrence, I was travelling in the Upper Essequibo River, where, falling in with an intelligent half-caste Indian, who had been the steersman of Waterton's canoe, he confirmed the truth of the statement, he himself being present at the capture. Waterton had desired to obtain a good specimen of an alligator, or, as there called, a 'cayman,' without being injured by its struggles in landing. The cayman was caught, and completely gagged with two hard wood cross sticks, so that it could not injure anyone with its bite; the only fear, then, was the power of its tail. The reptile was then drawn to the edge of the bank, when Waterton entered the water, sprang on its back, caught hold of its forefeet and fastened them with a rope over its back; thus it was drawn ashore uninjured. This specimen of a cayman is now in the Walton Hall Museum, and has been seen there by thousands of people. I may here mention that Waterton was a most expert swimmer, and at that time of great muscular strength. He prided himself on these qualities, and was fond of exhibiting them. When he journeyed in the woods with the Indians, as he did for many months at a time, he lived entirely as they did, on game and Cassava bread; he went barefoot, and was clothed with only a coarse blue check linen shirt, canvas or duck trousers, and a straw or Panama hat."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 19.—There was only a limited quantity of English wheat on sale here to-day. The demand was far from active; yet, in some instances, prices advanced 1s. per quarter, compared with Monday last. The show of foreign wheat was moderate, and sales progressed steadily, at full quotations. In floating cargoes of grain very little was passing. Barley was in short supply and fair request, at full currencies. No change took place in the value of malt, the show of which was tolerably extensive. Oats were quite as dear as last week; whilst beans and peas were very firm. The demand for flour ruled steady.

June 21.—The transactions in most kinds of produce to-day were only moderate. Prices, however, were well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 49s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 43s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 26s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 33s.; malt, 47s. to 62s.; oats, 16s. to 24s.; beans, 35s. to 45s.; peas, 34s. to 40s. per quarter; town-made flour, 33s. to 40s.; country marks, 26s. to 29s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—The demand for agricultural seeds is heavy, and the quotations are almost nominal. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes are very inactive.

Linseed, English, sowing, 68s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 54s. to 55s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; tares, 9s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. per bushel; white mustard seed, 10s. 0d. to 12s. 0d.; brown ditto, 10s. to 11s. per bushel; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; red clover seed, 65s. to 90s.; white ditto, 62s. to 75s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 41s. 1d.; barley, 27s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 8d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 51,802; barley, 1073; oats, 2161 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds has fallen off. Prices, however, are fairly supported. The quantities on offer are very large.

Sugar.—The transactions in all raw qualities are on a full average scale, at full quotations. The stock consists of 89,273 tons, against 80,117 tons last year. Refined goods rule about stationary.

Coffee.—The market is very firm, and fine qualities are rather dearer. Stock, 10,865 tons, against 8578 tons in 1864.

Rice.—Very little business is passing in any kind, at about previous currencies. Stock, 29,872 tons, against 37,701 tons last year.

Provisions.—The demand for most kinds of butter is steady, at very full prices. Bacon is rather dearer, with a good inquiry. Hams have given way 2s. per cwt. All other provisions are firm in price.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, at 40s. 9d. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot. The stock is 31,602 casks, against 43,938 casks last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £33 10s. to £33 15s.; rape, £42 10s. to £46; fine palm, £36 to £36 10s.; and French turpentine, 54s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a fair demand for rum, at 1s. 7d. per gallon for proof Demerara. We have very little change to notice in the value of brandy or grain spirits.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 15s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 12s. 6d.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 12s. per load. New meadow hay, £3 to £4.

Coals.—Haswell, 17s. 9d.; Hetton, 17s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 17s. 6d.; Cowpen Hartley, 16s. 9d.; Holywell, 16s. 9d.; Tanfield Moor, 13s. 3d.; Wylam, 16s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds is very inactive, at about stationary prices—viz., from 100s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are still in progress. By private contract, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are extensive, and the demand is heavy, at from 40s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 22).—The supply of beasts on sale to-day was tolerably extensive, and all breeds met a dull inquiry, on rather lower terms. The general top figure for Scots and crosses was 5s. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was moderate, yet sales progressed slowly, at drooping prices. The best Downs and half-breds changed hands at from 6s. to 6s. 2d. per 8 lb. We have to report a dull trade for lambs, at barely previous rates. The quotations ranged from 6s. to 7s. 8d. per 8 lbs. The supply of calves being extensive, the veal trade was heavy, at 2d. per 8 lb. less money. Prime small pigs were rather dearer, but milch cows ruled heavy.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; lambs, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 8d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1150; cows, 136; sheep and lambs, 12,760; calves, 1020; pigs, 220. Foreign: Beasts, 690; sheep and lambs, 4300; calves, 950.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are but moderately supplied with meat, yet the trade is inactive, at barely late rates. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

BANKRUPTS.

T. ARMSTON, Thanet-place, Temple-bar, bricklayer.—J. W. BRETT, Coleman-street, Camberwell, licensed victualler.—R. JOHNSON, Salisbury-street, Bermondsey, lighterman.—D. REES, Cheapside, photographer.—G. R. BROWNE, Major in the Army, Aldershott.—S. R. WELLS, Landport, Hants, plumber.—W. MOORE, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square, bootmaker.—C. EASTWICK, Cheshunt, Herts, beer retailer.—T. SADLER, Argyle-road, Mile-end.—W. Y. BROWN, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, draper.—T. PAYNE, Norfolk-terrace, Old Kent.—W. G. LAUNCEMAN, Coleharbour-street, Hackney-road, bootmaker.—E. NORTH, Merton, Surrey, gardener.—J. JONES, Chapel-street, Tottenham-court-road, baker.—C. WARREN, Allen-road, Hornsey New Town, painter.—H. HARRISON, Peterborough, coal merchant.—C. ECHLIN, Carlton-square, New-cross, commercial traveller.—F. J. HOLLIS, Winchester, attorney.—J. E. TYRIE, Norwood.—W. ARMIT, Exeter Hall Hotel, Strand.—R. BOYLE, Woolwich, Captain Royal Artillery.—J. CROOK, St. George's-terrace, Kilburn, undertaker.—W. R. GARRETT, Spring-place, Wandsworth-road, baker.—J. HALLETT, Bristol-terrace, Brighton, wine and spirit merchant.—W. ASHFIELD, Red Lion-yard, Great Warner-street, Clerkenwell, bricklayer.—C. A. FERGUSON, Royal-parade, Blackheath, mast and block maker.—H. W. LUMLEY, Portsea, Hants, general dealer.—J. I. LUPTON, Richmond, Surrey, veterinary surgeon.—J. DIBBLE, Birmingham, tailor.—T. BROMFIELD, Worcester, victualler.—A. and C. EVANS, Wolverhampton, iron braziers.—T. MEDLICOTT, Birmingham, printer.—J. RICHMOND, Ratcliffe-on-Trent, butcher.—J. ROBINSON, Warmley, commission merchant.—J. W. MARMONT, King's Stanley, timber-dealer.—P. COURTI, Exeter, watchmaker.—W. MORTON, Ripon, wine merchant.—C. BATTEN, Liverpool, licensed victualler. W. ROWBOTHAM, Birmingham, painter.—A. COWEN, Birmingham, retail brewer.—T. WILLS, Maidstone, bootmaker.—J. CLARK, Gateshead, joiner.—J. SMITH, Penrith, innkeeper.—G. HEFFORD, Swinford, baker.—M. ROBERTS, Conway, licensed victualler.—T. WILSON, Haversham, joiner.—J. SHAW, Woodchurch, farmer.—I. WILT, Stockton, jeweller.—F. WATTSON, Gravesend, baker.—T. FELLOWS, Darlaston, chartermaster.—W. F. PEACOCK, Chorlton-on-Medlock, commission agent.—J. T. STONE, Manchester, watchmaker.—G. C. DICKINS, Cornhill, late Major of the Turkish Contingent.—W. PATTISON, Leeds, tailor.—W. HUGHES, Liverpool, grocer.—S. STANDRING, Oldham, cotton-waste dealer.—R. APLIN, Ashburton, baker.—W. WRIGHT, Nottingham, commission agent.—H. LOCKE, East Cowes, victualler.—G. COOPER, Dresden, grocer.—R. FORD, Blackburn, grocer.—T. YATES, Birmingham, seedsman.—W. SMITH, Parr, victualler.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. THORNTON, Paddock, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—H. CLOUGH, Bradford, Yorkshire, bookseller.

BANKRUPTS.

J. THOMAS, Acton, builder.—R. MILLER, Brompton, dairyman.—J. LACY, Foley-street, builder.—W. NOKES, Hammersmith.—S. and H. PELHAM, Clapham-road, lessees of the New Royalty Theatre.—W. GODDEN, Plumstead, grocer.—D. JOHNSON and E. SNOOK, Millwall, shipbuilders.—J. BRYAN, Rotherhithe, cocoanut matting manufacturer.—C. SEATON, Upper Ebury-street, comedian.—R. SNELL, jun., Islington, photographer.—J. BOND, Grafton-street, surgeon.—H. SCHALLEHN, Kensington, professor of music.—G. H. STEVENS, Dock-street, soap manufacturer.—E. ENGLISH, Bow, butcher. C. and R. CHAMBERS, High-street, Hampstead, contractors.—J. BALLARD, Lambeth-walk, shoemaker.—R. JARLETT, Lee, corndealer.—G. GIPSON, Low Leyton, plumber.—R. MUDD, Milton-next-Gravesend, carpenter.—D. STRATTON, Luton.—W. WHITE, Aldershott, agent.—W. GOSLING, Worth, grocer.—J. HANCOX, New Alresford, millwright.—W. BULBECK, Westbourne, butcher.—G. PERCIVAL, Latchford, butcher.—W. R. WEDGWOOD, Greyshott, farmer.—R. RYDER, Portswood, house-painter.—C. RIMINGTON, Oakham, saddler.—A. GRAY, Great Wilbraham, pollard merchant.—T. L. JOHNSON, R. HAWKES, G. BARLOW, and G. WALLINGTON, Birmingham, bankers.—J. ROWLEY, Longport, licensed victualler.—H. SLACK, Sidbury, stationer.—B. D. REES, Cwmamman.—G. BINDON, Aberavon, potato-dealer.—W. TURNER, Hartland, farmer.—C. R. JONES, Great Torrington, physician.—J. PYE, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—C. GLADISH, South Redford, corn miller.—O. THOMAS, Birkenhead, builder.—G. HARRISON, Liverpool, outfitter.—J. DIXON, Birkenhead, joiner.—T. KEMP, jun., Liverpool, woolbroker.—H. LIDDLE, Manchester, commission agent.—R. DARCEY, Manchester, leather-dealer.—J. HEATON, Oldham, grocer.—J. MARSHALL, Stockport, cotton-spinner.—T. MATTHEWS, Stoke-on-Trent, carter.—T. STOCKWELL, New Wortley.—T. BROGDEN, Old Accrington, block printer.—J. ROBERTS, Chickenley-heath.—T. ARDEN, Middlewich.—B. ANDREWS, Ashington, dairyman.—J. PROCTOR, Liverpool, builder.—J. BATES, Heaton Norris, commission agent.—W. BAILEY, Newcastle-under-Lyme, joiner.—T. ROSBOTHAM, Liverpool, sackdealer.—E. W. LAWRENCE, Liverpool, auctioneer.—D. COOK, Liverpool, dealer in submarine gins.—J. ROGERS, Bridgewater.—H. SCORE, Bridgewater, beerhouse-keeper.—M. BARRELL, Worcester.—W. COREY, St. Austell, cattle-dealer.—W. REDFERN, Loughborough druggist.—H. BAKER, Swansea, bookseller.—J. GIFFIN, Tranmere, Cheshire, bookkeeper. R. MAINWARING, Birkenhead, carter.—J. BOSTOCK, Malpas, innkeeper.—G. KNIGHT, Blakeney, potato-seller.—F. BACKHOUSE, sen., Goole, plumber.—A. PIERCE, Bootle, publican.—W. HARRISON, Halifax, leather-dealer.—W. SHENTON, Belper, tobacconist. S. NELSON, Middlesborough, tobacconist.—R. JENKINS, Llawhaden, cattle-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. MILLER, Port Glasgow, cabinetmaker.—J. ROWIE, Ardrossan, spirit merchant.—W. and P. WILSON, Paisley, shawl manufacturers.

THE MAXWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GLASGOW.

THE new church of the Scottish Established Presbyterian form of worship erected at Glasgow, upon a site given by Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, was opened about the end of last March. It stands at the junction of Pollok-street and Ardgowan-street. The style is Early Middle Pointed, the principal front being in Pollok-street. The tower, which rises to the height of 140 ft., is at the side, at the immediate corner of the two above-named streets. The main feature in the front elevation is the four-light centre window over the principal doorway, the tracery in the arch-head being of a chaste and elegant character. The front doorway arch is supported by columns with carved caps and vases, the whole exterior being simple and plain, the general effect being gained more by beauty of proportion and outline than by richness of carving. The ledge of the roof is surmounted by an elegant cresting. There will be a clock with four faces above the belfry, and the spire terminates with a handsome gilded vane. The church inside is divided into nave and aisles by iron pillars on each side. These pillars support the galleries and also the roof. They have moulded caps, from which spring arches of perforated woodwork. There are five doors to the building. The ceiling being partly ceiled, it was deemed necessary to relieve it with colour. In the centre, between the main couples, are pierced centre flowers, designed in character with the building and tastefully ornamented. These will be used as ventilating outlets. The walls are tinted of a light salmon colour; the front of the galleries is of an ornamental design, and the panels are decorated. The principal features internally are the two windows, the one over the main door and the other over the pulpit. The pulpit, or rather platform, is of stained woodwork, the panels diapered in gold, on a crimson ground. The small carved caps and other carving is hatched in gold. The arcade at the back of the platform is to be filled in with illuminated texts and the Ten Commandments. The organ will be placed in the end gallery, and will be divided half on each side of the large window, and so designed as to be an ornament to the church. The doors are to be covered with crimson cloth and ornamental brass hinges. The Maxwell Church is from designs by Mr. G. H. O'Donoghue, architect, Glasgow, under whose superintendence it has been erected.

STATUETTE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IN our review of the sculpture at the Royal Academy Exhibition we have already given a word of commendation to the statuette of the Prince of Wales, which we now engrave. In this excellent little portrait work, his Royal Highness is represented in his uniform as Captain-General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company—a command in which he succeeds his father, the late Prince Consort. The statuette has been presented to that distinguished corps of volunteers by the Prince, as the shooting-prize for the year 1864, and has been won by Corporal Hunt. "Volunteers" we call them, seeing that the members enter and withdraw at will; but the Hon. Artillery Company rightly takes precedence of the first regiment of ordinary volunteers (i. e., the Victorias), being the representative in direct descent of the old train bands of England, and dating, therefore, long before the establishment of a standing army in this country. We may add that the artist also has in the Academy Exhibition a case of cameos and a bust of Mr. E. Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, who presented the munificent sum of £14,000 to the British Orphan Asylum two years ago.

JAPANESE BADGERS.

THE two animals represented in our Illustration are a pair of Japanese badgers which have lately been brought to England by Captain Wright, of the ship Comet, and have been added to the collection of the Zoological Society of London, in their gardens in Regent's Park. They are the first specimens of the kind which have ever come to Europe. The genus Meles, or badger, which belongs to the plantigrade family of mammals—having its feet so formed that, in standing or walking, it rests upon the entire sole of the foot, and not only upon the toes—is distinguished from other genera of that family by its ample provision of grinder-teeth, so well adapted for bruising and masticating vegetable substances, that the badger is much less carnivorous than the other animals of its class. Its claws are strong though not sharp, and suitable therefore for burrowing in the earth, either in search of the roots upon which it feeds or in the excavation of its subterranean abode. The badger wherever he is found appears to be a sturdy and independent fellow, dwelling like a hermit by himself and interfering with nobody else; but when attacked or baited he makes a fierce defence. He sleeps all day in his snug hole, and walks abroad at night. He is found in all the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, and also in India. The Japanese variety, as will be

seen from our Illustration, differs in several respects from the familiar badger of Great Britain, which used to be so cruelly tormented for the sport of the vulgar crowd. This badger of Japan, the Meles Anakuma, is more diurnal in its habits and more exclusively vegetarian in its food than the badger of Europe. The Zoological Society has also just received a specimen of the wild pig of Japan, Sus leucomystax, given by Messrs. Glover, of Nagasaki; and one of the red-faced monkey, Macacus speciosus, from the same country. The Japanese deer, Cervus sika, has bred for several seasons in Regent's Park Gardens.



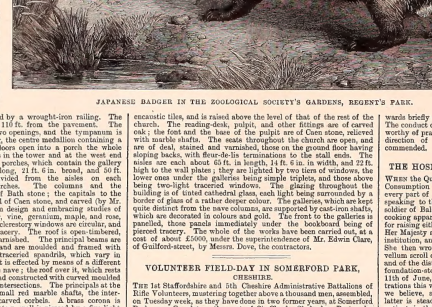
JAPANESE BADGER IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE NEW CHURCH OF SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, BRIGHTON.

THE site upon which this church has lately been built is in Shepherston-street, New North-road, and in the centre of a very poor and populous district. The building consists of a nave, north and south aisles, tower, and spire, besides the vestry, with necessary offices. The church is arranged to seat 1000 persons; but, on account of the limited extent of the site, it was found that accommodation for this required number could not be afforded without the introduction of galleries. The west front is built of Kentish rag, the mouldings, weatherings, and dressings being of Bath stone. It is fenced off from the road by means of a dwarf wall, surmounted by a wrought-iron railing. The spire rises to a height of about 110 ft. from the pavement. The western doorway is divided into two openings, and the tympanum is decorated with tracery and carving, the centre medallion containing a head of Saint Bartholomew; the doors open into a porch the whole width of the nave. The entrances in the tower and at the west end of the south aisle open also into porches, which contain the gallery staircases. The nave is 70 ft. long, 21 ft. 6 in. broad, and 50 ft. high to the ridge. It is divided from the aisles on each side by an arcade of five arches. The columns and the arches, which are moulded, are of Bath stone; the capitals to the columns and to the responds are all of Caen stone, and carved (by Mr. Robinson), each capital varying in design and embracing studies of natural foliage—the passion-flower, vine, geranium, maple, and rose, being amongst the number. The clerestory windows are circular, and filled in with different forms of tracery. The roof is open-timbered, and is boarded, and stained and varnished. The principal beams are stained darker than the boarding, and are moulded and framed with arched braces, and contain open traceried spandrils, which vary in each pair. A chancel arrangement is effected by means of a different treatment of the eastern bay of the nave; the roof over it, which rests upon a stone cornice, is boarded, and constructed with curved moulded ribs, having carved bosses at their intersections. The principals at the ends of this bay are carried by small red marble shafts, the intermediate ribs resting upon small carved corbels. A brass corona is suspended from this roof. The eastern wall is pierced by a five-light window, surmounted by a moulded and enriched arch. This window is filled in with stained glass of geometrical design, from the works of Messrs. Lavers and Barraud. The lower portion of the wainscot is composed of Minton's majolica tiling; over this is an arcade of Caen stone, resting upon marble shafts of different colours, having carved capitals. Over the centre space is a crocketed canopy, terminating in a jewelled cross. The several compartments are decorated. The floor in the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, and is raised above the level of that of the rest of the church. The reading-desk, pulpit, and other fittings are of carved oak; the font and the base of the pulpit are of Caen stone, relieved with marble shafts. The seats throughout the church are open, and are of deal, stained and varnished, those on the ground floor having sloping backs, with floor-de-lis terminations to the stall ends. The aisles are each about 65 ft. in length, 14 ft. 6 in. in width, and 22 ft. high to the wall plates; they are lighted by two tiers of windows, the lower ones under the galleries being simple triplets, and those above being two-light traceried windows. The glazing throughout the building is of tinted cathedral glass, each light being surrounded by a border of glass of a rather deeper colour. The galleries, which are kept quite distinct from the nave columns, are supported by cast-iron shafts, which are decorated in colours and gold. The front to the galleries is panelled, those panels immediately under the bookboard being of pierced tracery. The whole of the works have been carried out, at a cost of about £5000, under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin Clare, of Guilford-street, by Messrs. Dove, the contractors.

VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY IN SOMERFORD PARK, CHESHIRE.

THE 1st Staffordshire and 5th Cheshire Administrative Battalions of Rifle Volunteers, mustering together above a thousand men, assembled, on Tuesday week, as they have done in two former years, at Somerford Park, near Congleton, the seat of Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart., who himself, as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded the Cheshire battalion in their field operations; while the Staffordshire battalion was under the command of Colonel Buller. Many thousand spectators from the neighbouring towns were present at this interesting display of military discipline and skill, an Illustration of which, from a sketch by Mr. J. F. A. Lynch, of Macclesfield, is here placed before our readers. It should be observed that the Staffordshire volunteers formed the attacking force. Their plan was the invasion of the park, by making a descent from the Radnor Heights into the valley below, there to contest with the Cheshire men the passage of a river which winds through a circuitous route; and, after gaining the river, to chase their imaginary foe up the declivities leading to the park, finally compelling them to surrender. The Staffordshire men had, in the valley, the advantage of cover behind fences and thick hedges, where they concealed themselves and peppered away in a manner that must have told with terrible effect in real warfare. The Cheshire men contested every inch of ground, slowly retiring before the superior number of the advancing foe; until, with a cheer, the latter drove the left wing of the Cheshire battalion over the bridge, following up the pursuit through the plantation. Simultaneously Lieutenant-Colonel Shakerley withdrew his right wing through the wood, hard pressed by the enemy's left. Thousands of the spectators had as usual posted themselves directly in the line of march, so that for a time the movements could not be distinctly seen. On gaining the level of the park, the battalions were drawn up in line, and were exercised in volley-firing by companies and divisions, several of those volleys being remarkably good on both sides. This closed the movements of the sham fight, which had occupied about two hours. The whole force was then marched past Colonel Buller at the saluting-flag, and were after-



VOLUNTEER REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT AT SOMERFORD, NEAR MACCLESFIELD.

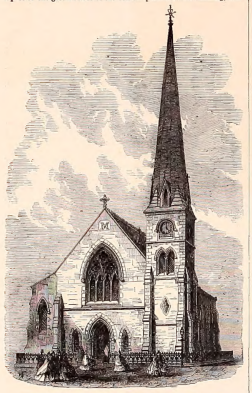
making a descent from the Radnor Heights into the valley below, there to contest with the Cheshire men the passage of a river which winds through a circuitous route; and, after gaining the river, to chase their imaginary foe up the declivities leading to the park, finally compelling them to surrender. The Staffordshire men had, in the valley, the advantages of cover behind fences and thick hedges, where they concealed themselves and peppered away in a manner that must have told with terrible effect in real warfare. The Cheshire men contested every inch of ground, slowly retiring before the superior number of the advancing foe; until, with a cheer, the latter drove the left wing of the Cheshire battalion over the bridge, following up the pursuit through the plantation. Simultaneously Lieutenant-Colonel Shakerley withdrew his right wing through the wood, hard pressed by the enemy's left. Thousands of the spectators had as usual posted themselves directly in the line of march, so that for a time the movements could not be distinctly seen. On gaining the level of the park, the battalions were drawn up in line, and were exercised in volley-firing by companies and divisions, several of those volleys being remarkably good on both sides. This closed the movements of the sham fight, which had occupied about two hours. The whole force was then marched past Colonel Buller at the saluting-flag, and were afterwards briefly addressed by Sir Charles Shakerley and Colonel Buller. The conduct of all engaged, both troops and commanding officers, was worthy of praise. The military arrangements of the day, under the direction of Captain-Adjutant Swetenham, were no less to be commended.

THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AT BROMPTON.

WHEN the Queen, one morning in March last, visited the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton, she inspected every part of the institution, walking through the wards and kindly speaking to the poor patients at their bedsides (one of whom was a soldier of Balaklava); then examining the kitchens, with their steam-cooking apparatus, the store-rooms and larders, and the lifts or hoists for raising either persons or stores to the upper floors of the building. Her Majesty asked many questions about the internal economy of the institution, and expressed her entire approval of all she had observed. She then wrote her name in the visitors' book, and examined the vellum scroll containing the signatures of the lamented Prince Consort and of the distinguished visitors who were present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new building by his Royal Highness, on the 11th of June, 1844. A view of this building forms one of our illustrations this week. Its capacity of accommodating patients does not, we believe, satisfy the present demand for admission. While the latter is steadily increasing year by year, the power of receiving patients in the existing building has almost reached its limit. The present number of beds (210) includes those extra beds which have been put up during the last few winters, to meet the pressure at that season. Every available space in the wards is thus filled up; and the committee, in their last report, spoke of the importance of extending the operations of the charity wherever the opportunity is presented. This has been effected to some extent by the Manor House Branch at Chelsea, which accommodates twenty patients; but there is now commenced an effort at extension of a novel character, which, it is

believed, will be of great benefit to the patients, as well as conducive to medical science. A proposal has been made, through Dr. Stone, to establish—at first experimentally—a sanatorium in Madeira, in direct connection with this hospital, the residents in the island having liberally offered to provide for twenty male patients during the coming winter, on condition that their expenses out and home be paid by the hospital. The committee have resolved to accept the offer, feeling assured that, with the assistance of the governors and the public, the necessary funds will be forthcoming. It is hoped that the experiment, if successful, may be repeated with advantage, not only in Madeira, but in other suitable climates, both at home and abroad.

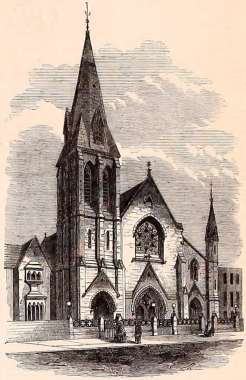
The hospital building, which stands on a square piece of ground measuring three acres, fronts the main road. Its width is 300 ft., with two projecting wings, each of which has a depth of 190 ft.; and the quadrangle between is laid out as a garden. The west wing, with a part of the ground floor of the central portion of the building, contains the dispensary and out-patients' rooms, laboratory, museum, and sitting-rooms of the resident clinical assistants. The east wing contains the apartments of the resident medical officer and matron, the linen-room, store-room, secretary's office, board-room, physician's room, and seats and movable tables for meals. The gallery of the west wing is named after her Majesty, the patron of the charity and one of its earliest friends, and is called the "Victoria Gallery." The gallery of the east wing is called the "Jenny Lind Gallery," in testimony to the kindness of Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt, who enabled the committee to commence building this wing, now filled with grateful patients. The first floor accommodates 103 female patients. The arrangements of the second floor are precisely the same as those of the first floor, the wards being occupied by male patients, for whom there are 107 beds. The west gallery is named after H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, who laid the foundation-stone of the hospital in 1844, and is called the "Albert Gallery." The east gallery is named after the Rev. Sir Henry Fenlis, Bart., at whose expense the chapel was built. The breadth of the galleries in both floors is 10 ft., and their height, and that of the wards, is 14 ft. The attic floor has comfortable dormitories for the nurses and servants, and in the lower rooms are the and servants' hall. In the centre of the middle corridor are the apparatus-rooms for warming the hospital. The kitchen and sculleries abut on the north side of the central corridor, and are built outside the hospital. The first floor is devoted exclusively to female patients, except small rooms for the chaplain and for each of the two head nurses, and the two requisite sculleries, baths, and lavatories. The temperature is the same in the galleries as in the wards; patients are therefore able to read or work in these well-lighted, roomy corridors without inconvenience or exposure, or they may walk when the weather will not permit of their going out; they are also provided with easy couches sleeping apartments of the resident clinical assistants. The chapel, already mentioned, is situated at the rear, or north side, of the building, but is approached through the corridor opposite the front entrance.



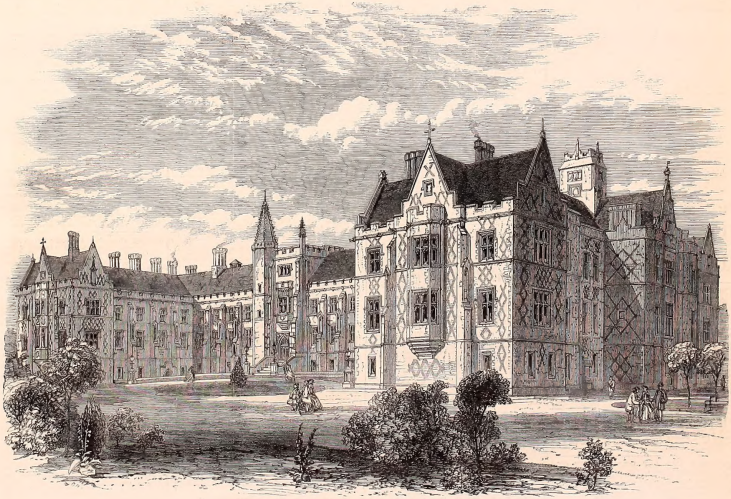
THE MAXWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GLASGOW, SEE PAGE 607.



BRONZE STATUETTE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, BY T. FOWKE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 607.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, ISLINGTON, SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, AT BROMPTON.—SEE PAGE 612.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE inactivity has continued to prevail in the market for Home Securities. The purchases on account of the public have been trifling; nevertheless, as the supply of stock afloat is very moderate, the fluctuations in prices have been limited. There has been rather more doing in the Unfunded Debt, owing to the low range in the value of money.

There is a large supply of capital on offer in the general discount market. The demand for accommodation has been very inactive, at the annexed quotations for the best paper:—

Thirty days' bills	3 per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3 ,,
Three months' bills	3¼ ,,
Four months' bills	3½ ,,
Six months' bills	4 to 4½ ,,

The price for money in the Stock Exchange is from 2½ to 3 per cent, if on Government Securities.

Throughout the Continent capital has ruled about stationary. We quote the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	3	2¾
Vienna	5	4½
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	4	3
Amsterdam	3	2½
Turin	5	4½ 5
Brussels	3	3
Madrid	8	9
Hamburg	—	2¾
St. Petersburg	5½	6

The joint-stock banks are giving 2 per cent for money on call; 2¼ with seven, and 2½ per cent if with fourteen, days' notice of withdrawal.

The imports of the precious metals have been on a full average scale, chiefly from America. In the absence of an active demand for shipment, a portion of the gold at hand has been sold to the Bank of England. Fine bar silver has been disposed of at 60⅛d. per ounce.

The Council for India have disposed of £250,000 in bills on the various presidencies, at previous rates.

The funds were heavy on Monday. Consols, for Delivery, marked 90¼ ⅛; Ditto, for Account, 90¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Bonds, 16s. to 24s. prem.; Bank Stock was 245 to 247; Rupee Paper, 101 to 102, and 108 to 109. On Tuesday Consols, for Transfer, closed at 90¼ ¼; Ditto, for the 6th of July, 90¼ ⅜; Bank Stock, 245 to 248; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¾; India Five per Cents, 104¼; Rupee Paper, 101 to 102, and 108 to 109; India Bonds, 16s. to 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. On the following day Consols, for Money, realised 90 to 90¼; Ditto, for Time, 90¼ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents 89¾ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 104¼; Ditto Bonds, 16s. to 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 102. On Thursday the market was quiet. Consols, for Money, sold at 90 to 90¼; for Account, 90¼ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ to ⅞; Bank Stock, 248, 250; India Five per Cents, 104¼ ⅜; India Bonds, 18s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.

American Securities have changed hands freely, at enhanced quotations. Illinois Central have been 87½; United States 5.20 Bonds, 73¾; and Erie, 55¼.

Spanish Securities have ruled heavy, and the quotations have given way. Mexican Stock, however, is firm, and an advance of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent has taken place in its value. For most other Foreign Securities, the market has been quiet, at about former prices. Turkish Scrip has sold at 1½ dis., and Italian at 3 to 2¾ dis. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 81½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 1864, 91½; Greek, 21⅝; Ditto, Coupons, 8½; Italian Old Five per Cents, 66½; Ditto, 1865, 74¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 26; Ditto, 1851, 25¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 49½; Russian Old Five per Cents, 91¼; Ditto, 1862, 91⅝; Ditto, 1864, 91¼; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89¾; Ditto, Three per Cents, 56½; Spanish Three per Cents, 49; Ditto, Deferred, 40¾; Ditto, Passive, 30¾; Ditto, Certificates, 14⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1858, 73; Ditto, 1862, 75; Ditto, 1865, 47¼; Ditto, Four per Cents, 101 to 103; and Venezuela Six per Cents, 42; Turkish Consolidés have been done at 50¾ ⅞.

Only a moderate business has been done in the market for Joint-stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, prices have ruled firm, and have had an upward tendency:—Agra and Masterman's have realised 122; Alliance, 29½; Australasia, 76; Ditto, New, 74; British North American, 45½ ex div.; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 26½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 50½; Colonial, 41; Continental, 20¼; Imperial Ottoman, 17⅞; Land Mortgage of India, 4½; London and County, 78½; London Joint-stock, 51½; London and South-Western, 20¾; Midland, 18; New South Wales, 42; Oriental, 54; Union of Australia, 55; and Union of London, 55½.

Colonial Government Securities have commanded but little attention. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 98½; Ditto Five per Cents, 86½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 92½; Queensland Six per Cents, 105½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110.

The Miscellaneous Market has continued quiet. Atlantic Telegraph Company's shares have realised 5½; Australian Agricultural, 46½; Ceylon, 10½ ex div.; Company of African Merchants, 3; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 9¼; Ebbw Vale, 8; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3½; Electric Telegraph, 121; General Credit, 6¼; Hudson's Bay, 17; International Financial, 6¾; Joint-stock Discount, 9; London Financial, 23¼; London General Omnibus, 3¼; National Discount, 16½; Ocean Marine Insurance, 24½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 77¼ ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, 104½; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7⅞; and Warrant Finance, 7½.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate. In some instances prices have given way. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 96½; Great Eastern, 48⅞; Great Northern, A Stock, 146 ex new; Great Western, 70⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 121⅞; London and Blackwall, 93; London and Brighton, 108; London, Chatham, and Dover, 41⅞; Ditto, Metropolitan Extension, 63; London and South-Western, 99; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 63½; Metropolitan, 143½; Metropolitan District, 106; Midland, 135½; North British, 53⅞; North Eastern—Berwick, 112⅞; Ditto, Leeds, 70½; North London, 122½; North Staffordshire, 79½; South Devon, 58; South Eastern, 84½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104½; East Indian, 104¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 65½; Ditto, 2nd Preference, 57; Ditto, 4th, 25½; Great Western of Canada, 11⅞; Madras Five per Cent, 103½; Scinde—Delhi, 102.

Foreign.—Dutch Rhenish, 22⅞; Great Luxembourg, 14½; Namur and Liege, Six per Cent Pref., 19¾; Recife and San Francisco, 14; San Paulo, 18½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending June 21 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£37,554
An increase of public deposits of	779,095
An increase of other deposits of	731,185
An increase of securities of	1,233,708
An increase of bullion of	249,241
An increase of rest of	10,223
An increase of reserve of	274,181

The total circulation is £21,153,552. Public deposits amount to £9,581,293; private ditto to £13,606,166; and securities to £31,327,370. The stock of bullion is £16,294,910; and the reserve of notes and coin, £10,240,455.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—ENTRIES CLOSE THIS DAY.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—OPENING DAY and PUBLIC JUDGING, Friday, JULY 7. By order, S. SIDNEY, Sec.

HYDE PARK in 1864, by HENRY BARRAUD, Esq., containing 220 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row, NOW ON VIEW, at 230, Regent-street (opposite Hanover-street). Admission 1s. Open from Ten till Six.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

STODARE.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—Theatre of Mystery.—The New and Marvellous Illusions—the INSTANTANEOUS GROWTH of FLOWER-TREES and the REAL INDIAN BASKET FEAT—as only performed by Colonel Stodare and the Indian Magicians, and introduced for the first time in this country, by Colonel Stodare, on Easter Monday, April 17, 1865, in his celebrated Entertainment of Magic and Ventriloquism. EVERY NIGHT, at Eight, Saturday included; and Special Day Representations on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three.
Admission, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; or at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, from Eleven to Five.
"The sensation of the season."—Vide Punch, June 3, 1865.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK. The LAST GENERAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT this Season, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The EXHIBITION of PORTRAIT MINIATURES at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM is NOW OPEN daily. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, from Ten a.m. to Ten p.m.; and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from Ten a.m. to Six p.m.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN'S LAST NIGHT.—Notwithstanding the great success and attraction of BROTHER SAM, Mr. Buckstone's engagements and those of Mr. Sothern compel the announcement that the present week will be the last but two of the performance of the above-named popular comedy, as this Theatre will close for the season on Wednesday, July 19. This Evening, MONDAY, JUNE 26, and every Evening during the Week, to commence at Seven, with MY WIFE'S MOTHER. After which, at Eight, BROTHER SAM—Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Snowdon, and Miss Nelly Moore; concluding with NO SONG NO SUPPER—Miss Louise Keeley.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Last Nights of the Season.—MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE AREA BELLE—Mr. J. L. Toole. THE HEN AND CHICKENS—Mrs. Stirling. ONE TOUCH OF NATURE—Mr. B. Webster and Miss H. Simms; and THE STEEPLECHASE—Mr. P. Bedford and J. L. Toole. Thursday, Benefit of Mr. J. L. Toole. Friday, a Variety of Entertainments. Saturday, Last Night of the Season, Annual Benefit of Mr. Benjamin Webster. Commence at Seven. MONDAY, JULY 3, First Night of the Summer Season. The celebrated American Comedian, Mr. John E. Owens, as Solon Shingle.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT ATTRACTION THIS DAY (Saturday)—THE GREAT ROSE SHOW of the Season, Special Display of GREAT FOUNTAINS, and Military and Orchestral Bands and Promenade. Season Tickets free; Payment at Doors, 5s.

GREAT FOUNTAINS and GREAT ROSE SHOW, THIS DAY (Saturday).

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NOTICE.—The only Shilling Days next Week, Tuesday and Thursday.

CRYSTAL PALACE. — HANDEL FESTIVAL.
NEXT MONDAY, JUNE 26 .. .. MESSIAH.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28 .. SELECTION.
NEXT FRIDAY, JUNE 30 .. .. ISRAEL.
The Orchestra (double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's), entirely roofed over, and acoustically improved, will contain nearly FOUR THOUSAND PERFORMERS. The Performers, carefully selected from the Orchestras, Musical Institutions, and Cathedral Choirs throughout the country, and from various parts of the Continent, comprise all the principal Professors and Amateurs. It is confidently expected that this Festival will be by far the most complete and magnificent display ever witnessed.
The entire Musical Arrangements are under the direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Conductor—Mr. Costa.
PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.—Mdlle. Adelina Patti, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Weiss, Herr Schmid, and Mr. Santley. Organist—Mr. Brownsmith.
Stall Tickets, including admission (in sets for the three days) for numbered stalls, 3 guineas and 2½ guineas; stalls for single day, 25s. and 1 guinea; reserved tickets, including admission (in sets for the three days) in rows, numbered, 28s. 6d.; reserved single day ticket, ditto, 10s. 6d. The stalls and reserved tickets include admission. Admission tickets only—if bought before each day—5s.; by payment at the Palace on the day, 7s. 6d.
For particulars of Return Tickets, extending over three days of the Festival to holders of Festival tickets, see special bills issued by nearly every Railway Company.
Tickets at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London, S.E.; or at No. 2, Exeter Hall, London, W.C. Cheques and post-office orders payable to George Grove.
Full details of the Festival and Block-plan of Reserved Seats, and Carte de Visite Photograph of Orchestra of Four Thousand Performers, may be had by application personally or by letter inclosing two stamps, at the Crystal Palace, or at Exeter Hall.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—COUNTRY NOTICE.—RETURN TICKETS.—As, according to the notices issued by the principal railway companies, Extended Return Tickets will be issued to holders of Festival Tickets, parties desirous of availing themselves of these opportunities may secure Festival Tickets as above by return of post by forwarding remittances by Cheque or Post Office Order to No. 2, Exeter Hall, payable to George Grove. ROB. K. BOWLEY, General Manager, Crystal Palace.
Crystal Palace, June 22, 1865.
NOTE.—Intending visitors are referred to the railways in their several localities for exact information respecting Railway Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The Official and only Correct Book of Words of the Festival, with introductory remarks, complete lists of the performers, and full particulars of the arrangements for admission at the several entrances, &c., at the Crystal Palace, Exeter Hall, and within the Palace on each day of performance, and at Messrs. Smith and Sons' Bookstalls at London Bridge and Victoria, price Half a Crown.
Copies will be forwarded by post, to any part of town or country, on receipt of Stamps or Post-office Order (payable to George Grove, at the Chief Office), for 2s. 8d. each copy.
The music, with programmes of each of the three days, will also be ready at the same time.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—FIRST DAY, MESSIAH, MONDAY.—NOTICE.—The Oratorio will be preceded by the National Anthem, "God Save the Queen," which will be played at a Quarter before Three o'Clock precisely.
Visitors are respectfully requested to be in their places before that time.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—MESSIAH. MONDAY NEXT.—Five-Shilling Admission Tickets may be bought at the Crystal Palace and at 2, Exeter Hall, up to Eight o'Clock on Saturday Evening. No guarantee can be given that the distant agencies can be kept supplied. Persons wishing to secure them should apply early in the day.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—SEVENTH CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 26. To commence at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett. Programme: Finale to Mendelssohn's "Loreley;" Beethoven's Symphony in A; Overtures to "Dinorah" and "Les Deux Journées;" Spohr's Concerto in E Minor; and Bach's Chaconne for the violin. Vocalists, Mdlle. Tietjens and Signor Agnesi; violinist, Herr Joachim. Tickets at Addison and Lucas's, 210, Regent-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The CONCERT will Commence at Half-past Eight o'Clock on MONDAY NEXT.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of the SEASON, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT, and Last Concert of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 3. The programme will include selections from the popular works of all the great masters. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Herr Joachim (his last appearance in London this season) and Herr Straus: Second Violin, Herr L. Ries; Viola, Mr. H. Webb; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists, Miss Banks and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION.—JOACHIM, LAST TIME THIS SEASON.—TUESDAY, JUNE 27.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Grand Quintet in C, Beethoven; Piano Solos by Bach, Mendelssohn, and Chopin; Quartet in D, Mozart; Violin Solos; Preludium (Bach) and Abendlied (Schumann); Grand Trio, E minor, Piano, &c., Spohr—Pianist, Hallé; Violoncello, Piatti. Tickets at the usual places; and of Austin, at the Hall, Half a Guinea each. Members can pay for visitors at the Hall. To begin this day at a Quarter past Three. The Grand Septets of Beethoven and Hummel, with Lubeck, Pianist, on July 4.
J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.

JULY 1.—APTOMMAS'S MORNING CONCERT, at the CONSERVATOIRE DE LA HARPE, 76, Harley-street, W., assisted by eminent artists. He will play Weber's "Concertstück," and several of his own (latest) compositions, including the Welsh Melodies. Tickets, Half a guinea.

C. C. C. CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, EVERY EVENING at Eight, and Saturday Mornings at Three. New Ballads, Charming Part-Songs, Inimitable and Refined Comic Illustrations.—Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; a few Fauteuils, 5s. each. Tickets at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Matthews Brothers and Beckett, Proprietors.

MDME. GRISI will SING, for the LAST TIME this Season (by kind permission of F. Gye, Esq.), at Signor Giuglini's Concert, on SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Commence at Half-past Two o'Clock.

THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION (Established 1859; Director, Mr. LAND), respectfully announce their LAST AFTERNOON GLEE and MADRIGAL CONCERT, on TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 27, at Three o'Clock, at the DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. T. Oliphant, Esq., Literary Illustrator. Solo Pianist, Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Conductor, Mr. Land. Numbered Stalls 5s.; Unreserved, 3s.; Ticket to admit Three, 7s. 6d.; at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.—MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR. St. James's Hall.—LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.—Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mdme. Arabella Goddard, Signor Piatti. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s. and 1s, Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; Hammond, 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, 48, Cheapside; Austin, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, with a few Musical Memoranda by Mr. John Parry, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock (except Saturday): Saturday Afternoon at Three o'Clock. PARIS PORTRAYED and (over 500 representations) MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Box-office open Eleven to Five.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, LORDSHIP-LANE, WOOD-GREEN.—Patron, her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—INAUGURATION CEREMONY and FESTIVAL, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, K.T.M.W., Grand Master, President of the Institution. A Special Grand Lodge will be open at One o'Clock, the arrangements for which will be superintended by the Grand Director of Ceremonies. Opening of the New Organ erected by Messrs. Gray and Davison; Presentation of Purses by Ladies; Presentation of Purses by "Lewises." Three o'Clock—A Déjeuner à la fourchette will be provided, the tickets for which will be (exclusive of wine) 7s. 6d. each for Gentlemen and 5s. each for Ladies. Wines will be supplied at a fixed tariff. Five o'Clock—Brother Coxwell will ascend in his balloon, he having in the kindest manner placed his services at the disposal of the Committee. Six o'Clock—Announcement in Dining Hall of result of the Festival. Seven o'Clock—Concert by Professional Brethren and Artistes, who have generously proffered their services, assisted by the Pupils of the Institution; Band of the First Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Waterson; Band of the Royal Marines, under the direction of Mr. Winterbottom. Presentation Purses will be supplied on application. In addition to the regular trains from King's-cross to Wood-green, arrangements have been made with the Great Northern Railway Company for special trains to leave King's-cross at intervals as may be required, commencing at 11.30 a.m., and to return from Wood-green up to 11 p.m. Omnibuses leave the City for Wood-green frequently throughout the day.

MECHI TESTIMONIAL.
PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Essex.
The Right Hon. Lord Houghton.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale.
TREASURERS.
Richard Garrett, Esq., Carlton Hall, Saxmundham, Suffolk.
George Moore, Esq., Bow-churchyard, London, E.C.
HON. SEC.—Donald Nicoll, Esq., Oaklands Hall Kilburn, N.W.
Gentlemen willing to join the Committee and to subscribe are requested to address to Donald Nicoll, Esq., "Mechi Testimonial Office," 55, Charing-cross, London, S.W.
The following bankers have consented to receive subscriptions:—London and County, London and Westminster, London and Joint-Stock, Agra and Masterman's, Union Bank of London, Imperial Bank, Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., Messrs. Coutts, Messrs. Drummond, Messrs. Brooks and Co.
Amount subscribed at the first meeting of the committee, £2000. Since then a number of subscriptions, varying in amount from one guinea to 100 guineas, have been received.
A list of subscriptions and of the names of the Committee will be published in future advertisements.

THE SALISBURY HOTEL, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, will open on JUNE 24.
This is the most centrally situated and the quietest Hotel in London. It is fitted up with all the modern requirements, including a Ladies' Coffee Room, Baths on every floor, &c.
THOMAS HIGGS, Manager.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE. This commodious Hotel, "the Largest in London," is now open. It is situated on the most healthy site in the West-End, with all modern improvements, Suites of Apartments, Salle à Manger 100 ft. by 40 ft., elegant Ladies' Room, a spacious Gentlemen's Sitting and Writing Room, &c. Within a short drive of all the railway termini.
For terms to secure accomodation, address the manager
C. SCHUMANN.

EDUCATION.—Thrale House, Streatham Park, Streatham, Surrey, S.—First-class SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. Charlton, assisted by resident French, German, and English Governesses and Visiting Masters of high repute. Terms and references upon application.

£2000 on ACCIDENTAL DEATH for £3 a year. At the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Old Jewry, London.
J. W. ORAM, Secretary.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION, corner of Swallow-street, Quadrant, Regent-street. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate Rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.
N.B.—Agent to the West of England Insurance Company.

STAMMERING.—Dr. HUNT begs to acquaint persons having children suffering from Stammering or other affections of the articulating organs that he has made special arrangements to RECEIVE JUVENILE CASES, who will in future receive a superior education in conjunction with his system for the treatment of the defect. A few Adult Pupils. Private Pupils received for defective speech only.
Ore House, near Hastings.

UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE. Price £5 5s.—SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street). Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—CALLAGHAN'S NEW 50s. GLASS, which has given such entire satisfaction during the recent races, will be found invaluable on this occasion. For general scenery and landscape it is also quite perfect. Price 50s., with sling case complete. Sent carriage-free to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of Post Office Order payable to Wm. Callaghan, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

NAPOLEON PRICE'S REGISTERED GOLDEN OIL is the only article that really possesses nutritious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of the human hair. Beware of an imitation. The genuine is sold by the Sole Proprietors, Price and Co., 27, Old Bond-st., 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s.

THE RACES AND FETES.—LADIES will find the application of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolourations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowland's Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY. Messrs. LEWIN and SIMEON MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-st., Oxford-st., and 448, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Station). Established 1830. These teeth are cheaper, more durable, natural, and comfortable than any yet produced. Consultation Free. For the efficacy, utility, and success of this system, vide "Lancet." Daily attendance at 15, Whitefriargate, Hull; 10, Norfolk-street, Sheffield; 4, East-parade, Leeds; and 14, St. Nicholas-st., Scarbro'. No connection with anyone of the same name.

LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, for cracked or sore Nipples. Metallic ditto; Milk Receivers or Dress Preservers; Improved Breast Pumps; Enemas and Abdominal Belts.—196, Oxford-street.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief of Asthma, Consumption, Colds, Coughs, &c. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, of all Druggists.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
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CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. LETHEBY,
Medical Officer of Health to the City of London.
"It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil has great therapeutic power; and, from my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."
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Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
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Sole Consignees,
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LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD. By CHARLES WEST, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. A New Edition, being the Fifth, revised and enlarged.
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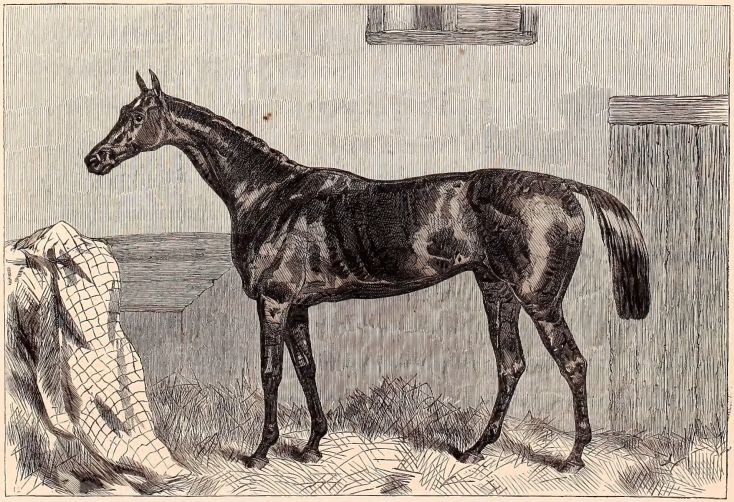
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ASCOT RACES: THE QUEEN'S CUP.



THE ASCOT CUP.



ELY, THE WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is now just one hundred and forty years ago since Pope, on going into the country, bade good-by to London thus pathetically:—

> Dear, S—d, distracting town, farewell!

The town is still dear enough, distracting enough, and probably equally deserves the other complimentary epithet; but Sir William Fraser has let us into the great secret that it is the dirtiest, sloppiest, dustiest, muddiest, most mewsen, worst broomed, cleansed, and worst sprinkled town in Europe. Not Cologne, that town of sewers and stinks, that unsavoury smelling place whose cleanlies contain martyrs' bones and whose streets are *fanged* with the teeth of sewer rats, exceeds London in badness of pavement. Thus, at least if we are to credit Sir William Fraser, who wishes many millions sterling created by Government to utterly vent and slay the parochial heptarchy which now obtains. Under this mild and benevolent despot our Parliamentary prophet believes that streets would be more drainably paved, and that probably granite and iron would not be dear. Sir William's is a comfortable picture, in the absence of any other topic, has been taken up by the pens of ready writers, and the mercy of the fashionable crossing and the terrible and utterly impassable nature of London streets has been commented on. That Sir William Fraser was making out a case against the world due in agony if his chariot rolled over new granite or a water-cart sprinkled a few drops on his pallium, his improvement must be made in paving, no doubt; but do our grumblers know that to repave the New-road alone would cost £120,000? and do they know how quickly, without constant traffic, the last few inches of the work will wear out? London is too full, too busy, too large, ever to be a model of spick-and-span neatness and trimness; but a cleaner city perhaps, if we take all things into consideration, never was seen or heard of. We cannot sweep off two millions of people in a small circle without a considerable mess and muddle. Some good may be done by the Fraser crusade. A sprinkling of cup by streets, and some different arrangement of the gas and water supply might be introduced.

The manner that Lord Palmerston is determined to leave public life has been contradicted, and again and again revived at clubs and dinner-tables. Who should know better than the boy, the genius of Mr. Punch, what the Premier intends to do? The rumour has, of course, reached Paris, and the *Charivari* becomes really funny about the matter. M. Paul Girard thereit represents a deputation from Tiverton waiting on the noble Premier, and begging him to still continue in office, and upon receiving an affirmative assurance thereon, bursting into enthusiastic shouts in favour of Lord Palmerston—shouts caught up by the cababy of Notting-row, and repeated by the echoes of woodland glumps in Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park. Full-mall fall upon each other's necks and kiss in the street; and "Alfred Tennyson, the Poet-Laureate, has delightful duty it is to celebrate the births and deaths in the Royal family, of which he has timely notice forwarded to him by Sir Charles Locock and the Court undertaker—is engaged on an ode commemorating the magnificent tenacity of office which the Premier displays. This ode will probably be sung or said by Mr. Whalley at the opening of the new Parliament." Come, now, is not that excellent and very neat fooling? We often reproach our French friends with their Bœotian ignorance of English manners and customs, but fresher and more good-humoured fun—fun made without local knowledge, and drawing—could not have been seen in the columns of *Punch*. Sing, Whalley! How pleased that persecuted gentleman will be to find that chief and supreme office duly understood and probably senseless—escapes the walls of St. Stephen's and penetrates that heart of civilised European society—Paris.

Business is where very bad, and the season of the year's present cæsus is, to the West-End tradesmen tell us—is a very bad one. One and all, we are preparing for elections. Literature betokens it in its announcements; such a book, for instance, as "How to Choose a Member," and we refer to a dainty leg that is a representative, nor do the celebrated works of Mr. Mill and Mr. Have, on Representative Government, lack purchasers. Everybody is at present exceedingly inanimate about the matter, with the exception of the Whigs and Radical admirers of the candidates, who are very warm and fidgety, and are bidding openly for votes and offering all sorts of bribing and corrupting influence in that candid way which only intoxicated madness can dare to do. In the City it is probable that the continued illness and consequent absence of Baron Lionel Rothschild will leave the election to look elsewhere; in Finsbury Mr. Cox will make a great fight, and will probably succeed: in Westminster Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Alfred Seale Hart Bill, the former celebrated beyond many candidates as a mild and reasonable Conservative, the latter very well effected as a Liberal, and therefore would gain two representatives who, upon all local and common subjects would act each other, may also set up their cards: exactly party questions could be opposed to each other. But the committee do not seem to have hit upon this excellent and "advanced thinking" begin to trouble for Mr. Mill. The truth seems to be that to the great body of the electors, and the wider the suffrage the truer this will be, mere literary reputation, especially of the higher sort—that, let us say, not of a novelist, but of a poet or political writer—is very much of a drawback. Macaulay failed, Mr. Wirgrove Cooke failed; Mr. Disraeli is celebrated not for what he wrote but for what he was; Lord Derby is remembered not Mr. Hughes, and ask what he has done, while they are quite familiar with Mr. Dombey and Mr. Bagstock, with Mr. Pecksniff and with Mr. "Tom Brown at Oxford" to a small greengrocery! Can the keeper of a Westminster lodging-house, the next Parliamentary candidate, read Mill upon Liberty? Would he quite agree with it if he read it?

And so Spiritualism is, in the person of Dr. J. B. Ferguson, about to hit us forcibly. At the Spiritual Lyceum, a place in Newcastle-street, formerly a dancing-saloon, but now opened for a free trade in Divinity, with a fresh coat of unlicensed Spirits, the Doctor of the Lyceum did present him with a testimonial and a "purse of gold." That last is a term of delicate value which our Transatlantic friends employed on this presentation was that the Doctor is going "from our midst," and his mission is to "lead the wounded and the dying, the bereaved, to them, to plead for justice and peace." Alas! the bodies of many of them are past healing now, but very many more may be cured that Ferguson may take heed. He was a great institution at the Davenport séances, and always a subject of mild wonder to the gentlemen of the Spiritual Lyceum, and pinched him in a dark séance, has heard the good Doctor thereafter expatiate on his being "under spirit influence." Ferguson is the founder of the Christian spiritual, ghostly, or religious advisor of President Johnson.

"Ho ho! Ho! years on occasional, and sometimes on continuous men as one of my parishioners. Him I know, and, knowing, have followed his somewhat lengthy history, and have always wished to put upon all the great questions the revolution has forced upon our people." But can we say that Ferguson has contributed to any true direct testimony that Johnson is the intimate and disciple of the wisest and boldest spiritualists. What can we say?

But Dr. J. B. Ferguson is more. Does anybody remember—does not everybody remember—M. Mark Tapley's Eden and the wonderful Scudder, the land-agent? He was a Yankee, and he had the most glorious ideas that way, too. "I trust to be able to show the British capitalist how permanent investments can be made under American soil!" As if the British capitalist did not know that! Shade of Sydney Smith, what this doctor! Ferguson's representative of investment is a good word. "Without indulging in any Utopian speculations on the more practical basis, we must first consider where to be the fairest and most fertile regions of that country." Labourers, artisans, and tenders will be considered in the immediate future, moral, social, and religious reforms, equal if not superior (*sic*) to any effected in the different days of colonisation," a very new spirit to the spirit of a different South—not Sidney, but Joseph. Are we to have a new religion in that fair region? At present, in America, the spiritual mechanic does not prosper, one having been arrested by the revenue officers for not taking out a license as a juggler. The Davenports have made an alliance with Mr. Guppy, the author of the celebrated work "Mary Jane," who accounts for all these rapping drawings and prophetic whisperings by a theory of "chemical fluids and phosphoric essence." Guppy has fitted up a chateau near Paris, and is going to convert the natives of Europe. Well, did not MM. Mesmer and Cagliostro once try to do the same? After this business, ladies and gentlemen adjourned, we are told, to the Lyceum Hall up stairs, where another meeting was held of a "sung and social character."

THE PRIZE PLATE OF ASCOT RACES.

THESE of the prizes run for at ASCOT RACES are represented among our illustrations this week.

The Ascot Gold Cup, value £500, given from the Ascot Race fund, in addition to a subscription of £20 each, was won, on the Thursday, by Mr. W. S. Cartwright's four-year-old horse Elly, whose pedigree and exploits we have recorded in another column. The cup is not, though styled a cup, is neither more nor less than an equestrian statuette of JOAN of Arc, designed by Mr. Harrison Weir, modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer, and manufactured by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard, goldsmiths, to the Queen, by command. The event, the spirit of its design, and the beauty of its workmanship, are apparent at a glance.

The Ascot Stakes, value 300 sovs., was won by Mr. Merryman, but designed by Mr. W. Taylor, is a large and finely-chased Elizabethan tankard, with an equestrian group on the cover, representing the Champion's Challenge.



ASCOT RACES: THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

The Royal Hunt Cup, designed by Mr. Archibald Barrett, and made by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, New Bond-street, is an Etruscan ewer, with handle, lip, and cover, richly chased in the Renaissance style. The two sculptures in relief, one illustrative of Herne the Hunter, and the other of a subject from the old English ballad of "Chevy Chase."

> The Percy out of Northumberland,
> And a vowe to God mayd he,
> That he wolde hunte in the mountaines
> Off Chyvyat within days three
> In the despyte of Jesu Cryste,
> And all that ever with him be.

ELY, WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.

THERE are certain horses, whose gay style and game running, whether in victory or defeat, make them ever popular favourites, and Elly is most certainly one. Turtles were wont to look out for his sire, Kingston, as he came up to the post with that peculiar bird-by-gone, and with Nat, Job Marson, or Basham on his back, led by Harry Stebbing; and "the beautiful Elly" with his head high in air, was the idol of "Gentleman Jim," and Tom Oliver, father and son, and Mr. Cartwright at his side, is becoming quite a national fashion. Elly is a bay, with black legs, a very level top, and nearly fifteen three. His coat is not so full of white hairs as his sire's, but in many points he resembles him very well, and makes Kingston look more than ever a subject of regret as each Blenkiron Saturday comes round. His dam, The Bloomer, by Melbourne, also died some three years since, and was therefore unable to head that remarkable group of her progeny at the Treborgy show last winter, in which Elly (who won a premium), Fairwater, and two others, bore their part. Elly's career has been chequered. As a two-year-old he was rather dull and lost his maiden race. He was in no form when he made his maiden appearance at Winchester, and was beaten off by Moly Thewes, Dolly followed his Champagne victory, at Doncaster, where he gave Pilule de l'Air 2 lb. and beat her and two others by two lengths, in a canter. He had her on a pound more at Ascot, but Nat Flatman and Basham, not defeated by for third place, a long way from Coastguard, the winner. His last three appearances as a three-year-old were to beat Tomato by a head, in a good Triennial field, which included Rosicrucian and Barnaby; and, after running fourth in the Criterion Stakes (where Coastguard was behind him), he wound up a season, in which he had never been very fit, by just defeating Beatrix by a head over the D.M.

His trial with Fairwater made the stable think, as they well might, that his Derby chance was second to none; but his lot fell on a great year, and he was sixth at the finish, close in with Cambuscan. At Ascot he met Pilule de l'Air for the fourth time, and made matters even by beating her, in the Prince of Wales Stakes, in a canter; but he hadn't a chance with Blair Athol that week over the New Mile, "shin-sore and sensick" as the chestnut was said to be. Cambuscan and Ackworth were second and third to him at Stockbridge; then he had a walk over, and an easy task with Rarkforward, at Liverpool; and, when dead amiss, was fairly cut down by Breadalbane at Goodwood. He was all right and at York the next month, and, with Fairwater 3lb. and beating him by a short head, on the Tuesday, he was only third in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, where Blair Athol (7 lb. ex.) was seemingly "mapped" by The Miner. In the St. Leger he cut a very poor figure, and was most probably not persevered with, as victory was hopeless and penalties for second undesirable; but in the Doncaster Stakes he fairly cantered away from Coastguard and his field. He paid off Baragah for Goodwood in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes soon after at Newmarket, and repeated his previous year's performance with Tomato in the Triennial. This is, we believe, the first time that the same pair have run first and second twice in a stake of this kind, and their meeting again in the First October will be looked for with interest. Up to the end of the second season he had thus been in twenty-two races of which he won ten and walked over for and divided two more, thus bringing his winnings up to £7761.

During the present season he has started four times. He was beaten by Cambuscan for the Newmarket Biennial, and then dropped the contest down most summarily for the Bath Cup. Ascot found him hardly quite fit on the Thursday, but he was run off his head a mile on the slopes of his old friend Baragah in the Triennial. However, he was quite right and well on the Tuesday, and with his courage proved to be to rose the hill in his canter caused no little uneasiness to the layers of the 6 to 1 lot, and Stebbing improved to outstride him in the last few yards, and nothing but the unflinching gameness with which he answered Rosebery's "last appeal" saved the dead heat. In the second bout the General had no rest given him from end to end, and was not quite easy a mile from home. Still he followed on nearly to the beginning of the Grand Stand rails, where he shut up, and swerved across the course, and left Ely to canter in fully twelve lengths ahead. The dead heat was run off in half a second less than the race. This is the first cup that Ely has ever won, and, including his £300 value, his winnings amount to £1000 in stakes to his owner. He looks so sound and well that he needs no turf-bitten Joseph Ady to assure us that he will be a star of something in his stable for a season or two more, even if he does not emulate the example of Bizarre, Rosebery, The Hero, and Fisherman, by winning this great cup two years in succession.

MUSIC.

There was a magnificent performance of the "Huguenots" at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday last. The cast of the opera was magnificent, the principles of Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor de Vaschi, Tiebelli as the Page, Joualin as Raoul, Rokitanski as Marcel, and Santley as Count de Nevers. Mdlle. Volckmann made her début before the English public on this occasion, and was completely successful, being eminently qualified, both by appearance and voice, to represent the part of the Huguenot soldier. This performance was one of the most crowded and fashionable audience of the season, every seat in every part of the house being occupied. Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" is about to be produced, with Mdme. Harriers Wippern in the character of Dinorah.

"Norma" was performed on the same evening at the Royal Italian Opera, with two débuts—Mdme. Galletti in the character of the heroine, and Signor Gardoni as Pollione. Both these performers were favourably received. Mdme. Galletti, though she lacks the tragic power and dramatic energy for the latter part, is a charming singer of the pure Italian school, and a pleasing and intelligent actress; and Signor Gardoni, with a fine tenor voice, is also quite Italian in style. We hope to see both of them in characters better suited to their powers. It is now announced that the successful "Africaine" will be produced in the course of next month.

It is announced in the Paris journals that, by an Imperial decree, M. Auber, the Director of Conservatoire of Music, has been promoted to the grade of an officer of the Legion of Honour for the care he has bestowed on the new edition of the works of Meyerbeer.

At the matinée of the Musical Union on Tuesday last Mdme. Schumann made her farewell appearance for this season. We hope that the reception given to this most accomplished artist during her visit will induce her to spend a longer time. She played a selection of the finest pieces of her husband, Handel, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, and was applauded to the echo throughout. The other most interesting matinées of the Musical Union will take place on the 27th inst. and the 4th of July.

Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," was performed by the National Choral Society, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening week, under the direction of Mr. W. Martin. The principal singers were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Fanny Armytage, Miss Emily Wickes, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Gliè. Upon this occasion Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Herr Joachim, and Mr. Cusins; and Mr. Benedict and Mr. Cusins were the conductors. The selection was at once ample and choice. Mr. Cusins played Weber's "Concertstück," Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso," and Mr. "Moralello," and (with Mdme. Schumann) an andante and variations by Robert Schumann for two pianos. In these pieces, which were warmly applauded, he showed himself to be one of the most accomplished pianists of the day. Two of his part-songs, "The Wanderer" and "The Sea Nymphs," were sung by Mr. Frederick Glee Union, and delighted the audience by their pure and graceful style. Another part-song, "Sweet Spring," composed by Mdme. Sainton "Sarabande and Bourée; and, after several other vocal and instrumental pieces, Mr. Cusins's splendid overture to "Ruy Blas" concluded the concert. The room was crowded to the doors.

Mr. Brinley Richards's concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday evening, was a very agreeable assemblage of rare excellence. Mr. Richards is a true Welshman, and some of the choicest music of the Principality was performed in a manner that called forth a storm of encore. Mr. Richards played his fantasia, "The Sea," on the concert-grand pianoforte, and subsequently "Pen Rhaw," "Ar hyd y nos," and "Ar lan y môr," and Lady Jane Ellis, Mr. Graffydd, a genuine national performer. It was curious as well as beautiful, and was loudly applauded. Mr. and Miss Brinley Richards played his fantasia, "The March of the Men of Harlech," and Miss Edith Wynne sang, in Welsh, the pretty ballad, "A Bird of Aberdovey." The most miscellaneous portion of the concert included selections from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and on the day's programme will be found several five-part songs, one of which, "Through the Day," was sung by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, and was vehemently encored and a new scena, entitled "Lost hope," composed by him, and sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, was also vehemently encored with enthusiasm. The same compliment, moreover, was paid to another song of his, entitled "Good Night," and also to Mr. Santley's singing of Handel's grand and impressive composition. The whole performances were most warmly received by one of the most fashionable audiences we have seen in the Hanover-square Rooms.

The annual morning concert of Herr Wilhelm Ganz, the distinguished pianist and composer, given on Monday last in the picture-gallery of Dudley House, Park-lane, presented a most refined selection of vocal and instrumental music. The most remarkable performance of Herr Ganz himself was Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique," which he played with finished execution and exquisite expression. He also played his own fantasia on Gounod's "Mirella," Osborne's grand duet on themes from "Faust," and several other pieces—showing himself a consummate master of his instrument. His beautiful song, "The Nightingale's Trill," which has been made so popular by the brilliant singing of Mdme. Parepa, was (that lady being unable to appear) sung by Mdlle. Enseguide and loudly encored. Altogether, the concert was most attractive, and gave great pleasure to the fashionable assemblage who filled the room.

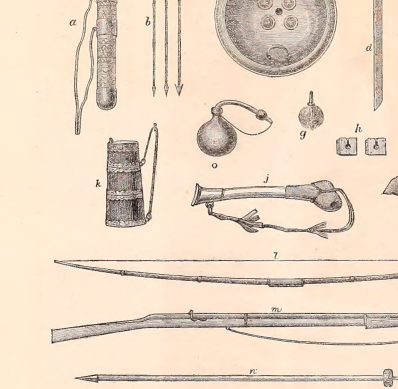
A concert is about to be given, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday morning next, the 1st of July, for the benefit of Signor Giuglini, who, we lament to say, labours under disease from which there is no hope of his recovery. The most eminent artistes have generously come forward with their services on this occasion. The singers will be Mdme. Grisi (with the permission of Mr. Gye, for the last time this season), the Misses Pyne, Mdme. Parepa, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Borger-Lascelles, Miss Banks, Mdlle. Baretta, Mdlle. Corsella, and Messrs. Harrison, Reichardt, Sobrè, Ambesetti, Perren, Ciabatta, Patey, Agnesi, and Delle-Sedie. Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Signor Piatti will also give their assistance; and the concert will be conducted by Messrs. Benedict, Pilotti, Mellon, and Vera. The public, we doubt not, will remember the claims of an artist who has so long been one of their greatest favourites.

THE THEATRES.

Business is languid at the West-End houses, and the stars of the profession begin to travel in an easterly direction. Thus we see that Mr. Charles Mathews is at the Surrey, and that Mr. Sothern has thither taken with him Mr. Leicester Buckingham's pleasant comedy of "Faces in the Fire." It is curious, however, that neither the reputation of the drama, which is considerable, nor that of the actor, which is unequal, has sufficed to fill the house, though the applause and applause were frequent, and evinced that those who were present could appreciate good acting and sound writing. It would seem, therefore, that summer exerts the same influence at both ends of the town, and indisposes people to suffer the inconvenience of crowded assemblies. They prefer, too, lighter entertainments to offer for a hot season—such as the Christy's Minstrels, who, at the Standard, attracted a comparatively large and enthusiastic audience. Its most successful song to some to record that Miss Meenken returned to Astley's on Monday, and that, accordingly, "Mazeppa" has been again performed. A word may be said in favour of Miss Lucette's precocious direction of Sadler's Wells, where, for a fortnight, the play of "The Orphans" has been performed so ably and with such scenic accessories that it ought to have commanded extensive patronage. A new farce, by Mr. J. M. Morton, entitled "Poste's Wedding," has been produced at the St. James's, where "Eleanor's Victory" still continues in the ascendant, and furnishes opportunity for Miss Herbert to display those graces of elegant acting which give refinement and elevation to the characters that she so beautifully embodies. This evening this gifted lady will take her benefit. The artistes at the Olympic have continued to amuse themselves with their appearance in the comedy of "Twelfth Night," and though they mangle a gleam of interpretation on the text they may prove suggestive to Shakespearean actors. Efforts at novelty or originality should not be discouraged, and we hoped that such a revival would have been more generally appreciated, if only for the new points which its representation, under such auspices, was likely to bring out. The Haymarket is to be placed for a time under the direction of Mr. Walter Montgomery. We may likewise mention that on next Tuesday morning, at Drury Lane, a complimentary benefit will be given to Mr. Leigh Murray, whose frequent indisposition has of late deprived the stage of one of the most elegant exponents of the modern drama. The performance is under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and the entertainment promised is of the most attractive kind, including a scene written by Mr. Shirley Brooks, in which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will appear, and Miss Bateman takes her farewell benefit, at the Adelphi, this evening.

THE WAR IN BHOOTAN.

THE Illustrations we have already published of the operations of our field column in Bhootan were contributed by an officer attached to the left column, which entered the hostile country, from the frontier station of Julpigoree, by way of the Bala Pass and Buxa Dooars, immediately to the north of Cooch Behar. The right column, having marched along the southern frontier of Bhootan, as far as Dewangiri, a fortress situated more than a hundred miles to the eastward of the Bala Pass, has acted quite independently; and we are now enabled, by the sketch engraved in this Number, to give an illustration of its successful attack upon Dewangiri, on the 2nd of April last. The attacking force (all under command of Brigadier Tombs, C.B. and V.C.) consisted of a part of the 55th Regiment of the



a Ornamental quiver.
b Three feet of reed arrows, said to be poisoned.
c Shield.
d Long straight sword, the hilt ornamented with silver filigree work.
e Sword and scabbard.
f Dagger.
g Muzzle-stopper.
h Bullet-mould made out of soapstone.
i Steel head-piece, thickly quilted.
j "Tongue" mail coat of a human thigh-bone.
k Water-bottle, made of wood and horn with figured brass.
l Bamboo bow.
m Matchlock.
n Color pole.
o Powder-horn.

ARMS, ETC., TAKEN FROM THE BHOOTEAS AT THE STORMING OF DEWANGIRI, BHOOTAN.

Line, under Colonel Hume; two batteries of Royal Artillery (12-pounder howitzers and 9-in. mortars), under Captains Cordner and Smith; one company of Sappers, the 12th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens), the 29th Sikhs (Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, C.B.), the 44th Native Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, C.B.), the Native Police, under Captain Macdonald; and the 14th Bengal Cavalry, under Major Murray. These troops were collected at Koomrechatta, and encamped about seven miles from the mouth of the Darranga Pass, leading to Dewangiri, and thirteen miles from that fortress itself. The leading column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, moved up the pass on the 1st of April. It was opposed by the Bhooteas for a short time at a strong stockade which they had erected, but they soon gave way, one man having been killed by a shell. The column halted for the night in the pass, about two miles from Dewangiri. It was joined, about eight o'clock in the morning, by the main column, under Colonel Hume, which had halted for the night at the mouth of the pass. The rear column, under Colonel Wroughton, moved up the pass in rear of the main column. The following is our correspondent's narrative of this day's work, in which he took an active part:—

"The advance was difficult, owing to the excessive steepness of the ground, and the enemy were found in force, posted on a high ridge, fortified with stockades or blockhouses, very strongly built of stones and trees, and loopholed (as shown in our Illustration), from which they opened fire on the advancing column with matchlocks and jingals, at about 700 yards. The No. 1 company of the 55th, in skirmishing order, reinforced later by part of No. 4 company, covered the advance, and the range and accuracy of their fusiliers soon drove the Bhootea inside their blockhouses, from the loopholes of which they still kept up a moderately-heavy and accurate fire. The howitzers and mortars came into action at about 600 yards, but the range was too great for very accurate practice. The ground was very unfavourable for artillery. The enemy's fire was well kept under by the skirmishers, who gradually crept up the hill, till between ten and eleven o'clock. The two stockades shown in the sketch were assaulted and taken by two columns of the 29th Sikhs, 12th Native Infantry, and the police. The Bhooteas were very strongly posted, and fought well, being heavy and powerful men; but their arms, matchlocks, bows and arrows, and swords were no match for our Enfields, or even the musket and bayonet of our native troops. The actual number of the enemy, the Tongoo Penlow, was present at the commencement of the action, but deserted his second in command, the Jugger Penlow, whom he left with about 500 men to defend the two stockades that we attacked, saying that he was going to defend another part of the position. The Jugger Penlow was killed, and about 250 of his men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. One hundred and twenty bodies were counted. The casualties on our side were about seventy. The Tongoo retreated up the Dear River without attempting to defend any other part of the position, although there were eight other stockades on the ridge. The fort of Dewangiri was totally destroyed and evacuated on the 2nd. The weather being too wet for the troops to remain there longer without tents," the Brigadier-General seems to be generally commended for the excellent disposition of his plans, and for his personal activity in directing the assault on the occasion.

We have received from the same correspondent, Captain J. R. Hume, of the 55th Regiment, a drawing of some of the weapons taken from the Bhooteas at Dewangiri, amongst which is a curious mode of a human thigh-bone. Some illustrations of the personal appearance and costumes of this warlike people have already appeared in our pages, from the sketches which were sent in April by Captain Warren, R.A., after the affair in the Bala Pass. We now publish another of his sketches, representing three different classes of the native soldiery employed by the British Government of India in this campaign. The first is a soldier of the 19th Native Infantry Regiment, composed mostly of Pataus, from the neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass; and of Sikhs, from the Punjaub. The 20th Regiment, to which the second figure in our Illustration belongs, is similarly constituted. Both these fine dashing regiments—a detachment of the former under Captain Ruggles—distinguished themselves in the assault of the stockades in the Bala Pass. Their uniforms are well adapted for skirmishing, as they can with difficulty be seen among the jungle and brushwood covering the hillsides. The third figure—the Ghoorka—is shorter and stouter than either of the other two; but he is as nimble as a cat, belonging to a hardy race of mountaineers.

Archæology of the Month.

THE programmes of the two leading archæological congresses of the season are nearly completed. Each promises an abundance of novelty and interest in papers and discussions, its museum of local antiquities, and visits to places in the neighbourhood; and the proffered assistance of the local nobility, clergy, and gentry evinces an increased activity which must prove very gratifying to students of archæology, and attractive to visitors generally; since there cannot be a more efficient or pleasurable mode of studying any subject in hand than discussion investigations. The Archæological Institute meeting will commence, at Dorchester, on Tuesday, July 25, and continue for a week, under the presidency of Maryis Camden, K.G. Dr. Guest, Professor Willis, and Mr. C. Newton will, it is expected, take the chair, respectively, in the sections of history, architecture, and antiquities. Dorchester (with its early British walls, its Roman Amphitheatre, its Saxon churches, and battle-fields; its churches, with their curious monuments; and its manorial descents) is comparatively new ground for the archæologists. Prominent among the excursions will be a visit to Sherborne, where Professor Willis will give a memoir on the Minster. Blandford and Ribbesford, with visits to the abbey; and to the church next Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet; and the Digbys, with curiously monumented and classic epitaphs; and the camp of Maiden Bower (about 60,000 lb., and given by Cardinal Wolsey, is said to be the largest bell in England ever cast or rung in a peal. The church, in its exalted architecture and magnificent, more resembles a cathedral than a parish church. Among the excursions will be one to Corfe Castle, one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom, to be read by Mr. J. H. Parker. At the meeting of the institute on the 2nd inst. a series of admirable photographs of Corfe Castle and other places about to be visited at the approaching meeting were exhibited by Mr. F. M. Good.

The British Archæological Association will meet at Durham, from Monday, Aug. 21, to Saturday, the 26th, inclusive, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Durham. The reception will be at the castle. Mr. Gordon Hills will describe the massive grandeur of Durham Cathedral; Mr. Longstaffe, the earlier and later history of St. Cuthbert and the Ven. Bede. The Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce will describe the Roman wall and the antiquities of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Barnard Castle, many years the residence of the Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.), will be visited on the same day with Raby Castle, a magnificent remnant of the feudal ages, with its banqueting-room, where 700 knights were entertained at one time, the dishes being conveyed through numerous passages in the walls from the kitchen, which has three chimneys; the oven, now a wine-cellar, will hold a hogshead of wine in bottles. Raby is the seat of the noble president of the meeting. Papers are promised by Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. Fairholt, Mr. Pettigrew, and Mr. Jeffery Gibson. Mr. Hodgson Hinde will give a paper on the progress of the Norman arms in Britain, with particular reference to the position of the new northern frontier at different periods. The district of the meeting is so rich in objects of historical and archæological interest that two or three supernumerary days are contemplated for excursions. We are glad to hear that the good citizens of Durham are subscribing liberally, and otherwise aiding the arrangements of the Association.

The great burial mound on Longton Wold, at 1 little more than two miles from Malton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was opened, last week, by the Rev. W. Greenwell, M.A., of Durham. The tumulus is not nearly 70 ft. in diameter, and has a perpendicular altitude of 7½ ft. We have not space for the details of the exploration. The deductions are that the tumulus contained the bodies of two distinct tribes of Britons, that it marked a transition of the tribes, and that it was used on the north, for numerous Anglo-Saxon deposits. In all, British and Saxon, there must have been considerably over a dozen interments; and it is a singular fact that the Saxon pottery was not found at all on the south and west sides, but exclusively, even profusely, on the north and east. Of the first tumulus the explorers and Mr. Greenwell has opened which contained unburnt British bodies; and it is calculated or inferred that the period represented from the primary long-haired male burial to the Saxon interments will be not less than 2000 years. The absence of flints is very remarkable, especially as flint implements abound on the wold adjoining. We hope to hear more of these important discoveries at the coming meeting of the Archæological Association at Durham.

The restoration of the London Guildhall is proceeding, but not to the extent of some archæologists, who maintain that it is unorthodox; while the anti-archæologists object that it is too costly. The city are very nearly baulked. The committee have just obtained funds for additional works, including £6000 for the repair of the four turrets and two pinnacles and the erection of a spire, which will be altogether a new feature, not a restoration; for in old views the tower is low, whereas the proposed spire will be lofty and will be the prominent new object in the view of the present metropolis. The City architect also considers necessary the restoration of the old tracery of the tracery under the windows; and the substitution of marble, purbeck, or serpentine for the present stone of the clustered columns. This latter is much objected to, as being altogether out of keeping with the date of the hall. Then it is proposed to erect a screen and hustings of carved oak at the east end of the hall; and at the west, corresponding with the carved "gallery of the minstrels' gallery; there are likewise recommended sixteen gasoliers of appropriate design, with a sun-burner under the louvre for lighting the hall at public entertainments. These repairs and alterations will cost £15,348, and have been voted by the committee; the report adds, somewhat naively, "and the Court, Com. and Finance Committee to provide the means." The motion was opposed by Mr. R. Fowler, M.P., who moved the postponement of the whole matter; but in vain. But the grant was carried in the Common Council by a majority of forty-five in a forty-six members, so that the sum of £39,300 has now been voted for the work. This would not be a large expenditure if it were confined to the hall only, except that, which is not promised by the details; and although some of the purposes for which the money may be used are not very suggestive of critical judgment, the Guildhall will never be saved by strangers as one of the state public buildings of the City; and it were better to ensure appreciation by attention to details, however minor than to leave architectural renown by disregard of the rules of art.

By-the-way, there is a coincidence connected with the Guildhall which may be interesting at this moment to note. On Sunday, June 18, Prince Arthur and the Prince Regent and the allied Sovereigns were entertained by the Corporation in the Guildhall; and on that day, precisely, fifty years ago, the battle of Waterloo was fought the memorable Battle of Waterloo.

The Archæological Institute meeting, on the 2nd inst., Sir Jervoise C. Jervoise, M.P., recalled attention to the subject of calcined flints found in detached heaps in the neighbourhood of Ilsworth, Hants, and used with great effect as "Early Recovery of Mankind," which showed that these heaps belonged to what had been called "Roman villages." He produced specimens of flint (7½ in. by 2 in.), found in one of those heaps, that might have been used as a "hand-pick" for cleaning the soil, and handed from prehistoric to modern times in various parts of the world; and concluded by suggesting the possibility that, after the process being now called to this curious subject, other facts would be ultimately elicited which would throw still more valuable light on the history of the early inhabitants of our island. Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., gave an account of the process by which the substance was *crushed*, china was made, and was of opinion that the calcined flints, or milk-stone, brought by Sir Jervoise was produced by similar means. At the same meeting Mr. Fairholt exhibited a beautiful miniature pony-ring, with the motto, "If love can merit, I shall inherit," found on his estate in Kent.

The Rev. Mr. Kell has lately obtained some curious specimens of ancient Roman workmanship, dug up from the site of an old Roman station near Andover, which Mr. Kell considers the site of Vindonis, though some antiquaries place it at Basingstoke and Silchester. Mr. Kell has also just discovered the site of a mediæval glass manufactory in Western Hampshire. By the above mention of Silchester we are reminded that the Duke of Wellington is now carrying on here some interesting excavations, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. G. Joyce; and beautiful plans and drawings of the houses already discovered, and the objects found, have recently been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries.

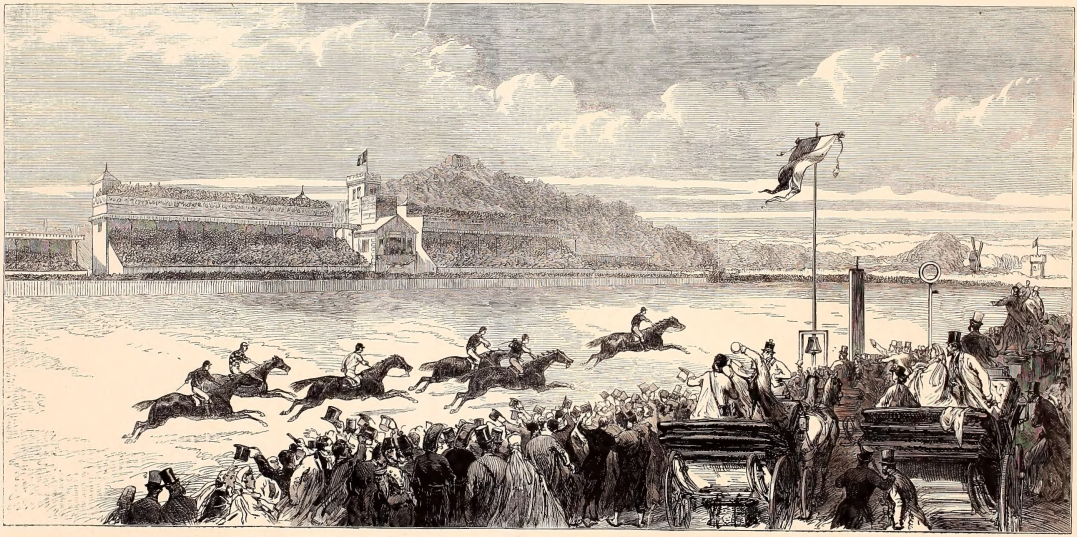
THE FRENCH DERBY DAY.

EVERYTHING conduced to making the Longchamps Races this year a grand success—the magnificent weather, the presence of the Emperor, just returned from his Algerian journey, and the fame of Gladiateur as the winner of the English Derby. The receipts for admission amounted this year to 127,000 francs against 81,000 francs in the previous one; and, besides those who had paid for their places as spectators, there was an immense crowd outside the barriers, whose appreciation of the races must have been, judging from the distance at which they were placed, of the most remote description. The scene presented by the course, however, was most picturesque; while the heights of Mont Valérien, crowned by its fort and barracks, the cascade of the Bois de Boulogne, and the woods and hills in the neighbourhood, formed a charming background in every direction; and this picture was completed by the elegant dresses of the ladies in the "tribunes," or in their magnificent carriages. The enthusiastic greeting which the Emperor received on descending to congratulate Count Lagrange upon his victory and to obtain a nearer view of his horse was composed, according to the *Moniteur*, of English "hurrahs" mixed with French "Vive l'Empereur's," although many of these latter exclamations, more or less correctly pronounced, are said to have come from English throats. Yet, in spite of all this, in spite of our native accent that greeted the car on every side, the scene was as different from an English race-course as it could possibly be. In the first place, the fact that the only views of the race were to be obtained by the payment of a franc was enough in itself to keep the assembly, in appearance, eminently genteel. Then there were no tumblers, no jugglers, no nigger minstrels, no gipsies, no thimbleriggers, no gambling-booths, and, with one or two exceptions, and these evidently among English parties, no hunches and no champagne. On the returning road there were no bunches, no pea-shooters, no false noses, no dolls. With the greater part of the *beau-monde* and the *demi-monde* present it seemed to be merely a Sunday afternoon's drive a little prolonged, but certainly not to such an extent as would let it interfere with their regular dinner-hour. The occasion brought out a few well-appointed drags, and some of the élite had four horses attached to their carriages instead of two. These features and the crowd largely increased were the only difference between the day of Longchamps Races and an ordinary Sunday which could be observed on the road. On the second day, which was the grand day, there were five races. The three first and the last were hardly of sufficient interest to be related here in detail. The judges were the Count Alfred de Nouilles and M. de Geoffroi, and the starter, the Baron de Lauvlochetz. Of the 122 horses originally inscribed for the Grand Prix, six only came to the post. These were magnificently started, without the slightest fuss or fretting; indeed, the course behind them was hardly clear. They ran almost in a line past the stands, Gontran trying hard for the lead. At the mill Tournalet took the lead. Nearly two lengths behind was Vertugadin, the others in a compact group. Gladiateur, running a waiting race, kept always in the rear. At the hill Vertugadin passed Tournalet. At the last turning Todleben seemed beaten; and Mandarin, Gontran, and Gladiateur advanced on Tournalet, Vertugadin still keeping the lead. It was not until reaching the distance-post that Gladiateur, passing the rest like an arrow, won as he liked in four lengths. They finished in the following order:—First came Gladiateur; then Vertugadin, two lengths behind; then Tournalet, who preceded by the same interval Gontran; after which came Todleben and Mandarin, bringing up the rear nearly in a line.

The "Grand Prix" consists of 100,000f. (£4000)—half given by the city of Paris and half by the five great railway companies having stations in Paris. Besides this there is a work of art offered by the Emperor, this year's being a silver shield representing a hunt in the reign of Louis XV. It is the work of MM. Marrell (father and son), and has been greatly admired.

In the evening there was a banquet at the Café Anglais, offered by the committee of the race and some of the committee of the French Jockey Club to the Duke of Beaufort and some of the English friends who had accompanied his Grace from London, as well as to Count Lagrange, the owner of Gladiateur.

We give two illustrations of the scenes on the Longchamps racecourse. The Engraving on our front page represents the Imperial party in the Grand Stand accepting the tumultuous acclamations of the crowd. The other Illustration shows Gladiateur winning the great race of the second day.

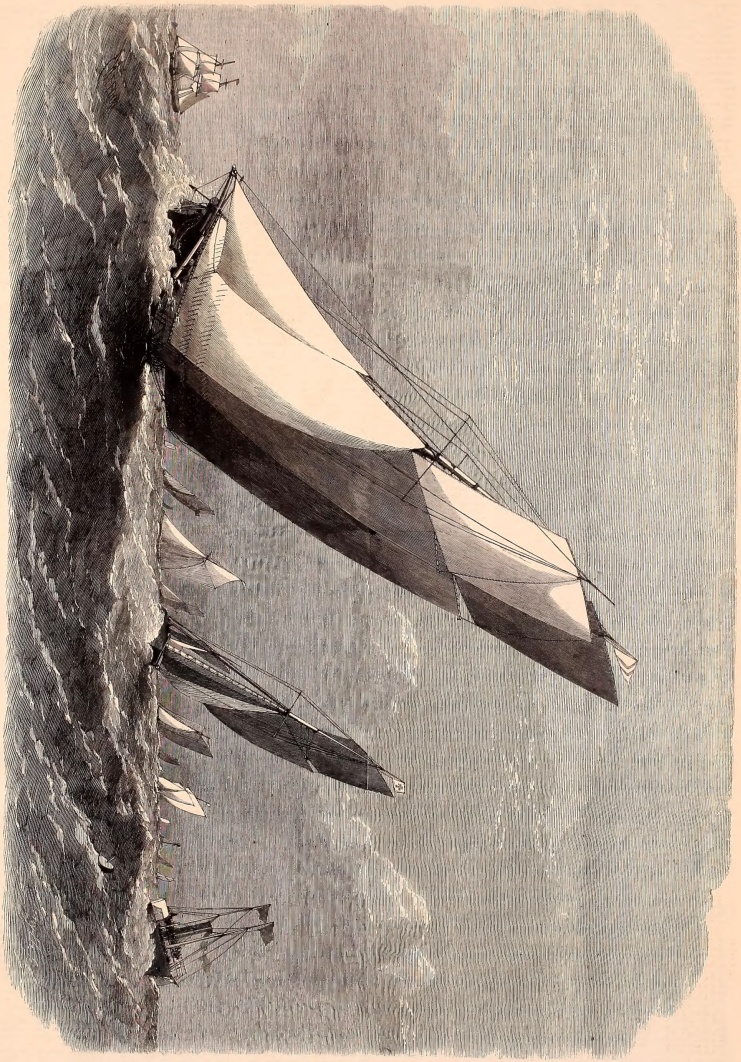


GLADIATEUR WINNING THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS AT THE LONGCHAMPS RACES.

OCEAN RACE OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

THE result of the ocean race of schooners, cutters, and yawls belonging to the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on Monday week, was briefly reported in our last. We now give an Illustration. The race was from Sheerness to Harwich. Fifteen vessels started—viz., the Alarm, schooner, 248 tons, owned by Mr. G. Duppa; the New Moon, lugger, 209, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby; the Pearl, yawl, 164, Mr. J. S. Abbot Dunbar; Albertine, schooner, 155, Lord Londesborough; Xantha, yawl, 135, Lord A. Paget (com.); Whirlwind, yawl, 77, Mr. Alfred Cox; Brunette, yawl, 70, Mr. Norman Watney; Marina, cutter, 65, Mr. John C. Morice; Night Thought, cutter, 61, Mr. John D. Lee; Volante, cutter, 60, Mr. Herbert C. Mandslay; Surf, cutter, 54, Mr. J. Tempest; Christabel, cutter 52 Mr. Arthur C. Kinnaird Goulden Vanitee, cutter, 52, Mr. H. P. Metcalfe; Vindex, cutter, 45, Mr. Andrew Duncan; Reverie, schooner, 41, Mr. Julian Courtauld.

The prizes were (value) £100 and £50 for the first and second boats, irrespective of rig, and the conditions of the race as follow:—To sail with the usual fittings in ordinary seagoing trim; vessels to carry all their boats; a pilot, but no extra hands allowed; no limitation as to friends or canvas; no time allowances; to scher in line between the Nore Light and a flag-boat moored on the edge of the Cunt Sand in a line by Minster Church; to take stations by five o'clock; to sail from Sheerness round the Kentish Knock Light-vessel to Harwich. The preparatory signal having been hoisted, that to start was given at twenty minutes before eight o'clock. All lay with their heads up the river, the Reverie nearest the Nore and the Alarm to the flag-boat. All were undressed, and did not start, as last year, with part of their sails up. There



THE OCEAN MATCH OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB: THE YACHTS BETWEEN THE KENTISH KNOCK AND SUNK LIGHT-SHIPS.—SEE TRANSCRIBED PAGE.

was a stiff breeze from N., with a little E. in it, and a reach to the West Knock Buoy; a dead heat thence to fetch the Knock Light. They started from and weighed their own anchors, the Marina having very much the best of it; she had her canvas sheeted out first and canted smartly, going away at a clipping pace, followed by the Xantha yawl and Volante, which were also active. The Alarm and New Moon would appear to the uninitiated to have been slow, but they took very long to get their anchors, and the Alarm had swung before she began to set her sails, jib, as usual, first, then mainsail and trysail. The lugger set her lug-sail with great alacrity, and the Volante soon ran by the Xantha, going second; the Goulden Vanitee was fourth, but soon after right out of the race; then came Christabel, Whirlwind, New Moon, Alarm, Reverie, Night Thought, and Vindex, which did not take part in the race. The Marina spanked away and set a large square-headed top-sail, and the lugger for some time kept ahead of the Alarm. The fleet did not maintain their positions as above long; the Goulden Vanitee fell astern, the lugger gave way to Mr. Duppa's boat, and the Night Thought drew on the leaders, and, as they opened the Swale, the Alarm was running well through her boats; the Whirlwind set a jibheaded topsail, and the New Moon, as the breeze sprang up into nearly half a gale, seemed to justify the report that she had beaten the packet over from Calais to Dover; there was not, however, half enough wind for her, and while the Marina, Volante, Xantha, and the other cutters were standing well out to sea for the Alexandra Passage, she hugged the Cant Sand, apparently for the other channel. Night Thought had a reef down on the mainsail; Marina led by 300 yards, Volante, on her lee quarter shaking up every now and then, and the Xantha third, ahead of the Christabel, to leeward. Then came on the Night Thought fourth; next the Alarm, Reverie; next the Whirlwind, Brunette, &c. Thus they breasted the West Buoy of the Oaze, the Marina a quarter of a mile ahead at 7h. 34m. 30s. The race was now very exciting; all being fairly dressed, ran merrily for the Alexandra Passage, except the New Moon: she went to the starboard hand of the buoy, and held on for the Prince's Channel. The race was very exciting; the first six or seven boats were very close, and they sailed well together till abreast of the Mouse, reached at 7h. 49m. 30s.; here the Marina still held a commanding lead. The boats were now running free to fetch the Prince's Light. The wind continued, and there was a disagreeable rolling sea, and which had the usual effect with the fresh-water sailors who accompanied them. Eventually they reached over to Harwich much scattered, where they arrived in the following order and times:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Alarm	4	24	36	Christabel	5	0	0
Xantha	4	40	10	Volante	5	4	10
New Moon	4	58	10	Marina	6	0	0

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Special probate of the will and two codicils of the Most Hon. Frances Anne Vane, Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, was granted by her Majesty's Court of Probate to the acting executor and trustee, William C. Clayton, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn; a power being reserved to the other executors and trustees—viz., Earl Vane (the son); Major-General Thomas Wood, of Littleton; and G. W. Pierrepoint Bentinck, Esq., M.P. The will is dated the 6th of July, 1864, and has no reference to the estates in Ireland. The personalty was sworn under £400,000. Her Ladyship was the only daughter and heir of the late Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., and married, in 1819 (as second wife), Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., who died in 1854, by whom she had issue three sons and four daughters; one son and daughter died. Her Ladyship's valuable jewels are set forth in two schedules accompanying the will—one containing specific bequests of these costly personal ornaments to her daughters and other members of her family, describing distinctly the article and the person to whom it is bequeathed. The other portion of her jewellery, together with all presentations from the Sovereigns of Russia, Sweden, and Prussia, and the embassy service of plate, and racing cups (except the Antrim cup) are to go to the possessor of her residences. She also further bequeaths to her daughters, Frances Duchess of Marlborough, Alexandrina Countess of Portarlington, and Lady Adelaide Law each £500 immediate. To Lady Susan Vane, widow of her late son, Lord Adolphus Vane, an annuity of £500; and to her grandson Francis, on attaining twenty-one, the sum of £10,000. To her son Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, £30,000; and he is appointed residuary legatee. To her daughter Lady Adelaide Law a further legacy of £12,000. These three last-mentioned sums are not to be paid till the expiration of twenty-one years, unless the trustees see it desirable to do so earlier; the interest to be charged on the residuary estate. To her executors, £500 each. There are liberal annuities to the servants. All legacies to be paid free of succession and legacy duty. The income arising from the Holdernesse House and estate to be held in trust for her eldest son and issue, and to accumulate at compound interest for a period of twenty-one years. Also, the trustees are to retain from the dues and income of the Seaham Harbour, Durham, and the colliery and other estates, the yearly sum of £14,000 to accumulate at compound interest for the like period of twenty-one years, and to be held in like manner.

The will of the Most Rev. Nicholas Wiseman, the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was proved in the principal registry, on the 14th inst., by the executors, the Very Rev. William Thompson, of Eske Lande, Durham; the Very Rev. Francis Searle, of York-place, Marylebone; and Henry R. Bagshawe, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. The personalty was sworn under £2000. The will is dated Oct. 30, 1861, and a codicil Aug. 14, 1862, and bear his signature, "N. Card. Wiseman," and are attested by J. V. Harting, 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and one of the Cardinal's servants. By the will, he leaves the whole of his estate and effects to his executors for their own absolute use. By the codicil, he bequeaths all his copyright in works published by him, and all unpublished MSS. and correspondence, whether public or private and not relating to the administration of his diocese, to the Very Rev. Dr. Manning and the Very Rev. W. Thompson, upon trust, to dispose of the same, and hold the proceeds to be applied as he might by any writing direct (which he failed to do in a testamentary character). To all his servants he leaves one year's wages.

The will of Admiral Sir James Stirling has been proved in the London court. The executors and trustees therein appointed are his brother-in-law, the Rev. Albert Mangles, M.A.; his son, Captain Frederick H. Stirling, R.N.; and his sons-in-law, James A. Guthrie and William T. Grant Thorold, Esqrs. The personalty was sworn under £9000. The gallant Admiral was late Commander-in-Chief on the India and China stations, and had been Governor of Western Australia and a Lord of the Admiralty. Sir James executed his will Jan. 7, 1864, and died on April 22 last, aged seventy-four. He directs that the income arising from his real and personal estates shall be paid to his relict, Lady Stirling (daughter of the late James Mangles, Esq., M.P.), for her life; her ladyship supporting his three unmarried daughters and paying an annuity of £80 to his son Andrew. Upon the decease of his relict, the whole of the property is to be equally divided amongst his seven children.

The will of James Wentworth Buller, Esq., M.P., late of Downes, Devon, was proved in the London court by the executors, Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., and James Howard Buller, Esq., the son. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. The testator, who died at the age of sixty-five, was the only son of the late James Buller, Esq., and Anne, daughter of the late Right Rev. W. Buller, Bishop of Exeter (cousins), and married, in 1831, Charlotte, daughter of the late Lord M. H. Howard; she died in 1855, having had issue eight children. The testator, under power of settlement on marriage, apportions to each of his younger children the sum of £6500, appointing his eldest son residuary legatee of both real and personal estate, nominating as guardians to his minor children his two executors together with the Dowager Countess Carnarvon and the Countess of Suffolk.

The Queen has approved of Mr. W. H. F. Gurley as Consul at Quebec for the United States of America.

A Canada paper states that there are twice as many Jews in New York as there are in all Palestine.

A petroleum bed is reported to have been discovered in London, Canada West.

Pulmonic consumption is said to be more prevalent in Vienna than in any other city of Europe.

The finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India for the year 1863-4 have been issued, together with the estimate of revenue, expenditure, and cash balances for 1864-5. The total revenues and receipts of all the presidencies and provinces of India in the year 1863-4 amounted to £44,613,032. The estimated revenues and receipts for the year 1864-5 is £46,284,106; and of the expenditure, £46,547,483, thus showing an excess of expenditure over income of £263,377.

A daily packet service having been established between Stralsund in Prussia, and Malmoe in Sweden, a notice has been issued stating that all letters addressed to Sweden, and not specially directed to be sent by any other route, will in future be forwarded viâ Stralsund. In exception, however, to this arrangement, letters for Gothenburg and Uddevalla will continue to be forwarded, as a rule, during summer, by the Swedish mail-packets leaving Hull every Saturday. Letters for Norway will continue to be forwarded by the route of Hamburg, and will be liable to the same rates of postage as at present. Unpaid letters will be charged with an additional rate of 2d. when not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS.

Having last week reviewed the works of the "old masters" of the Continental schools, it remains to notice the pictures by deceased painters of our own school. One of the earlier of our English painters, Dobson, was, however, included in the preceding article, because his style is closely imitative of Vandyke's; and we wished, in examining the Flemish painter's works, also to trace his influence upon his assistants, copyists, and followers. It has already been said that we believe that influence to have been not for good on English portrait-painting. What it produced, in the hands of Vandyke's most popular follower, in the days of the Restoration, and under the auspices of a Court such as that of Charles II., is but faintly indicated in the portrait of "Anne, Countess of Southesk" (98). Sir Peter Lely's artificiality and meretriciousness are more conspicuous at Hampton Court and in other collections of Royal mistresses. But there is a remarkable picture here of earlier date than Vandyke's advent to this country. We allude to "The Cook Maid" (167), a large work painted by Sir Nathaniel Bacon, a younger son of Queen Elizabeth's Lord Keeper and half brother to the great philosopher. It represents, on the scale of life, a young woman seated in front of a large dresser covered with dead game, of which a swan is the most prominent object. A fowler is dimly seen in the background, and there are some live poultry in the foreground. It has been supposed that the woman is a portrait of the young second wife of the painter's father; that the title is a play upon her maiden name of Cooke; and that the subject was suggested by her domestic and culinary habits. The subject, however, is a common one among Dutch painters; and the sound and vigorous execution of the work was evidently derived from studies of the Dutch and Flemish painters rather than from Italian practice, although this excellent artist travelled into Italy expressly for his improvement in painting. Sir Nathaniel was certainly the best English painter of his time. His works are little known and not numerous, but some are preserved at Culford (where he lived), at Gorhambury, and by various branches of his illustrious family, among whom must, of course, be numbered Lord Verulam, the exhibitor of the work under notice.

Coming to the great galaxy of English painters of the time of Reynolds, we find the principal luminaries shining with no uncertain lustre. Sir Joshua himself is represented in two of the choicest works of his prime (about 1775)—the "Nymph and Child" (97) or Venus and Cupid; and the "Cottina" (101), the portrait of Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick when a child; both contributed by the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick. The first of these is the picture that was selected by the Earl of Upper Ossory agreeably to Reynolds's will, which directed that this nobleman should have the first choice of a picture from those by the painter himself remaining at his death; Lord Palmerston, having the second choice, selected the "Infant Academy." The Nymph and Child is remarkable chiefly for its breadth and free handling, its rich creamy impasto, its glowing Titanesque glazings, and sound condition. Equally sound, pure, and masterly, though with less display of technical qualities, is the "Cottina;" and it is, besides, one of the happiest examples of that rare faculty of seizing the subtle traits of childish expression and character which the old childless bachelor painter possessed in an unrivalled degree. It is impossible for words to express the mingling archness and shyness in the sweetly innocent expression of the prim little maiden in this charming picture. Most of the remaining examples of Reynolds are in his earlier, colder, drier, more precise, and comparatively thin manner. Among the earliest are the heads of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cadogan (120, 121), painted not long after Reynolds's first settlement in London, and upwards of twenty years before the first-named works. A portrait group, interesting as one of the few works by Reynolds on a small scale, but a very poor example of his powers some few years later, is called in the catalogue "Earl Cadogan," &c. (147), but is probably correctly identified by a contemporary as the picture painted for Horace Walpole (as mentioned in one of his letters to George Montague at the close of 1761), representing his friends George Selwyn, the second Lord Edgcumbe, and George James Williams. A heavy portrait of the Marquis of Rockingham (139); "Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam" (116), painted on her marriage to Lord Dundas—refined, but bluish-grey even in the glazings of the flesh, the warmer hues having doubtless fled; and a portrait of Lord Fitzwilliam, all three painted about the year 1764, exemplify the painter's middle or transition style. A full-length of the "Countess of Eglinton Playing the Harp" (118), though belonging to a more mature period, is a little cold and mannered, while the dress was apparently painted by one of the master's assistants in drapery. The pleasing group of "Mrs. Boone and her Daughter the late Lady Drummond" (143), in addition to its own proper claim to notice, acquires some adventitious interest in this exhibition from the Boone family being also represented at different ages by Reynolds's great rivals Gainsborough and Romney, as if to show the fickleness of fashionable patronage. Gainsborough's portrait of Miss Boone is, however, only an average work, calling for no particular remark. The most important examples of the artist are a fine full-length group of "The Misses Gainsborough" (155), albeit a little ungainly in the proportions; a full-length of "George IV. when Prince of Wales" (154) standing beside his horse, a graceful and gentlemanly portrait of the Prince before he had lost his figure, complexion, and some other things; and a portrait of Lady Margaret Fordyce (148), delightfully pure and sweet. The "Girl with Pitcher" (161) is an inferior replica of the picture in the International Exhibition, which we engraved. A "Woody Landscape with Cattle and Figures" (142) has a powerful but arbitrary effect of light and shade, and the execution throughout is extremely mannered. A hasty and impatient slightness of execution that rests satisfied with conveying general impressions of things in a way too obviously conventional, and too little suggestive of their true forms and character to rank as a high artistic style—a slightness that might be appropiate in water colours, but does not secure some of the distinctive qualities of oil painting—is, indeed, the great drawback in the works of a painter who was endowed with a finer artistic faculty than, perhaps, any of his contemporaries, and who, notwithstanding, is still one of the most captivating painters of any school. A charge of haste and slightness must also be brought against Romney. His method, however, as far as he carried it, was very sound and simple, and there is largeness of style in his brushwork. As a draughtsman, he had greater power and certainty than either Reynolds or Gainsborough; while, regarded as a sketcher, he may be compared to any master, ancient or modern—see the "Study for a Picture of Titania" (146). The "St. Cecilia" (141), for which sat the Lady Hamilton of whom the artist was so enamoured and whom he has so often painted, is really little more than a sketch. At all events, it affords evidence of having been painted almost at once, or *alla prima*, with "virgin tints," and with scarcely any of the superficial glazings and "hatchings" of Reynolds and Gainsborough. As such, it is a wonderful *tour-de-force*. But it has that which taints much that Romney has left; this "St. Cecilia" is not quite what the patron saint of music should, before all things, be—perfectly pure and unaffected. The other examples of the painter are of less than average merit. The elder child in the Boone group (137) is introduced most awkwardly.

There is a famous conversation piece, painted by Hogarth in 1735, the year of the "Rake's Progress," comprising members of the Western family, with Mr. Hatsell, the Rector of Rivenhall (150), sent by Sir Thomas Western. It is an interesting illustration of domestic life in England early in the last century, and the painting may be compared with some of the best Dutch painters. Also by Hogarth, a full length of Mr. Western (son of the squire in the former) in his academical dress; and a very spirited small full-length of the favourite dancer from Vienna, Eva Maria Violetta, afterwards Mrs. Garrick (126). A half-length by Copley (122) is not a good example. Hopper's portrait of the first Mrs. Arbuthnot will compare advantageously with Lawrence's more flimsy and attitudinising portrait of the second wife. But Lawrence is seen to unusual advantage in his head of the Duke of Wellington (169). For delicacy and truth, and aerial quality of light and shade, Wilkie never did anything better than the little picture of his best time called "The Errand Boy" (152); a boy on a white pony, pulled up in a village roadway, feeling in his pocket for the article he has been commissioned to procure from the neighbouring town, while two women, with a child, stand expectant at their cottage door.

In landscape and some other departments there are noteworthy works. Of several Wilsons, we may single out as among the best a "Distant View of Moor Park" (144), and a small "Landscape and Figures" (124). But all are remarkable for space and light, while the reminiscence of Claude, which two or three of them evoke, is to their advantage as Claude is illustrated here. By Old Crome, the long-unappreciated painter of Norwich, there is a little sea-piece of a market or ferry boat leaving the shore, distinguished by luminousness and a most masterly execution. By J. Stark, another little-known painter, there is a "Woody Landscape, with Cattle and Figures" (157), which has some of the best qualities of Dutch landscape. P. Nasmyth's successful and more direct imitation of the Dutch masters (an imitation to which many of our early painters were condemned by the taste of the patrons of their time), is exhibited in his admirable "Yarmouth Jetty" (129), the more interesting because Nasmyth is comparatively seldom seen in marine pieces. By Morland there are a "Scene at an Inn Door," and other examples of his easy, unaffected pencil. A "River View—Moonlight," (158), by Turner, has an unusual Rembrandtesque character. "Carnarvon Castle—Sunset" (138), treated to resemble a "classical" landscape composition, will present Copley Fielding in a new and ambitious aspect to many persons, but one by which the painter's reputation will not gain. By James Ward there are two very remarkable pictures, showing the range of his power beyond the special limits of animal-painting, in which he is almost unrivalled in the English school. The one is a scene which was doubtless witnessed by the artist himself, or he could hardly have represented it with so vivid and terrible a semblance of reality. It is the grim Yorkshire ravine of Gwmdale Scaur in a thunderstorm, herds of cattle and deer having collected, according to their wont on the approach of a storm, under the crags. The black thunder-clouds rolling along the crests overhead have thrown the ravine into deep ominous shadow, through which the herds and rocks are faintly seen, except one master white bull in the foreground, and the distant ledges of limestone, which are lit by faint blue reflections from a flash of lightning that, bursting from the cumuli immediately above them, make the clouds, by contrast, look almost as ponderous as the rocks themselves. There may be some little exaggeration here, and the impasto is too uniformly solid; but this is a work of true genius. A picture of a tiger disturbed over a half-devoured carcass of a young antelope by the approach of a prowling lion is very remarkable for its conception of the savage feline nature and for vigorous execution; but we have seen the painter to greater advantage as regards truth of character and anatomical form in some of those numerous and admirable studies of the more familiar animals which he has left behind. One cannot meet David Roberts among the deceased masters (represented by a sketch of the interior of St. Jacques, Antwerp) without a certain shock and feeling of regret.

EXHIBITION OF MINIATURES AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

This loan exhibition, which hitherto we have only had space to announce, is one of extraordinarily varied, and in some respects unique, interest. Never before were assembled in one collection three thousand and eighty-one miniatures on ivory, in enamel, oil and water colours, chalk and pencil, by all the principal miniature-painters from Holbein down to those now living. And the average quality of this great collection is surprisingly high. The miniatures are exhibited in cases in one of the new galleries, and nearly all are placed perpendicularly against the walls, so as to be seen with comfort. The instructiveness of the display would, however, have been greatly increased if the miniatures had been arranged chronologically and those ascribed to each artist grouped together, and if many of the inferior duplicates of the same person, and many weak and doubtful examples by the several painters, had been excluded. The objections of collectors to having their treasures separated, and other difficulties, seem, however, to have prevented this.

The interest of a collection of this kind is twofold, historic and artistic. Miniatures are often the only representations of the famous or infamous of a former age which have descended to us; and, to show how historically interesting are some of these delicate and minute paintings, we propose to select a few samples, hoping to have another opportunity for a few observations on miniature-painting itself—a branch of art in which English artists excelled long before they obtained distinction in any other, and which, we trust, is only temporarily eclipsed by the mechanical nondescript productions—possessing neither the beauty of art nor the approximate truth of science—of coloured photography.

Here, then, among several repetitions, is a remarkable unfinished portrait of Queen Elizabeth's handsome Earl of Essex (1818), from which Houbraken executed the fine engraving included in Birch's "Illustrious Heads." Here is the portrait of Charles I. (1064) set in the King's hair dipped in blood on the scaffold, and which belonged to John Winckley, who, with the Earl of Derwentwater, was executed at Lancashire Castle after the rising of 1715. This heirloom of the Shelleys has, engraved on the back, the names of the family who rose again for the Stuarts in 1745; and it is said that the Dowager Lady Shelley, to whom the relic was bequeathed by her father—a Winckley of Brockholes or Lancaster—remembers to have worn it, when a child, on some Jacobite anniversary, about 1790. Another interesting miniature of Charles (2240), belonging to Sir Philip Egerton, represents the King wearing a full beard, which he is said to have allowed to grow during the last few months of his life. On the reverse is a miniature of the Bishop of London (Juxon), who administered to the King the last sacrament and attended him on the scaffold. Then there is a large and fine miniature, by Cooper, of Charles II. in the robes of the Garter, together with numerous "Jacobite relics" which it was the fashion of the friends of the Stuarts to wear about the person; portraits of the Old Pretender and his wife, Maria Clementina Sobieski; and of the young Chevalier, the Countess of Albany, and Cardinal York—the three last by Sir Robert Strange; by whom, also, there are miniatures of his wife and children; his wife's father, Mr. William Lumsden, who was "out in the '45;" and, as if to show how Sir Robert, in common with Cooper, Dobson, Lely, and many more veered with the times, there is a portrait of George III., taken when the Jacobite painter had become a favourite engraver at Court. Samuel Cooper, one of whose portraits of Charles II. we have just mentioned, is best known by his miniatures of Cromwell. One of the best (373) is contributed by Lord De Grey and Ripon, and came from the collection of the Pallavicini, at Genoa, who were connected with Cromwell's family. Other not less authentic portraits of the Protector are that left by Sir Joshua Reynolds to Burke, and those belonging to Mr. Holford and Mr. John Berners. There is also the miniature, after Cooper, in enamel, of Cromwell (351), presented by him to his daughter, Bridget Cromwell, on her marriage with General Ireton. Another of the many very interesting copies is that, by Vertue, of the portrait of Edward IV. and his son, afterwards Edward V. (1833), preserved in one of the Lambeth Palace MSS., and said to be the only portrait of the boy King extant. Returning to original works, we have here the miniature of Lady Hamilton taken from the neck of Nelson after his death; and an extremely fine enamel of Nelson by Bone. Side by side, in the same case, will be found Napoleon I. and the Duke of Wellington, by the same painter, Isabey; and two admirable miniatures of Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie, contributed by Lord Cowley, to whom they were presented in commemoration of the Congress of Paris in 1856. By Cosway there are memorials of the unfortunate, and, on one side, ill-requited attachment of Mrs. Fitzherbert and George IV. when Prince of Wales—portraits of both, miniatures of her eye and his, together with their wedding-ring, with the name George Augustus Frederick engraved on the inner side. The Queen contributes a large case of miniatures, containing portraits of her Majesty, the late Prince Consort, and all the living members of the Royal family, with, however, the solitary exceptions of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

It is right to mention that the following are among the most liberal contributors, either for number or rare quality, or both combined—viz., the Dukes of Buccleuch (selections from his unrivalled miniature gallery), Devonshire, and Marlborough; Lords Derby, Spencer, Shaftesbury, Cremorne, and Boston; Messrs. Holford, John Jones, Charles Polhin, John Berners, and J. Heywood Hawkins; the Countess of Caledon, and the Duc d'Aumale.

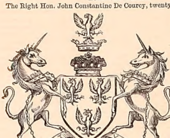
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.



The Right Rev. John Graham, D.D., thirtieth Bishop of Chester, and Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, who died, on the 15th inst., at the Episcopal Palace, Chester, after an illness which had lasted some time, was the son of John Graham, Esq., of Durham, and was born in 1794. He was educated at Durham School, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated with high distinction, in 1816, as Fourth Wrangler and Chancellor's Medalist, proceeding M.A. in 1819; B.D., 1829; and D.D. in 1831. He was ordained Deacon and Priest in 1818. After having been Fellow of his college from 1816 to 1830, he was, in the latter year, elected Master of Christ's. He was subsequently made Prebendary of Lincoln, in 1834, and Rector of Willingham, Cambridgeshire, in 1843; he was also Chaplain to the late Prince Consort. He was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1848. Dr. Graham was one of the leaders of the Liberal party in Cambridge, and he was much liked by all classes, including those opposed to him in politics. He very seldom spoke in the House of Lords, and the only elaborate speech his Lordship appears to have there made was on the 7th of June, 1855, on the Cambridge University Reform Act. The Right Rev. Prelate was one of the Commissioners under that Act, but dissented from his colleagues about the transference of the powers of the Heads of Houses to the Legislative Council. His Lordship married, in 1833, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Robert Porteus. The bishopric of Chester was anciently part of the diocese of Litchfield, one of whose Bishops, removing the seat of his see to Chester, in 1075, caused his successors to be frequently styled Bishops of Chester; but it was not erected into a distinct bishopric until the reign of Henry VII., who translated Dr. John Bird to this newly made see, as its first Bishop, from Bangor, in 1541.

LORD KINGSALE.



The Right Hon. John Constantine De Courcy, twenty-ninth Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone, and premier Baron, in the Peerage of Ireland, who died at his town house, 13, Eaton-square, on the 15th inst., was the elder son of John Stapleton, twenty-eighth Lord Kingsale, by his wife, Sarah, second daughter of Joseph Chadder, Esq., of Postlemouth, Devon. He was born Nov. 5, 1827, and married, March 1, 1855, Adelaide, only daughter of Joshua Proctor Brown-Westhead, Esq., of Lea Castle, Worcestershire, by whom he leaves an only child, Adelaide Constance Rohesia, now in her tenth year. He succeeded to the ancient honours of the family on the death of his father, Jan. 7, 1847. As he has himself died without male issue, these honours devolve on his only brother, Michael Conrad, now thirtieth Lord Kingsale, who was born in December, 1828. The family of Courcy, Lords Kingsale, claims regal descent, and alliance with most of the Royal houses of Europe, paternally through the Dukes of Lorraine, and maternally through the ducal house of Normandy. The immediate ancestor of the Lords Kingsale was Richard de Courcy, a distinguished companion-in-arms of the Conqueror, who richly rewarded him after the Battle of Hastings. This Richard's great-great-grandson, Sir John de Courcy, a famous warrior, having been successful champion for King John, in a dispute between that monarch and Philip Augustus, King of France, in 1204, and having not only shown his prowess on the occasion, but also his strength in cleaving a massive helmet with a single blow, King John granted, on his request, to him and his descendants, the privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the Sovereign, an hereditary right exercised to this day by the Lords Kingsale, the nobleman whose death we are recording having himself asserted and maintained it at a levée not very long since. This Sir John de Courcy's son Miles was created Lord Kingsale in 1181 by Henry III., and the title has descended through an eminent line of nobles for near seven centuries down to the present time, and is the premier barony of Ireland.

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

James Emilius William Evelyn, Viscount Cranborne, who died on the 14th inst., after a slight illness, was the eldest son of the present Sir James Brownlow William Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., second Marquis and eighth Earl of Salisbury, by his first wife, Frances Mary, daughter and heiress of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. He was born on Oct. 29, 1821, and had from his birth suffered the sad infliction of blindness. He was not married, and by his demise his next brother, Lord Robert Arthur Talbot Cecil, M.P. for Stamford, becomes heir apparent to the marquisate of Salisbury: he married, in 1857, Georgina, eldest daughter of the late Sir Edward Hall Alderson, a Baron of the Exchequer, and has three sons and two daughters. The remains of the lamented Viscount Cranborne were interred, on the 20th inst., in the family vault in Hatfield Church.

LORD CHARLES FITZROY.

The Right Hon. Lord Charles Fitzroy, P.C., a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, who died at Elm Lodge, near Hampton, on the 17th inst., after an illness of a few hours, was the second son of Sir George Henry Fitzroy, K.G., fourth Duke of Grafton, by his wife, Charlotte Maria (by her second marriage Duchess of Gloucester), daughter of James, second Earl of Waldegrave. He was born Feb. 28, 1791, and was educated at Eton. He entered the British Army in 1809, and was at the Battle of Corunna, and served in the Walcheren expedition with the Guards. In 1811 he joined Lord Hill's Staff, and was present at the siege and capture of Badajos, and the Battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. He received the war medal, with nine clasps. He also served two years with the Army of Occupation in France. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th Foot, but retired in 1819. He represented Thetford in Parliament from 1818 to 1831, and Bury St. Edmunds from 1832 to 1847. He was Vice-Chancellor of the Household from 1835 to 1839, and was made a Privy Councillor in 1835. He married, Oct. 25, 1825, Lady Anne Cavendish, elder daughter of George Augustus Henry, first Earl of Burlington, and aunt of William, present Duke of Devonshire; and had (with two daughters, of whom the elder, Elizabeth-Mary, is the wife of Henry Lee Steere, Esq.) two sons, of whom the elder, Captain Cavendish Charles Fitzroy, 68th Foot, served with distinction in the Crimea, and married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lumsden Strange, Esq., Judge of the Sudder Court, Madras.

THE HON. LADY DASHWOOD.

The Hon. Elizabeth Lady Dashwood, who died at Torquay, on the 12th inst., aged ninety-one, was the second daughter of John, twenty-sixth Lord Kingsale, by his wife (whom he married above 100 years ago) Susan, daughter of Conway Blennerhasset, Esq., of Castle Conway, in the county of Kerry, and was great aunt of the Lord Kingsale just deceased and of the present Lord Kingsale. Her Ladyship was married, in 1799, to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, R.N., K.C.B., K.G.T.S., who died in 1847.

SIR F. C. LASCELLES WRAXALL, BART.



Sir Frederick Charles Lascelles Wraxall, third Baronet, of Wraxall, in the county of Somerset, an author, editor, and essayist of note, whose death occurred on the 11th inst., at Vienna, was son of Colonel Charles Edward Wraxall, R.A., by his wife, Ellen-Cecilia, daughter of John Madden, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, and was grandson of the historian, Sir Nathaniel William Wraxall, the first Baronet. He was born in 1828, and married, in 1852, Mary Anne, daughter of J. Herring, Esq. He succeeded to the baronetcy, May 2, 1863, on the demise of his uncle, Sir William Wraxall, the second Baronet. He was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and was formerly Assistant Commissary General in the Turkish Contingent. He was a diligent and talented writer, and his contributions to literature were numerous and popular. He at one time was editor of the *Welcome Guest*, and he also edited the late Sir James Outram's "Persian and Indian Despatches." Among his other works were "Camp Life" and "Life on the Sea."

GEORGE WINGROVE COOKE, ESQ.

George Wingrove Cooke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and a Tithe and Copyhold Commissioner, who died suddenly, on the 18th inst., at his residence, 25, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, was a man of considerable natural talent and practical energy. He was born in 1812, and was called to the English Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1835. He was chiefly known in the legal profession by his able works on tithes and copyholds. He was, a few years back, appointed a Commissioner of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission, and he proved himself a most valuable and useful official. Mr. Cooke, however, won his highest reputation as a general author. In that line, his very earliest works were, perhaps, his best—viz., "The Life of Lord Bolingbroke," "The History of Party," and "The Life of Lord Shaftesbury." "The History of Party" deserves, indeed, to be a lasting and a standard work, from the lucid and useful information which it affords, and which cannot be had elsewhere. Mr. Cooke's last production of importance and popular interest was his letters written as special correspondent of the *Times* in China.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. H. T.—Attention to a few simple rules would save Problem contributors much vexation and disappointment. Firstly, they should invariably use a diagram, and on this they should not draw representations of the pieces, nor stick such representations, but should describe the pieces by their initials, as *Black K*, or *B K*, for Black King, &c. They should always write their name over the diagram, and never fail to write the solution on the back of the problem. Further; when sending more than one position, they should carefully number the diagrams.

P. BUCKHURST.—You are altogether wrong in both cases, as you will find on studying the position carefully.

D. C. L.—We shall have much pleasure in doing as you suggest whenever the arrangements of the Paper will permit.

R. S., Malines.—The examiners are not in fault. If they get your signature to a correct solution in time for the list it is inserted. Your best course is to retain your solutions and compare them yourself with those of the authors. This sensible plan will save all parties a dea' of trouble.

M. Y., Tarraville, Victoria.—In the first position, as you describe it, there are two or three pieces on the same square; and the Black King, at starting, stands in check of a White Pawn! The second position is not deformed by such blunders, but it is much too simple to be called a problem.

C. SLATER, Burnley.—No. 1 admits of an easy solution by 1. P takes P (ch); 2. Q to Q R 2nd, and mate next move. In No. 2 White may play 3. B takes Q, with the same result as the move you give.

J. STRACEY, Edinburgh.—The game is very steadily played, and the end is interesting; especially if it prove that Black's sacrifice at move 24 was sound.

M. P.—Try 1. R to K 8th (ch), then exchange Queens, and finally mate with the Bishop.

E. K.—We are not aware that any country but England has offered handsome prizes to be played for at chess by foreigners. Certainly no other, if it has done so, was ever guilty of the eccentric generosity of providing such prizes and then of paying the expenses of those foreigners who entered to compete for them. The idea is so intrinsically absurd that we trust all subscribers to a British chess tournament will in future stipulate that their money shall be devoted only to the legitimate purposes for which it is given.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1111, by D. M., R. A., F. B. S., W. P. T., Conrad, Viator; R. S., of Malines; Q. E. D., Box and Cox, L. S. D., Felix, Semper idem, Violet, D. C. L., M. P., Rifleman, Milesian, E. M., Cumbrian, W. P. W., R. B. K., Iota; T. Q., of Hampstead; Ernest, Geraldine, H. C. F., W. S. E., Cantab., Enoch Arden, C. M., Queen, The Trio, Amateur, Rook, Edward, A Sailor, B. T. W., Manfred and Man Friday, H. E. N., Old Joe, The "Marquis," Rajah, A Clerk, Peterkin, Sam, Vanguard, H. H. T., Stanley, Water Baby, Lex, Patty, G. R., Silas, I. M. S., A. H. S., Von G., Sydenham, Charley, D. D., Alpine Stock, Carlo, Hereward, R. F. B., H. D. M., S. S. C., Oliver, John Willis, G. W. B., Clarissa, Derevon, Boz, F. C. S., A Schoolboy, Phantom, Pedagogue, Lionel, Ebury, G. B. E., Pedro, T. H., Arthur, C. F. W., Percy, S. E. K., V. P., T. C. D., F. N., W. E. O., Fanny, I. F. M., H. I., Alexander, B. B., Julio, A. M., C. F. M., Trial, Dr. Pangloss, Berliner, W. P., Marian are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1111.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q Kt 4th	R to K B sq, or B to Q sq, or (a)	3. R to Q sq (ch)	B to Q 6th
2. P to Q B 4th	K takes Kt	4. R takes B (ch)	K takes R
		5. R to Q 2nd. Mate.	
(a) 1.	K takes Kt	2. R to Q 2nd (ch)	B to Q 6th
		3. R takes B. Mate.	

(He may also play 1. B to Q 6th, or B to K B 6th, but mate can then be given more speedily.)

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1112.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 2nd	K to Kt 5th	3. One of the Kts gives mate.	
2. R to K Kt 3rd(ch)	Any move		

PROBLEM NO. 1113.

By MR. G. H. MACKENZIE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

M. Coste has communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris an account of his examination of the marine phenomenon termed "mer de lait," or "sea of milk," which he observed on Sept. 4 last in the Atlantic Ocean. The sea appeared like a vast plain covered with snow. On examining a bucketful of the water, he found the whiteness to be due to myriads of small animals, varying from half a centimetre to a centimetre in length, which were in continual motion, ascending and descending, and giving great brilliancy to the water. Some of the animals resembled worms; others had no determinate shape. They were of a jelly-like consistency, disappearing when pressed between the fingers. Treated with alcohol, they died instantly and sank to the bottom of the vase; and nitric acid dissolved them completely. Suriray names these animals "Noctiluca miliaris."

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society a note, by M. Lartet, was read respecting a hoof-phalange of the Ovibos moschatus, found by himself and the late Mr. H. Christy at the Gorge d'Enfer, and presented to the society. With it were found remains of the cave bear and cat, the reindeer and aurochs, as well as worked flints, differing from those discovered in the Dordogne caves. The Gorge d'Enfer is the most southerly point at which the Ovibos has been found; but Messrs. Lartet and Christy came upon remains of the reindeer as far south as the northern slope of the Pyrenees. The reading of this note was followed by that of papers on fossils by Messrs. Salter and Woodward.

Mr. G. J. Symons (in the *Proceedings of the British Meteorological Society*) gives an excellent report of the behaviour of his watch-aneroid barometer, during a journey to Scotland, many geological rambles, sea voyages to the Orkneys, and other parts. Although it has travelled fully 20,000 miles, he has not found it to vary more than a hundreth or two, and it has not cost a sixpence for repairs, after a protecting plate was added to it. Mr. Glaisher (the editor of the *Proceedings*), in commenting on Mr. Symons's note, says that all new watch-sized barometers which have passed through his hands have acted badly; but others which have been made more than a year have behaved as well as Mr. Symons's. He refers to some of the sources of error, and states that Mr. Browning is working with the view of bringing these instruments to greater perfection.

Dr. H. Gibbons having remarked that in California the springs and streams frequently rise some time before the winter rains, and having been led to examine into the circumstances and consider the cause, has printed a note on the subject in the *American Journal of Science*. He says that one mile from the foot of the hills, towards the bay of San Francisco, the country road is crossed by a small winter stream, never more than 6 ft. wide, which became perfectly dry early in August. The channel of the stream is not more than 2 ft in depth. In the latter part of August Dr. Gibbons was surprised to find in it a small pool of water at the side of the road. On Sept. 4 the wet space extended some 50 ft.; on Oct. 9 it had become a continuous running stream, discharging five or six gallons per minute; and this happened without a drop of rain. There is no great difficulty, Dr. Gibbons apprehends, in solving the phenomena. The water which falls in the winter and spring penetrates the earth and finds an impervious bed not far beneath the surface. This bed being more or less inclined, the water, of course, gravitates laterally till it finds vent in the form of a spring. In the long days of summer, when the sun s fifteen hours above the horizon and almost vertical, and when the atmosphere is very arid, evaporation is so rapid as to exhaust the supply at the springs and cause them to disappear, or, at least, to diminish the supply and carry off entirely the water from the bed of the stream in the intervals of the springs. As the season advances the days become shorter, and the power of the sun also diminishes. Evaporation becomes proportionately slower, and at length it is so retarded as not to carry off the percolations of the springs, and the rings first reappear, and then the streams.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Our Faithful Ally, the Nizam. By Captain Hastings Fraser. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) It is sincerely to be hoped and there is no small reason to believe that Captain Fraser underrates the interest taken by Englishmen, whether their views be practical and in the direction of rupees, or theoretical and in the direction of evangelisation, in Indian politics. There is scarcely an English family, one would imagine, which has not some stake, whether it be in the form of railway shares or the scarcely less important shape of a kinsman, or a kinswoman, or a friend, or an acquaintance, in India; and to them, if we do not estimate human nature too highly, Indian politics must be at least as interesting as entomology; and books on entomological science command numerous readers. We feel, therefore, tolerably confident that Captain Fraser's book will receive, not perhaps so much attention as it deserves, but yet no small notice. It is, in a manner, a tribute of gratitude to a line of princes, of whom the first was Asuph Jah. Of the great rivers of India, south of the Ganges, the first is the Mahanuddy; next comes the lordly Godavery; and next to that the Kistnah, on one of the tributaries of which is situated Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizams, of whom the first ascended the musnud in 1713, as Viceroy of the Imperial dominions in the Deccan, when Farokshir, son of Azim Shah, obtained the throne of Delhi. The present Nizam, who mounted to the musnud in May, 1857, is Afzul-oo-Dowlah, Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In the awful days of the Indian mutiny he was "among the faithless, faithful still;" at a time when "the least show of vacillation on his part would have sufficed to set the whole of Southern India in a blaze," he remained stanch; and England, in the hour of her dire necessity, had not so many friends that she could afford to despise the Nizam. Probably his friendship was based upon selfish motives; but there are occasions when it is ungrateful to inquire into motives, and Captain Fraser says well that "a sense of justice to the Nizam's Government seemed to demand . . . some . . . recognition of the faithfulness of his Highness to the British alliance." Captain Fraser has added to his chief matter some details "concerning the cultivation of cotton in the Valley of Berar," several explanatory appendices, and a useful glossary.

The Romance of London. By John Timbs, F.S.A. (Richard Bentley.) The indefatigable prince of compilers has once more plied his industrious scissors to good purpose, and has produced three volumes full of such matter as most pleasantly beguiles a rainy day, an odd half hour, or a period of the "blues." The first volume contains Historic Sketches (that is to say, sketches of London places of historic interest), Remarkable Duels, Notorious Highwaymen, and Rogueries, Crimes, and Punishments; the second, Rogueries, Crimes, and Punishments (continued), Love and Marriage, Supernatural Stories, and Sights and Shows and Public Amusements; and the third, Sights and Shows and Public Amusements (continued), Strange Adventures and Catastrophes, Remarkable Persons, and Miscellaneous (information, we suppose). It cannot be said that many of the anecdotes related are not stale, and it can be said that, if the compiler had not confined himself to three volumes, a considerable addition might have been made without exhausting the stock—taking in modern events—of London romance; but since the days of Richardson and Clarissa Harlowe few persons fill more than three volumes with any kind—however prosy—of romance; and Mr. Timbs has the credit of having condensed into his three volumes a "parlous" amount of the gossip which men greedily devour.

The Great Schools of England. By Howard Staunton. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) It is not well to predict, but if this sturdy volume do not become popular, at least one humble individual will be mightily surprised. The book cannot fail to be interesting to all fathers and mothers, and it appeals to the sympathies of everyone who has been a boy and has been educated at a public school; for even those who have been brought up at small public schools are glad—for purposes of comparison, of disparagement, of self-congratulation, or the like—to know all they can learn about the great public schools; and those who never attended any sort of public school are prompted by feelings of envy or contempt, or something better or worse, to a similar yearning. The schools treated of with—so far as our personal recollection in one instance is a trustworthy guide—unusual accuracy of detail are, in order, Eton, Winchester, Westminster, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Christ's Hospital, and, more briefly dealt with, Cheltenham College, Marlborough College, Rossall School, Wellington College, and Dulwich College. The author's chief purpose is prefaced by an introduction, in which he says much that we do, and much that we do not, echo with respect to educational methods: we consider the idea of attaching degradation to a boy's flogging is ridiculous; it would be quite as easy, if not easier, to show that the infliction of impositions is degrading. Flogging stirs the blood and calls forth some of the heroic endurance; any cur can bear the painless drudgery of impositions. The introduction is followed by a summary of the "General Recommendations of her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Revenues and Management of certain Colleges and Schools." The book has attached to it a copious index, and is adorned by twenty excellent illustrations. Let it not, moreover, be supposed that, though much care has evidently been bestowed upon detail, dry detail is the volume's only recommendation. Good store of anecdote, amusing and pathetic, has been provided; and the exquisite letters (pp. 431, 432) written to the famous poet, soldier, and gentleman, Sir Philip Sydney, by his father and mother, when the future "Scipio, Cicero, and Petrarch of his time" was a boy at Shrewsbury, are wonderfully moving, and worthy of the attention of every father, every mother, and every son.

Spring and Autumn. By the Author of "Morning Clouds." (Longmans.) A touching, graceful, truthful story (in one volume) of people who loved each other tenderly and yet did each other irreparable harm. For such things are; and there is nothing more fraught with woe to mankind than the abominable habit of "meaning everything for the best;" those who indulge that bad habit nine times out of ten bring about irremediable mischief. Nevertheless, Cyril, for love of whom poor Isabel sank into an early grave and dutiful Maida acted unrighteously, and who, after the fashion of the world, married fat Mrs. Angelina Jones, the West India planter's rich widow, with two children, deserved to be tied up to the capstan of his own ship and treated to a taste of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

A Selection from the Works of Frederick Locker. With Illustrations by Richard Doyle. (Edward Moxon and Co.) A very pretty specimen of "Moxon's Miniature Poets." The contents are a collection of lyrics of all degrees, chiefly the higher, of merit. Their principal characteristics are humour, pathos, and clever versification; some are simply and truly exquisite; a few have a slangy savour which is unpleasant; and several appear to be written in not very successful imitation of Hood.

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FORD'S NEW JACKETS FOR LADIES, at 76, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon, London, W., comprise a large number of beautifully braided patterns in Silk, Cashmere, Cloth, and Velvet, at various prices, all of which are arranged in sizes to fit ladies without delay.

FORD'S GUINEA JACKETS, to wear open or closed, beautifully braided; materials silk, cashmere, and fine cloth; are especially worthy of notice. Ford's New Jacket Rooms exhibit the largest and cheapest stock in Europe.
T. Ford and Co., 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon).

FORD'S GLACÉ SILK SKIRTS, in various styles, ready for immediate wear. A full, handsome Skirt for 3½ guineas; also, Seaside Dresses, with Jacket, complete, 2½ guineas.—T. Ford and Co., 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

FORD'S RICH SILK MANTLES display the best taste and newest designs of the Season, in Glacé and Gros Grain Silk, from 38s. 6d. to 10 guineas. The New Grenadine Bernouses, Lace, and other thin textures, from 14s. 6d. to 3 guineas. Carriage Wraps, Waterproof Cloaks, warranted to resist rain, from 21s.—Thomas Ford, 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon).

FORD'S RIDING HABITS, of superior make and style, price 3 to 8 guineas; Little Girls' Habits, 2 guineas; Ladies' Riding Trousers, chamois leather and cloth, 21s. per pair. Patterns and Illustrations free.
Thomas Ford, 76, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon).

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.—CAUTION. FORD and GLOVER, Habit-makers to the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Empress of the French, inform the public that they have no connection with any Firm advertising or trading in the name of Ford. Established 30 years, at 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

THE Celebrated SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, JACKETS, and Gentlemen's OVERCOATS. Patterns post-free.
I. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the New Colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.—Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

SEWELL and CO. have an unequalled display of FRENCH CHINTZES, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard. Also of the much-admired Cretonne Chintz, from 2s. 3d. per yard.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square.

SANSFLECTUM CRINOLINES, 17s. 6d.
"Wear admirably well."—Court Journal.
ADDLEY BOURNE (late Philpott), 37, Piccadilly.

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"The dress falls in graceful folds."—Morning Post.
ADDLEY BOURNE (late Philpott), 37, Piccadilly.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL.
15s. 6d.
Illustrations post-free.
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RHUMPOOR CHUDDAH SHAWLS. LEWIS and ALLENBY have bought, at the India sale which has just taken place, some very choice lots of these shawls, in good qualities and large sizes. Also, some very good and cheap Decca Shawls.
193, 195, and 197, Regent-street; 61 to 65, Conduit-street.

BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL have returned from Paris with their Elegant GUINEA BONNET, in Tulle, Crape, French Straws, &c.—Show-rooms (no shop), 61 Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's).

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Flannel Shirts and Dressing-gowns.
CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London, S.W.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE. WAUGH and SON, Carpet Manufacturers, beg respectfully to acquaint the nobility, clergy, and gentry that their Show-rooms contain a choice assortment of Axminster, Velvet-pile, Brussels, and other CARPETS, in designs of Alhambra, Greek, Mediæval, and other styles, for reception-rooms, dining-rooms, halls, staircases, &c., and of superior fabrics, by which their reputation has been established. Tasteful designs for Bed-room Carpets of a cheaper description. Silk Damasks, Reps, Cretonne Chintzes, and other materials for window curtains and portières. Gilt Cornices, Looking-glasses, and other gilt decorations of elegant designs.—3 and 4, Goodge-street, and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road. Entrance in Goodge-street.

TOILET VINEGAR.—VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE DE JEAN VINCENT BULLY.—This celebrated article may be obtained of all Chemists and Perfumers in the United Kingdom. Its well-known superiority over Eau de Cologne has obtained for it a universal reputation. Its hygienic properties render it invaluable as a disinfectant and an exquisite adjunct to the ball-room. A small quantity poured into the water before washing neutralises any impurities and renders the skin white and soft. In the bath it is remarkable, invigorates the body, and imparts to it a most agreeable perfume. It is an admirable lotion for the mouth, preserving the gums and teeth. To smokers it is invaluable, imparting a delicious perfume to the breath. In hot countries and the Colonies this production is invaluable. Sole wholesale Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C., London.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE-WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-street; Prout, Strand; Butler, Cheapside; Hooper, London Bridge.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, an excellent remedy for Gout and Stomachic Disorders of every kind and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous Property, &c. Highest price given. Ladies and gentlemen waited on. Address Mr. or Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Parcels being sent, Post-office orders remitted. Established 1800.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted. Established 1820.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1322.—VOL. XLVI. SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

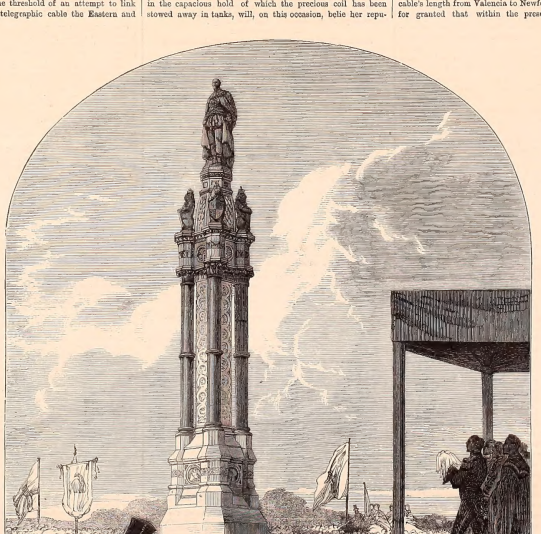
THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

ONCE more we are upon the threshold of an attempt to link together by means of the telegraphic cable the Eastern and Western hemispheres. That it may issue in permanent success will be the universal wish on both sides of the Atlantic. The experiment made seven years ago has demonstrated the feasibility of the undertaking, for it will be hard indeed if the ground which science won science cannot find means to retain. The compliments exchanged between our gracious Sovereign and the President of the United States, albeit so soon followed by an irremovable obstruction in the line by which they were conveyed, were regarded then as the first fruits of an enterprise destined to unite in closest amity the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. That promise was premature. One cannot say that it was without significance—for, like the dove sent forth from the ark which returned to Noah with an olive leaf, so the first message transmitted from the Old to the New World by means of an electric wire was a prophecy that in due time the ocean should practically cease to separate Europe from America. Believing in that "sure word," scientific men have studied with praiseworthy assiduity and perseverance all the conditions of complete success, and, with one exception only, are confident of a favourable result. That exception relates to the weather during the period of laying the cable. Nautical experience has selected what is supposed to be the most auspicious fortnight in the year, and they whose knowledge is best grounded and most reliable assure us that the probabilities of accomplishing the much-desired object reach very near to moral certainty. We shall assume, then, that the Great Eastern, in the capacious hold of which the precious coil has been stowed away in tanks, will, on this occasion, belie her reputation for singular ill-fortune, and will safely "pay out" the cable's length from Valencia to Newfoundland. We shall take for granted that within the present month regular telegraphic communication will be established between the two hemispheres, and that shortly afterwards the London journals will commence a daily summary of the New York news of the day before. We know well enough—and if we did not there are many ready to tell us—that

> There's many a slip
> 'Twixt the cup and the lip;

but we mean to disregard it, and to brave the reproach which matter-of-fact people may deem due to an unauthorised attempt to interpret the future. We wish to indulge in dreams which we are strongly encouraged to believe will, not long hence, be converted into realities; to reason upon a basis which, as everybody must be aware, is as yet hypothetical; to give rein to our thoughts from a starting-point which possibly may never exist. In this matter, however, as in others, we merely act upon the highest attainable evidence; for, unless—which there is not the shadow of a reason for suspecting—we have been greatly misled by the most competent judges, there are more solid grounds for concluding that the cable will be safely laid than that it will not.

What a prospect opens to this generation through that presupposed event! What a cloudland, gorgeous and unsubstantial, it appears in the distance, yet how real, material, palpable, will it prove when we are encircled by, and grow familiar with, its marvellous phenomena! For instantaneous communication between America and Europe means, of course, in its ultimate development, instantaneous communication all the world over. And so we shall have



INAUGURATION OF THE BERKSHIRE MONUMENT TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, AT ABINGDON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

daily before our eyes a bird's-eye view of human affairs over the entire surface of the globe, and shall be able to study all nations, as day by day they are making contemporaneous pages of history. They who feel an interest in it may pursue this thought into the yet distant ages of the future. All peoples of all climes, of all stages and varieties of civilisation, of all forms of social economy, political government, and religious culture, virtually in presence of each other, and observant of each other's mutual bearing—why, what can arise out of this but a rapid assimilation of central ideas, and a modification of the lower by the higher types of mutual organisation? We witness at present but the initiatory stage of the process, and yet the changes it has introduced are wonderful—wonderful even beyond the possibility of conception by our forefathers. But we should fail in our duty if we failed to realise the vast moral results which must inevitably grow out of intimate contact between mind and mind in every region of the earth. We are unable to imagine the different ways in which a simultaneous knowledge of the same current facts will operate in elevating the general condition, and moulding the more prominent features, of humanity; but we are warranted in the belief that its tendency will be beneficent, its influence ameliorative, its formative virtue progressive and ever upward, and its effects in unison with the hopes of those who rejoice to believe in "a good time coming." What was the origin of our race is a problem which sinks into comparative insignificance beside the infinitely more interesting question of what its destiny is tending. The discoveries and applications of science, happily, point in a direction consonant with the instinctive yearnings of our hearts; and every new invention of world-wide importance gives us fresh reason for adopting as the motto of the entire human family the word "Excelsior!"

Leaving, however, this widest sphere of speculation, let us restrict our thoughts to the more immediate relations of England and America likely to follow upon the establishment of telegraphic communication between them. No one doubts for a moment that it will powerfully conduce to international amity, and will be the best possible guarantee for the preservation of peace. War between civilised nations, and still more between nations allied in blood, in language, and in religion, is seldom the first thought or desire of either when misunderstandings arise. Events hurry on, and are precipitated headlong like a flash of lightning, to set the passions of the public suddenly ablaze. The green wood of material interests underlies the more inflammable elements of our nature, and the fire beneath it needs to be fanned and fed by the breath of false reports and misrepresentations, and exaggerations, for a considerable while before national wrath gets kindled. Where the interval between a fancied offence and the true explanation is narrowed to a few hours, the danger of conflict will seem left for the play of unworthy suspicions. The spark is trampled out before it takes hold upon what is most combustible in the popular temper—for ignorance and misappreheusion of each other's motives are the fruitful conditions of quarrel between nations as between individuals.

Peace, however, is but a negative quality, although an invaluable one. There is a more positive result of instantaneous intercommunication to be considered. Not only will it carry on large commercial transactions with a distant country are, perhaps, the only persons competent to estimate the uncertainty, the hazard, oftentimes the loss, arising from doing trade upon data liable to change between the time when the state of the market is known and a purchase is ordered or a consignment is made, and the time when the goods arrive at their destination. The interval of a fortnight or even less is occasionally sufficient to change the whole aspect of mercantile undertakings—and the knowledge which is gained by a subsequent mail might, if possessed a few days earlier, have saved many a merchant not merely from torturing anxieties but from sudden bankruptcy. The consequence of which it is true, will not entirely obviate this disadvantage, but it will at any rate diminish it by one half. Values will still fluctuate during the period required for the transit of merchandise, but need not be subject to such changes, as now, during the interval which must elapse between the giving and receiving of orders. This is but one illustration of the commercial benefit to be anticipated from the extension of telegraphic intercourse; the simplest and most intelligible one. Hundreds of a like bearing might be named. The general effect, however, will undoubtedly be a large increase of trade intercourse between the two countries—a greater amount, at much less risk, and with much less of that wear and tear of the spirits which suspense so inevitably entails.

Out of increased commerce springs increased amity. People whose mutual interests demand frequent exercise towards one another of considerate courtesy, and unobtrusive kindness, come to honour, get to respect one another, to appreciate one another's excellences, and to esteem one another's characters; let these friendships be multiplied—as they will be by the rapid telegraphic cable—and the ties which will bind the two nations together will be multiplied in the same proportion. Through the medium of these ties and of others, the prevailing sentiment of the two peoples will be more and more assimilated; and the influence of each upon the other, in accordance with an infallible moral law, will be raised, refined, and sublimated. In this way the telegraph will become a disciplinarian, whose training, because unsuspected, will be the more felt. The novel appliance, as between England and America, will come into play just in time. The civil war is closed: the storm of slavery is sealed. There remains nothing which need divide the one country from the other in feeling. The interests of both are the same: the heart of both may be one. May Heaven grant a propitious season for that part of the experiment which is still uncertain, and may the consequences of success be more important, politically, socially, commercially, morally, and religiously, than the most imaginative among us is able to conceive!

THE BERKSHIRE MONUMENT TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT

THE monument erected to the memory of Prince Albert at the county town of Abingdon, in the spacious recreation-ground, known as Albert Park, was opened on Thursday week by the Earl of Abingdon, Lord High Steward of the borough and Lord Lieutenant of Berks. The day was fine, the town decorated, the church bells rang, and all was gaiety; bands of music parading the streets and flags floating gaily from the roofs of the town. At half-past one o'clock the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C.; Major Sir Paul Edmund Thomas, Bart., Deputy-Lieutenant; Mr. Hall (Mayor of Aldermian Payne) and other members of the Corporation, the rifle corps, the Orders of Odd Fellows and Foresters, national school children, and several bands of music formed in procession and walked to the park, where Mr. Bishop, Clerk of the Peace, read the address, which presented an address to the Lord Lieutenant, who replied in suitable terms and was greatly cheered. The Rev. W. A. Strange, D.D., offered up prayer, and then, after cheers had been given for the Queen and Royal family, the procession returned to the council chamber, where a large and sumptuous luncheon and a considerable number of toasts was drunk with much enthusiasm. The design of this monument reflects much credit on the ability of the architect, Mr. Gibbs, of Oxford, to whom, among other important works, were intrusted the restoration of the famous Dorchester Abbey Church, and the building, recently, for the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, at New Radnor, an illustration of which appeared in our Journal (vol. xxxvi., page 61) a few years ago. This Albert monument at Abingdon stands upon a commanding site at the upper side of Albert Park, and can be seen for some miles round. The following description will assist the reader fully to comprehend the design:—The total height is 48 ft., and the width is 14 ft. at the base, which is of Portland stone, and consists, in general, fine stone and red Mansfield stone, the statue and medallions being of Portland stone. The words "Berks" and "Abingdon" and letters on the side facing Abingdon, and the monogram "V.R." on the angles. The central shaft is richly ornamented with national emblems, the arms of Abingdon, and other devices. Above the carved capitals of the shaft are four figures, representing the four parts of the Queen and the late Prince, quartered, in gold and colours. Between these are panels, filled with shields bearing the arms of Berks, those of the borough of Abingdon, those of Lord Lieutenant, and others, all in heraldic colours. This portion of the memorial is rich in detail and very effective. Above the lions is the pedestal on which the statue of the late Royal Highness stands; it is 7 ft. 6 in. high.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, drove out on Thursday week in the Bois de Boulogne, and afterwards in the Champs Elysées in the Bois, and thence down the Boulevards to the Champs Elysées. The Prince Imperial rode on horseback, preceded by a troop of Imperial Hussars quartered, in front of the Porte St. Martin and the Porte St. Denis. On Monday the Emperor and Empress drove in an open carriage to the Bois de Vincennes, crossing the Faubourg St. Antoine (the turbulent seat of old revolution), where they were immensely cheered. The Prince Imperial rode three or four paces in front, dressed in regard the mural paintings executed by M. Masson, under the arcades of the Cour d'Honneur of the Louvre, which, although not quite so Chaclesengne are finished, and they decorate the eastern wing of the building, which will be ready for the reception of the Court.

Two pages of Tuesday morning's *Moniteur* are filled by the Algerian reports, and contain the official announcement of the fall of Laghouat during his visit to the colony.

The new Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency Safvet Pacha, gave a magnificent entertainment yesterday at the Embassy, Avenue de l'Impératrice, to the Ministers, Emi Cowley, M. Mon (the Spanish Ambassador), the Duc de Bassano, and the first and second Presidents of the Commission of the muveyance of the Sultan's accession to the throne.

The King of Greece has returned to Athens from his visit to Paris. Once Paris has also arrived there.

Marshal Canrobert has been appointed to succeed Marshal Magnan in the command of the army of Paris. General Montauban, better known as Count Palikao, succeeds Gen. Uhrich in the command of Lyons, and Gen. Uhrich, that of Lille will not, it is thought, be filled up for the present.

The Corps Législatif witnessed, yesterday week, the rare occurrence of a Government defeat. The carriage tax for 1866 was rejected. Previously to the vote being taken, M. Fould, who was supported by the Government, owing, no doubt, to its comparative unimportance. On Saturday last the Senate passed the Budget for 1866 by 124 votes to 11 votes; and on Monday the extraordinary Budget was passed by 127 to 10 votes.

The Government has sustained a check at the election for Carcassonne. Fernand, the Government candidate, has been rejected, and the Corps Législatif was returned by a large majority over the nominee of the Government.

M. Bethmont and Didier, members of the French Corps Législatif, have written a joint note to the papers denying the accuracy of the report of the Emperor's intention to abolish the Corps Législatif. They admit that there was an altercation, after which each party retained true friendship for the other. They also declare their unanimous anxiety of opinion that nothing insulting had been said on either side and that the matter should go no further.

An Imperial decree was issued on Thursday dissolving the Municipal Councils, and ordering the elections to take place in the month of July. The Marquis de Lavalette, Minister of the Interior, has published a circular to the prefects, in which he says that candidates have to be decided at these elections, he recommends to the prefects that the electors should be allowed to manifest their choice spontaneously. Any pressure will be considered as an unpermitted persons attempt to alter the character of the elections by imparting political questions.

Thomas Hodgkin, M.D., a well-known Quaker, died at Tours, 1834, died last week, in his seventy-first year.

The opinion *Nationale* has received a first warning for an attack upon a speech delivered in the Chamber, on Wednesday week, by the Secretary of State for Algeria.

At Paris a cricket-match was played last week between the local club, composed of Englishmen, and the members of the Emperor's 2nd Regiment of Foot, who went over for the purpose of making the match, and who had been duly exercised in its game. The Emperor and Empress were present, and the latter expressed a wish that the Prince Imperial should learn the game.

The cholera is reported to be quite over. The company published a sort of mercury for all who choose to return to their allegiance, and the result is said to be that 1,000 persons have already a thousand of the rebel Autocrats had lost their arms and promised to take the oath of allegiance.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell, once more the Prime Minister of Spain, has announced a spirited and progressive policy. His Government has decided, he told the Spanish Congress yesterday week, upon opening up the kingdom of Italy and doing its best to preserve amicable relations with all foreign Powers. A general amnesty is granted for the offences against the press law, and a new and more liberal measure for the regulation of the press is to be introduced. The Government intends, furthermore, to bring in a bill to diminish the qualification for the suffrage. The Rector and Professors of the Madrid University, who were dismissed some time ago, in the great dissatisfaction of the public, are to be restored. In fact, O'Donnell seems to reverse the policy of his predecessor, Narvaez.

The Duke of Sesto has been appointed Governor of Madrid.

In the Congress, on Tuesday, the Minister for Foreign Affairs brought forward the bill authorising the Government to ratify the treaty of commerce with France.

ITALY.

The King distributed the prizes to the winners in the national shooting-match on the 25th ult.

A Royal decree has been published appointing the members of the new Council of State.

The new treaty of commerce between Italy and Switzerland was signed at Florence yesterday week.

Signor Vegezzi has presented to Cardinal Antonelli the reply of the Italian Government, rejecting the conditions proposed by the Pope for the settlement of the question of the Bishops. These conditions were that the Royal exequatur and the oath of allegiance be abolished in Italy in the new bishops; that no reduction or diminution shall take place in the existing dioceses; and that the bishops be allowed full liberty in the management of their seminaries, to the exclusion of all Government authority. Yesterday week Signor Vegezzi had a farewell audience of the Pope, and on Monday he left Rome.

A subscription, limited to twenty centimes for each subscriber, has been opened in Italy to present Garibaldi a gold medal, bearing this inscription:—"To Garibaldi, the Italians." Italy, from the popes be not forgotten. At Turin there are already 20,000 subscribers.

A railway accident occurred at Corsico. Two trains filled with workmen ran into one another, killing two persons and injuring eleven others. Five waggons and a locomotive were destroyed.

AUSTRIA.

There is a Ministerial crisis at Vienna, and many rumours are afloat regarding the resignation of the Cabinet.

The Emperor has left for Ischl.

On the 24th ult. the loan of 12,000,000*l.* was passed by the Upper House of the Reichsrath on Wednesday. The Minister of Finance has concluded a provisional arrangement with the Creditanstalt and MM. Rothschild and Herr von Wodianer for the payment of this debt.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, yesterday week, Count Auersperg exposed the financial demands of the Government. Herr von Schmerling, Minister of State, who then addressed the House, admitted that the loss was a deficit of the budgets for 1863 and 1864, but stated that considerable reductions had been made in all branches of the Administration, and that in the war budget, for which ninety-five million florins were considered sufficient by the Government, income tax from the Hungarian and Italian peace would not be distributed in Europe, since on all great questions it was perfectly assured, in the principal countries, and that the Minister, "is decidedly predominant with the Government. One great object is to augment the public revenue by economising more than 200 millions florins have been made for pardon from those who are in the exempted classes of the lenient regulations.

The Confederate Governor of Louisiana has been arrested at Mobile. President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing Judge Sharkey Provisional Governor for the reorganisation of the Mississippi. This proclamation is similar to that in its instructions and provisions to that issued appointing Mr. Holden Governor of North Carolina. Another proclamation has been issued in the name of the President, otherwise, domestic and foreign trade restrictions in the country east of the Mississippi after July 1. It also proclaims that armed rebellion has ceased in the Southern States, and imposes and imposes appropriate penalties for treason attached to an insurrectionary State and its inhabitants, from the 1st of January.

Missouri has adopted a new State Constitution.

General Halleck has addressed a letter to Mr. Stanton justifying his action towards General Sherman and throwing the responsibility for his movements upon himself.

Evidence has been brought forward at the conspiracy trials proving that Mr. Booth's diary was written on the night of 25/26th April. Joseph Thompson. It is reported that Wood has been arrested.

Mr. Alan Muirhead, one of the editors of the *New York Daily News*, and recently of one of the Richmond papers, was arrested on the 14th ult., and sent to Fortress Monroe.

General Lee has applied for his farewell address to his troops on May 30. He declared that he at first refused to surrender upon the last remnant of the army of Northern Virginia contained 8,000 men still honourable terms were secured for soldiers and civilians alike; but, finding that the Confederacy had lost the forces he had under him had abandoned their cause, and that he was a commander without an army and a people without a country.

According to the *Times* correspondent, expulsion and beating of negroes for attempting to obtain the direct rate are of daily occurrence in Philadelphia and New York. On Saturday, the 10th ult., a party of nearly 200 soldiers attacked a settlement of negroes in Washington, where these people had been collected, destroyed their furniture and appropriated whatever of value could be found. The negroes endeavoured to defend themselves, in which firearms were used upon both sides, and several persons injured. The riot was only quelled by police. The *Tribune* reports that in Washington the greatest ill-will against the negroes exists, and that they are denied their rights in the courts and elsewhere, while in Jamaica the schools which had been opened for the freedmen have been closed on account of the disorganised and intimidation of the black children by the whites. A letter from Philadelphia says:—"The feeling between the soldiers and negroes in all parts of the country is intense, very little provocation is necessary to cause a riot anywhere. The Irish are the particular enemies of the blacks, and fire flies whenever they come together."

A delegation from the negroes in Kentucky have applied to the Bureau of Freedmen in Washington for advice and assistance in obtaining work and the means of support. They represent that the rebels in Kentucky are more enraged, in which firearms were used upon both sides, and several persons injured. The riot was only quelled by police. The *Tribune* reports that in Washington the greatest ill-will against the negroes exists, and that they are denied their rights in the courts and elsewhere, while in Jamaica the schools which had been opened for the freedmen have been closed on account of the disorganised and intimidation of the black children by the whites. A letter from Philadelphia says:—"The feeling between the soldiers and negroes in all parts of the country is intense, very little provocation is necessary to cause a riot anywhere. The Irish are the particular enemies of the blacks, and fire flies whenever they come together."

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Four companies of coloured troops, after having embarked aboard transports at Fort Monroe for Texas, objected to proceed on their passage. Their officers were threatened to fire on their officers. All were then landed, disarmed, and re-imbarked. Orders have been sent to Fort Point to arrest the mutinous coloured troops.

The government storehouses at Chattanooga, containing a quarter of a million of rations, have been destroyed by an explosion.

A treaty has been concluded with the Government of Honduras, and granting to Mr. Squier the right of constructing an interoceanic railway across the territory of the latter State, and its freedom to the American Government. The United States; the Federal Government, in consideration, agrees to protect this enterprise from interruption or seizure on the part of others.

The ram Missouri, stated to be the last of the Confederate fleet in the Western rivers, was surrendered, with her officers and crew, to the Federal commander, W. E. Fitzhugh, at Alexandria, on the Red River, Louisiana, on the 3rd ult.

CHINA.

The Imperial troops at Hankow have continued. The Taepings have evacuated Mien-Yang.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Severe gales and floods have taken place in Australia. The shipments of gold at Melbourne during the week of the last mail were 67,700 ounces.

Military affairs in New Zealand remain unchanged. A split has taken place between the Governor, the Minister, and General Cameron.

M. Wiertz, a well-known painter of the Belgian school, died recently, carried off by an attack of erysipelas.

The Queen of Madagascar, according to a letter received in Europe, began to wear crinoline. She inaugurated the new fashion at a religious ceremony in which she took part on the 15th of April, last year's Christmas. The novelty seems to have been favourably received by the population, but only the princesses of the Royal family have worn a petticoat hooped it. The Queen has, however, made one exception, in favour of the wife of her Prime Minister.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled, on Wednesday, at Westminster, for the dispatch of business.

The Rev. Dr. Jacobson has been appointed to the bishopric of Chester.

Archdeacon Waring laid the foundation-stone of an enlarged new church at Forden, near Welshpool, in place of the old one, on the 14th ult.

The monument to Richard Hooker, in Bishopsbourne Church, has been removed from the north to the south wall, to make room for an organ.

The foundation-stone of St. Peter's Mission Church, Limehouse, was laid, yesterday week, by Lord Radstock.

The Rev. Dr. Machray, D.D., was consecrated, last Saturday, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, to the bishopric of Rupert's Land, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. David Anderson, now Incumbent of Clifton.

St. Katherine's Church, Northampton, was reopened, yesterday week, after a restoration which includes the cutting down of the pews and the replacing of the old pulpit and desk by new ones.

On the 17th ult., the foundation-stone of a mission chapel, dedicated to St. Alban, was laid by the Rev. Alan Greenwell, M.A., Incumbent of the newly-formed district of St. James, Haydock, Chester.

A training college, recently established at Peterborough, was formally dedicated, on Wednesday week, by the Bishop, and a sermon was preached in the cathedral by the Archbishop of York.

Horsepools Chapel, Painswick, has been consecrated, the Bishop of Gloucester preaching the sermon. Mr. T. M. Croome, lord of the manor, gave the site and burying-ground.

Christ Church, Cockermouth, was consecrated, on Tuesday week, by the Bishop of Carlisle. The church has been erected mainly by the means, and entirely through the exertions, of the Rev. Herbert Paxley, Incumbent of All Saints', Cockermouth.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Wendy, in the place of the old one, the foundations of which have given way, was laid, on Thursday week, by Archdeacon Emery. This good work has been brought about by the energy of the Curate, the Rev. C. H. Crosse.

A festival of parochial choirs was held at Stoke-on-Trent, on the 20th ult., the day of the Queen's accession. The singers came from twenty-one parishes, and numbered nearly 400. The music was chosen from the choral manuals of the Lichfield Choral Association. The singing at both services was remarkably steady and vigorous.

The parish church of St. Helen's, Lancashire, after considerable alterations and improvements, has been re-opened. Some time since the organ had been moved from a loft above the altar to the side, and now the entire east end has been filled by a new window, the gift of Richard Fildes, Esq., of St. Helen's.

The following is the list of preachers for the month of July at the special services in Westminster Abbey:—July 2nd, the Bishop of London: 9th, the Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand and lecturer at St. Andrew's, Marylebone; 16th, the Rev. Emilius Bayley, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; 23rd, the Dean of Canterbury; 30th, the Rev. G. H. Curteis, Principal of the Theological College at Lichfield.

The restoration of the parish church of Ogbourne St. George having been effected, the re-opening took place on Wednesday week, the Bishop of Salisbury being present at the ceremony. The edifice has been thoroughly restored and beautified. The credit of the work is due to Messrs. T. A. and J. H. Gale, the churchwardens. A large addition has been made to the burial-ground by King's College, Cambridge.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—Rev. E. Woolnough to be Archdeacon of Chester; Rev. J. H. Austen to be Rector of Farrant Keynston, Dorset; Rev. C. T. Rust to be Rector of Heigham, Norwich; Rev. W. H. Elliot, Vicar of Sockburn, Durham, to be Perpetual Curate of High Wouch, York, by dispensation of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Rev. P. E. Pratt, Curate of Ross, to be Perpetual Curate of Minsterley.

There are, it appears by a return issued last Saturday, thirty-eight colonial Bishops, with salaries varying from £50 up to £2500. The £50 Bishop is Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Goulburn (New South Wales), and his munificent income is said to be derived from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, and from the interest on a sum returned blank invested in the colony. The Prelate who has £2500 a year is Dr. Parry, of Barbadoes, whose income is entirely derived from the Consolidated Fund.

The annual examination of the girls' school belonging to the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held at St. John's-wood, on Thursday week, and was attended by a large number of visitors, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury (who presided) and the Bishop of Lichfield. The examination comprised the following subjects:—Holy Scripture; Greek, Roman, and English History; Latin, French, and German exercises; and concluded with instrumental and vocal music. The pupils acquitted themselves most creditably, and showed, by their intelligent and ready answers, that they were receiving a sound and liberal education.

The annual meeting of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held, on Tuesday, at the office, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square—the Rev. Mr. Lusignan in the chair. Mr. Bramall, the secretary, read the report, which stated that, during the past year, six ladies had been elected as pensioners upon the fund, making 101 ladies pensioners at the present time, of whom forty-seven were receiving £40 per annum; forty-four, £35; and ten, £30. The total income of the year, including a balance of £1000, £2661 donations, and £1298 legacies, has been £5960; and the expenditure, including 3625 in pensions, had been £4610.

Testimonials have recently been presented to clergymen as follows:—The Rev. W. Fearnsides, on his resigning the curacy of St. John's Bradford—a handsome timepiece, with a purse containing £120, from the congregation; and a writing-desk and inkstand, together with a copy of Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," from the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-schools. The Rev. W. R. Villiers, on resigning the incumbency of Shireshead—a silver claret-jug and sugar-basin, valued at twenty-eight guineas, from the congregation. The Rev. Dr. Pratt, Incumbent of St. James's, Cruden—an elegant Princess of Wales phaeton, pony, harness, and carriage appendages, from the congregation, as a mark of their respect and esteem on the completion of his forty years' ministrations among them. The Rev. D. S. Govett, on his resigning the curacy of Hellerdon—a handsome silver coffee-pot, with an elegant silver mustard-pot and spoon. The list of contributors contains 120 names. This is the third substantial testimonial received by Mr. Govett since entering upon his cure two years and a half ago. The school children also presented the rev. gentleman with a silver knife. The Rev. C. Basset, Curate of St. Mary's, North-end, Fulham—a purse of sovereigns and an address illuminated on vellum, from the parishioners. The Rev. J. Pickford, M.A.—a silver pocket communion-service, by the parishioners of Sherington, Bucks, on his resignation of that curacy.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mr. W. H. Coxe, assistant in the department of Oriental antiquities in the British Museum, has been appointed to the professorship of Sanscrit at King's College.

The prizes obtained at the Midsummer examination of the pupils of the Manchester Grammar School were distributed in the old school, on Tuesday, by the Dean of Manchester. There was a large attendance of the friends and relatives of the pupils. The chairman stated that great success had attended the working of the school during the past year.

The Rev. Arthur Calvert, M.A., late fellow of St. John's, has been appointed to the head mastership of Crediton Grammar School, Devon.

Mr. J. B. Lee, B.A., late scholar of Exeter, has been elected to the assistant classical mastership in Bedford School.

The annual speech-day of St. Thomas Charter-house Middle-class School was held on Wednesday, at the school-room, Goswell-street, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton, who distributed the various prizes. The first stone of the present building was laid about twelve years ago by the Marquis of Lansdowne, then president of the council, and the building was opened in the following year by his successor, Earl Granville. So far this school has been an undoubted success, for under the management of the present Head Master, the Rev. William Jewitt, M.A., the number of its boys has increased to 300.

Mr. Gale, electrician, of Plymouth, has discovered a process by which powder can be rendered non-explosive and its combustible properties restored when required in five minutes.

The shop of Messrs. Mecking, upholsterers, in Holborn, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday night, and the loss is estimated at £30,000. Between thirty and forty were sleeping on the premises, but all escaped, the Royal Society's fire-escapes being promptly in attendance. Messrs. Meckings' business comprised eight houses, but the destruction was confined to the two upper floors and the roofs, though considerable damage was inflicted on all the lower floors, both by fire and water. Fourteen neighbouring houses were injured.

The award of prizes to the students of the school-frigate Conway, at Liverpool, who have distinguished themselves in the recent examinations was made, on Wednesday, on the quarterdeck of the Conway, by Admiral Sir Frederick Grey, K.C.B. The Mayor of Liverpool presided; and there were also present Admiral Eden, Admiral Evans; Messrs. Laird, M.P.; J. C. Ewart, M.P., a number of Liverpool merchants and shipowners, as well as several naval and scientific men, and a large concourse of ladies. It was stated during the proceedings that the average number of boys on board the Conway this year was 123; that twenty-three boys had obtained cadetships in the Royal Navy since the establishment of the school; and that not one Conway boy had failed to pass his Navy examination.

THE LEEDS BANKRUPTCY COURT INQUIRY.

THE Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the alleged irregularities in connection with the Leeds Bankruptcy Court have issued their report.

With regard to the first subject of their inquiry—the circumstances of Mr. Wilde's resignation of the office of Registrar in the District Court of Leeds—the Committee report :—

Your Committee cannot but regret extremely that such a letter as that of the 26th of June should have been written by the Chief Registrar, not merely on account of the impropriety of its terms, but because the suggestion of retirement probably induced Mr. Wilde to apply at once for a pension, and thus frustrated the Lord Chancellor's declared intention of having the charges against Mr. Wilde publicly heard in court. Mr. Wilde pressed your Committee to enter upon a further investigation of these charges; but, as there appeared to your Committee to be no ground whatever for any suspicion that there had been any improper motive for preferring the charges against Mr. Wilde; and as, moreover, the reports and documents (including Mr. Wilde's own explanatory statement) clearly supported those charges, at least to such a degree as to justify the Lord Chancellor in calling upon Mr. Wilde to answer them in open court; and further, as Mr. Wilde had himself chosen to retire on a pension rather than submit to a public inquiry into his conduct, your Committee refused to prolong an investigation which, whatever its result might have been, must have been far less satisfactory in its nature than that which Mr. Wilde had declined.

On the second head of inquiry—the granting a pension to Mr. Wilde—the Committee report that the haste and want of caution necessarily give rise to a suspicion that a vacancy in the office is the object sought rather than justice to the officer or the public. In this instance, however, the Committee consider that no improper motives are to be imputed to the Lord Chancellor.

With regard to the third head of inquiry—Mr. Welch's appointment—the Committee are satisfied that no imputation can fairly be made against the Lord Chancellor, but they call attention to "some remarkable evidence touching this part of their inquiry." This evidence relates to money transactions between Mr. Welch and the Hon. R. Bethell, and the charge made by the Rev. R. Harding, Vicar of St. Ann's, Wandsworth, that the Hon. R. Bethell was to use his influence with his father to secure an appointment for Mr. Welch, Mr. Welch paying £500 down and £1000 on securing the appointment. The charge is denied by Mr. Welch and the Hon. R. Bethell. The Committee say :—

Mr. Harding's statement, if true, discloses a corrupt bargain between the three parties; if false, it is a gross attempt at extortion. One or other of these conclusions would be established by a judicial investigation of the facts of the case; but as each of them involves the liability to a charge of a highly penal character, your Committee, not having the opportunity of examining witnesses upon oath or of bringing the persons inculpated to a formal trial, purposely abstain from expressing any opinion as to which of the two views above mentioned ought to be adopted. They consider it their duty to observe, that the indisputable facts are such as to render it essential to the public interest that the case should, as soon as possible, be made the subject of legal investigation.

On the fourth and last head of inquiry—whether Mr. Welch was to resign his appointment at Leeds in favour of Mr. Bethell, and receive another appointment in London—the Committee say :—

In the month of May, 1864, the Lord Chancellor, on being informed that his son was deeply indebted, compelled him to resign his office of registrar in the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Bethell shortly afterwards went abroad with his family, and remained abroad during the summer and autumn. Towards the close of the year he returned to England, having formed a plan for making some arrangement with his creditors, and hoping to be reconciled to his father. Applications were made to the Lord Chancellor to induce him to relent in favour of his son and give him some appointment. The Lord Chancellor was asked to appoint him to the office of clerk at the table of the House of Lords, which he peremptorily refused to do. He was asked by Mr. Miller to give his son the appointment of registrar in bankruptcy in London vacated by Mr. Slingsby Bethell, and Mr. Miller, in the hope that his request would be granted, but without any authority from the Lord Chancellor, prepared an order appointing Mr. Bethell to that office. The Lord Chancellor refused to make the appointment; but, upon a suggestion being made either by Mr. Skirrow (an intimate friend of the Lord Chancellor and a trustee of Mr. Bethell's marriage settlement) or by Mrs. Bethell herself, that Mr. Bethell might be appointed to an office in the country, the Lord Chancellor appears, on Feb. 22, 1865, at an interview with Mr. Skirrow, to have held out some expectation that he would consider the matter if Mr. Bethell could obtain a release from all his creditors. Up to that day he had peremptorily refused to entertain the subject. Mr. Skirrow's view was in favour of an office at Bristol, as being in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Bethell's relations. Later in the same day Mr. Bethell called on Mr. Skirrow, at Staple Inn, and probably then understood from him that there was some probability of his receiving an appointment in the country. Mr. Welch was then introduced to Mr. Skirrow by Mr. Bethell, and some remarks passed which show that Mr. Bethell expected to obtain the office at Leeds, and Mr. Welch hoped to be transferred to London. Mr. Bethell went to Leeds on the following day; saw Mr. Welch, at his office, on the 24th; and it is clear that it was generally understood, in the Bankruptcy Court at Leeds, that Mr. Bethell was shortly to be appointed registrar there and that Mr. Welch was to be transferred elsewhere.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Miller had been informed of the plan, and in full expectation that it would be carried into effect, prepared two orders of appointment, one of Mr. Welch to the London registrarship, the other of Mr. Bethell to that at Leeds. He says that Mr. Skirrow gave him the information upon which he relied; but this Mr. Skirrow positively denies. Mr. Miller further states that he prepared the order before mentioned appointing Mr. Bethell to the London registrarship, and the two orders last mentioned, without the knowledge of the Lord Chancellor, and that they were the only appointments ever prepared by him without the Lord Chancellor's sanction. The Lord Chancellor also states that he did not hear of these orders being prepared before this inquiry took place.

On Sunday, the 26th, the Lord Chancellor, from some information which he had received as to his son's conduct at Paris, determined not to appoint his son to any office; he sent for Mr. Skirrow, and declared his decision.

On Monday, the 27th, Mr. Miller was about to present the two appointments to the Lord Chancellor for signature. Mr. Skirrow saw him, and advised him not to do so, mentioning what had occurred on the previous day. Mr. Miller did not show the appointments, but mentioned the subject to the Lord Chancellor, who said that he would make no appointment.

It appears to your Committee that Mr. Skirrow acted simply as a friend of the Lord Chancellor's family. No improper motive has been suggested for the part which Mr. Miller took, although his conduct in preparing the appointments without the sanction or even knowledge of the Lord Chancellor was highly reprehensible. Mr. Bethell and Mr. Welch were undoubtedly desirous of promoting the arrangement for their own interests; but the Lord Chancellor appears to have had no knowledge of the plan beyond the suggestion made to him by Mr. Skirrow and Mrs. Bethell, and no knowledge whatever of what had been done in expectation of its completion until some time after he had finally refused to make any appointment in favour of his son.

The Committee say, in conclusion :—

Your Committee, in performance of the duty intrusted to them, went fully into all the circumstances which seemed to bear on any portion of the subject-matter. In their report, however, they have confined their observations to those points which they consider most material. They must be allowed to observe, in conclusion, that while the facts which they believe to be established by the evidence acquit the Lord Chancellor from all charge except that of haste and want of caution in granting a pension to Mr. Wilde; and although some of the questions asked in your honourable house, which led to the appointment of this Committee, were founded on information which was not thoroughly accurate, yet the general impression created by the sudden retirement of Mr. Wilde, and the pecuniary transactions which took place between Mr. Bethell and Mr. Welch, coupled with the representations made by Mr. Bethell on his visit to Leeds, were calculated to excite the gravest suspicions; and your Committee are of opinion that the inquiry which they have conducted was, for this reason, highly desirable for the public interests.

The third and last of the series of ironclads which Messrs. Napier were commissioned to execute on behalf of the Turkish Government was launched from the yard of that enterprising firm, at Govan, on Monday. The Orkhan is, like her sister vessels, a screw ram; and her length over all is 300 ft.; her extreme breadth, 56 ft.; her depth, moulded, 37 ft.; her tonnage, 4200 o.m.; and her draught of water, 24 ft. 9 in. The armament is to consist of sixteen 150-pounder guns each on the main or fighting deck, one of the same calibre on the upper deck; and another, which is to carry a 300 lb. ball.

The centenary of the *Sherborne, Dorchester, and Taunton Journal*, established in 1765, and which was, within the recollection of many persons now living, the only newspaper in the West of England, was celebrated, yesterday week, by a dinner in the Townhall of Sherborne—Mr. H. D. Seymour, M.P. for Poole, in the chair. A testimonial, consisting of a silver inkstand and a purse of £234, with an address inscribed on vellum, were presented to Mr. Louis Ruegg, the proprietor and editor, who has been connected with the paper twenty-five years.

Wednesday was quite a festival at the Asylum for Fatherless Children, at Reedham, near Croydon. The friends of the institution mustered to the number of nearly 500, among whom it was pleasant to observe several old pupils testifying the attraction by which they are drawn to their pleasant early home. The proceedings commenced by an examination of the pupils, which gave evidence of careful instruction and judicious training. In the intervals of the examination the pupils sang sundry songs; and, after the infant school had been examined, to the great satisfaction of all present, the prizes were distributed, among which were two given to the boy and girl who were best liked by their companions.

THE FLIGHT OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS INTO GEORGIA.

OUR Special Artist and Correspondent who was lately employed in the service of this Journal at the head-quarters' camp of the Confederate Army in Virginia has furnished us with an Illustration of almost the final scene in the history of the Southern secession. After the surrender of General Lee's army and the abandonment of Petersburg and Richmond, in the first week of April, our Artist went to join the army of General Joseph Johnston, and saw the last shot of the war fired; he then attended the journey of the fallen President, Mr. Jefferson Davis, a distance of 700 miles, to the neighbourhood of Macon, in Georgia, and did not leave the party until it was disbanded, by Mr. Davis's request, two days before his capture. The sketch from which our present Engraving is made was taken by our Artist five days before the capture of Mr. Davis, when passing over the Georgia Ridge, a range of wooded hills forming the boundary line of the State of South Carolina. Mr. Davis is the central figure of the three horsemen riding in front; General Bragg is on his right hand, and Mr. Benjamin, his Secretary of State, on the left; behind Mr. Davis, and on his right hand, is General Breckenridge; next whom is Mr. Regan, the Postmaster-General; the rest of the party are the staff of Mr. Davis and the Kentucky soldiers of his escort. Two or three loiterers by the roadside, in the right-hand corner of our Engraving, seem to be watching the passage of the fugitives with sentiments of deep compassion and regret.

Our Special Artist has returned to this country, bringing with him a series of sketches illustrative of the latest scenes in the history of the Confederate Government. These we shall engrave for early publication.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB MATCH.

THE first-class cutter match of this club for two prizes, the first value seventy guineas and the second value £10, was resailed on Tuesday week, having been undecided on the 5th ult., when there was not wind enough to finish the match. The course prescribed was from Erith round the Nore and to return; the boats were ordered by the committee to round the Nore and sail the match out irrespective of time. The following contended:—The Vindex (45 tons), owner, Mr. Andrew Duncan; Glance (35 tons), owner, Mr. J. Johnson; Volante (59 tons), owner, Mr. Herbert C. Maudslay; Niobe (41 tons), Mr. W. Gordon. No steam-boat accompanied the match, but good quarters were kindly offered in other boats. The Niobe had the extreme leeward position on the north shore, but all in the set of the tide, and the Vindex had the southward station to windward. At 11·57·50 the gun to start was fired on board the Violet schooner (Commodore), and they made a short board to the north, wind being at S.W. and by S. and a dead beat to the Nore. All were very smart, Niobe and Volante especially. Volante tried to go by to windward, but Niobe was too sharp, and came out on the tack first. Volante was very sharp, and had first jib hoisted; and although Vindex was smart with lower sails, yet she was bad at starting. They went about, and Niobe led well, then Volante, Glance to leeward, apparently liking the gentle breeze, Niobe up topsail to leeward, Glance also. Wind S.W., and very little of it; Volante and Niobe tacked together, and the latter got right away, well ahead of all the others, to Mucking. Volante and Glance close together, Volante in irons. Glance tried to get on Niobe's weather, but failed to go by, and Volante closed with Glance. It were needless further to describe the race to the Chapman, than to remark that the Niobe, as the breeze freshened, went right away from the other boats. Volante, Glance, and Vindex, as soon as the latter had recovered, sailed in close company, and executed a series of manœuvres; one after the other they endeavoured to get to windward, but Volante held her own. At the Chapman Niobe was ahead a mile and a half to windward. Then came Volante, leading Glance by 200 yards, and Vindex was under Glance's lee beam. Soon after passing Old Haven the wind shifted and increased, taking Niobe farther to the front. In Long Reach the Niobe had shifted her big topsail for a smaller one, striking one and setting the other in the same tack. Just before Leigh the Vindex had the Glance in the toils, and went third to the Volante. They rounded the Nore on the dregs of the ebb, the sternmost boats having great difficulty in fetching it. It was a fair wind back with a reach or two towards Gravesend. All manner of sails were piled up to run up home, Niobe hoisting a studdingsail and large topsail, which was repeatedly shifted; Volante had a large topsail and square sail; Vindex, square sail and square topsail; Glance was far astern, with all sorts of sails set. The Volante at one time drew on the Niobe, but the wind kept changing; and, after a very tedious journey, they arrived at Erith as under:—

		H.	M.	S.
Niobe	.. ..	9	7	10
Volante	.. ..	9	27	5

Vindex and Glance some distance astern. Niobe thus won by twenty minutes without her time allowance of nine minutes from the Volante, which took the second prize.

The monument at Logierait to the late Duke of Athole is to take the form of a Celtic cross, and, with the pediment, will be 56 ft. high.

The Canterbury Savings Bank, an institution which has for many years enjoyed the confidence of the labouring classes of East Kent, suspended on Tuesday. The deposits amount to not less than from £140,000 to £150,000. The bank has been closed, it is said, in consequence of the defalcations of the actuary and secretary, Mr. S. Greaves, who has for many years been held in great esteem by most of the gentlemen of position and influence in East Kent. Depositors, it is said, will be paid in full, with interest.

An election riot took place, on Monday night, at Nottingham. Messrs. Morley and Paget were to have addressed the inhabitants in an open-air meeting, and great preparations were made by their friends for their reception. The working classes, however, are in favour of Sir Robert Clifton, and they drove off Messrs. Morley and Paget's supporters, took possession of the hustings, broke it to pieces, and paraded the streets with the broken splinters. Several persons were injured, and the military were telegraphed for from Sheffield.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE summer modes are now quite settled in many important points. All through the season, which began on the 21st ult., the whole of the dress—corsage, skirt, and pardessus—should be alike in colour and material, and the entire toilet passably simple, with as few ornaments as possible. This simplicity is really the distinguishing characteristic of the fashions at the present moment, but as an indication of a return to moderation in dress it is not worthy of much reliance.

The taste for scarves seems about to revive, and has particularly received encouragement from the Empress Eugénie, who appeared at the late great race for the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamps in a magnificent cloth-of-gold scarf presented to her Majesty by the Emperor on his return from Algeria. Some of the scarves already worn are very elegant; they may be either plain, of the same material as the dress, or striped, and edged with ruching or lace. A muslin scarf over a taffety robe is extremely becoming, as well as a very agreeable toilet for hot weather; moreover, the shawl and the burnous, especially the former, are almost of necessity put aside during the months of June, July, and August.

One change of consequence has been adopted by many of the Parisiennes élégantes, and that is the abandonment of under jupons of a colour different to that of the dress. A serious return to white appears to be generally resolved upon; but having been decided somewhat suddenly, the jupon blanc may not yet strictly be considered as *de rigueur*.

For morning or for evening toilet the styles of coiffure are varied. For the evening, ringlets, frizzled hair, and plaits raised very high upon the top of the head, are perfectly admissible; but the volume of the capillary ornament is not very extensive. For morning, the plait may lie down in front *en couronne*, or the bands be slightly waved. A ringlet or two, behind the plaits, and falling on the neck, may also be worn in the day.

Patronage is still shared to an equal extent by the chapeau empire and the chapeau fanchon; both are elegant in their way, and the selection of the one or of the other should be made to depend more upon the style of the face of the intending wearer, than upon the special merits of either of the rival bonnets.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Dress for the Seaside or for a Watering-place.*—Pearl-grey linos robe, copiously trimmed round the skirt and round the casaque



CUTTER-MATCH OF THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB: THE START FROM ERITH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

with black passementerie ornaments. The stripes and the small unattached balls completing the trimming are in black velvet. Round straw hat edged with black velvet and provided with a large rose, a black feather, and a bow behind in white tulle.

Fig. 2. *Dress for a Morning Visit.*—Dark violet foulard robe, with black stripes. There is a deep black silk ruching round the skirt and round the edge of the black silk casaque, which is also similarly trimmed at the cuffs and shoulders. Pink tulle chapeau, with pink ribbons in the guise of a bavolet, and a garland of plaited black ribbon passing round the chapeau and descending behind to the waist, where it is terminated by a pink bow.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Light blue taffety robe, trimmed with passementerie ornaments of the same colour, but a shade darker. Casaque to match. The chapeau empire is in white tulle, and the veil also. A few violet flowers decorate the front of the bonnet.

Fig. 4. *Another Walking Dress.*—Robe of dark orange-coloured foulard, trimmed with elegant black guipure. The casaque of this dress is ornamented in a similar manner. White lace chapeau fanchon, furnished in front with a torsade of green velvet, several small flowers, and two aigrettes with light green shoots.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.



FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS MINISTERS OVER THE GEORGIA BORDER, FIVE DAYS BEFORE HIS CAPTURE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE P. 626.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8.

SUNDAY, July 2.—Third Sunday after Trinity. Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. First of the Dog Days. Meeting of the National Vaccinator Association for the spreading of Vaccination, 1809.
MONDAY, 3.—Sun Dials entered. London in triumph, 1553. Birth of Henry Gottlieb, the orator, 1750.
TUESDAY, 4.—Translation of St. Martin. Death of Samuel Richardson, novelist, 1761. Declaration of Independence by the United States of North America, 1776. Oxford Act.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Death of Sir Robert Strange, the "prince of British line engravers." Algiers taken by the French, 1830.
THURSDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day. Birth of John Flaxman, sculptor, 1755. Death of Sir Henry Rosbury Jenkins, judge, 1815. Meeting of Congress of Mexico, term, 1829.
FRIDAY, 7.—St. Thomas Aforkett this relics enshrined, 1220. Death of Prince Edward I. of England, 1307. Maximilian's intermediate at Naples, 1847.
SATURDAY, 8.—Death of the orator Demosthenes, B.C. 322. Death of Sir Edward Parry, Arctic voyager, 1855. Oxford Term ends. Full Moon, 6h. 37m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	N. h. m.	I. h. m.	N. h. m.	G. h. m.	U. h. m.
1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0
0 12	1 12	2 12	3 12	4 12	5 12	6 12

MARRIAGES.

At Prée, Shropshire, F. N. Toosey, Esq., of Canterbury, New Zealand, to Lady Louisa, widow of Colonel the Hon. G. Barker.
At Sheffield, Yorkshire, J. S. Christie, Esq., of Newton House, Lanarkshire, to the Hon. Charlotte Butler, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Butler, and sister to the present Viscount Mountgarret.
At Dalkey, Dublin, R. J. Saunderson, Esq., of Castle Saunderson, to the Hon. Louisa Emily de Ridegen, daughter of the late, and Lord and Lady Viscount Farnham Boyne, Kerry.
On the 30th ult., at St. Margaret's, Barrowter, by the Rev. Charles Prinsell, vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Cornwall Hamley, Gardner Prinsell, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, nephew of the Rev. Horace Jeffery, late incumbent of Christ Church, Hoxton, to Frances Agnes Jane, William Minchin, of Greenhill, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland. No cards.
On the 26th ult., by special licence, at Kingstown, near Dublin, by the Rev. Charles Ferrell, Curate of Leeson, Nugent Kenny, Esq., of Corrocloo Park, in the county of Galway, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Hercules Brewer, only surviving child and heiress of the late Colonel Sir John Kingsmill, of Hermitage Park, Louth, and last child of the late Lady Dacre, by her 4th daughter and heiress of the late Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart., of Sydmonton, Park, Hants.

DEATHS.

At Prée, Lady J. Somerset.
At Cheltham-street, Bromley Lady Tyrwhitt.
At Hyrneyside, the Earl of Perthshire, aged 73.
At the Hon. Mrs. Kelson, eldest daughter of the late Lord Lyndhurst, aged 58.
At Brough Hall, Yorkshire, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., aged 63.
At Stonerille, Newmarket, Caroline, wife of the Hon. A. Smith, Esq.
At the Palace, Penan, the Right Rev. Thomas Vowler Short, Lord Bishop, aged 64.
At Ebenrie Park, Dublin, Captain Browne, nephew of General Sir H. Browne, K.C.B., and also of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess.
At Yeldham, Sarah, relict of the late Rev. Sir Richard Rev. T. Masson, in her 78th year.
On the 23rd ult., at the Cabaret Hotel, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, John Nanney, Esq., of Mansynonds, Merionethshire, aged 91.

* * *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

June	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours, ending 10 A.M.
	Atmospheric Pressure.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Solar Minus Terrestrial.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum in the Sun.	Minimum on the Grass.	General Direction.	Resultant Velocity.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Tenths.	°	°		Miles.	Ins.
21	29·795	49·4	57	0·46	0	0·46	6	84·6	43·6	S.W.	127	·000
22	29·886	54·6	53·2	·43	0	0·43	7·8	78·4	NE. to E.		142	·000
23	29·889	48·9	48·9	·45	0	0·45	7·2	80·8	N.N.E.		193	·000
24	29·749	49·4	42·9	·48	5	0·43	7·7	79·7	N. to NNW.		217	·000
25	29·...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·...	...		...	·000
26	29·715	52·6	54·9	·22	10	0·12	6·5	64·1	W.		154	·000
27	29·768	42·3	54·9	·87	0	0·87	2·7	84·2	SW. to		89	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer corrected (Inches)	29·795	29·886	29·889	29·749	29·715	29·768	29·778
Temperature of Evaporation	49·0°	50·0°	49·0°	47·0°	52·0°	47·0°	47·0°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	W.	S.W.	S.W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1855.

WHEN we next publish England will be without a Parliament. The recently-fixed day is not the 31st of May, 1859, is to be dispersed on the 6th of July, 1855. So much for a long story, and, in many respects, not a discreditable one. The Parliament began by an unmistakable proof of its loyalty to Liberal principles, for it turned out the Conservatives by the first vote it had been summoned. It proved its attachment to true Liberalism by pursuing a system of reform and progress so steadily that there was no subsequent need for an appeal to the people, and it has died of Constitutional old age and by the calm course of natural decay—exhaustion. It has earned no nickname, and it has deserved none. There was a Parliament once called the "Addle" Parliament. It did nothing except offer a remonstrance to the King—nothing whatever in the way of legislation. Radical persons are in the habit of attributing to all Parliaments in which there is no fierce conflict and which pass no great measures a consanguinity with the "Addle" Parliament; but nothing can be more absurd than to complain that the machinery of the State has been brought into such good working order that it does not shake or groan, and does not often want new flywheels and shafts. When the accounts of the firm which is about to expire shall be made up to the end and placed in the hands of the historical accountant, we believe that, "errors excepted," there will be very good entries to insert in the national ledger. But it is not now our business to anticipate the balance-sheet. The sixth and longest of Queen Victoria's Parliaments dies within a week, and we do but register the event.

The Speech from the Throne, at the beginning of this session, was almost unusually dreary. Dost is to say, unreasonable people complained that there was nothing to make an excitement about. We were not quarrelling with anybody, so that there were no apprehensions of bloodshed and new taxes; we had no domestic disturbances; we had no treaties to denounce; the Queen had no domestic enemies against whom she required extraordinary powers; there was no distress calling for large and exceptional sacrifices; and, in fact, the Queen had nothing to tell us. We were simply informed that the Schleswig-Holstein War was ended by treaty; that the American War continued; that we had had difficulties in Japan, which were arranged; that there were disturbances in New Zealand; that a treaty had been signed with Canada had been signed with Chile (a Blootan) was tranquil; and that there had been a terrible cyclone at Calcutta. The Ministers have, doubtless, looked back to these paragraphs, and we may be told in Hansard when the documents are still pending for the solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question; that the American War is, happily, at an end, and that the Queen hopes that conciliation and wise administration will re-unite the two countries, whose prosperity will be more satisfactory to us; that the New Zealand difficulties are disappearing as the natives discover their true interest to be in friendship with us; that representations of Canada have been here, and that the Queen hopes to ratify the treaty with Chile on completion. It will hardly be the thing to allude to the drawing closer the French alliance by means of the turf victory, yet a neat allusion might not be impossible to social intercourse and the opportunity Forest Ridge being something towards bringing together the two great peoples.

We were told at the opening of the Session that, in the way of domestic legislation, Parliament would have to attend to several points. The first was the Queen's Colleges in the north. We have heard a great deal about these; a site has been selected; and, if we leave on record our opinion that it is not the best, and that London might have erected a magnificent temple of learning on the banks of the Thames, we are bound to add, for the information of an impartial if indignant posterity, that we believe our legislators did the best they could. This is not an age of reverence for antiquities, though they are more easily made than modern ones. The Lord Chancellor of Parliament who could detect the most delightful lecture upon the architecture of great cities, and show how "conscientiously" the Middle Age architects worked, would assuredly go down to the next generation as a fool. Such a man should be in Houndsditch, if their being there would please a constituency or be more convenient to himself. It would have cost a great deal of money to put the Courts where they should have been, and to build a new Temple of Justice in a fit place. Perhaps, had the bill been thrown over, we might not have carried another for years. The aggregate apology does not come to much, but posterity must accept it. Whether it will, we have to congratulate ourselves on the subject. Then there was a recommendation about revision of the Statutes. It is only within the last few days that a measure for this purpose has been laid before the Lords, but we presume to know that, whereas the laws are now in fifty volumes, they may be condensed into twelve. It is, perhaps, as well that a measure which must be left to the discretion of those who have undertaken it should not be pressed to completion. We are at a time when general debate upon the matter is impossible—the Speech will probably treat the recommendation as complied with. An equitable jurisdiction for the County Courts was pointed at as a necessity, and we have had debates on the bill by which it is proposed to add that feature to the tribunals of "rough justice." The most important measure which the Session has seen was recommended at the outset, and in the course of a few days passed through the Commons and is done that which will be remembered for many a year, and especially when we come up to the certain battle for the bill for abolishing settlement altogether and declaring that where the poor are there shall they be. We have also told the paupers whose must be reformed. There has been no great fulfilment of the promise implied; but there has been movement. Then there are some matters which were not promised—the relief to the conscience on the oper by the "quaint" Mohammedan may, perhaps, be noted; and even the reduction of taxation may deserve a word. Even without the aid of one or two of those wonderful discoveries which it is the fortune of Ministers of the Crown to announce, and the conclusion of a treaty with his Highness the Boshkoku of Zulamongola for the free navigation of the Tonnini Gulf, there are very good materials for the speech in which the Ministers of Queen Victoria shall announce to her long Parliament that it is a thing of the past.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, in perfect health and spirits.

On Thursday week her Majesty accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, went to Frogmore House, and returned to the castle to luncheon. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Louisa's walk was subsequently attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, left Buckingham Palace and visited the Institute of Painters in Water Colours and the Society of Painters in Water Colours. The Princesses afterwards returned to Windsor Castle. The Princesses Louisa and Helena remained at the castle from London, and were presented to the Queen by Baron Stockmar. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the Princess of Turn and Taxis, drove to Virginia Water. Princess Helena afterwards accompanied the Queen and Prince Leopold to Frogmore, whence they returned to London.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the vicinity of the castle. Princess Helena rode in the Home Park.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, went to Frogmore House. Her Majesty afterwards walked and drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, drove out. The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty. Earl Howe arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the castle grounds. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Bell, drove to Eaghet Park. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant, attended by Countess de Grünne, Count de Launoy, and M. Brewer, arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. Princess Helena, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess, took a drive.

On Tuesday the Queen walked and drove in the castle grounds. Major-General Grey, C.B., had the honour of an audience of her Majesty. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cavendish, went to London. Their Royal Highnesses honoured the Archbishop of Canterbury with their company at luncheon at Lambeth Palace, and afterwards visited the Great Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. In the evening the Princesses attended the State ball given at Buckingham Palace, an account of which is given below. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant left the castle, proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and were present at the ball.

Wednesday was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Queen's coronation. The day was celebrated at Windsor and in the metropolis with the customary honours; and at Chatham, Woolwich, and Portsmouth the day was observed generally as a holiday, and salutes were fired from Fort Victoria and Hilsea. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, visited Frogmore. Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, left Buckingham Palace at a quarter before eleven o'clock, and honoured Mr. Thorneycroft with a visit at his studio; and also visited the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards returned to Windsor Castle. The Queen received addresses of congratulation upon the birth of the infant Princes of the Peace and Princess of Wales. The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen. Viscount Sydney also had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, entered the Windsor Park shortly after three o'clock. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Augusta Stanley, Viscount Sydney, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, and the Rev. Dr. Wellesley. The Queen received addresses as the City address was first introduced, and presented its address. Her Majesty having received the address answer, the Lord Mayor and the mover and seconder of the address were presented to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The deputation from the Court of Lieutenancy was next introduced, with the same ceremony, and presented their address. The mover and seconder of the address had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The deputation from the city of Edinburgh was then introduced, and presented their address, and returned in procession to the castle. The Lord Provost and the mover and seconder of the address having been presented to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, and having had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand, the deputation retired. The deputation proceeded severally to their full dress. Luncheon was served for the deputations in the dining-room.

The Queen was in London on Thursday at three o'clock.

It is stated that the Queen has accepted an invitation to pass some days with the King and Queen of the Belgians at their palace near to Coburg, in the market-place of which town the monument to the Prince Consort will be inaugurated on the anniversary of the Prince's birth, Saturday, the 26th inst., because of the English Court.

The Queen has appointed the Right Rev. Henry, Lord Bishop of Worcester, to be Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Chester, deceased.

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen a state ball was given on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Barrington, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, arrived at the palace, early in the day, from Windsor Castle. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant, attended by Countess de Grünne, Count de Launoy, and M. Brewer, also arrived at the palace from Windsor Castle.

The Band of the Household Brigade, trumpeters of the Life Guards, and attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Mr. C. F. Arbuthnot, arrived at the palace, at seven, from Marlborough House. The Duke of Cambridge was present

The Queen's guests at the ball at the palace were the Duke who on duty in the palace, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson. A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was mounted in the interior of the palace.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Helena and Louisa, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, conducted by Viscount Sydney and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the ball-room shortly after ten o'clock.

Princess Helena wore a dress of silver-spangled tulle over rich white glacé; trimmed with pearl and diamonds; a wreath of necklace and bracelets to match; diamond ornaments: Victoria and Albert order, and order of St. Isabel.

Princess Louisa wore a similar dress, trimmed with strawberry blossoms. Head-dress, wreath of strawberry blossoms and diamonds; diamond ornaments, and Victoria and Albert order.

The Duchess de Brabant were a white taffeta dress, trimmed with blonde lace and diamonds; head-dress, diamond stars, surmounted by plumes, with diamonds; a girdle of diamonds, and diamond ornaments; order of San Carlos of Spain.

Dancing was commenced upon the entrance of the Royal family to the ball-room. The first quadrille (conducted by M. Wallerstein) was in attendance. Among those who had the honour of receiving invitations were the Duke and Duchess of Leuchtenberg, the Prince and Princess of Turn and Taxis, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Bernadotte, Count of Turn and Taxis, the Duke of Teck, the Count and Countess Gleichen, the members of the Corps Diplomatique, and the Ministers and their respective families, and about 1400 members of the aristocracy.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands, attended by Madame von Pabst, Baroness von Rappard Baudwyck, and Baron Weckherlin, arrived in London, on Tuesday, from the Hague, and proceeded to Claridge's Hotel. Her Majesty and the Duke and Duchess de Brabant visited her Majesty shortly after her arrival.

On Wednesday the Queen visited the South Kensington Museum, and, on her return, called upon Countess Cowley. Later in the day her Majesty visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and also the Countess of Westmoreland. In the evening the Queen dined with the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, at which party was invited to meet her Majesty. Various members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the aristocracy entered their names in the Queen's visiting-book at the hotel.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales and Royal Prince are in perfect health.

On Thursday week the Prince of Wales visited the galleries of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. The Royal visitor was attended the House of Lords, and afterwards, accompanied by the Duchess de Brabant, drove out. In the evening the Prince went to the Opera, to the Duke and Duchess de Brabant. The following were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses:—The Prussian Ambassador and the Duke of Argyll, the Duke and Marchioness of Abercorn, Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Countess of Macclesfield, Viscount and Viscountess Strafford de Redcliffe, Viscount Royston, Lord Stuart, Lord Clarence Paget, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. J. and Lady Alice Peel, the Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli, Sir J. Drummond Hay, Sir Rowland Hill, Colonel and Lady Emily Kingscote, the Rev. H. M. and Mrs. Birch, Countess Grünne, Count de Launoy and M. Brewer (in attendance on the Duke and Duchess de Brabant), Mr. G. Brewer (in attendance on the Prince of Wales), Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, The Prince of Liechtenstein was prevented joining the party. The Austrian Consul-General, Count Crenneville, and Mr. D. Godfrey, was in attendance.

Yesterday week the Prince was present at a divisional field day of

the household troops, at Wormwood-scrubbs. In the evening his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, went to Twickenham and dined with the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, at Orleans House.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, drove out. In the evening the Prince honoured the Duke and Duchess of Manchester with his company at dinner, at their residence in Stanhope-street.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. J. C. Haden, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Hon. and Rev. A. F. Phipps were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Prince attended the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, drove out. Prince Arthur visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, was present at the Harveian oration delivered by Dr. Acland at the Royal College of Physicians. The Prince visited the Queen of the Netherlands, at Claridge's Hotel. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, took a drive.

On Wednesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the governors of the Wellington College, held at the New Palace at Westminster. His Royal Highness, attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, was present in the afternoon at Mr. Alfred Wigan's "Reading," at Apsley House. The Prince afterwards rode out. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, took a drive. The Queen of the Netherlands visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince honoured Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone with his company at a ball, at their residence, on Carlton House-terrace.

On Thursday the Prince and the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the roops composing the household brigade in Hyde Park.

His Royal Highness the Duke and her Imperial Highness the Duchess de Brabant left town on Thursday, en route for Brussels.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, who will shortly arrive in England, have taken Marble Hill, Twickenham, where they will reside until after the accouchement of the Countess de Paris.

His Highness Mustapha Fezil Pacha has returned to Claridge's Hotel from Ireland.

The Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff returned to town on Monday from Tunbridge Wells.

His Excellency Sir Andrew Buchanan and the Hon. Lady Buchanan have arrived from the Embassy at St. Petersburg, on a visit to Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Rashleigh, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

The Duke of Hamilton has arrived at his residence in Arlington-street from Paris.

Louisa Marchioness of Waterford has left Farrance's Hotel for Ford-Castle, near Coldstream, N.B.

Earl and Countess Craven and Lady Emily Craven left town on Wednesday for Coombe Abbey, Warwickshire.

The Earl of Rosslyn and Lady Harriet St. Clair have left Claridge's Hotel for Dysart House, N.B.

Viscount Hamilton, M.P., has left Chesterfield House, Mayfair, for Baron's Court, Ireland.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale entertained the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, and a distinguished circle at dinner, yesterday week, at Orleans House, Twickenham. The Duchess d'Aumale afterwards gave a grand ball, which was attended by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, the Count and Countess de Paris, the Prince of Teck, Prince Mustapha, M. Sakakini, Matet Bey, Djela Bey, Lassmi Bey, Dr. Gardey, Prince Ysenberg, the Duke de Granada, the Marquis and Marchioness of St. Germano, Marquis Balbi, the Marquis de Fortunato, the Marquis de Caso Irajo, various members of the Corps Diplomatique, and by a large number of the aristocracy.

The Duke and Duchess de Chartres received a select party at dinner, yesterday week, at Morgan House, Ham.

The Count and Countess de Paris received a distinguished company at dinner, on Sunday evening, at York House, Twickenham.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mdme. Musurus gave a grand full-dress banquet, on Monday evening, at the Turkish Embassy, in Bryanston-square, in celebration of the accession to the throne of the Grand Sultan (Abdul Aziz Khan) of the Ottoman empire.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson received a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Portman-square.

The Archbishop of Armagh and Mrs. Beresford had a dinner-party, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Prince's-gardens.

The Duchess of Manchester had a dancing-party, on Monday evening, at her residence in Great Stanhope-street.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Stratton-street,

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall entertained a large party at dinner, on Monday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Marchioness of Westminster had an afternoon party, on Wednesday, at Grosvenor House.

The Countess of Derby had an assembly, on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square. Previously to the evening party the noble Earl and Countess received a distinguished company at dinner.

Earl and Countess Amherst received a select circle at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the family residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke entertained a large party at dinner, on Wednesday evening, in Belgrave-square.

The Countess of Airlie had an afternoon party, on Saturday last, at Airlie Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington.

The Countess of Gifford gave her second morning party on Wednesday, at her residence, Dufferin Lodge, Highgate.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave received the Count and Countess de Paris and a select circle, on Saturday last, at Strawberry Hill.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly, on Saturday evening, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly. The reunion was honoured by the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, nearly four hundred members of the aristocracy, and many members of the House of Commons.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney had a select party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Cleveland-square.

Viscountess Ashbrook gave her first ball this season, on Monday night, at the temporary residence of the family in Belgrave-square.

Baroness Windsor gave her second dancing-party for the season, on Monday night, at her residence in Grosvenor-street.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait entertained a select party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at Fulham Palace.

General Sir William and Lady Gomm had a select party, on Tuesday afternoon, at their house in Spring-gardens. The full band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

Lady Marian Alford had a distinguished party, on Saturday last, at Ashridge Castle, Herts. The visitors numbered about one hundred. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

Captain and Lady Edith Abney Hastings entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Wednesday, at their residence, Grosvenor-place Houses.

Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald had a dinner-party, on Tuesday evening, at their mansion on Carlton House-terrace.

Lady Bolton's ball at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday night, was attended by nearly 400 visitors of rank.

Mrs. Gladstone had a dancing-party, on Wednesday night, at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's private mansion on Carlton House-terrace. The Prince of Wales, the Count de Paris, and a distinguished company were present.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his sessional dinner to the principal clerks and officers of the House of Commons on Wednesday evening.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave her fifth afternoon party, on Saturday last, at Holly Lodge, Highgate. A very numerous company responded to the invitations. The full band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

The anniversary dinner of the Cambridge Athenæum Club took place at the London Tavern on Saturday last—the Earl of Powis in the chair.

The Royal grand Caledonian fancy-dress ball, for the benefit of the Roya Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, took place, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms.

The Council of Legal Education have elected Thomas Collett Sandars, reader on constitutional law and legal history, in place of the late W. G. Phillimore, Q.C.

Mr. James Spence, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen, in room of the late Dr. David Maclagan.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The statue of the late Sir Charles Barry, by Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., is in course of being erected in the new palace at Westminster.

On Tuesday evening her Majesty's Judges were entertained at dinner by the Sheriffs of London (Alderman Dakin and Alderman Besley), at the Trafalgar, Greenwich.

The Hon. F. H. Morse, United States Consul-General in London, will preside at the banquet to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence, appointed to take place, on Tuesday next, July 4, in Willis's Rooms.

An African elephant has been added to the extensive collection of living animals belonging to the Zoological Society of London. The animal is a young male, supposed to be five or six years old, and was obtained by the Zoological Society from the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, in exchange for an Indian rhinoceros.

On Wednesday morning the parochial authorities of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, offered rewards, amounting to twenty-nine guineas, for the apprehension of the fathers and mothers of nearly a hundred children, who have been deserted and left chargeable to the funds of the parish. The whole of the children are now in the workhouse at Victoria Park.

The scientific and general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Tuesday—Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., in the chair—when a few new Fellows were elected, including the Dowager Lady Suffield, &c. There was a very interesting exhibition of new and rare plants, which were commented on by the Rev. Joshua Dix; and Mr. G. F. Wilson, Mr. James Bateman, and Major Trevor Clarke, each gave a short lecture.

An exhibition representing the industrial resources of the working classes of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield, was opened, last Saturday, at the drill-hall of the 33rd Middlesex Volunteers, Park-lane, Tottenham. The hall in which the exhibition is being held is tastefully and appropriately decorated with flags, banners, mottoes, &c., and the arrangement of the articles on view evinces much good taste and judgment. There was a large and fashionable audience at the opening ceremony. R. N. Fowler, Esq., J.P., presided; and was supported, among others, by Viscount Enfield, M.P.; the Vicar of Tottenham, Messrs. W. Leaf, G. Coles, J. A. Jaques, W. B. Poole, E. Clarke Pulley, May, G. R. Johnson, C. Jayne, and C. Widows.

The annual meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes was held, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report gave an interesting sketch of the origin, progress, and present position of the various buildings connected with the society. The funds received in the year from all sources for the general purposes of the society amounted to £6399, leaving a balance at banker's and cash in hand of £287. The real property, &c., of the society (valued at cost) is £44,561; and the general liabilities, £21,789. The report and resolutions in support of the society were unanimously adopted. Amongst the speakers were the Rev. Canon Conway, Sir Walter Stirling, the Rev. Mr. Owen, Mr. William J. Maxwell, and the Rev. Mr. Bayley.

The annual dinner of the Law Amendment Society and the Social Science Association, now incorporated, took place last Saturday at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich. About eighty noblemen and gentlemen were present, among whom were the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Denman, Sir John Shaw Lefevre; Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Locke, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.; Mr. Charles Neate, M.P.; Mr. Serjeant Burke; Mr. Daniel, Q.C.; Dr. Waddilow, Dr. Pankhurst, Dr. Zimmermann, Mr. R. R. Torrens, Mr. Joseph Parkes, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Charles Clark, and Baron Le Gros, and some other distinguished foreigners. The chair was taken by Lord Brougham, the venerable president of the society. The loyal and other toasts were most cordially received, and the health of Lord Brougham himself was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. The entertainment was altogether a brilliant affair.

The annual festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held at the London Tavern last week. Lord Cranworth, who presided, was supported by several distinguished foreigners and a company of about 150 gentlemen. This society has distinguished itself among the charitable institutions of the metropolis by affording help to those who, from their ignorance of the language, habits, and customs of this country, know not where to turn when they fall into distress. The institution consists of a pension and relief society, and an almshouse, providing comfortable abodes for twenty-four inmates, free of any charge. During the past year eighty-four pensioners each received 5s.; and ten, who had occupied a respectable position, but had fallen into distress, received a pension of 7s. 6d. per week. Sick allowances had been made in 273 instances, and £1189 has been expended in alleviating the wants of 2474 families or individuals. There was remarkable distress last winter among the foreign poor in the metropolis, and the society's resources were taxed to the utmost. The chief recipients of the charity were French and Italians. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to more than £2200.

Two Acts of Parliament have been issued, entitled "The Courts of Justice Building" and "The Courts of Justice Concentration Site," under which the new Palace of Justice will be reared. A sum of money has been voted to commence operations. By the first Act the money required from time to time for carrying into effect the purposes of the statutes is to be defrayed, in the first instance, out of money to be provided by Parliament. The whole advances to be made by the Paymaster-General are not to exceed £1,000,000. The Act provides for the repayment of this sum, and for the appointment of persons to carry out the objects intended. The property in certain offices is to be transferred. The new palace is to contain accommodation for the courts and offices required for law and equity, as well as the Probate and Divorce Courts, and the Court of Admiralty. There are twenty-three sections in the first statute and twenty-six in the other. The limit for the compulsory purchase of land is five years. Compensation is to be given to occupiers and tenants, and to be determined in the usual manner. The "New Palace of Justice," it is anticipated, will be begun as soon as the preliminary matters are arranged.

The births of 1949 children—1022 boys and 927 girls—were registered in London last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years—1855-64—the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1930. The deaths registered in London during last week were 1359; and in consequence of an increased mortality of children they exhibit a considerable increase on those of previous weeks. The average number for the twenty-fifth week of the year—viz., the corresponding week in ten years, 1855-64—is, with a correction for increase of population, 1177. The deaths from diarrhœa rose to 187, a number which is double that of the previous week. There were 42 deaths from scarlatina. There were 56 from whooping-cough. The deaths from heart disease rose from 54 in the previous week to 72 last week. Five fatal carriage accidents were returned.——Last week the births registered in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4000; the deaths registered 2674. In Liverpool the births were 384, the deaths 275; in Manchester—births 220, deaths 227; in Salford—births 70, deaths 61; in Birmingham—births 236, deaths 119; in Leeds—births 273, deaths 123; in Bristol—births 121, deaths 67; in Hull—births 74, deaths 40; in Edinburgh—births 123, deaths 79; in Glasgow—births 363, deaths 213; and in Dublin—births 187, deaths 113. The rate of mortality last week was 24 per 1000 in London, 24 in Edinburgh, and 19 in Dublin; 30 in Liverpool, 33 in Manchester, 29 in Salford, 19 in Birmingham, 29 in Leeds, 22 in Bristol, 20 in Hull, and 26 in Glasgow.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has ordered the following changes in the names of public thoroughfares:—The names of Lancaster-terrace and Upper Hyde Park-gardens, Bayswater, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Lancaster-gate. Queen's-road and Queen's-terrace, Regent's Park, to be called Regent's Park-road. The subsidiary names in High-street and Hill-street, Peckham, to be abolished. The name of Providence-street and the subsidiary names in South-street, Walworth, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called South-street. Caroline-street, Regent's Park, to be called Carlow-street. Edward-street, Regent's Park, to be called Redhill-street. Arthur-street, Kentish Town, to be called Healey-street. Providence-place, Bermondsey, to be called Mellick's-place. Upper John-street and Lower John-street, St. George's-in-the-East, to be called Blakesley-street. Claremont-place, Kensington, to be called Peel-street. Trafalgar-place, Field-place, Salisbury-place, Paragon-place, Dudfield-place, Salisbury-terrace, Hawksbury-place, Little Field's-place, and Lower Salisbury-place, Walworth, to be called Rodney-road. Winter-place and Radnor-terrace, Shoreditch, to be called Brownlow-road. The subsidiary names in Broke-road, Shoreditch, to be abolished. The subsidiary names in Shrubland-road, Dalston, to be abolished. The subsidiary names in Ball's-pond-road, Islington, to be abolished. There being two courts in the Strand named Angel-court, the one on the north side, near St. Mary's Church, is to be called Alliance-court.

The annual meeting and distribution of prizes to the students of the Female School of Art took place last Saturday, at the Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street. In the absence of Earl Granville, Lord President of the Privy Council of Education, the Hon. J. Bruce, vice-president of the council, occupied the chair. Mr. Harding read the report, which said that the present number of students on the books was 117, as compared with eighty-nine last year. On the 1st of March 115 drawings and paintings were sent to South Kensington in competition for some medals; medals were awarded, and three distinguished by honourable mention. Several of the students have obtained appointments as teachers in schools, others for executing designs and drawings for house decoration. The bazaar held in June last year, at which the Princess of Wales presided, produced a sum of £2412. A portion of this sum had to be paid to complete the final purchase of the premises. It is the intention of her Majesty to give a medal to be competed for annually by the students, and £10 towards the establishment of a Queen's scholarship. The chairman said he had heard the report read with great pleasure. It afforded them evidence of the success of the school, a success which was linked with a great national object—the diffusion throughout the country of art, of taste in our manufactures, and even in dress. He then presented the prizes, consisting of medals, and books, and cards, to the successful candidates. Mr. R. Westmacott, R.A., and the Rev. E. Bayley, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, addressed the students.

STAG-HUNTING.—THE ROYAL HOUNDS.

STAG-HUNTING has in all ages and in all countries been considered as a sport of the noblest kind—we allude to that of the wild stag, which affords infinitely more excitement than the tame, uncarting system of the present day. In bygone times large tracts of land and immense forests were given up as chases, in which the antlered monarch might roam at large. The arbitrary manner of making Royal forests was as follows:—"The King sent out his commission under the great seal of England, directed to certain discreet persons, for the view, perambulation, meeting, and bounding of the place he minded to be a forest; which being returned to the chancery, proclamation was made throughout all the shire where the ground lay, that none should hunt or chase any manner of wild beasts in that precinct without the King's special license; after which he appointed ordinances and officers fit for the preservation of the vert (i.e. everything which bears green leaves) and venison." The above conditions being fulfilled, it became a forest by matter of record. The Norman Kings punished those who killed any beasts of the forest with the greatest severity. William I. caused the eyes of those to be pulled out who took either a buck or a boar; while his no less brutal son Rufus would hang a man for taking a doe. Henry I. drew no distinction between killing a man or a buck, both were punishable by death; and to destroy game out of a Royal preserve called down from that humane monarch either loss of limb or forfeiture of goods. Henry II. amended the tyrannical code, instituting imprisonment for the offence; but his son, Richard I., revived the savage laws of the first William for punishing those convicted of poaching in the Royal domains, but which he eventually changed to expatriation. The New Forest, Hampshire, was formed by the destruction, it is stated, of twenty-two parish churches and many villages and manors to the extent of thirty miles; and to this Royal depredation many attributed the misfortunes that befel several of the Princes in that forest. It was there that Richard, brother of Henry I., was killed by a soldier; Rufus by Tyrrell, and Henry, the nephew of Robert, the eldest son of the Conqueror, was hung in the boughs of the trees. At one period there were sixty-nine Royal forests in England; but these scenes of desolation and tyranny have been gradually contracted. Art, science, commerce, and agriculture, have spread themselves over those wide-extended tracts; and the savage quadrupeds of those days, like the more ferocious monarchs, have long been swept from the face of the earth.

The stag, in the present cultivated state of this country, is no longer found in his original wild state, but is kept in parks among the fallow deer. In the Highlands of Scotland the red deer still abound, and rove abroad over their native wilds untrammelled by park fences. Of the fallow deer we will merely remark that there are two varieties, both of which are of foreign extraction. We allude to the spotted kind, said to have been imported from Bengal; and those of a dark-brown colour, which came from Norway, were introduced by James I. into Scotland, and afterwards removed to the then celebrated chases of Enfield and Epping. An historical fact connected with a buck may not be uninteresting, and it will give an additional proof of the tyranny of our ancient monarchs. When Edward IV. was hunting in the park of Thomas Burdett, Esq., of Arrow, Warwickshire, he killed a store of deer, and amongst the rest a white buck. When Burdett heard of this he said that he wished the horns in the belly of him who counselled the King to kill it; for which words he was beheaded at Tyburn. Many years ago, a stag was hunted from Whinfield Park, in the county of Westmorland, when the whole pack, with the exception of two fox-hounds bred by Lord Thanet, were thrown out; the stag went away to Annan, in Scotland, a distance of forty-six miles, followed by these two hounds. Upon returning to the park the poor animal made a last effort, and, gathering his strength together, leapt the wall—and died as soon as he had accomplished it. One of the hounds attempted to follow, but expired; the other was found dead about half a mile from the spot.

With respect to deer, they ought not to be hunted until they are three years old; and they should be kept on good corn, beans, and clover. The paddocks should be dry and well sheltered from the weather, with a hovel in one corner, from which a door ought to be made to correspond with the opening in the deer-cart, and into which the stag can be driven without any trouble. In a grass country deer may be hunted once a fortnight; but in a flinty one it will be as well to save their legs by turning them out only once a month. The night before they are hunted the muzzle must be put on, prison allowance being strictly essential—that is, little food and a small quantity of water. The horns of the stag should be sawed off before the hunting season commences, in order to prevent mischief to men and the hounds.

We now turn to her Majesty's stag-hounds and the present Royal establishment. With regard to the hounds, the pack was originally purchased from the fourth Duke of Richmond, in 1813; since which period, especially during the last ten years, they have had new blood infused into them by being crossed with hounds from the packs of the Dukes of Grafton and Rutland, the Earl of Yarborough, Sir R. Sutton, Lord Leconfield, Mr. Assheton Smith, and Mr. Foljambe. The average number of working hounds is about fifty couples. The management of the stud is faultless, and the stable itself is the perfection of neatness and in every respect kept in beautiful order. The usual number of horses kept for the men varies from twenty to twenty-two, and for the master from six to eight; and when we consider the distances they have to go, and the length of the runs, it reflects no little credit upon the stud-groom that the work is done, and well done, by comparatively so small a number of horses.

Mr. Charles Davis, the huntsman, commenced his career, under George III., by riding the second horse of the equerry in waiting. As a huntsman, both in the kennel and the field, there are few that come up to Davis: he possesses judgment, quickness, patience, ability, forbearance, and good temper; indeed, the two latter virtues are pre-eminently conspicuous in his character, and are often put to the test—to wit, upon Easter Monday, at Maidenhead thicket, and other days at Salt-hill, when the field consists principally of horse dealers of the very lowest grade, who hunt to sell their horses, and who care little whether they sacrifice the whole pack so long as they find themselves in the first flight. In addition to the above, Cockney sportsmen on runaway hacks, graziers, farmers, butchers' boys, with a fair sprinkling of military and hunting men, form the mounted division, while hundreds of idle men and boys constitute the pedestrian group. No sooner is the deer uncarted than away start some two or three dozen flying roadsters, riding over the hounds, the only thing they do ride over, galloping in every direction, hallooing and shouting like a tribe of Ojibbeway Indians; and the moment the hounds are laid on such a charge of cavalry and infantry takes place, that it requires the patience of a man like Davis to settle down at all to his work. As a rider, both for hand and seat, her Majesty's huntsman is first rate. The whippers-in also possess patience and good temper, and do their work in a masterly manner.

Happy are we to be able to record that the Prince of Wales seems extremely fond of hunting. Perhaps his Royal Highness inherits the love of it from his great-grandfather, George III. Superior to the little acts and meannesses of Court sycophancy, he knew how to enter into and enjoy British sports and pastimes without derogating, in the slightest degree, from the dignity of Majesty, and by so doing set an example to many a proud noble how to behave towards an inferior with genuine affability, condescension, and politeness. George III. was a patron of the chase—"the sport of British Kings"—and, as such, was a loss to the hunting world; for no Monarch since his time up to the accession of our present gracious Sovereign has taken the slightest interest in the chase.

A movement has been set on foot at Malton to erect a monument in commemoration of the late Earl of Carlisle. The proposition has found warm supporters, and a committee has been appointed to carry it out.

On Tuesday the eighth annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held in the Townhall, Manchester—Mr. J. Cheetham, M.P., in the chair. The report of the secretary, including several supplementary reports from various quarters of the globe relative to the progress of cotton culture, was read to the meeting. Disappointment was expressed at the small results hitherto attending the culture of cotton in India; but the committee congratulated their constituents on the close of the American War and the prospects it opened up. The receipts for the year amounted to £6121, and the expenditure to £5337.



"LUGANO," BY W. COLLINGWOOD SMITH, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

"LUGANO."

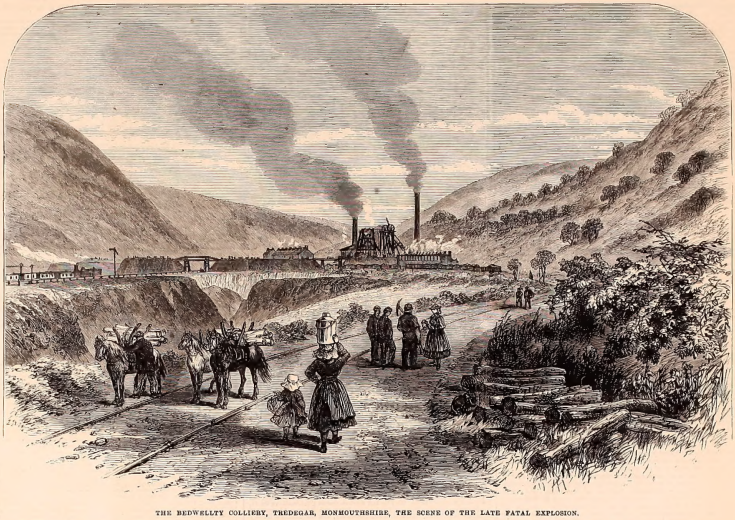
THE drawing we engrave is one of the largest and most noticeable in the Exhibition of the (Old) Water-colour Society; and, like all Mr. W. Collingwood Smith's works, the subject is interesting: the scene is most picturesque, the point of view well shown.

Lugano, the chief town of the canton Ternin—or, as it is called by the Italian inhabitants, Ticino—is, as it deserves to be, a favourite resort for artists. It is most charmingly situated on the margin of the lake to which it gives its name, the Lago Lugano, one of the most beautiful of the group of lakes which lie at the feet of the Alps along the north of Italy. Abrupt rocks, the outworks, as it were, of the snowy fastnesses of the southern Alps, and richly-wooded hills, clothed chiefly with the luxuriant vine, rise on every side from the lake; and are, together with the many market, fishing, and pleasure boats, reflected with marvellous vividness in the broad mirror round which those rocks and hills gather, screening it from the ruffling winds. The natural beauties of the scenery are not a little enhanced by the mansions, villas, and terraces which, even from a distance, sparkle like a diadem as they cluster along the brow of the dark blue lake, or glisten like gems among the deeper, fuller green of the groves and gardens dotted about the neighbouring slopes.

Enjoying an Italian climate, and being on one of the great high roads between Switzerland and Italy, Lugano has a very thriving trade, and the population (upwards of 5000) is rapidly increasing. Some of the Lugano merchants have large mansions; and the town contains, besides several manufactories, a hospital, a theatre, a college, and some fine churches and religious houses, including the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, which commands a very fine view. The white tower on the left of the drawing is that of the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, which contains a remarkable fresco, by Luini, of the Crucifixion. The Monte Salvadore soars 2000 feet above this white tower at its foot, and the visitor who may be induced to toil up its steep sides will be rewarded by a panoramic view of great extent and of rare and surpassing beauty. At the northern extremity of the lake is the town of Porlezza, whence a lovely drive over the hills will bring Como within view. Those tourists who can arrange to visit Lugano in October will, at the annual fair then held, have an opportunity of seeing a greater variety of costume from the neighbouring villages, Italian and Swiss, than can easily be met with elsewhere. Much political excitement, often ending in open feuds, invariably adds to the animation of a most picturesque and remarkable scene.

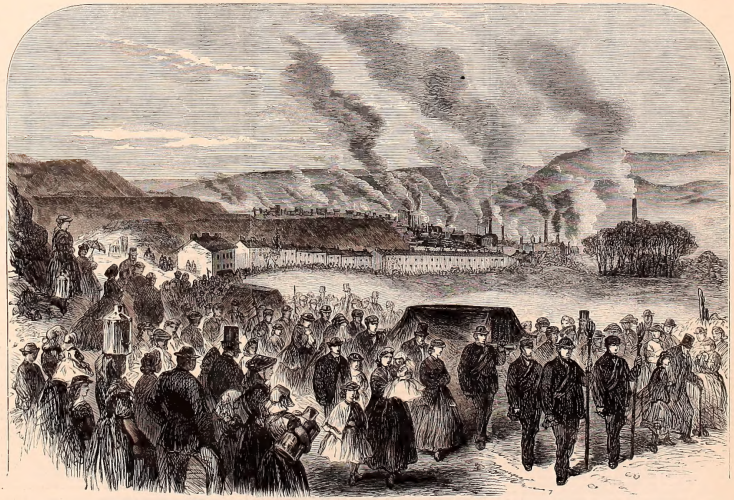
THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT TREDEGAR.

THE lamentable disaster which happened on Friday week, at the Tredegar Collieries, near Newport, in Monmouthshire, where twenty-six men and boys were killed by an explosion of gas, has already been reported. Our Illustrations give a view of the scene around the mouth of the New Bedwelty pit, in which the explosion took place; and, secondly, a view of the funeral procession which conveyed to their last resting-place the bodies of those who had perished. It seems that, on the morning of the explosion, the "fireman," as he is called, whose duty is to see that the mine is free from inflammable vapours, went down as usual to examine the working-places, and discovered gas in a cross-heading in the back workings, where a man named David Jones and his son worked. The accumulation of gas was by no means large, but the



THE BEDWELLTY COLLIERY, TREDEGAR, MONMOUTHSHIRE, THE SCENE OF THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION.

fireman thought it advisable to put the danger-signal up. The colliery is worked entirely by naked lights, but if gas were discovered in any place safety-lamps would be provided for the men in the immediate neighbourhood. This rule was adopted in the present instance, and David Jones and his son were provided with lamps, and they went down with the lamps on the morning of the explosion. It was their duty to test the gas first, and if it in the least increased it was their duty to leave the place at once and report to the fireman or overman. These were their instructions in ordinary circumstances; but when a danger-signal was up, as on the morning of the explosion, they ought not to have commenced working until the gas had been cleared, under the direction of either the fireman or overman. It is feared that this



FUNERAL OF THE COLLIERS KILLED BY THE LATE EXPLOSION AT TREDEGAR.

important regulation was not attended to, and that, the gas getting too strong, fire was communicated from the lamp, and the explosion followed: for about half-past ten o'clock a sudden rumbling noise was heard by the men at the top of the pit, and it was discovered that the gas had fired. Fortunately, the effects of the explosion did not reach the bottom of the shaft, so that no time was lost before examining the colliery in order to see what were the results of the explosion. Gangs were immediately formed for the purpose, and it was discovered that the gas had fired in the "dook workings." Forty-nine men and boys were at work in this section of the colliery, and by dint of extraordinary exertion on the part of the exploring parties a good many were got out, who would probably have fallen a prey to the fatal choke or after-damp, had they not been found out. As has been stated, the mouth of the bonk the scene became quite heartrending, for, the news having reached Tredegar, which is about a mile and a half from the colliery, crowds soon gathered around the top of the pit. Mothers were seen in tears for news, wives for their husbands, children for their fathers, and fathers deploring the loss of sons upon whom in their old age they depended for support. Other instances might be named where the effects of the most harrowing character, by the explosion, have been seen and were killed, in another two brothers, and in a third a father and son. The colliery is the property of the Tredegar Iron Company, the partners in which are Messrs. Forman, Fothergill, and Homfray, and it has recently undergone important improvements. It is generally believed that the partners will make provision for the maintenance of the bereaved, and consequently there will be no necessity for a public subscription.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A RETRENCHMENT Par very recently, in a public assembly, declared that it was no part of the province of the House of Lords to dictate the policy of the country, but to sit still and register the edicts of the and a great deal more, which resolved itself into this—that their Lordships' business was, when they did not positively oppose, to support, the Ters have been carrying out this part of their function pretty well since or less successfully, for the last few years, and the Opposition, reluctant, perhaps, to part with a Parliament of which he was the King, and to which, during the whole of that time, he was undutiful to him from the moment it was capable of action, he may be attributed has been wondering what they have to do for the next to the House of Commons are being put to an expense of hundreds of pounds, they prudently, for the present, refrain. It is a predeterminate air of being independent of any eventuality of the election in what may turn the tide of affairs, and the Conservatives that "shall be hereafter"—some of whom are Conservatives—Lord Derby put on a high-pressure demonstration against the Bill when it came it out. There was little of incident in the appearance of things or in the debate itself. To be sure, the Duke of Somerset was very lively with the figures of many Peers, and was sonorous until ten o'clock with scenes. Even Earl Russell, who this time wanted, when he said he made them, was not particularly lively himself, and nodded (let this be remembered when answers on doubtful points of foreign policy are to be heard in the House of Commons) in a way everyone knew what was to be the result the interest was insight, and the more exciting circumstances connected with the debate on the Bill ment used by Lord Derby at the close of his speech, which was to the effect that it could not concern the people of the country much what he was on the confines of the grave.

As to the House of Commons, its appearance has been like that of the sky on a day of uncertain weather—fitful and irregular, sometimes clear, at considerable intervals, but more often with cloud dwindling down to Mr. Heaussey, who is the most decided representative of the stay-in-the-House system. The mention of this gentleman takes a recollection of him in the Conservative escapades for which he is famous, in the negative sense of that word. Never lately without notice, and with a view to opposition only, he has endeavoured to bring Mr. Magnire into an equivocal position before the people of Dublin, by the notice that Mr. Maguire has for some years been, we had almost said, boring the House about Irish terms of which he is the author and a Committee to inquire into the subject, of which he was chairman. This Committee underwent unexpected changes, and at the last appearance of which Mr. Hennessy suddenly, and at a least-expected moment, brought it before the House in a manner to insinuate that the cause of many light had been brought to bear upon the principal Parliamentary champion. Happening on this and a subsequent occasion, when that line course was taken, to be in the House, Mr. Maguire rushed into the house, and, palpably conscious of his injury sought to be heard. But Mr. Hennessy had seemed very much to be intended, implicitly disclaimed the indirect charge against him, which explained away the whole of the agrarian activity peculiar to Mr. Hennessy, and which Dr. Watts has characterised in more celebrated lines when he says that Satan finds some as regularly as cooking medicines. Perhaps the volatile member for King's County may be congratulated on having obtained the repeal of the Seven years' Imprisonment Act, one of the clauses of which—that condemning to imprisonment "Irish gentlemen with nothing to do"—appears to have been always in his mind since the time of his Parliamentary education.

In the tedium and fidgety condition of the House, as may well be supposed, the proceedings have been varied, being carried on in short paroxysms, with, as a rapidly, that, if the Government should have a special incident, each incident has been so small and so feeling as not worth evidence as it flew. The greatest of these was the Bankrupt Bill hurried: everybody has acted and spoken quickly, as if by taking that business to progress would be increasing the pace at which Parliament has recently creamed but one solemn debate. There had been a morning sitting, and the House met for the evening at six o'clock. Just before that hour there was, as it were, marching in of the members like a procession, a far greater number of members than might have been supposed to be present at a time when "Derby" was not on the Bill by the several of wigs and the average attendance is fifteen. The reason was not very obvious, when it was found that Mr. Walcott had only given notice of a "question" with regard to the course which her Majesty's Government proposed to take in connection with whose the Select Committee on the Lords Bankruptcy Court affair had considered—because that implied that Government had something to be realised to the words to be had placed on the paper, and it was natural that the reply would be as brief and as vague as possible. Probably this was what Mr. Lowndes imagined when he rose to put the interrogatories of his nature could not resist the opportunity which was afforded him, and on him was the unexpected responsibility of the Session; the leaders on both sides in presence, and the whole audience in the state of open-mouthed curiosity which follows the reception of any strong talk, the subject being a Lord Chancellor. The moment was too tempting to be resisted, and Mr. Lowndes, Longfield, confirming the Speaker's objection by moving the adjournment of the House, opened the following speech, which was in the question sense—nay, solemn—in its nature so treated. It was dealt with in a speech of pointed bitterness and sarcasm, and contained the episodes of the kind of speeches which at one time it was sought to import into the courts of law in England, by an Irish barrister, in cases of breach of contract of marriage, where the lady was particularly excellent and the honour inconsequent and vapid: in fact, the style and manner were just that of the cross-examiner. Mr. Lowndes is, nowadays and until now, most people have been accustomed to consider a cartoonist rather than a paper, but he has shown that his early obligations to an accuse who contrived so to present his case as to make it unfavourable to the taste of those who sat on it. It was obvious that the Attorney-General was under the influence of contending feelings, when he rose to reply but the most pervading was, perhaps, that of indignation at and contempt of the exhibition, he had just witnessed, and which he described in no measured but very fitting terms. It is rarely that a speech produces such an effect on the House as that of Sir Roundell Palmer, and evidence of the great forensic influence which he has acquired over that assembly was afforded in the circumstance that when he concluded there was a pause, and an indication of a feeling that all had been said. But, if, as was remarked, there had been a little scheme, from an electioneering point of view, to damage Ministers in the person of the Lord Chancellor, it was terribly disconcerted by the mode in which the matter had been initiated; and when the Attorney-General sat down the House quietly but steadily emptied. Mr. Gathorne Hardy saw that a mule had been made, and did little to revive the discussion, which might have ended after Mr. Egerton, in a straightforward way, had vindicated the Committee from the insinuations which had been made against it; but the Lord Advocate must needs rise and say, lumberingly and coldly, what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had put forcibly and manly, and then gave an opportunity to Viscount Cranborne to show that the sarcastic power and gentlemanly feeling Lord Robert Cecil had served the change of name which the noble Lord the member for Stamford has undergone. It is to be observed that Mr. Lowndes, who had looked mischievous in the early part of the sitting, and who, it was thought, had, if he had not brought in, at least given notice of the meeting of the Chancellor," have spoken, put on his hat when the Attorney-General had finished, and left the House, and Lord Cranborne did not get out at a moment when he could do so without being noticed. Lord Palmerston, however, missed the Chancellor's speaking, and speaking a few words of plain English to Mr. Longfield; and they were like these which which the elder Pitt once threatened Murray—they were diggers.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The House met for the transaction of a number of private bills.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Winchcomb Heath and Broadway Junction Railway; Bridgwater Railway; Lydney Docks (Cheshire to Minsterley), Glossop New North Road, &c.; Carmarthenshire Railway; Rainhill Trading Estates; Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway (Vice Valley Branch); Stonehouse and Nailsworth Railway; Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Wath Railway); Chesterfield Canal Navigation; Bristol and Exeter Railway, Bridge Street Improvement; Bristol Docks Consolidation; Swansea Improvement and Railway Companies; Bristol Port Railway and Pier; Cambrian Railways; Ely Tithe Commutation; Wolverhampton Waterworks; Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway and Dock; Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway; Southwark Improvement; Metropolitan Consolidated Commutation (Compensation Allowances).

The following private bills were read a second time and passed:—Duke of Bridgewater's Estate, Dunfermline Bonds, Wolverhampton and Walsall Railway, Mid Wales Railway (Llanidloes and Newtown), Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways, West London Wharves and Warehouses; Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway (Additional Powers); Leeds Estates, Perth General Railway Station; Scottish Central, &c., Railways' Consolidation and Mortgage Debenture Stock; Caledonian Railway Lines; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Purchases, &c.); Great Northern Railway (Additional Powers); Caledonian, Dumbarton, and Whitehill Railway, Eastern and Western Yorkshire Union Railway; and Bristol and Exeter Railway (Additional Powers).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir A. W. Hallett, Bart., Buckinghamshire, took the oaths and his seat for Liskeard, in place of Mr. R. B. Osborne.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into Committee on Bankruptcy Bill, Sir Hugh Cairns introduced the subject of the training and discipline of the Irish constabulary. Mr. Whiteside, Dublin University, and Colonel Greville-Nugent said as but the Speaker had to interfere and declare the rules of debate were being infringed. Eventually the House went into Committee.

The House went into Committee on the Clerical Subscription Bill, after Mr. Hadfield had withdrawn certain amendments. Mr. Newdegate, Warwickshire, after some discussion, the various clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The report on the Bankruptcy Bill, Lords' Amendments, was brought up and was discharged.

The Lords' amendments were made to the Inland Revenue Bill, County Courts (Equity Jurisdiction) Bill, and to the Bankruptcy Consolidation Bill.

The following bills were read a second time:—The Admiralty Acts Repeal, the Admiralty Court Act, and the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act Repeal (Lamberton).

The Tramways Acts Continuance Bill and the Colonial Docks Loan Bill passed through Committee.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Indemnity, the Colonial Governors (Retiring Pensions), the Compound Spirits Warehousing, the Public Works Loan Commissioners (Additional Powers), Metropolitan Sewage Bills.—Kidwelly and Llanelly Canal and Tramroad, West Cornwall Railway, and Worcester Improvement Bills.

The Lords' amendments to the Public-house Closing Act and to the Mortgage Debenture Bill were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Earl Granville and their Government, having taken into consideration the terms of private treaties with the Court of Spain, a Royal Commission would be observed on the 4th of July. The Government believed that at this period there would be no necessity for the presence of a British squadron in the world, mostly them in prolonging the Session.

The Lord Advocate's Government (No. 6) Bill was reported, with amendments.

The following bills were read a second time:—The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act Continuance, the Public Health Act (Duties of Clerks), the Metropolis), the Turnpike Trusts (Arrangements), the Army Regulation Act, and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.—Inclosure Commissioners and Public Audit, and the Inland Revenue, the Indemnity, and the Compound Spirits Bills.

The following bills passed through Committee:—The Prisons, the Salmon Fishery Act Amendment, the Newry, Armagh, and Portadown Railway Abolition Act Amendment, the Rochdale Canal, the Naval Discipline Act Continuance, and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Army Regulation (Ireland) Act Amendment, the Navy and Marines (Wills), Poor Act Relief and Loan Commissioners (No. 3), Naval and Military Pay and Pensions, Harbours Transfer, the National Gallery (Dublin), and the Lord Dunboyne Peerage.

The following private bills were read a third time and passed:—Blisbarg and Glasgow Railway, Ely Tithe Commutation, Bristol and Exeter Railway, Rithway Railway, Alexandria (Newport) Docks, Strathspey Railway, Aboyne and Braemar Railway, Great Northern Railway (Additional Powers), Great Western's Bridge; London, Chatham, and Dover, and Whitehaven Junction Railway; Caledonian Railway (Dalmuir and Motherwell and Dunbridge Railway; Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway (Additional Railways), West York-shire Railway, Caledonian Railway (Bangsbur Junction); London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (No. 2); Tontine, Merton, and Winchelsea Extension Railway; Bishops Castle Railway (Deviations), &c.; and Leeds New Railway Station.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Criminal Subscription Bill and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, as amended, were agreed to.

The Lunacy Inquiry, Derrynane, &c., Fisheries Bill, which originated in the Lords, was read a second time without opposition.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the Poor-Law Board Continuance Bill, and the West Cornwall Railway Bill were read a third time and passed.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to Mr. C. Forster, said that the prorogation would take place on Thursday next, the 6th of July.

Colonel Wilson Patten moved a series of resolutions in respect to the court of referees for private bills. He said the court had worked most satisfactorily, and the object of the resolutions was to extend its powers. He proposed that the number of members of the courts should be paid. A long discussion followed, and eventually the resolutions were modified so as to make them simply order the continuance of the services of referees next Session.

MR. LEWIS'S BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Mr. Lowndes moved for the production of the report of the Committee on the Lords Bankruptcy Court, and observed that twice within three months a distinguished member of the Government had declared that the report of the Committee was to be made into the exhibition of the patronage of the Crown, and had in consequence been allowed officials to be pushed from their places in order to make room for new appointments. The Lord Chancellor, gentlemen, like, brought, went into the circumstances of the inquiry before the Select Committee, and the investigations which had been made by Mr. Lewis. Mr. Welch, and the Rev. G. Harding, in reference to the disposition of the sugar-basin of Lord Chancellor Cranworth. The Lord Chancellor, in the course his speaks in the most unmeasured terms, accusing the noble and learned Lord of having, in the House of Commons, made a statement to counteract the effect of Mr. Welch's plans for which Mr. Welch had paid money to Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis, in his evidence, had stated that he was not aware that Mr. Welch was Mr. Lewis's solicitor, and that he was not aware that the Edmonds sensible had become matter of public notoriety. He expressed his surprise that the noble and learned Lord was under these circumstances, still Lord Chancellor. He inquired what steps the Government proposed to take in consequence of the report against the parties implicated by it. Had the person for Mr. Welch been recalled, had Mr. Welch and Mr. Miller been dismissed? Lord Cranworth had had the Lord Chancellor been asked to retire on a pension.

The Attorney-General protested against this motion as prematurely made, before the evidence taken by the Select Committee was in the hands of the House. He had no doubt that the report of the Committee would be laid before the House, and he agreed with Mr. Lowndes that it was best to be taken by the Lord Chancellor was no party to the alleged corrupt arrangements between his son and the other parties concerned in them. The Lord Chancellor had not been informed from communication, either personally or by letter, with his son-a way was he aware that his son was to be employed to receive retainers over as his father. The appointment of Mr. Welch by the Lord Chancellor was made on grounds which were entirely creditable to the corrupt transaction in which his son engaged, and he was influenced by no corrupt motive whatever, and that was the case with Mr. Miller. Government had carefully abstained from appointments on any other grounds than those of the most unimpeachable character. The Lord Chancellor would, he was sure, have taken all care not to be influenced by Mr. Welch's position. The Government had determined to lay the evidence taken by the Committee before the law officers of the Crown, to decide whether the persons implicated could be subjected to criminal prosecution, and Mr. Welch would be dismissed from any public employment; and as to Mr. Miller, the Committee did not implicate him in any corrupt transaction.

An animated discussion followed, in which Lord Robert Cecil censured, who expressed the pain and indignation with which he had listened to Mr. Bankrupt's speech. He had a perfect right of any party to attack individuals of another; yet, he must say, that such persons had always had fair play in the House of Commons. He thought the House had been influenced by Mr. Lowndes's remarks against the course being taken by the evidence. He was grieved at the latter part of the speech of the Attorney-General, in which the charges made against the Lord Chancellor should be considered of the manner in which the matter had been brought under discussion without notice to the Lord Chancellor. He regretted that his son, member had taken a course so unusual in the house.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at one o'clock for the dispatch of private business.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Accrington Railway, and Lincolnshire Railway (Extension), &c., and the Regalia Bills.

The following bills were read a second time and passed:—Great Twelgarr's Estate, Lord Rolle's Estate, Skipton and Wharfedale Railway, Tunbridge Wells Water, Liverpool Improvements, &c. (Amendment), Bristol Docks, County Central Station and Southam Junction Railway; Dumfries, Lockerbie, and Hawick Railway (Deviations), Dumfries, Lockerbie, and Hawick Railway (Muirkirk Branches), Caledonian Railway (Cleland and Midland Railway Branches), Caledonian Railway (Motherwell and Wishaw Railway Amalgamation), Glasgow and South Western, Maybole, and Girvan, &c., Railway Companies, Glasgow and South Western Railway (Additional Powers), and South Western Railway (Additional Powers), Greenock Police and Improvements, Hyndland Railway, Glasgow Bridges, Blackwall Railway, Caledonian Railway (Caledon Borough Improvement; and Worcester, Dean Forest, and Monmouth Railway.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Tees Navigation Orders Bill and the Bank Notes Issue (Scotland) Bill were withdrawn.

The Lords' amendments to the Inland Revenue Bill were agreed to.

Mr. Hibbert withdrew the Capital Punishments within Gaols Bill.

The Clerical Subscription Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Colonial Docks Loans Bill, and the Marriages (Lunchone) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the Prisons (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill were considered and agreed to.—The Procurators (Scotland) Bill, Bankruptcy Amendment, General Post-Office (Additional Site), Small Dwellers (Ireland) Act (Valuation), and Bankruptcy Consolidation Bills passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at four o'clock, when the Commons were summoned to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation for Expenses), Docks and Extensions, Drainage and Improvement of Land Acts (Ireland) Amendment, Public Works Loan Commissioners (Advances) (Ireland) (Revised Order Confirmation) (No. 2), Pheasants (Ireland), Oxford University Statutes, Bankruptcy Consolidation, Bankruptcy Amendment, Bankruptcy Commissioners' Salaries, Bankruptcy Amendment, Lord Harrowe Orders Confirmation, Colonial Laws Validity, Defence Act (1860) (Amendment), Sewage Utilisation, Exchequer Bills, Public Works Loan Commissioners (Superannuation Allowance), War Department Treasury (Stores), Constabulary Force (Ireland) Act Amendment, Militia Pay and Pensions, Militia Ballots Suspension Continuation (No. 2), Naval and Marine Pay and Pension, National Gallery (Dublin), Mortgage Debenture, Lunacy Inquiry, Derrynane, &c., Lunatic Asylum (Ireland), &c., Amendment, Public-houses Closing Act (1864) Amendment, Tuesday Order Confirmation, Public Health Act (Duties of Clerks), Metropolis Sewage Bills, Kingston Harbour, Colonial Marriages Validity, and about a hundred private bills.

The following bills were read a second time and passed:—Carriers Act Amendment, Poor-Law (Appropriation), Expiring Laws Continuance, Poor-Law Board Continuance, Inland Revenue, Indemnity, Compound Spirits Warehousing Bills.—Public Works Loan Commissioners (Advances) (Ireland) Act Amendment, Poor-Law Amendment, Parish Property Regulation, Militia Pay and Pensions, Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased), Reddish Vicarage, Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased), and Dover Docks.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Admiralty, &c., Acts Repeal, the Dockyards Ports Regulation, the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act Repeal, and Inclosure General Bills severally passed through Committee.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The House went into Committee, and

Sir C. Wood moved, in a speech of some length, moved the following resolutions:—

1. That the total net revenues of the territories and departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1864, amounted to £37,715,000 sterling, and the charges thereof, for the same period, other than military charges, amounted to £9,148,116 sterling.

2. That the total net revenues of the Bengal Presidency, including the Straits Settlements, for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1864, amounted to £12,027,716 sterling, and the charges thereof, for the same period, other than military charges, amounted to £2,716,000 sterling.

3. That the total net revenues of the North-Western Provinces, for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1864, amounted to £4,847,055 sterling, and the charges thereof, for the same period, other than military charges, amounted to £1,483,393 sterling.

4. That the total net revenues of the Punjaub, for the year ended the 29th day of April, 1864, amounted to £2,715,163 sterling, and the charges thereof, for the same period, other than military charges, amounted to £1,010,990 sterling.

5. That the total net revenues of the territories and departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, of the Bengal Presidency, of the North-Western Provinces, and of the Punjaub, together, for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1864, amounted to £57,251,774 sterling; and the charges thereupon, including the military charges, amounted to £15,358,499 sterling; leaving a surplus available for the general charges of India, of £41,893,275 sterling.

6. That the total net revenues of the Madras Presidency (Part St. George), for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1864, amounted to £5,973,713 sterling; and the net charges thereof, including the military charges, to £3,761,000 sterling; leaving a surplus available in the above Presidency, for the general charges of India, of £2,212,713 sterling.

7. That the total net revenues of the Bombay Presidency, for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1864, amounted to £6,441,851 sterling, and the net charges thereof, for the same period, amounted to £5,386,361 sterling, leaving a surplus available in the above Presidency, for the general charges of India, of £1,055,490 sterling.

8. That the total net revenues of the several Presidencies, for the year ended the 30th of April, 1864, amounted to £35,636,898 sterling, and the charges thereof amounted to £26,018,388 sterling, leaving a surplus revenue of £9,618,510 sterling.

9. That the interest on the registered debt of India, paid in the year ended the 30th day of April, 1864, amounted to £3,093,250 sterling, and the charges defrayed in England, on account of the Indian territory, in the same period, including interest on debt incurred in England and guaranteed interest on the capital of railway and other companies, after deducting net traffic receipts of railways, amounted to £6,446,913 sterling, leaving a surplus of Indian income for the year ended as aforesaid, after defraying the above interest and charges, of £78,347 sterling.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR viewed the statement just made as one of such importance that it deserved the most serious consideration. The subject could not be properly disposed of until the documents relating to it had been laid before the House and thoroughly investigated. Those documents would disclose the progress of public works and of irrigation. They would also show the effect of the general taxation of India. The condition of the Talookdars, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil, ought also to be considered. It was necessary that the Government should ascertain how India could be defended in the most efficient manner by the smallest number of men. The mortality amongst the Europeans had been enormous, and he strongly advocated that the chief seat of authority should be transferred from Calcutta to Bombay, as it was more healthy, gave better shipping accommodation, and was in every way more advantageous to the British interests than Calcutta. There were two things which they ought to do in order to secure the prosperity of India, and they were, first, to respect the customs which at present existed, and, secondly, to protect the religion of the natives. He hoped that the Government would not attempt to promote a kind of parochial system in that vast territory. He deprecated the Government giving any encouragement to interference with the religion of the natives, and pointed to Ireland as an example, where such a policy had engendered the most bitter feelings of hatred.

Mr. VANSITTART entered into a statement in order to show that the number of European troops in India had been reduced to a minimum.

Mr. BUXTON urged that more European troops were necessary in order to preserve our supremacy in India.

Mr. BAZLEY condemned the practice of delaying the financial statement of a country containing about 150,000,000 of inhabitants until the last week or so of the Session, when it was impossible to discuss the subject properly.

(There were only about half a dozen members present during the greater part of this debate.)

After some brief observations from Colonel Sykes, Mr. W. Ewart, and Mr. Kinnaird,

Sir C. WOOD replied.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

ALL the preparations connected with the departure of this great expedition are complete. Every facility has been given by the Government to ensure, as far as possible, its success, the resources of the dockyard at Sheerness having been placed at the disposal of the promoters of the undertaking by the Admiralty.

On Thursday week the directors gave an entertainment on board the Great Eastern, in the hold of which the telegraph cable lies coiled. The Lords of the Admiralty and her Majesty's Ministers were the guests of the day; but the company included also many members of the aristocracy. The novelty of the day was the transmission of short messages through the entire length of the cable. The first of these, "Success to the expedition," was spelt out in something under three minutes, after passing through the 2223 nautical miles of cable, stored in the big ship. Mr. J. Pender, M.P., the chairman of the company presided, in the grand saloon; and, after giving the toasts of "The Queen" and "The President of the United States," proposed the "Health of her Majesty's Ministers." The Duke of Somerset, after returning thanks, proposed "Success to the undertaking;" and the chairman then gave "The American Minister, Mr. Adams," congratulating all present on the friendly relations existing between this country and the United States, and alluding with feeling to the good friendship, delicacy, judgment, and tact Mr. Adams had invariably displayed in every circumstance connected with this country in which his diplomatic talents had been called into play. After a suitable response, the party broke up, and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the inspection of the ship, and to the examination of charts and maps giving the soundings of her approaching voyage, sanguine predictions of the complete success of the enterprise being uttered on all sides.

The Great Eastern left her moorings at Saltpan Reach, near Chatham, on Saturday last, for the Nore. Steam was got up on board at an early hour on Saturday morning; and, notwithstanding that the machinery of the Great Eastern has not been brought into use for considerably more than twelve months, the engines worked with remarkable speed and regularity, while they were stopped and started within a very few seconds after the word was passed. At half-past twelve the order was given for starting the Great Eastern, and she immediately began moving down the Channel towards Garrison Point and the Nore Light. The spot selected for her was about five miles below the Nore Light, where there is a depth of at least seven fathoms at low tides. By direction of the Government, the Porcupine, surveying-steamer, had been previously engaged in making a survey of the channel from the Medway to the Nore, and marking out the route by buoys and beats, so as to prevent the possibility of any untoward occurrence. On the Great Eastern passing the various vessels of war in harbour, the crews crowded the rigging and saluted the steamer with loud cheers. On board the Formidable, 84, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Talbot, Commander-in-Chief, the marines presented arms; while on board the Cumberland, 70, the band, as the Great Eastern steamed past, played alternately "Rule Britannia" and "Hail, Columbia." The paddle-wheels made about six revolutions per minute, and the screw rather more, and this speed was maintained until the harbour was cleared. On rounding Garrison Point a large concourse of spectators vociferously cheered as the Great Eastern passed. Accompanying the steamer were the Vivid, Locust, and Sheerness, Admiralty steamers, with three private steamers, the Porcupine standing about half a mile in advance to show the way to be taken. At a few minutes after two the anchorage-ground below the Nore and the Mouse Lights was reached, and the Great Eastern brought up, the whole of the operations connected with her removal from her old to her new anchorage having been effected without the least accident. Here she remains at anchor for a few days for the adjustment of her compasses, and to receive on board the remainder of her coals and stores.

The Great Eastern has in her about 7000 tons of cable, or, including the iron tanks which contain it and the water in which it is sunk, about 9000 tons in all. In addition to this she has 7000 tons of coal on board, and 1500 tons more to take in. Her total weight, including engines, will then be rather over 21,000 tons, a stupendous mass for any ship to carry, but well within the capacity of the Great Eastern, of which the tonnage is 24,000.

Before the following spring tides set in, which will be towards the end of next week, the Great Eastern will start for Valencia. She will be met there by the two ships of war, the Terrible and the Sphinx, appointed to convey her. Both these vessels are being fitted with the best apparatus for deep-sea soundings; with buoys and means for buoying the end of the cable, if it should become necessary; and with Bollen's night-light naval signals, with which the Great Eastern is likewise to be supplied. To avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than twenty or twenty-five miles, and her stay off Valencia will be limited to the time occupied in making a splice with the massive shore end, which, for a length of twenty-five miles from the coast, will be laid previous to her arrival. This monstrous shore end, which is the heaviest and strongest piece of cable ever made, will be laid from the head of a sheltered inlet near Cahirciveen out to the distance we have stated, where the end will be buoyed and watched by the ships of war till the Great Eastern herself comes up. Some idea of the strength and solidity of this great end may be guessed by the fact that its weight per mile is very little short of half the weight of an ordinary railway metal. For the shore end of Newfoundland only three miles are required, and this short length will be sent in the Great Eastern. When once the splice is made from the great cable-ship to the English shore end—an operation which will consume about five hours—the work of laying the cable will begin. By that time every mile of the cable in the three tanks will have been joined up, and at a stated hour, morning and evening, a series of signals will be sent through the cable to the land at Valencia, and thence to London, giving the latitude and longitude of the great ship, the state of the weather, and the number of miles paid out. The cable will be first taken out from the forward tank, next from that midships, and lastly from that astern; and, if all goes well, the vessel should arrive with nearly 500 miles of cable in her still unused—an excess which is most wisely allowed, in case of accident. Since the paying-out apparatus has been in work its action has been faultless.

Messrs. Canning, Clifford, and Temple have absolute charge of all the details connected with the submergence. Mr. De Sauty is in charge of the electrical condition of the cable for the makers; Mr. Varley goes to represent the Atlantic Company; and Professor Thomson as scientific adviser and referee. These gentlemen, however, are only the chiefs of the various large departmental staff which will be on board.

If all go well, both as to course and rate of steaming, telegraphic communication with the United States may be looked for about the 20th inst.

A few days ago a large body of "bottle-nose" whales entered Broad Bay, in the island of Lewis. A number of boats were manned, and went in pursuit, and in a short time the fishermen beached ninety-three whales.

The summer fête and entertainment to the inmates of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots was given on Thursday week, in the grounds of the asylum, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable company.

There was a serious collision between Orangemen and Ribbonmen at Annaghmore, in the county of Armagh, yesterday week. The Protestants were fired upon, and several received gunshot wounds, the injuries sustained by one man being considered dangerous.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT was followed by Hampton, where Whitechapel takes the lead and has it all its own way, while St. James's retires into quiet but dignified privacy till Stockbridge. It was at Hampton, on the Thursday, that the brave old Caller Ou won her third Queen's Plate this year, and that, too, after winning a like trophy at Liverpool on the first day of Mr. Topham's meeting. Her double victory within the week gave her an immense lift in the betting for the Northumberland Plate. The public would stand nothing else, in fact, although good judges held aloof and acted with great caution. And they were right, as the Northumberland Plate running proved, for the hitherto almost invincible Caller Ou died away under the weight when fairly collared by a young'un; and though Challoner did all he could to squeeze one other effort out of the old mare it was no use, and he saw victory snatched out of his hands by a neck.

This week it has been a war between North and South—but a friendly one. The series of Hampshire meetings has been quite a bumper for the most insatiable of southern sportsmen, while the great and popular gathering on the banks of the Tyne has afforded the denizens of those coaly regions full scope for the development of their sporting instincts. And well have both racecourses been patronised, for never before in the annals of racing did such countless multitudes flock into Newcastle, nor did the beautiful course at Stockbridge present so charmingly gay and fashionable an appearance as during the current week. Bibury and Stockbridge are justly celebrated for bringing out youngsters of promise, and it was at the former that The Duke was first presented and created such a favourable impression by the style in which he won the Sixth Stockbridge Biennial. The followers of John Day's stable were so fond of him that they made a rush at once to get on him for the Derby; and even after his defeat by Liddington, in the July following, he was reinstated in public favour after the North of England Biennial at York. Robin Hood, the winner this year, though not engaged in the Derby himself, has had the satisfaction of knowing that if he were King Hal's chance of wearing the blue ribbon would be a remote one. Indeed, such a case of cutting down was paralleled by the easy beating Young Monarque gave Lord Portsmouth's Whalebone, with Wells up. Count Lagrange is likely to be formidable in next year's Two Thousand with two such flyers as Young Monarque and Auguste, the latter said to be one of the most promising two-year-olds ever seen, and backed already for the Derby for heaps of money. The racing at Newcastle, with the exception of the Northumberland Plate, calls for no remark. The winner, as a two-year-old, displayed form equal to anything of his year. He won the Garbutt Nursery Handicap, beating a field of eleven, to all of whom, with one single exception, he gave weight away. But his crowning performance was his clever head victory over Lion in the Easby Stakes, at Richmond, although conceding 10 lb. to the son of Windhound. If any form could beat Caller Ou at reasonable weights, Brown Bread ought. But we question if even the grand scion of Stockwell and Haricot would have succumbed to the youthful son of Weatherbit had she not been "run off her legs" the previous week, to say nothing of the serious drawback of "vanning" and railway travelling almost every other day. Age tells its tale everywhere, on man and beast; and Caller Ou cannot hold out for ever, like Cleopatra, whom "age could not wither." Dean Close will be on his mettle next week, for the Carlisle Meeting takes place on the 4th and 5th of July. We regret, however, that the metropolitan "division"—not of police, but of turf speculators—will not have the benefit of his warm fulminations, for they will be "assisting" at the more congenial Newmarket July Meeting.

This has been a great week in cricket. The display at Lord's, on Monday and Tuesday stands alone in the annals of the willow. Oxford met Cambridge and defeated her, after two days of as fine cricket as could be wished, with 114 runs to spare. The dark blue have now two matches on hand to the good, and Cambridge will have to come out with a stronger team if she hopes to turn the tide of fortune while the sister University is represented by such tremendous hitters. Cambridge has lost two giants in the Hon. C. G. Lyttelton and Mr. Daniel, and the void caused by their retirement was painfully felt during the two days. Nottingham and Surrey played their annual match at Nottingham on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last. On the concluding day Surrey headed Nottingham in the first innings by 43 runs; Jackson's fine bowling in their second had them all out for 81, leaving Nottingham with 125 to get, which, thanks to the fine batting of R. Daft and Bignall, they did, and won, with eight wickets to go down.

A mile swimming-race took place in the Thames, between Hammersmith and Putney, on Monday evening, for a gold medal presented by Sir W. Fraser, Bart., M.P. Sixteen youths contended for the prize, which was won by Henry Moore, aged eighteen.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Walcot, 1. Penhill, 2. Honesty, 3.
North Derby.—Oppressor, 1. Exceller, 2. Strong Beer, 3.
Members' Plate.—Windham, 1. The Clown, 2. Wangle Eye, 3.
Hunters Stakes.—Extra Number, 1. First Whip, 2. Lady Middleton, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Reviver, 1. Jack's Alive, 2. Sweetness, 3.
Tyro Stakes.—Blue Riband, 1. Vulture, 2. Bob Chambers, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Black Diamond Handicap Plate.—Wangle Eye, 1. Madras, 2. Well Done, 3.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Blue Riband, 1. Vulture, 2. Limber Magna, 3.
Northumberland Plate.—Brown Bread, 1. Caller Ou, 2. Macbeth, 3.
Commercial Visitors' Stakes.—Eola, 1. Itch f., 2. Midwife, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Cathedral, 1. Oppressor, 2. Dux, 3.

THURSDAY.

Tyne Handicap.—Cranmore, 1. Huntsman's Daughter, 2. Nothing More, 3.
Hunters' Stakes.—Bon Resipol, 1. Oustwick, 2. First Whip, 3.
Gold Cup Stakes.—Clown, 1. Curtain Lecture, 2. Brindisi, 3.
Corporation Plate.—Dead Heat between Windham and Harry Brailsford. Alice, 3.

ODIHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Hurstborne Stakes.—The Squire, 1. Novice, 2. Lecturer, 3.
South-Western Railway Plate.—Thor, 1. Viper, 2. Virtuous, 3.
Dogmersfield Park Stakes.—The Squire, 1. Sweet Anne, 2. Opposition, 3.
Odiham Handicap.—Surney, 1. Basquine, 2. Harkaway, 3.
Manor Plate Handicap.—Medicis, 1. Thais, 2. Crytheia, 3.
Stewards' Stakes.—Chicken Hazard, 1. Professor Anderson, 2. Colytto c., 3.
Greywell Hill Stakes.—Troublesome, 1. Idle Girl, 2.

BIBURY CLUB (STOCKBRIDGE).—WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Jassy, 1. St. Vincent, 2. Cedric, 3.
Bibury Stakes.—Harcourt, 1. Columbia, 2. Tippler, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Young Monarque, 1. Whalebone, 2. Stockbridge, 3.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Menace, 1. Troublesome, 2. Sweet Anne, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Gem of the Sea, 1. Dawdle, 2. Lytham, 3.
Seventh Biennial Stakes.—Robin Hood, 1. King Hal, 2. Langham, 3.
Handicap Plate.—The Beadle, 1. Harcourt, 2. Guardsman, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Roarer, 1. Overstone, 2. Warwick, 3.

STOCKBRIDGE RACES.—THURSDAY.

Andover Stakes.—Beadle, 1. Columbia, 2.
Stockbridge Cup.—Attache, 1. Attraction, 2. Scarbro', 3.
Sweepstakes.—Roarer 1. Overstone, 2. Birague, 3.
Visitors' Plate.—Imógene, 1. Lady Egidia, 2. Filbert, 3.
Mottisfont Stakes.—Doralice colt, 1. Duke of York, 2. Rose Cheri, 3
Sixth Biennial.—Sydmonton, 1. Audax, 2. Attache, 3.
Beaufort Handicap.—Scheldt, 1. Monk, 2. A. D. Wagner, 3.

FONTAINEBLEAU RACES.—JUNE 25.

Prix de l'Empereur.—Le Dieu Mars, 1. Touriste, 2. Allegrotto, 3.
L'Express.—Betty, 1. Anisette, 2. Moggueule, 3.
The Cup.—Tancrède, 1. Lalla Rookh, 2. Beatrix, 3.
Prix de la Société d'Encouragement.—Jarnicoton, 1. Gaulois, 2.
Prix de Fontainebleau.—Vautour, 1. Vera Cruz, 2. Sultan, 3.

ANGERS RACES.—JUNE 15 AND 18.

Prix Biennial.—Souverain, 1. Estrella, 2. Melanie, 2.
Prix de la Ville.—Françoise de Rimini, 1. Mirliflor, 2.
Prix Imperial.—Bayard walked over.
Prix Departmental.—Constellation walked over.
Steeplechase—Prix de Haras.—Vixen, 1. Dame Blanche, 2.
Prix Special.—Quaker, 1. Françoise de Rimini, 2. Joli Cœur, 3.
Prix de l'Empereur.—Souverain, 1. Pont Aux Filles, 2.
Steeplechase of 40 sovs.—La Chatte, 1. Labede, 2. Y. Mastrillo, 3.

BOURGES RACES.—JUNE 19 AND 20.

Prix de l'Empereur.—Argences, 1. Anglo Saxon, 2.
Prix du Centre.—Vaucresson, 1. Tambour de Basque, 2. Doge, 3.
Prix de la Société.—Tambour de Basque, 1. Seducteur, 2.
Prix des Haras.—Quaker, 1. Argences, 2.
Prix de la Ville.—Jean Sans Peur, 1. Roger Bontemps, 2. Canotière, 3.
Prix de Jacques-Cœur.—Eva, 1. The Doge, 2. Fontanges, 3.

RENNES (BRITTANY) RACES.—JUNE 19 AND 21.

Prix de Haras of 200 sovs.—Semiramis, 1. Beau Soleil, 2.
Prix de l'Empereur.—Blainville, 1. Evrecy, 2. Destinée, 3.
Prix de Haras of 40 sovs.—Beauregard, 1. Orthos, 2.
Prix de la Ville.—Y. Mastrillo, 1. Labede, 2.
Prix de la Société.—Fol Espoir, 1. Pekin, 2.
Hunters Stakes Steeplechase.—Hazard, 1.

The annual exhibition and award of prizes in connection with the Prince Consort's Windsor Association has, it is understood, been fixed by her Majesty to take place on the 11th inst. The Prince of Wales is expected to distribute the prizes.

A fire broke out on Thursday morning in the neighbourhood of the Strand, causing the destruction of a large number of rare and valuable books, stored on the premises occupied by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, of Wellington-street.

During July the morning stars will be Venus (in Taurus) and, till near the end of the month, Mercury (in Gemini, Cancer, and Leo). On the 15th Venus will rise at 2h. 1m. a.m.; Mars (in Leo) will pass the meridian at 2h. 41m. p.m.; Jupiter (in Scorpio) will rise at 5h. 48m. p.m.; Saturn (in Virgo) will pass the meridian at 5h. 58m. p.m.; and Uranus (in Gemini) will pass the meridian at 10h. 32m. a.m. The Moon's changes will be—First Quarter, July 1, at 1h. 40m. a.m.; Full Moon, July 8, at 8h. 27m. p.m.; Last Quarter, July 15, at 4h. 26m. p.m.; New Moon, July 22, at 6h. 29m. p.m.; First Quarter, July 30, at 7h. 9m. p.m. The constellations Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian near midnight about the middle of the month.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

BANKRUPTS.

T. ARMISTEAD, Norwood, shipping merchant.—J. M. LUCK, Tottenham-court-road, wine merchant.—T. R. FISHER, Chiswell-street, City, law stationer.—J. STEVENS, Blythe-terrace, Hammersmith, builder.—W. ROBERTSON, Carlton-road, Kilburn, oilman.—J. T. GREENWOOD, High-street, Kingsland, dairyman.—A. BENABO, Cannon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East, general dealer.—J. W. PHILLIPSON, Goswell-street, printer.—G. MILLER, Desborough-place, Harrow-road, licensed victualler.—W. BLINKO, Mill-hill-terrace, Acton, cattle-salesman.—E. EVANS, Croydon, furniture-dealer.—J. LIGHTFOOT, Brentford, glasscutter.—E. T. EDGINGTON, Store-street, Caledonian-road, and New Market-terrace King's-cross, corndealer.—M. SHIELD, Victoria-street, Westminster, railway contractor.—D. M. ALLAN, Keppel-street, Chelsea, house decorator.—C. M. L. DILLON, Dover-street, Piccadilly.—M. BENHAM, jun., Eynsford, butcher.—R. DAWES, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, schoolmaster.—A. SMITH, Calvert-road, Battersea Park, retailer of beer.—Hon. R. BETHELL, Stanmore, barrister.—J. C. WEBB, Portland-street, Soho, pipemaker.—J. WAUTHIER, Greenwood-road, Dalston, inventor of motive power.—J. U. JOSSLYN, King's-road, Chelsea, warehouseman.—S. SMYTH, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, photographic artist.—S. JONES, Old-street, St. Luke's, upholsterer.—W. BROOKS, Downham-market, Norfolk.—H. J. JAMESON, Aldgate, auctioneer.—C. T. HICKS, Tooley-street, ale merchant.—J. J. BENNETT, Blandford Forum, draper.—W. J. FIELD, Southampton, wine merchant.—J. HOOK, Hemel Hempstead, bricklayer.—H. REDFERN, Nottingham, plumber.—J. CROSHER, Nottingham, grocer.—W. SULLY, Weston-super-Mare, builder.—F. BRITTEN, Doynton, builder.—A. M. JAMES, Bath, clothier.—E. COCKROFT and T. ROBERTSHAW, Bradford, worsted manufacturer.—J. NELSON, Ossett, cloth manufacturer.—H. HAIGH, Halifax, wool-stapler.—W. N. TOLLERTON, Lincoln, photographic artist.—E. AMES, Waen Rhyddil.—T. JONES, Northop, timber merchant.—W. SMITH, Manchester agent.—A. SHELLARD, Monmouth.—E. HUMPHREYS, Wrexham, railway contractor.—S. WALKER, Wolverhampton, warehouseman.—J. JEAVONS, Bilston, miner.—T. CLINTON, Wolverhampton, haydealer.—A. HILL, Shaw Crompton.—J. GROVES, Evesham, innkeeper.—T. PETERS, Cullompton, basketmaker.—S. CHAMPITT, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, linendraper.—M. HALL, Ford, mason.—J. J. CHAFFEY, Ventnor, tobacconist.—J. COLEY, Kidderminster, tinman.—A. HASSON, Halifax.—A. SAWYER, Bradford, wool-dealer.—O. MARSDEN, Cleckheaton, tailor.—W. MEEK, Huddersfield, general provision-dealer.—G. HANSON, Rotherham, publican.—C. FRENCH, Rotherham, tailor.—C. CROOK, Egerton, stonemason.—W. W. WILKINSON, Kingston-on-Hull, cordwainer.—W. GREENHAM, Hentsridge, tailor.—A. TRENAN, Mansfield, painter.—E. GRIFFITHS, Maesteg, contractor.—A. EDWARDS, Wells.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Right Hon. D. S. ERSKINE, Harrow-on-the-Hill.—W. FINLAYSON, Nairn, seed merchant.—W. LAMBERT, Glasgow, potato merchant.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

BANKRUPTS.

F. A. HOPE, Doddington, tailor.—J. SIBUN, New Brompton, victualler.—R. C. DUKE, Bucklersbury, iron merchant.—H. B. ELCOCK, Richmond-road, commission agent.—F. BROOKS, Bromley, builder.—J. C. RING and J. WAINMAN, Kennington Park, builders.—D. O'FLYNN, Croydon, carman.—G. HAMILTON, Walmer, bootmaker.—C. BECKWITH, Great Portland-street, tobacconist.—J. HUDSON, Rochester, grocer.—J. JOYCE, St. John's-wood, tea-grocer.—R. F. M. CHASE, University-street, merchant.—J. A. PEARSON, Ewell, saddler.—J. WOODROFFE, jun., Ewell, bootmaker.—C. BLERIOT, Coventry-street, licensed victualler.—J. HART, Goodman's-yard, victualler.—J. B. HUGHES, Croydon, corn merchant.—G. MOTION, Walbrook, wine merchant.—J. W. SMITH, Rotherhithe, licensed victualler.—A. M'MILLAN, Ball's-pond-road, tailor.—N. J. COBB, Brighton, soda-water manufacturer.—H. BALLARD, Bethnal-green-road.—W. LEECH, Shad Thames, victualler.—L. B. PEARSE, Hanley-road, granite merchant.—J. BUTLER, Boughton Malherbe, dealer in wood.—J. DE P. GARNUCHOT, Villiers-street, publisher.—B. FOXLEY, Orford-road, baker.—J. H. CORRY, Crutched-friars, tea merchant.—F. TROUBAT, Eastcheap, wine importer.—R. K. PHILP, Islington, author.—R. S. DELL, Hughenden, farmer.—W. G. CHURCH, Bromley, builder.—H. WEBB, Kingsland-road, cabinetmaker.—J. FLOOD, Paddington, house agent.—J. ADLER, Hammersmith, coachbuilder.—J. B. JONES, Marylebone-lane, draper.—F. N. READE, Isleworth, Lieutenant in the 21st Fusiliers.—J. R. GUY, Kingston-on-Hull, cabinetmaker.—W. GREEN, Fulham, builder.—T. MANNING, Clodock, farmer.—H. J. MORGAN, Shrewsbury, grocer.—T. CROSS, Penn, iron manufacturer.—W. E. HALL, Tipton, ale-dealer.—J. TOY, Bristol, lead-smelter.—E. REED, Scarborough, whitesmith.—T. LEAKE, Maltby, farmer.—W. BISHOP, Sheffield, coaldealer.—J. CUNLIFFE and F. PIGGOTT, Blackburn, cotton manufacturers.—C. R. BREACH, Liverpool, merchant.—T. HINDLE, Everton, licensed victualler.—S. THOMSON, Liverpool, engineer.—D. W. SHERWOOD, Stockton-on-Tees, ironmonger.—J. JEWITT, Prudhoe, cattle-dealer.—W. YOUNG and H. PROUD, Sunderland, drapers.—W. BROOKS, Oldswinford, licensed victualler.—E. SUTCLIFFE, Calverley, cloth manufacturer.—J. FURZE, Roseland, butcher.—W. F. FULFORD, Nuneaton, hairdresser.—T. HITCHCOCK, Shiffnal, tailor.—S. DIXON, Accrington, publican.—C. THORNEYCROFT, Shiffnal, victualler.—J. and J. WATSON, Batley, joiners.—H. STEVENS, Penzance.—A. SMITH, Sheerness, fishmonger.—J. WOOL, Martock, hay dealer.—J. MELVEY, Newcastle-on-Tyne, fruiterer.—T. PRIOR, Manchester, commission agent.—P. DOOLEY, Liverpool, bootmaker.—W. G. GRAY, Liverpool and Manchester, attorney.—G. L. EYRE, Levenshulme, belt maker.—J. CONLON, Manchester, glass paper manufacturer.—T. MARSH, Middle Rasen, joiner.—W. JOHNSON, Fulstow, victualler.—W. WALL, East Retford, staymaker.—R. T. DAILS, Goole, shipbroker.—C. H. ORGAN, Chatham, refreshment-house keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. WALLACE, Glasgow and Renfrew, grain merchant.—A. MORGAN, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, grocer.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO ALGERIA.

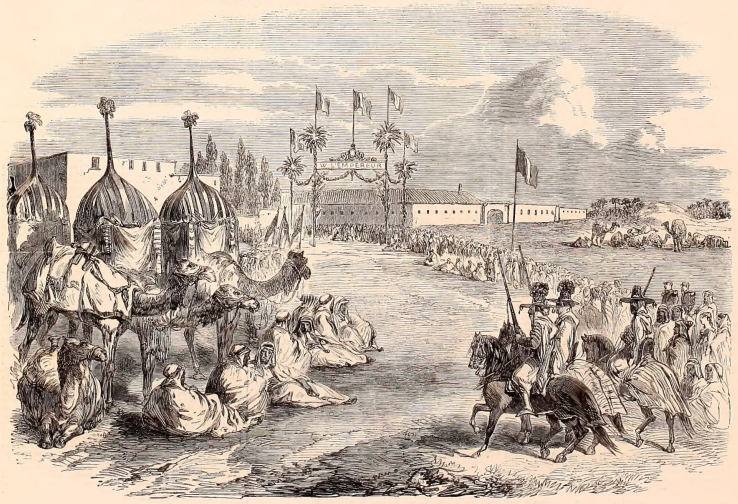
WE conclude in this week's publication the series of Illustrations of the late visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the French provinces in Africa. Our last week's Number contained several views taken at different places on the road from Constantine to Biskara, in the eastern part of the Algerine territory. The oasis of Biskara is distant but a few miles from the Col de Sfa, whence the traveller looks southward across the vast expanse of the Sahara desert. Biskara, a town founded by the Romans, and called "Ad Piscinam," which has been corrupted into its modern name, is the capital of the Arab country of Zab; it was conquered by the Duc d'Aumale, in 1844. The fort of St. Germain is the principal feature of the French quarter of the town, but the Arab houses or hovels, built of mud, with their floors below the level of the adjoining ground, would scarcely be habitable if it were not for the extreme dryness of the climate, rain being most unfrequent in that locality. The oasis of Biskara, wherever the soil can be irrigated with water from the mountain streams which flow that way, is marvellously fertile, and abounds with palms and date trees. Our Special Artist has given us a sketch of some of the Arab people of Biskara waiting the arrival of the Emperor at the entrance to their town. In the foreground are two or three of the chiefs on horseback, wearing their huge straw hats ornamented with black ostrich-feathers, and holding their long muskets in their hands. On the left hand are several camels, laden with a sort of palanquin, or litter, in which the Arab ladies, wives of these gallant cavaliers, are securely inclosed, so that they may view the passage of the Frenchmen without being stared at in return. The women of lower rank, as we observe, are not veiled, but wear a large turban on their heads, the end of it falling over their shoulders, and they carry their young children on their backs. A triumphal arch, with a French inscription, supported by flags and other decorations, is erected not far from the gate of the town. On his return from Biskara to Batna the Emperor went to inspect the ruins of Lambessa, of which we gave an Illustration last week. He then proceeded to Philippeville, and embarked at Stora, the port of Philippeville, where the squadron of ironclads was drawn up, as shown in one of our Engravings, in order to receive his Majesty. The scenery of this place, full of the freshest verdure, and open to the cool sea-breeze, must have been a pleasant change after the hurried journey from the borders of the desert. The Emperor and his suite, having been conveyed by sea to Bona, stayed a few hours in that important town, where the usual preparations had been made for the celebration of his Majesty's presence. Our Artist's sketch shows, in the background, one of the triumphal arches, erected by the Maltese residents at Bona; and, in the middle of the view, the Grand Mosque, or Djama-el-Bey, adorned with banners and festoons. In the foreground of this Engraving, the different groups of people, gaily dressed in the costumes of their several nations, are worthy of particular notice—a Jewish family standing in the centre, apart from the others; a few Europeans in the right-hand corner, and some Arabs riding away to the left. Bona stands on the site of the ancient town of Hippo, once the residence of the Numidian Kings, and, under the Roman Emperors, the birthplace

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO ALGERIA.



LANDING OF THE EMPEROR AT BOUGIAH.

of St. Augustine. It is an important market for corn, wool, hides, and the local manufactures of cloth and tapestry, but its harbour is choked up with mud. The town is surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, with four gates, and is further defended by a strong fort or citadel at the top of the neighbouring hill. The Illustration above gives a view of the town of Bougiah, where the Emperor landed on the 7th ult., on his voyage from Bona, immediately before his return to France. The barge in which his Majesty was conveyed from the ship to the shore is seen at the right-hand corner of our Engraving. The name of Bougiah, diminished to Bougie by the French, has thus become the common appellation of wax candles, on account of wax of the choicest quality being imported from this district. It is situated about a hundred miles eastward of Algiers, on a very picturesque and agreeable part of the coast, but there is no harbour, and the landing is only possible in calm weather. The groves of orange and fig trees which surround the ancient ramparts of this town, overlooked by the fortress on the neighbouring mountain, make a very pleasing scene.



THE ARABS WAITING THE EMPEROR'S ARRIVAL AT BUSKARA.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO ALGERIA.



THE IRON-CLAD SQUADRON DRAWN UP TO RECEIVE THE EMPEROR AT STORA.



THE GRAND MOSQUE AT BONA, DECORATED IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 26.—A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in our market to-day, and most kinds were taken off slowly, at 1s. per quarter more money. Foreign wheats were in improved request, and the turn dearer. Barley sold steadily, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. No change took place in the value of malt. The oat trade was firm, at 1s. per quarter advance. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week. The flour trade was steady, on rather higher terms.

June 28.—The amount of business transacted in all kinds of produce to-day was only moderate; nevertheless, Monday's prices were well supported.

English.—Wheat, 40s. to 50s.; barley, 21s. to 29s.; oats, 17s. to 26s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; beans, 35s. to 40s.; peas, 36s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; country marks, 27s. to 33s. per 280 lb. French flour, 30s. to 33s. per sack; American, 21s. to 26s. per barrel.

Arrivals.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 980; malt, 720; oats, 50; flour, 1030. Foreign: Wheat, 5820; barley, 320; oats, 20,280; flour, 160 sacks.

Seeds.—All agricultural seeds are a dull inquiry, and the quotations rule next to nominal. Cakes move off steadily, and prices have an upward tendency.

Linseed, English, sowing, 68s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 54s. to 55s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; tares, 9s. to 10s. per bushel; white mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; brown ditto, 10s. to 11s. per bushel; coriander, 21s. to 24s. per cwt.; red clover seed, 65s. to 90s.; white ditto, 62s. to 75s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 41s. 3d.; barley, 27s. 5d.; oats, 21s. 3d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 51,039; barley, 571; oats, 1756 quarters.

Tea.—Scarcely any change has taken place in the quotations. The market, however, is steady.

Sugar.—Most raw qualities are a slow inquiry at about last week's currency. Refined goods move off slowly, at 42s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—There is a steady demand for all kinds of coffee, and late rates are fully supported.

Rice.—This market is steady, at extreme quotations.

Provisions.—Prices of butter are on the advance, with a good consumptive demand. Friesland is worth 114s. to 116s. per cwt. Same rule about stationary; but the inquiry for them is by no means active. Bacon sells freely, at extreme rates. All other provisions are firm.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is worth 42s. per cwt. The stock consists of 30,857 casks, against 43,611 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is offering at 32s. 6d.; rape, 42s. to 45s.; fine palm, 37s. 6d. French turpentine, 53s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is steady, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for proof Leewards and 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. for Demerara. Brandy is a slow sale. British spirits 11s. 8d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 15s.; clover, £5 10s. to £6 15s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 13s. per load. New meadow, £1 to £5 per load.

Coals.—Gosforth, 15s. 9d.; Haugh Hall, 17s.; Kelloe, 16s. 6d. South Kelloe, 17s.; South Hetton, 17s. 9d.; and Hartlepool, 17s. 6d per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being favourable, the demand is heavy, at about previous quotations.

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a close. The market is steady, at full prices.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes are dull, at from 60s. to 110s. per ton. New qualities are selling at from 6s. to 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 29).—There was a full average supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day, yet all breeds moved off steadily, at quite Monday's currency. The top figure was 5s. per 8 lb. Sheep—the show of which was good—were in improved demand, at full prices. The best Downs and half-breds sold at 5s. 10d. per 8 lb. We have to report a steady inquiry for lambs, at late rates—viz., from 6s. to 7s. 4d. per 8 lb. The demand for calves was in a sluggish state. Prices, however, were supported. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1520; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 13,330; calves, 1120; pigs, 380. Foreign: Beasts, 970; sheep and lambs, 4800; calves, 910.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are rather scantily supplied with meat, which moves off slowly, at late rates.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE inactivity has prevailed in the market for Home Stocks during the whole of the week. The purchases on account of the public have been very limited. On the whole, however, prices have been fairly supported. In the Unfunded Debt, next to nothing has been passing.

There has been rather an active inquiry for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street. Although the supply of capital is ample, very little paper is now discounted under the Bank rate. The best bills may be quoted as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	3	per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3	"
Three months' bills	3¼	"
Four months' bills	3½	"
Six months' bills	4¼	"

About £600,000 in bullion has come to hand, and several parcels of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England. The demand for bullion, for export, has not increased, owing to the favourable state of the exchanges.

The demand for American Securities has been heavy, at drooping prices. United States 5-20 Bonds have fallen to 70½ 71; and Erie Shares, 53 to ½. Illinois Central have been done at 83½ to 84.

On Monday the operations in the Stock Exchange were much restricted. Consols, for Money, were 89⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 89⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89 to ¼; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 104½ to ⅞; Ditto Bonds, 17s. to 21s. prem.; Bank Stock was 247 to 249; Rupee Paper, 101½ to 102½, and 108½ to 109½. On Tuesday, Consols, for Transfer, left off at 89⅞ 90; Ditto, for July, 90; Bank Stock, 247 to 219; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89 to ½; India Five per Cents, 104½ ⅞; Rupee Paper, 101½ to 102½ and 109 to 110; India Bonds, 17s. to 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem. On Wednesday, Consols, for Money, were 89⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 89⅞ 90; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89 to ½; India Bonds, 17s. to 21s. prem; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem. On Thursday, Consols sold at 89⅞ 90, both for Money and Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents realised 89 to 89½; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; and New Five per Cents, 103½.

The Market for Foreign Securities has continued heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency. The principal changes from last week are confined to Mexican and Turkish Securities. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 99⅞; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 95½; Ditto, 1864, 93⅞; Greek, 20⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 25¼; Ditto, 1864, 24½; Moorish, 96½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 49; Russian Five per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1862, 91½; Ditto, 1864, 94; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 67½; Spanish Three per Cents, 48⅞; Ditto, Deferred, 40⅞; Ditto, Passive, 30⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 15; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 1854, 93⅞; Ditto, 1858, 73½; Ditto, 1862, 74½; Ditto, 1865, 47½; Ditto, Consolidés, 49½; and Italian Five per Cents, 66½. Turkish Scrip has marked 3½ to 2½ dis.

In the value of Joint-stock Bank Shares a slight reduction has taken place. Agra and United Service have sold at 119; Alliance, 30; Anglo-Egyptian, 12⅞; Australasia, 74; Ditto, New, 73; Bank of British Columbia 16⅞; British and Californian, 4½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 26; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 48½; English Joint-stock, 12½; English and Swedish, 16; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 19; Imperial, 29½; Imperial Ottoman, 16⅞; Land Mortgage of India, 4½; London Chartered of Australia, 23⅞ ex div.; London Joint-stock, 51; London and South African, 18½; London and South-Western, 29⅞; London and Westminster, 98½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 15½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6⅞; South Australia, 36½; Union of Australia, 55½; and Union of London, 54.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair demand. Canada Six per Cents have realised 99; Ditto Five per Cents, 86; Mauritius Six per Cents, 108½; Ditto, 1895, 107; New South Wales Five per Cents, 93; Queensland Six per Cents, 106½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive. Atlantic Telegraph Company's Shares have sold at 6½; Berlin Waterworks, 10⅞; City of Milan Improvements, 9; Crédit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 9; Crystal Palace, 40; East Indian Financial, 4½; Electric Telegraph, 121; Fore-street Warehouse, 10½; General Credit, 6; Hudson's Bay, 16½; Joint-stock Discount, 9; London Financial, 22⅞; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 9⅞; National Discount, 15⅞; National Provincial Marine, 1⅞; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 75⅞; Royal Mail Steam, 108; Société Financial d'Egypte, 6⅞; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate, at slightly depressed quotations. The "calls" for July amount to £935,350. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 49⅞; Great Northern, 132; Great Western, 69½; London and Blackwall, 93; London, Chatham, and Dover, Metropolitan Extension, 55; London and North-Western, 123½; London and South-Western, 99½; Metropolitan, 142½; Metropolitan District, 105½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 112; North London, 121⅞.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104½; East Indian, 104⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 61½; Great Indian Peninsula, 105½; Scinde, 101½.

Foreign.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; Ottoman, 9⅞; San Paulo, 18; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 19½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending June 28 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£421,033
An increase of public deposits of	903,691
An increase of other deposits of	57,622
An increase of securities of	1,285,739
An increase of bullion of	112,756
An increase of rest of	10,149
A decrease of reserve of	308,631

The total circulation is £21,577,585. Public deposits amount to £10,487,584; private ditto to £13,721,188; and securities to £32,613,160. The stock of bullion is £16,407,665; and the reserve of notes and coin, £9,531,821.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN'S LAST NIGHT.—Notwithstanding the great success and attraction of BROTHER SAM, Mr. Buckstone's engagements and those of Mr. Sothern compel the announcement that the present week will be the last but two of the performance of the above-named popular comedy, as this Theatre will close for the season on Wednesday, July 19. This Evening, MONDAY, JULY 3, and every Evening during the Week, to commence at Seven, with MY WIFE'S MOTHER. After which, at Eight, BROTHER SAM—Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Snowdon, and Miss Nelly Moore; concluding with NO SONG NO SUPPER—Miss Louise Keeley.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—First Night of the Summer Season.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER—Mr. J. L. Toole; at Eight, SOLON SHINGLE—Solon, Mr. J. E. Owens, the celebrated American Comedian, supported by Messrs. R. Phillips, Billington, &c.; and THROUGH FIRE AND WATER—Mr. J. L. Toole, P. Belford, &c. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY TO FRIDAY—GREAT SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. No extra charge. One Shilling.
Monday—Display of all the Great Fountains, and Excursion of the Loyal United Friends.
Tuesday—Great Meeting of the Metropolitan Charity Schools.
Wednesday—Annual Fête of the German Gymnastic Society.
Thursday and Friday—Archery Fête, at which Prizes to a large amount will be competed for by ladies and gentlemen.
There has seldom been a week so full of the most popular and pleasing fêtes as this.
Saturday—Grand Opera Concert. Admission Five Shillings; or by Half a Crown tickets purchased beforehand at the Palace, 2 Exeter Hall, and of the usual agents. Guinea Season Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY—ALL THE GREAT FOUNTAINS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TUESDAY—GREAT MEETING OF CHARITY SCHOOLS.

GERMAN GYMNASTIC FETE, WEDNESDAY NEXT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ANNUAL ARCHERY MEETING, Next Thursday and Friday. One Shilling.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—7th JULY.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—OPENING DAY and PUBLIC JUDGING, Friday, JULY 7. Admission, Half a Crown. Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13, One Shilling.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—Blood Stallions, Roadsters, Stallions, Hunters, Cover and Park Hacks, Ladies' Horses, weight-carrying Cobs, pairs of Ponies in double harness, and Racing Trotters in single harness.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—Public Judging-day, Hunters jumped for the Judges, Friday, July 7. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—Parade of Prize Horses every day.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—Three Hundred and Sixty-five Horses.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—Private Boxes, 5s; Reserve Seats, 2s. 6d.; Seats in the Orchestra, 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Established 30 years at the BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET. The Exhibition has been entirely re-embellished. The ancient Court dresses of the most costly description have been renewed. Modern Court dresses of the most splendid description, probably never equalled, are now on view. Open from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admittance, 1s. Extra rooms, 6d.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE A. FRIPP, Secretary.

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HYDE PARK in 1864, by HENRY BARRAUD, Esq., containing 220 Portraits of the Frequenters of Rotten-row, NOW ON VIEW, at 230, Regent-street (opposite Hanover-street). Admission 1s. Open from Ten till Six.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock (except Saturday); Saturday Afternoon at Three o'Clock. PARIS PORTRAYED and (over 500 representations) MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Box-office open Eleven to Five.

MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND and LAST MATINEE, TUESDAY, JULY 4. Septet E flat (entire), Beethoven; Berceuse and Polonaise, pianoforte, Lübeck; Songs, Schubert and Mendelssohn—vocalist, Herr Hauser; Scherzo and Trio, from Quintet in G, Spohr; "God Preserve the Emperor," from Quartet, Haydn; Swedish Song, "Harmonious Blacksmith" (original song), and Ave Maria; Gounod, with violoncello obbligato (Piatti)—vocalist, Mdlle. Enequist; Grand Septet in D minor, Hummel; Piano Solos, Impromptu, Lübeck. Executants—Straus, Piatti, Ries,* Webb,* Hann,* Pratten,* Barrett,* Lazarus,* Hutchins,* Harper,* and Howell* (* from Costa's band). Pianist—Herr Lübeck, expressly for this Matinée. Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., Ollivier and Co., Ashdown and Parry, and Austin, at St James's Hall. Members can pay for visitors at the hall. Doors will open at Half-past Two; Concert to begin at Three. No free admissions will be given for this Matinée.
JNO. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.
A copy of the "Harmonious Blacksmith," its history, the original French melody, and words, will be presented to every visitor to this Matinée.

SIMS REEVES, ARABELLA GODDARD, SHERRINGTON, SANTLEY, GARDONI, TREBELLI, &c. Mr. DESMOND RYAN'S Grand Annual Concert, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7, at which the most distinguished artists in London will appear, in addition to the most eminent vocalists of Her Majesty's Theatre (by permission of J. H. Mapleson, Esq.). Vocalists—Mdme. Harriers Wippern Miss Laura Harris, Mdme. Sherrington, Miss Edmonds, Miss Fanny Armytage, Mdlle. Florence Lancia, Miss Marian Wheatley, Miss Florence de Courcy, Mrs. Francis Talfourd, Mdlle. Enequist, Mdlles. Georgi, and Mdme. Trebelli; Signor Bettini, Herr Reichardt, Signor Gardoni, Signor Ciabatta, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The London Choral Union, under the direction of Mr. C. J. Hargitt. Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; violin, Herr Straus; violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Signor Randegger, Mr. Frank Mori, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Carter, M. Emile Berger, Mr. M. W. Balfe, and Signor Arditi. To commence at Eight o'Clock. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s., to be had at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and of all the principal Musicsellers.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of the SEASON, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT, and Last Concert of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 3. The programme will include selections from the popular works of all the great masters. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Herr Joachim (his last appearance in London this season) and Herr Strauss; Second Violin, Herr L. Ries; Viola, Mr. H. Webb; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists, Miss Banks and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK. The LAST GENERAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT this Season, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 5. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, on vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. Gates open at Two o'Clock.

MR. C. T. NEWCOMBE'S EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHS OF BRITISH SCENERY, at 135, Fenchurch-street, will Open on MONDAY, JULY 3. It comprises about 300 Views of London, Windsor, Eton, Harrow, Warwick, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, the Isle of Wight, Netley, Tintern, Raglan, Chepstow, Tenby, Neath, St. Davids, Aaoh, Ludlow, Betty's-y-Coed and district, Sussex, &c. Open from Ten till Five. Admission by presentation of card.

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MADEIRA.—HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton. The Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that, through the kindness of some friends in Madeira, they are prepared to afford 20 male patients the privilege of passing the ensuing winter in that salubrious climate. The expenses of the patients out and home will be paid by the Hospital, and they will be received and provided for at Madeira by a local committee, presided over by Captain Erskine, her Majesty's Consul. Suitable cases will be selected by the Medical Committee, subject to the approval of the Committee of Management.
CONTRIBUTIONS are requested, as the arrangements organised in the island lead to the hope that, if the proposed experiment prove successful, it may be continued, and permanently extend the benefits of this charity.
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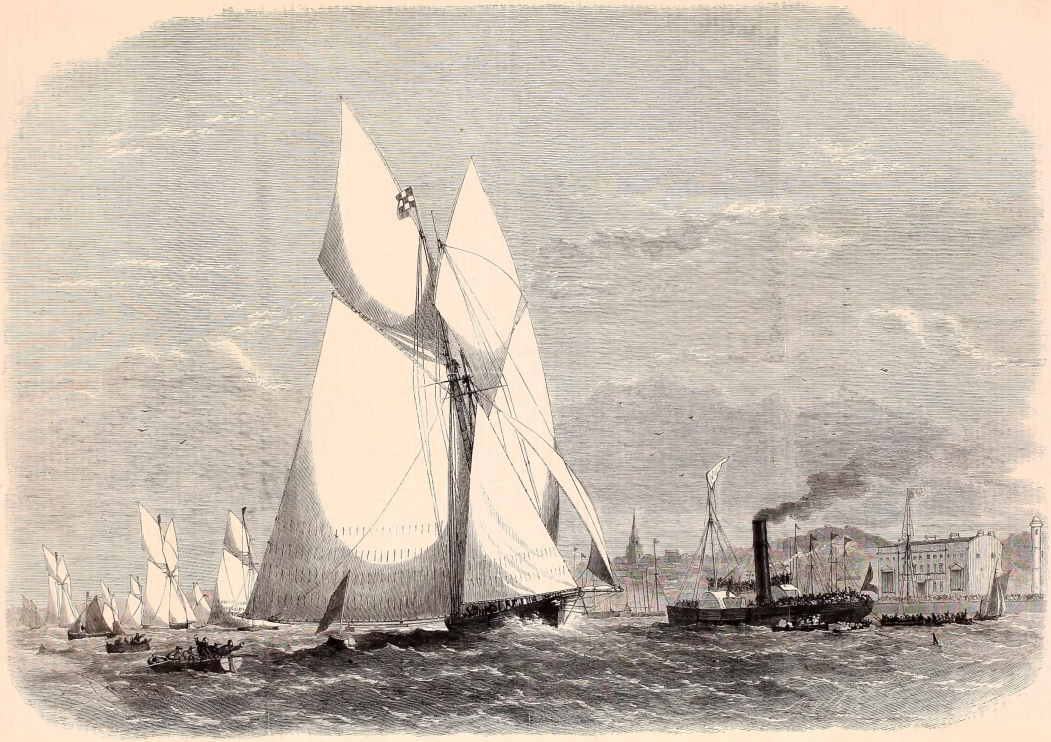
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THE SCHOONER-MATCH OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB: THE GLORIANA COMING IN FIRST AT GRAVESEND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE COMING ELECTION.

No better proof could be found of a statement that has been made in this column that the genius of the coming election is more personal than political, than in the fact of the continued changes of candidature which are taking place even now, when the moment of fruition is so close at hand. Instances may be given in plenty, but one or two may suffice. A few days ago nothing was more precise than the assertion that Sir John Ramsden and Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam were candidates for the new, or southern, division of the West Riding of Yorkshire; when behold! there comes a new announcement, which, probably suppressing the important circumstance that they had been jostled from their seat and had no place to go to, the astonished world that there more or less eminent Parliament men do not suppose to press their claims, and the Conservatives, one of whom is Mr. Beaumont, are to have a walk over. Till lately there was belief that Colonel White, who, as a Lord of the Treasury exiled from his native county of Limerick—a fashionable exile, by the way, to Bath—had won the feelie favours of Riddermaster, and would have found his quarters in his way; but even he, unequal to the fight, declines, if somewhere—but where we know not at present—has dared the contest, and has found a Liberal patron. Then, as to the Isle of Wight, where it was supposed that, Mr. Kingslake's dreary reign being abandoned, a Conservative, Mr. Wyndham, was to have had for the vacated seat of Colonel Tyrrie, whereas now there is a rumour that there is to be a contest, and that the ubiquitous Sir John Ramsden (who, by the way, has stated his determination never to be a metropolitan member again) has started up. While we are upon the subject of the election, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Probyn who had ventured to place his name before the men of Sheffield in opposition to Mr. Beaumont, having come to a sense of his position, has made a tongue-flight with that gentleman, whose gifts of speech are such as would, probably, have been possessed by Demosthenes had he chosen that they should not be dumb, his formally withdrawn from what in his case must have been a most unequal contest. Mr. Buckingham, again; it was imagined to be settled that the one-and-one system of representation, as applied to Leeds, should send Mr. Harry Verney, was to be preserved; but suddenly it is discovered by the friends of the Conservatives that they are offering battle to Mr. Hubbard, and they apply to Mr. Roberts, a landed proprietor of the county, to stand there in their fight. He declines to be put in the position and not a political distinction which is made. It is, however, useless to multiply cases on a point which probably will not be disputed, if it is worth disputing.

Incidents have not been wanting to illustrate the course of the election since last we sat down somewhat prematurely to write by anticipation. Notably let it be observed that there is a project on foot to set up the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a candidate for Buckinghamshire, where he would be very likely to get in between the three Conservatives who have set up for that division of the county, and who divide votes among themselves alone. It may be that friends of Mr. Gladstone may have been creating artificial chances of failure for the sake of ultimate success, though good, yet with the element of chances prominent, have conceived the very sensible idea of securing him a seat worthy of his position as a statesman in case of an upset, which would be terrible to his old constituency. It can do no harm to give a foremost Minister the advantage of two proud seats in the House, though Mr. Gladstone knows what his choice would be if elected for both. There is lamentation in Wales for Mr. Osborne Morgan's defection, as he is called in the house, to distinguish him from a tiny membership of the same name—who, it is said, has resigned his seat from the doubtful state of his health. For the last two years, although professing to aspire to attendance in the House of Commons, he has worn his right arm in a sling. It is true that, when speaking, he uses it for purposes of gesticulation; but it has been understood to be a symbol of his real condition in case of any vote being taken. The individuality was still as marked as ever, it had, from his too frequent speaking of it to the House, become a proverb, and was the subject of irony, which were so strongly flavoured with simplicity that it was difficult, after a time, to decide which was the real recipient of it, that his appearances were not to welcome as relish from the persevering audience as they used to be. Mr. Osborne Morgan has now better spared a better man, and he will be missed at those moments when, in pursuing his whim, he so grossly abused the ear of the House and drowsiest house between eight and ten o'clock. The letter in which Mr. Osborne communicates to the electors of Denbigshire his retiral for himself, even to the extent of supporting Lord Palmerston, while he has a very different opinion of him, is a model of the ordinate member of the noble Lord's Government out of the not at Whig Mr. Lang, who gives a considerable support to the regnum. May not Lord Bury, as a young statesman, however, be in a manner fulfilling his special vocation in the House of Lords? It is his chief, as he states that he is about to do at Dover. While contesting ex-Ministerial candidature, he will be, as he says, not obviously the address of Mr. Lowe to the electors of Calne presents itself to the mental vision. Of course, everyone knows that Mr. Lowe refuses to be subdued to this ordinary condition of things somehow, when it is spoken of, recalls to recollection the anecdote of Caligula, who made his horse a consul; of Rome, or the Old Bailey Practice, according to the borough in the unforeseen days, who threatened the electors, when they seemed inclined to breathe about Mr. Gladstone's son, to make Gladstone his black footman their member—it would make no difference in the election. But Mr. Lowe is to be re-elected, and he announces himself as a politician, and a manifesto is expected of him or expected by himself, to speak out to the country upon the subject. The late Ministry of Calne an abstract of his speech on the £10 franchise bill, talks contemptuously of theories for which some of the electors may be tangible good which we possess in the way of Government administration and political condition, and utters his cry for peace (that is, no fighting for Sardinia), economy (which is to be found in the Education Estimates), legal reform (a phrase used with evident intention in anticipation to electoral reform), and, in fact, everything but the social religious distinctives (which is carefully wide in its signification). The question is this:—Is Mr. Lowe to be put out of the House of Commons to have a future—under which fiction is Mr. Lowe to bestir into and an office?

In the midst of more or less enthusiastic receptions which Mr. Cox is holding in Surrey there appears to be a hitch in the case of Mr. Bransfield offence; and as that terrible appearance has so re-asserted itself, it becomes somewhat a question whether it will not yet more the "tried source" out of his not. Mr. Cox is the only Liberal candidate tion of members to constituencies fitness—personal and characteristic, as well as political—may often well be considered, and is, in some degree, as far as possible, the House the very type of the public which it is supposed to represent. From that point of view, Mr. Bransfield Cox is worthy of Finsbury, and Finsbury is worthy of Mr. Cox; and this may be to be applied without any reference to political opinions.

Does any one know anything of the specialties of Wallingford in an electoral sense? Is there any particular reason for the course or why it should have even 314 electors, and whether its existence on the roll of Parliament is in any way connected with the new constituency to? At any rate, it has been many years since it has been thought necessary to bring Wallingford prominently before the public eye, and but one thing is certain that it is to be the scene of contest, Sir Wenworth Dilke, of South Kensington, bight, venturing to oppose so dangerous an opponent as Mr. Mallins. In the meantime, while the issue of this man's election we would suggest a device for driving his enemy from the field. Let the hon. and learned gentleman be nominated by the day of nomination, to speak until five minutes to four o'clock, when the show of hands can be taken. Mr. Mallins will be placed in a window exactly opposite to Sir Wentworth's principal committee-room, and let him speak until twelve o'clock at night. On the day of polling let him be placed in a convenient position, where, without interrupting the taking of votes, he can be heard by his opponent, and let him speak on all day; and it may be asserted that by three o'clock Sir Wentworth Dilke—who is a gentleman of pretty person, and probably not much inured to fatigue—will be taken from the town in a state of exhaustion approaching to coma, leaving his triumphant antagonist as fresh as though he had only been saying grace before meals. Return him, thanks to the electors until, say, six o'clock. There could be no difficulty in all this so far as the principal performer is concerned.

The addresses, rival, though simultaneous, of Mr. Baines, Liberal, and Mr. Beacroft, Conservative, have been put forth to the constituency of Leeds; but at present, and in that sense, Viscount Amberley is nowhere. The curious inspitude of Manchester to find a candidate to represent the Liberalism of the city has at length been removed by the choice and acceptance of the candidature of Mr. Jacob Bright, brother of the member for Manchester, Mr. Bright. He is elected, as seems probable, and it turns out that he is anything like his brother in tone and style, what will Mr. Leatham do, who at present is in possession of such a resemblance, and who will, still, though he has left the Manchester Liberals, be returned for Dromion to be provoked? Once and again it has been observed that the liberty given to the Jews to enter Parliament has not been acted on except in the case of Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Salomons, and Mr. Salomons, three, at least, of the Jewish members having their seats vacated, and Mr. Lionel de Rothschild's emancipation for their race. The second Rothschild now in the House, and he is to be re-elected for the City, and he is to sit at all, which he does not, except as an asserter of a principle, borrows his light from the Jewish lamp, and, with a copy of the Book of Moses, takes care that it does not outshine that of his chief. Now we hear that Mr. Salomons, the member for the borough of Aylesbury, a brought situate in a county in which the Rothschilds flourish, and, if returned, will make very little doubt of that stubble whose which, according to Mr. Newdegate, was to unchristianise the Parliament of England. Out of Hampshire, perhaps, few people recollect or observe that Mr. Compton, the Liberal-Conservative member for South Hants, got into with the election of that division of the county having been determined on personal friend and pleasant country neighbour at a moment when it was sought by Mr. Turner to put in a man who, by having in all constituencies who think a quiet uncontested election a thing to be deplored, proposed to put in a man who, by having in all constituencies as in the field. It seems, however, that Mr. Humphreys is courageous enough to stand by Mr. Samuels could not. So the turbulent, excitable, unmanageable, indefatigable Mr. Samuels, who has once again to receive Sir John Pakington, its representative for a quarter of a century. How very old it is!

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

The grand regatta of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, including a match for schooners and another match for cutters, to run simultaneously over the Queen's Channel course, from the Nore to the Light and back again, took place on Monday week. The schooners which started were the following:—Alarm, 140 tons; owner, Mr. Ratsey; the Albertine, 153 tons; owner, Lord Londesborough; the Circe, 128 tons, Mr. G. Harrison, in the first class: and the Intrigue, 72 tons, Mr. F. Edwards, and the Gloriana, 96 tons, Mr. Alfred Mellish, in the second class. There were two prizes in the first class, a cup value £50 and a sum of £30, and in the second class a cup of the value £50. We do not here speak of the cutter-match further than that the Egeria, 90 tons, owner, Mr. Ellis, succeeded by the Glance, 35 tons; owner, Mr. E. Johnson. At the start of the schooners, the Alarm, Albertine, and Circe were nearly at the same moment, and became so close as nearly to foul, but the Gloriana had not got well away. The Alarm, Albertine, and Circe were ready, and was driven by the wind over towards the north shore, and was a long while coming round. The Intrigue was first covered, all starting with working jibs and topsails but the Circe, which hoisted at the doubtful experiment of a flying jib. In the lower part of Gravesend Reach the Albertine was ahead, the lead of the Circe by 200 yards, now went ahead of both chases; the Intrigue, just passed by her, being second, the Alarm third, and the Circe fourth. Off the Mucking Light they were precisely in the same order, there being a great gap between the Albertine and the Circe. The Alarm became very light, and, as the flood-tide began to rise, the steamer in tow, which had been dropped at the Nore, which remained about a mile below Southend Pier, where the schooners passed round in the following order and time:—

	H.	M.	S.
Intrigue	4	25	30
Albertine	4	33	4
Circe	4	33	42
Alarm	4	39	0

It seem the Gloriana overreached herself. She went low down to fetch the steamer. The others in her wake profited by it, and came home second. The Alarm, Albertine, and Circe were abreast, as they were all sailing well, with a little more wind and the flood tide under them. The Albertine dropped astern of the Alarm at the last buoy up, and then ran in first; but the Albertine gradually fell astern. The race finished as under:—

	H.	M.	S.
Gloriana	6	35	28
Circe	6	35	44

	H.	M.	S.
Intrigue	6	35	25
Revenge	6	29	33

The Gloriana was consequently the winner of the first class; the Intrigue being the winner of the second.

A fire broke out at Antwerp last week, in a barge on the Brasserie Canal, and, the tide being low at the moment, the other craft around, some laden with petroleum, could not be removed, consequently several others took a share in the fire.

A Parliamentary return has been published of the revenue and local contributions to the Metropolitan Police Force for the year ended Michaelmas, compared with the amounts estimated for each year; also of the amounts of expenditure of the Police Force for the same year, distributed under the respective heads of reference; and of the expenditure of the Police Force for the year ended Michaelmas, 1864, which shows that the net surplus of revenue above expenditure in the year ended Michaelmas, 1864, was £1,000, and the excess of expenditure in the five years ended 1864-5 (compared with £1,140,000 estimated) was £1,000 in the year 1864-5. The total of the estimated amount of taxes repealed or reduced in the five years ended 1864-5, was £1,616,611, and the amount of the Police Force in the same years amounted to the total amount of the public debt in the five years ended March 31, 1865, was £6,780,000.

A minute by the Privy Council on Education has been laid before Parliament, in which the committee of Council on Education in consideration of the memorial presented to them on the 10th of May last by a deputation, and of the report of Mr. Matthew Arnold, Esq., Her Majesty's inspector-general of art, on the statements made in the memorial. Looking to the changes which have been introduced by the Science and Art Department of the Select Committee, but by the representatives of so many schools of art in the United Kingdom, and to the increased facilities which have been provided for affording public aid to schools of art proposed by the minute appended to the memorial, and to the recommendations of the Select Committee, such modifications in the regulations for the payment on results as those from which their Lordships would not feel themselves justified in departing. Hence, they have come to the decision that the only modification of importance to be afforded by the State must be limited to persons and classes of persons who are employed in manufactures, and not extended to the middle and upper classes, who are indirectly encouraged by the purchase of examples, &c.; that such direct assistance must be conditional on proofs of the performance of satisfactory work, and that the continuance of the only modification which their Lordships can at present sanction, namely, the payment of results grants and grants for examples, which may be calculated solely out of reference to the recommendations of the Select Committee. They are unable to revert to the system of payment by certificates, and they do not consider that the art-teachers come within the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 22 Vic. cap. 26 (April 19, 1859); but they will increase the amount of the payments proposed in the schedule already alluded to, in the hope that certified art-teachers will continue to receive some equivalent for their emoluments. The schedule appended to the minute of Feb. 9, 1865, is therefore cancelled, and a new one substituted for it.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Does Mr. Seymour Dancer really mean what he writes, or does he indulge in that pleasant figure of speech termed hyperbole, when he asserts that, if the Government will not aid him in suppressing the great dog nuisance, men will, like the Indian, have to wear crinolines to protect their legs? Poor fellows! Would not Wellington boots suit them better? Mr. Dancer's friend seems to be as mad as he; for in a walk of three miles to the Elephant and Castle he counted "at least fifty-three ownerless dogs," or at least apparently so. Why, everybody knows the student dogs as well as our good Dr. Brown, who discourses so pleasantly of "Rab and his Friends." Then there are the dogs of costermongers and gentlemen (canine) at their ease, probably and properly taking their morning walks, after their masters had gone to business. For the sake of middle-class life objects to stay at home, the public "misus" and the children during the interval which occurs between breakfast and dinner. Then there are the dogs of his own in city men so that visit to make to the not unfriendly butcher; and the interview with the greengrocer, and the dog that is to be taken out for a cold sausage or of a savoury polony in his pocket, and who is knowing. Look out for the bill! Look for the number of owners and the danger from dogs are greatly exaggerated. To read the police cases and not impress with the fact that, in the papers, one individual every street in London boasted its rabid and evil-disposed cur; and this mania for shooting dogs has spread even over to New York, band-in-hand, of course, with the hot weather; but we hardly see how things can then we. A mad-stone, in the possession of Sister Elizabeth, formerly of the Roman Catholic School in Lafayette, has come down from fifty persons bitten by mad dogs. The stone, a Yankee paper tells us gravely, "will not adhere to a person bitten, and applied to wound, sucks out all the poison."

A large Ugandan has been to London; as Dr. Ferguson, the medium, would phrase it, "in our midst." But, alas! the young enthusiast was not impressed with the capabilities and the savoy food of the country, preaching what the great Selden calls "loud, long, and damnation," as at which he had experienced from his days to those of Whitfield, and from the days of the great George Whitfield to our own. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, however, he did not spare at all "nae," as young ladies say, and evidently makes up better in a photograph than on a platform. His pose was dreadfully destitute of accordion, and his drapery decidedly feeble and feddy. Altogether, not certainly extremely unscriptural. To his admirers he was more than unpleasing; for, equally with the Ugandan naughty wife, he was set devoted to eternal perdition. Balls and theatres, we were told, "will take us straight to hell." Of the latter we cannot speak from experience in all known fact, at least he assured his audience that it was so to him, of a young lady present who was carried out in the middle of a ball and then being carried away straight to where the Commander conducts Don Juan to the opera. The Father in the person of Mr. Longley condemned "when new mention hell to ears polite;" on the contrary, we had a hearing does not like unpleasant topic treat; but, on the whole, Anglican is a failure and a sham. Brief statement for the defence or his calling, regarding the whole matter as a masquerade and as one that does not seem to be worth the attention (?) is about to come back to his senses; and he feels, perhaps, that the exhibition he makes of himself is a very poor one to set off the good sense of Richard Hooker, one so amusing as the Converted Clown; he is not sensible, and most certainly he is not a gentleman, and he is not in mental power, therefore, as one can get neither amusement nor profit out of him, he is—although you may call it Christianity—a bore, and a very objectionable —hardly worth seeing. I may add that there is a rumour that the Brethren of the Holy Ghost, who have combined against the revived Father in his absence, and have turned him out of his own monastery.

In St. James's Hall our Brethren set up their little Bethel at St. Martin's—before last Sunday—and the principles of a revivalist will eternally crop out, do what we will. This is the great servant question. Servants are the most important people in civilised life, and servants are dissatisfied too. Their position has not improved with the progress of the age, and of the community. A servant of all work and a Dorcastine labourer are the two worst paid of the whole community, and yet we have no lack of both, and who are to have five dollars a month and find their own clothes and pay their own washing, and who expect perhaps to consume just as they are in Hollar's etchings? It would be a happy thing for all of us if we could understand and deal with this hard subject. In every middle-class household the master is, undoubtedly, on the side of the servants, and the servant is the master her own as well. Although the former gets unjustly taunted, I believe he has reason on his side. The old gentleman who complained that the best society in the parents of the classes are no longer identical; with large and rich house-holder they are, so we have always found simply opposed, and we want something more forcible than the benevolent and *ex parte* twaddle talked at by James Hall to set this important matter even on the road for righting itself.

The Parliamentary gladiators are racing behind the bars of St. Stephen's, who are now preparing to start out into the political arena to prove their prowess to the electors. The best and most knowing guesses, I am assured, at the election will be made by the way they alter the relative strength of parties, although it will undoubtedly bring new men into the Commons, and will be the means of breaking up that comfortable understanding, that friendly relation, which naturally exists between "old boys" amongst the Commons. Poor Mr. Longfield is hardly allowed by Lord Palmerston to express his horror at seeing the "old boys" "jobs" which have been the cause of Macaulay stand on end, as he turned his charges against my Lord Chancellor Bacon, but Mr. Longfield is not found. Mr. Longfield stated that he and the whole Bar should soon "hang down their heads for very shame," and asserted that he should prove that certain valuable sinecures in the Irish Chancery—which, in fact, "had fallen into the unfortunate error of ignoring guilt that he might profit by the error"—had been abolished, and yet no compensation was given to the holders of them. Mr. Longfield, on the company would not be too harmonious on the sad occasion. Perhaps it is as well; it is sad that such painful topics as the Bar and Lord Chancellor Westbury should be cast upon the last days of an Administration which has really done so much for the country.

The season being virtually over, and Thursday, the 6th of July, being the death day of its present Parliament, it is not to be wondered that our actors and gentlemen are all taking breaths as fast as they can.

We seldom in this column allude to the deaths, and or joyful as the events may be, of eminent persons; but three were reported last week which demand some thought. The first is that of Dr. Livingstone's mother, on the 18th of June, aged eighty-two; the second that of Southey's brother, Dr. Southey, of Harley-street, also aged eighty-two; and the third that of a South American, Don Pedro Cardenas, who was worth more than sixteen millions sterling! Oh! if that gentleman has left a bachelor son and he should be over here next season, what a scramble and agitation would there be amongst ball-room belles!

FINE ARTS.

A NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

At length a step, though even now a small and faltering one, has been taken towards obtaining a new National Gallery. At last, a definite security has been given that a state of things which would be deemed a disgrace by a small Italian city or a fourth-rate German principality shall be done away with. Out of a surplus of four millions, a petty vote of £20,000 is given for the purchase of a site in the rear of the present gallery, now occupied by the St. Martin's workhouse, parish offices, and Tenison's school and library; and it is calculated that £100,000 will purchase a new site and pay for the erection thereon of a new workhouse, new parochial offices and school buildings. The price of the ground secured for the National Gallery is certainly not high; but would it not have been better to have also obtained, by Act of Parliament if necessary, the adjoining site of the barracks and yard, and which surely might have been had on still more favourable terms? The plot now purchased is of awkward shape, Hemming's-row in the rear being not parallel with the frontage in Trafalgar-square; and it is of so limited an area that it will be impossible to get any fine effect from the length of the three or four galleries which it is, we understand, contemplated to erect, or from the courts proposed to be inclosed by them. Had, however, the barracks and yard been added—together affording a superficial space not half as large, we believe, as that on which the Louvre stands at Paris—galleries surrounding noble courts might have been erected of ample width, and affording those vistas which constitute almost the only impressive architectural feature of which picture-galleries are properly susceptible. The reader need not be told how wholly inadequate the present apartments are for the exhibition of the innumerable pictures and drawings the nation has acquired, by purchase, gift, or bequest, since the Angerstein Collection was bought as a nucleus for a National Gallery. Besides the collection of paintings by British masters (exclusive of the Sheepshanks gift), belonging to the National Gallery, now at South Kensington, and the portraits stowed away in a private house in Great George-street, there are numerous pictures, portraits, drawings, and other works, scattered about or hidden away in various places, which should find a place in a palace of art worthy of such a nation as this. Even if the Royal Academy were to at once vacate the portion of the building it now occupies there would probably not be space enough for the proper exhibition of half the present accumulations, to say nothing of the accessions that, with a new gallery, might be expected from fresh sources. We are glad to learn that the Royal Academicians are again considering the propriety of closing with the implied and conditional offer of ground on the Burlington House site for the erection, with their own large funds, of new buildings for the annual exhibitions and schools. But although various circumstances, and above all popular feeling, seem decidedly to favour the project of a new, enlarged, and suitable National Gallery, it is not to be denied that the present Government has, in taking the initiative, set an example of timidity which it is to be hoped will not be followed by its successor. To have ripened the plan by uniting the question of suitability of design with that of site would surely have been far better. Mr. Cowper, in the recent debate, did, it is true, in a needlessly apologetic spirit of parsimony, drop some hints of a plan of re-edification, but it was one of a most alarming description. He said, in effect, that Mr. Pennethorne's gallery, which was erected a few years since to occupy the place of Wilkins's really fine central hall and staircases, would, together with the other galleries, be of the greatest use in constructing a new building. But this *arrière-pensée* of "reconstruction" was so unanimously contemned and repudiated, both on artistic and economic grounds, by members of all shades of opinion on matters of taste and public economy, and who have hardly ever before been known to agree upon any proposition relating to any public work, that we cannot suppose that we shall ever hear of the Chief Commissioner's scheme again. Mr. Tite's valuable professional opinion was simply that of the whole House; and he remarked that "it was quite idle to think of adapting the present building to the purposes of a National Gallery." Nor shall we ever obtain a satisfactory picture-gallery piecemeal. What we should most sincerely deprecate if we would not have our new National Gallery another public scandal and eyesore, is any patchwork adaptation, any makeshift bit-by-bit construction, any private jobbery and favouritism. The course that ought to be pursued is, after all, simple and obvious. We know from our experience at the International building and at the South Kensington Museum the dimensions and mode of lighting fitted to secure to a picture-gallery stateliness of aspect, room for the thousands who visit our National Gallery in the holidays, and the proper exhibition of the pictures. The gallery should of course be fireproof, which the present rooms are not; and this would allow of it being lighted by gas and visited by those who can seldom or never visit it in the daytime. Sufficient wall-space should be allowed not only for the present collections, but also for future gifts and purchases, and the galleries should be constructed to admit of being continued in a straight line over the site of the barracks, when it may be necessary to secure that. The galleries behind might be built first, but the present structure *must* be entirely rebuilt; and, in order to ensure artistic unity, the plans and design for the whole obtained at the outset by public competition, or otherwise, and laid before Parliament. As for the style that should be chosen for the design, it is perfectly obvious that it must be Classical, or, at all events, Classico-Italian. We are not partisans of either style, or, indeed, of any style of architecture; but only one or the other of these is admissible unless the whole of the surrounding buildings—St. Martin's Church, the Nelson Column, the terraces, and the rest—were demolished and reconstructed to match. Not the most uncompromising of Gothicists could so far ignore the paramount artistic influences of locality and *entourage* as seriously to propose to erect in Trafalgar-square anything so utterly discordant as a Gothic building. No; our new National Gallery must be a chaste and beautiful temple, or a noble and stately palace of the arts. And we ought, certainly, to be content with no design for the façade less fine than the southern face of the Munich Pinakothek or the eastern end of the Louvre. But, apart from the question of locality, we should strongly oppose the adoption of Gothic under any circumstances for a picture-gallery; and there can be little doubt that a healthy instinct has caused the style to be avoided in the construction of all the principal picture-galleries of Europe. It is not, however, on association merely, or because we might claim the Greek style as the highest expression of art in architecture, and therefore most appropriate as a shrine for art, that we found our chief objection to Gothic, but rather on the belief that, practically, it is entirely unfitted for the purpose. A picture-gallery is necessarily a simple oblong box, lighted from above; consequently, it does not admit, either within or without, the grander features of Gothic, but only the more petty or pretty details. Externally, there could be no spire, at least with any meaning; no picturesque gables and skyline growing naturally out of the pointed roofs, no lower aisle, no great division and irregularity of plan, no oriels, or none that, like the rest of the fenestration, would not be shams as obviously as, or more so than, in the rival styles. Internally, the pointed arch could scarcely be anywhere introduced, nor, as we think, the sloping roof, nor aisles, nor pillars, unless in the way, whilst heavy woodwork and carvings would be highly injurious to the effect of the pictures.

Lord Garvagh's "Holy Family," by Raphael, a small but good example of the painter's Roman manner, has been purchased for the National Gallery for £9000, not a high price compared with the sums quite inferior old masters fetch just now, especially on the Continent, and at the recent sales in Paris in particular.

The Crystal Palace Picture-Gallery has just reopened, with a collection of pictures so greatly in advance of the collections of preceding years that we shall take the earliest opportunity of noticing it more in detail than on former occasions.

At a Waterloo festival, held at Brunswick on the 18th ult., 900 veterans who claimed to have been in the great fight were present.

A Bâle letter to the *Courrier du Bas Rhin* states that ascents by members of the Alpine Club are being effected in all directions, owing to the magnificent weather which has lately prevailed. On the 9th ult. a tourist, of the section of St. Gall, climbed the Ringelkopf, the highest peak in that canton, about 11,000 ft., and which has never been before trodden by human foot.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Principles of Education. By the Author of "Amy Herbert." (Longmans.) These two little volumes contain a number of essay-like discourses upon law, obedience, reverence, truth, justice, selfishness, pride, vanity, purity, love, friendship, religion, governesses, and similar subjects which are more or less intimately connected with education. The principles are said to be "drawn from nature and revelation," that is, one is at liberty to suppose, from experience of humanity and from the doctrines of the New Testament. The result is a creditable book upon "female education in the upper classes;" there may appear to be a certain heaping up of words occasionally to little purpose, but much sound sense is intermingled therewith.

Life of Abraham Lincoln. Compiled by G. W. Bacon. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A very brief but succinct biography of the late President of the United States of America. It is probable that in days to come the grand simplicity, unflinching determination, unalterable magnanimity, and universal kindliness which distinguished Abraham Lincoln will, even more than the recollection of his tragic death, render his name scarcely less dear to Americans and less honoured amongst all nations than that of George Washington; and it is well that all men should have within easy reach the means of making themselves acquainted with the principal events of "Honest Abe's" life and administration, from the days preceding his "rail-splitting" to the fatal evening when he went, against his inclination, to Ford's Theatre, "lest," in his own kindly words, "the people should be disappointed." Mr. Bacon's book will fulfil this purpose; it is not on a large scale, "but 't will serve," and its bulk is increased by a collection of all manner of lamentations upon Mr. Lincoln's assassination from all manner of newspapers, and by a copy of the Constitution of the United States, ignorance of the provisions of which was freely exhibited in the angry discussions consequent upon the division of opinion in this country during the late War of Secession.

Impressions of Life. By Lord Eustace Cecil. (Hurst and Blackett.) A reprint of nine articles contributed to the *St. James's Medley.* Of nine, five are entitled, respectively, "Prison Life in Paris," "After Dark in New York," "The Dens of London;" "Newgate, Past and Present;" and "French Convict Life;" whence it would seem that crime, criminals, and the like have considerable charms for Lord Eustace Cecil. It has been said that "poverty has in it nothing harder than the making people food for fun;" and perhaps the criminal population feel nothing so keenly as being visited in their haunts by the aristocracy and the police together—the former in search of fun, the latter of half-crowns. And it is a question whether there is not something repulsive in the idea of regarding vicious fellow-creatures as a sight at which you may smoke a cigar and enjoy yourself, and of which you may afterwards write a more or less amusing account. There seems to be something treacherous in going under the protection of the police whither you would not go alone, and then describing the wretches you see and their manners and customs. By all means portray, and even satirise, those who thrust themselves into notice; but to search out and discourse upon—merely for the sake of satisfying morbid curiosity—ladies and gentlemen who have been, or are soon likely to be, "in trouble," and who, were it not for your escort, would consider you their lawful prey, has the appearance of an unwarrantable liberty. Information acquired under such circumstances must strike the criminals as having been obtained by taking a mean advantage. However, that is the manner in which Lord Eustace received some of his "impressions of life;" and the rest were left upon him by "A Fortnight in Hayti," "A Ride in Barbary," "Schools in Eastern London," and a consideration of "The Future Prospects of Younger Sons." Lord Eustace is an advocate for sinking pride and going into the linendrapery or other profitable line. The book is remarkable neither for depth, nor originality, nor literary skill, nor sparkle of wit, nor flow of humour; but it is unpretentious and readable.

Wit and Wisdom from West Africa. Compiled by Richard F. Burton. (Tinsley.) A collection of "proverbial philosophy, idioms, enigmas, and laconisms," in the Wolof, Kanuri, Oji, Ga or Accra, Yoruba, Efik or old Calabar, and Mpangwe (Fan) tongues. There is nothing so dreary as to read a countless string of proverbs; but the book will, no doubt, be found interesting by those who like to have by them works into which they can peep from time to time. It is a little amusing to find the author saying (p. 27) that he does not attach "high importance to aphorisms and apothegms;" and then (p. 113) appending to the proverb, "when a slave becomes a free man, he will drink rain-water," the following note: "N.B. From laziness; because other water must be fetched from a distance. I commend this truly African proverb, showing that the *emancipado* is incapable of moderation in the use of his liberty, to the consideration of all real philanthropists. It is easy to see that, if a man will not labour even for his own wants, they do him a service who compel him to work." One would think from this that Captain Burton does attach high importance when it suits him to what he otherwise affects to despise. It may appear waste of time to argue that, if the proverb be "truly African," it must have been uttered by an African, and, unless Captain Burton would maintain that all Africans are born in a state of servitude, testifies to the evil effects of enslavement; but, if Captain Burton will use proverbs as weighty arguments, let him ponder these words—"wise men make proverbs and fools use them."

The Land of the Gospel. By Edmund de Pressensé. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.) From the author's name, one would presume that this work in English is a translation. If it be, it seems to be extremely well done, and nothing would have been lost, though something might have been gained, by mentioning, either upon the titlepage or elsewhere, that M. de Pressensé had met with a competent interpreter. The personal notes are prefaced by "a rapid sketch of the pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and a brief enumeration of the great geographical divisions of Palestine." The style is engaging; a spirit of genuine enthusiasm and piety pervades the greater part of the book; and the whole is to be recommended to those who have a couple of hours to spare—for the volume is small—and love to read about the "glorious East."

Microscopic Fungi. By M. C. Cook. (Robert Hardwicke.) The botanical student will, no doubt, give a hearty welcome to this little work, and he who understands the language of botany will be glad to know that the "Appendix will be found to contain all the species in the hypodermial section of coniomycetal fungi yet discovered in our islands, together with groups of epiphytal fungi belonging to other divisions;" whilst he who understands not will have an opportunity of puzzling out what must be "Hebrew Greek" to him. The volume is enriched by nearly three hundred beautifully-coloured figures by J. E. Sowerby.

Under the Waves; or, the Hermit-crab in Society. By Annie E. Ridley. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) An elegant little book, written with the kind intention (likely to be realised) of amusing young readers "by presenting some of the most curious facts in the history of a few of the most common marine animals, in as simple a form as possible." The writer has an *arrière pensée*, and hopes, not unjustifiably, that amusement derived from this unambitious attempt may result in creating so great an interest in the subject as to lead those who have been amused to embrace the delightful study of natural history.

Manual of the Turkish Bath. From the Writings of Mr. Urquhart. Edited by Sir John Fife, M.D., F.R.C.S. (John Churchill and Sons.) The hot-air bath, or Turkish bath, or Hammâm (as it is called in Jermyn-street), would appear from this book to be the long-desired panacea: it cures everything, from rheumatism to Bright's disease and hydrophobia. Whether it sets dislocated and broken bones is not predicated; but it is supposed to produce sanity, politeness, and sobriety. There are those who will declare that they are better when they do not than when they do take the Turkish bath; that they are not anxious to get rid of all their secretions, as they are of opinion that some are good for them; that they lose as much of their epidermis by friction of glove or towel after "the tub" as they feel comfortable without; that they perspire as much as nature seems to need, by means of exercise without any sort of baking; that they have observed in habitual takers of the Turkish bath a shortness of temper and an impatience of antagonism which do not bear witness to the serenity of mind said to be consequent upon frequent use of the Hammâm; and that Hammâmites, though they should not feel the cold after the process they go through, are by no means free in the winter from the appearance of chilliness if a blueness of the nose be any indication. Still, when Sir John Fife says of the Turkish bath, "I am not afraid to stake my professional character by declaring my belief in its efficiency," it deserves as a curative means very careful and respectful consideration.

Shooting Simplified. By James Dalziel Dougall. (Robert Hardwicke.) This is, for the most part but a republication of a very useful little work, written by one who, as gun-maker and gun-user, as smith and sportsman, should speak with authority on the subject he has chosen. The 12th of August is at hand, and it is time for the "young idea" to learn how to "shoot," and Mr. Dougall will give him some valuable hints. The chapter on breech-loaders, which the author thinks will in time quite supersede muzzle-loaders, is new, and deserves attention.

Once and Again. By the Author of "Cousin Stella," &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The author closes the third (and last) volume with the modest quotation, "And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain to." That which has been attained to is charming; the writing is excellent; many of the scenes and characters are exquisite; and the whole is to be much commended. The story opens in Paris, and the atmosphere throughout is French, but not of the unwholesome kind.

Too Good for Him. By Florence Marryatt. (Richard Bentley.) This three-volume novel is not "too good for him," whoever "he" may be. Some parts of it are what Lord Reckless would have called "doosid affectin';" but, as a whole, it is by no means remarkable for delicacy, style, plot, or correct English. In fact, it teems with nearly every possible grammatical blunder—and that of itself would be enough to mar a much more powerful story. The author shows some of the gifts of a story-teller (in a good sense); but there is an absence of all taste in the manner in which the parts are put together. One is shocked by the sudden wrench with which one is hurried from a bit of religion to a bit of profligacy and back again; and the ignorance displayed is often deplorable. Words are used in senses which Mrs. Malaprop herself would never have attributed to them; a man with fifteen hundred a year (tied up, certainly) is represented as having no way, in these days of insurance offices, &c., of keeping out of the Queen's Bench when he owes two thousand pounds; and the author seems to be under the impression that if your friend gets you to put your name to a bill you will not be liable supposing you have taken the precaution to obtain your friend's I O U for the amount.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lady Jervis, of Bailbrook Lodge, Batheaston, Somerset, was proved in London by W. Long, Esq., of the city of Bath; and P. C. Sheppard, Esq., of Hampton Manor House, Bath, the executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £5000. Her Ladyship was the granddaughter of the sixth Earl of Cavan. Her father, Captain Ricketts, R.N., assumed the name of Jervis, the family name of his uncle, the gallant Admiral Lord Jervis, first Viscount and Earl St. Vincent, and died without male issue. Lady Jervis was twice married—first to Osborne Markham, Esq., by whom she had a daughter (her only child); and, secondly, to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Cockburn, Bart., but without issue; and since his death her Ladyship has taken the name of Jervis. She died, on February 26 last, at the age of seventy, having executed her will on Jan. 19, 1865, and a codicil on Feb. 11. Her Ladyship has bequeathed to her sister, Mrs. Palmer, a policy on her life for £2000, with bonuses, and after her decease the same is to be divided between her four nieces, with contingent interest to her nephew in the event of two of her nieces not marrying. She has also bequeathed to her daughter, Martha, wife of the Rev. W. H. Pearson, M.A., a life interest in the residue of her property; and after her decease to her granddaughter, Honora Mary Pearson. All legacies to be paid free of legacy duty.

The will of Sir William Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northampton, was proved in the London court, on the 21st of June. The executors nominated are his brothers, Drury Wake, Esq., and Captain C. Wake, R.N., together with the Rev. M. F. Thursby, B.A., Rector of Abington. They are also appointed guardians to his seven children (four sons and three daughters), who are in their minority. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Hereward Wake, Bart., who is in his fourteenth year. The testator died on the 13th of April last, at the age of forty-two, on board his yacht, having only enjoyed the title since Feb. 23, 1864. He executed his will March 14, 1864, and a codicil thereto Jan. 12, 1865. By virtue of a power vested in him, he has charged the family estates in the counties of Essex and Northampton with the sum of £10,000 for younger children, and leaves to his wife, Lady Wake, the absolute use of all his disposable real and personal estate and effects. The personalty was sworn under £7000.

To the abstract of the will of the Marchioness of Londonderry, given last week, should be added the bequest of £400 a year to Mr. Clayton, the trustee and sole acting executor, for his management of the property, which is likely to extend over a lengthened period.

The will of Major-General Abraham Henry Gordon, of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, was proved, in the London court, by his sister, Miss Amelia Gordon, the sole executrix. He directs his house and property at Everton to be sold, and, with all other moneys, to be equally divided between his brother, Major Frederick Gordon, his sister, Amelia Gordon, and his niece, Harriet, the daughter of his late brother, Augustus Gordon. There are specific bequests to a nephew and to Colonel Henry Lawford.

The will of Francis Bullivant, of Eastcheap, London, tea merchant, was proved in the principal registry, under £70,000 personalty. The executors appointed are Edward Chambers Nicholson, of Herne-hill; John Nicholson, of Clapham-common; and Richard Lowcock, of Laurence Pountney-lane, to each of whom he leaves a legacy of £500. The will is stated to have been signed by him while lying on his back in bed, at Guy's Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg. The signature is tremulous. The will is dated April 21, and he died on the 23rd. The attesting witnesses are Fred. Jas. Chester, solicitor, Newington Butts, and his clerk, L. J. Dunham. He bequeaths to each of the children of his late brother, Thomas Bullivant, a legacy of £2500 on attaining the age of twenty-one. To his brother John an annuity of £100. To his sister Fanny Bullivant a legacy of £4000. To several of his cousins £500 each, and a like sum to a godson. To his clerks, Gordon and Lampart, each £250; and to his porter (James) and carman (Saunders) each nineteen guineas. All legacies to be free of duty. The residue he bequeaths to his sister Ann Bullivant for her own absolute use and benefit.

The claim of the present Marquis of Lansdowne to the earldom of Kerry, which was adjourned for further evidence, was again heard before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords on Tuesday, Serjeant Burke appearing for the petitioner, when the claim was decided in favour of the Marquis.

Dr. Watson, of Derby, has presented to the National Life-boat Institution the cost of an additional life-boat for Whitby. The gift had been previously promised to the institution by Dr. Watson's sister, Miss Watson; but that lady having died somewhat suddenly, he immediately put himself in communication with the society, with the view of carrying out her benevolent wishes. The life-boat had its harbour trial a few days since in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, when the self-righting of the boat and self-ejecting water from its deck were found perfectly satisfactory. The life-boat was forwarded to its station on Thursday.

The following paragraph appears in the minutes of the House of Lords on Monday:—"Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, &c.—Petition of John Campbell, of Fort William, in the county of Inverness, Esq., and of Donald Campbell, of Port Glasgow, in the county of Renfrew, Esq., late Lieutenant in her Majesty's 57th Regiment, to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give such directions as her Majesty shall think proper for declaring and establishing the right of the petitioner John Campbell to the honours and dignities of Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount Tay and Paintland, Baron Glenorchy Benederaloch, Ormelie, and Weick, and to establish and declare the same accordingly; and, upon the same being so established and declared, to allow the other petitioner, Donald Campbell, to take and use the said titles, honours, and dignities during the lifetime of the petitioner John Campbell, who is willing to decline the same; together with her Majesty's reference thereof to this House: presented (by command), and referred to the Committee for Privileges to consider and report."

A return has been issued of all objects coming under the denomination of treasure-trove which have been claimed by the solicitor of the Treasury on behalf of the Crown, between March 1, 1864, and May 10, 1865, setting forth the date of such claim, description of treasure, estimated value, and how disposed of. The findings were five in number. The first, on May 26, 1864, was a gold coin at Long Crendon, Bucks, valued at £3. This was retained by the British Museum on payment of £3, and £2 paid to the farmer on whose ground the coin was found. On July 5 sixty-two gold coins were found in an earthen jar in a field at Stockerston, Leicestershire; the value was £58 4s. 1d. Five of these coins were granted to the lord of the manor on payment of their value (£4 14s. 5d.); ten coins presented to the Leicester Town museum. The value of the coins was paid to the finders. On Aug. 17, 6000 silver pennies, temp. Henry III., were found at Eccles, near Manchester. The value is said to be unknown. The coins were delivered to the Duchy of Lancaster, the duchy being entitled thereto under grants in Royal charters. On Sept. 1, 760 silver coins were found at Holwell, near Newark, Notts. These, which are valued at £15 3s. 1d., are still undisposed of. On Dec. 31 five pieces of gold were found at Wimborne, Dorset. These, valued at £16 17s., have been retained by the British Museum, on payment of £16 17s. to the finders.



THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT IN HOLYROOD PARK, EDINBURGH, ON SATURDAY LAST: THE MID-LOTHIAN RIFLE CORPS STORMING ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL.

LAST Saturday afternoon a grand review took place in Holyrood Park, of the volunteers of the Lothians, Stirlingshire, and Fife, followed by a great sham fight on the adjoining hills, in which the whole force (about 6000 in number) took part. The volunteers were reviewed by Colonel Erskine, her Majesty's Inspector, and by Colonel H. Jones and Colonel Rowsey, Assistant Inspectors. There were also present Major-General Walker, commanding in Scotland; Colonel Egerton, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major H. D. Page, Aide-de-Camp; Colonel Kinloch, and other military and volunteer officers. The muster took place at two o'clock in the park, situated behind the palace. The force was composed of three troops of the Fife Mounted Volunteers, under the command of the Earl of Rosslyn, and four brigades of infantry. The first brigade consisted of the Mid-Lothian and City of Edinburgh Rifles, and was commanded by Sir J. Gardiner Baird; the second, of the Edinburgh Rifle Brigade and East Lothian Rifles, com-



ENCAMPMENT OF THE 3RD WESTMORLAND VOLUNTEERS IN THE OLD COURTYARD OF KENDAL CASTLE.—SEE PAGE 642.



REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEER CORPS OF KENT, BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY, ON CHATHAM LINES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

manded by Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson; the third brigade was composed of the Stirlingshire and West Lothian Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas; and the fourth brigade consisted of the Mid-Lothian and Fifeshire Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Erskine. The review, which was on a larger scale than any volunteer demonstration which had taken place in Edinburgh since the memorable review of 22,000 Scotch volunteers by the Queen on the 7th of August, 1860, excited great interest in the counties from which the volunteers were drawn, and in nearly all the towns there was a holiday, whole or partial, to enable the various regiments to make a good turn-out. The hills which overlook the park were occupied by many thousands of spectators. The volunteers, having taken up their alignments opposite the saluting-flag, marched past the reviewing officer in succession, preceded by the Fife cavalry. The brigades having severally marched past and saluted, the force was divided into two parties, one of which, consisting of the 1st and 2nd brigades, was posted in the valley between Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat, commonly called the Hunter's Bog; and the other, consisting of the 3rd and 4th brigades, with the cavalry, were to be the assailants of the position. The valley is about 800 yards from end to end, and rises at the southern extremity; while on the right the ground slopes upwards to the top of the crags, which are precipitous on the other side; and on the left the ground is rocky, precipitous, and broken. The heights of St. Anthony's Chapel, on the left, were taken by a brilliant assault of the Mid-Lothian Rifles. This incident is the subject of our Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. P. Dall. From this point the assailants harassed the right of the defending force; while, on the opposite bank, skirmishers were sent out to attack the left. The attacking party pressed up the valley, while the defending force retreated upwards. In this way the conflict was waged for above an hour; and on both sides, notwithstanding the rain, the mimic fight was kept up with great spirit and vigour. At length, the defending force, which had been yielding the ground inch by inch, took new courage as they were pressed back on the higher ground and opened a grand attack upon the assailing force, who now yielded ground more rapidly than they had gained it, and were finally driven to the bottom of the valley and back to the parade-ground, making, however, a most orderly and deliberate retreat. In the course of the battle a charge was made by the Fife cavalry upon the defending force, which formed squares to resist, each square pouring in a volley of musketry as the gallant horsemen pranced up the valley. They were met at the top by the second battalion of the Edinburgh Rifles and turned, and in their retreat they were again exposed to a terrific fusilade. Another charge was then made near the close of the affair upon one of the Edinburgh battalions, which had come down the Queen's Drive to take the now defeated force in flank. The movements were all gone through with great spirit and in admirable order, the skirmishing and forming of line, column, and square being admirably performed, and the volley fire being splendidly delivered. After the battalions had returned to the parade-ground, Colonel Erskine expressed his satisfaction at reviewing the fine body of men assembled on the ground. He had every reason to be pleased with the manner in which the brigades and battalions had been handled, the precision with which all the manœuvres had been executed, and the general steadiness shown by the men under arms.

VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT AT KENDAL CASTLE.

The volunteer encampment at Kendal, of which we give an Illustration, is a model in some of its arrangements, and deserves the attention of commanding officers elsewhere. It has been formed by the 3rd Westmorland Rifles, a corps of two companies only; yet the attendance, during its fourteen days' establishment, has averaged about 110 men each night, varying from 105 to 125 of all ranks. This corps is composed almost wholly of working men, who cannot afford to neglect their daily occupations; and every evening, therefore, on the conclusion of their ordinary labours, they enter the camp, use the lavatory, put on their uniforms, and then either shoot in class, or drill, or practise tent-pitching and tent-striking, with other military operations. At nine o'clock rations are served gratuitously—consisting of 2 oz. of cheese, bread, and a pint of ale or a pint of coffee; the latter being preferred by more than half the men. After supper, the camp fire is kindled, and the music of the band and songs keep up the animation of the scene. At ten o'clock guard is mounted, consisting of one of the officers (of whom there are always four in the camp), with a sergeant, corporal, and nine privates. The guard is regularly relieved up to four o'clock in the morning. After mounting guard half an hour is allowed till gun-fire, when all retire to their tents. At eleven o'clock the lights are put out. At five in the morning, the gun fires, followed by the bugle; at half-past five all parade, and before six o'clock nearly every man has left the camp for his daily work. Only a very few remain to breakfast. The utmost order, sociability, and attention to duty have prevailed, and the men have acquired a soldierly promptitude and precision not easily attainable without such an organisation as the camp affords. The site of the camp is in the castle-yard, surrounded by the old ruined dwellings of the Parr family, where Catherine, the surviving Queen of Henry VIII., was born. It stands on a lofty, round hill, immediately above the town of Kendal, and the situation has proved healthy, and in every respect convenient. The colour-sergeant of the corps has taken photographs of the camp, from one of which our Engraving is made, representing portions of the tents and the ruins. The avenues between the tents are distinguished by proper names. One of them, "Queen's Parade," so called either after Queen Victoria or her predecessor, Queen Catharine Parr. "Upton-street" is named after Lieutenant-General George Upton, C.B. (Lord Templetown), now commanding the western military division of the kingdom at Plymouth, but who is the Honorary Colonel of the 1st Westmorland Battalion of Volunteers, of which the Kendal corps forms a part.

REVIEW OF THE KENTISH VOLUNTEERS AT CHATHAM.

On Friday week the different volunteer corps of the county of Kent assembled on Chatham Lines, having on the two previous days held their annual meeting for prize rifle-shooting at the Government ranges, Milton-next-Gravesend. The prizes were distributed at Chatham by Viscount Sidney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, on behalf of the County Rifle Association. His Lordship congratulated them upon their good shooting, as well as upon the increased number of competitors, and hoped that some of them would also be able to win prizes at the meeting of the National Association at Wimbledon. The whole force, mustering 4120, was formed into ten battalions, two being of garrison artillery, the rest of rifle volunteers. While the ceremony of distributing the prizes was going on, a brigade of regular troops came on to the ground, and took post in a second line to the right of the volunteers. This brigade, which amounted to 3000 men, was composed of a field battery of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, with their Armstrong guns and ammunition waggons, twelve companies of the Royal Engineers, the Chatham division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the dépôts of regiments of the Line, which comprised the 2nd Battalion 2nd Queen's Royals, 1st and 2nd Battalions 4th King's Own, 1st and 2nd Battalions 10th Foot, 1st and 2nd Battalions 12th (East Suffolk), 1st and 2nd Battalions 15th (York, East Riding), 1st and 2nd Battalions 19th Foot, 1st and 2nd Battalions 20th (East Devonshire), 29th Regiment, 35th (Royal Sussex), 60th, 65th, 76th, 80th, 94th, and 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers. The whole force of regulars was under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B. The General and the Lord Lieutenant having taken post at the saluting-base, the defile commenced. After the brigade of regulars had passed came the volunteers, headed by the garrison artillery; sixty or seventy companies went by, presenting a most soldier-like appearance. A series of movements, representing those of a field day, was then commenced, which seemed to suppose an enemy advancing from Chatham on to the great lines by the south-western slope of the hill. The volunteers were drawn up in line of contiguous quarter-distance columns facing the west, and the regular troops in the same formation in the rear of the right of the line, with the artillery on their right. As soon as the enemy was supposed to show the head of his columns above the crest of the slope to march on o the plateau forming the lines, a battalion of volunteers was thrown forward to cover the front and engage his attention while the necessary preparations were being made to receive him. Advancing at the double, they extended in very creditable style, while another battalion advanced in support. On the bugle sounding to commence the action, the skirmishers promptly opened a well-sustained fire, all the while advancing to close with the enemy. Meantime the line of battalion columns in the rear advanced in direct échelon from the left at deploying distance. While this movement was going on the enemy's cavalry were supposed to have gained the plateau and to be charging skirmishers and main body alike. The skirmishers doubled in with creditable alacrity and formed company squares, the battalions quickly following their example. A file fire for a few minutes, commenced from the right of faces, was supposed to check this attack, and volleys from the kneeling ranks to complete the enemy's discomfiture; for the firing ceased, and a general advance of skirmishers, échelon and reserve, took place. A change of front to the right was now effected to meet a corresponding movement of the enemy. The skirmishers changed front, left thrown forward on the right file, and the échelon, wheeling to the right, moved up into the new alignment on the right battalion, and deployed into line. The skirmishers were now recalled, and retired to the rear of the line at racing speed. No sooner was the front clear than the line opened file fire from the right of companies, the artillery, now on their left, going into action with a vigour that soon hid the field in smoke. A general advance of the line then took place. Though more than half a mile in length, the dressing left little to be desired, the slight inaccuracies here and there observable being more attributable to the undulations of the ground than to any want of cohesion in the volunteers. When half way down the lines towards the Medway, a halt took place, and a tremendous file fire was opened. The regulars took no part in the action, except to move with beautiful precision in line of battalion columns, conforming to the movements of the volunteers, as a reserve. Again the "cease fire" was sounded, battalion columns were formed, and a change of front to the left on a central battalion took place. When in the new alignment, in which the brigades faced, as in their original formation, to the west, another échelon movement was made. The battalions advanced in direct échelon at deploying distance from the left of the line, and when in position all deployed into line. The artillery retained its position on the left of the volunteer line, and covered the action in the new alignment. The manœuvres were brought to a close with the troops in this formation. After re-forming columns, the officers commanding battalions were assembled, and Major-General Walpole briefly addressed them, congratulating them on the efficiency of the troops under their command.

THE FARM.

"The weather still continues dry, hot, and scorching," is a *Mark Lane Circular* comment which applies too truly to the country generally. Those who have delayed their hay-cutting, in the hope of rain, have been obliged to set to work in earnest, and too often with only a very light crop at last. In some parts of the Midlands there has not been a drop since June 2, the period of that universal wet day and night which was such a refreshing boon all over England, and gave the Oaks to the thin-soled Regalia instead of Wild Agnes.

The Messrs. Cruickshank have published their annual shorthorn catalogue, which contains 213 cows and heifers, along with Forth, Champion of England, and ten other bulls. The catalogue of Mr. Charles Howard's Biddenham herd, which is headed by Grand Duke 5th by Grand Duke 3rd, from Grand Duchess 5th (one of the 900-guinea cows, so to speak, at the Hegan sale) contains twenty-six females and seven males. Of these fourteen are of the Nell Gwynne tribe, seven of the Lady Spencer, eight of the Charmer, two of the Graceful by Loyalist (10,479), and one of the Sonsie. Mr. Carr announces a sale of fifty head of shorthorns, bred by Colonel Pennant, on the 28th of July, at Wicken Hall, Northamptonshire. They are by very eminent sires—Earl of Dublin, Marmaduke, Second Duke of Thorndale, Duke of Geneva, Second Grand Duke, &c., and several Booth bulls.

Mr. Randell, who is a breeder of "Shrops" and not of West Country downs, points out in a contemporary that, judging from what he saw of the latter at the Hereford Show, "the coarseness which fifteen years ago characterised this otherwise valuable breed of sheep has disappeared, and that the ewes (more especially the smaller pens), and at least one of the yearling rams shown by Mr. Rawlence, combined in a greater degree than any other sheep shown at Hereford great weight with good form and extraordinary quality of flesh." This remark only confirms what was said by nearly all the long and short wool flockmasters at the Royal Battersea Show, that for symmetry and quality the Bulbridge winning pen of theaves could hardly be matched in the yard.

The Oxford downs were very good at the Oxford and Banbury Agricultural Show, and Mr. Wallis's first-prize ram at Hereford was considered the best in the two classes, which were commended en masse. In the shearling ewe class the Blenheim flock was first, and Mr. Gillett's shearling Cotswold ram repeated his Hereford honours. Mr. Hewer had the best boar on the ground, and Mr. Garne's Duke of Towneley, who was picked up for 55 gs. as a weakly calf at the Towneley sale, beat every horned beast in the yard, and took two premiums and two silver cups. The Norfolk Society had (as usual) a wretchedly-arranged catalogue and a successful show at Norwich. Lady Pigot's first-prize cow was a purchase from Towneley; and Lord Walsingham was very successful with shorthorn bulls, and vanquished her Ladyship in the yearling heifer class. In the Norfolk and Suffolk classes Lord Sondes and Sir. W. Jones were, as usual, in front. In Southdown rams nothing, of course, could touch Lord Walsingham's flock; and in long-woolled rams of any age, Mr. Thomas Brown's shearling beat his formidable rival, Mr. Hugh Aylmer's old ram, for the Corporation Challenge Cup. The horse classes were strong; old Chester Emperor was a first-prize winner again, and so were a cart-mare and cart-filly, also belonging to Mr. Badham; and Captain Barlow's Ace of Clubs, by Stockwell, was the blood sire of the day. Mr. Sexton showed the best Norfolk cob "not under 13½ nor above 14½ hands," and won several pig prizes along with Mr. Stearn; but in small whites Mr. Hugh Aylmer was quite A 1.

We have happily heard the last of the eternal rabbit case of "Blades v. Higgs," as the House of Lords has decided, confirming the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber, that the property in animals wild in their nature, like rabbits, is in the person on whose land they may happen to be when reduced into possession. In this case ninety of the Marquis of Exeter's rabbits had been taken by poachers, and were seized by the keepers at the Stamford station when they were on the point of being sent off to a purchaser. Mr. Justice Willes ruled at the time that a person who killed wild animals, such as rabbits, was only liable as a trespasser under the game laws, and hence this protracted appeal.

The question was raised before the Queen's Bench *in banco*, last week, as to whether a person employed by a dealer to sell horses or cattle has authority to give a warranty. Mr. Justice Blackburn cited "Brady v. Todd," in which the Common Pleas had decided that the servant of a private owner intrusted to sell and deliver a horse on a particular occasion is not by law authorised to bind his master by a warranty. That case seemed to apply here; and it would be very inconvenient if, in such cases, the servant had authority to bind his master by a warranty. The Lord Chief Justice thought it might be still more inconvenient that the owner of a horse should be able to sell it by a servant not authorised to say if it was sound or unsound. The authorities, however, appeared to qualify the doctrine formerly laid down on the subject so far as to bind the Court until they were reversed in a Court of Error. Those later authorities appeared to apply here, and to preclude the plaintiff from recovering on an implied warranty, as the Islington salesman (who sold him the cows said to be diseased) was only his agent on the particular occasion, and therefore the present application must be refused; but then there would be leave to appeal, in order to carry the case, if desired, into a Court of Error.

The Mechi testimonial, the object of which is to purchase the Tiptree Hall estate and present it to the Alderman, proceeds steadily. About £2000 was subscribed at the first meeting of the committee, and since then several subscriptions, varying from a hundred guineas to a guinea, have been received. It is a graceful tribute of respect to one who has done so much towards stirring up farm science, and ose name will be for ever linked with the Agricultural Benevolent Institution, which owes its origin and early success entirely to his large-hearted energies. It is a movement in which foreign agriculturalists, and especially those who have spent many a pleasant and instructive hour at Tiptree Hall in old days, will, we have no doubt, bear their part. The office for subscriptions is at 55, Charing-cross, W.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

5th Dragoon Guards: Cornet R. J. Sankey to be Lieutenant; T. Leishman to be Cornet. 6th: H. M'Calmont to be Cornet.

4th Hussars: I. Burnley to be Cornet. 11th: F. Shuttleworth to be Cornet. 18th: Ensign R. G. Kennedy to be Cornet.

9th Lancers: Cornet H. M'Calmont to be Cornet. 12th: Cornet W. G. Middleton to be Cornet. 16th: Lieut. A. A. Wilkie to be Captain; Cornet J. D. Barker to be Lieutenant; F. B. Wardroper to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Vet. Surg. of the First Class J. G. Phillips to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut.-Col. J. S. H. Farrer to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

5th Foot: G. W. Hargreave to be Ensign. 22nd: Capt. G. F. Walker to be Major; Lieut. R. N. C. Foll to be Captain; Ensign A. Stuart to be Lieutenant; J. A. Clarke to be Ensign. 31st: F. H. Yates to be Ensign. 37th: Ensign F. Flowers to be Lieutenant; W. B. Moore to be Ensign. 44th: Ensign W. H. Overton to be Lieutenant; J. Chappell to be Ensign. 47th: Ensign W. H. Larken to be Lieutenant; D. P. Turner to be Ensign. 55th: Ensign J. M. Jackson to be Ensign. 59th: Esign. C. A. L. A. French to be Lieutenant; W. P. Lawlor to be Ensign. 63rd: D. Broughton to be Ensign. 69th: Cadet W. G. Hunter to be Ensign. 71st: Lieut. E. C. Davidson to be Lieutenant. 73rd: Ensign H. Gunter to be Lieutenant; J. E. Yonge to be Ensign. 75th: Capt. T. Milles to be Major; Lieut. H. B. Gledstanes to be Captain; Ensign E. O. Forsyth to be Lieutenant. 80th: Lieut. F. B. N. Craufurd to be Captain. 93rd: Ensign A. Kerr to be Ensign. 105th: Cadet L. G. Hay to be Ensign. 107th: Ensign J. Abercrombie to be Ensign.

3rd West India Regiment: P. Edgcumbe to be Ensign.

Commissariat Department.—Deputy Com.-Gen. H. S. H. Jones, C.B., to be Commissary-General; Deputy Assist. Com.-Gen. J. S. C. Sutherland to be Assistant Commissary-General; Deputy Assist. Com.-Gen. H. Travers to be Assistant Commissary-General.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: First Lieut. A. H. F. Barnes to be Captain; Second Lieut F. Hutchinson to be First Lieutenant.

T. Catchpole to be Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

The banquet announced to be given by the officers of the Royal Artillery to Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Rose, recently in command of the forces in India, came off, on Monday evening, at Woolwich. Covers were laid for 130 persons. Among those present were Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Dacres, Major-General T. G. Higgins, Major-General Sandham, and other officers who have been rewarded for meritorious and distinguished services in the field. Major-General E. C. Warde, C.B., commanding the garrison, presided.

The half-yearly examination and award of commissions and prizes to the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, took place, on Thursday week, in the presence of Prince Arthur and a numerous assemblage of officers and friends and relations of the cadets. A series of manual and platoon exercise having been gone through, satisfactory reports from the Council of Military Education were read, after which the gentlemen cadets to whom commissions had been awarded were called to the front, and the number of marks gained by each in the several branches of science and education read over as follows:—For the Royal Engineers—Messrs. S. L. Jacob, 27,905; C. L. C. Beresford, 23,982; C. J. S. Nicholson, 23,630; N. Arnott, 23,340; G. R. Walker, 22,836; R. C. Hildyard, 22,275; G. D. G. Taubman, 22,148; D. M'N. Campbell, 21,892; C. C. C. Badon, 21,770; and W. R. Purchas, 21,631. For the Royal Artillery—N. L. Walford, 21,290; J. D. Snodgrass, 21,286; J. E. Josselyn, 21,133; W. D. Corfe, 20,251. A number of prizes were awarded for good conduct and proficiency in the various branches of study. His Royal Highness addressed the cadets at some length, congratulating them upon the favourable report he had received from the Lieutenant-Governor as to the state of order and discipline which had prevailed at the institution during the past half year.

Yesterday week there was a field-day at Wormwood-scrubbs, at which Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, and a large staff, including the Adjutant-General, the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.; the Quartermaster-General, Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.; Colonel Hon. James Macdonald and Colonel Tyrwhitt, aides-de-camp, were present. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Brabant were on the ground in plain clothes as spectators. A numerous concourse of persons was also present, including his Highness Prince de Tour et Taxis, and other foreigners of rank, the Earl of Cardigan, Major-General Eyre, the Earl of Tankerville, and many general officers. The troops consisted of the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the 13th Hussars; the Scots Fusilier Guards, the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and a battalion made up of men clear of duty of the 1st Grenadier Guards and of the Coldstream Guards. The movements began by the infantry brigade forming in line and advancing, file-firing, then breaking into open columns of companies and retiring. The cavalry, having moved in support by double column from the centre, advanced through the infantry and charged, then retired in échelon of squadrons from the left of regiments. The infantry again advanced, file-firing, and then formed battalion square. Altogether about five movements were made. The last evolution was an advance of the infantry brigade in line, supported by the cavalry in line. Two boys got in the way of a large body of cavalry in full charge, and were ridden over. One of them died shortly afterwards, and the other is in a precarious condition. Special attention was paid to the youths by order of the Prince of Wales.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 1st Middlesex Engineers were officially inspected in Hyde Park, on Saturday last, by Colonel Wright. There was an excellent muster of the regiment, which was under the command of Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod, and both men and officers proved themselves thoroughly efficient in battalion drill. The 36th Middlesex (Paddington) kept the ground.

There is to be a grand field-day at Woolwich, with the regulars, to-day; and in this the Queen's (Westminster), the London Rifle Brigade, and other volunteer corps of London will take a part.

Yesterday week the fifth annual review of the Kent volunteers took place, on the Great Lines, Chatham, by the Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Sydney. An Illustration and some particulars of this review are given on another page.

The annual inspection of the amalgamated corps of the 5th and 9th Essex Volunteers, forming the 2nd Essex Administrative Battalion, took place at West Ham, on Saturday last, before Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson. Lieutenant-Colonel Silver was in command. The Staff officers were Majors Birt and Howard, Adjutant Davis, and Surgeon Morris. The force, which is 1100 strong, mustered to the number of 642. The battalion went through a series of manœuvres, on the conclusion of which they were addressed by Colonel Ibbetson. He considered that the battalion had improved in steadiness and that the officers had improved in drill. The marching was good, with the exception of one company. There were some irregularities in the firing of one company. He was particularly struck with the silence and steadiness in the ranks, which were matters of great importance. He should report favourably upon their progress.

Last Saturday the Bristol corps was inspected by Colonel Bruce, one of the district inspectors of volunteers, upon Durdham Down, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. At the close of the inspection, Colonel Bruce expressed the pleasure he would experience in making a favourable report of the condition of the regiment to the Secretary of State. It was impossible, he said, for him adequately to express his opinion of the excellent drill he had seen that day; without making invidious comparisons, he might state that he had seen many of the best London volunteer corps, and he had never seen anything better than what he had seen done by that (the Bristol) regiment.

The 3rd Battalion of Staffordshire Volunteers went into camp last Saturday, at Sandwell Park. This is said to be the first battalion camp formed in Staffordshire.

The 3rd West Riding, with the Bingley company, was inspected, at Peel Park, at Bradford, last Saturday, by Lieutenant-Colonel Deshon, the inspecting officer of volunteers of the district. The corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hirst, went through a series of battalion and light infantry movements, which the inspecting officer watched very closely, and at the close the officers were addressed by the inspecting officer in terms of compliment.

The 2nd Manchester was inspected last Saturday, at Old Trafford, by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, the inspector of the Lancashire district. At the close of the inspection, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce addressed the officers and men and said that coming there again to inspect them had given him great pleasure. There was certainly no falling off; on the contrary, they had improved in steadiness. He should have to report very favourably of everything he had seen in the regiment.——On Saturday, an exciting rifle contest took place on the shooting-range of the Manchester Rifle Club, between eight members of the Manchester club and eight of the Rochdale Rifle Club. This, being the annual match, brought together a large number of the patrons of small-bore shooting. Last year the Rochdale team won both their matches with Manchester; but this year they had to succumb, after a close contest, to the Manchester squad, who gained a majority of seven points only.——The prize-shooting of the 65th Lancashire (Rossall School) Rifle Corps has been completed. The silver challenge cup and medal were won by Sergeant R. L. Calcraft and Private T. Richardson; the Captains' prize by Private C. T. Marston; two plated cups, given by the masters of the school, by Privates G. Saville and E. A. Simpson; the non-commissioned officers' prize by Sergeant C. E. Brumell; the privates' prize by Private H. B. Trevor Roper; the recruits' prize by Private R. Fayrer; and the band prize by Lance-Corporal C. C. Egerton. The annual inspection of the corps by Colonel Bruce took place on the 19th ult., after which the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Lady Jane Lindsay. The 65th, which is the only enrolled school company in the kingdom, has two companies, and sends two its members to compete for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon this year.

Last Saturday there was a review of volunteers in Holyrood Park, Edinburgh, which is illustrated and described elsewhere.——The pro-

ceedings of the Montrose volunteer shooting competition began on Tuesday week and ended on the following Thursday, terminating that evening with the presentation of the prizes to the successful shots by the Earl of Dalhousie, and the annual dinner of the Angus and Mearns Rifle Association, under whose auspices the gathering is held. The blue ribbon of the meeting—"Scotland's cup"—was carried off by Sergeant Forbes, Ellon. Last year the same prize was won by Mr. Hercules Ross. The late Major Moir's challenge cup was awarded to Captain Mitchell, Alloa. The gainers of the prizes next in importance were—Private Wilken, Ellon, the strangers' cup; Lord Aberdeen, Captain Ross's challenge cup; Private Bower, the Angus and Mearns cup; the ladies' cross, Ensign Walker, Portlethen. The cup, value £10, given by Messrs. Mappin, London, was won by Sergeant Lees, Perth. In the artillery gun competition the first prize was carried by the second battalion Arbroath.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART.



Sir John William Lubbock, F.R.S., D.L., third Baronet, of Lamas, in the county of Norfolk, who died at his seat, High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, on the 21st ult., was the only child of Sir John William Lubbock, the second Baronet, by his wife, Mary, daughter of James Entwisle, Esq., of Rusholme, Manchester. He was born March 26, 1803, and was educated at Eton College, and afterwards went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825 and M.A. in 1833. He succeeded his father as fourth Baronet in 1840. Sir John was a distinguished scholar, and for years had been a Fellow of the Royal Society and on the committee, and a Vice-President of that learned body. He has also been Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. He was High Sheriff of Kent in 1852, and was a Deputy Lieutenant of that county. Sir John was the author of many standard and valuable scientific works. He married, June 29, 1833, Harriet, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George Hotham, of York, and grandniece of the distinguished Admiral, William first Lord Hotham, by whom he leaves eight sons and three daughters. Of the latter two are married—viz., Mary Harriet, wife of Robert Birkbeck, Esq.; and Diana Hotham, wife of William Powell Rodney, Esq., cousin of the present Lord Rodney. Sir John Lubbock is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir John Lubbock, the fourth Baronet, who was born April 30, 1834; and married, April 10, 1856, Ellen Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Peter Hordern, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancashire, and has a family of sons and daughters. This line of Lubbocks Baronets, formerly of old standing in Norfolk, is of high hereditary note as merchants and bankers of the city of London, where the Baronet just deceased was connected with banking as a partner in the eminent firm of Robarts, Lubbock, and Co. Sir John Lubbock, the first Baronet, was so created April 9, 1806, with limitation to his nephew. He was granduncle of the Baronet whose death we now record.

THE HON. CAPTAIN VEREKER.

Captain the Hon Richard Prendergast Vereker, 60th Rifles, whose lamented death occurred at Rangoon, on the 30th of April last, a week after his return to head-quarters from being stationed at the Andaman Islands, the climate of which proved fatal to him. He was the fifth son of John Prendergast, third and present Viscount Gort, a Representative Peer for Ireland, by his first wife, Maria, eldest daughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore. He was born in 1830, and entered the British service in 1854. He was a very gallant young officer; he was for a time on the Staff in the Cape of Good Hope, and he served with his regiment (the 60th) in India, and in the campaign of China, and had the medal with clasps for the Taku Forts and capture of Pekin. Captain Vereker was held, from his fine disposition and other amiable qualities, in such warm affection by the officers of his battalion that they went into mourning out of respect to his memory. The Captain has died unmarried. One of his brothers, Captain the Hon. A. E. P. Vereker, a distinguished Crimean officer, died in Japan only a few months ago.

THE HON. MRS. ARBUTHNOT.

The premature and lamentable death of the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot has just occurred, during her bridal tour, from a most strange and appalling accident. This young and interesting lady, who was married on April 26 last to Captain William Arbuthnot, 14th Hussars, nephew of Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart., had, in the course of her journey with her husband, arrived at Interlachen. In the morning they set out on horseback, and, accompanied by a guide, commenced ascending the Schelthorn, one of the Bernese Alps. Mrs. Arbuthnot, feeling a little tired, sat down to rest, and Captain Arbuthnot and the guide proceeded some distance further up the height, but never went out of sight or hearing of their companion. In a few minutes a furious thunderstorm burst forth, and the Captain and guide returned as rapidly as they could to the spot where they had left Mrs. Arbuthnot. They found her dead. She had been struck by lightning and killed instantaneously. The unfortunate lady was the fourth daughter of George, fourth and present Lord Rivers, by his wife, Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of Granville, first Earl Granville, and sister of Granville George, K.G., second and present Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council.

ANDREW R. DRUMMOND, ESQ.

Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., of Cadland Park, Hants, the principal partner in the eminent banking firm of Messrs. Drummond, who died at his town house, 2, Bryanston-square, on the 20th ult., after a lingering illness, was a scion of the noble and historic house of Drummond, Viscount Strathallan, and was the elder son of Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Esq., of Cadland, by his wife, Mary, daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont, and was grandson of the Hon. Robert Drummond, of Cadland, son of William, fourth Viscount Strathallan, who fell at Culloden fighting for the Chevalier. Mr. Drummond, the subject of this notice, was born July 28, 1794, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Hants. He married, March 7, 1822, Lady Elizabeth Frederica, second daughter of Sir John Henry Manners, K.G., fifth Duke of Rutland, by whom, who survives him, he leaves Andrew John Drummond, Esq., his successor, now of Cadland, four other sons, and two daughters; the latter are, Annabella, wife of A. D. R. W. Baillie Cochrane, Esq., M.P.; and Frederica Maria Adeliza, wife of Richard George, ninth and present Earl of Scarborough.

THE HON. J. A. STREET, Q.C.

The Hon. John Ambrose Street, who died suddenly, at St. John, New Brunswick, on the 3rd of May last, was (by his wife, Abigail, daughter of Joseph Freeman, Esq.) the son of Samuel Denny Street, Esq., formerly an officer in her Majesty's Army, who, having settled in the province of New Brunswick, on the cessation of the American War of Independence, was subsequently appointed a member of the Legislative Council. John Ambrose Street was born in 1794; he was admitted to the Bar in 1817, and elected a member for Northumberland, in New Brunswick, in 1833, and represented the same county, without interruption, for the long period of twenty-four years. In 1837 he was appointed Queen's Counsel. He held the office of Attorney-General for the province for four terms, and until the defeat of the Conservative party, in 1854. On account of his political services while in the Government, Mr. Street, on resigning office, received from her Majesty the Queen's authority, by patent, to retain, in his own right, the prefix of "Honourable" to his name. At the last dissolution of the provincial Parliament, he contested the county of York; but, being a strenuous supporter of the confederation scheme for the amalgamation of the North American provinces, he failed, with other candidates of that party, in being elected. As a barrister, Mr. Street always stood in the front rank of his profession in the province. His legal opinions, which were highly esteemed, were given slowly and with great deliberation; and, when engaged on a case and the whole powers of his mind exercised on behalf of his client, his thorough knowledge of the law and his eloquence rendered him a formidable opponent at the Bar. In private, as in public life, Mr. Street was much esteemed and respected. The House of Assembly, in honour to his memory and in testimony of the estimation in which he had been held, adjourned, on the announcement of his death, till the following day. His remains, having been removed to Fredericton for interment, were followed to the grave by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff, the officers of the garrison, the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and numerous friends. Mr. Street married Jane Isabella, daughter of the late William Hubbard, Esq., formerly an officer in her Majesty's service and member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The death of this well-known American authoress occurred at her residence in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 10th ult. Mrs. Sigourney (by her maiden name Lydia Huntley) had attained the age of nearly seventy-four years, having been born on Sept. 1, 1791. In 1819, she was married to Mr. Sigourney, a hardware dealer in Hartford, and a man of much culture and literary taste, and she had by him two children, Mary, the oldest, now the wife of the Rev. Francis T. Russell, of Geneva, New York, and Andrew, whose death, a few years ago, was the subject of one of her works, entitled "The Faded Hope." Her first volume, entitled "Moral Power, in Prose and Verse," appeared in 1815, and since that time she has been one of the most prolific American authors. Together, her publications number nearly fifty volumes, many of which attained a very large circulation. A prominent feature in the character of Mrs. Sigourney was her great benevolence. She is said to have made it a point to give at least one tenth of her income to charitable objects.

A supplement to the twenty-fifth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England has been issued, in the shape of a closely-printed volume of 600 pages. It has been compiled for the purpose of showing in detail, from the consecutive records of ten years, the causes of death in every part of England and Wales, and the comparative salubrity of those several parts.

CHESS.

*** Our notices to Chess Correspondents are this week deferred from lack of space.

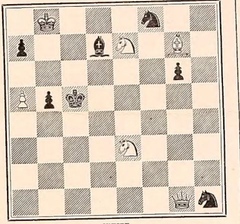
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1113.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes K P (ch)	Kt takes R	3. Kt mates.	
2. Kt to Q 5th	Anything		

PROBLEM NO. 1114.

By Mr. P. DUCLOS (*Palamède*).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A smart little Skirmish between Lord RAVENSWORTH, one of our leading amateur players, and Mr. HAMPTON, the secretary of the St. George's Chess Club.—(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Lord R.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. B to K Kt 5th	
(This is an unusual move, but it may be adopted, apparently, without much risk.)	
5.	B to K 2nd
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
7. B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd
8. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
9. Q Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Castles
11. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 5th
12. Q to Q 2nd	
(White has now a fine, commanding position.)	
12.	P to Q B 4th
13. B takes K R P	P takes B
14. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
15. Q takes K R P	Kt to K R 2nd
16. Kt to K Kt 5th	B takes Kt
17. P takes B	B to K B 4th
(Desperate and ineffectual. The best course was resignation.)	
18. P takes B	
(This seems to have been hardly so expeditious as playing the Pawn to K Kt 6th, which wins at once.)	
18.	R to K sq (ch)
19. K to B sq	P to Q 4th
20. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to B sq
21. P to K B 6th, and wins.	

Another Game, between Messrs. DE RIVIERE and NEUMANN.

(*Q Bishop's Pawn Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt takes K P
5. Castles	P to Q 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
8. Kt takes K P	B takes Kt
9. R to K sq	Castles
10. B takes Kt	B takes R P (ch)
11. K takes B	P takes B
12. B to K B 4th	R to Q Kt sq
13. Kt to Q 2nd	R takes P
14. Q to Q B sq	R to Q Kt 3rd
15. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th
16. Kt takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)
17. K to Kt sq	Q to K R 5th
18. B to Kt 3rd	Q to R 4th
19. P to K B 3rd	R to K R 3rd
20. P takes Kt	Q to K R 8th (ch)
21. K to B 2nd	R to K B 3rd (ch)
22. B to B 4th	Q to R 7th
23. R to K 3rd	R takes B (ch)
24. R to K B 3rd	R takes R (ch)
25. K takes R	P to K B 4th
26. P to Kt 5th	P to B 5th
27. Q to K Kt sq	B to Kt 5th (ch)
28. K to B 2nd	
(If he had taken the Bishop he would have been mated in three moves.)	
28.	Q to Kt 6th (ch)
29. K to B sq	P to K B 6th and wins.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

A fine Game, played by Mr. R. B. BRIEN and Mr. C. GOCHER consulting together against Mr. JOHN GOCHER and Mr. GOVING.—(*Giuoco Piano.*)

BLACK (Messrs. G. & C.)	WHITE (Messrs. B. & C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
7. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. B to K 3rd	Castles
10. B takes Kt	P takes B
11. Castles	P to K B 4th
12. Q to Q B sq	
(The sterling qualities of the fine old classical *Giuoco Piano* show to great advantage in the present game, which is played on both sides with remarkable ability.)	
12.	Q to K sq
13. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
14. R to Q R 3rd	
(This piece is destined to play an important part presently, and it was a wise provision to bring so powerful an auxiliary thus early into action.)	
14.	P to K R 3rd
15. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
16. Kt takes Kt	Q P takes Kt
17. Kt takes Kt P	
(Bold and good. Now we begin to see the immense significance of Blake's 14th move; but for the promised support of their Q Rook they would not have dared to give up the Kt for the two Pawns, and their attack would have been completely baffled.)	
17.	P takes Kt
18. B takes P	Q to K 3rd
19. R to K Kt 3rd	K to K B 2nd
20. B to K B 6th	K to K sq
21. Q to K R 6th	B takes Q P
22. R to K Kt 7th	B to Q R 3rd
23. Q to K R 5th (ch)	R to K B 2nd
24. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
25. R takes Q R	R takes B
26. R to Q sq	B to Q 6th
27. Q to K R 8th	
and White resign.	

CHESSBOARD OF KING CHARLES I.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—The unfortunate Charles I. was well known to have been an ardent chess amateur. Beale's translation of the first edition of Greco, published in 1656, and now before me, is intituled "The Royall game of Chesse playe, sometimes the recreation of the late King, with many of the Nobilitie." There are in the library of the British Museum (Add. MS. No. 17,062) some Diaries kept by a Captain Richard Symonds, an officer of the Royal Army, in one of which (p. 23) it is stated, "Round about ye King's chessboard this verse:—

Subditus et Princeps istis sine sanguine certent.
1643."

It occurs to me not impossible that this chessboard may still be in existence. It may have fallen to the keeping of a Cavalier adherent of the King, and perhaps now be hidden away in a neglected nook or corner of some old manor-house. Publicity in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which finds its way everywhere, might be the means of bringing to light this relic of the unhappy monarch, which it is needless to say would possess a high interest for the antiquary as well as the chessplayer. The inscription would render identification easy.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

H. A. KENNEDY.

Bath, June 26, 1865.

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN PARIS.—The tournament organised at the Cercle des Echecs has just terminated, after a duration of four months. The first prize, of one hundred francs, having been gained by Mr. Klezinski, the second by Mr. Mortimer, and the third by Mr. Chartran.

The King of Italy has conferred the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus on Messrs. J. Ball, W. Mathews, and F. F. Tuckett, in consideration of their scientific and geographical investigations in the Alps.

Captain Tyler, who went to Lanslebourg, by order of the Board of Trade, to inspect the experimental railway there laid down by Mr. Fell, the projector of the line over Mont Cenis, has made his report, which is printed. Captain Tyler states:—"I have to report, as the results of my observations and experiments, that this scheme for crossing Mont Cenis is, in my opinion, practicable, both mechanically and commercially, and that the passage of the mountain may thus be effected, not only with greater speed, certainty, and convenience, but also with greater safety than under the present arrangements."

MUSIC.

The great Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace has been held during the past week. The three performances of which it consisted took place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (yesterday), and formed the grandest commemoration of the mighty master that has ever been witnessed. We must necessarily reserve till next week our account of these performances—contenting ourselves, for the present, with mentioning the preparations and arrangements which have led to so magnificent a result. The festival now terminated was the third of the great Handel celebrations at Sydenham—the two preceding having taken place in the years 1859 and 1862. The illustrious musician died in the year 1759; and the idea of commemorating that event on its first centenary anniversary was a natural suggestion. It originated with the Sacred Harmonic Society, and was carried into effect by them with the co-operation of the Crystal Palace Company. Taking time by the forelock, these two bodies resolved to set on foot a preliminary or experimental festival in 1857, with the view of ascertaining the extent of their resources and testing the efficiency of their arrangements, so that they might be enabled, by correcting mistakes and supplying omissions, to be fully prepared for the anniversary festival when the time arrived. The festival of 1857 not only accomplished this object, but was the greatest and most successful music-meeting that had yet taken place. The chorus consisted of 2000 voices, the instrumental band was nearly 400 strong, and the greatest performers of every class were engaged; the influx of visitors was immense, and the pecuniary success proportionably great. The experimental result, too, was highly favourable, as it showed that the defects of the Crystal Palace as a musical locality were not insurmountable, and that both the orchestra and the area occupied by the audience were capable of much improvement. The consequence was that the anniversary festival exceeded the most sanguine expectations. It took place on the 20th, 22nd, and 24th of June, 1859. The chorus consisted of 2700 voices; the whole vocal and instrumental strength amounted to 3200 performers. The principal singers were Mdme. Clara Novello, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. The three performances and the preliminary public rehearsal attracted above 80,000 visitors. This success induced the promoters of the festival to establish it on a permanent footing by rendering it triennial; and accordingly the first triennial festival was held in 1862, consisting, like the previous ones, of three performances in the month of June. The numbers of the chorus and the band were further augmented; and Mdlle. Titiens and Mdme. Parepa were added to the list of principal singers. The success of this meeting was still greater than before. The next and last of the series (as has been already said) was that which is now concluded. It has been on a still greater scale than any of the preceding. The chorus and orchestra have been further augmented, and reached the unprecedented amount of *four thousand voices and instruments.* The principal vocal performers have been Mdlle. Adelina Patti, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sherrington, Mdme. Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Weiss, Herr Schmid, and Mr. Santley—a splendid array of talent, but exhibiting a defect which cannot be overlooked for a moment: the illustrious name of Titiens does not appear in the list! The performances of the week have been as follow:—On Monday, "The Messiah;" on Wednesday, a selection from several of Handel's oratorios and other works; and Friday (yesterday), "Israel in Egypt." It is hardly necessary to add that the performances have been under the direction of Mr. Costa, who has all along been the life and soul of the Handel festivals.

The attention of the musical public, though chiefly, has not been exclusively devoted to the Handel festival. Besides the performances on the Italian Opera nights (which have presented no novelty), there have been several public and private concerts, such of which as are worthy of attention shall be noticed by us next week.

THE THEATRES.

A new comedietta has been produced at the Strand, which, unfortunately, is wanting both in the grace of originality and novelty. It is an adaptation, under the name of "The Better Half," of the French piece recently brought out at the New Adelphi under the title of "The Woman of Business." The present version is by Mr. T. J. Williams: the former was by Mr. B. Webster, jun. It would have been as well, we think, to have spared the labour of its production; since neither in its acting nor in the manner in which it has been adapted is it equal to the Adelphi version. Its success was but equivocal. An agreeable revival has taken place at the St. James's of a lively comedy by Mr. W. S. Emden, which has reposed on the shelf for the last twenty years. It is entitled "Love's Labyrinth," and is well acted throughout by Miss Eleanor Bufton, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. G. Murray, and Mr. H. J. Montague. On Saturday, at the Alexandra, Mr. Giovanelli appeared as Wormwood in the capital old piece of "The Lottery Ticket." He was well made-up for the part, and acted it with a degree of humour which justified the applause that it received. On Thursday, a new drama, called "Through Fire and Water," was produced at the New Adelphi, in which Mr. Toole supports the part of a fireman, the occasion being for the benefit of this excellent comedian. At the Olympic, on Friday, a new piece by Mr. Tom Taylor was produced, entitled "The Serf; or, Love Levels All," for the benefit of Miss Kate Terry, who appeared as the heroine. We shall revert again to these pieces.

On Tuesday morning the benefit at Drury Lane for Mr. Leigh Murray duly came off, and he was greeted by a numerous audience, the house being well filled in every part. Concurring in the general opinion that the present is not the occasion to criticise in detail Mr. Murray's merits as an elegant performer of modern drama, we abstain from a retrospective reviewal of his highly promising career. It is to be regretted that serious indisposition should have incapacitated him for its further continuance at present. We need only add that, at the conclusion of the concert which formed part of the performance on Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Murray appeared in an occasional scene, composed by Mr. Shirley Brooks, and which abounded in apposite allusions. These were well responded to by the audience, who cheered enthusiastically. It is hoped that, by a timely sojourn in some genial retreat, Mr. Murray may recover his health and energies and be enabled once more to return to the boards.

A society for providing life-boats and establishing stations along the German shores has been founded at Bremen.

Mdme. Kossuth, the wife of the famous Hungarian leader, died recently, at Genoa, after a ten years' illness.

Major Mansfield has been appointed her Majesty's Consul-General at Warsaw, in the room of Colonel Stanton, promoted to be Consul-General at Alexandria.

Francis Clare Ford, Esq., now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service employed in her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna, has been appointed Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Japan.

An observatory is to be erected by the municipality on the top of Montmartre, near Paris. The well-known windmills on the hill are to be pulled down.

Signor Regaldi, an Italian poet, has written a letter to the Foreign Minister of the kingdom of Greece, suggesting that a monument to Homer should be erected in Athens.

It has been proposed by some of the railway authorities in India to keep a complaint-book at the chief railway-stations, in which passengers may enter an account of any grievances they may have been subjected to.

A Cape of Good Hope paper states that the Sultan of Turkey has subscribed £200 towards the building of a mosque for the Malay Mohammedans of Port Elizabeth, and the same sum for a like purpose at Capetown.

There will be no Ministerial whitebait dinner at Greenwich this year, in consequence of the probable absence of many members of the Government in the Lower House, the business of the Session in the House of Commons being virtually over.

A singular theatrical notice was posted a few days back in the town of Cassel, stating the reasons for which no performance would take place at the Opera. The bill was worded as follows:—"In consequence of the sudden extinction of voice of Mdlle. Grun, the continued indisposition of M. Gerso, the cold of M. Resz, and the impossibility of finding Mdlle. Hoeff, the Opera will be closed until further notice."

NEW MUSIC.

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Bird of the Wild Wing ... Lindsay ... 2s. 6d.
Bird of the Wild Wing ... Lindsay ... 2s. 6d.
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Polonaise brillante ... Vera ... 4s.
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Les Hussards de La Reine "Gaspy." F. de Leon ... 4s.
Amazone Quadrille ... Gaspy Berger ... 4s.
The Brother's Song. By C. Swinton Holder ... 3s.
The above are the only pieces for which the prizes offered by the proprietors of the "Orchestra" and Fenwick Journal for Musicians."
CRAMER and Co. (Limited), 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S PIANETTES.
Cramer and Co.'s Pianettes are now in stock at their Manufactory, 207, Regent-street, in the following variety of models and prices:—
In Ash ... 22
In Black Walnut ... 22
In Figured Walnut ... 23
In Rosewood ... 23
In Polished Rosewood Ebony ... 26
In Rosewood, with Æolian ... 29
In Rosewood, with Trichord Treble ... 30
In Solid Oak, Gothic Screw and Hinged Lock ... 24
In Polished Oak, ditto ... 25
In Maple and Satin, Albert Pail and Trusses ... 27
In Figured Color, ditto, ditto ... 28
In Rosewood, ditto, ditto ... 30
In Satinwood and Gold, with 4s. 6d. ... 31
In Compensated Action, ditto, ditto ... 35
In Solid Rosewood, ditto, ditto ... 40
Cramer and Co.'s Pianettes are fitted to any of these instruments at an extra charge of 5 guineas.
FOR INDIA ... Guineas.
In Solid Mahogany, packed in Zinc and Shipped ... 40
In Rosewood, ditto, ditto ... 45
CRAMER and CO. (Limited) have been induced, from the very great demand for their Pianettes, to make a considerable reduction in the prices of these instruments, which remain unsurpassed above. In addition, the ornamentation and patterns of the cases are varied artistically, to suit the taste of purchasers. The Pianettes are unrivalled for their beauty of tone, touch, and elasticity, without springs, amongst the most perfect instruments in tone, touch, and durability ever made in this country; and are fitted, and with the compass, from A to A, with the improved check action. Thos Cramer and Co. are now enabled to offer these Pianettes at the above reduced prices, and they guarantee the instrument to stand in any climate.
CRAMER'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM, by which the term of payment for a Pianette is extended over Three Years, applies to ALL the above MODELS.
THESE PIANOFORTES may be OBSERVED through Country Agents, and Lists of Prices may be experienced, CRAMER and CO. 207 Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 207 and 209, Regent-street.
Next to Regent-street Entrance.

CRAMER and CO.'S PIANOFORTES.
CRAMER and CO. (Limited)—Their Pianofortes for Sale or Hire of every description, by all the most eminent makers. Every variety of Cottage Pianoforte, at £19 10s. per annum. Pianettes, at £15 15s. per annum. Grand Pianos, at £31 10s. per annum. Cabinet Pianos, at £17 10s. per annum; Oblique Pianos, at £21 per annum. All Pianofortes are tuned free of charge, and warranted for three years.—201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER and CO. HIRE OUT HARMONIUMS as the three-years' system.

CRAMER and CO. EXTEND their THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE to all parts of the kingdom. Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to their NEW PIANOS by BROADWOOD.—Pianoforte Gallery, Nos. 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to their NEW BOUDOIR GRANDS by BROADWOOD.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to their NEW PIANOFORTES by COLLARD and COLLARD.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to their NEW PIANOFORTES by ERARD.—Pianoforte Gallery, Nos. 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to their NEW BOUDOIR GRANDS by ERARD.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to their NEW PIANOFORTES by KIRKMAN.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to their NEW BOUDOIR GRANDS by KIRKMAN.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to COTTAGE PIANOFORTES by KIRKMAN. Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to SEMI-OBLIQUES by PLEYEL.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S Three-years' System applies to BOUDOIR GRANDS by PLEYEL.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO. LET on HIRE all kinds of PIANOFORTES, commencing at 1s. per month. Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO. (Limited) exhibit the greatest variety of PIANOFORTES of the highest class, by the most eminent manufacturers of Europe. Every only exist the very Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

THE FIVE-SHILLING ILLUMINATING COMPOSITION produces superior results in crimson, white, gold, ultramarine, and bronze.—J. BANARD and SON, 339, Oxford-st., London; and 44, Arthur Greenwood, Manchester.

THE PHOTOCHROMATIC COLOUR BOX, enabling any person, without a knowledge of painting or drawing, to produce beautiful pictures in a beautiful coloured appearance, with brushes, colours, all materials, pencils, and full directions, price 10s. 6d.—London: J. BANARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street; and 44, Arthur Greenwood, Manchester.

THE MAGIC DONKEYS.—Roars of Laughter.—These wonderful animals go through their entire performance without the aid of a visible agent. They are the most droll fun for the season.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 300, Strand.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, LONDON-SQUARE, CHELSEA.—Public Anniversary Festival and Grand Inauguration Ceremony and Festival, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, K.T., G.M., Grand Master, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro. G.M., will lay the first stone of the New Building, for which will be superintended by the Grand Director of Ceremonies. Opening of the New Organ erected by Messrs. Gray and Davison, Tottenham-court-road. Full Ladies' Promenade Concert by the Band of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, conducted by Mr. Frederick Clarke, for which will be instituted at 10 and 2. Ad. and conductor, and each for Ladies. Wines will be supplied at a fixed tariff. First Cricket Match between the Old Boys and the Present Boys. Dinner in the Great Hall at 6 o'clock.—Arrangement in Dining Hall of nearly 1,000 of the Festival. Tickets, including admission to Concert, 10s. 6d. each. Stewards have generously proffered their services, and Brethren and Friends are invited to become Stewards, and to collect, under the direction of the Stewards, the Grand Stewards' Lodge, under the direction of Mr. Whitebrook. Promenade Passes will be supplied on application to the Secretary, at the Institution, Battersea, or at the Office, 33, Great Queen-street, New Road-buildings. The London and Brighton Railway Company for special trains to leave King's-cross at intervals from 10 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, and from Victoria and Wood-green up to 11 p.m. Omnibuses leave the City for Wood-green frequently during the day.

THE SALOON STEAM-PACKET COMPANY (Limited).
Under the Companies Act, 1862, which expressly limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.
Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £5 each.
Deposit, £1 per Share.
£5, per Share when the Vessels are appropriated, and on allotment. No call to exceed £2, and an interval of not less than two months between each call.
Offices, 33, Regent-street, S.W.
London.—The Agora and Haymarket, S.W.
Liverpool.—The English Joint-stock Bank (Limited).
Directors.
The Company's new steam vessel will run daily (Sundays included) to and from Greenwich and to the Westminster Pier, and will be fitted with every convenience for the comfort of passengers that possible, including a spacious promenade deck, and a handsome and allotted cabins, if made promptly.
Applications for shares and application for Shares can be had at the Company's Offices, 33, Regent-street, S.W.

THE SALOON STEAM-PACKET COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £5 each.
The Company's newly-built fast and magnificent Saloon Steamer ROYAL ALBERT, 1,000 tons burden, 300 horse power, will leave Hungerford Bridge Pier, Charing-cross, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Terrace Pier, Greenwich, at the following times:—
From Westminster ... 10.15 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.
Terrace Pier ... 10.35 ... 2.35
Fare from Saloon ... 1s. 6d. ... 1s. 6d.
Fare from Second Saloon ... 6d. ... 6d.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST TICKETS at CHEAP FARES, available for One Calendar Month, will be issued on the 1st of May, 1865, to Portsmouth, Ryde, KING'S CROSS, and other principal Stations; also, in London, at the Company's Office, 15, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, and at 28, Cornhill.
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, Londonderry, Dublin, Cork, Killarney, Waterford, Tramore, &c.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Ambleside, Keswick, Ulverston, Furness, Coniston, Grange, Kendal, &c.
SEASIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Hornsea, Withernsea, Hunstanton, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Ilfracombe, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Midland Stations, and at the Company's Offices.
By order, JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.
Derby, 1865.

ISLE OF MAN.
ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS, on the Sea-shore.
Board and Lodging, 5s. 6d. per Day; Attendance, 1s. Inclusive Charges. Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

DORKING AND LEATHERHEAD RAILWAY.—TO HAYTER.—WANTED, from 100 to 600 Tons, Gravel, Ballast, and Sand, for the Dorking and Leatherhead Railway. Apply to Mr. HAYTER, Engineer, Dorking.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Established A.D. 1837), under Royal Charter, 2, Pall-mall East, London.
ARTHUR B. HAMILTON, Secretary.
Agents wanted in towns not already represented.

ACCIDENTS to LIFE or LIMB.—£1000 in case of death, or £6 per week while laid up by injury, may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 to £5 5s. by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
Head Office in the Colony of New Zealand.
Provincial Governments of Auckland, Otago, &c.
Bankers and Agents in New Zealand.

Auckland	Napier	Wanganui
Blenheim	Nelson	Wellington
Dunedin	Newcastle	Westport
Christchurch	Newmarket	Whanganui
Dunedin	Opawa	Whangarei
Dunedin	Picton	Whangarei
Invercargill	Picton	Whangarei
Lyttelton	Russell	Whangarei
Napier	Spreydon	Whangarei

Bankers and Agents in London.
The Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places, and receives Deposits for fixed periods, and transacts every description of New Zealand and Australian business.
The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods, and grants Drafts on the Colonial Offices.
JAMES MACKAY, Manager.
No. 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. Managing Director.

LADIES' SCHOOL, 40 and 50 Gulness Road, North Kensington.—Lady Superintendent, Miss Owen, Married Pupils, Dressing Materials, and use of Books included. No extras. Highest terms. Reference, H. R. Sir. KENEALY, Esq., Strand, W.C.

HOME EDUCATION.—BRIGHTON.—A LADY, residing in the most healthy part of Brighton, with a select number, wishing to one of her own daughters, RECEIVES TWO YOUNG LADIES under the age of 10, desirous to RECEIVE such care, combined with a thoroughly-competent governess, as will ensure a refined home. Terms, 50 guineas per annum. Address, Miss Owen, 40, Gulness Road, North Kensington.

STAMMERING.—Dr. HUNT begs to inform Stammerers that he has no connection with any other effective of the advertising organs that he has made his discovery known to the public. Dr. HUNT'S Treatise, with testimonials, sent free for two stamps.—Dr. HUNT, 6, Finsbury-square.

THE TURRET VILLA, known as THE TURRET VILLA, Stonebraes, Fircroft.—To be LET, with immediate possession, for the Summer Season, Furnished, and for such term as may be agreed upon. The Winter Villa, being a commodious and well-built residence, replete with every modern convenience, and surrounded by a pleasant garden. The situation was selected by the late Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, and is unsurpassed for its healthiness and beauty. The Furniture is of the most modern description, and the Villa contains a Grand Piano, and other appliances for society, if required for an extensive establishment. Application may be made to the steward of the estate, at Mount-Edgcumbe, Devonport, or to Messrs. Bolitho, Solicitors, Penzance.

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THE SALOON STEAM-PACKET COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £5 each.
The Company's newly-built fast and magnificent Saloon Steamer ROYAL ALBERT, 1,000 tons burden, 300 horse power, will leave Hungerford Bridge Pier, Charing-cross, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Terrace Pier, Greenwich, at the following times:—
From Westminster ... 10.15 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.
Terrace Pier ... 10.35 ... 2.35
Fare from Saloon ... 1s. 6d. ... 1s. 6d.
Fare from Second Saloon ... 6d. ... 6d.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, 19, Argyll-street, Regent-street, Gold Lockets, for Hair, from £1 10s. Hair Bracelets, Gold Chains, and Hair Jewelry, from 10s. 6d. to £5. Illustrated Catalogues post free.
215, Regent-street, London.

A. FORRER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen, 3, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST IN HAIR.—DEVONEY beautifully makes and mounts in the most Rich and Elegant Manner, Hair Jewelry, Bracelets, Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Chains, Crosses, Guards, &c. The most extensive assortment of specimens has recently been kept for inspection. A splendid Illustrated Catalogue, with Prices, sent free by post.—DEVONEY, 26, New Bond-street, London.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. have the honour to inform their numerous and distinguished patrons that they have completed their extensive alterations and improvements being necessary, involving the entire reconstruction of the premises, which they have now the pleasure to announce are completed, and that they have now on view a valuable Stock, to be properly classified for the work, to submit such Goods as would be most liable to damage. 4 and 5, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

NEW SILKS.—Patterns Free.—A rich stock of Silver, Cloths, Grenadine, Tulle Ornamenté, &c., will also be offered, at prices greatly reduced.
The Goods in the various departments have undergone an entire change, and Patterns will be forwarded free.—HOWELL, JAMES, and CO., 4 and 5, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.
A visit of inspection is respectfully solicited.
4 and 5, Regent-street, S.W.
Regent-street, 1865.

SALE OF FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, ETC., NOW UNDER PRICE.
GRANT and GASK beg to announce the Sale of one of the largest and most important purchases ever made of French Organdie Muslins, Lawns, Cambrics, and Percales, now being offered at about one-half their value, which, in order to do, the whole of which will be sold extremely cheap—viz., from one hundred and fifty pieces of Organdie Muslins.
Upwards of 600 Pieces very fine French Organdie Muslins, all at 1s. 6d. per yard, usually sold at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per yard.
Upwards of 1,000 Pieces very fine French Lawns, at 10½d. per yard.
French Percale Robes, with Jackets, for Morning and Seaside Wear, at 1 guinea, usually sold at 1½ guinea.
Also a large lot of Fine Cambrics, in Stripes, with Shawls to match, at 7 guineas, being just half the former price.
GRANT and GASK, 51, 52, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, and 3, Wells-street, W.

FANCY SILKS.—Patterns forwarded of new Fancy Checked Silks, from 1s. 9d. per yard, in the Best Taste of 14 years. Any length cut. Coat Dress Lengths of rich Silks, from 2 to 6 guineas Full Dress.
GRANT and GASK.
51, 52, 53, 54, and 55, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, and 3, Wells-street.

FOULARD SILKS.—A Great Variety of New Designs in the Most Useful Qualities, from 1s. 3d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.
GRANT and GASK.
51, 52, 53, 54, and 55, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, and 3, Wells-street.

FOULARD and FIGURED GLOVES.—CALVAT'S BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, at 1s. 6d. per pair, usually sold at 2s. 6d.
GRANT and GASK.
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, and 3, Wells-street, London.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., the SCOTCH WAREHOUSEMAN,
Is appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
137, 138, and 137, Regent-street, London, W.
Manufactory, Hawick, Scotland. Patterns and Illustrations Sketch Books, Rural Costumes, Shooting Jackets, Waterproof Tweeds, Yachting and Knee Scarfs, Fine Tweeds, and Lisney Worsteds, for Ladies' Morning and Seaside Wear.
Patterns forwarded free.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS IN DRESS.—LADIES and the TRADE visiting London are respectfully invited to inspect the Stock of PETER ROBINSON, the leading style of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in DRESS, of British and Foreign Manufacture.
ALL the LATEST FASHIONS in JACKETS and MANTLES for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR.
Mantles, Cashmere, Shawls, and Scarfs in all the latest Designs.
Plain and Printed ALPACA LUSTRES, 9s. 11½., 10s. 9d.
Plain and Printed ALPACA LUSTRES, 9s. 11½., 10s. 9d.
A choice assortment of Fashionable and Reduced MOURNING DRESSES, from 10s. 9d. to 2 guineas, with jacket complete.
PETER ROBINSON.
A large assortment of FANCY SILK DRESSES, from 2½ to 11½ guineas, in the best, cheapest, and most fashionable colours.
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery.
FAMILY AND COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.
Drapery, Mantles, Millinery, Dressmaking, and Shawls by Agents of Trade Free.
Close on Saturday at Four o'Clock.
JAMES STEVENS, Manager for Ribbons and Small Silkmercers.
Draper, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FORD'S NEW JACKETS FOR LADIES, at 1 guinea, in Cashmere, Alpaca, Satin, and Velvet, with Braid, Fringe, Cloth, and Velvet, at various prices, all of which are marked in plain figures.—FORD'S, Pantheon, London.

FORD'S MARGEERITE JACKET, registered. Prize Illustrative of the shape and design of the Jacket now worn by the Empress of the French and Queen of Spain, is semi-fitting, may be worn open or closed, and is adapted, according to the material, for Morning, Seaside, Evening, or Dress Wear, and is made in Cashmere, Alpaca, &c. It is also specially suited to the exceptional requirements of married ladies. Ready in different sizes, in Black, Grey, Blue, Violet, Brown, Green, and Fawn, at 1 guinea.—FORD'S, Pantheon, Oxford-street and Co., 74, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

FORD'S RICH SILK MANTLES display the Newest Shapes and Greatest Variety of the Season in Black and Coloured Silks, from 6s. 6d. to 10 guineas. The New Grenadine Mantles, in Black and Coloured Silks, from 1 guinea to 5 guineas. Rich Silk Mantles, in Black and Coloured Silks, ready made, from £3.—Thomas Ford, 74, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

FORD'S GUINEA JACKETS, to wear open or closed, beautifully braided; materials silk, satinette, and cloth, in various colours. The New Jacket, in Black Silk, with Jet Ornaments, Fringe, and Buttons, at 1 guinea.—Thomas Ford and Co., 74, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

FORD'S HALF-GUINEA JACKETS, in Black and Coloured Satinette, Serge, and Cloth, for Morning Exercise, square or close cut-away. The New Jacket, in Black Satinette, with Fancy Braid and Buttons.—Thomas Ford, 74, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, 3 to 8 guineas the Suit. Quality and appearance guaranteed. Riding-trousers, 25s. per pair. Illustrations of the new Riding-habit, with Patterns of Cloth and Directions for Measurement, sent free.—Thomas Ford and Co., 74, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK, at 2s. 6d. the yard, made of bright Italian silk, with the appearance of rich Lyons Velvet. Patterns sent free.—Thomas Ford and Co., 74, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon), London, W. Early purchasers. Patterns sent free.—HARVEY and CO., Lombard-street, Finsbury-circus.

ANNUAL SALE, 250, 252, 252, REGENT-STREET.
ALLISON and CO. will commence SELLING on MONDAY, the 10th of July, their ANNUAL SALE of SILKS, Mantles, &c., being respectfully to call the attention of their customers and the public to the following extraordinary reduction of the great advance in price of all raw material, more especially of silk, which has taken place since the commencement of the present season, and which, in the ordinary course of trade, would necessitate, under these circumstances, will be considerably below the cost of production, and in many cases below the value.
Allison and Co., 250, 252, 252, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS.
Imperial Rich,
Duchesse and Glacé Royale Brilliant Black,
21 in. 2d. the Full Dress (14 yards).
24 in. 2s. 6d. the Full Dress (14 yards).
27 in. 3s. the Full Dress.
Grey de Venise, Grey d'Alma (reversible for mourning),
Grey Glacé Royale,
Coloured Silks, Fancy Dresses, Mantles, and Shawls,
in the newest productions for the season.
PETER and COMPANY, Hanbury-street, E.C.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and LAYETTES.—CHRISTIAS and RAYMOND respectfully call the attention of Ladies to their Illustrated Lists of Bedding, Bedding Furniture, and Linen, with the extent and practicability of materials for which their House has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Raymond, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.
SILKS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 14 yards, 27 in. 2s.
New Striped Glacés, 14 yards, 27 in. 2s.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Striped Glacés, 14 yards, 27 in. 2s.
New Checked Glacés, 14 yards, 27 in. 2s.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
Patterns Free.
A large assortment of New Patterns, 27 in. 2d. for 14 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

MUSLINS and GRENADINES.
Printed and Striped Muslins. Patterns free.
New and Elegant Grenadines, 1 guinea the Dress.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

NEW PARASOLS and SECULAR CLOAKING.
In Striped and Checked Materials, 1s. 6d.
Grenadine, Wool and Silk—a variety of Fancy Materials.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.
Linen of the Finest Quality, Long Cloths, Sheetings, Table Linen, Napkins, and Diaper.
Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make and finest quality. A large assortment of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Drawers, Stays, &c., ready-made, or to Order. Price-lists on application. Address "Ladies' Department," WHITECOCK and SON, 164, Strand.

INDIA OUTFITS and WEDDING TROUSSEAUX delivered Free to Ship or Railway Stations prices Price-lists on application.—WHITECOCK and SON, 164, Strand.

RHUMPOON CHUDDAH SHAWLS.
Of Unrivalled Elegance and Quality, as the India size which has just taken place, some very choice lots of these shawls, in Black and Coloured Grounds, with rich Embroidered Borders, at 10 guineas.
168, 169, and 197, Regent-street; 61 to 65, Conduit-street.

THE Celebrated SHREWSBURY and WATERPROOF TWEED SUITINGS, Trouserings, and Overcoatings, in all the new patterns.
J. B. and W. PHILLIPS, 97, Mardol, Shrewsbury.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF LYONS SILKS. An important purchase (consisting of the entire Stock of one of the leading Silk Manufacturers of Lyons) of the richest Silks that have been offered, and includes many exquisite goods of this season's production, is now being sold at about half the value. The best and most reliable Silks that can be purchased are to be obtained in this house.—HOWELL, JAMES and CO., have great pleasure in inviting special attention to these rich, useful, and fashionable Silks, of enormous dimensions, the greater proportion of which will be found to be of Full Dress Length, their wide width ranging from 2 to 3½ inches each.
Howell, James and Co., 4 and 5, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

LITTLE and RADERMACHER'S 183 and 184, Oxford-street, are now selling the whole of their former Stock of SILKS, Shawls, Dresses, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

SEWELL and COX'S NEW MANTLES and JACKETS in all the most prevailing styles of the season, Cashmere, Alpaca, Satin, and Velvet.
Sewell and Cox, Silkmercers, Finsbury-square, E.C.

MINIES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Suitable Mantles Antiques, Shawls, Dresses, and Millinery, in the Establishment.—Sewell and Cox, Compton House, Finsb-square, and Old Compton-street, Soho, W.

BONNETS.—MARES and GAVELL have the honour to inform the Nobility that they have RECEIVED, in Trafic, Crape, French Flowers, and Ornaments for mourning, the Newest Shapes and Styles for the Season.
Mares and Gavell, 19, Regent-street.

VERY IMPORTANT TO TAILORS.
Just published, WITH ALL THE NEW STYLES OF DRESS, from 8s. to 11s.
Trade Price, 6s. 6d.
Close on Saturday at Four o'Clock.
JAMES STEVENS, Manager for Ribbons and Small Silkmercers.
Draper, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, ready-made or made to order, at moderate prices.—JOHN and JAMES DAKIN, Hosiers, 53, Cheapside.
CAPPER and WATKINS, 76, Regent-street, London, S.W.

TO TOURISTS.—IMPROVED PATENT VOLT-AMETER, Weight 2 ounces, Measures Current Strength, arms are entirely relieved from pressure.—N. WILTON PHILLIPS, 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Manufacturing Electrician, London.

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